THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.17 No.4 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

APRIL 2012

IN THIS ISSUE...

In February...

Nonfarm Employment
Connecticut..................... 1,633,800
Change over month .... +0.3%
Change over year .... +0.7%

United States 132,697,000
Change over month .... +0.17%
Change over year .... +1.5%

Unemployment Rate
Connecticut............................ 7.8%
United States 8.3%

Consumer Price Index
United States 227.7
Change over year 2.9%

Connecticut Exports: 2011 in Review

By Laura Jaworski, Office of International and Domestic Affairs, DECD

Exports are an engine of growth and an important contributor to gross domestic product. In Connecticut, commodity exports represent approximately 7% of the gross state product (state GDP). Exports sustain and create jobs and also have a multiplier effect on the economy. Given the fact that 95% of the world's consumers live outside the U.S., it makes sense to pursue foreign market opportunities and reach those consumers, generate new business, create jobs and spur economic growth and recovery.

Exports are critical for business and economic success. As such, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has awarded Connecticut a grant from a new federal initiative designed to increase the value of state exports and the number of small businesses that export. The SBA created the State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) pilot grant earlier last year to provide grants to state export offices. Connecticut's Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) will administer the program and direct funds toward international business development opportunities and technical assistance programs. DECD is working with its partner organizations to roll out programs and lay the groundwork for a productive year for state exporters.

To assess Connecticut's current export status, a review of several key categories follows.

Annual Export Figures

In 2011, Connecticut's export commodities (excluding services), increased 0.88%, from $16.05 billion in 2010 to $16.19 billion.[1] This increase follows a 14.86% increase between 2009 and 2010, a significant uptick from the state's export recession-driven decline in 2008. It is important to note, however, that the data understates Connecticut's exports as it omits exported services, as the collection of such data is inexact. All U.S. states face this data gap. With a significant concentration of insurance and financial services, Connecticut's commodity exports may significantly underrepresent Connecticut's true overall export value.

U.S. exports experienced a sizeable increase in 2011. U.S.

Table A: Connecticut Exports by Commodity

Rank	Description	2010	2011	%2010- 11
	TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	16,056,449,947.00	16,198,135,524.00	0.88
1	Aircraft, Spacecraft, And Parts Thereof	6,706,037,936.00	6,543,001,510.00	-2.43
2	Industrial Machinery, Including Computers	1,624,517,745.00	1,905,747,796.00	17.31
3	Electric Machinery Etc; Sound Equip; Tv Equip; Pts	1,217,508,750.00	1,370,348,113.00	12.55
4	Optic, Photo Etc, Medic Or Surgical Instrments Etc	1,113,989,039.00	1,334,727,669.00	19.82
5	Cereals	785,658,724.00	771,046,467.00	-1.86
6	Plastics And Articles Thereof	533,916,787.00	595,546,324.00	11.54
7	Special Classification Provisions, Nesoi	559,905,607.00	408,397,143.00	-27.06
8	Iron And Steel	245,217,896.00	345,720,216.00	40.98
9	Copper And Articles Thereof	307,750,755.00	173,980,614.00	-43.47
10	Aluminum And Articles Thereof	110,986,171.00	168,221,938.00	51.57

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commodity exports totaled more than $1.48 trillion in 2011 representing a 15.83% increase over the $1.27 trillion recorded in 2010.

Connecticut's commodity exports as a share of total U.S. commodity exports decreased from 1.25% in 2010 to 1.09% in 2011. Connecticut's export ranking among the states rated at 28th in 2011. Connecticut actually ranks 26th if Puerto Rico and various export sales attributed to "unknown state" are removed from the rankings. In the state export data series, low-value export estimates are credited to "unknown state" as export statistics are collected only for export commodity shipments over $2,500. Texas, California, New York, Florida and Washington were the top five exporters in 2011, ranked in terms of export commodity dollars. On a per capita basis, Connecticut ranks 10th.[2]

In New England in 2011, only Massachusetts export ranked higher than Connecticut, as has been the case since 2005. As a regional trading block, New England's commodity exports totaled more than $58.21 billion in 2011, a 3.73% increase.

Composition of Connecticut's Exports

Connecticut's top export commodities mirror the state's historic strengths and there is a demonstrated consistency among the state's top export commodities. In 2011, Connecticut's top five export commodity groups were (1) aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof; (2) industrial machinery, including computers; (3) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (4) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments and (5) cereals. Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof and cereals both experienced decreases in 2011. (Please refer to Table A.)

It should be noted that the cereals commodity category does not denote items like boxed breakfast cereal, but rather the wholesale and/or brokerage trade of agricultural commodities associated with corn, maize, wheat, meslin and rye.

Among Connecticut's top ten export commodities, aluminum and articles thereof experienced the greatest growth in 2011 increasing 51.57% from $110.98 million in 2010 to $168.22 million in 2011.

To put these figures in context, the U.S. and New England states' top export commodities were similar to Connecticut's in 2011. The top five U.S. export commodities were (1) industrial machinery, including computers; (2) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (3) mineral fuel, oil, bitumin substances, mineral wax; (4) vehicles, except railway or tramway, and parts and (5) aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof. In 2011, the New England region's top five export commodities were (1) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (2) industrial machinery, including computers; (3) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments; (4) aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof and (5) natural or cultured pearls, precious stones, precious metal clad materials, imitation jewelry and coins.

State Export Partners

In 2011, the top five U.S. export destinations were Canada, Mexico, China, Japan and the United Kingdom, with each market destination experiencing an export increase. The top export markets for the New England region were Canada, China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Mexico. With the exception of China, New England's other top export destinations recorded export increases.

For the third consecutive year, France and Canada were the state's top two export markets, respectively. As a whole, 12.16% of Connecticut's export commodities were destined for France in 2011, with aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof being the state's top export commodity to France ($1.74 billion).

Following France and Canada, Connecticut's top trade partners were Germany, Mexico, China, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium and United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), ranking 3-10, respectively. (Please refer to Table B.) With the exception of France, China and Belgium,

--Continued on page 5--

Employment Patterns and Structural Unemployment

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

The recent recession has raised the question of structural unemployment's contribution to the stubbornly high unemployment rates that have thus far typified the recovery period. Structural change—the permanent relocation of workers from some industries to others[1], is a dynamic process that occurs throughout business cycles.

Many pinpoint decreases in consumer demand as the principal cause of the sluggish recovery. This demand-deficit unemployment is proposed as being a cyclical consequence of this particularly steep recession. Others argue that there has been a systemic shift in the economy, and high unemployment is a result of structural change. Regardless of which side of the debate is more correct, this paper examines historical evidence of structural change using various methodologies to help contextualize the current economic environment.

Principal influences of this article include *Has Structural Change Contributed to a Jobless Recovery?* Therein industry employment change is examined over recessions and recoveries.[1] *Has the Beveridge Curve Shifted?*[2] and *The Next Recovery*[3] also contributed greatly to the research presented in this article.

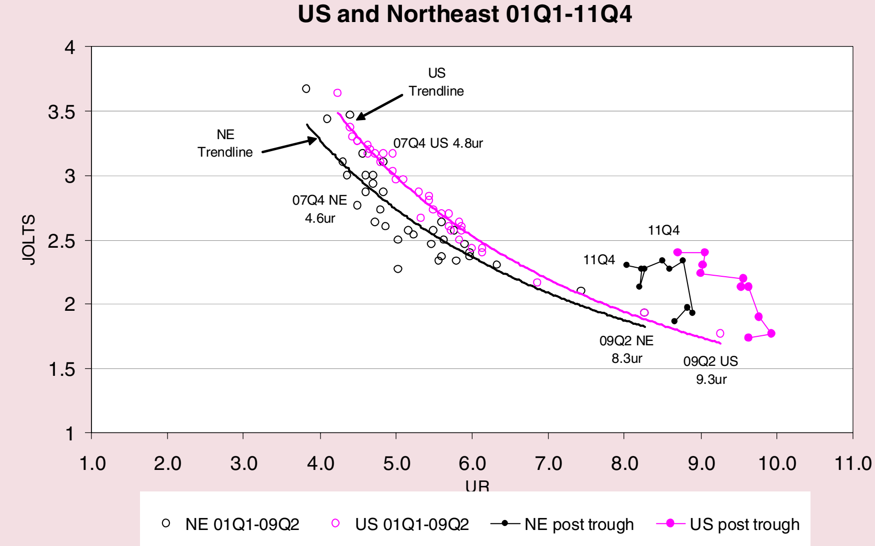
Beveridge Curve

The Beveridge curve illustrates the negative relationship between job vacancies and unemployment. Movement along the curve represents cyclical unemployment change. An outward shift indicates an increase in structural labor market issues. Reasons for this outward shift can include decreased matching efficiency and/or an increase in job destruction rates.[4] During the 2001 recession and the following recovery, both the U.S. and northeast region of the country exhibited movement along the curve.[5] Relatively slight outward expansion was followed by a trajectory back up the curve, illustrating a cyclical pattern to the movement.[6]

During the 2007-09 recession and the current recovery period there have been some marked differences in the relationship between cyclical and structural unemployment. A recent International Monetary Fund report notes that the cyclical component of unemployment is less prominent now than it was during recessions in the 1980s and early 1990s. It also notes that cyclical factors are more relevant to short-term unemployment and that structural factors contribute more to long-term unemployment.[7] Table 1 shows the outward expansion of the curve following the 2nd quarter 2009 trough. High unemployment has been met with rising rates of job vacancies. This "worker mismatch" of decreased matching efficiency has been covered extensively in recent months. Recent declines in unemployment rates portend steps in the right direction, as Ledder and Goshen (2003) illustrated a common recovery trajectory that corresponds with contemporary data.

Overall the Beveridge curve analysis shows the relationship between job vacancies and unemployment. The post-trough period illustrates a rise in vacancies coupled with a trend of decreasing unemployment rates. Regionally, the Northeast Division appears to be doing much better than the U.S. curve. This is because the Western Census Division of the U.S. experienced much higher unemployment than the rest of the country, pushing the U.S. average outward.[8] Though macroeconomic risks to the recovery persist, the recent rise in vacancies is slowly being met with decreased unemployment rates. Table 1 shows this promising U-turn movement towards pre-recession levels currently underway.

Table 1: Beveridge Curve
US and Northeast 01Q1-11Q4



Connecticut Industry Analysis

Methodology similar to that of Groshen and Potter (2003) was enacted using employment levels in Connecticut by 2-digit NAICS sectors. Employment peak-to-peak analysis was used to indicate long-term trends within the state during the first two recessions of the post-Cold War period, illustrated in Tables 2 and 3. The Y-axis contains employment data during economic recoveries until one month prior to U.S. declared recessions, and the X-axis contains employment data from the first month of U.S. recession to its trough. The circle size illustrates the total change in employment level over the term. The quadrant labels indicate the type of employment

Table 2: July 1990- March 2001

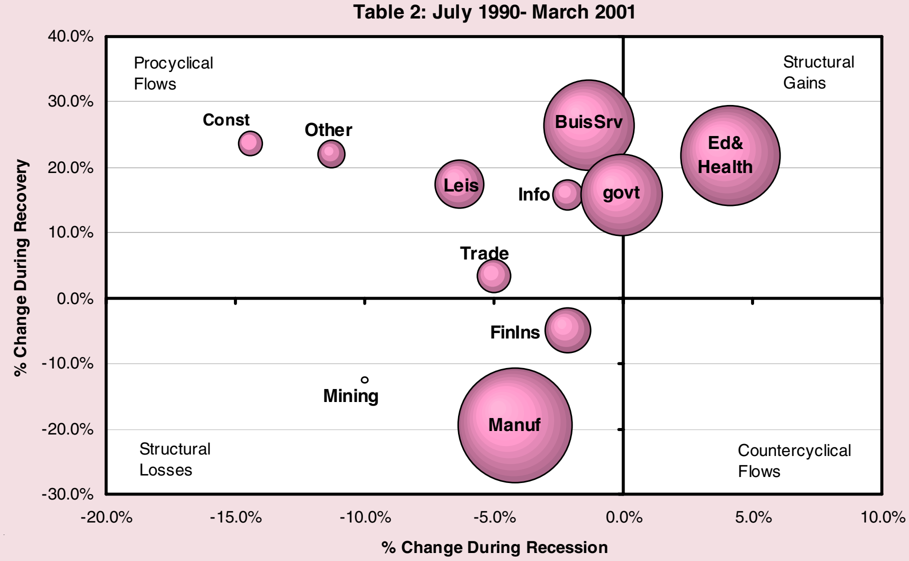
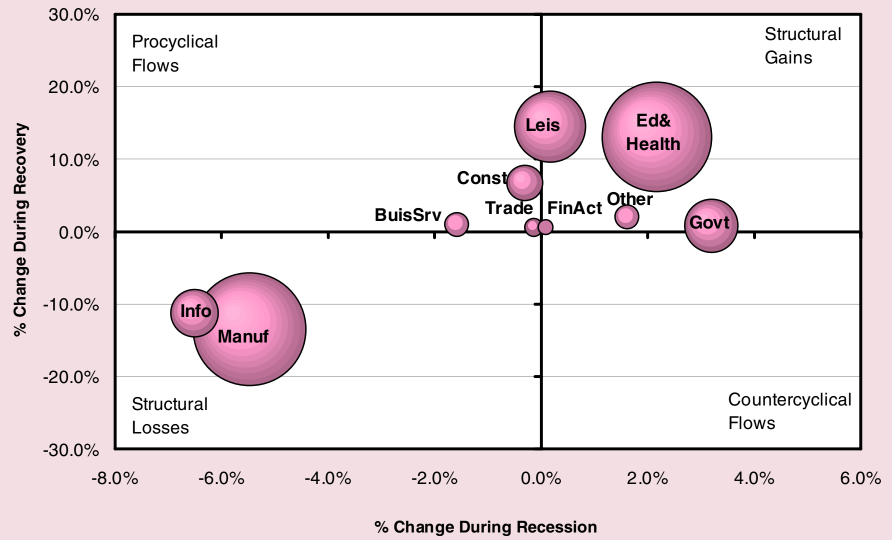


Table 3: March 2001-Nov. 2007



change each represents.

Table 2 analyzes employment change from 1990-2001 in Connecticut and illustrates the structural gains, losses and the procyclical flows experienced in the state during the period. Manufacturing experienced significant employment decline during both the recession and the recovery, a facet of structural loss. Construction had prominent employment loss during the 1991 recession and saw employment levels increase by more than 20% over the recovery, indicating cyclical change has prominent influence over that sector. Education and heath services experienced employment increases during both the recession and the subsequent recovery, a trend that has continued since.

Table 3 examines the 2001 recession and recovery period. The industry employment change yields some interesting evidence of how the Connecticut economy changed during the bursting of the 'Tech Bubble'. Information services had significant structural loss during the period while manufacturing continued to shed jobs. Construction percent job loss during the recession was much less pronounced than it was in the 1990s, a harbinger of the brewing housing bubble that played a prominent role in the December 2007-June 2009 recession. Education and health services continued its trend of job growth.

The above peak-to-peak modeling cannot yet be applied to the current recession because we have yet to reach the end of the recovery phase. However, examination of employment levels by industry given the aforementioned long-term trends shows that Connecticut's total nonfarm employment level as of December 2011 is 4.5 percent below its December 2007 peak, up from a maximum gap of -6.5 percent in January 2010. Some sectors with employment levels above December 2007 levels include leisure and hospitality as well as educational and health services, the latter continuing its 20 year trend. Over the past year, from January 2011 to January 2012, nearly all employment sectors in Connecticut added jobs.[9] Financial activities and government employment are the only two sectors down year-over-year. Total Connecticut nonfarm employment is up 11,900 jobs and the state's unemployment rate has fallen from 9.3 to 8.0 percent year-over-year.

Conclusions

The above analysis examines long-term labor market flows to visualize previous evidence of structural employment change in Connecticut. Though this research identifies past instances of structural unemployment, both cyclical and structural change contribute to the dynamism of labor markets. Recent unemployment rate declines to below 9 percent, coupled with left-ward bound movement on the Beveridge curve and prolific year-over-year Connecticut industry growth in nearly all sectors are all bright spots for the state. This current recovery has been sluggish, but employment growth amid significant unemployment rate decline illustrates that it is well underway. ■

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[1] Groshen, Erica and Potter, Simon. "Has Structural Change Contributed to a Jobless Recovery?" New York Federal Reserve Bank. 2003.
[2] Tasci, Murat and Lindner, John. "Has the Beveridge Curve Shifted?' Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank. 2010.
[3] Flaherty, Patrick. "The Next Recovery: Perhaps Not Quite So Jobless." The Connecticut Economic Digest 10 (2009): 1-5.
[4] Economic Sciences Nobel Prize Committee. "Markets With Search Frictions" The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. October 2003.
[5] Northeast Census Division encompasses New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
[6] Katz, Lawrence. "Long-Term Unemployment in the Great Recession April 29, 2010." U.S. Congress Testimony. April 29, 2012.
[7] Chen, Jinzhu. "New Evidence on Cyclical and Structural Sources of Unemployment" International Monetary Fund. 2011.
[8] As of January 2012, California and Nevada had Unemployment rates respectively of 10.9% and 12.7%
[9] Dyer, Lincoln and Joo, Jungmin Charles. "Connecticut Continues on a Path to Recovery" The Connecticut Economic Digest 3 (2012); 1-5.

--Continued from page 2--

Connecticut's remaining top ten export partners recorded growth in 2011. Connecticut exported over $1 billion to each of its top four trade partners in 2011. In 2011, the state exported to 206 market destinations.

The U.A.E. was a new addition to the state's top ten export markets and experienced the largest percentage growth in this group. Connecticut's exports to the U.A.E. increased 425.90%, from $103.01 million in 2010 to $541.76 million in 2011. Aircraft, spacecraft and parts; arms, and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof and industrial machinery, including computers were important commodity contributors towards this increase.

Challenges

The cultivation of international markets is important, but there are concerns and circumstances that present challenges to exporters. Chief among them are the state of the global economy and its correlation to reduced consumer spending. Unpredictable international events affect markets and export growth as well. Regulatory barriers present a challenge, as navigating the complex issue of export compliance and licensing requires time, effort and resources. On a positive note regarding such compliance, the federal government is contemplating changing U.S. export ITAR (International Traffic in Arms Regulations) controls.

Export Assistance

The Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development's (DECD) Office of International and Domestic Affairs is committed to assisting local companies compete in the global marketplace, whether it is helping a company reach new market or raising awareness of the many export opportunities that may help a business thrive and grow. For more information about DECD's international programs and services, including the U.S. Small Business Administration's State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) grant activities, please contact Laura Jaworski at 860-270-8068 or laura.jaworski@ct.gov. ■

Table B: Connecticut's Top Export by Partner Country

Rank	Description	2010	2011	%2010-11
	TOTAL ALL PARTNER COUNTRIES	16,056,449,947.00	16,198,135,524.00	0.88
1	France	2,225,679,103.00	1,971,224,548.00	-11.43
2	Canada	1,622,498,504.00	1,718,804,603.00	5.94
3	Germany	1,268,191,947.00	1,377,907,880.00	8.65
4	Mexico	989,401,809.00	1,098,000,799.00	10.98
5	China	1,023,758,551.00	982,426,670.00	-4.04
6	United Kingdom	652,790,532.00	684,299,044.00	4.83
7	Japan	477,108,997.00	578,864,102.00	21.33
8	Netherlands	567,726,794.00	551,332,297.00	-2.89
9	Belgium	765,653,443.00	548,026,410.00	-28.42
10	United Arab Emirates	103,015,524.00	541,763,634.00	425.9

[1] Data Source: World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER)

[2] *Connecticut Economic Review 2012*, Northeast Utilities, p. 26.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	4Q 2011	4Q 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q 2011
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	118.8	116.4	2.5	2.1	118.2
Coincident	103.6	102.4	1.2	1.2	102.2
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	104.1	106.4	-2.3	-2.2	106.4
Coincident	107.4	106.5	0.9	0.8	107.6
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	125.3	124.0	1.2	1.0	124.6
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)*** *(Seasonally adjusted)*	JAN 2012	JAN 2011			DEC 2011
Connecticut	159.1	154.4	4.7	3.0	158.6
United States	155.8	150.8	5.0	3.3	155.2

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

The Connecticut Economy's **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

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

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

Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM	1,633.8	1,621.7	12.1	0.7	1,628.9
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.5
Construction	52.8	51.7	1.1	2.1	52.0
Manufacturing	166.6	166.7	-0.1	-0.1	166.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	299.8	292.4	7.4	2.5	297.6
Information	31.6	31.5	0.1	0.3	31.8
Financial Activities	131.9	136.0	-4.1	-3.0	132.0
Professional and Business Services	195.6	193.9	1.7	0.9	194.8
Education and Health Services	320.5	311.7	8.8	2.8	318.3
Leisure and Hospitality	138.0	135.8	2.2	1.6	138.5
Other Services	60.7	60.6	0.1	0.2	60.7
Government*	235.8	240.8	-5.0	-2.1	236.4

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	7.8	9.2	-1.4	---	8.0
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,914.3	1,921.8	-7.5	-0.4	1,916.0
Employed (000s)	1,765.8	1,745.9	19.9	1.1	1,763.6
Unemployed (000s)	148.5	176.0	-27.5	-15.6	152.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,298	5,057	-759	-15.0	5,191
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.23	3.97	-0.74	---	3.87
	2011	2010			4Q10-3Q11
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	15.4	15.7	-0.3	---	15.6

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

The production worker weekly earnings fell over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012	DEC 2011
Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours	40.3	41.0	-0.7	-1.7	40.1	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	24.85	24.49	0.36	1.5	24.87	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,001.46	1,004.09	-2.63	-0.3	997.29	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	86.3	89.2	-3.0	-3.3	83.7	87.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,256	4,100	156	3.8	4,219	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	271	301	-30.0	-10.0	261	277

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

Personal income for second quarter 2012 is forecasted to increase 1.6 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	2Q* 2012	2Q 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q* 2012
Personal Income	$210,099	$206,747	3,352	1.6	$208,514
UI Covered Wages	$101,481	$100,371	1,110	1.1	$100,569

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, December 2011 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	FEB 2012	410	259.6	613	239	156.5
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	DEC 2011	2,370	-8.2	29,911	30,392	-1.6
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	FEB 2012	166.3	30.8	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	FEB 2012	12,261	11.7	26,010	23,035	12.9
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	FEB 2012	10,720	12.1	22,036	19,543	12.8
Exports (Bil. $)	4Q 2011	4.23	-3.2	16.20	16.06	0.9
S&P 500: Monthly Close	FEB 2012	1,365.68	2.9	---	---	---

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

** Estimated by the Bureau of the Census*

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	FEB 2012	2,540	25.1	5,061	4,327	17.0
Department of Labor	3Q2011	1,481	-9.8	5,201	5,548	-6.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	FEB 2012	859	-53.2	1,854	797	132.6
Department of Labor	3Q2011	1,301	-27.8	4,609	5,486	-16.0

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

STATE REVENUES

Total tax revenues were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,021.1	830.5	23.0	2,880.7	2,307.3	24.9
Corporate Tax	30.3	17.8	70.2	58.8	33.5	75.5
Personal Income Tax	574.7	427.9	34.3	1,519.7	1,244.3	22.1
Real Estate Conv. Tax	7.3	6.4	14.1	17.0	12.7	33.9
Sales & Use Tax	286.8	244.9	17.1	779.5	609.1	28.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	28.0	28.6	-1.9	54.1	55.6	-2.6

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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors***	FEB 2012	12,278	0.6	23,273	24,124	-3.5
Major Attraction Visitors	FEB 2012	99,641	6.6	151,721	142,815	6.2
Air Passenger Count	FEB 2012	399,011	0.7	790,062	802,458	-1.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	FEB 2012	1,268	-3.4	2,451	2,560	-4.2
Travel and Tourism Index**	4Q 2011	---	12.5	---	---	---

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 2.2 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**DEC**	**SEP**	**3-Mo**	**DEC**	**DEC**	**12-Mo**
(Dec. 2005 = 100)	**2011**	**2011**	**% Chg**	**2011**	**2010**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	115.1	114.6	0.4	115.0	112.5	2.2
Wages and Salaries	114.7	114.2	0.4	114.6	112.8	1.6
Benefit Costs	116.2	115.4	0.7	115.9	111.9	3.6
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	116.1	113.6	2.2
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	115.3	113.4	1.7

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.9 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	FEB 2012	227.7	2.9	0.4
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	FEB 2012	$0.439	-2.8	-0.4
Northeast Region	FEB 2012	243.9	2.8	0.4
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	FEB 2012	250.3	2.6	0.4
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	JAN 2012	245.9	2.5	0.4
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	FEB 2012	224.3	3.1	0.5

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

Conventional mortgage fell to 3.89 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

	FEB	**JAN**	**FEB**
(Percent)	**2012**	**2012**	**2011**
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.10	0.08	0.16
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.09	0.03	0.13
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.12	0.07	0.17
1 Year Treasury Note	0.16	0.12	0.29
3 Year Treasury Note	0.38	0.36	1.28
5 Year Treasury Note	0.83	0.84	2.26
7 Year Treasury Note	1.37	1.38	2.96
10 Year Treasury Note	1.97	1.97	3.58
20 Year Treasury Note	2.75	2.70	4.42
Conventional Mortgage	3.89	3.92	4.95

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
Connecticut	1,633.8	1,621.7	12.1	0.7	1,628.9
Maine	598.1	593.4	4.7	0.8	595.7
Massachusetts	3,234.8	3,207.7	27.1	0.8	3,225.7
New Hampshire	628.9	626.4	2.5	0.4	632.4
New Jersey	3,892.1	3,841.5	50.6	1.3	3,883.4
New York	8,783.4	8,642.1	141.3	1.6	8,758.7
Pennsylvania	5,717.6	5,677.6	40.0	0.7	5,700.9
Rhode Island	458.4	459.4	-1.0	-0.2	457.9
Vermont	302.1	299.0	3.1	1.0	300.8
United States	132,697.0	130,676.0	2,021.0	1.5	132,470.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
Connecticut	1,914.3	1,921.8	-7.5	-0.4	1,916.0
Maine	709.4	703.2	6.2	0.9	708.7
Massachusetts	3,458.5	3,464.1	-5.6	-0.2	3,456.3
New Hampshire	742.6	737.7	4.9	0.7	742.1
New Jersey	4,576.1	4,548.4	27.7	0.6	4,572.9
New York	9,521.5	9,523.2	-1.7	0.0	9,513.5
Pennsylvania	6,388.9	6,403.9	-15.0	-0.2	6,382.8
Rhode Island	559.0	564.9	-5.9	-1.0	560.1
Vermont	360.7	360.2	0.5	0.1	360.6
United States	154,871.0	153,302.0	1,569.0	1.0	154,395.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

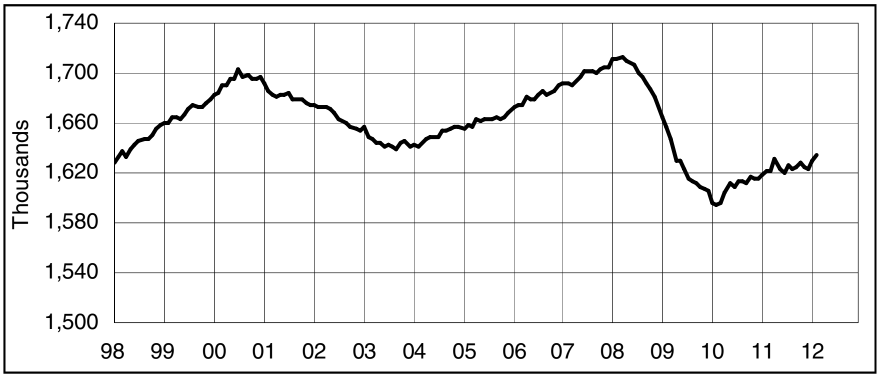
Eight of nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted)	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE	JAN 2012
Connecticut	7.8	9.2	-1.4	8.0
Maine	7.1	7.9	-0.8	7.0
Massachusetts	6.9	7.7	-0.8	6.9
New Hampshire	5.2	5.5	-0.3	5.1
New Jersey	9.0	9.3	-0.3	9.0
New York	8.5	8.1	0.4	8.3
Pennsylvania	7.6	8.0	-0.4	7.6
Rhode Island	11.0	11.3	-0.3	10.9
Vermont	4.9	5.9	-1.0	5.1
United States	8.3	9.0	-0.7	8.3

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

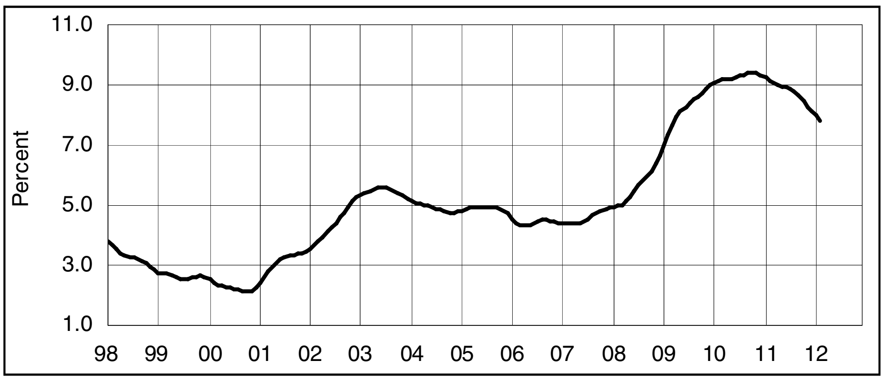
ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



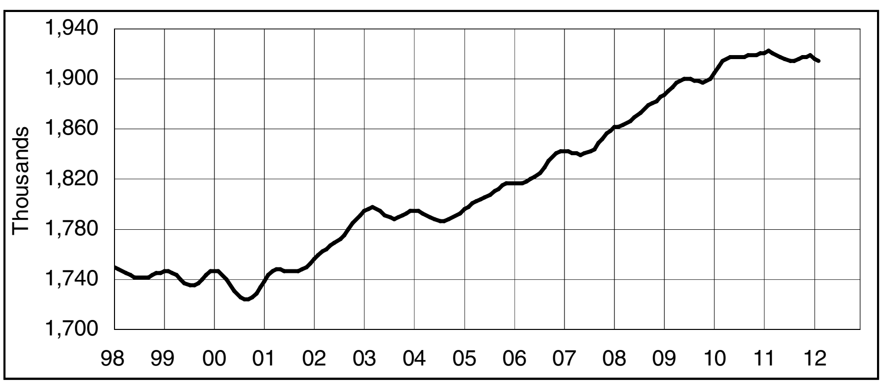
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	1,595.3	1,618.7	1,628.9
Feb	1,594.7	1,621.7	1,633.8
Mar	1,595.9	1,621.7	
Apr	1,603.3	1,631.1	
May	1,611.4	1,623.4	
Jun	1,608.3	1,620.8	
Jul	1,613.0	1,626.1	
Aug	1,614.1	1,623.7	
Sep	1,612.1	1,624.2	
Oct	1,616.1	1,627.7	
Nov	1,614.9	1,624.5	
Dec	1,615.7	1,623.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	9.1	9.3	8.0
Feb	9.2	9.2	7.8
Mar	9.2	9.1	
Apr	9.2	9.0	
May	9.2	8.9	
Jun	9.3	8.9	
Jul	9.3	8.9	
Aug	9.4	8.8	
Sep	9.4	8.6	
Oct	9.4	8.5	
Nov	9.4	8.3	
Dec	9.4	8.1	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

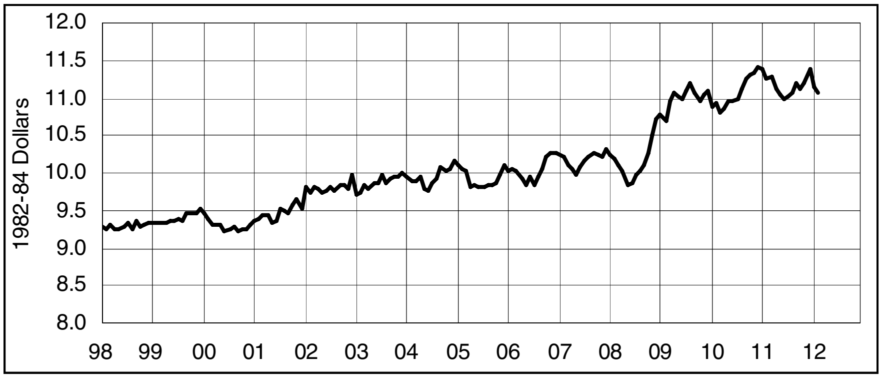


Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	1,904.9	1,921.3	1,916.0
Feb	1,909.8	1,921.8	1,914.3
Mar	1,913.9	1,921.3	
Apr	1,916.6	1,919.5	
May	1,917.9	1,917.1	
Jun	1,918.2	1,915.2	
Jul	1,918.1	1,914.5	
Aug	1,918.3	1,915.0	
Sep	1,918.7	1,916.3	
Oct	1,919.2	1,917.4	
Nov	1,919.9	1,918.1	
Dec	1,920.5	1,918.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*

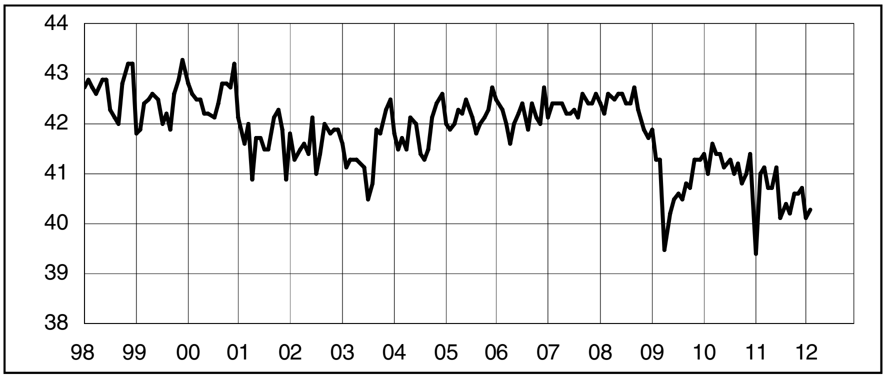
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	5,457	5,506	5,191
Feb	5,441	5,057	4,298
Mar	6,197	5,097	
Apr	5,337	5,176	
May	5,289	5,290	
Jun	5,377	5,079	
Jul	5,338	5,022	
Aug	6,159	4,924	
Sep	5,272	5,927	
Oct	5,445	5,070	
Nov	5,012	8,694	
Dec	4,983	5,052	

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



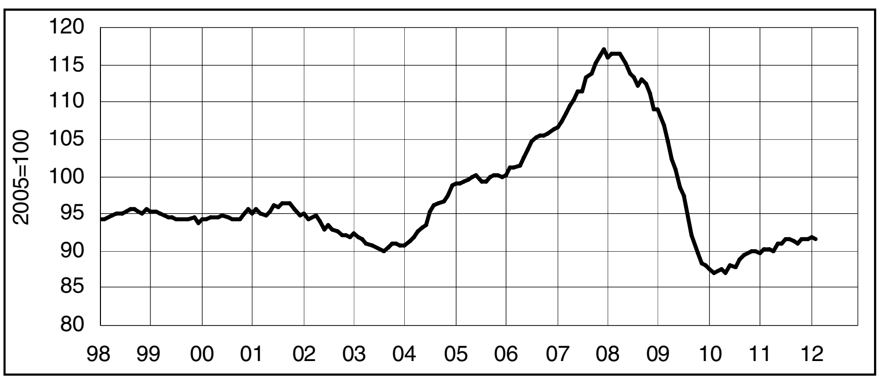
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	$10.88	$11.40	$11.14
Feb	$10.92	$11.26	$11.08
Mar	$10.81	$11.29	
Apr	$10.84	$11.13	
May	$10.95	$11.03	
Jun	$10.96	$10.99	
Jul	$11.00	$11.01	
Aug	$11.11	$11.07	
Sep	$11.25	$11.20	
Oct	$11.31	$11.13	
Nov	$11.34	$11.21	
Dec	$11.42	$11.40	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



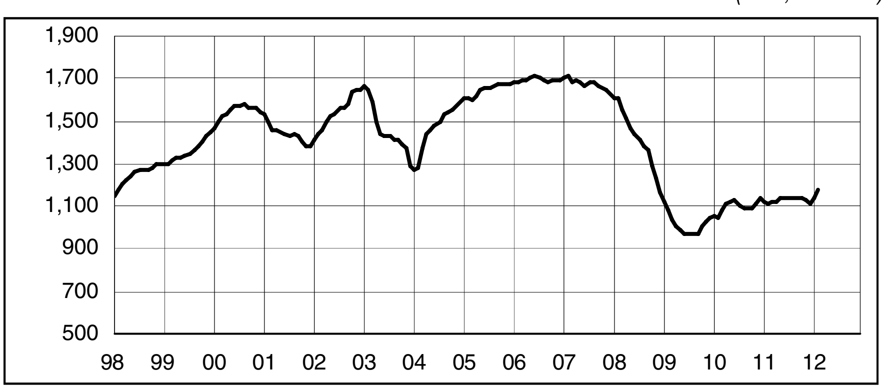
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	41.4	39.4	40.1
Feb	41.0	41.0	40.3
Mar	41.6	41.1	
Apr	41.4	40.7	
May	41.4	40.7	
Jun	41.1	41.1	
Jul	41.3	40.1	
Aug	41.0	40.4	
Sep	41.2	40.2	
Oct	40.8	40.6	
Nov	41.0	40.6	
Dec	41.4	40.7	

CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(NSA, 12 MMA)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	87.5	89.6	91.8
Feb	87.0	90.1	91.5
Mar	87.1	90.2	
Apr	87.4	90.0	
May	87.1	91.0	
Jun	88.1	91.0	
Jul	87.8	91.6	
Aug	88.7	91.6	
Sep	89.4	91.2	
Oct	89.7	90.9	
Nov	89.8	91.4	
Dec	89.9	91.6	

SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS *(NSA, 12 MMA)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	1,050	1,119	1,137
Feb	1,043	1,115	1,175
Mar	1,080	1,124	
Apr	1,109	1,125	
May	1,121	1,136	
Jun	1,125	1,137	
Jul	1,101	1,138	
Aug	1,093	1,142	
Sep	1,092	1,142	
Oct	1,092	1,138	
Nov	1,114	1,131	
Dec	1,134	1,115	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,609,000**	**1,597,900**	**11,100**	**0.7**	**1,599,900**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,368,000**	**1,352,800**	**15,200**	**1.1**	**1,363,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**210,700**	**211,200**	**-500**	**-0.2**	**211,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**45,600**	**45,800**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**46,700**
MANUFACTURING	**165,100**	**165,400**	**-300**	**-0.2**	**165,100**
Durable Goods	**126,700**	**127,500**	**-800**	**-0.6**	**126,800**
Fabricated Metal	29,900	28,400	1,500	5.3	29,600
Machinery	14,600	14,800	-200	-1.4	14,600
Computer and Electronic Product	13,700	13,500	200	1.5	13,700
Transportation Equipment	41,500	41,800	-300	-0.7	41,700
Aerospace Product and Parts	29,900	30,200	-300	-1.0	29,700
Non-Durable Goods	**38,400**	**37,900**	**500**	**1.3**	**38,300**
Chemical	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,398,300**	**1,386,700**	**11,600**	**0.8**	**1,388,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**293,200**	**287,000**	**6,200**	**2.2**	**296,300**
Wholesale Trade	65,300	62,300	3,000	4.8	64,500
Retail Trade	176,500	175,400	1,100	0.6	180,400
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	19,400	19,200	200	1.0	19,400
Building Material	13,100	12,900	200	1.6	13,200
Food and Beverage Stores	43,300	42,500	800	1.9	44,200
General Merchandise Stores	27,500	27,300	200	0.7	29,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	51,400	49,300	2,100	4.3	51,400
Utilities	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,700
Transportation and Warehousing	43,700	41,500	2,200	5.3	43,700
INFORMATION	**31,800**	**31,500**	**300**	**1.0**	**31,700**
Telecommunications	9,600	9,700	-100	-1.0	9,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**131,400**	**135,200**	**-3,800**	**-2.8**	**131,000**
Finance and Insurance	113,500	116,900	-3,400	-2.9	113,200
Credit Intermediation	25,800	26,900	-1,100	-4.1	25,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts	22,900	23,300	-400	-1.7	22,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	60,000	61,800	-1,800	-2.9	59,900
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17,900	18,300	-400	-2.2	17,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**190,200**	**189,800**	**400**	**0.2**	**188,300**
Professional, Scientific	88,800	87,600	1,200	1.4	87,000
Legal Services	12,600	12,900	-300	-2.3	12,600
Computer Systems Design	23,300	21,600	1,700	7.9	23,100
Management of Companies	26,700	26,600	100	0.4	26,800
Administrative and Support	74,700	75,600	-900	-1.2	74,500
Employment Services	27,000	25,800	1,200	4.7	26,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**322,800**	**313,000**	**9,800**	**3.1**	**315,400**
Educational Services	64,800	63,500	1,300	2.0	59,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	258,000	249,500	8,500	3.4	256,100
Hospitals	62,900	61,200	1,700	2.8	62,900
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	63,200	61,200	2,000	3.3	63,200
Social Assistance	49,100	46,800	2,300	4.9	48,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**128,600**	**125,700**	**2,900**	**2.3**	**128,900**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	20,100	19,100	1,000	5.2	19,700
Accommodation and Food Services	108,500	106,600	1,900	1.8	109,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	98,200	96,500	1,700	1.8	98,700
OTHER SERVICES	**59,300**	**59,400**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**59,600**
GOVERNMENT	**241,000**	**245,100**	**-4,100**	**-1.7**	**236,900**
Federal Government	17,600	18,000	-400	-2.2	17,700
State Government	69,100	70,400	-1,300	-1.8	65,300
Local Government**	154,300	156,700	-2,400	-1.5	153,900

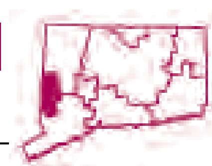
Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**390,100**	**392,100**	**-2,000**	**-0.5**	**388,300**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**344,000**	**345,900**	**-1,900**	**-0.5**	**342,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**45,200**	**45,300**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**44,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,200**	**9,900**	**300**	**3.0**	**9,800**
MANUFACTURING	**35,000**	**35,400**	**-400**	**-1.1**	**35,100**
Durable Goods	**26,500**	**27,000**	**-500**	**-1.9**	**26,600**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**344,900**	**346,800**	**-1,900**	**-0.5**	**343,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**70,000**	**69,900**	**100**	**0.1**	**70,200**
Wholesale Trade	14,000	13,400	600	4.5	13,900
Retail Trade	45,300	46,200	-900	-1.9	45,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,700	10,300	400	3.9	10,700
INFORMATION	**10,800**	**10,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**41,000**	**42,700**	**-1,700**	**-4.0**	**40,900**
Finance and Insurance	35,200	37,000	-1,800	-4.9	35,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**60,700**	**63,100**	**-2,400**	**-3.8**	**61,300**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**69,500**	**66,700**	**2,800**	**4.2**	**67,800**
Health Care and Social Assistance	57,200	55,800	1,400	2.5	57,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**30,700**	**31,300**	**-600**	**-1.9**	**30,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	24,600	24,700	-100	-0.4	24,400
OTHER SERVICES	**16,100**	**16,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**16,100**
GOVERNMENT	**46,100**	**46,200**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**45,800**
Federal	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
State & Local	43,400	43,400	0	0.0	43,100

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**66,500**	**65,300**	**1,200**	**1.8**	**66,500**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**57,600**	**56,500**	**1,100**	**1.9**	**57,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**10,700**	**10,900**	**-200**	**-1.8**	**10,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**55,800**	**54,400**	**1,400**	**2.6**	**55,700**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**15,100**	**14,600**	**500**	**3.4**	**15,000**
Retail Trade	11,300	11,100	200	1.8	11,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**7,300**	**7,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,300**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,500**	**5,600**	**-100**	**-1.8**	**5,500**
GOVERNMENT	**8,900**	**8,800**	**100**	**1.1**	**8,800**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	8,300	8,200	100	1.2	8,200

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

HARTFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**539,500**	**533,300**	**6,200**	**1.2**	**533,100**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**455,200**	**446,200**	**9,000**	**2.0**	**451,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**71,100**	**72,200**	**-1,100**	**-1.5**	**70,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**13,800**	**15,300**	**-1,500**	**-9.8**	**14,000**
MANUFACTURING	**57,300**	**56,900**	**400**	**0.7**	**56,700**
Durable Goods	**47,700**	**47,500**	**200**	**0.4**	**47,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**468,400**	**461,100**	**7,300**	**1.6**	**462,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**86,700**	**84,800**	**1,900**	**2.2**	**87,600**
Wholesale Trade	18,600	18,000	600	3.3	18,500
Retail Trade	53,200	51,900	1,300	2.5	54,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14,900	14,900	0	0.0	14,900
Transportation and Warehousing	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,100
INFORMATION	**11,500**	**11,300**	**200**	**1.8**	**11,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**61,200**	**61,800**	**-600**	**-1.0**	**61,000**
Depository Credit Institutions	6,900	7,100	-200	-2.8	6,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	41,900	41,700	200	0.5	41,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**61,400**	**58,600**	**2,800**	**4.8**	**59,900**
Professional, Scientific	29,700	28,700	1,000	3.5	28,900
Administrative and Support	24,100	22,900	1,200	5.2	23,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**102,100**	**98,400**	**3,700**	**3.8**	**99,700**
Health Care and Social Assistance	87,200	84,600	2,600	3.1	86,400
Ambulatory Health Care	25,500	25,700	-200	-0.8	25,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**41,300**	**39,100**	**2,200**	**5.6**	**41,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,100	33,600	500	1.5	34,000
OTHER SERVICES	**19,900**	**20,000**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**20,000**
GOVERNMENT	**84,300**	**87,100**	**-2,800**	**-3.2**	**81,200**
Federal	5,000	5,200	-200	-3.8	5,000
State & Local	79,300	81,900	-2,600	-3.2	76,200

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.*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**396,200**	**400,200**	**-4,000**	**-1.0**	**394,300**
DANBURY LMA	**68,100**	**66,400**	**1,700**	**2.6**	**67,400**
HARTFORD LMA	**544,900**	**538,000**	**6,900**	**1.3**	**540,800**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**266,400**	**265,100**	**1,300**	**0.5**	**266,900**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**127,200**	**129,700**	**-2,500**	**-1.9**	**126,700**
WATERBURY LMA	**62,300**	**61,900**	**400**	**0.6**	**62,100**

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

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**265,000**	**263,700**	**1,300**	**0.5**	**263,000**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**230,800**	**229,400**	**1,400**	**0.6**	**229,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**33,700**	**33,900**	**-200**	**-0.6**	**33,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**7,600**	**8,000**	**-400**	**-5.0**	**7,700**
MANUFACTURING	**26,100**	**25,900**	**200**	**0.8**	**26,100**
Durable Goods	**18,900**	**18,600**	**300**	**1.6**	**18,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**231,300**	**229,800**	**1,500**	**0.7**	**229,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**47,600**	**47,100**	**500**	**1.1**	**48,300**
Wholesale Trade	11,400	11,200	200	1.8	11,300
Retail Trade	27,700	27,600	100	0.4	28,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,500	8,300	200	2.4	8,500
INFORMATION	**4,700**	**4,800**	**-100**	**-2.1**	**4,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,100**	**12,300**	**-200**	**-1.6**	**12,000**
Finance and Insurance	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**24,000**	**25,200**	**-1,200**	**-4.8**	**24,100**
Administrative and Support	11,700	11,800	-100	-0.8	11,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**76,600**	**75,900**	**700**	**0.9**	**74,500**
Educational Services	28,900	29,100	-200	-0.7	27,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	47,700	46,800	900	1.9	47,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**22,000**	**20,200**	**1,800**	**8.9**	**22,100**
Accommodation and Food Services	20,000	18,200	1,800	9.9	20,500
OTHER SERVICES	**10,100**	**10,000**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,100**
GOVERNMENT	**34,200**	**34,300**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**33,400**
Federal	4,800	4,900	-100	-2.0	4,800
State & Local	29,400	29,400	0	0.0	28,600

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. **Value less than 50*

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **Unit labor costs and real hourly compensation, 2011**

For 2011, in both the nonfarm business and manufacturing sectors, annual average growth in unit labor costs was revised upward; this was due to upward revisions to hourly compensation and downward revisions to productivity. In the nonfarm business sector, unit labor costs rose 2.0 percent in 2011 and declined 0.8 percent in the manufacturing sector. In 2011, real hourly compensation, which takes into account changes in consumer prices, decreased 0.7 percent in the nonfarm business sector. This is the largest annual decline in the measure since a 1.7-percent decline in 1989. Real hourly compensation in the manufacturing sector decreased 1.3 percent in 2011, the largest decline in the measure since a 1.9-percent decline in 2004.

These data are from the Productivity and Costs program and are subject to revision. Labor compensation includes accrued wages and salaries, supplements, employer contributions to employee benefit plans, and taxes. Unit labor costs describe the relationship between compensation per hour and productivity, or real output per hour, and can be used as an indicator of inflationary pressure on producers. For more information, see "Productivity and Costs: Fourth Quarter and Annual Averages 2011, Revised" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-12-0401.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 8, 2012

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**123,400**	**126,400**	**-3,000**	**-2.4**	**123,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**88,800**	**90,300**	**-1,500**	**-1.7**	**89,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**17,900**	**18,100**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**18,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,400**
MANUFACTURING	**14,600**	**14,800**	**-200**	**-1.4**	**14,600**
Durable Goods	**10,700**	**10,600**	**100**	**0.9**	**10,700**
Non-Durable Goods	**3,900**	**4,200**	**-300**	**-7.1**	**3,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**105,500**	**108,300**	**-2,800**	**-2.6**	**105,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**22,400**
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,400
Retail Trade	14,500	14,700	-200	-1.4	14,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5,100	5,000	100	2.0	5,100
INFORMATION	**1,400**	**1,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,700**	**9,200**	**-500**	**-5.4**	**8,700**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,500**	**20,900**	**-400**	**-1.9**	**20,200**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,800	17,800	0	0.0	17,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**12,200**	**12,600**	**-400**	**-3.2**	**12,400**
Accommodation and Food Services	11,200	11,100	100	0.9	11,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	9,500	9,300	200	2.2	9,600
OTHER SERVICES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
GOVERNMENT	**34,600**	**36,100**	**-1,500**	**-4.2**	**34,600**
Federal	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,600
State & Local**	31,900	33,500	-1,600	-4.8	32,000

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**61,900**	**61,000**	**900**	**1.5**	**61,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**52,100**	**51,000**	**1,100**	**2.2**	**52,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**9,500**	**9,300**	**200**	**2.2**	**9,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**1,900**	**1,800**	**100**	**5.6**	**1,900**
MANUFACTURING	**7,600**	**7,500**	**100**	**1.3**	**7,600**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**52,400**	**51,700**	**700**	**1.4**	**52,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,400**	**12,200**	**200**	**1.6**	**12,600**
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,200
Retail Trade	8,300	8,300	0	0.0	8,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,900
INFORMATION	**600**	**700**	**-100**	**-14.3**	**600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**1,900**	**2,000**	**-100**	**-5.0**	**1,900**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,300**	**4,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**4,300**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**16,600**	**15,900**	**700**	**4.4**	**16,500**
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,900	14,300	600	4.2	14,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**4,500**	**4,300**	**200**	**4.7**	**4,500**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,300**	**2,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,300**
GOVERNMENT	**9,800**	**10,000**	**-200**	**-2.0**	**9,500**
Federal	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local	9,300	9,500	-200	-2.1	9,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.   **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**44,300**	**43,900**	**400**	**0.9**	**44,400**
TORRINGTON LMA	**34,400**	**34,200**	**200**	**0.6**	**34,400**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,700**	**35,300**	**400**	**1.1**	**35,400**

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

	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**279,700**	**281,100**	**-1,400**	**-0.5**	**276,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**229,200**	**231,900**	**-2,700**	**-1.2**	**227,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**36,700**	**38,300**	**-1,600**	**-4.2**	**36,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**5,600**	**7,700**	**-2,100**	**-27.3**	**6,100**
MANUFACTURING	**31,100**	**30,600**	**500**	**1.6**	**30,700**
Durable Goods	**20,700**	**20,000**	**700**	**3.5**	**20,400**
Non-Durable Goods	**10,400**	**10,600**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**243,000**	**242,800**	**200**	**0.1**	**239,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**56,300**	**56,400**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**56,800**
Wholesale Trade	11,000	10,900	100	0.9	11,000
Retail Trade	33,200	33,200	0	0.0	33,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	12,100	12,300	-200	-1.6	12,200
INFORMATION	**3,900**	**3,700**	**200**	**5.4**	**3,900**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**15,200**	**15,400**	**-200**	**-1.3**	**15,300**
Finance and Insurance	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**22,900**	**22,700**	**200**	**0.9**	**22,700**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**59,800**	**59,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**57,800**
Educational Services	14,200	13,200	1,000	7.6	12,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,600	46,600	-1,000	-2.1	45,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**24,000**	**25,000**	**-1,000**	**-4.0**	**23,700**
OTHER SERVICES	**10,400**	**10,600**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,400**
GOVERNMENT	**50,500**	**49,200**	**1,300**	**2.6**	**49,300**
Federal	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,100
State & Local	44,400	43,100	1,300	3.0	43,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

** New England City and Town Area

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHANGE NO.	%	JAN 2012
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,897,100	1,903,100	-6,000	-0.3	1,894,900
	Employed	1,742,100	1,718,100	24,000	1.4	1,733,800
	Unemployed	154,900	185,000	-30,100	-16.3	161,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	9.7	-1.5	---	8.5
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	476,600	480,300	-3,700	-0.8	476,800
	Employed	439,800	436,400	3,400	0.8	439,000
	Unemployed	36,800	43,900	-7,100	-16.2	37,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.7	9.1	-1.4	---	7.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	93,100	92,300	800	0.9	93,300
	Employed	86,800	84,900	1,900	2.2	86,900
	Unemployed	6,200	7,400	-1,200	-16.2	6,400
	Unemployment Rate	6.7	8.1	-1.4	---	6.9
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,300	50,500	-200	-0.4	50,000
	Employed	46,400	46,100	300	0.7	45,800
	Unemployed	3,900	4,400	-500	-11.4	4,200
	Unemployment Rate	7.7	8.7	-1.0	---	8.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	607,200	605,500	1,700	0.3	603,700
	Employed	558,200	546,600	11,600	2.1	552,700
	Unemployed	49,000	58,900	-9,900	-16.8	51,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.1	9.7	-1.6	---	8.5
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	317,500	318,600	-1,100	-0.3	317,300
	Employed	290,800	286,500	4,300	1.5	289,300
	Unemployed	26,700	32,200	-5,500	-17.1	28,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	10.1	-1.7	---	8.8
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	148,500	152,100	-3,600	-2.4	149,600
	Employed	135,800	137,400	-1,600	-1.2	136,400
	Unemployed	12,700	14,700	-2,000	-13.6	13,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.6	9.7	-1.1	---	8.8
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,900	54,700	200	0.4	55,100
	Employed	50,500	49,200	1,300	2.6	50,500
	Unemployed	4,400	5,500	-1,100	-20.0	4,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	10.0	-2.0	---	8.4
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,200	102,500	-300	-0.3	102,100
	Employed	91,200	89,300	1,900	2.1	90,800
	Unemployed	11,100	13,200	-2,100	-15.9	11,300
	Unemployment Rate	10.8	12.9	-2.1	---	11.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	59,000	59,200	-200	-0.3	59,200
	Employed	53,500	52,800	700	1.3	53,400
	Unemployed	5,600	6,400	-800	-12.5	5,800
	Unemployment Rate	9.4	10.8	-1.4	---	9.9
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	154,114,000	152,635,000	1,479,000	1.0	153,485,000
	Employed	140,684,000	138,093,000	2,591,000	1.9	139,944,000
	Unemployed	13,430,000	14,542,000	-1,112,000	-7.6	13,541,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.5	-0.8	---	8.8

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 FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2012	AVG WEEKLY HOURS FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2012	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 2012	FEB 2011	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2012
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	**$1,001.46**	**$1,004.09**	**-$2.63**	**$997.29**	**40.3**	**41.0**	**-0.7**	**40.1**	**$24.85**	**$24.49**	**$0.36**	**$24.87**
DURABLE GOODS	**1,073.94**	**1,052.77**	**21.18**	**1,071.00**	**41.1**	**40.9**	**0.2**	**40.8**	**26.13**	**25.74**	**0.39**	**26.25**
NON-DUR. GOODS	**773.23**	**863.60**	**-90.38**	**766.21**	**37.7**	**41.4**	**-3.7**	**37.8**	**20.51**	**20.86**	**-0.35**	**20.27**
CONSTRUCTION	**958.94**	**1,008.20**	**-49.26**	**908.95**	**36.2**	**35.5**	**0.7**	**35.0**	**26.49**	**28.40**	**-1.91**	**25.97**
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	**956.88**	**952.56**	**4.32**	**982.22**	**33.8**	**33.6**	**0.2**	**34.2**	**28.31**	**28.35**	**-0.04**	**28.72**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,187.08**	**1,155.19**	**31.88**	**1,203.93**	**39.1**	**38.1**	**1.0**	**39.0**	**30.36**	**30.32**	**0.04**	**30.87**
Construction	1,029.47	1,045.72	-16.25	1,016.33	36.3	35.4	0.9	35.9	28.36	29.54	-1.18	28.31
Manufacturing	1,231.87	1,197.47	34.40	1,258.74	40.1	39.3	0.8	40.1	30.72	30.47	0.25	31.39
SERVICE PROVIDING	**914.14**	**916.10**	**-1.97**	**941.06**	**32.8**	**32.8**	**0.0**	**33.3**	**27.87**	**27.93**	**-0.06**	**28.26**
Trade, Transp., Utilities	871.92	853.19	18.73	883.92	34.6	34.5	0.1	34.8	25.20	24.73	0.47	25.40
Financial Activities	1,488.92	1,586.19	-97.27	1,584.22	36.7	37.0	-0.3	37.9	40.57	42.87	-2.30	41.80
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,046.45	1,046.79	-0.34	1,082.29	33.8	33.8	0.0	34.7	30.96	30.97	-0.01	31.19
Education & Health Ser.	822.91	803.86	19.04	843.72	31.1	30.6	0.5	31.4	26.46	26.27	0.19	26.87
Leisure & Hospitality	397.98	408.14	-10.17	389.48	26.2	26.4	-0.2	26.0	15.19	15.46	-0.27	14.98
Other Services	637.37	644.64	-7.27	634.49	31.6	29.9	1.7	31.9	20.17	21.56	-1.39	19.89
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,084.12	1,071.50	12.62	1,125.05	33.9	33.6	0.3	34.5	31.98	31.89	0.09	32.61
Danbury	940.28	995.46	-55.17	937.65	32.9	35.2	-2.3	32.9	28.58	28.28	0.30	28.50
Hartford	1,018.34	1,054.94	-36.61	1,035.60	35.2	35.2	0.0	35.6	28.93	29.97	-1.04	29.09
New Haven	893.37	878.79	14.58	904.37	33.1	33.0	0.1	33.2	26.99	26.63	0.36	27.24
Norwich-New London	751.76	684.22	67.55	770.29	31.6	31.2	0.4	31.3	23.79	21.93	1.86	24.61
Waterbury	782.51	779.09	3.42	824.84	32.7	33.8	-1.1	33.3	23.93	23.05	0.88	24.77

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 February 2012, the Tilted Kilt opened a new restaurant with 100 employees in Wethersfield. Darien Social also added a new restaurant, bringing 40 jobs to Darien. Nordstrom Rack, a clothing retailer, announced plans to open a new store and hire 70 employees in April. Over the next three years, GKN Aerospace Services intends to expand its facility and add 60 positions in Cromwell. NBC Universal of Stamford will add 30 jobs as it adds a new daytime talk show.

- In February 2012, Peter Pan Bus Lines in Waterford lost its contract with Foxwoods, resulting in a 79 employee layoff. Xpect Discounts, a discount grocery store, plans to close its Derby location and eliminate 58 jobs. Due to continuing financial challenges, Waterbury Hospital will cut 75 positions. Capewell Horsenails, a horseshoe nail producer in Bloomfield, will cut 26 positions as it consolidates its nail production at a facility in Sweden. Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford intends to cut 50 jobs due to the Pentagon's decision to slow deliveries of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter.

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.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

FEBRUARY 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**476,592**	**439,818**	**36,774**	**7.7**
Ansonia	10,311	9,298	1,013	9.8
Bridgeport	66,319	58,088	8,231	12.4
Darien	9,236	8,709	527	5.7
Derby	7,086	6,453	633	8.9
Easton	3,719	3,509	210	5.6
Fairfield	29,101	26,975	2,126	7.3
Greenwich	29,497	27,757	1,740	5.9
Milford	30,130	28,042	2,088	6.9
Monroe	10,508	9,794	714	6.8
New Canaan	8,710	8,235	475	5.5
Newtown	14,495	13,589	906	6.3
Norwalk	49,306	45,577	3,729	7.6
Oxford	7,380	6,930	450	6.1
Redding	4,793	4,508	285	5.9
Ridgefield	11,830	11,180	650	5.5
Seymour	9,370	8,618	752	8.0
Shelton	22,530	20,884	1,646	7.3
Southbury	9,082	8,491	591	6.5
Stamford	67,827	63,033	4,794	7.1
Stratford	26,923	24,588	2,335	8.7
Trumbull	18,206	16,991	1,215	6.7
Weston	4,829	4,561	268	5.5
Westport	12,439	11,733	706	5.7
Wilton	8,320	7,840	480	5.8
Woodbridge	4,644	4,434	210	4.5
DANBURY	**93,078**	**86,840**	**6,238**	**6.7**
Bethel	10,956	10,250	706	6.4
Bridgewater	948	903	45	4.7
Brookfield	9,202	8,632	570	6.2
Danbury	46,154	42,967	3,187	6.9
New Fairfield	7,526	7,045	481	6.4
New Milford	16,370	15,259	1,111	6.8
Sherman	1,921	1,784	137	7.1
ENFIELD	**50,270**	**46,395**	**3,875**	**7.7**
East Windsor	6,640	6,062	578	8.7
Enfield	23,698	21,865	1,833	7.7
Somers	4,973	4,596	377	7.6
Suffield	7,802	7,291	511	6.5
Windsor Locks	7,156	6,581	575	8.0
HARTFORD	**607,159**	**558,154**	**49,005**	**8.1**
Andover	2,055	1,939	116	5.6
Ashford	2,629	2,414	215	8.2
Avon	9,688	9,181	507	5.2
Barkhamsted	2,352	2,156	196	8.3
Berlin	11,302	10,562	740	6.5
Bloomfield	10,235	9,297	938	9.2
Bolton	2,994	2,802	192	6.4
Bristol	34,515	31,554	2,961	8.6
Burlington	5,530	5,176	354	6.4

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont...				
Canton	5,923	5,598	325	5.5
Colchester	9,301	8,631	670	7.2
Columbia	3,186	2,974	212	6.7
Coventry	7,340	6,754	586	8.0
Cromwell	8,171	7,623	548	6.7
East Granby	3,021	2,821	200	6.6
East Haddam	5,409	5,047	362	6.7
East Hampton	7,387	6,820	567	7.7
East Hartford	27,241	24,491	2,750	10.1
Ellington	9,627	8,974	653	6.8
Farmington	13,245	12,421	824	6.2
Glastonbury	18,997	18,031	966	5.1
Granby	6,487	6,055	432	6.7
Haddam	5,265	4,970	295	5.6
Hartford	51,299	43,681	7,618	14.9
Hartland	1,263	1,160	103	8.2
Harwinton	3,257	3,024	233	7.2
Hebron	5,824	5,478	346	5.9
Lebanon	4,389	4,062	327	7.5
Manchester	34,234	31,409	2,825	8.3
Mansfield	14,223	13,248	975	6.9
Marlborough	3,735	3,487	248	6.6
Middlefield	2,503	2,330	173	6.9
Middletown	26,939	24,995	1,944	7.2
New Britain	36,610	32,612	3,998	10.9
New Hartford	3,991	3,711	280	7.0
Newington	17,390	16,174	1,216	7.0
Plainville	10,510	9,663	847	8.1
Plymouth	7,087	6,430	657	9.3
Portland	5,371	5,034	337	6.3
Rocky Hill	11,291	10,643	648	5.7
Simsbury	12,100	11,437	663	5.5
Southington	25,097	23,304	1,793	7.1
South Windsor	14,729	13,880	849	5.8
Stafford	7,239	6,550	689	9.5
Thomaston	4,720	4,326	394	8.3
Tolland	8,686	8,175	511	5.9
Union	535	512	23	4.3
Vernon	17,382	16,044	1,338	7.7
West Hartford	30,601	28,715	1,886	6.2
Wethersfield	13,796	12,842	954	6.9
Willington	3,883	3,621	262	6.7
Windsor	16,575	15,316	1,259	7.6

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)

FEBRUARY 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**317,504**	**290,770**	**26,734**	**8.4**
Bethany	3,126	2,930	196	6.3
Branford	16,756	15,549	1,207	7.2
Cheshire	14,665	13,773	892	6.1
Chester	2,362	2,221	141	6.0
Clinton	7,792	7,218	574	7.4
Deep River	2,572	2,373	199	7.7
Durham	4,281	4,017	264	6.2
East Haven	16,508	15,096	1,412	8.6
Essex	3,739	3,496	243	6.5
Guilford	12,896	12,176	720	5.6
Hamden	32,471	29,969	2,502	7.7
Killingworth	3,614	3,419	195	5.4
Madison	9,737	9,191	546	5.6
Meriden	32,756	29,542	3,214	9.8
New Haven	59,016	52,120	6,896	11.7
North Branford	8,389	7,779	610	7.3
North Haven	13,234	12,273	961	7.3
Old Saybrook	5,330	4,976	354	6.6
Orange	7,272	6,852	420	5.8
Wallingford	25,648	23,675	1,973	7.7
West Haven	31,451	28,527	2,924	9.3
Westbrook	3,886	3,597	289	7.4
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	136,359	**125,035**	**11,324**	**8.3**
Bozrah	1,540	1,404	136	8.8
Canterbury	3,138	2,849	289	9.2
East Lyme	9,573	8,887	686	7.2
Franklin	1,132	1,063	69	6.1
Griswold	7,296	6,656	640	8.8
Groton	18,666	17,072	1,594	8.5
Ledyard	8,182	7,581	601	7.3
Lisbon	2,538	2,348	190	7.5
Lyme	1,257	1,184	73	5.8
Montville	10,504	9,614	890	8.5
New London	14,086	12,569	1,517	10.8
No. Stonington	3,202	2,964	238	7.4
Norwich	22,021	20,073	1,948	8.8
Old Lyme	4,136	3,855	281	6.8
Preston	2,673	2,455	218	8.2
Salem	2,555	2,358	197	7.7
Sprague	1,756	1,572	184	10.5
Stonington	10,119	9,521	598	5.9
Voluntown	1,589	1,415	174	11.0
Waterford	10,395	9,595	800	7.7

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	148,539	**135,791**	**12,748**	**8.6**
Westerly, RI	12,180	10,756	1,424	11.7

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	**54,854**	**50,461**	**4,393**	**8.0**
Bethlehem	2,058	1,896	162	7.9
Canaan	688	633	55	8.0
Colebrook	801	756	45	5.6
Cornwall	798	744	54	6.8
Goshen	1,560	1,424	136	8.7
Kent	1,602	1,501	101	6.3
Litchfield	4,308	3,978	330	7.7
Morris	1,308	1,213	95	7.3
Norfolk	975	906	69	7.1
North Canaan	1,724	1,578	146	8.5
Roxbury	1,318	1,252	66	5.0
Salisbury	1,837	1,715	122	6.6
Sharon	1,434	1,343	91	6.3
Torrington	19,924	18,063	1,861	9.3
Warren	796	734	62	7.8
Washington	1,870	1,760	110	5.9
Winchester	6,238	5,703	535	8.6
Woodbury	5,616	5,263	353	6.3
WATERBURY	**102,241**	**91,190**	**11,051**	**10.8**
Beacon Falls	3,405	3,143	262	7.7
Middlebury	4,005	3,726	279	7.0
Naugatuck	17,032	15,290	1,742	10.2
Prospect	5,263	4,843	420	8.0
Waterbury	51,208	44,637	6,571	12.8
Watertown	12,213	11,240	973	8.0
Wolcott	9,115	8,311	804	8.8
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	59,006	**53,455**	**5,551**	**9.4**
Brooklyn	4,113	3,716	397	9.7
Chaplin	1,370	1,260	110	8.0
Eastford	993	933	60	6.0
Hampton	1,117	1,018	99	8.9
Killingly	9,460	8,471	989	10.5
Plainfield	8,470	7,605	865	10.2
Pomfret	2,341	2,150	191	8.2
Putnam	5,474	4,979	495	9.0
Scotland	1,022	967	55	5.4
Sterling	2,197	1,975	222	10.1
Thompson	5,513	5,066	447	8.1
Windham	12,372	11,036	1,336	10.8
Woodstock	4,563	4,279	284	6.2

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,897,100**	**1,742,100**	**154,900**	**8.2**
UNITED STATES	**154,114,000**	**140,684,000**	**13,430,000**	**8.7**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,914,300**	**1,765,800**	**148,500**	**7.8**
UNITED STATES	**154,871,000**	**142,065,000**	**12,806,000**	**8.3**

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.

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	FEB 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	YR TO DATE 2011
Andover	0	0	0
Ansonia	0	0	0
Ashford	0	0	0
Avon	1	2	2
Barkhamsted	na	na	na
Beacon Falls	na	na	na
Berlin	7	13	5
Bethany	na	na	na
Bethel	0	0	12
Bethlehem	na	na	na
Bloomfield	na	na	na
Bolton	1	1	1
Bozrah	0	0	0
Branford	na	na	na
Bridgeport	11	22	19
Bridgewater	na	na	na
Bristol	1	3	0
Brookfield	na	na	na
Brooklyn	3	5	1
Burlington	2	3	2
Canaan	0	0	0
Canterbury	0	0	0
Canton	0	2	2
Chaplin	0	0	0
Cheshire	1	1	1
Chester	na	na	na
Clinton	4	7	1
Colchester	1	2	0
Colebrook	0	0	0
Columbia	0	2	0
Cornwall	10	10	0
Coventry	0	3	2
Cromwell	3	5	1
Danbury	1	21	15
Darien	na	na	na
Deep River	0	0	0
Derby	na	na	na
Durham	0	0	0
East Granby	1	1	0
East Haddam	1	1	1
East Hampton	0	0	2
East Hartford	na	na	na
East Haven	0	0	11
East Lyme	1	3	4
East Windsor	1	4	2
Eastford	0	0	0
Easton	0	0	0
Ellington	1	3	1
Enfield	na	na	na
Essex	0	0	0
Fairfield	3	4	2
Farmington	1	3	3
Franklin	0	0	0
Glastonbury	4	7	2
Goshen	1	1	0
Granby	0	1	0
Greenwich	2	5	10

TOWN	FEB 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	YR TO DATE 2011
Griswold	na	na	na
Groton	1	1	1
Guilford	1	1	2
Haddam	0	0	1
Hamden	1	1	0
Hampton	0	0	1
Hartford	0	4	6
Hartland	na	na	na
Harwinton	1	1	1
Hebron	na	na	na
Kent	0	0	0
Killingly	3	4	1
Killingworth	na	na	na
Lebanon	0	0	0
Ledyard	1	1	0
Lisbon	0	0	0
Litchfield	na	na	na
Lyme	0	0	0
Madison	2	3	3
Manchester	1	2	1
Mansfield	0	1	0
Marlborough	0	0	0
Meriden	1	2	1
Middlebury	na	na	na
Middlefield	0	0	0
Middletown	0	1	14
Milford	9	18	6
Monroe	1	1	1
Montville	1	2	1
Morris	0	0	0
Naugatuck	0	0	2
New Britain	na	na	na
New Canaan	0	8	4
New Fairfield	na	na	na
New Hartford	1	1	1
New Haven	0	0	0
New London	2	3	4
New Milford	0	0	1
Newington	0	0	0
Newtown	1	2	2
Norfolk	0	0	1
North Branford	na	na	na
North Canaan	0	0	0
North Haven	2	2	0
North Stonington	0	1	0
Norwalk	1	5	6
Norwich	0	1	0
Old Lyme	na	na	na
Old Saybrook	0	1	1
Orange	na	na	na
Oxford	2	2	1
Plainfield	2	3	2
Plainville	0	0	0
Plymouth	0	0	0
Pomfret	1	1	0
Portland	0	3	1

TOWN	FEB 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	YR TO DATE 2011
Preston	1	1	0
Prospect	na	na	na
Putnam	0	0	2
Redding	na	na	na
Ridgefield	0	1	1
Rocky Hill	1	3	2
Roxbury	na	na	na
Salem	0	1	0
Salisbury	na	na	na
Scotland	0	0	0
Seymour	4	8	2
Sharon	0	0	0
Shelton	260	263	2
Sherman	na	na	na
Simsbury	0	0	1
Somers	0	0	1
South Windsor	0	1	0
Southbury	0	0	0
Southington	2	5	7
Sprague	0	0	0
Stafford	na	na	na
Stamford	1	3	0
Sterling	na	na	na
Stonington	1	2	2
Stratford	0	0	2
Suffield	4	5	5
Thomaston	na	na	na
Thompson	na	na	na
Tolland	1	2	0
Torrington	0	0	1
Trumbull	0	0	1
Union	0	0	0
Vernon	12	12	2
Voluntown	0	0	0
Wallingford	2	10	4
Warren	0	0	1
Washington	na	na	na
Waterbury	0	2	0
Waterford	2	3	0
Watertown	1	2	2
West Hartford	6	12	1
West Haven	na	na	na
Westbrook	0	0	1
Weston	na	na	na
Westport	5	7	9
Wethersfield	na	na	na
Willington	0	0	0
Wilton	na	na	na
Winchester	0	0	0
Windham	0	0	0
Windsor	na	na	na
Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Wolcott	1	1	1
Woodbridge	na	na	na
Woodbury	0	0	1
Woodstock	0	0	1

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 270-8167.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS
Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX
The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES
Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INDIAN GAMING DATA
Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

INITIAL CLAIMS
Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a signal-plus noise model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Beginning with the publication of January 2005 data, an improved methodology is being used to develop labor force estimates, by which monthly state model-based employment and unemployment estimates are controlled to add to the national CPS levels. This will ensure that national economic events are reflected in the state estimates, and it will significantly reduce end-of-year revisions. (For more information, please see the Connecticut Economic Digest, December 2004 issue.) Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Norwalk-Stamford Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is referred to in Connecticut Department of Labor publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford MSA is called the Hartford LMA. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the 17 towns in the in the northwestern part of the state as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the towns of East Windsor, Enfield, Somers, Suffield and Windsor Locks, which are officially part of the Springfield MSA, are published as the Enfield LMA. Similarly, the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock - part of the Worcester MSA - are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA. Also, data for Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the Norwich-New London LMA. Industry employment and labor force data estimates contained in Connecticut Department of Labor publications are prepared following the same statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, whether for federally designated or state-determined areas.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UI COVERED WAGES
UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 4-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading General Drift Indicator	**-2.2**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**+0.8**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**+1.0**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**+3.0**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**+0.7**
Unemployment Rate	**-1.4***
Labor Force	-0.4
Employed	+1.1
Unemployed	-15.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-15.0**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-0.74***
U-6 Unemployment Rate	**-0.3***
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hours, Mfg	**-1.7**
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+1.5**
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.3**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-3.3**
Production Worker Hours	+3.8
Industrial Electricity Sales	-10.0
Personal Income	**+1.6**
UI Covered Wages	**+1.1**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+259.6
Electricity Sales	-8.2
Construction Contracts Index	+30.8
New Auto Registrations	+11.7
Air Cargo Tons	+12.1
Exports	-3.2
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+2.9
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+25.1
Dept. of Labor	-9.8
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-53.2
Dept. of Labor	-27.8
State Revenues	**+23.0**
Corporate Tax	+70.2
Personal Income Tax	+34.3
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+14.1
Sales & Use Tax	+17.1
Indian Gaming Payments	-1.9

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	+0.6
Attraction Visitors	+6.6
Air Passenger Count	+0.7
Indian Gaming Slots	-3.4
Travel and Tourism Index	+12.5
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+2.2
Wages & Salaries	+1.6
Benefit Costs	+3.6
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+2.9
Northeast Region	+2.8
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.6
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.5
Interest Rates	
Prime	0.00*
Conventional Mortgage	-1.06*

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

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