

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### In December...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,623,400  
 Change over month ..... -0.11%  
 Change over year ..... 0.0%

United States ..... 134,021,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.12%  
 Change over year ..... +1.4%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 8.6%  
 United States ..... 7.8%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 229.601  
 Change over year ..... 1.7%

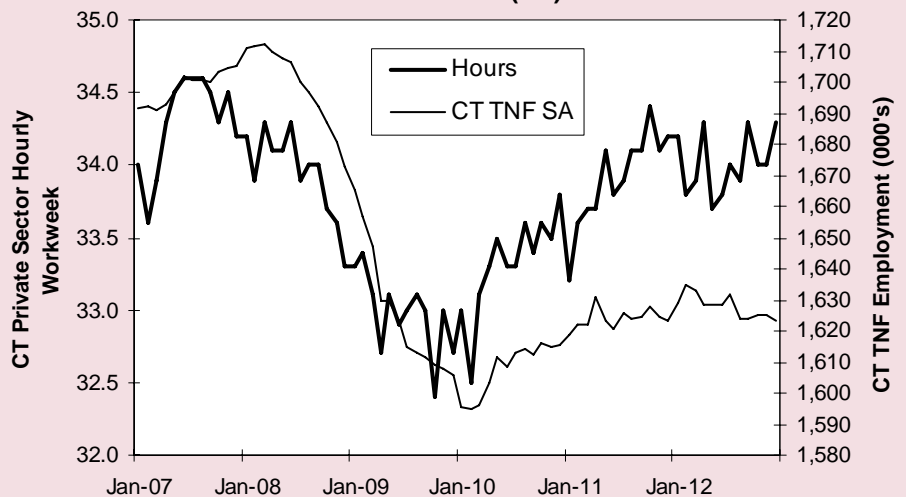
## Connecticut's Private Sector Hours and Earnings: Working to Get Back to Normal

By Lincoln S. Dyer, Economist, DOL, Lincoln.Dyer@ct.gov

**I**n 2007, just prior to the start of the “Great Recession,” the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) released a new series tracking hours and earnings for all private workers. The data are available for the U.S. and states for the aggregated private sector and major private industry divisions. The series was developed because the traditional production worker hours and earnings estimates, produced since 1939 for war planning purposes in the goods-producing industries (construction and manufacturing), no longer captured the U.S. economy. Service-providing sectors were now adding the greater part of

the new jobs and output in the globalized 21<sup>st</sup> century. The monthly estimates (average hourly length of the private sector workweek, average hourly private pay rates, and the average weekly private earnings) are sample-based, and have not yet been officially seasonally adjusted by the BLS. A total private level only estimate (no industry supersectors) is also being calculated for Connecticut’s six BLS-recognized labor market areas (LMAs). The new all employee private payroll data, after several years of availability, are starting to give some useful approximations of general workforce trends in the states.

**Chart 1: CT Private Sector Weekly Hours (NSA) vs. CT TNF (SA)**



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**Private Sector Weekly Hours**

Connecticut's Private Sector Average Hourly Workweek has just recently returned to pre-recession levels reached in 2007 at slightly above 34.2 hours (34.3). Connecticut's nonfarm employment began to drop in March 2008, so the initial hours and earnings estimates from 2007 reflect peak employment levels in the business cycle just prior to the downturn (see Chart 1). Connecticut's unadjusted private sector hours decrease led the decline in nonfarm employment in early 2008 before the employment collapse, and slightly led the weak nonfarm employment recovery by early 2010. This shows that hours worked in the private sector may be a leading indicator of employment turns and may reflect on the current strength of the labor market in comparison to the same month in previous years.

Over the past year, private average weekly hours worked have flattened out since a bump up to 34.4 hours in the Fall of 2011, possibly due to the recovery from the October storms. The mild winter may have served to sustain these levels. This then coincided with some slowing and weakening of employment growth in the state from February 2012 (when Connecticut's nonfarm jobs

peaked in this recovery at 1,634,900 before revisions) on through the end of last summer as hours worked flattened out. Again, it appears the direction and intensity of private weekly hours worked during the average workweek can lead employment condition's direction and strength.

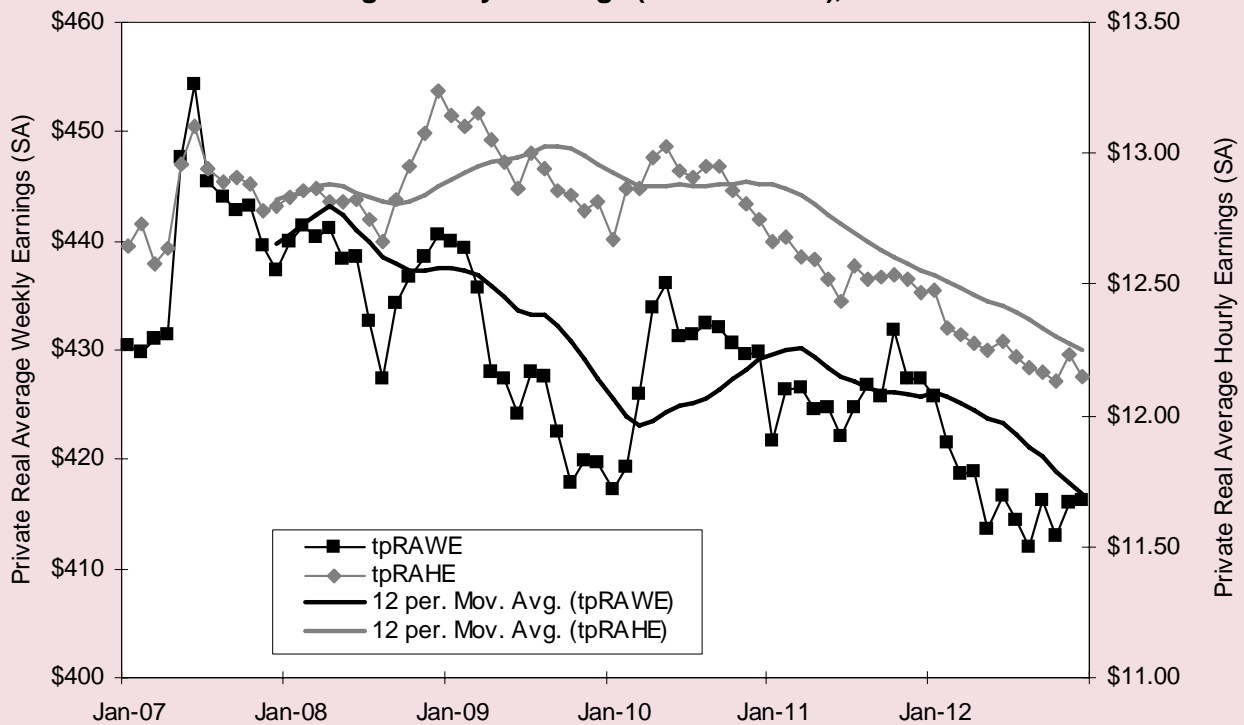
For December 2012, private sector workweek hours show Connecticut is still firmly in slow employment recovery mode, highlighted by the hours worked month-to-month volatility. Nevertheless, the private sector average weekly hours have now reached a level (34.3 unadjusted) for December 2012 that exceeds the December 2007 high average (34.2) before the financial crisis and economic collapse set in. This may indicate that weekly hours have come back to levels that represented past high work week levels so that the state employers may start to hire more workers instead of adding more hours to an already relatively high private sector average workweek.

The comparable U.S. average private workweek was 34.9 hours for December 2012. New York's was 34.3, same as Connecticut, while New Jersey was slightly lower at 34.2 hours. Education and health-related Massachusetts's private sector worked 33.5 hours and tourism-

**Comparable Private Sector Workweeks December 2012 (NSA)**

Connecticut	34.3
United States	34.9
New York	34.3
Massachusetts	33.5
Rhode Island	33.2
New Jersey	34.2
California	34.9
Bridgeport LMA	35.5
Hartford LMA	35.4

**Chart 2: Real Private Sector Average Weekly Earnings and Real Private Sector Average Hourly Earnings (2007-2012 SA), 82-84 Dollars**



related Rhode Island's private workweek was 33.2 hours. Fair weather Californians worked 34.9 hours, same as the nation.

**Real Earnings**

Certainly private sector workweek hours could still expand beyond past high levels in this series since average hourly and weekly pay levels have mostly languished. Some private sector workers may feel obligated to work additional hours to make up for private average hourly pay estimates that have clearly lagged in terms of purchasing power. While nominal December 2012 private sector average hourly earnings (\$28.35, +3.7% over five years) have now arrived at levels above those reached in December 2007 (\$27.34), the private sector averages for both hourly earnings and weekly pay have not kept up with inflation. The CPI-U is up roughly 9.3% in that same five year time period. Real (in 1982-1984 dollars) private sector

hourly earnings and weekly pay have steadily declined and have been under pressure since December of 2008.

Nevertheless, there are upbeat signs in the current months in both real pay series as real earnings are trending closer to their current 12-month moving averages. And this is coinciding with the private weekly hour's series reaching old high levels before the downturn. If real private hourly pay and real weekly earnings can start to rise, higher employment may follow as increased purchasing power drives demand. This could be the longer term spur to consumer demand that the Federal Reserve has been trying to encourage all along with its very activist monetary policy. This trend could speed up and help close the gap between private weekly hours worked and nonfarm employment in Connecticut (Chart 1).

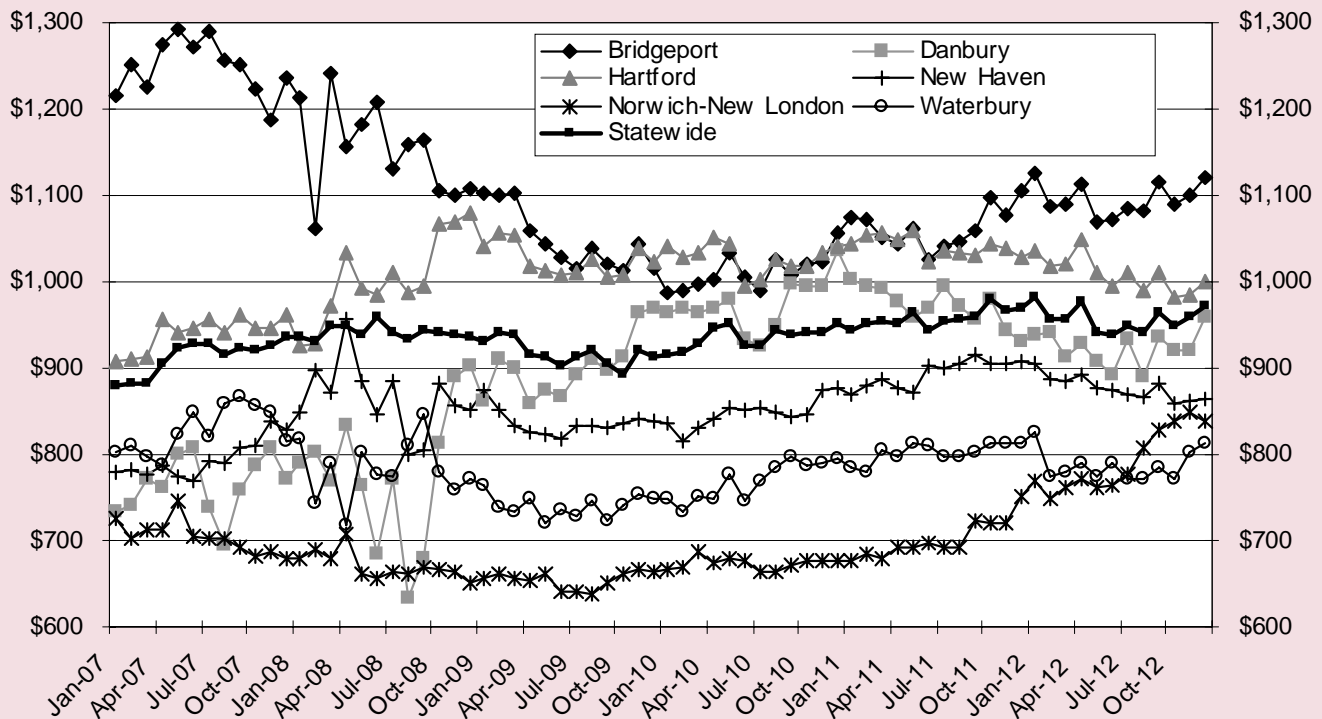
The steadily declining real wage and hourly pay might not

all be from just stagnant pay scales coming out of the downturn or from higher inflation. Some of the flatness in nominal (unadjusted) pay and outright declines in real earnings statistics may be stemming from shifting demographics. As higher paid employees retire or work less hours, the jobs they perform may be replaced with lower paid and much younger workers who start lower on the pay scales, or are even being automated with more technology or off-shored altogether (really boosting perceived productivity). This would naturally hold back wage growth and job growth and would contribute to the real earnings declines.

**Productivity (Output per Hour)**

One key reason for the discrepancy between hours worked reaching pre-recession levels and lagging employment is productivity (output per hour). All worksites are doing more with less employment for efficiency

**Chart 3: Private Sector Average Weekly Earnings by Major Region (2007-2012, NSA)**  
**"Wage Convergence"**



and cost savings resulting in productivity gains. By taking annual average private sector employment and multiplying that by the monthly annual average private sector work week for that year, and then multiplying by 52 weeks in any given year to get an estimate of private man-hours worked (annual), we can calculate a rough output per hour measure (productivity) for the 2008-2011 time periods where we have the latest Gross Domestic Product (state GDP from BEA) to match annual data. We used real Connecticut GDP data (private industries only, chained 2005 dollars) and current dollar state GDP (again private industries only) to estimate an annual output per hour comparisons to see how basic private sector productivity is performing in the state.

The productivity trends in this short time frame look like the Great Recession was accompanied by strong real

productivity gains in the private sector in 2009 (+2.5%) and 2010 (+4.1%), which delayed the job turnaround in 2009 (-68,100 annual average private job loss) and continued to stall 2010 (-14,600 annual average private job loss) net annual average private sector job growth. In 2011, Connecticut saw productivity declines (-1.2%) as the state added substantial jobs (+20,900 annual average private job gain). Calculating the same with current dollar GDP, private sector output per hour growth was +5.3% in 2009 and +4.6% in 2010, while 2011 was slowing to just +0.7% (current dollar GDP for CT).

We have no estimate for Connecticut GDP from BEA for 2012 yet (we used total private industry GDP only to compare to private hours worked), and 2012 nonfarm employment statistics are being revised. We are currently showing very little private sector job growth from

December 2011 to December 2012. This would imply higher output per hour or productivity for 2012 before revisions. Through this point in the employment recovery, state gross domestic product seems to be returning to pre-recession levels more from increased productivity gains from the existing workforce than from additional net new hires. Record profits by large companies seem to confirm the strong productivity gains across the country. And at some point, productivity gains should be a boost to the real earnings of the workforce.

#### **Connecticut's LMAs - Total Private Sector Only**

In December 2012, employees in the second largest labor market area (LMA) - Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, worked the longest average private sector workweek at 35.5 hours. The Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford LMA, which is the



biggest LMA by employment, was not far behind at 35.4 hours per week. These two Connecticut LMAs are above the U.S. average (34.9). The two shortest private sector workweeks were in the Norwich-New London LMA (32.4 hours), which is the most tourist-related labor market, and the heavily private education-related New Haven LMA (33.2 hours for 12/12). Both the Danbury LMA (33.3 hours) and the Waterbury LMA (33.6 hours) worked less on average than the state private sector as a whole (34.3). The private sector averages in Connecticut are not close to the proverbial 40-hour workweek because many of the industry sectors represented do not work the usual 40-hour workweek and include many part-time workers from service sectors like restaurants and hotels or retail trade. Many workers are settling for part-time hours in this recovery, although they would like to work longer to earn more money.

The private sector all employee hours and earning data at the regional level disclose some probable wage convergence

going on across the state. At the beginning of the all employee hours and earnings series in 2007, one can see a much larger differential to hourly and weekly pay levels that are now by December 2012, not as wide. A slower growing yet higher earning wage state like Connecticut would be more susceptible to wage convergence as globalization continues to pick up momentum. And the financial crisis brought on a lowering of some of the outsized wage premiums paid in investment-related sectors like hedge funds that had become associated with the state before the bubble burst. These were more regionally located toward the labor market areas closest to New York City (Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk LMA for example). One can notice the flat-lined state average of weekly earnings in the middle of Chart 3 and the overall wage convergence of the labor markets at the end point of December 2012. Wage reversion to the mean is not only going on worldwide but across the Nutmeg state.

### Reversion to the Mean (New Normal?)

The private sector all employee hours and earnings data reveal some interesting developments in the state. While the data is sample based and subject to volatility and sampling error, broad underlying trends are apparent. Connecticut will always be a highly productive state that gains higher earnings compensation for efficiency, resourcefulness, and location. Nevertheless, global, demographic, and technological changes are influencing how the state bounces back from the Great Recession. This can be established from this private sector hours and earnings data. The weak job recovery in the state has to do with some combination of heightened productivity (output per hour), worsening purchasing power of earnings, wage convergence (globalization), and demographic shifts (baby boomers). All are making their impacts known in these fairly new statistics. ■

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	107.0	103.1	3.9	3.8	105.9
<b>Coincident</b>	107.9	107.4	0.5	0.5	108.0
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	125.9	124.7	1.2	1.0	125.6
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>DEC</b>			<b>NOV</b>
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>			<b>2012</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	153.20	151.54	1.66	1.1	152.59
<b>United States</b>	152.65	148.67	3.98	2.7	152.32

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm  
employment decreased  
over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,623.4	1,623.5	-0.1	0.0	1,625.2
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.6	0.5	0.1	20.0	0.5
<b>Construction</b>	49.1	49.2	-0.1	-0.2	48.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	163.8	164.8	-1.0	-0.6	163.0
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	293.1	295.3	-2.2	-0.7	295.1
<b>Information</b>	32.0	31.6	0.4	1.3	32.1
<b>Financial Activities</b>	130.3	132.7	-2.4	-1.8	130.5
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	192.2	196.4	-4.2	-2.1	193.6
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	328.4	317.6	10.8	3.4	326.6
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	139.2	138.4	0.8	0.6	140.2
<b>Other Services</b>	60.6	60.0	0.6	1.0	60.8
<b>Government*</b>	234.1	237.0	-2.9	-1.2	234.1

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

Initial claims for  
unemployment insurance  
increased from a year  
ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	8.6	8.1	0.5	---	8.9
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,873.3	1,918.8	-45.5	-2.4	1,883.2
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,712.9	1,763.0	-50.1	-2.8	1,716.5
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	160.5	155.8	4.7	3.0	166.7
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	5,100	5,052	48	1.0	7,530
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	3.48	3.48	0.01	---	4.09
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>			<b>3Q2012</b>
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	14.7	15.4	-0.7	---	14.7

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

The production worker  
weekly earnings fell over  
the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV	OCT
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012	2012
<b>Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours</b>	41.1	40.7	0.4	1.0	40.7	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	22.83	25.33	-2.50	-9.9	22.99	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	938.31	1,030.93	-92.62	-9.0	935.69	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)</b>	85.8	87.7	-1.9	-2.1	87.8	87.2
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,172	4,322	-150	-3.5	4,103	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	264	277	-12.8	-4.6	277	275

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

Personal income for  
second quarter 2013 is  
forecasted to increase 1.5  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	2Q*	2Q	CHANGE		1Q*
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$213,710	\$210,624	3,086	1.5	\$213,444
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$102,208	\$101,058	1,150	1.1	\$102,169

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>	DEC 2012	569	124.9	5,240	3,113	68.3
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	OCT 2012	2,143	-4.3	24,785	25,321	-2.1
<b>Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)</b>	DEC 2012	146.5	-38.3	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	DEC 2012	15,379	0.3	186,452	178,571	4.4
<b>Air Cargo Tons (000s)</b>	DEC 2012	12,214	-8.1	141,546	136,164	4.0
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	3Q 2012	3.71	4.1	11.94	11.96	-0.2
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	DEC 2012	1,426.19	13.4	---	---	---

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>	DEC 2012	1,769	-5.1	27,425	25,544	7.4
<b>Department of Labor</b>	2Q2012	1,831	2.3	3,903	4,020	-2.9
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	DEC 2012	1,876	-16.4	12,006	12,160	-1.3
<b>Department of Labor</b>	2Q2012	1,331	-28.3	2,783	3,761	-26.0

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were up from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,370.8	1,273.3	7.7	15,825.5	14,337.7	10.4
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	112.9	107.5	5.0	717.5	801.0	-10.4
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	787.8	769.4	2.4	8,300.6	7,672.3	8.2
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	12.8	8.6	48.8	140.4	112.1	25.2
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	318.0	255.3	24.6	3,958.4	3,532.1	12.1
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	24.1	28.2	-14.8	318.7	354.6	-10.1

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>	DEC 2012	8,424	-28.7	261,639	265,334	-1.4
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	DEC 2012	108,843	-5.8	1,691,826	1,601,782	5.6
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	DEC 2012	421,065	-2.1	5,381,860	5,607,756	-4.0
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	DEC 2012	1,165	-10.2	14,772	16,306	-9.4
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	3Q 2012	---	0.4	---	---	---

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 1.9 percent over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	DEC 2012	SEP 2012	3-Mo % Chg	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	12-Mo % Chg
<b>Private Industry Workers</b> <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	117.4	116.8	0.5	117.2	115.0	1.9
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	116.7	116.3	0.3	116.6	114.6	1.7
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	118.9	118.2	0.6	118.4	115.9	2.2
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	117.9	116.1	1.6
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	117.0	115.3	1.5

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.7 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>	DEC 2012	229.601	1.7	-0.3
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	DEC 2012	0.436	-1.7	0.3
<b>Northeast Region</b>	DEC 2012	246.456	1.8	-0.3
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	DEC 2012	253.555	2.1	-0.3
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	NOV 2012	249.929	2.0	0.2
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	DEC 2012	225.889	1.7	-0.3

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 stayed at 3.35 percent over the month.

**INTEREST RATES**

<i>(Percent)</i>	DEC 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2011
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	3.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.16	0.16	0.07
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.07	0.09	0.01
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.12	0.14	0.05
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.16	0.18	0.12
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.35	0.36	0.39
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.70	0.67	0.89
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.13	1.08	1.43
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.72	1.65	1.98
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.47	2.39	2.67
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	3.35	3.35	3.96

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,623.4	1,623.5	-0.1	0.0	1,625.2
<b>Maine</b>	591.5	591.6	-0.1	0.0	594.2
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,263.4	3,211.8	51.6	1.6	3,255.9
<b>New Hampshire</b>	626.5	626.7	-0.2	0.0	626.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,922.6	3,874.6	48.0	1.2	3,892.4
<b>New York</b>	8,840.6	8,717.0	123.6	1.4	8,805.5
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,751.5	5,712.8	38.7	0.7	5,756.3
<b>Rhode Island</b>	458.8	457.9	0.9	0.2	457.6
<b>Vermont</b>	304.6	301.4	3.2	1.1	305.0
<b>United States</b>	134,021.0	132,186.0	1,835.0	1.4	133,866.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,873.3	1,918.8	-45.5	-2.4	1,883.2
<b>Maine</b>	708.0	708.1	-0.1	0.0	707.9
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,474.3	3,457.2	17.1	0.5	3,473.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	740.5	741.4	-0.9	-0.1	739.7
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,621.0	4,580.3	40.7	0.9	4,605.1
<b>New York</b>	9,593.4	9,522.3	71.1	0.7	9,580.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,558.7	6,387.7	171.0	2.7	6,542.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	566.2	562.0	4.2	0.7	564.9
<b>Vermont</b>	357.2	360.4	-3.2	-0.9	358.0
<b>United States</b>	155,511.0	153,945.0	1,566.0	1.0	155,319.0

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	DEC	DEC	CHANGE	NOV
	2012	2011		2012
<b>Connecticut</b>	8.6	8.1	0.5	8.9
<b>Maine</b>	7.3	7.0	0.3	7.2
<b>Massachusetts</b>	6.7	6.9	-0.2	6.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	5.7	5.2	0.5	5.6
<b>New Jersey</b>	9.6	9.1	0.5	9.7
<b>New York</b>	8.2	8.2	0.0	8.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	7.9	7.7	0.2	7.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	10.2	11.0	-0.8	10.4
<b>Vermont</b>	5.1	5.2	-0.1	5.2
<b>United States</b>	7.8	8.5	-0.7	7.8

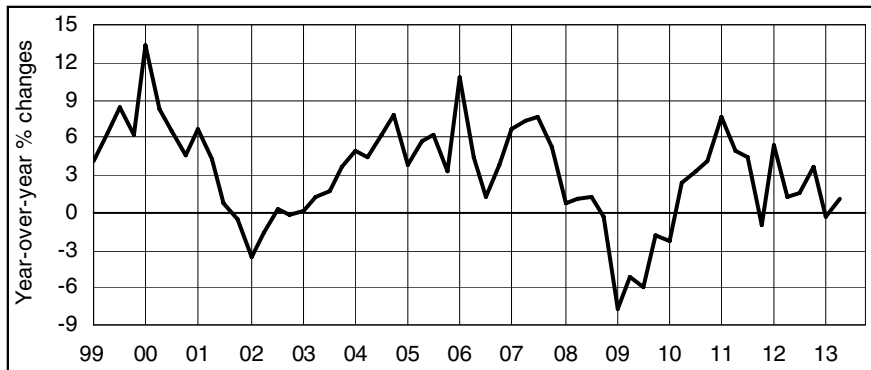
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**PERSONAL INCOME** (Seasonally adjusted)



Quarter	2011	2012	2013
First	7.0	1.6	1.6
Second	5.1	1.2	1.5
Third	3.7	2.0	
Fourth	2.8	2.4	

**UI COVERED WAGES** (Seasonally adjusted)



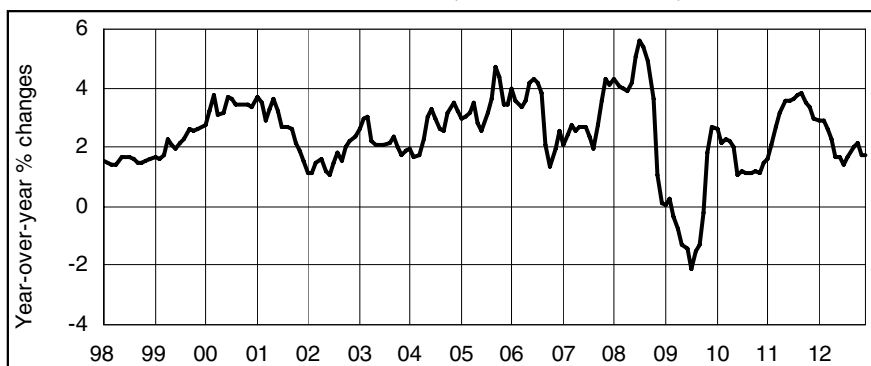
Quarter	2011	2012	2013
First	7.7	5.4	-0.4
Second	4.9	1.3	1.1
Third	4.5	1.6	
Fourth	-0.9	3.7	

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



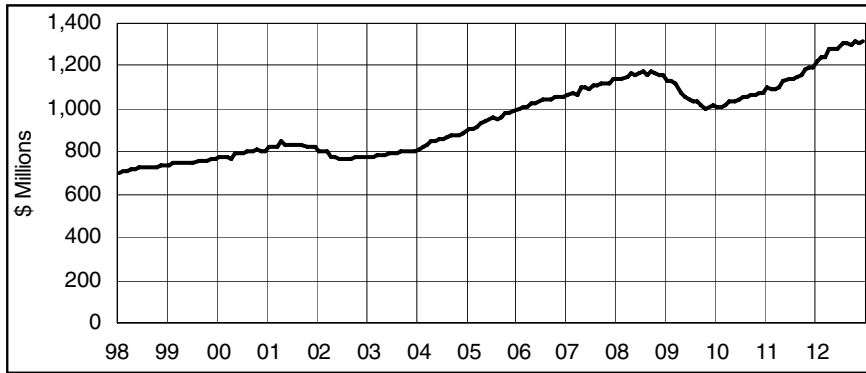
Quarter	2010	2011	2012
First	1.7	2.0	1.9
Second	1.9	2.1	1.7
Third	1.9	2.0	1.9
Fourth	2.0	2.1	1.9

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



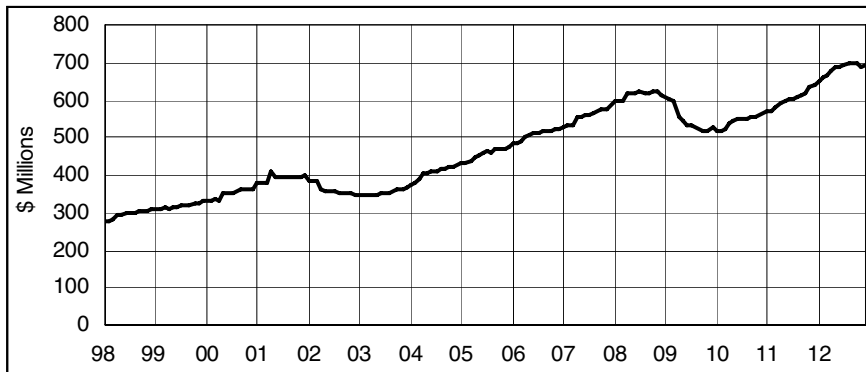
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	2.6	1.6	2.9
Feb	2.1	2.1	2.9
Mar	2.3	2.7	2.7
Apr	2.2	3.2	2.3
May	2.0	3.6	1.7
Jun	1.1	3.6	1.7
Jul	1.2	3.6	1.4
Aug	1.1	3.8	1.7
Sep	1.1	3.9	2.0
Oct	1.2	3.5	2.2
Nov	1.1	3.4	1.8
Dec	1.5	3.0	1.7

## TOTAL ALL REVENUES (12-mo. moving average, NSA)



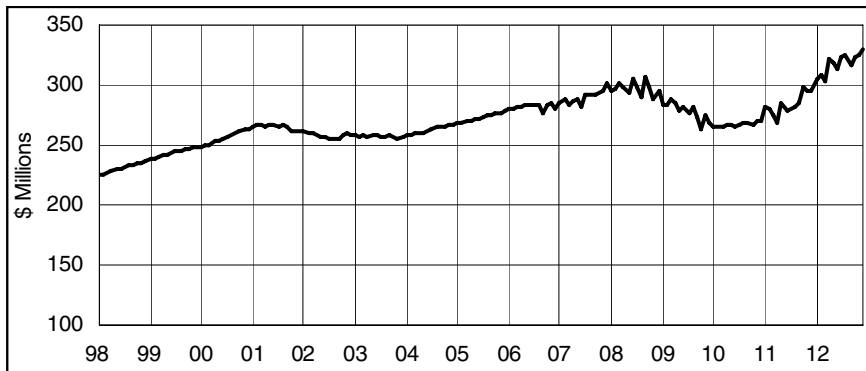
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	1,003.7	1,098.8	1,226.7
Feb	1,006.1	1,094.2	1,242.6
Mar	1,018.6	1,095.9	1,241.6
Apr	1,038.0	1,104.9	1,278.9
May	1,040.0	1,133.2	1,281.3
Jun	1,047.1	1,136.6	1,280.0
Jul	1,051.4	1,141.3	1,302.2
Aug	1,056.3	1,149.3	1,307.2
Sep	1,065.8	1,155.1	1,301.1
Oct	1,064.8	1,183.5	1,316.1
Nov	1,070.2	1,190.1	1,310.7
Dec	1,071.9	1,194.8	1,318.8

## PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE (12-mo. moving average, NSA)



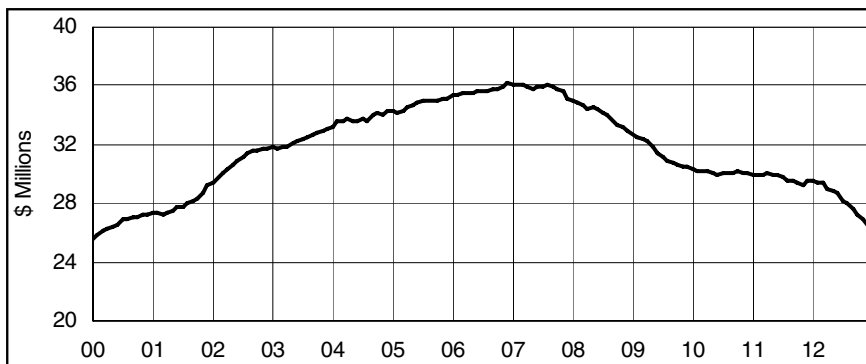
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	516.0	570.6	650.1
Feb	517.6	572.1	662.3
Mar	523.9	579.3	665.4
Apr	540.1	590.4	676.5
May	541.5	595.8	686.9
Jun	547.8	604.4	687.9
Jul	548.8	603.9	692.4
Aug	550.9	608.7	696.3
Sep	556.0	612.3	698.3
Oct	556.3	620.1	699.8
Nov	558.1	636.6	690.2
Dec	563.8	639.4	691.7

## SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE (12-mo. moving average, NSA)



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	265.1	282.1	305.0
Feb	264.2	280.2	308.5
Mar	265.1	275.3	304.1
Apr	266.8	268.6	321.7
May	266.0	285.5	318.0
Jun	265.2	278.5	313.6
Jul	266.9	279.4	323.8
Aug	267.9	280.9	325.0
Sep	268.5	285.2	317.3
Oct	266.7	298.8	322.6
Nov	270.4	294.7	324.6
Dec	269.4	294.3	329.9

## INDIAN GAMING PAYMENTS (12-mo. moving average, NSA)



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	30.4	29.9	29.5
Feb	30.3	29.9	29.4
Mar	30.2	29.9	29.3
Apr	30.2	30.0	29.0
May	30.0	30.0	28.8
Jun	29.9	30.0	28.7
Jul	30.1	29.8	28.2
Aug	30.1	29.6	28.0
Sep	30.1	29.5	27.6
Oct	30.2	29.3	27.2
Nov	30.1	29.3	26.9
Dec	30.1	29.5	26.6

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,643,300</b>	<b>1,644,500</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1,644,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,403,500</b>	<b>1,401,600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,403,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>214,600</b>	<b>216,600</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>216,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>50,100</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>51,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>164,500</b>	<b>165,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>164,300</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>126,300</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>126,000</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	29,700	29,100	600	2.1	29,900
Machinery.....	14,700	14,800	-100	-0.7	14,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,600	13,600	0	0.0	13,600
Transportation Equipment.....	42,100	41,800	300	0.7	42,000
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,900	30,100	-200	-0.7	29,600
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>38,200</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>38,300</b>
Chemical.....	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,428,700</b>	<b>1,427,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,428,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>304,300</b>	<b>306,400</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>300,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	63,300	64,900	-1,600	-2.5	63,000
Retail Trade.....	188,700	188,100	600	0.3	186,400
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	19,700	19,700	0	0.0	19,700
Building Material.....	13,800	14,000	-200	-1.4	13,900
Food and Beverage Stores.....	46,500	45,500	1,000	2.2	44,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	32,000	31,000	1,000	3.2	30,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	52,300	53,400	-1,100	-2.1	51,500
Utilities.....	7,800	7,700	100	1.3	7,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	44,500	45,700	-1,200	-2.6	43,700
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>32,100</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>32,100</b>
Telecommunications.....	9,700	9,600	100	1.0	9,600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>130,900</b>	<b>133,100</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>130,900</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	112,500	114,700	-2,200	-1.9	112,600
Credit Intermediation.....	25,500	26,100	-600	-2.3	25,400
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	23,400	22,900	500	2.2	23,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	58,800	60,900	-2,100	-3.4	59,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,400	18,400	0	0.0	18,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> ....	<b>194,000</b>	<b>197,300</b>	<b>-3,300</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>194,900</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	87,300	87,500	-200	-0.2	87,700
Legal Services.....	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	12,700
Computer Systems Design.....	24,600	23,300	1,300	5.6	24,400
Management of Companies.....	27,000	27,200	-200	-0.7	26,900
Administrative and Support.....	79,700	82,600	-2,900	-3.5	80,300
Employment Services.....	27,600	29,200	-1,600	-5.5	27,200
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>330,900</b>	<b>320,100</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>330,900</b>
Educational Services.....	68,100	63,900	4,200	6.6	68,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	262,800	256,200	6,600	2.6	262,500
Hospitals.....	63,500	62,800	700	1.1	63,100
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,400	62,600	800	1.3	63,600
Social Assistance.....	50,800	48,500	2,300	4.7	50,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>135,900</b>	<b>135,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>137,200</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	22,500	21,800	700	3.2	23,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	113,400	114,000	-600	-0.5	114,100
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	102,000	103,000	-1,000	-1.0	102,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>60,800</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>60,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>239,800</b>	<b>242,900</b>	<b>-3,100</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>240,800</b>
Federal Government.....	17,200	17,700	-500	-2.8	17,200
State Government.....	69,400	69,600	-200	-0.3	69,400
Local Government**.....	153,200	155,600	-2,400	-1.5	154,200

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

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>404,300</b>	<b>402,400</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>403,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>357,900</b>	<b>355,900</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>357,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>46,300</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>46,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>11,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>34,600</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>34,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	26,200	26,700	-500	-1.9	26,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>358,000</b>	<b>356,400</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>357,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>73,600</b>	<b>73,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>71,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,900	14,000	-100	-0.7	13,800
Retail Trade.....	48,700	48,500	200	0.4	47,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	10,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>41,200</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>41,100</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	34,600	35,600	-1,000	-2.8	34,700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>65,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>72,500</b>	<b>69,900</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>72,700</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	59,800	57,500	2,300	4.0	60,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>31,700</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>32,700</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	24,400	25,600	-1,200	-4.7	25,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>46,400</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>46,200</b>
Federal.....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
State & Local.....	43,800	43,800	0	0.0	43,600

## DANBURY LMA



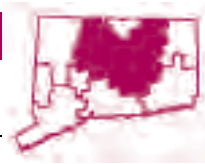
*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>68,800</b>	<b>68,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>68,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>59,700</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>59,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>57,900</b>	<b>57,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>57,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,900</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>15,700</b>
Retail Trade.....	12,300	12,300	0	0.0	12,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9,200</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,500	8,400	100	1.2	8,600

*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.*



**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>548,900</b>	<b>548,100</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>548,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>465,600</b>	<b>463,500</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>463,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>74,300</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>74,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING....</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>16,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>57,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	48,000	47,200	800	1.7	47,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>474,600</b>	<b>475,200</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>474,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>88,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	18,600	18,600	0	0.0	18,600
Retail Trade.....	56,300	56,200	100	0.2	54,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,100	15,600	-500	-3.2	15,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,300	12,700	-400	-3.1	12,300
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>60,300</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,800	7,000	-200	-2.9	6,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	40,700	42,400	-1,700	-4.0	40,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>60,400</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,700	28,700	0	0.0	28,600
Administrative and Support.....	24,100	26,000	-1,900	-7.3	24,100
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>105,100</b>	<b>101,400</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>104,900</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	89,800	86,600	3,200	3.7	89,500
Ambulatory Health Care.....	27,200	25,700	1,500	5.8	26,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>43,700</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	36,400	35,400	1,000	2.8	36,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>20,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>84,600</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>84,400</b>
Federal.....	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	5,000
State & Local.....	78,300	79,500	-1,200	-1.5	79,400

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

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

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

Labor Market Areas	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....</b>	<b>400,200</b>	<b>399,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA.....</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67,600</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA.....</b>	<b>543,400</b>	<b>541,400</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>541,900</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA.....</b>	<b>267,500</b>	<b>267,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>268,000</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....</b>	<b>125,100</b>	<b>125,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>125,500</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA.....</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>65,200</b>

*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

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>271,100</b>	<b>269,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>271,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>237,500</b>	<b>235,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>237,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>33,800</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>34,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>25,300</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>25,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	18,400	18,900	-500	-2.6	18,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>237,300</b>	<b>234,900</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>237,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>50,100</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>49,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,500	-300	-2.6	11,200
Retail Trade.....	30,100	30,200	-100	-0.3	29,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,800	8,800	0	0.0	8,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,100</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,500	8,700	-200	-2.3	8,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>24,200</b>
Administrative and Support.....	12,600	13,000	-400	-3.1	12,600
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>78,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>78,000</b>
Educational Services.....	29,500	27,700	1,800	6.5	30,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	48,500	47,300	1,200	2.5	48,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>24,200</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>24,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,000	20,800	200	1.0	21,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>10,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>33,600</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>33,800</b>
Federal.....	4,600	4,800	-200	-4.2	4,600
State & Local.....	29,000	29,300	-300	-1.0	29,200

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. \*\*Value less than 50

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### CT Online Labor Demand Rose 6,500 in December

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 66,800 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in December, a 10.8 percent increase over the month, and up 6.4 percent from a year ago. There were 3.55 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, higher than a year ago and from a month ago. Nationally, the labor demand rate was 3.18 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest vacancy rate, while Maine had the lowest vacancy rate in December.

	DEC	DEC	NOV
(Seasonally adjusted)	2012	2011	2012
<b>Connecticut Vacancies</b>	66,800	62,800	60,300
<b>Hartford Vacancies</b>	26,900	25,400	25,800
	<b>Labor Demand Rate *</b>		
<b>Connecticut</b>	3.55	3.27	3.20
<b>Hartford</b>	4.48	4.17	4.29
<b>United States</b>	3.18	2.81	3.04
<b>Maine</b>	3.21	2.84	3.11
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.22	3.69	3.97
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.36	3.16	3.29
<b>Rhode Island</b>	3.55	3.25	3.22
<b>Vermont</b>	3.55	3.67	3.15

\* 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*

	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>126,500</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>125,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>91,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>91,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>18,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING....</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>14,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	10,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,800	3,900	-100	-2.6	3,800
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>107,200</b>	<b>108,100</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>107,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>22,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
Retail Trade.....	15,000	15,200	-200	-1.3	14,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,100
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>8,900</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>21,000</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,500	18,000	500	2.8	18,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,300	11,800	500	4.2	12,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	10,200	10,100	100	1.0	10,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>34,100</b>
Federal.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	31,000	32,400	-1,400	-4.3	31,500

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>65,200</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>65,200</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>55,200</b>	<b>53,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>55,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>9,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING....</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>55,700</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>55,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,200	8,900	300	3.4	9,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,000	14,700	1,300	8.8	15,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2,500</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 2011.*

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

## SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,800	45,200	600	1.3	45,700
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,100	35,500	600	1.7	36,300
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	37,000	36,400	600	1.6	36,900

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

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>287,500</b>	<b>288,400</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>289,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>236,600</b>	<b>237,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>239,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>37,200</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	6,300	7,700	-1,400	-18.2	7,200
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>30,000</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,900	20,300	-400	-2.0	20,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,900	10,400	-500	-4.8	9,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>251,400</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>252,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>58,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>59,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	11,200	-100	-0.9	11,100
Retail Trade.....	36,000	34,500	1,500	4.3	35,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,700	12,600	100	0.8	12,700
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>15,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	12,500	12,400	100	0.8	12,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,800	7,700	100	1.3	7,700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>24,700</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>60,600</b>
Educational Services.....	14,100	14,600	-500	-3.4	14,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	46,600	47,100	-500	-1.1	46,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>27,300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>51,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>50,000</b>
Federal.....	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	5,800
State & Local.....	44,600	44,900	-300	-0.7	44,200

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

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

\*\* New England City and Town Area

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	DEC 2012	DEC 2011	CHANGE		NOV 2012
				NO.	%	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,853,800	1,905,000	-51,200	-2.7	1,872,700
	Employed	1,709,400	1,760,000	-50,600	-2.9	1,717,900
	Unemployed	144,400	145,000	-600	-0.4	154,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.6	0.2	---	8.3
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	468,900	481,600	-12,700	-2.6	474,100
	Employed	435,300	447,500	-12,200	-2.7	437,600
	Unemployed	33,600	34,100	-500	-1.5	36,600
	Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.1	0.1	---	7.7
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	91,600	94,000	-2,400	-2.6	92,300
	Employed	85,900	88,400	-2,500	-2.8	86,300
	Unemployed	5,600	5,600	0	0.0	6,100
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.0	0.1	---	6.6
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	49,200	50,700	-1,500	-3.0	49,800
	Employed	45,500	47,100	-1,600	-3.4	46,000
	Unemployed	3,700	3,600	100	2.8	3,900
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.0	0.6	---	7.7
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	589,000	606,500	-17,500	-2.9	594,000
	Employed	543,100	560,500	-17,400	-3.1	545,100
	Unemployed	45,800	46,000	-200	-0.4	48,900
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.6	0.2	---	8.2
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	309,800	318,200	-8,400	-2.6	313,400
	Employed	284,800	292,800	-8,000	-2.7	286,400
	Unemployed	25,000	25,300	-300	-1.2	27,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.0	0.1	---	8.6
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	144,700	149,900	-5,200	-3.5	146,000
	Employed	132,600	137,800	-5,200	-3.8	133,200
	Unemployed	12,100	12,100	0	0.0	12,800
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.1	0.3	---	8.8
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	53,900	55,100	-1,200	-2.2	54,600
	Employed	50,100	51,200	-1,100	-2.1	50,600
	Unemployed	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	4,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.2	0.0	---	7.4
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	101,200	102,100	-900	-0.9	102,100
	Employed	90,800	92,000	-1,200	-1.3	91,100
	Unemployed	10,400	10,200	200	2.0	10,900
	Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.0	0.3	---	10.7
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	57,600	59,100	-1,500	-2.5	58,300
	Employed	52,400	53,800	-1,400	-2.6	52,800
	Unemployed	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,500
	Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.9	0.1	---	9.4
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	154,904,000	153,373,000	1,531,000	1.0	154,953,000
	Employed	143,060,000	140,681,000	2,379,000	1.7	143,549,000
	Unemployed	11,844,000	12,692,000	-848,000	-6.7	11,404,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.3	-0.7	---	7.4

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



(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV
	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$938.31	\$1,030.93	-\$92.62	\$935.69	41.1	40.7	0.4	40.7	\$22.83	\$25.33	-\$2.50	\$22.99
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	979.44	1,102.92	-123.48	974.95	42.0	41.2	0.8	41.7	23.32	26.77	-3.45	23.38
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	804.29	802.33	1.96	811.88	38.1	39.1	-1.0	37.5	21.11	20.52	0.59	21.65
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,054.19	1,007.63	46.56	1,095.51	38.7	37.5	1.2	39.0	27.24	26.87	0.37	28.09
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	972.41	968.54	3.86	959.48	34.3	34.2	0.1	34.0	28.35	28.32	0.03	28.22
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,186.44	1,211.55	-25.11	1,184.36	39.8	39.4	0.4	39.4	29.81	30.75	-0.94	30.06
Construction	1,136.23	1,081.47	54.77	1,143.84	38.7	37.1	1.6	38.5	29.36	29.15	0.21	29.71
Manufacturing	1,209.17	1,253.21	-44.04	1,199.00	40.4	40.4	0.0	39.9	29.93	31.02	-1.09	30.05
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	933.73	925.41	8.32	918.06	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.0	28.04	27.79	0.25	27.82
Trade, Transp., Utilities	866.46	886.38	-19.92	882.18	34.7	35.3	-0.6	34.8	24.97	25.11	-0.14	25.35
Financial Activities	1,612.34	1,539.20	73.14	1,545.22	38.0	37.0	1.0	37.1	42.43	41.60	0.83	41.65
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,073.47	1,048.51	24.96	1,047.00	35.3	34.4	0.9	34.9	30.41	30.48	-0.07	30.00
Education & Health Ser.	822.56	832.27	-9.70	808.79	31.3	31.3	0.0	31.0	26.28	26.59	-0.31	26.09
Leisure & Hospitality	406.10	408.07	-1.97	389.90	26.2	26.9	-0.7	25.5	15.50	15.17	0.33	15.29
Other Services	649.31	596.54	52.76	623.10	30.7	31.2	-0.5	31.0	21.15	19.12	2.03	20.10
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,121.09	1,106.30	14.79	1,101.07	35.5	34.4	1.1	34.8	31.58	32.16	-0.58	31.64
Danbury	960.04	931.87	28.17	920.64	33.3	33.8	-0.5	33.2	28.83	27.57	1.26	27.73
Hartford	998.99	1,027.73	-28.74	985.60	35.4	35.5	-0.1	35.0	28.22	28.95	-0.73	28.16
New Haven	863.20	908.09	-44.89	861.21	33.2	33.3	-0.1	33.2	26.00	27.27	-1.27	25.94
Norwich-New London	839.16	751.20	87.96	848.24	32.4	31.3	1.1	32.7	25.90	24.00	1.90	25.94
Waterbury	813.12	811.78	1.34	801.60	33.6	33.6	0.0	33.4	24.20	24.16	0.04	24.00

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 December 2012, Bonefish Grill announced it will open in March of 2013 in South Windsor. Also in 2013, a LUSH cosmetics store will open in Farmington.
- In December 2012, AT&T reduced its workforce by 106 employees in New Haven. Pratt and Whitney let go 100 workers in East Hartford and Middletown due to a lack of demand for repair work. Dari Farms, a delivery service in Tolland, announced it will cut 76 positions in March of 2013.

*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)

**DECEMBER 2012**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>468,903</b>	<b>435,281</b>	<b>33,622</b>	<b>7.2</b>	Canton	5,740	5,447	293	5.1
Ansonia	10,104	9,202	902	8.9	Colchester	9,023	8,398	625	6.9
Bridgeport	65,118	57,489	7,629	11.7	Columbia	3,099	2,894	205	6.6
Darien	9,132	8,619	513	5.6	Coventry	7,063	6,572	491	7.0
Derby	6,986	6,387	599	8.6	Cromwell	7,955	7,417	538	6.8
Easton	3,675	3,473	202	5.5	East Granby	2,915	2,745	170	5.8
Fairfield	28,491	26,697	1,794	6.3	East Haddam	5,252	4,911	341	6.5
Greenwich	29,029	27,471	1,558	5.4	East Hampton	7,074	6,636	438	6.2
Milford	29,877	27,753	2,124	7.1	East Hartford	26,291	23,831	2,460	9.4
Monroe	10,315	9,693	622	6.0	Ellington	9,319	8,732	587	6.3
New Canaan	8,580	8,150	430	5.0	Farmington	12,871	12,086	785	6.1
Newtown	14,192	13,449	743	5.2	Glastonbury	18,501	17,545	956	5.2
Norwalk	48,233	45,107	3,126	6.5	Granby	6,231	5,892	339	5.4
Oxford	7,295	6,859	436	6.0	Haddam	5,107	4,836	271	5.3
Redding	4,701	4,462	239	5.1	Hartford	50,070	42,504	7,566	15.1
Ridgefield	11,681	11,064	617	5.3	Hartland	1,199	1,129	70	5.8
Seymour	9,239	8,529	710	7.7	Harwinton	3,117	2,943	174	5.6
Shelton	22,206	20,669	1,537	6.9	Hebron	5,612	5,330	282	5.0
Southbury	8,999	8,404	595	6.6	Lebanon	4,228	3,953	275	6.5
Stamford	66,657	62,383	4,274	6.4	Manchester	33,039	30,563	2,476	7.5
Stratford	26,535	24,334	2,201	8.3	Mansfield	13,846	12,891	955	6.9
Trumbull	17,962	16,816	1,146	6.4	Marlborough	3,627	3,393	234	6.5
Weston	4,756	4,513	243	5.1	Middlefield	2,439	2,267	172	7.1
Westport	12,312	11,612	700	5.7	Middletown	26,224	24,322	1,902	7.3
Wilton	8,195	7,760	435	5.3	New Britain	35,614	31,733	3,881	10.9
Woodbridge	4,634	4,388	246	5.3	New Hartford	3,875	3,611	264	6.8
					Newington	16,866	15,738	1,128	6.7
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>91,558</b>	<b>85,937</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>6.1</b>	Plainville	10,161	9,403	758	7.5
Bethel	10,765	10,144	621	5.8	Plymouth	6,856	6,257	599	8.7
Bridgewater	952	893	59	6.2	Portland	5,247	4,898	349	6.7
Brookfield	9,110	8,542	568	6.2	Rocky Hill	11,012	10,356	656	6.0
Danbury	45,361	42,520	2,841	6.3	Simsbury	11,791	11,129	662	5.6
New Fairfield	7,426	6,972	454	6.1	Southington	24,231	22,676	1,555	6.4
New Milford	16,096	15,100	996	6.2	South Windsor	14,373	13,506	867	6.0
Sherman	1,847	1,765	82	4.4	Stafford	6,904	6,373	531	7.7
					Thomaston	4,553	4,210	343	7.5
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>49,204</b>	<b>45,475</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>7.6</b>	Tolland	8,392	7,955	437	5.2
East Windsor	6,482	5,942	540	8.3	Union	524	498	26	5.0
Enfield	23,216	21,432	1,784	7.7	Vernon	16,926	15,612	1,314	7.8
Somers	4,918	4,505	413	8.4	West Hartford	29,804	27,941	1,863	6.3
Suffield	7,607	7,146	461	6.1	Wethersfield	13,387	12,496	891	6.7
Windsor Locks	6,980	6,450	530	7.6	Willington	3,721	3,523	198	5.3
					Windsor	16,101	14,903	1,198	7.4
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>588,955</b>	<b>543,111</b>	<b>45,844</b>	<b>7.8</b>					
Andover	2,031	1,887	144	7.1					
Ashford	2,527	2,349	178	7.0					
Avon	9,379	8,933	446	4.8					
Barkhamsted	2,264	2,098	166	7.3					
Berlin	11,013	10,277	736	6.7					
Bloomfield	9,941	9,046	895	9.0					
Bolton	2,890	2,726	164	5.7					
Bristol	33,376	30,704	2,672	8.0					
Burlington	5,354	5,036	318	5.9					

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

**LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS**

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

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

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

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## DECEMBER 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>309,786</b>	<b>284,833</b>	<b>24,953</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>53,915</b>	<b>50,053</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Bethany	3,033	2,870	163	5.4	Bethlehem	2,000	1,882	118	5.9
Branford	16,302	15,232	1,070	6.6	Canaan	659	628	31	4.7
Cheshire	14,365	13,491	874	6.1	Colebrook	796	750	46	5.8
Chester	2,291	2,176	115	5.0	Cornwall	788	738	50	6.3
Clinton	7,573	7,071	502	6.6	Goshen	1,493	1,414	79	5.3
Deep River	2,496	2,324	172	6.9	Kent	1,578	1,489	89	5.6
Durham	4,158	3,935	223	5.4	Litchfield	4,233	3,948	285	6.7
East Haven	16,109	14,788	1,321	8.2	Morris	1,277	1,203	74	5.8
Essex	3,652	3,425	227	6.2	Norfolk	972	899	73	7.5
Guilford	12,610	11,928	682	5.4	North Canaan	1,713	1,566	147	8.6
Hamden	31,766	29,357	2,409	7.6	Roxbury	1,312	1,242	70	5.3
Killingworth	3,562	3,349	213	6.0	Salisbury	1,782	1,702	80	4.5
Madison	9,574	9,003	571	6.0	Sharon	1,406	1,333	73	5.2
Meriden	31,963	28,939	3,024	9.5	Torrington	19,585	17,900	1,685	8.6
New Haven	57,545	51,056	6,489	11.3	Warren	779	729	50	6.4
North Branford	8,162	7,620	542	6.6	Washington	1,858	1,747	111	6.0
North Haven	12,848	12,022	826	6.4	Winchester	6,152	5,660	492	8.0
Old Saybrook	5,195	4,875	320	6.2	Woodbury	5,531	5,223	308	5.6
Orange	7,093	6,712	381	5.4					
Wallingford	25,025	23,191	1,834	7.3	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>101,225</b>	<b>90,810</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>10.3</b>
West Haven	30,707	27,945	2,762	9.0	Beacon Falls	3,362	3,130	232	6.9
Westbrook	3,756	3,524	232	6.2	Middlebury	3,916	3,710	206	5.3
					Naugatuck	16,812	15,227	1,585	9.4
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>					Prospect	5,210	4,823	387	7.4
	<b>132,627</b>	<b>121,489</b>	<b>11,138</b>	<b>8.4</b>	Waterbury	50,852	44,451	6,401	12.6
Bozrah	1,482	1,364	118	8.0	Watertown	12,127	11,193	934	7.7
Canterbury	3,010	2,768	242	8.0	Wolcott	8,946	8,276	670	7.5
East Lyme	9,307	8,635	672	7.2					
Franklin	1,121	1,033	88	7.9	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>				
Griswold	7,079	6,468	611	8.6		<b>57,649</b>	<b>52,438</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Groton	18,149	16,588	1,561	8.6	Brooklyn	4,002	3,646	356	8.9
Ledyard	7,974	7,366	608	7.6	Chaplin	1,327	1,226	101	7.6
Lisbon	2,456	2,281	175	7.1	Eastford	950	907	43	4.5
Lyme	1,217	1,150	67	5.5	Hampton	1,095	990	105	9.6
Montville	10,184	9,342	842	8.3	Killingly	9,222	8,311	911	9.9
New London	13,735	12,213	1,522	11.1	Plainfield	8,363	7,462	901	10.8
No. Stonington	3,088	2,880	208	6.7	Pomfret	2,261	2,109	152	6.7
Norwich	21,572	19,504	2,068	9.6	Putnam	5,335	4,890	445	8.3
Old Lyme	4,003	3,746	257	6.4	Scotland	989	941	48	4.9
Preston	2,581	2,385	196	7.6	Sterling	2,140	1,938	202	9.4
Salem	2,459	2,291	168	6.8	Thompson	5,386	4,976	410	7.6
Sprague	1,694	1,527	167	9.9	Windham	12,082	10,839	1,243	10.3
Stonington	9,849	9,251	598	6.1	Woodstock	4,497	4,203	294	6.5
Voluntown	1,499	1,375	124	8.3					
Waterford	10,169	9,323	846	8.3					

\*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>144,715</b>	<b>132,605</b>	<b>12,110</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Westerly, RI	12,088	11,116	972	8.0

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>1,853,800</b>	<b>1,709,400</b>	<b>144,400</b>	<b>7.8</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>154,904,000</b>	<b>143,060,000</b>	<b>11,844,000</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,873,300</b>	<b>1,712,900</b>	<b>160,500</b>	<b>8.6</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>155,511,000</b>	<b>143,305,000</b>	<b>12,206,000</b>	<b>7.8</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.

	DEC 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	2011	TOWN	DEC 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	2011	TOWN	DEC 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	2011
Andover	0	7	0	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	8	6
Ansonia	0	3	1	Groton	1	14	14	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	3	4	Guilford	1	29	20	Putnam	0	2	8
Avon	2	35	27	Haddam	1	15	9	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	3	11	Ridgefield	1	35	12
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	0	8	7	Rocky Hill	27	77	17
Berlin	1	101	78	Hartford	0	26	45	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	7	4
Bethel	2	42	54	Harwinton	0	8	6	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	2	3	Seymour	0	23	17
Bolton	1	7	5	Killingly	0	16	17	Sharon	0	3	4
Bozrah	0	2	3	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	3	294	35
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	1	2	6	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	19	174	126	Ledyard	1	24	10	Simsbury	5	99	13
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	5	6	Somers	1	12	13
Bristol	0	28	21	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	15	12
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	2	0	Southbury	1	14	7
Brooklyn	2	26	18	Madison	2	20	15	Southington	11	91	69
Burlington	0	22	11	Manchester	1	17	13	Sprague	0	1	1
Canaan	0	0	1	Mansfield	1	8	11	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	4	5	Marlborough	0	4	2	Stamford	62	564	207
Canton	0	8	10	Meriden	0	14	12	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	27	21
Cheshire	2	24	58	Middlefield	0	9	4	Stratford	1	7	11
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	3	20	26	Suffield	2	25	24
Clinton	2	17	7	Milford	14	143	96	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	25	18	Monroe	0	5	6	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	1	0	Montville	0	10	7	Tolland	0	8	5
Columbia	2	10	6	Morris	0	0	1	Torrington	0	4	4
Cornwall	0	14	1	Naugatuck	2	12	7	Trumbull	0	7	9
Coventry	1	24	18	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	5	2
Cromwell	4	42	27	New Canaan	1	28	25	Vernon	12	106	90
Danbury	8	396	103	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	2	3
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	3	7	Wallingford	4	41	44
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	77	97	320	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	32	28	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	5	4	New Milford	1	18	15	Waterbury	1	17	19
East Granby	1	12	9	Newington	0	75	5	Waterford	0	12	14
East Haddam	1	11	15	Newtown	1	12	22	Watertown	1	16	17
East Hampton	2	9	11	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	5	72	43
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	2	12	16	North Canaan	0	1	2	Westbrook	1	9	7
East Lyme	2	39	28	North Haven	2	15	11	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	1	19	33	North Stonington	0	3	3	Westport	5	90	72
Eastford	0	1	2	Norwalk	184	235	67	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	1	3	2	Norwich	1	9	8	Willington	0	2	2
Ellington	4	46	108	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	4	17	25	Winchester	0	4	4
Essex	0	4	0	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	7	18
Fairfield	3	50	48	Oxford	0	30	15	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	0	44	22	Plainfield	1	10	14	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	17	Plainville	0	12	16	Wolcott	0	16	13
Glastonbury	3	40	36	Plymouth	1	8	6	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	3	1	Pomfret	0	1	3	Woodbury	0	5	6
Granby	0	4	4	Portland	0	5	9	Woodstock	0	0	7
Greenwich	6	65	59								

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> ..... +3.8	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> +0.5	New Housing Permits ..... +124.9	Info Center Visitors ..... -28.7
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> +1.0	Electricity Sales ..... -4.3	Attraction Visitors ..... -5.8
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +1.1	Construction Contracts Index ..... -38.3	Air Passenger Count ..... -2.1
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... 0.0	New Auto Registrations ..... +0.3	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -10.2
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> .....+0.5*	Air Cargo Tons ..... -8.1	Travel and Tourism Index ..... +0.4
Labor Force .....-2.4	Exports ..... +4.1	
Employed ..... -2.8	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +13.4	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Unemployed ..... +3.0		Total ..... +1.9
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... +1.0	<b>Business Starts</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +1.7
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +0.01*	Secretary of the State ..... -5.1	Benefit Costs ..... +2.2
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.7*	Dept. of Labor ..... +2.3	
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hours, Mfg</b> +1.0	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -9.9	Secretary of the State ..... -16.4	U.S. City Average ..... +1.7
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -9.0	Dept. of Labor ..... -28.3	Northeast Region ..... +1.8
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -2.1		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.1
Production Worker Hours ..... -3.5	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +7.7	Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.0
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -4.6	Corporate Tax ..... +5.0	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +1.5	Personal Income Tax ..... +2.4	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +1.1	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +48.8	Prime ..... 0.00*
	Sales & Use Tax ..... +24.6	Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.61*
	Indian Gaming Payments ..... -14.8	

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

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