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Nonfarm Employment

- Connecticut..... 1,698,800
- Change over month -0.21%
- Change over year -0.2%

United States 136,899,000

- Change over month -0.18%
- Change over year -0.8%

Unemployment Rate

- Connecticut..... 6.5%
- United States 6.5%

Consumer Price Index

- United States 216.6
- Change over year 3.7%

How "Green" is Connecticut's Economy?

By Nicholas A. Jolly, Ph.D., Economist, DOL

Public interest in environmental sustainability has increased in recent years. Rising energy prices and concerns over global warming have many consumers changing their behavior. Some choose to install solar panels in their homes, and others purchase vehicles that run on alternative fuels. Corporations are also taking steps to reduce their carbon footprint. Over the next three years, United Technologies Corp. hopes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by three percent per year.¹ Wal-Mart Stores hopes to reduce its waste by 25 percent over the next three years by using less packaging material.²

How will this "greening" behavior affect the economy? Since the demand for labor is derived from the demand for a company's product, and since consumers are altering their purchasing decisions, the "green" movement will influence the labor market. Not only will new jobs be created, but also existing jobs will undergo a transformation in their current operations. Recognizing this important change, Governor Rell proposed a \$125,000 investment in a "Green Collar" training initiative in Connecticut's technical high school system.³

To understand how Connecticut's labor market will adapt to the "greening" phenomenon, the Office of Research at the Department of Labor has made efforts to quantify the number of "green" jobs in the state's economy and forecast how the numbers will fare over time. The first step in quantifying "green" employment is defining what these jobs are.

What is a "Green" Job?

Defining a job as "green" is difficult, for "green" is becoming

ubiquitous, encompassing many areas of the economy. There are particular jobs that are undoubtedly related to environmental sustainability. For example, environmental engineers are certainly oriented to preserving the quality of the environment. However, construction workers who maintain "green" building practices are similarly oriented, and it is logical to include both of these occupations in a definition of "green" jobs.

Difficulty arises, however, when trying to tabulate the number of these jobs and obtain information as to the potential impact of the "greening" of the economy. The reason for this difficulty is that standard occupational and industrial codes do not exist that differentiate "green" construction workers from traditional ones. Therefore, it is nearly impossible to estimate the number of environmentally friendly construction jobs. However, there are pre-defined codes for environmental engineers, thus making it easy to count the number of these occupations.

Further difficulty arises because some occupations are "green" one day and "non-green" the next, or may be only partially green. For example, a construction firm may install solar heating systems on a residence or commercial building for one project and not for the next. Another example is automobile manufacturers. Today, some employees in this industry may be building vehicles that run on biofuels, electricity, hydrogen or fuel cells. At the same time, other employees for the same company will be producing traditional gas-powered vehicles, some with substantially lower fuel efficiency. Further, what about manufacturing plants that construct

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automobile parts that reduce auto emissions, yet use inefficient production processes? Are the workers for this company truly “green”? And still further, consider a company whose sole product is fuel cells; should the office clerks, accountants, custodians and other non-production workers be included in the count of green jobs?

As these examples make clear, it is impossible to count the number of “green” jobs because this employment category is not dichotomous, and researchers cannot draw a clear distinction between “green” and “non-green” jobs. What is also clear, however, is that companies and consumers are becoming more environmentally conscious, and this will affect the labor market through some job creation, but, to a much greater extent, by changing the nature of existing occupations.

Even though there is some ambiguity regarding what is and is not “green,” there are certain occupations and industries that will undoubtedly be affected by this movement towards greater environmental sustainability. The tables that follow contain lists of occupations and industries, along with their associated employment levels, that are believed to be directly influenced by the environmental movement. Given

the ubiquitous nature of “green” jobs, the employment numbers presented below will be a lower bound on the true level of environmentally friendly jobs found in Connecticut’s economy.

“Green” Occupations

Examining the different types of occupations stresses the fact that jobs are more than just homogeneous relationships between employers and employees. Instead, this examination focuses on the different types of jobs that firms use in the production process in order to produce various output and services. Table 1 below shows 2006 estimates and 2016 projections of the number of “green” occupations in Connecticut. These occupations were chosen based on their Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) definitions. If the SOC definition indicated that the occupation in question contributes directly to preserving and enhancing the quality of the environment, then the occupation was considered “green.”⁴ As mentioned in the previous section, Table 1 significantly understates the amount of “green” employment in Connecticut. However, the list of occupations shown below can reasonably be expected to be influ-

Table 1: Connecticut's Green Occupations

Occupation	Employment			Percent of State		Median Wages 2007
	2006	2016	% Chg	2006	2016	
Natural Sciences Managers	933	1,062	13.83	0.05	0.05	\$96,084
Agricultural Engineers	D	D	D	D	D	D
Environmental Engineers	747	891	19.28	0.04	0.05	\$75,976
Nuclear Engineers	339	335	-1.18	0.02	0.02	\$97,202
Environmental Engineering Technicians	216	248	14.81	0.01	0.01	\$41,699
Soil and Plant Scientists	D	D	D	D	D	D
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	D	D	D	D	D	D
Conservation Scientists	D	D	D	D	D	D
Foresters	D	D	D	D	D	D
Environ. Scientists & Specialists, Incl. Health	685	761	11.09	0.04	0.04	\$63,101
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists & Geographers	174	209	20.11	0.01	0.01	\$55,771
Hydrologists	97	121	24.74	0.01	0.01	\$54,460
Geographers	D	D	D	D	D	D
Nuclear Technicians	195	197	1.03	0.01	0.01	D
Environ. Science & Protection Tech., Incl. Health	392	458	16.84	0.02	0.02	\$49,515
Forest and Conservation Technicians	D	D	D	D	D	D
Forestry & Conser. Science Teachers, Postsec.	D	D	D	D	D	D
Environmental Science Teachers, Postsecondary	D	D	D	D	D	D
Geography Teachers, Postsecondary	D	D	D	D	D	D
Forest Fire Inspectors and Prevention Specialists	D	D	D	D	D	D
Forest and Conservation Workers	D	D	D	D	D	D
Nuclear Power Reactor Operators	108	113	4.63	0.01	0.01	D
Power Distributors and Dispatchers	D	D	D	D	D	D
Power Plant Operators	175	169	-3.43	0.01	0.01	\$59,262
Water & Liquid Waste Treat. Plant & System Oper.	856	955	11.57	0.05	0.05	\$41,831
Total	5,493	6,148	11.92	0.31	0.32	

Source: Office of Research, Connecticut Department of Labor. D - nondisclosable

enced directly by the “greening” of the economy.

As Table 1 shows, the number of “green” jobs equaled 5,493 in 2006, and they are expected to increase to 6,148 in 2016, an increase of almost 12 percent. As a proportion of state employment, the number of “green” jobs accounted for less than one percent in 2006. Based on 2016 projections, the three fastest growing occupations are hydrologists, geoscientists (excluding hydrologists and geographers), and environmental engineers. Of the 25 occupations listed, only two are expected to decline: nuclear engineers and power plant operators. Table 1 shows the highest paying “green” occupation is nuclear engineers, making an annual median salary of \$97,202.

“Green” Industries

Examining different industries focuses exclusively on the output produced by an industry and inherently treats all labor inputs as homogeneous. Estimates based exclusively on industry employment attempt to account for the ubiquitous nature of environmental sustainability. The reason for this is that all types of occupations used in an industry are contained in the figures. For example, there is no differentiation between accountants, environmental engineers, and office assistants; all of the industry’s jobs are treated as “green.”

The industries identified as “green” were chosen in a similar manner to the occupations mentioned above. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual was examined and any NAICS industry that was defined as producing a product or service that contributed directly to preserving and enhancing the quality of the environment was identified as a “green” industry. Table 2 above shows the estimated employment and wages in these industries in 2007.

As Table 2 indicates, using this approach “green” employment equaled 22,373 in 2007. This amounts to just over one percent of state employment. The industry containing the largest number of “green” jobs was waste management and remediation services, 7,168. The highest paying “green” industry was hydroelectric power generation, paying an average annual salary of \$188,498. Even though looking at

Table 2: Connecticut's Green Industries

Industry	2007		% of State	
	Emp	Wage	Emp 2007	Wage 2007
Hydroelectric power generation	139	\$188,498	0.01%	324.85%
Nuclear electric power generation	D	D	D	D
Other electric power generation	D	D	D	D
Water supply and irrigation systems	2,231	66,155	0.13%	114.01%
Sewage treatment facilities	631	58,153	0.04%	100.22%
Steam and air-conditioning supply	D	D	D	D
Ethyl alcohol manufacturing	D	D	D	D
Air purification equipment manufacturing	258	66,714	0.02%	114.97%
Recyclable material merchant wholesalers	1,006	61,063	0.06%	105.23%
Geophysical surveying and mapping services	25	34,299	0.00%	59.11%
Environmental consulting services	978	65,843	0.06%	113.47%
Other technical consulting services	720	87,337	0.04%	150.51%
Research and Development in Biotechnology	2,452	139,141	0.15%	239.79%
R & D in the Physical, Engineering, & Life Sciences	2,369	105,122	0.14%	181.16%
Waste management and remediation services	7,168	50,041	0.43%	86.24%
Zoos and botanical gardens	418	23,964	0.02%	41.30%
Nature parks and other similar institutions	637	29,476	0.04%	50.80%
Environment and conservation organizations	540	35,325	0.03%	60.88%
Administration of environmental programs	1,389	59,740	0.08%	102.95%
Total	22,373		1.33%	

industry employment is a way to capture the widespread nature of “green” employment, the numbers presented in Table 2 are still just lower bounds of the true amount of “green” employment.

Combining Occupations and Industries

Another way to estimate the amount of “green” employment in Connecticut is to find which industries have the highest concentration of employment in the occupations listed in Table 1. This methodology draws a distinction between “green” and other types of occupations while at the same time understanding that it takes different types of jobs for a company to operate and successfully deliver its products and services. This estimation technique also recognizes that while certain types of jobs may experience an increase in labor demand, other types of occupations will experience a transformation in the types of activities involved within that job. This approach is the same as the one used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to estimate the amount of high-technology employment.⁵ The

method works as follows. First, the total employment for all of the occupations listed in Table 1 was calculated as a percentage of total employment for each NAICS industry. Then, the average percentage across industries was calculated. Any industry that had at least twice the all-industry average was identified as a “green” industry. Table 3 below shows the results of this methodology.

Table 3 contains estimates of the number of “green” jobs alongside total industry employment for each “green” industry identified by this methodology. Estimates are available for 2006, and projections are available for 2016. As of 2006, there were 2,595 “green” jobs, and this number is projected to increase to 3,017 by 2016, an increase of 16 percent. The industry expecting the largest increase in “green” employment is management, scientific, and technical consulting services, with a projected increase of 29 percent. The forestry and logging industry has the largest concentration of “green” jobs as shown by their large percentage of industry employment.

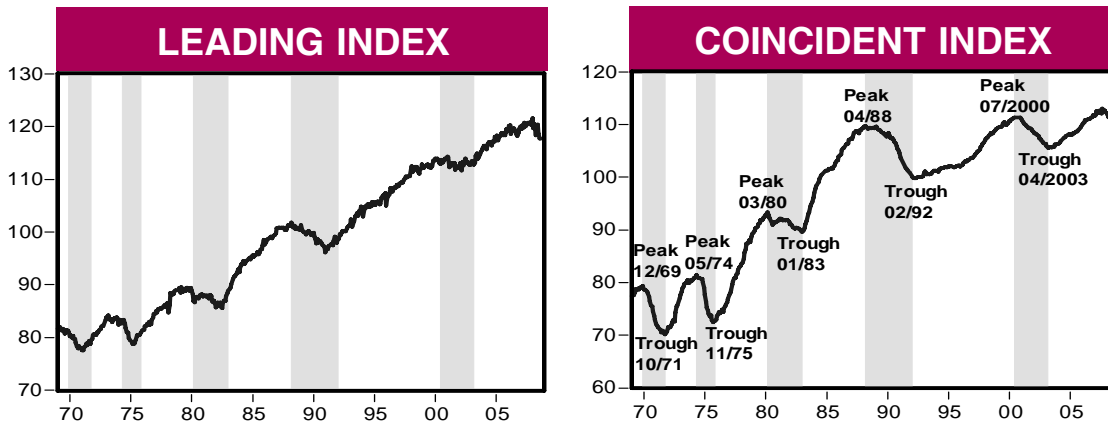
--Continued on page 5--

Table 3: Connecticut's Industries with High Concentrations of Green Occupations

Industry	Industry Emp		Green Emp		Percent Green	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
Mgmt, Scientific, & Tech. Consulting Serv.	11,460	14,640	530	683	4.6%	4.7%
Pharmaceutical & Medicine Mfg.	9,383	10,760	436	508	4.6%	4.7%
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Serv.	12,668	14,760	667	844	5.3%	5.7%
Waste Treatment and Disposal	544	580	35	37	6.4%	6.4%
Elec. Power Gen., Trans. & Distribution	4,955	4,480	676	653	13.6%	14.6%
Water, Sewage and Other Systems	910	1,000	243	287	26.7%	28.7%
Forestry and Logging	19	12	8	5	42.1%	41.7%
Total	39,939	46,232	2,595	3,017	6.5%	6.5%

All industry average is 2.24%

Twice the average is 4.48%



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.

Connecticut Economy Worsens with Outlook Still Gloomy

The National Outlook

The U.S. economy worsened as mortgage delinquencies and job cuts continued. Citigroup, the second largest U.S. bank in assets, announced layoffs of 52,000 (15%). The Conference Board reported online advertised jobs dropped by a seasonally adjusted 216,000, widening the gap between the number of unemployed and jobs available. Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 284,000 jobs and the unemployment rate rose to 6.5% in October 2008. Real gross domestic product (RGDP) decreased at an annual rate of 0.3 percent in 2008's third quarter. Inflation increased to 4.9% in September and 3.7% in October. Deflation is now a concern as the U.S. and other economies continue to slow.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 112.1 in September 2007 to 110.3 in September 2008. Total employment (from the household survey) decreased by 0.17% or 2,798 persons and was offset by an increase in nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) of 0.04% from September 2007. Connecticut's insured unemployment rate (2.91% vs. 2.32% a year ago) and total unemployment rate (6.1% vs. 4.7% a year ago) contributed negatively as well to the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the September 2008 index at 110.5 edged

up from 109.5 a month ago. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate (-2.2%) was slower than the record rate (-3.7%) decrease seen last month. Total employment increased by 14,400 persons to 1.782 million, incorporating a downward revision of the previous month's number (1.76 million), and along with the 0.4% decline in the total unemployment rate to 6.1% from 6.5% the previous month, contributed positively to the month-over-month index value. However, the insured unemployment rate that increased from 2.82% previous month to 2.91% in September 2008 contributed negatively to the month-over-month change in this index, as did total nonfarm employment that decreased by 2,300 jobs.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity decreased from 120.8 to 117.8 in September from a year ago. Manufacturing employment decreased by 3,200 jobs from 191,300 jobs a year ago to 188,100 jobs in September 2008, contributing negatively to the year-over-year change in this index. Construction employment rose from 68,700 in September 2007 to 72,100 in September 2008, contributing positively to this index. The index increased due to unchanged average weekly hours of 42.6 in manufacturing and construction average weekly hours that increased by 0.7 from a year ago. However, Moody's Baa bond yield that increased from 6.59% in September 2007 to 7.31% in September 2008, short duration unemployment that increased from 1.44% to 1.89% over the

year, initial claims that increased 70.0% from 15,836 a year ago to 26,439, and the Hartford help-wanted index that declined from 10 in September 2007 to 4 in September 2008, as well as housing permits, down by 20.0% from 517 units in September 2007 to 414 units in September 2008, contributed negatively to the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index remained unchanged at 117.8 in September 2008. Negative contributors to the month-over-month change in this index include construction employment, down 1,500 jobs from 72,100 in August, manufacturing employment, lower by 600 jobs from 188,700 in August, the Hartford help-wanted index, down from 5 to 4, initial claims, up by 1,586 (6.4%), and Moody's corporate bond yield that worsened from 7.15% to 7.31%. Housing permits seasonally adjusted, up by 104 units (33.6%), and average weekly hours in manufacturing and construction, each up by 0.2 from August, were positive contributors. The short duration unemployment rate of 1.89% was unchanged from the previous month, having a neutral effect.

Prospects for the Connecticut economy are ominous for the foreseeable future. Though the state may not have fared as badly as some states and seems to be avoiding the cliff, as indicated by the month-over-month upturn in the coincident index, the leading index suggests Connecticut may soon join the rest of the nation in a severe recession.

By Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist, DECD, (860) 270-8166. Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist, DECD, provides research assistance. Professors Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute developed the leading and coincident employment indexes. The views expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily represent those of the Connecticut Department of Labor or the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.

--Continued from page 3--

Evolutionary Transformation

The “green” movement is changing consumer and firm behavior. Consumers are altering purchasing decisions and firms are adopting energy-related operational efficiencies to reduce expenses while offering earth-friendly products and services to retain and attract new revenue streams. Some major corporations are imposing an environmental consciousness on suppliers by requiring that they take steps to reduce their carbon footprint. This behavioral change will undoubtedly have implications for the economy and its impact will be seen on the labor market. However, estimating the “greening” effect is difficult given the ubiquitous nature of these environmentally friendly activities.

This article presents three methods of estimating “green” employment. Each method produces different numbers. However, there are some consistencies. Each approach shows an increase in the number of green jobs over time. Additionally, they show the proportion of “green” jobs is small relative to not only Connecticut’s total employment, but also to industry sector employment. These approaches also provide a means for tracking the change that is occurring over time. Only with a broad industry-wide survey can more defined estimates of this socio-economic transformation be measured. Keep in mind that each of the methods used to tabulate “green” employment is imprecise due to the nature of the change taking place and the inability of existing data sources to capture it.

These estimates should be viewed as absolute lower bounds on the “green” movement’s effect on the labor market.

While there are a relatively small number of companies whose sole or primary business is invested in solar, wind, geothermal or other sustainable energy systems, or focused on other conservation activities, we know that many more have taken steps to reduce their demand for existing energy sources by changing light bulbs; applying sun screens or reflectors to windows; purchasing more energy-efficient fuel-burning heating and cooling systems or installing alternative energy systems; promoting employee ride-sharing and mass transportation use through flexible employment policies; and many other actions that can be considered “green.”

As consumer interest and demand continues to grow for environmentally friendly products, and government policies support and promote them, this transformation will continue. By these measures, tens of thousands of businesses and jobs will be impacted. There will be a need for engineers and scientists and other talent with advanced degrees to continue to advance the utility of new alternative energy sources and the development and application of new “green” products. However, a much larger segment of the workforce will need to learn new skills related to the production, installation, monitoring, maintenance and repair of these new systems and products. In many cases this training will not result in

the creation of new jobs, but will require the application of existing occupational skills coupled with an acquisition of new knowledge related to the new technologies. Plumbers, carpenters, HVAC technicians and others will need to learn something new, but their occupation will not change. Much of the training that will be required may only need to be short-term in nature, in some cases no more than a few days or less. There is clearly an evolutionary transformation taking place and there are widespread expectations that it will lead to a healthier world. This transformation began several decades ago and will continue for many years to come. New “green” technologies and innovation requiring skilled workers is driving the opportunities that are affecting all of us, both in our homes and workplaces. As these become more commonplace, older technologies and their products will become less used and, in some cases, obsolete. It will be to Connecticut’s advantage in the global economy to be a leader in this change. ■

¹ Bordonaro, Greg. May 26, 2008. “Manufacturers go Lean and Green in Springfield.” *Hartford Business Journal* 16(30):4.

² O’Leary, Sean. March 3, 2008. “Corporations Demand Suppliers go Green.” *Hartford Business Journal* 17(18): 1, 19.

³ Press Release. March 11, 2008. “Governor Rell: ‘Green Collar’ Training Program Will Provide Increased Job Opportunities for Residents.”

⁴ This technique of identifying “green” occupations or industries is obviously subjective. However, given the difficulties in defining “green” jobs mentioned in the second section, there is no way to avoid subjectivity in estimating these figures.

⁵ Hecker, Daniel E. July 2005. “High-technology Employment: a NAICS-based Update.” *Monthly Labor Review*: 57-72.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	118.1	120.5	-2.4	-2.0	119.5
Coincident	110.2	112.0	-1.9	-1.7	111.5
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	109.2	114.2	-5.0	-4.4	112.4
Coincident	114.3	116.0	-1.7	-1.5	114.4
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	124.5	125.7	-1.2	-0.9	124.9

Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

**Banknorth Bank

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 **Banknorth 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.

Total nonfarm
employment decreased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
TOTAL NONFARM	1,698.8	1,702.2	-3.4	-0.2	1,702.4
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Construction	67.5	69.2	-1.7	-2.5	67.7
Manufacturing	188.3	190.9	-2.6	-1.4	188.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	309.6	311.8	-2.2	-0.7	310.6
Information	38.5	38.8	-0.3	-0.8	38.8
Financial Activities	142.0	143.4	-1.4	-1.0	142.7
Professional and Business Services	204.2	205.5	-1.3	-0.6	204.5
Educational and Health Services	293.7	288.8	4.9	1.7	294.9
Leisure and Hospitality Services	138.0	137.5	0.5	0.4	137.3
Other Services	63.9	64.6	-0.7	-1.1	64.0
Government*	252.3	250.9	1.4	0.6	252.7

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

Initial claims for unem-
ployment insurance rose
from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	6.5	4.8	1.7	---	6.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,910.4	1,876.7	33.7	1.8	1,898.8
Employed (000s)	1,785.6	1,787.3	-1.7	-0.1	1,782.1
Unemployed (000s)	124.8	89.4	35.4	39.6	116.7
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,855	4,160	1,695	40.7	5,927
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.05	2.25	0.80	---	2.93

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP	AUG
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008	2008
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.4	-0.1	-0.2	42.7	--
Average Hourly Earnings	21.84	20.89	0.95	4.5	21.69	--
Average Weekly Earnings	923.83	885.74	38.09	4.3	926.16	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	121.0	126.6	-5.5	-4.4	118.2	126.2
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,716	4,819	-103	-2.1	4,766	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	444	484	-39.9	-8.2	430	470

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

Personal income for first
quarter 2009 is
forecasted to increase 3.6
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	(Seasonally adjusted)		CHANGE		4Q*
	1Q*	1Q	NO.	%	2008
	(Annualized; \$ Millions)				
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
Personal Income	\$203,121	\$196,030	7,091	3.6	\$200,701
UI Covered Wages	\$102,110	\$99,731	2,379	2.4	\$100,963

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: September 2008 release
*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	OCT 2008	481	-17.4	4,587	6,379	-28.1
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	AUG 2008	2,900	-12.7	22,573	22,932	-1.6
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	OCT 2008	502.9	53.3	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	OCT 2008	18,159	-6.2	167,471	178,028	-5.9
Air Cargo Tons	OCT 2008	12,749	-12.4	123,439	133,899	-7.8
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2008	3.92	16.3	11.42	10.07	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
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2008	2,243	-13.9	23,929	26,538	-9.8
Department of Labor*	1Q2008	2,214	-17.3	2,214	2,676	-17.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2008	1,522	52.2	9,885	8,514	16.1
Department of Labor*	1Q2008	1,416	-12.7	1,416	1,622	-12.7

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

* Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were down from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	OCT 2008	OCT 2007	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,090.5	1,131.7	-3.6	12,064.7	11,669.0	3.4
Corporate Tax	24.7	31.9	-22.6	611.5	666.2	-8.2
Personal Income Tax	454.8	419.7	8.4	6,486.1	6,038.7	7.4
Real Estate Conv. Tax	8.7	17.1	-49.1	108.6	189.6	-42.7
Sales & Use Tax	318.2	412.0	-22.8	2,990.7	3,041.4	-1.7
Indian Gaming Payments**	30.6	33.4	-8.3	337.5	358.4	-5.8

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

Gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	OCT 2008	40,771	4.8	359,154	358,208	0.3
Major Attraction Visitors	OCT 2008	112,261	-6.1	1,488,456	1,516,705	-1.9
Air Passenger Count	OCT 2008	501,984	-13.0	5,208,985	5,491,167	-5.1
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	OCT 2008	1,481	-4.4	15,892	16,515	-3.8
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2008	---	-5.2	---	---	---

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

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.8 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	2008	2008	% Chg	2008	2007	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	108.6	107.9	0.6	108.7	105.7	2.8
Wages and Salaries	109.0	108.4	0.6	109.1	106.0	2.9
Benefit Costs	107.5	106.9	0.6	107.5	105.0	2.4
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	108.7	106.2	2.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	108.7	106.1	2.5

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.7 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2008	216.6	3.7	-1.0
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	OCT 2008	\$0.462	-3.6	1.0
Northeast Region	OCT 2008	230.8	4.0	-0.9
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2008	238.4	4.3	-0.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2008	238.5	4.7	-1.2
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2008	212.2	3.9	-1.3

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 rose to 6.20 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	OCT 2008	SEP 2008	OCT 2007
Prime	4.56	5.00	7.74
Federal Funds	0.97	1.81	4.76
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.69	1.15	4.00
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.23	1.64	4.16
1 Year Treasury Note	1.42	1.91	4.10
3 Year Treasury Note	1.86	2.32	4.01
5 Year Treasury Note	2.73	2.88	4.20
7 Year Treasury Note	3.19	3.25	4.33
10 Year Treasury Note	3.81	3.69	4.53
20 Year Treasury Note	4.45	4.32	4.83
Conventional Mortgage	6.20	6.04	6.38

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seven of nine states in the region lost jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
Connecticut	1,698.8	1,702.2	-3.4	-0.2	1,702.4
Maine	613.9	617.9	-4.0	-0.6	614.8
Massachusetts	3,284.2	3,282.0	2.2	0.1	3,291.2
New Hampshire	656.7	653.2	3.5	0.5	656.9
New Jersey	4,055.4	4,073.8	-18.4	-0.5	4,061.4
New York	8,759.3	8,762.4	-3.1	0.0	8,772.7
Pennsylvania	5,784.0	5,800.0	-16.0	-0.3	5,791.3
Rhode Island	476.0	490.5	-14.5	-3.0	478.4
Vermont	307.1	308.0	-0.9	-0.3	306.6
United States	136,899.0	137,977.0	-1,078.0	-0.8	137,139.0

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

LABOR FORCE

Eight of nine states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
Connecticut	1,910.4	1,876.7	33.7	1.8	1,898.8
Maine	710.7	705.4	5.3	0.8	711.7
Massachusetts	3,423.5	3,404.6	18.9	0.6	3,413.6
New Hampshire	744.5	738.8	5.7	0.8	746.3
New Jersey	4,552.7	4,460.3	92.4	2.1	4,540.2
New York	9,661.1	9,530.7	130.4	1.4	9,652.7
Pennsylvania	6,446.2	6,289.3	156.9	2.5	6,444.9
Rhode Island	570.4	577.3	-6.9	-1.2	572.8
Vermont	356.3	352.9	3.4	1.0	353.2
United States	155,038.0	153,306.0	1,732.0	1.1	154,732.0

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

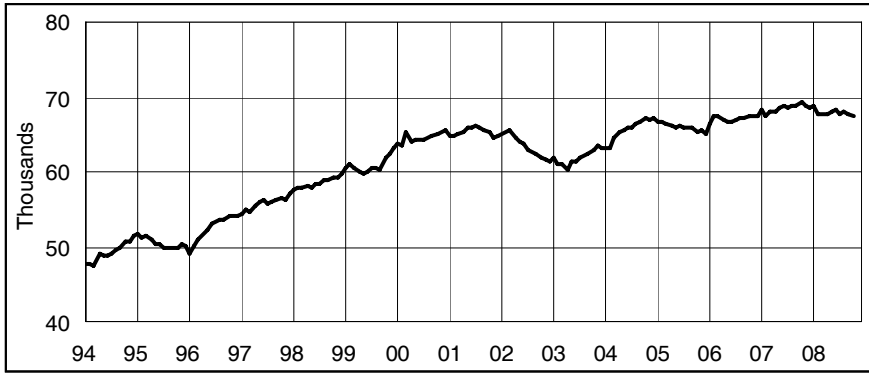
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

All nine states showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE	SEP
	2008	2007		2008
Connecticut	6.5	4.8	1.7	6.1
Maine	5.7	4.9	0.8	5.6
Massachusetts	5.5	4.3	1.2	5.3
New Hampshire	4.1	3.3	0.8	4.1
New Jersey	6.0	4.2	1.8	5.8
New York	5.7	4.6	1.1	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8	4.4	1.4	5.7
Rhode Island	9.3	5.1	4.2	8.8
Vermont	5.2	3.9	1.3	5.2
United States	6.5	4.8	1.7	6.1

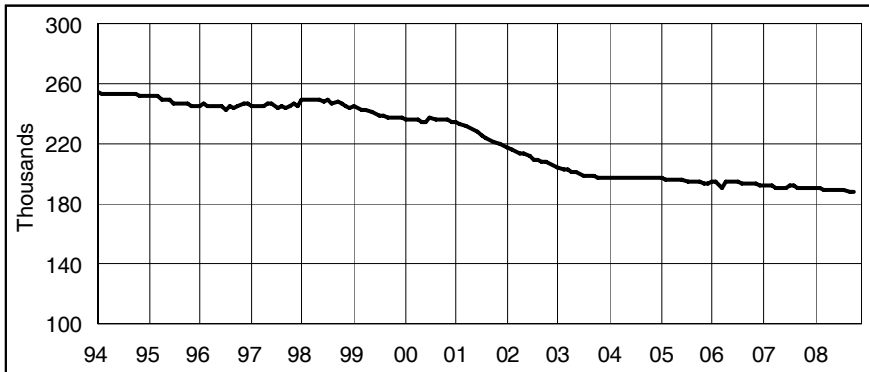
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



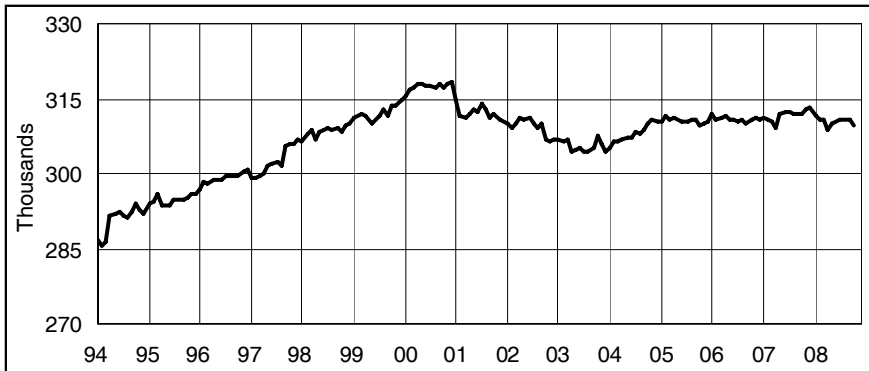
Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	66.5	68.2	68.9
Feb	67.4	67.6	67.7
Mar	67.6	68.0	67.8
Apr	66.9	68.1	67.8
May	66.7	68.5	68.0
Jun	66.8	68.7	68.3
Jul	66.9	68.6	67.8
Aug	67.1	68.7	68.0
Sep	67.2	68.8	67.7
Oct	67.5	69.2	67.5
Nov	67.4	68.9	
Dec	67.6	68.5	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



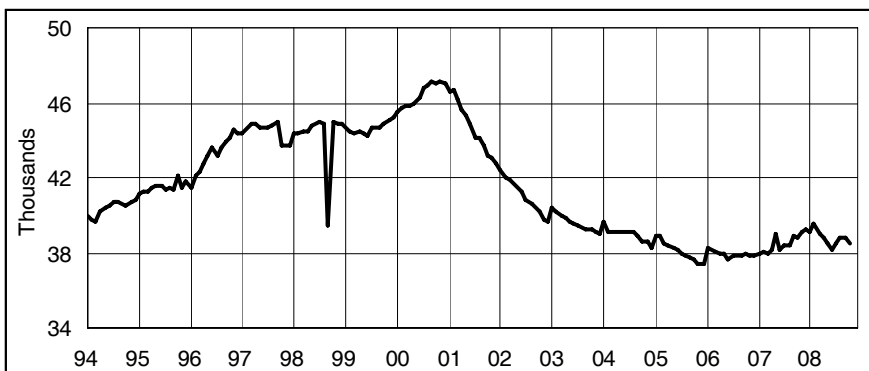
Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	194.2	192.3	190.4
Feb	194.3	192.2	190.1
Mar	190.9	191.7	189.9
Apr	194.4	191.0	189.6
May	194.3	191.1	189.1
Jun	194.2	191.2	189.3
Jul	194.2	191.4	189.2
Aug	193.7	191.5	189.2
Sep	193.4	191.3	188.4
Oct	192.7	190.9	188.3
Nov	192.8	190.8	
Dec	192.6	190.7	

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES EMP. *(Seasonally adjusted)*



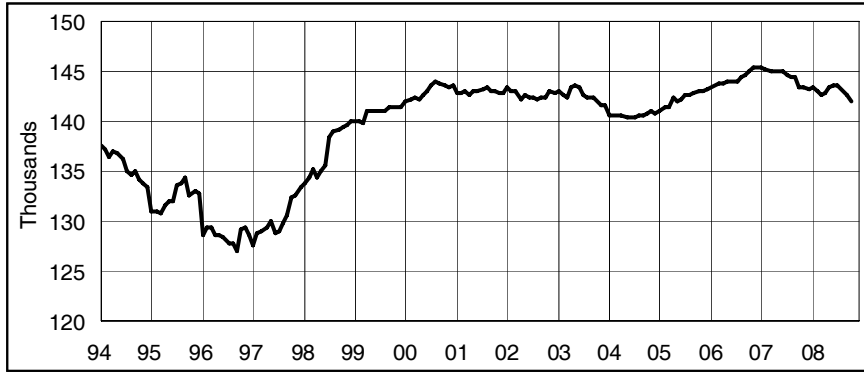
Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	311.9	311.2	311.7
Feb	310.7	310.6	310.7
Mar	311.3	310.5	310.9
Apr	311.5	309.1	308.9
May	310.9	311.9	310.0
Jun	311.0	312.3	310.3
Jul	310.3	312.4	310.8
Aug	310.7	312.2	310.8
Sep	310.1	311.9	310.6
Oct	310.7	311.8	309.6
Nov	311.1	312.6	
Dec	311.0	313.1	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



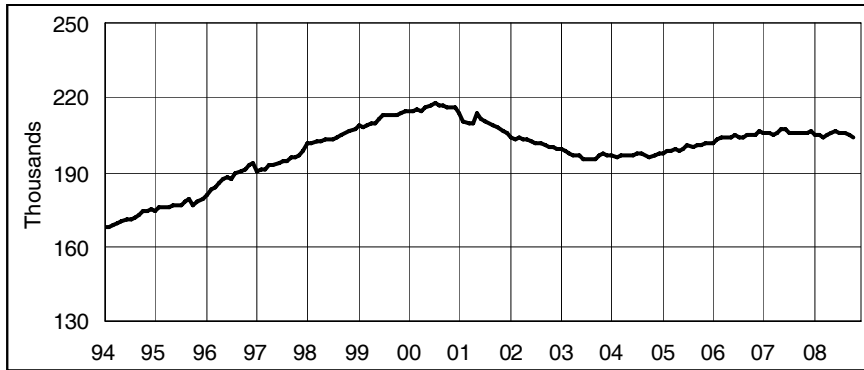
Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	38.3	37.9	39.1
Feb	38.2	38.1	39.5
Mar	38.1	37.9	39.0
Apr	37.9	38.2	38.8
May	37.9	39.0	38.5
Jun	37.6	38.2	38.2
Jul	37.8	38.4	38.5
Aug	37.8	38.4	38.8
Sep	37.8	38.9	38.8
Oct	37.9	38.8	38.5
Nov	37.8	39.1	
Dec	37.8	39.2	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



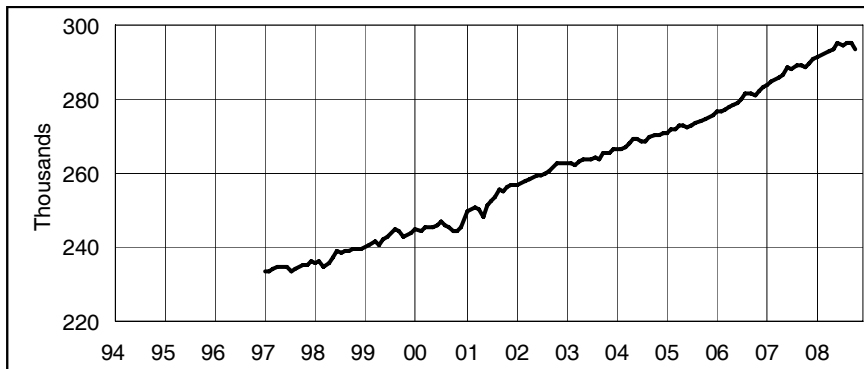
Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	143.4	145.3	143.5
Feb	143.7	145.2	143.1
Mar	143.8	145.0	142.6
Apr	143.8	145.0	142.8
May	143.9	144.9	143.5
Jun	143.9	145.1	143.6
Jul	144.1	144.7	143.6
Aug	144.4	144.5	143.1
Sep	144.6	144.3	142.7
Oct	145.1	143.4	142.0
Nov	145.4	143.3	
Dec	145.3	143.2	

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



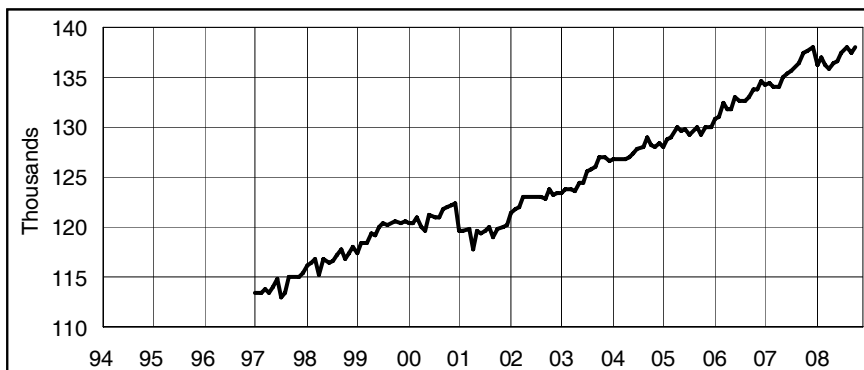
Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	202.0	205.6	205.3
Feb	203.6	205.5	204.9
Mar	204.0	204.8	204.1
Apr	204.3	205.7	205.3
May	204.1	207.0	205.8
Jun	204.8	207.0	206.9
Jul	203.7	206.0	205.5
Aug	204.3	206.1	205.4
Sep	204.7	205.6	204.5
Oct	204.8	205.5	204.2
Nov	205.1	206.1	
Dec	206.2	206.5	

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



Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	276.5	284.0	291.6
Feb	276.7	284.7	292.1
Mar	277.3	285.4	292.4
Apr	277.8	286.0	293.2
May	278.5	286.6	293.4
Jun	278.8	288.4	294.9
Jul	280.2	288.2	294.6
Aug	281.4	289.0	295.0
Sep	281.6	289.3	294.9
Oct	281.3	288.8	293.7
Nov	282.2	289.5	
Dec	283.1	290.8	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2006	2007	2008
Jan	130.8	134.2	136.2
Feb	131.0	134.5	137.1
Mar	132.4	134.1	136.2
Apr	131.8	133.9	135.8
May	131.8	135.1	136.5
Jun	132.9	135.3	136.6
Jul	132.6	135.7	137.4
Aug	132.6	136.1	138.0
Sep	132.9	136.3	137.3
Oct	133.8	137.5	138.0
Nov	133.8	137.7	
Dec	134.7	138.0	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,709,000	1,712,500	-3,500	-0.2	1,703,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	258,600	263,000	-4,400	-1.7	259,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	70,500	72,200	-1,700	-2.4	71,400
MANUFACTURING	188,100	190,800	-2,700	-1.4	188,000
Durable Goods	143,800	144,400	-600	-0.4	143,600
Fabricated Metal.....	32,900	33,100	-200	-0.6	32,900
Machinery.....	17,700	18,100	-400	-2.2	17,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,200	14,100	100	0.7	14,000
Transportation Equipment.....	44,200	43,600	600	1.4	44,300
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	32,300	31,600	700	2.2	32,400
Non-Durable Goods	44,300	46,400	-2,100	-4.5	44,400
Chemical.....	14,400	15,300	-900	-5.9	14,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,450,400	1,449,500	900	0.1	1,444,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	309,700	312,000	-2,300	-0.7	308,500
Wholesale Trade.....	69,400	68,400	1,000	1.5	69,400
Retail Trade.....	187,100	190,200	-3,100	-1.6	186,200
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,900	22,100	-200	-0.9	22,000
Building Material.....	15,600	16,200	-600	-3.7	15,700
Food and Beverage Stores.....	41,300	41,900	-600	-1.4	41,500
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,200	25,600	-400	-1.6	25,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	53,200	53,400	-200	-0.4	52,900
Utilities.....	8,400	8,200	200	2.4	8,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	44,800	45,200	-400	-0.9	44,600
INFORMATION	38,400	38,800	-400	-1.0	38,700
Telecommunications.....	13,000	13,100	-100	-0.8	13,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	142,100	143,500	-1,400	-1.0	142,600
Finance and Insurance.....	122,000	122,600	-600	-0.5	122,300
Credit Intermediation.....	29,000	30,600	-1,600	-5.2	29,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,800	22,200	600	2.7	22,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	65,300	65,000	300	0.5	65,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,100	20,900	-800	-3.8	20,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	204,900	206,400	-1,500	-0.7	206,700
Professional, Scientific.....	93,000	92,100	900	1.0	92,800
Legal Services.....	14,300	14,400	-100	-0.7	14,300
Computer Systems Design.....	22,600	21,800	800	3.7	22,500
Management of Companies.....	24,700	25,100	-400	-1.6	24,800
Administrative and Support.....	87,200	89,200	-2,000	-2.2	89,100
Employment Services.....	29,200	31,500	-2,300	-7.3	30,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	298,000	292,900	5,100	1.7	294,200
Educational Services.....	58,900	58,300	600	1.0	55,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	239,100	234,600	4,500	1.9	239,000
Hospitals.....	58,900	58,400	500	0.9	59,300
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities....	59,600	59,000	600	1.0	59,700
Social Assistance.....	43,600	41,500	2,100	5.1	43,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	136,800	136,300	500	0.4	139,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	24,000	24,800	-800	-3.2	25,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	112,800	111,500	1,300	1.2	114,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	100,800	99,400	1,400	1.4	102,400
OTHER SERVICES	63,600	64,300	-700	-1.1	63,800
GOVERNMENT	256,900	255,300	1,600	0.6	250,200
Federal Government.....	19,200	19,500	-300	-1.5	19,000
State Government.....	73,000	72,200	800	1.1	69,600
Local Government**.....	164,700	163,600	1,100	0.7	161,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

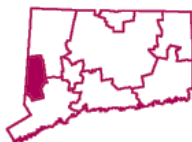


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2008	OCT 2007	CHANGE		SEP 2008
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	425,300	422,900	2,400	0.6	424,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	57,200	56,800	400	0.7	57,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	16,300	16,100	200	1.2	16,500
MANUFACTURING	40,900	40,700	200	0.5	40,900
Durable Goods.....	30,300	30,100	200	0.7	30,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	368,100	366,100	2,000	0.5	367,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	76,300	76,500	-200	-0.3	75,600
Wholesale Trade.....	14,500	14,600	-100	-0.7	14,400
Retail Trade.....	50,100	50,300	-200	-0.4	49,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,700
INFORMATION	12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	46,000	45,400	600	1.3	46,300
Finance and Insurance.....	39,200	38,700	500	1.3	39,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	70,700	71,100	-400	-0.6	71,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	63,200	62,800	400	0.6	62,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	53,600	52,700	900	1.7	53,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	34,400	33,600	800	2.4	35,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,600	25,100	500	2.0	26,100
OTHER SERVICES	17,500	17,300	200	1.2	17,400
GOVERNMENT	47,800	47,300	500	1.1	47,300
Federal.....	3,000	3,200	-200	-6.3	3,000
State & Local.....	44,800	44,100	700	1.6	44,300

For further information on the Bridgeport-Stamford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

DANBURY LMA



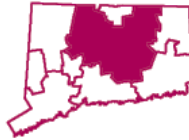
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2008	OCT 2007	CHANGE		SEP 2008
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	71,400	70,200	1,200	1.7	71,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	13,100	13,000	100	0.8	13,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	58,300	57,200	1,100	1.9	57,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	16,000	16,000	0	0.0	15,700
Retail Trade.....	11,700	11,900	-200	-1.7	11,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,000	8,300	-300	-3.6	8,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,900	5,700	200	3.5	6,100
GOVERNMENT	8,700	8,200	500	6.1	8,500
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,100	7,600	500	6.6	7,900

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	570,800	562,600	8,200	1.5	567,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	88,700	88,200	500	0.6	88,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	23,800	23,600	200	0.8	23,900
MANUFACTURING	64,900	64,600	300	0.5	65,000
Durable Goods	54,000	53,800	200	0.4	53,900
Transportation Equipment	18,300	18,300	0	0.0	18,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	482,100	474,400	7,700	1.6	478,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	89,900	90,500	-600	-0.7	89,800
Wholesale Trade.....	20,100	19,900	200	1.0	20,100
Retail Trade.....	54,800	55,700	-900	-1.6	54,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,000	14,900	100	0.7	15,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	12,000
INFORMATION	12,500	12,100	400	3.3	12,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	65,800	66,100	-300	-0.5	65,800
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	7,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	44,300	44,800	-500	-1.1	44,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,300	61,000	1,300	2.1	62,200
Professional, Scientific.....	30,400	29,700	700	2.4	30,000
Administrative and Support.....	24,900	25,000	-100	-0.4	25,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	95,100	91,700	3,400	3.7	93,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	81,100	79,000	2,100	2.7	80,700
Ambulatory Health Care.....	24,200	23,700	500	2.1	24,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,100	41,600	1,500	3.6	43,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,500	34,200	1,300	3.8	36,200
OTHER SERVICES	21,200	21,000	200	1.0	21,100
GOVERNMENT	92,200	90,400	1,800	2.0	89,600
Federal.....	5,900	5,900	0	0.0	5,900
State & Local.....	86,300	84,500	1,800	2.1	83,700

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

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

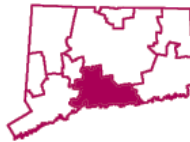
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

■ **Women's earnings by occupation in 2007**

Women working full time in management, business, and financial operations occupations (in U.S.) had median weekly earnings of \$908 in 2007, more than women earned in any other major occupational category. The second-highest paying job group was professional and related occupations, in which women earned \$835 per week. In management, business, and finance, the highest paying occupations for women were chief executives and computer and information systems managers. Within professional and related occupations, women working as pharmacists, lawyers, and computer software engineers had the highest median weekly earnings. These data on earnings are produced by the Current Population Survey. Earnings data in this article are median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers. For more information see "Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2007," BLS Report 1008 (PDF 582K). (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 31, 2008)

--Continued on the following page--

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	280,200	280,200	0	0.0	277,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,100	43,600	-500	-1.1	43,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,300
MANUFACTURING	31,000	31,600	-600	-1.9	31,000
Durable Goods.....	21,900	22,200	-300	-1.4	21,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	237,100	236,600	500	0.2	234,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	51,300	51,700	-400	-0.8	50,800
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,500
Retail Trade.....	31,100	31,100	0	0.0	30,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,700	9,000	-300	-3.3	8,700
INFORMATION	7,700	8,000	-300	-3.8	7,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	13,200	13,400	-200	-1.5	13,300
Finance and Insurance.....	9,400	9,600	-200	-2.1	9,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	26,800	26,500	300	1.1	26,900
Administrative and Support.....	13,600	13,000	600	4.6	13,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	70,200	70,100	100	0.1	68,500
Educational Services.....	26,100	26,600	-500	-1.9	24,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	44,100	43,500	600	1.4	44,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	22,200	21,400	800	3.7	22,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,000	18,100	-100	-0.6	18,400
OTHER SERVICES	11,200	11,000	200	1.8	11,100
GOVERNMENT	34,500	34,500	0	0.0	33,500
Federal.....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,000
State & Local.....	29,400	29,400	0	0.0	28,500

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki at (860) 263-6278.

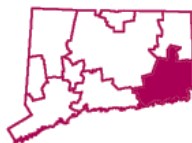
Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

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

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

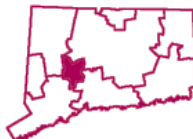
■ Employment growth and decline by county, March 2007-2008

In March 2008, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. Orleans, which includes the city of New Orleans, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 5.0 percent, compared with national job growth of 0.4 percent. Fort Bend, Texas, and Montgomery, Texas, tied for the next largest increase, 4.7 percent, followed by the counties of Williamson, Texas, and Douglas, Colorado, and Potter, Texas. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Lee, Florida (-8.1 percent). Collier, Florida, had the next largest employment decline, followed by the counties of Genesee, Michigan, Saginaw, Michigan, and Marion, Florida. The BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program produced these data, which are preliminary and subject to revision. Data presented here are for all workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs. The largest counties are those with employment levels of 75,000 or more. Find out more in "County Employment and Wages: First Quarter 2008", (PDF) (HTML) news release 08-1459. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 28, 2008)

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

	OCT 2008	OCT 2007	CHANGE		SEP 2008
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	136,400	137,000	-600	-0.4	137,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,300	20,900	-600	-2.9	20,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,200	4,700	-500	-10.6	4,300
MANUFACTURING	16,100	16,200	-100	-0.6	16,100
Durable Goods.....	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	10,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	116,100	116,100	0	0.0	117,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,100	23,600	-500	-2.1	23,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,600
Retail Trade.....	15,600	16,300	-700	-4.3	15,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,000	4,900	100	2.0	4,900
INFORMATION	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,100	3,300	-200	-6.1	3,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,800	9,900	-100	-1.0	9,900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,000	19,900	100	0.5	20,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,200	17,100	100	0.6	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	14,200	13,700	500	3.6	15,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,000	11,500	500	4.3	12,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,100	9,600	500	5.2	10,500
OTHER SERVICES	3,800	3,900	-100	-2.6	3,800
GOVERNMENT	40,300	39,900	400	1.0	40,100
Federal.....	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
State & Local**.....	37,600	37,300	300	0.8	37,400

For further information on the Norwich-New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2008	OCT 2007	CHANGE		SEP 2008
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	69,000	68,700	300	0.4	68,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	12,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
MANUFACTURING	9,700	9,900	-200	-2.0	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	56,300	55,800	500	0.9	56,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,600	13,500	100	0.7	13,500
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,100	9,100	0	0.0	9,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,300
INFORMATION	800	800	0	0.0	800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,200	5,900	300	5.1	6,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	15,200	14,800	400	2.7	15,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,700	13,500	200	1.5	13,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,000	5,200	-200	-3.8	5,200
OTHER SERVICES	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
GOVERNMENT	10,500	10,700	-200	-1.9	10,500
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	9,900	10,100	-200	-2.0	9,900

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepiski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	47,700	48,300	-600	-1.2	47,300
TORRINGTON LMA.....	37,600	37,500	100	0.3	37,000
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	38,200	39,000	-800	-2.1	37,500

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.

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	298,100	299,900	-1,800	-0.6	298,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	46,900	48,100	-1,200	-2.5	47,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	10,400	11,100	-700	-6.3	10,600
MANUFACTURING.....	36,500	37,000	-500	-1.4	36,600
Durable Goods.....	23,300	23,500	-200	-0.9	23,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	13,200	13,500	-300	-2.2	13,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	251,200	251,800	-600	-0.2	250,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	59,700	60,200	-500	-0.8	59,500
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,500	0	0.0	11,500
Retail Trade.....	34,800	35,300	-500	-1.4	34,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,400	13,400	0	0.0	13,600
INFORMATION.....	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,000	17,100	-100	-0.6	17,000
Finance and Insurance.....	13,300	13,500	-200	-1.5	13,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	22,800	23,400	-600	-2.6	23,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	58,600	57,400	1,200	2.1	58,000
Educational Services.....	13,000	12,900	100	0.8	12,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,600	44,500	1,100	2.5	45,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	27,100	27,400	-300	-1.1	27,700
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,100	11,500	-400	-3.5	11,100
GOVERNMENT.....	50,600	50,400	200	0.4	50,000
Federal.....	7,400	6,700	700	10.4	7,200
State & Local.....	43,200	43,700	-500	-1.1	42,800

* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT STATUS		OCT 2008	OCT 2007	CHANGE NO. %		SEP 2008
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>								
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force			1,907,400	1,870,200	37,200	2.0	1,886,800
	Employed			1,791,400	1,790,300	1,100	0.1	1,774,900
	Unemployed			116,000	79,900	36,100	45.2	111,900
	Unemployment Rate			6.1	4.3	1.8	---	5.9
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force			484,800	475,800	9,000	1.9	480,200
	Employed			456,800	457,000	-200	0.0	453,500
	Unemployed			27,900	18,800	9,100	48.4	26,700
	Unemployment Rate			5.8	4.0	1.8	---	5.6
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force			94,300	92,100	2,200	2.4	92,500
	Employed			89,700	89,000	700	0.8	88,200
	Unemployed			4,600	3,100	1,500	48.4	4,300
	Unemployment Rate			4.8	3.3	1.5	---	4.7
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force			49,800	49,500	300	0.6	49,600
	Employed			47,000	47,500	-500	-1.1	46,700
	Unemployed			2,800	2,100	700	33.3	2,900
	Unemployment Rate			5.6	4.2	1.4	---	5.9
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force			603,800	587,900	15,900	2.7	596,500
	Employed			566,900	562,300	4,600	0.8	560,800
	Unemployed			36,900	25,600	11,300	44.1	35,700
	Unemployment Rate			6.1	4.4	1.7	---	6.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force			317,300	312,200	5,100	1.6	313,100
	Employed			297,200	298,000	-800	-0.3	293,800
	Unemployed			20,100	14,200	5,900	41.5	19,300
	Unemployment Rate			6.3	4.5	1.8	---	6.2
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force			152,800	151,400	1,400	0.9	152,900
	Employed			143,500	145,400	-1,900	-1.3	143,800
	Unemployed			9,300	6,000	3,300	55.0	9,100
	Unemployment Rate			6.1	4.0	2.1	---	6.0
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force			55,700	55,000	700	1.3	54,700
	Employed			52,600	52,900	-300	-0.6	51,900
	Unemployed			3,000	2,200	800	36.4	2,800
	Unemployment Rate			5.4	3.9	1.5	---	5.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force			103,900	101,300	2,600	2.6	102,600
	Employed			95,700	95,700	0	0.0	94,800
	Unemployed			8,200	5,600	2,600	46.4	7,800
	Unemployment Rate			7.9	5.5	2.4	---	7.6
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force			58,400	58,400	0	0.0	58,100
	Employed			54,300	55,500	-1,200	-2.2	54,000
	Unemployed			4,100	2,900	1,200	41.4	4,100
	Unemployment Rate			7.0	5.0	2.0	---	7.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force			155,012,000	153,516,000	1,496,000	1.0	154,509,000
	Employed			145,543,000	146,743,000	-1,200,000	-0.8	145,310,000
	Unemployed			9,469,000	6,773,000	2,696,000	39.8	9,199,000
	Unemployment Rate			6.1	4.4	1.7	---	6.0

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP
	2008	2007	Y/Y	2008	2008	2007	Y/Y	2008	2008	2007	Y/Y	2008
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
MANUFACTURING	\$923.83	\$885.74	\$38.10	\$926.16	42.3	42.4	-0.1	42.7	\$21.84	\$20.89	\$0.95	\$21.69
DURABLE GOODS	952.03	912.83	39.20	957.86	42.2	42.3	-0.1	42.8	22.56	21.58	0.98	22.38
Fabricated Metal	822.21	817.70	4.51	828.06	41.8	42.5	-0.7	41.8	19.67	19.24	0.43	19.81
Transport. Equipment	1,204.43	1,159.71	44.72	1,207.13	43.0	43.0	0.0	43.5	28.01	26.97	1.04	27.75
NON-DUR. GOODS	839.52	812.58	26.94	834.86	42.4	42.7	-0.3	42.4	19.80	19.03	0.77	19.69
CONSTRUCTION	1,035.54	958.89	76.66	1,017.38	39.6	38.9	0.7	39.1	26.15	24.65	1.50	26.02

Due to constraints of the sample upon which estimates are made, statewide manufacturing hours and earnings for machinery and computer and electronic sectors are no longer published.

Due to cuts in the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics fiscal year 2008 budget allocations to state agencies that cooperatively develop labor statistics with the BLS, the Office of Research is suspending development and publication of production worker hours and earnings data for its labor market areas.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2007.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In October 2008, the city of New Britain began recruitment efforts to fill 20 openings in the police department. A new Target store has opened in Southington with 200 employees. Ocean State Job Lot will open stores in Bristol and Waterbury with 90 workers being hired. Digitas Inc., a digital marketing agency, is moving from Stamford to Norwalk, and will hire 20 new employees. The Study at Yale, a hotel in New Haven, has opened with 100 employees. First County Bank in Stamford plans to hire 16-20 new workers. Keith's Appliances, in Norwich, has re-opened with 18 workers.
- October 2008 saw 700 layoffs at Foxwoods. St. Francis Hospital has cut 50. Platt Brothers & Co. of Waterbury let go 20. Gerber Scientific laid off 10. AT&T cut 60 in Meriden. After a fire, 10 workers at Scooter's Grill in Plainville lost jobs. Linens 'n Things in Meriden (50 workers) closed. Clairrol will lay off 350 temporaries. Greenwood Publishing in Stamford laid off 150. The City of Hartford will lay off 56. Dossert Corp. in Waterbury, with 30 workers, will close.

Business & Employment Changes Announced in the News Media lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm>.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2008

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont....				
	484,760	456,832	27,928	5.8	Canton	5,926	5,682	244	4.1
Ansonia	10,319	9,485	834	8.1	Colchester	9,070	8,576	494	5.4
Bridgeport	64,535	58,600	5,935	9.2	Columbia	3,176	3,017	159	5.0
Darien	9,459	9,037	422	4.5	Coventry	7,264	6,874	390	5.4
Derby	7,098	6,573	525	7.4	Cromwell	8,060	7,641	419	5.2
Easton	3,869	3,676	193	5.0	East Granby	3,017	2,886	131	4.3
Fairfield	29,198	27,705	1,493	5.1	East Haddam	5,309	5,078	231	4.4
Greenwich	31,141	29,719	1,422	4.6	East Hampton	7,225	6,798	427	5.9
Milford	32,632	30,854	1,778	5.4	East Hartford	26,289	24,231	2,058	7.8
Monroe	10,915	10,377	538	4.9	Ellington	8,994	8,565	429	4.8
New Canaan	9,197	8,777	420	4.6	Farmington	13,336	12,718	618	4.6
Newtown	14,756	14,037	719	4.9	Glastonbury	18,754	17,952	802	4.3
Norwalk	49,876	47,289	2,587	5.2	Granby	6,474	6,221	253	3.9
Oxford	7,478	7,096	382	5.1	Haddam	4,977	4,780	197	4.0
Redding	4,848	4,623	225	4.6	Hartford	51,075	45,240	5,835	11.4
Ridgefield	12,034	11,490	544	4.5	Hartland	1,242	1,189	53	4.3
Seymour	9,488	8,915	573	6.0	Harwinton	3,257	3,113	144	4.4
Shelton	23,677	22,357	1,320	5.6	Hebron	5,688	5,413	275	4.8
Southbury	9,334	8,859	475	5.1	Lebanon	4,438	4,213	225	5.1
Stamford	68,102	64,667	3,435	5.0	Manchester	33,228	31,149	2,079	6.3
Stratford	26,765	24,997	1,768	6.6	Mansfield	13,460	12,825	635	4.7
Trumbull	18,305	17,401	904	4.9	Marlborough	3,767	3,567	200	5.3
Weston	5,054	4,846	208	4.1	Middlefield	2,462	2,335	127	5.2
Westport	13,082	12,473	609	4.7	Middletown	27,384	25,850	1,534	5.6
Wilton	8,582	8,176	406	4.7	New Britain	35,891	32,711	3,180	8.9
Woodbridge	5,015	4,802	213	4.2	New Hartford	3,940	3,751	189	4.8
					Newington	17,088	16,225	863	5.1
DANBURY	94,263	89,695	4,568	4.8	Plainville	10,407	9,786	621	6.0
Bethel	11,142	10,602	540	4.8	Plymouth	7,068	6,625	443	6.3
Bridgewater	1,060	1,025	35	3.3	Portland	5,521	5,267	254	4.6
Brookfield	9,351	8,891	460	4.9	Rocky Hill	11,149	10,540	609	5.5
Danbury	45,817	43,522	2,295	5.0	Simsbury	12,441	11,928	513	4.1
New Fairfield	7,831	7,460	371	4.7	Southington	24,846	23,689	1,157	4.7
New Milford	16,851	16,065	786	4.7	South Windsor	15,276	14,562	714	4.7
Sherman	2,210	2,130	80	3.6	Stafford	7,085	6,639	446	6.3
					Thomaston	4,796	4,507	289	6.0
ENFIELD	49,818	47,037	2,781	5.6	Tolland	8,662	8,272	390	4.5
East Windsor	6,271	5,885	386	6.2	Union	482	468	14	2.9
Enfield	24,155	22,754	1,401	5.8	Vernon	17,911	16,905	1,006	5.6
Somers	4,726	4,486	240	5.1	West Hartford	30,211	28,593	1,618	5.4
Suffield	7,499	7,191	308	4.1	Wethersfield	13,768	13,004	764	5.5
Windsor Locks	7,167	6,721	446	6.2	Willington	4,021	3,854	167	4.2
					Windsor	16,672	15,684	988	5.9
HARTFORD	603,836	566,943	36,893	6.1					
Andover	2,030	1,953	77	3.8					
Ashford	2,702	2,574	128	4.7					
Avon	9,499	9,116	383	4.0					
Barkhamsted	2,273	2,183	90	4.0					
Berlin	11,672	11,094	578	5.0					
Bloomfield	10,463	9,709	754	7.2					
Bolton	3,143	2,997	146	4.6					
Bristol	35,428	33,119	2,309	6.5					
Burlington	5,519	5,275	244	4.4					

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

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2008

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	317,306	297,229	20,077	6.3	TORRINGTON	55,657	52,631	3,026	5.4
Bethany	3,171	3,030	141	4.4	Bethlehem	2,058	1,965	93	4.5
Branford	17,730	16,804	926	5.2	Canaan	620	591	29	4.7
Cheshire	14,867	14,161	706	4.7	Colebrook	851	823	28	3.3
Chester	2,325	2,227	98	4.2	Cornwall	852	815	37	4.3
Clinton	8,138	7,738	400	4.9	Goshen	1,647	1,577	70	4.3
Deep River	2,633	2,510	123	4.7	Kent	1,627	1,563	64	3.9
Durham	4,356	4,170	186	4.3	Litchfield	4,506	4,295	211	4.7
East Haven	16,546	15,445	1,101	6.7	Morris	1,344	1,264	80	6.0
Essex	3,867	3,695	172	4.4	Norfolk	970	929	41	4.2
Guilford	13,271	12,681	590	4.4	North Canaan	1,774	1,683	91	5.1
Hamden	31,534	29,671	1,863	5.9	Roxbury	1,412	1,356	56	4.0
Killingworth	3,676	3,516	160	4.4	Salisbury	2,010	1,939	71	3.5
Madison	10,274	9,845	429	4.2	Sharon	1,603	1,543	60	3.7
Meriden	32,531	30,102	2,429	7.5	Torrington	19,826	18,517	1,309	6.6
New Haven	57,217	51,963	5,254	9.2	Warren	754	728	26	3.4
North Branford	8,568	8,141	427	5.0	Washington	1,993	1,903	90	4.5
North Haven	13,515	12,772	743	5.5	Winchester	6,166	5,760	406	6.6
Old Saybrook	5,628	5,358	270	4.8	Woodbury	5,646	5,381	265	4.7
Orange	7,435	7,096	339	4.6	WATERBURY	103,893	95,662	8,231	7.9
Wallingford	25,865	24,487	1,378	5.3	Beacon Falls	3,383	3,177	206	6.1
Westbrook	3,770	3,576	194	5.1	Middlebury	3,969	3,763	206	5.2
West Haven	30,393	28,243	2,150	7.1	Naugatuck	17,615	16,409	1,206	6.8
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	139,488	131,126	8,362	6.0	Prospect	5,401	5,118	283	5.2
Bozrah	1,506	1,415	91	6.0	Waterbury	51,600	46,537	5,063	9.8
Canterbury	3,286	3,086	200	6.1	Watertown	12,696	11,961	735	5.8
East Lyme	9,761	9,260	501	5.1	Wolcott	9,229	8,697	532	5.8
Franklin	1,196	1,143	53	4.4	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	58,380	54,278	4,102	7.0
Griswold	7,301	6,834	467	6.4	Brooklyn	3,914	3,623	291	7.4
Groton	19,529	18,323	1,206	6.2	Chaplin	1,511	1,422	89	5.9
Ledyard	8,737	8,284	453	5.2	Eastford	1,040	989	51	4.9
Lisbon	2,625	2,469	156	5.9	Hampton	1,257	1,180	77	6.1
Lyme	1,164	1,117	47	4.0	Killingly	9,596	8,829	767	8.0
Montville	11,163	10,524	639	5.7	Plainfield	8,474	7,809	665	7.8
New London	13,981	12,882	1,099	7.9	Pomfret	2,280	2,163	117	5.1
No. Stonington	3,359	3,175	184	5.5	Putnam	5,235	4,874	361	6.9
Norwich	21,116	19,661	1,455	6.9	Scotland	1,030	1,000	30	2.9
Old Lyme	4,292	4,103	189	4.4	Sterling	2,082	1,931	151	7.3
Preston	2,916	2,769	147	5.0	Thompson	5,354	5,026	328	6.1
Salem	2,655	2,537	118	4.4	Windham	11,932	10,999	933	7.8
Sprague	1,841	1,713	128	7.0	Woodstock	4,676	4,434	242	5.2
Stonington	10,742	10,213	529	4.9					
Voluntown	1,661	1,545	116	7.0					
Waterford	10,657	10,074	583	5.5					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON

	152,821	143,522	9,299	6.1
Westerly, RI	13,333	12,396	937	7.0

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,907,400	1,791,400	116,000	6.1
UNITED STATES	155,012,000	145,543,000	9,469,000	6.1
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,910,400	1,785,600	124,800	6.5
UNITED STATES	155,038,000	144,958,000	10,080,000	6.5

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	OCT 2008	YR TO DATE 2008	2007	TOWN	OCT 2008	YR TO DATE 2008	2007	TOWN	OCT 2008	YR TO DATE 2008	2007
Andover	0	3	6	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	7	13
Ansonia	0	5	12	Groton	7	60	55	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	7	10	Guilford	1	40	31	Putnam	1	14	22
Avon	0	13	37	Haddam	2	26	42	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	16	20	Ridgefield	0	103	102
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	9	13	Rocky Hill	1	17	29
Berlin	4	37	83	Hartford	26	64	113	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	7	8
Bethel	2	21	8	Harwinton	1	9	14	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	4	8
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	5	7	Seymour	2	33	26
Bolton	0	4	12	Killingly	3	27	68	Sharon	2	7	8
Bozrah	0	2	8	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	5	110	72
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	8	14	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	9	73	94	Ledyard	0	4	14	Simsbury	2	7	16
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	7	9	Somers	2	21	31
Bristol	1	27	93	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	3	24	30
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	1	6	6	Southbury	2	8	28
Brooklyn	3	25	34	Madison	4	19	23	Southington	3	90	95
Burlington	0	12	25	Manchester	1	223	322	Sprague	0	9	4
Canaan	0	1	5	Mansfield	5	20	40	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	8	13	Marlborough	1	5	20	Stamford	0	338	484
Canton	0	11	19	Meriden	4	30	49	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	1	10	13	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	0	27	47
Cheshire	5	38	39	Middlefield	1	2	5	Stratford	1	13	43
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	9	164	183	Suffield	5	23	27
Clinton	2	6	7	Milford	11	251	234	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	3	22	56	Monroe	1	15	17	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	2	3	0	Montville	1	17	30	Tolland	3	16	51
Columbia	1	6	7	Morris	1	3	5	Torrington	0	15	57
Cornwall	0	2	7	Naugatuck	5	36	40	Trumbull	1	20	27
Coventry	2	14	31	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	3	2
Cromwell	2	21	34	New Canaan	2	25	40	Vernon	5	157	159
Danbury	11	85	272	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	4	9
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	11	13	Wallingford	3	34	64
Deep River	0	2	4	New Haven	30	58	32	Warren	0	2	9
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	29	45	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	1	19	27	New Milford	1	28	32	Waterbury	1	52	133
East Granby	1	18	17	Newington	12	66	74	Waterford	2	24	42
East Haddam	2	16	33	Newtown	0	20	33	Watertown	3	33	41
East Hampton	4	39	64	Norfolk	0	2	4	West Hartford	5	107	84
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	11	25	North Canaan	1	7	5	Westbrook	0	12	19
East Lyme	2	27	88	North Haven	0	4	11	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	3	93	83	North Stonington	0	4	18	Westport	7	54	65
Eastford	0	2	6	Norwalk	143	204	86	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	5	4	Norwich	0	20	84	Willington	0	5	3
Ellington	4	82	82	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	12	9	Winchester	2	15	19
Essex	0	7	25	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	11	16
Fairfield	6	53	80	Oxford	6	70	57	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	25	41	Plainfield	0	18	10	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	2	5	Plainville	1	25	38	Wolcott	1	23	30
Glastonbury	5	37	77	Plymouth	0	8	13	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	1	19	30	Pomfret	2	9	6	Woodbury	1	15	23
Granby	0	9	24	Portland	0	9	10	Woodstock	0	15	24
Greenwich	10	119	161								

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INDIAN GAMING DATA

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

LABOR MARKET AREAS

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

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 5-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index -2.5	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -1.6	New Housing Permits -17.4	Info Center Visitors +4.8
Leading General Drift Indicator -4.4	Electricity Sales -12.7	Attraction Visitors -6.1
Coincident General Drift Indicator . -1.5	Construction Contracts Index +53.3	Air Passenger Count -13.0
Banknorth Business Barometer -0.9	New Auto Registrations -6.2	Indian Gaming Slots -4.4
Total Nonfarm Employment -0.2	Air Cargo Tons -12.4	Travel and Tourism Index -5.2
	Exports +16.3	
Unemployment Rate +1.7*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +1.8	Secretary of the State -13.9	Total +2.8
Employed -0.1	Dept. of Labor -17.3	Wages & Salaries +2.9
Unemployed +39.6		Benefit Costs +2.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims +40.7	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate +0.80*	Secretary of the State +52.2	U.S. City Average +3.7
	Dept. of Labor -12.7	Northeast Region +4.0
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -0.2		NY-NJ-Long Island +4.3
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +4.5	State Revenues -3.6	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +4.7
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +4.3	Corporate Tax -22.6	
CT Mfg. Production Index -4.4	Personal Income Tax +8.4	Interest Rates
Production Worker Hours -2.1	Real Estate Conveyance Tax -49.1	Prime -3.18*
Industrial Electricity Sales -8.2	Sales & Use Tax -22.8	Conventional Mortgage -0.18*
Personal Income +3.6	Indian Gaming Payments -8.3	
UI Covered Wages +2.4		

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

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