THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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DECEMBER 2009

IN THIS ISSUE...

In October...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut	1,624,000
Change over month	0.06%
Change over year	-4.2%
United States	130,848,000
Change over month	-0.14%
Change over year	-4.0%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut	8.8%
United States	10.2%

Consumer Price Index

United States	216.2
Change over year	-0.2%

Connecticut's Labor Market Dynamics: Clues From KLEMS?

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

Previous research on the dynamics of Connecticut's labor market revealed an interesting and puzzling phenomenon in the behavior in the state economy's job reallocation rate (JRR).[1] The JRR, the sum of job creation and destruction, a measure of labor market dynamics, trended upward between 1992 and 1997, but then declined significantly after 1997.[2] Further, the U.S. JRR is above Connecticut's over the entire period, and the U.S. JRR does not decline until just before the 2001 recession, and it does not decline as steeply as Connecticut's.

Some Possible Explanations

Decline in Establishment Formation

Research indicates that one in five jobs lost in the U.S. economy are because firms close their doors.[3] Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics's Business Employment Dynamics program, U.S. openings accounted for 22% of job gains, on average, in the 1990's, falling to 19% in the 2000's. On average, closings accounted for 21% of U.S. job losses in the 1990's, falling slightly to 20% in the 2000's. For Connecticut the portion of job losses due to establishments closing averaged closer to 18% of all jobs destroyed in the 1990's, and fell to an average of 14% in the 2000's. Opening establishments accounted, on average, for 18% of job gains in Connecticut in the 1990's, and fell to 15% in the current decade. Thus, the opening and closing of establishments played a much bigger role in both job creation and destruction in the U.S. economy compared to Connecticut over the last two decades. Further, though the role of openings and closings in labor market dynamics has declined in both the U.S. and Connecticut economies, it appears to be more pronounced in Connecticut's economy.

Substituting Capital for Labor

Previous research found that Connecticut's manufacturing sector tends to be heavily concentrated in industries that have the lowest employment requirements for producing $1 million worth of output.[4] Further, this seems to pertain to Connecticut's overall economy as well. Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in 2007, Connecticut's output per worker was $79,843, compared to $63,220 for the U.S., which translates into Connecticut's economy requiring 12.5 workers to produce $1 million of real GDP, compared to15.8 workers for the U.S.[5] Not only are Connecticut's employment requirements lower, but the State's industries have reduced their employment requirements signifi-

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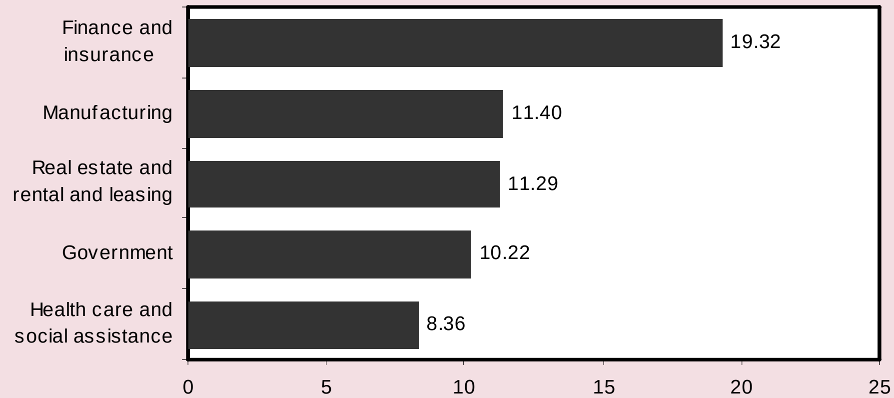
GRAPH 1: Five Largest Contributors to Growth in CT Real GDP: 1997-2007



cantly between 2002 and 2007, implying a substitution of capital for labor.

State level GDP data by industry is only available back to 1997, the very year that Connecticut's job reallocation rate began to significantly trend downward. Nevertheless, there still may be some clues discernable in the available data. Graph 1 shows the five industries making the largest relative contribution to real GDP growth in Connecticut over the 1997-2007 period. They accounted for 60.1% of the growth in Connecticut's real GDP, compared to 51.4% for the U.S. Four of the top five industries making the largest contribution to the growth in GDP are the same for both the U.S. and Connecticut.

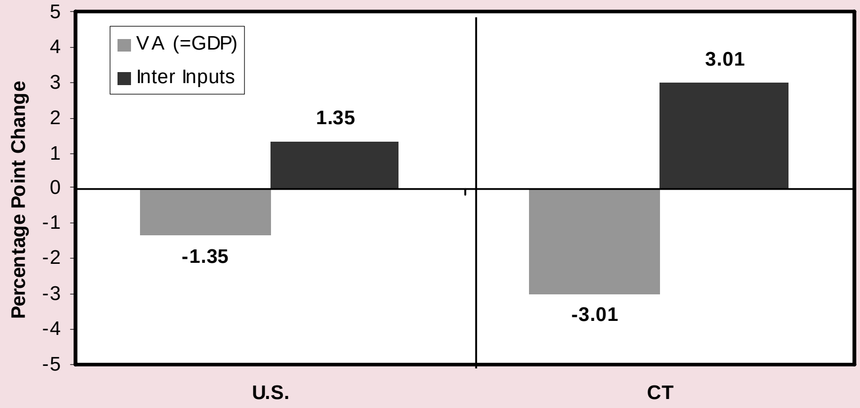
Of particular note is the large contribution of finance and insurance to Connecticut's real GDP growth, which accounted for 19% of GDP growth between 1997 and 2007. Despite this, Connecticut's growth lagged behind that of the U.S. Connecticut's real GDP grew by 23.2% between 1997 and 2007, compared to 32.7% for the U.S. Thus, slower growth, in conjunction with higher productivity, could account for a significant share of a muted JRR.

Looking Beyond GDP

Over the last two decades there has been a debate over the effects of outsourcing, particularly, offshore outsourcing. "Outsourcing" is what economists call *vertical disintegration*, or *production fragmentation*. Vertical disintegration occurs when a firm contracts out to an external supplier to provide a function previously performed internally within the firm, or spins off a division at an earlier stage of its production process to form a new firm. Critical to Connecticut's labor market is whether or not outsourcing is out-of-state, regardless of whether or not it is onshore or offshore with regard to the national economy.

Restricting the discussion to GDP, or final demand, is not seeing the whole picture, especially as it affects the demand for labor and the implications for labor market dynamics. Labor is required not just to produce goods and services to meet final demand, but also to produce goods and services to meet intermediate demand by the processing sectors. That is: *gross output* (GO), which includes final demand (GDP) plus intermediate inputs demand, is the critical measure of output. Further, the effects of outsourcing can only be assessed by including not just GDP but also Intermediate Inputs and the changing shares of each as a component of gross output.

GRAPH 2: Percentage Point Change in VA (=GDP) and Intermediate Inputs as a Share of Gross Output:1997-2007



Clues From KLEMS?

Data on gross output, the expanded concept of economic output, may be found in the KLEMS data introduced by BEA in 2005. The KLEMS data aggregates intermediate inputs into three cost categories—Energy, Materials, and Purchased Services.[6] The KLEMS production framework is divided into *primary factor inputs* (**K**-Capital, and **L**-Labor) and *secondary factor inputs* (**E**-Energy, **M**-Materials, and **S**-Purchased Services), based on the North American Industry Classification System. Unfortunately, KLEMS data are not produced at the state level. Thus, some of the methodology used by BEA in producing state GDP estimates were applied to estimating state-level gross output and its components for Connecticut. Specifically, a share-allocation procedure was used to allocate the national share to the state's industry for each of the KLEMS components to obtain total gross output for the state.

Changes in Composition of U.S. and CT Gross Output

Graph 2 shows the percentage point change of two major components of gross output: value added (GDP) and intermediate inputs over the 1997-2007 period. Intermediate inputs as a share of U.S. gross output increased from 45.15% to 46.50%, or by 1.35 percentage-points, between 1997 and 2007. In 1997, intermediate inputs represented 43.02% of Connecticut's total gross output, but by 2007 Connecticut's intermediate inputs share had grown to 46.03% of total gross output—a 3.01 percentage point increase. This rapid growth in Connecticut's share of Intermediate Inputs represents a significant shift in the State's industrial structure, which could provide some explanation for the decline in the State's labor market dynamics.

The Largest Contributors to Intermediate Input Growth in CT: 1997-2007

As for GDP, finance and insurance tops the list, accounting for 29% of the growth in Connecticut's intermediate input demand between 1997 and 2007. Manufacturing contributed another 15%. Thus, these two sectors accounted for 44% of the growth in intermediate inputs in Connecticut's economy between 1997 and 2007.

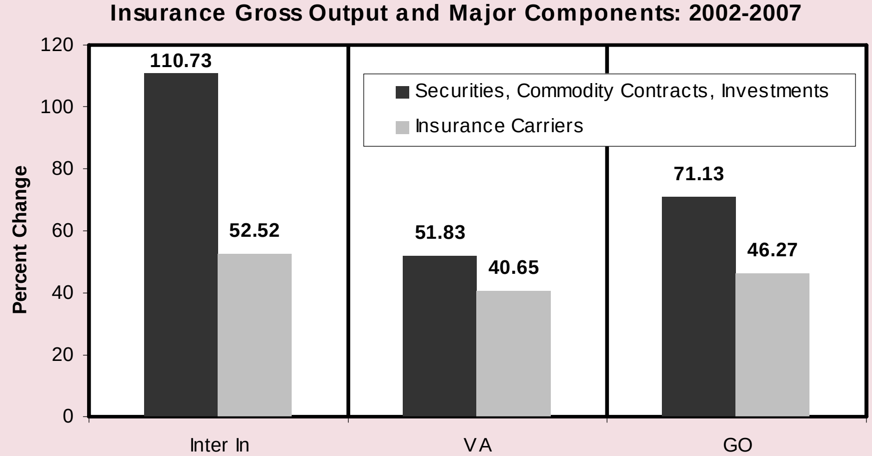
VERTICAL DISINTEGRATION: Implications for Connecticut's Labor Market

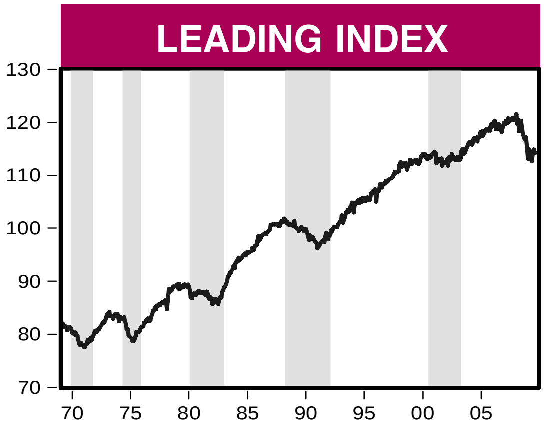
The securities, commodities, and brokers and the insurance industries were the largest contributors to the growth of Connecticut's finance and insurance sector. Focusing first on securities, commodities, and brokers, what is striking is the dramatic growth in intermediate inputs, especially between 2002 and 2007, roughly the last expansion. As shown in Graph 3, intermediate inputs grew by 111%—double the rate of value added (or GDP). The result: intermediate inputs increased as a share of gross output by 7.58 percentage points, which was necessarily at the expense of value added.

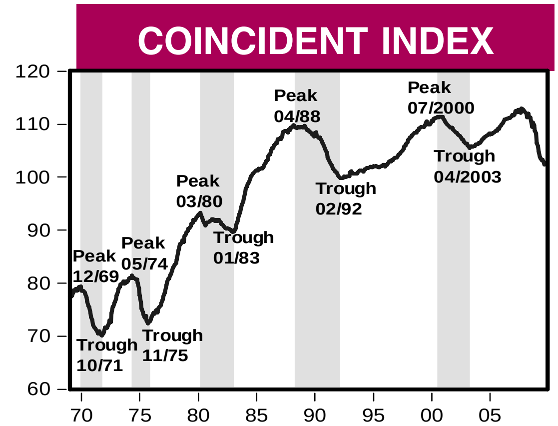
Critical for job creation in a state, regional, or local economy is the *regional purchase coefficient* (RPC), the share of intermediate inputs actually purchased in the local economy. It follows that one minus the RPC repre-

--Continued on page 5--

GRAPH 3: Growth in CT Securities, Commodities, and Insurance Gross Output and Major Components: 2002-2007







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.

Indicators Warn Not to Lose the Forest for the Trees

The National Outlook

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 3.5% in the third quarter (Q3-2009), for the first time in a year, after decreasing 0.7% in Q2-2009, compared with -6.4% in Q1-2009. Nonfarm employment declined in September by a revised 219,000 jobs and in October by 190,000. The unemployment rate jumped from 9.8% to 10.2% in October, the highest rate since April 1983. Since December 2007, the number of unemployed persons increased by 8.2 million to 15.7 million. Job losses have abated averaging 188,000 in the most recent 3 months, 357,000 during the prior 3 months, and 645,000 per month from November 2008 to April 2009. Sales of new single-family houses in September 2009 were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 402,000, or 3.6% below the August rate of 417,000, and 7.8% below the September 2008. The median sales price edged up in September to $204,800 compared to $195,200 in August 2009. The outlook for the U.S. economy improved slightly judging by GDP and slowing job losses.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 109.8 in September 2008 to 102.3 in September 2009. Total employment (from the household survey) declined in September by 42,745 persons (-2.4%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 72,400 jobs (-4.3%) from September a year ago. The September 2009 insured unemployment rate of 5.2% climbed 2.28 percentage points from a year earlier. The total unemployment rate reached 8.4% from 6.0% a year ago. Each variable negatively influenced the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the September 2009 index at 102.3 decreased from 102.8 in August. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate (MAGR), -6.1%, represents a slowing deceleration from its steep 8.3% April MAGR descent. Total employment declined in September by 5,200 persons, or -0.30%, while nonfarm employment declined by 3,800 jobs (-0.23%). The total unemployment rate in September increased by 0.3 percentage point to 8.4%, and the insured unemployment rate improved slightly, falling from 5.30% prior month to 5.19% in September 2009, a positive influence.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 117.2 a year ago to 114.3 in September 2009. Manufacturing lost 15,600 jobs (-8.35%) while construction lost 12,400 jobs (-18.4%) over the past year. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.7 a year ago to 40.8, and construction average weekly hours in construction edged down from 39.1 last September to 38.8 in September 2009. Moody's Baa bond rate declined from 7.31% a year ago to 6.31% in September 2009 (the only positive contributor). Short duration unemployment increased from 1.9% in September 2008 to 2.69% in September 2009, while initial claims increased by 8.0% to 28,551 in September 2009. Housing permits declined 4.8% from 414 units last September to 213 units in September 2009. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined to 2 in September 2009 from 3 a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from a revised 114.2 in August to 114.3 in September 2009. Positive contributors include increased construction employment (+500 jobs), increased average weekly hours in manufacturing (+0.3), a decline in the short duration unemployment rate (0.18 percentage point), and a reduction in Moody's Baa interest rate from 6.58% to 6.31%. A decrease in housing permits from 221 to 213, manufacturing employment that declined by 700 jobs, and fewer manufacturing hours (down 0.8) are each negative contributors. The help-wanted index was unchanged from a month ago.

The picture of the national and state economy depicted here is mixed: while technically the 'great recession' is over because of the 3Q2009 positive growth of the nation's GDP, job losses continue and are expected to continue through the middle of 2010. This portends slower and smaller economic growth over the near term and severe state and local fiscal constraints that will drag on the putative recovery.

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--Continued from page 3--

sents the share of commodity inputs purchased outside the local economy (i.e., imports). According to analysis using IMPLAN, the RPC for Connecticut's securities, commodities, and brokers industry has remained stable at 0.4527 between 2002 and 2007. Thus, 45.27% of this industry's commodity purchases are in Connecticut; however, it also implies that 54.73% of intermediate inputs are imported from out of state. Given the growth in the share of intermediate inputs, though the RPC remained unchanged, imports for this industry increased by 101%. Even though the second biggest contributor to Connecticut's growth in finance and insurance output, insurance carriers, has an RPC of 0.6688, (i.e., one-third of its intermediate inputs are imported), imports increased by 60% between 2002 and 2007 because of the increased share of intermediate inputs.

The manufacturing sector, which made the second largest contribution to the growth in intermediate inputs, has a large variation in RPCs. The RPC for aircraft engines and parts, increased from 0.5799 in 2002 to 0.6553 in 2007, but since output declined state purchases became a larger share of a shrinking pie. The RPC for shipbuilding is quite small, declining from 0.0440 to 0.0257, but total industry output also fell. Health care, another large contributor to Connecticut's output growth, has a large RPC. Looking at two significant industries within health care, first, offices of physicians, with a RPC at 0.9500, has had most of its growth in gross output in intermediate inputs. For hospitals, the RPC declined from 0.7200 in 2002 to 0.6860 in 2007. Nevertheless, it is the only instance in which the growth in value added (GDP) outpaced the growth in intermediate inputs: 45.86% versus 8.23%. Gross output grew by 27.49%.

To summarize, it appears that Connecticut's muted GDP growth and declining labor market dynamics since 1997 may have been driven not only by higher productivity compared to the U.S., but also due to the state's firms increasingly outsourcing functions they previously performed "in-house." This was especially the case for those industries that accounted for a significant share of the growth in total industry output over the last ten years, which resulted in a significant change in Connecticut's industry structure. Particularly, GDP declined as a share of gross output at a faster pace than the U.S. as the intermediate inputs portion increased. This, in turn, drove the growth in imported materials and services inputs from out of state, muting GDP growth and local job creation. ■

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[1] Kennedy, Daniel W. and Nicholas A. Jolly, *Connecticut's Labor Market Dynamics: Job Creation, Destruction, and Reallocation* (August 2006) Office of Research, Connecticut Department of Labor: Wethersfield.

[2] Ibid, p. 7.

[3] Brown, Clair, John Haltiwanger, and Julia Lane, ECONOMIC TURBULANCE: Is a Volatile Economy Good for America? (2006) University of Chicago Press: Chicago, p. 16.

[4] Kennedy, Daniel W., CONNECTICUT'S EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS AND JOB CREATION IN MANUFACTURING (April 2006) Office of Research, Connecticut Department of Labor: Wethersfield.

[5] Employment Requirements is equal to the reciprocal of the Output/Worker multiplied by 1 million.

[6] Strassner, Erich H, Gabriel W. Medeiros, and George M. Smith, Annual Industry Accounts: Introducing KLEMS Input Estimates for 1997–2003 (September 2005) SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: Washington, p. 31.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q 2009	3Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q 2009
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	114.5	117.9	-3.4	-2.9	113.6
Coincident	102.8	109.9	-7.1	-6.5	103.5
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coincident	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TD Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.3	124.6	-6.3	-5.0	119.3

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut **TD 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 **TD 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.

Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM	1,624.0	1,695.1	-71.1	-4.2	1,623.0
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-12.5	0.7
Construction	52.4	64.9	-12.5	-19.3	51.8
Manufacturing	170.7	186.1	-15.4	-8.3	171.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	291.8	308.1	-16.3	-5.3	293.1
Information	34.6	36.4	-1.8	-4.9	35.0
Financial Activities	137.6	142.3	-4.7	-3.3	137.8
Professional and Business Services	187.8	203.7	-15.9	-7.8	186.7
Educational and Health Services	299.1	296.9	2.2	0.7	299.3
Leisure and Hospitality Services	140.6	139.6	1.0	0.7	138.9
Other Services	61.7	63.5	-1.8	-2.8	61.5
Government*	247.0	252.8	-5.8	-2.3	246.7

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.8	6.1	2.7	---	8.4
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,900.4	1,884.8	15.6	0.8	1,885.9
Employed (000s)	1,733.8	1,769.3	-35.5	-2.0	1,726.8
Unemployed (000s)	166.7	115.5	51.2	44.4	159.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,943	5,808	135	2.3	6,785
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	6.59	3.28	3.31	---	5.35
	3Q08-2Q09	2008			2Q08-1Q09
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	12.4	10.3	2.1	---	11.3

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

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009	AUG 2009
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	42.2	-1.7	-4.0	40.8	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.20	21.81	1.39	6.4	23.37	--
Average Weekly Earnings	939.60	920.38	19.22	2.1	953.50	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	102.1	120.9	-18.8	-15.5	101.2	95.6
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,139	4,666	-527	-11.3	4,182	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	358	445	-87.0	-19.5	353	328

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

Personal income for first quarter 2010 is forecasted to decrease 1.6 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	1Q* 2010	1Q 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q* 2009
Personal Income	$186,401	$189,505	-3,104	-1.6	$187,815
UI Covered Wages	$87,911	$90,106	-2,195	-2.4	$89,181

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: October 2009 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	OCT 2009	363	-24.5	2,823	4,587	-38.5
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	AUG 2009	2,771	-4.4	21,667	22,560	-4.0
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	OCT 2009	273.6	-44.4	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	OCT 2009	15,588	-14.2	122,720	167,471	-26.7
Air Cargo Tons	OCT 2009	10,114	-20.7	95,015	123,440	-23.0
Exports (Bil. $)	3Q 2009	3.34	-14.8	10.07	11.42	-11.9

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2009	1,948	-13.2	22,442	23,932	-6.2
Department of Labor*	1Q2009	1,779	-28.0	1,779	2,471	-28.0
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2009	786	-48.4	10,333	9,885	4.5
Department of Labor*	1Q2009	1,563	-13.5	1,563	1,806	-13.5

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.

(Millions of dollars)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	819.8	1,090.5	-24.8	10,132.3	12,064.7	-16.0
Corporate Tax	28.3	24.7	14.6	500.8	611.5	-18.1
Personal Income Tax	380.5	454.8	-16.3	5,322.2	6,486.1	-17.9
Real Estate Conv. Tax	9.2	8.7	5.7	70.9	108.6	-34.7
Sales & Use Tax	206.9	318.2	-35.0	2,619.1	2,990.7	-12.4
Indian Gaming Payments**	29.9	30.6	-2.3	310.6	337.5	-8.0

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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	OCT 2009	33,788	-17.1	326,393	359,154	-9.1
Major Attraction Visitors	OCT 2009	96,989	-13.6	1,502,868	1,488,456	1.0
Air Passenger Count	OCT 2009	457,919	-8.8	4,697,767	5,214,992	-9.9
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	OCT 2009	1,403	-5.3	14,594	15,892	-8.2
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2009	---	NA	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue

*See page 23 for explanation

**The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.2 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted SEP 2009	JUN 2009	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted SEP 2009	SEP 2008	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	110.0	109.5	0.5	110.0	108.7	1.2
Wages and Salaries	110.5	110.0	0.5	110.6	109.1	1.4
Benefit Costs	108.6	108.3	0.3	108.7	107.5	1.1
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	110.7	108.7	1.8
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	110.6	109.1	1.4

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

U.S. inflation rate decreased 0.2 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2009	216.2	-0.2	0.1
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	OCT 2009	$0.463	0.2	-0.1
Northeast Region	OCT 2009	231.3	0.2	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2009	238.4	0.0	-0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2009	236.6	-0.8	1.5
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2009	211.5	-0.3	0.1

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

Conventional mortgage fell to 4.95 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	OCT 2009	SEP 2009	OCT 2008
Prime	3.25	3.25	4.56
Federal Funds	0.12	0.15	0.97
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.07	0.12	0.69
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.16	0.21	1.23
1 Year Treasury Note	0.37	0.40	1.42
3 Year Treasury Note	1.46	1.48	1.86
5 Year Treasury Note	2.33	2.37	2.73
7 Year Treasury Note	2.96	3.02	3.19
10 Year Treasury Note	3.39	3.40	3.81
20 Year Treasury Note	4.16	4.14	4.45
Conventional Mortgage	4.95	5.06	6.20

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All nine states in the region lost jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
Connecticut	1,624.0	1,695.1	-71.1	-4.2	1,623.0
Maine	591.2	610.9	-19.7	-3.2	592.6
Massachusetts	3,175.4	3,276.9	-101.5	-3.1	3,176.3
New Hampshire	628.5	644.8	-16.3	-2.5	626.0
New Jersey	3,918.0	4,037.4	-119.4	-3.0	3,919.8
New York	8,549.0	8,791.5	-242.5	-2.8	8,564.3
Pennsylvania	5,613.8	5,798.8	-185.0	-3.2	5,603.2
Rhode Island	456.6	477.4	-20.8	-4.4	457.7
Vermont	294.6	305.3	-10.7	-3.5	294.4
United States	130,848.0	136,352.0	-5,504.0	-4.0	131,038.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
Connecticut	1,900.4	1,884.8	15.6	0.8	1,885.9
Maine	700.3	707.3	-7.0	-1.0	701.8
Massachusetts	3,444.0	3,427.5	16.5	0.5	3,442.5
New Hampshire	737.8	738.2	-0.4	-0.1	737.7
New Jersey	4,525.9	4,507.4	18.5	0.4	4,536.9
New York	9,730.0	9,716.6	13.4	0.1	9,734.0
Pennsylvania	6,339.7	6,435.4	-95.7	-1.5	6,367.3
Rhode Island	569.8	566.5	3.3	0.6	570.4
Vermont	356.7	356.8	-0.1	0.0	357.1
United States	153,975.0	154,878.0	-903.0	-0.6	154,006.0

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

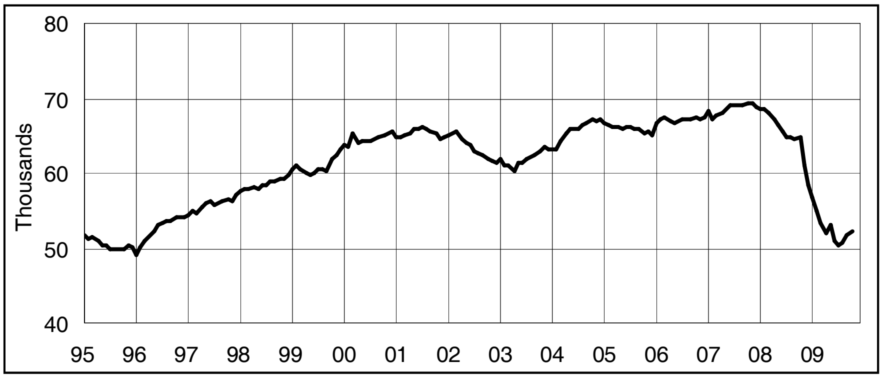
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE	SEP 2009
Connecticut	8.8	6.1	2.7	8.4
Maine	8.2	5.7	2.5	8.5
Massachusetts	8.9	5.8	3.1	9.3
New Hampshire	6.8	4.0	2.8	7.2
New Jersey	9.7	6.0	3.7	9.8
New York	9.0	5.9	3.1	8.9
Pennsylvania	8.8	5.8	3.0	8.8
Rhode Island	12.9	8.8	4.1	13.0
Vermont	6.5	4.9	1.6	6.7
United States	10.2	6.6	3.6	9.8

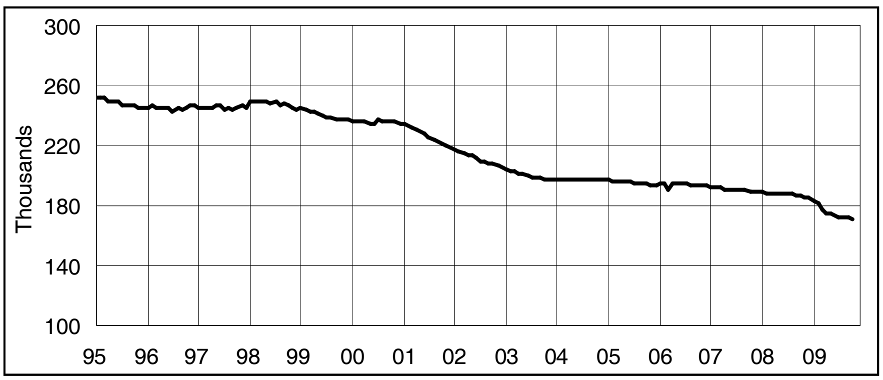
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



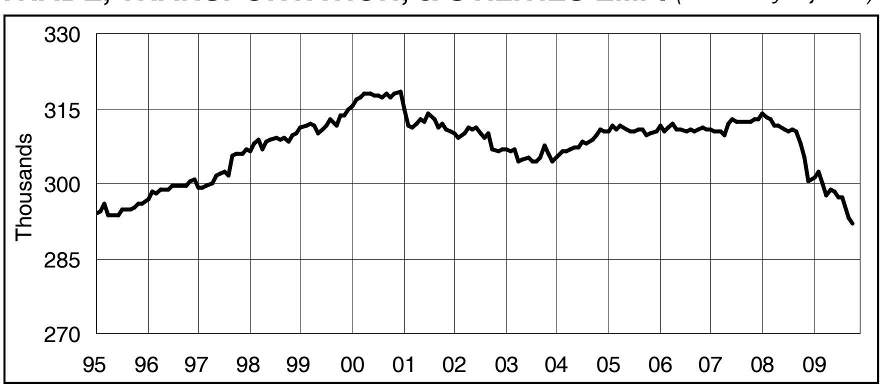
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	68.2	68.6	56.9
Feb	67.3	68.4	54.9
Mar	67.7	68.1	53.2
Apr	68.0	67.1	51.9
May	68.6	66.4	53.0
Jun	69.1	65.5	50.9
Jul	69.0	64.9	50.5
Aug	69.0	64.7	50.8
Sep	69.1	64.6	51.8
Oct	69.4	64.9	52.4
Nov	69.3	61.0	
Dec	68.7	58.5	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



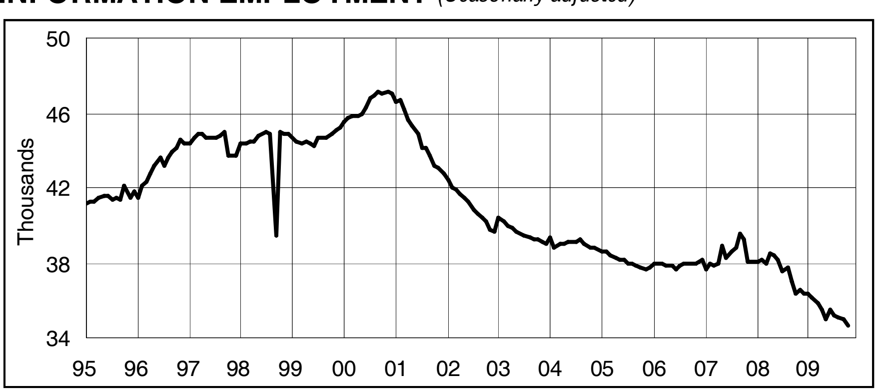
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	192.0	189.0	182.8
Feb	192.3	188.6	180.8
Mar	192.0	188.1	176.8
Apr	191.0	188.4	175.1
May	190.6	188.5	174.2
Jun	190.7	188.0	173.3
Jul	190.7	187.7	172.1
Aug	190.6	187.4	172.1
Sep	190.3	187.1	171.5
Oct	189.9	186.1	170.7
Nov	189.7	185.1	
Dec	189.2	185.0	

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



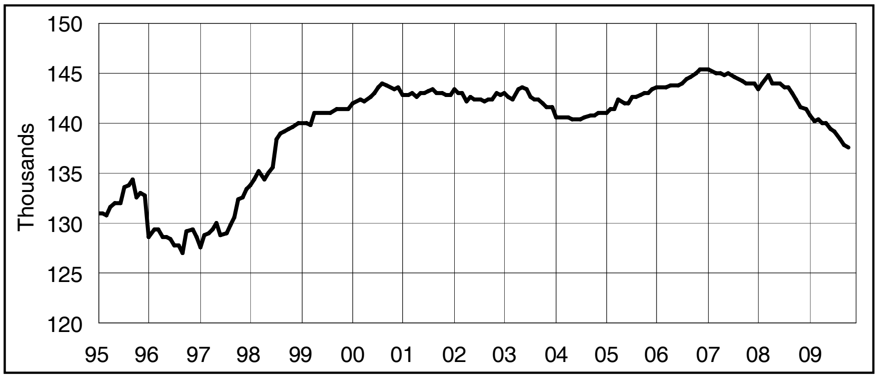
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	310.8	314.1	301.3
Feb	310.3	313.2	302.3
Mar	310.4	312.8	299.9
Apr	309.7	311.6	297.6
May	311.9	311.5	298.8
Jun	312.7	311.0	298.3
Jul	312.5	310.5	297.4
Aug	312.3	310.9	297.1
Sep	312.4	310.3	293.1
Oct	312.4	308.1	291.8
Nov	312.6	305.3	
Dec	312.8	300.3	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



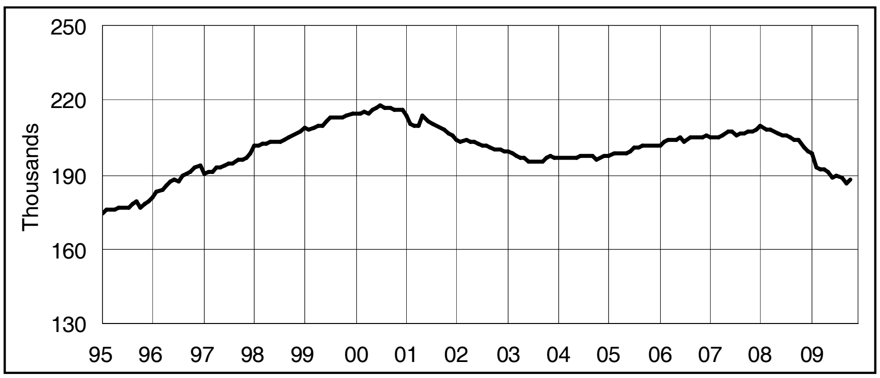
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	37.6	38.1	36.4
Feb	37.9	38.2	36.1
Mar	37.8	38.0	35.8
Apr	38.0	38.5	35.5
May	38.9	38.4	35.0
Jun	38.3	38.2	35.5
Jul	38.6	37.5	35.2
Aug	38.8	37.7	35.1
Sep	39.5	37.0	35.0
Oct	39.2	36.4	34.6
Nov	38.1	36.6	
Dec	38.1	36.4	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



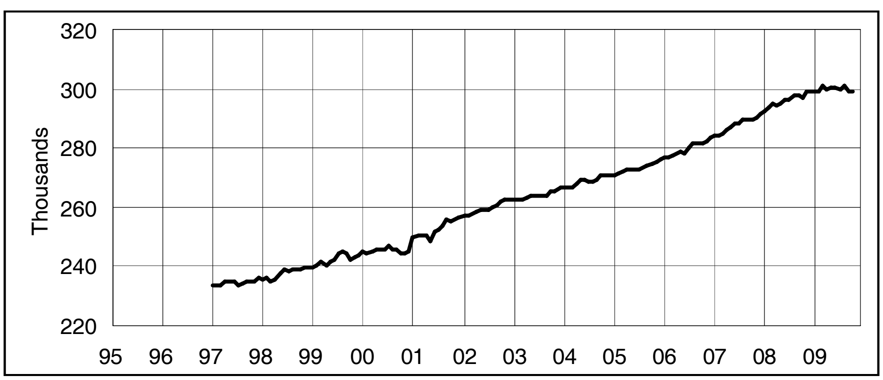
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	145.5	143.5	140.8
Feb	145.2	144.1	140.2
Mar	144.9	144.8	140.5
Apr	145.0	143.9	140.0
May	144.8	143.9	139.9
Jun	144.9	143.9	139.5
Jul	144.6	143.6	139.2
Aug	144.3	143.7	138.4
Sep	144.2	143.1	137.8
Oct	144.1	142.3	137.6
Nov	143.9	141.6	
Dec	143.9	141.4	

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



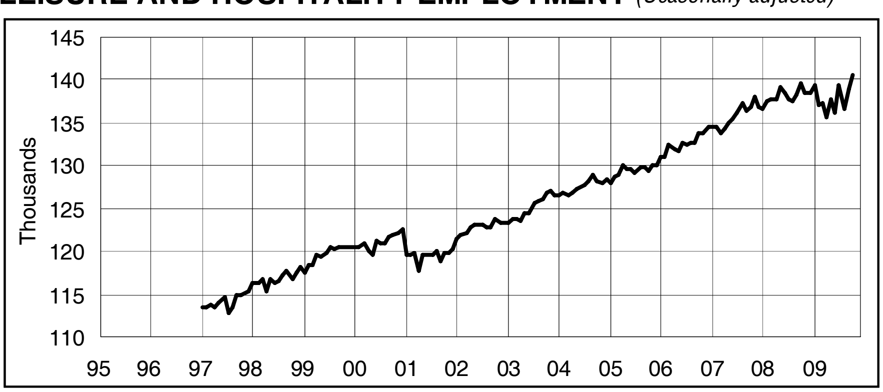
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	205.3	209.5	198.8
Feb	205.3	208.2	192.8
Mar	204.6	207.9	191.9
Apr	205.6	207.4	191.8
May	207.1	206.8	191.2
Jun	207.2	206.1	188.8
Jul	206.0	206.0	189.5
Aug	206.7	205.0	189.1
Sep	206.5	204.0	186.7
Oct	207.6	203.7	187.8
Nov	207.7	200.8	
Dec	208.0	199.0	

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



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	283.9	292.6	299.2
Feb	284.5	293.5	299.0
Mar	285.2	295.1	301.4
Apr	286.2	294.6	299.8
May	286.6	295.3	300.7
Jun	288.1	296.3	300.2
Jul	288.3	296.4	299.8
Aug	289.3	298.0	301.3
Sep	289.6	297.9	299.3
Oct	289.8	296.9	299.1
Nov	290.3	298.9	
Dec	291.5	299.1	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	134.4	136.5	139.5
Feb	134.5	137.5	137.0
Mar	133.9	137.7	137.4
Apr	134.2	137.8	135.7
May	135.0	139.1	137.8
Jun	135.5	138.4	136.2
Jul	136.1	137.7	139.4
Aug	137.2	137.6	136.5
Sep	136.4	138.3	138.9
Oct	136.8	139.6	140.6
Nov	138.1	138.4	
Dec	136.8	138.5	

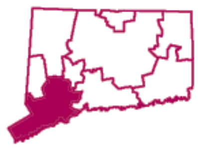
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,635,700**	**1,707,000**	**-71,300**	**-4.2**	**1,626,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**225,900**	**253,900**	**-28,000**	**-11.0**	**226,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**55,200**	**67,800**	**-12,600**	**-18.6**	**55,400**
MANUFACTURING	**170,700**	**186,100**	**-15,400**	**-8.3**	**171,200**
Durable Goods	**131,800**	**143,200**	**-11,400**	**-8.0**	**132,100**
Fabricated Metal	31,900	33,300	-1,400	-4.2	32,000
Machinery	16,700	17,500	-800	-4.6	16,900
Computer and Electronic Product	13,800	14,300	-500	-3.5	13,900
Transportation Equipment	41,800	44,300	-2,500	-5.6	41,800
Aerospace Product and Parts	31,000	32,400	-1,400	-4.3	31,100
Non-Durable Goods	**38,900**	**42,900**	**-4,000**	**-9.3**	**39,100**
Chemical	13,300	14,100	-800	-5.7	13,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,409,800**	**1,453,100**	**-43,300**	**-3.0**	**1,400,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**292,800**	**309,100**	**-16,300**	**-5.3**	**292,100**
Wholesale Trade	66,100	69,200	-3,100	-4.5	66,400
Retail Trade	175,900	186,100	-10,200	-5.5	174,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	20,600	20,900	-300	-1.4	20,700
Building Material	14,700	15,300	-600	-3.9	14,800
Food and Beverage Stores	40,400	41,400	-1,000	-2.4	40,000
General Merchandise Stores	25,000	25,300	-300	-1.2	25,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	50,800	53,800	-3,000	-5.6	51,100
Utilities	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
Transportation and Warehousing	42,200	45,000	-2,800	-6.2	42,500
INFORMATION	**34,500**	**36,300**	**-1,800**	**-5.0**	**34,900**
Telecommunications	11,900	12,700	-800	-6.3	12,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**137,700**	**142,400**	**-4,700**	**-3.3**	**137,800**
Finance and Insurance	118,300	122,100	-3,800	-3.1	118,300
Credit Intermediation	27,700	28,900	-1,200	-4.2	27,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts	22,900	22,900	0	0.0	22,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	63,200	65,500	-2,300	-3.5	63,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,400	20,300	-900	-4.4	19,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**188,900**	**205,000**	**-16,100**	**-7.9**	**189,200**
Professional, Scientific	85,900	91,100	-5,200	-5.7	86,200
Legal Services	13,500	13,800	-300	-2.2	13,500
Computer Systems Design	21,800	22,000	-200	-0.9	21,600
Management of Companies	26,000	26,600	-600	-2.3	26,100
Administrative and Support	77,000	87,300	-10,300	-11.8	76,900
Employment Services	25,700	28,000	-2,300	-8.2	25,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**303,200**	**301,000**	**2,200**	**0.7**	**298,600**
Educational Services	61,600	60,500	1,100	1.8	57,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	241,600	240,500	1,100	0.5	241,100
Hospitals	61,600	60,100	1,500	2.5	61,100
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	60,700	59,700	1,000	1.7	61,200
Social Assistance	43,400	43,100	300	0.7	42,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**139,900**	**138,800**	**1,100**	**0.8**	**141,800**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	24,600	24,100	500	2.1	25,300
Accommodation and Food Services	115,300	114,700	600	0.5	116,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	103,000	102,400	600	0.6	104,100
OTHER SERVICES	**61,500**	**63,300**	**-1,800**	**-2.8**	**61,400**
GOVERNMENT	**251,300**	**257,200**	**-5,900**	**-2.3**	**244,500**
Federal Government	19,500	19,400	100	0.5	19,200
State Government	69,900	72,900	-3,000	-4.1	66,600
Local Government**	161,900	164,900	-3,000	-1.8	158,700

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

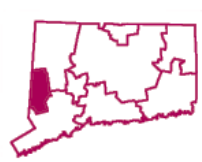


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**404,400**	**418,400**	**-14,000**	**-3.3**	**401,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**51,700**	**55,000**	**-3,300**	**-6.0**	**51,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**14,000**	**15,500**	**-1,500**	**-9.7**	**14,000**
MANUFACTURING	**37,700**	**39,500**	**-1,800**	**-4.6**	**37,800**
Durable Goods	**28,600**	**30,000**	**-1,400**	**-4.7**	**28,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**352,700**	**363,400**	**-10,700**	**-2.9**	**349,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**71,100**	**75,200**	**-4,100**	**-5.5**	**70,500**
Wholesale Trade	13,800	14,700	-900	-6.1	13,700
Retail Trade	46,600	49,100	-2,500	-5.1	46,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,700	11,400	-700	-6.1	10,800
INFORMATION	**10,500**	**11,000**	**-500**	**-4.5**	**10,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**44,300**	**45,000**	**-700**	**-1.6**	**44,000**
Finance and Insurance	38,300	38,600	-300	-0.8	38,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**62,600**	**67,300**	**-4,700**	**-7.0**	**63,100**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**66,000**	**65,300**	**700**	**1.1**	**64,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance	54,500	54,300	200	0.4	54,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**35,600**	**34,800**	**800**	**2.3**	**35,800**
Accommodation and Food Services	26,400	25,900	500	1.9	26,400
OTHER SERVICES	**16,800**	**16,900**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**16,800**
GOVERNMENT	**45,800**	**47,900**	**-2,100**	**-4.4**	**44,700**
Federal	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,000
State & Local	42,700	44,800	-2,100	-4.7	41,700

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

DANBURY LMA



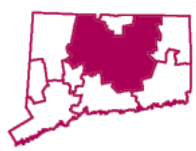
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**66,600**	**69,300**	**-2,700**	**-3.9**	**67,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,900**	**12,600**	**-700**	**-5.6**	**12,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**54,700**	**56,700**	**-2,000**	**-3.5**	**55,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**14,400**	**15,500**	**-1,100**	**-7.1**	**14,800**
Retail Trade	10,600	11,400	-800	-7.0	11,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,100**	**8,300**	**-200**	**-2.4**	**8,100**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,600**	**5,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,700**
GOVERNMENT	**8,400**	**8,700**	**-300**	**-3.4**	**8,200**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	7,800	8,100	-300	-3.7	7,600

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 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**545,700**	**564,200**	**-18,500**	**-3.3**	**540,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**76,000**	**85,900**	**-9,900**	**-11.5**	**76,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**17,900**	**22,300**	**-4,400**	**-19.7**	**17,900**
MANUFACTURING	**58,100**	**63,600**	**-5,500**	**-8.6**	**58,400**
Durable Goods	**47,900**	**53,200**	**-5,300**	**-10.0**	**48,300**
Transportation Equipment	16,800	18,400	-1,600	-8.7	16,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**469,700**	**478,300**	**-8,600**	**-1.8**	**463,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**87,200**	**90,900**	**-3,700**	**-4.1**	**86,200**
Wholesale Trade	19,700	20,200	-500	-2.5	19,700
Retail Trade	52,100	55,100	-3,000	-5.4	51,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	15,400	15,600	-200	-1.3	15,300
Transportation and Warehousing	12,100	12,200	-100	-0.8	12,000
INFORMATION	**11,500**	**11,900**	**-400**	**-3.4**	**11,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**62,600**	**65,900**	**-3,300**	**-5.0**	**62,900**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	7,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	43,400	44,500	-1,100	-2.5	43,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**59,900**	**62,400**	**-2,500**	**-4.0**	**59,400**
Professional, Scientific	29,200	28,900	300	1.0	28,800
Administrative and Support	23,500	25,300	-1,800	-7.1	24,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**96,000**	**94,800**	**1,200**	**1.3**	**94,700**
Health Care and Social Assistance	81,100	80,900	200	0.2	80,800
Ambulatory Health Care	24,700	24,200	500	2.1	24,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**42,100**	**42,000**	**100**	**0.2**	**42,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	35,900	35,200	700	2.0	34,600
OTHER SERVICES	**20,900**	**20,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**20,800**
GOVERNMENT	**89,500**	**89,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**86,100**
Federal	5,700	5,900	-200	-3.4	5,600
State & Local	83,800	83,600	200	0.2	80,500

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 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

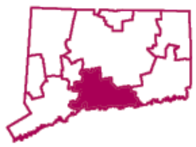
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**401,900**	**415,800**	**-13,900**	**-3.3**	**401,000**
DANBURY LMA	**66,400**	**69,100**	**-2,700**	**-3.9**	**67,500**
HARTFORD LMA	**541,400**	**559,700**	**-18,300**	**-3.3**	**538,700**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**270,500**	**275,500**	**-5,000**	**-1.8**	**271,000**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**131,200**	**135,700**	**-4,500**	**-3.3**	**131,800**
WATERBURY LMA	**64,400**	**66,400**	**-2,000**	**-3.0**	**64,500**

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**273,300**	**278,400**	**-5,100**	**-1.8**	**272,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,500**	**41,900**	**-1,400**	**-3.3**	**40,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,700**	**11,200**	**-500**	**-4.5**	**10,800**
MANUFACTURING	**29,800**	**30,700**	**-900**	**-2.9**	**29,900**
Durable Goods	**21,800**	**22,200**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**232,800**	**236,500**	**-3,700**	**-1.6**	**231,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**50,300**	**51,500**	**-1,200**	**-2.3**	**50,100**
Wholesale Trade	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,100
Retail Trade	29,100	30,200	-1,100	-3.6	28,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	9,100	9,300	-200	-2.2	9,100
INFORMATION	**7,400**	**7,500**	**-100**	**-1.3**	**7,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,500**	**12,800**	**-300**	**-2.3**	**12,500**
Finance and Insurance	9,000	9,200	-200	-2.2	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**26,300**	**26,700**	**-400**	**-1.5**	**26,100**
Administrative and Support	12,800	12,900	-100	-0.8	12,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**70,300**	**71,100**	**-800**	**-1.1**	**69,400**
Educational Services	26,500	27,300	-800	-2.9	25,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	43,800	43,800	0	0.0	44,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**21,200**	**21,400**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,400**
Accommodation and Food Services	17,600	18,100	-500	-2.8	17,900
OTHER SERVICES	**10,800**	**10,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,700**
GOVERNMENT	**34,000**	**34,700**	**-700**	**-2.0**	**33,700**
Federal	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	4,900
State & Local	29,000	29,600	-600	-2.0	28,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

Declines in occupational illnesses and injuries in 2008

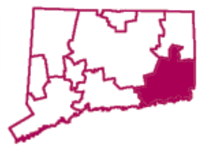
Nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses among private industry employers in 2008 (in U.S.) occurred at a rate of 3.9 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers—a decline from 4.2 cases in 2007. Similarly, the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses reported in 2008 declined to 3.7 million cases, compared to 4 million cases in 2007. The total recordable case injury and illness incidence rate among private industry employers has declined significantly each year since 2003. Incidence rates for injuries and illnesses combined among private industry establishments declined significantly in 2008 for all case types, with the exception of job transfer or restriction cases whose rate remained unchanged from 2007.

These data are from the Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities program. To learn more, see "Workplace Injuries and Illnesses — 2008" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL 09-1302.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 3, 2009

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

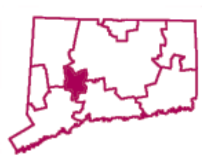


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**131,700**	**136,200**	**-4,500**	**-3.3**	**132,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**18,600**	**19,900**	**-1,300**	**-6.5**	**18,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,600**	**4,300**	**-700**	**-16.3**	**3,700**
MANUFACTURING	**15,000**	**15,600**	**-600**	**-3.8**	**15,200**
Durable Goods	**10,500**	**10,600**	**-100**	**-0.9**	**10,500**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,500**	**5,000**	**-500**	**-10.0**	**4,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**113,100**	**116,300**	**-3,200**	**-2.8**	**113,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,500**	**23,000**	**-500**	**-2.2**	**22,600**
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,500
Retail Trade	14,900	15,300	-400	-2.6	14,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,200
INFORMATION	**1,600**	**1,700**	**-100**	**-5.9**	**1,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,400**	**9,800**	**-400**	**-4.1**	**9,600**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,300**	**20,100**	**200**	**1.0**	**20,200**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,300	17,200	100	0.6	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**14,000**	**14,300**	**-300**	**-2.1**	**14,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	11,900	12,000	-100	-0.8	12,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	10,100	10,000	100	1.0	10,600
OTHER SERVICES	**3,600**	**3,700**	**-100**	**-2.7**	**3,600**
GOVERNMENT	**38,600**	**40,600**	**-2,000**	**-4.9**	**38,500**
Federal	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
State & Local**	35,800	37,900	-2,100	-5.5	35,700

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

WATERBURY LMA



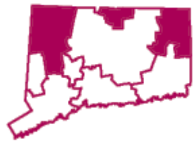
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**64,800**	**66,900**	**-2,100**	**-3.1**	**64,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,800**	**12,500**	**-700**	**-5.6**	**11,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,500**	**2,800**	**-300**	**-10.7**	**2,500**
MANUFACTURING	**9,300**	**9,700**	**-400**	**-4.1**	**9,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**53,000**	**54,400**	**-1,400**	**-2.6**	**52,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,800**	**13,100**	**-300**	**-2.3**	**12,800**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	8,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
INFORMATION	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,200**	**2,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,200**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,600**	**4,900**	**-300**	**-6.1**	**4,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,100**	**15,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**15,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,000	13,700	300	2.2	13,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,100**	**5,400**	**-300**	**-5.6**	**5,200**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,400**	**2,500**	**-100**	**-4.0**	**2,400**
GOVERNMENT	**10,000**	**10,400**	**-400**	**-3.8**	**9,800**
Federal	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
State & Local	9,500	9,800	-300	-3.1	9,300

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**46,800**	**49,200**	**-2,400**	**-4.9**	**46,900**
TORRINGTON LMA	**35,800**	**38,200**	**-2,400**	**-6.3**	**35,800**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,600**	**37,900**	**-2,300**	**-6.1**	**35,300**

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 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**289,300**	**299,300**	**-10,000**	**-3.3**	**288,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,000**	**46,600**	**-3,600**	**-7.7**	**43,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**8,800**	**10,800**	**-2,000**	**-18.5**	**9,000**
MANUFACTURING	**34,200**	**35,800**	**-1,600**	**-4.5**	**34,500**
Durable Goods	**21,900**	**22,900**	**-1,000**	**-4.4**	**22,200**
Non-Durable Goods	**12,300**	**12,900**	**-600**	**-4.7**	**12,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**246,300**	**252,700**	**-6,400**	**-2.5**	**244,700**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**57,400**	**59,900**	**-2,500**	**-4.2**	**57,200**
Wholesale Trade	11,400	11,800	-400	-3.4	11,300
Retail Trade	32,700	34,700	-2,000	-5.8	32,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7	13,300
INFORMATION	**4,100**	**4,300**	**-200**	**-4.7**	**4,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**17,400**	**17,500**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**17,400**
Finance and Insurance	14,100	14,000	100	0.7	14,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**22,600**	**24,000**	**-1,400**	**-5.8**	**22,400**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**58,400**	**58,700**	**-300**	**-0.5**	**57,300**
Educational Services	12,800	13,000	-200	-1.5	12,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,600	45,700	-100	-0.2	45,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**24,000**	**26,500**	**-2,500**	**-9.4**	**24,800**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,100**	**11,300**	**-200**	**-1.8**	**11,000**
GOVERNMENT	**51,300**	**50,500**	**800**	**1.6**	**50,500**
Federal	6,900	6,700	200	3.0	6,700
State & Local	44,400	43,800	600	1.4	43,800

* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCT 2009	OCT 2008	CHANGE NO.	%	SEP 2009
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,899,300	1,885,300	14,000	0.7	1,874,300
	Employed	1,741,000	1,775,800	-34,800	-2.0	1,719,900
	Unemployed	158,300	109,500	48,800	44.6	154,500
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	5.8	2.5	---	8.2
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	480,300	477,500	2,800	0.6	474,100
	Employed	442,100	451,100	-9,000	-2.0	436,500
	Unemployed	38,200	26,400	11,800	44.7	37,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	5.5	2.5	---	7.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	92,500	92,100	400	0.4	92,100
	Employed	85,700	87,800	-2,100	-2.4	85,400
	Unemployed	6,800	4,300	2,500	58.1	6,700
	Unemployment Rate	7.3	4.7	2.6	---	7.2
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,200	50,100	100	0.2	50,000
	Employed	46,300	47,400	-1,100	-2.3	45,800
	Unemployed	3,900	2,600	1,300	50.0	4,200
	Unemployment Rate	7.7	5.3	2.4	---	8.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	600,600	596,700	3,900	0.7	590,100
	Employed	550,100	561,900	-11,800	-2.1	541,200
	Unemployed	50,500	34,800	15,700	45.1	48,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	5.8	2.6	---	8.3
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	318,400	314,000	4,400	1.4	313,900
	Employed	291,900	295,100	-3,200	-1.1	288,300
	Unemployed	26,500	18,900	7,600	40.2	25,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	6.0	2.3	---	8.2
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	152,600	152,200	400	0.3	152,200
	Employed	140,400	143,400	-3,000	-2.1	140,300
	Unemployed	12,200	8,900	3,300	37.1	11,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	5.8	2.2	---	7.8
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	55,400	55,800	-400	-0.7	54,800
	Employed	50,900	52,900	-2,000	-3.8	50,500
	Unemployed	4,500	2,800	1,700	60.7	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	5.1	3.1	---	7.9
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	103,700	101,400	2,300	2.3	102,300
	Employed	92,100	93,700	-1,600	-1.7	91,100
	Unemployed	11,600	7,800	3,800	48.7	11,200
	Unemployment Rate	11.2	7.7	3.5	---	11.0
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,800	58,500	300	0.5	58,100
	Employed	53,400	54,600	-1,200	-2.2	52,700
	Unemployed	5,400	3,900	1,500	38.5	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	6.7	2.6	---	9.2
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	153,635,000	155,012,000	-1,377,000	-0.9	153,617,000
	Employed	139,088,000	145,543,000	-6,455,000	-4.4	139,079,000
	Unemployed	14,547,000	9,469,000	5,078,000	53.6	14,538,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.5	6.1	3.4	---	9.5

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.

CONNECTICUT	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP
(Not seasonally adjusted)	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
MANUFACTURING	**$939.60**	**$920.38**	**$19.22**	**$953.50**	**40.5**	**42.2**	**-1.7**	**40.8**	**$23.20**	**$21.81**	**$1.39**	**$23.37**
DURABLE GOODS	**980.51**	**951.19**	**29.32**	**1,000.82**	**40.4**	**42.2**	**-1.8**	**40.9**	**24.27**	**22.54**	**1.73**	**24.47**
Transport. Equipment	1,211.96	1,203.14	8.82	1,233.86	41.0	43.0	-2.0	41.6	29.56	27.98	1.58	29.66
NON-DUR. GOODS	**821.27**	**834.01**	**-12.74**	**816.06**	**40.9**	**42.4**	-1.5	**40.6**	**20.08**	**19.67**	**0.41**	**20.10**
CONSTRUCTION	**993.18**	**1,047.29**	**-54.11**	**987.39**	**38.6**	**39.7**	**-1.1**	**38.6**	**25.73**	**26.38**	**-0.65**	**25.58**

Due to constraints of the sample upon which estimates are made, statewide manufacturing hours and earnings for fabricated metal, 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 2008.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- On October 14, 2009, The Fresh Market grocery store opened in the former Shaw's supermarket in Westport with 90 employees. Commonwealth Asset, with 12 advisors, has started a new firm in Greenwich. Fairfield Sports & Fitness is hiring 12 new employees. Pilgrim Furniture City is opening a new store in Manchester and will hire 30 new workers. Derecktor Shipyards has received a grant allowing it to go ahead with a dry-dock expansion in Bridgeport Harbor, creating 40 new jobs. AT&T is hiring 35 new workers. Macy's Logistics in Cheshire is hiring 600 employees for the holiday season.

- In October 2009, it was announced that Electric Boat will lay off 96 carpenters in Groton. Jamms Restaurant and Bar of Mystic has shut down resulting in 22 job losses. Hamilton Standard of Windsor Locks plans to outsource 30 jobs. Pentron Clinical Technologies, a maker of dental products, will move from Wallingford to California, laying off 58 workers. Quest Diagnostics in Wallingford has eliminated 60 positions.

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**480,277**	**442,076**	**38,201**	**8.0**
Ansonia	10,176	9,193	983	9.7
Bridgeport	64,280	56,483	7,797	12.1
Darien	9,314	8,726	588	6.3
Derby	7,062	6,381	681	9.6
Easton	3,777	3,541	236	6.2
Fairfield	29,001	26,811	2,190	7.6
Greenwich	30,770	28,804	1,966	6.4
Milford	32,881	30,235	2,646	8.0
Monroe	10,730	10,009	721	6.7
New Canaan	9,079	8,514	565	6.2
Newtown	14,459	13,551	908	6.3
Norwalk	49,249	45,586	3,663	7.4
Oxford	7,521	7,023	498	6.6
Redding	4,745	4,464	281	5.9
Ridgefield	11,834	11,113	721	6.1
Seymour	9,412	8,681	731	7.8
Shelton	23,397	21,670	1,727	7.4
Southbury	9,248	8,612	636	6.9
Stamford	67,602	62,471	5,131	7.6
Stratford	26,509	24,063	2,446	9.2
Trumbull	18,072	16,819	1,253	6.9
Weston	4,957	4,689	268	5.4
Westport	12,896	12,091	805	6.2
Wilton	8,419	7,889	530	6.3
Woodbridge	4,886	4,657	229	4.7
DANBURY	**92,489**	**85,727**	**6,762**	**7.3**
Bethel	10,978	10,120	858	7.8
Bridgewater	1,041	976	65	6.2
Brookfield	9,229	8,533	696	7.5
Danbury	45,048	41,699	3,349	7.4
New Fairfield	7,642	7,092	550	7.2
New Milford	16,385	15,279	1,106	6.8
Sherman	2,165	2,028	137	6.3
ENFIELD	**50,242**	**46,349**	**3,893**	**7.7**
East Windsor	6,374	5,843	531	8.3
Enfield	24,265	22,334	1,931	8.0
Somers	4,784	4,415	369	7.7
Suffield	7,560	7,092	468	6.2
Windsor Locks	7,259	6,665	594	8.2
HARTFORD	**600,602**	**550,086**	**50,516**	**8.4**
Andover	2,020	1,881	139	6.9
Ashford	2,681	2,507	174	6.5
Avon	9,413	8,852	561	6.0
Barkhamsted	2,277	2,095	182	8.0
Berlin	11,641	10,841	800	6.9
Bloomfield	10,425	9,455	970	9.3
Bolton	3,091	2,897	194	6.3
Bristol	35,188	31,994	3,194	9.1
Burlington	5,519	5,121	398	7.2

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,886	5,523	363	6.2
Colchester	9,034	8,379	655	7.3
Columbia	3,104	2,909	195	6.3
Coventry	7,169	6,667	502	7.0
Cromwell	8,014	7,426	588	7.3
East Granby	3,032	2,825	207	6.8
East Haddam	5,271	4,928	343	6.5
East Hampton	7,215	6,647	568	7.9
East Hartford	26,140	23,428	2,712	10.4
Ellington	8,924	8,353	571	6.4
Farmington	13,224	12,378	846	6.4
Glastonbury	18,659	17,490	1,169	6.3
Granby	6,453	6,059	394	6.1
Haddam	4,953	4,676	277	5.6
Hartford	51,315	43,902	7,413	14.4
Hartland	1,219	1,148	71	5.8
Harwinton	3,236	3,002	234	7.2
Hebron	5,609	5,256	353	6.3
Lebanon	4,425	4,116	309	7.0
Manchester	33,021	30,327	2,694	8.2
Mansfield	13,256	12,505	751	5.7
Marlborough	3,772	3,481	291	7.7
Middlefield	2,406	2,253	153	6.4
Middletown	27,325	25,233	2,092	7.7
New Britain	36,117	31,692	4,425	12.3
New Hartford	3,879	3,611	268	6.9
Newington	17,081	15,781	1,300	7.6
Plainville	10,287	9,442	845	8.2
Plymouth	7,050	6,350	700	9.9
Portland	5,478	5,084	394	7.2
Rocky Hill	10,974	10,225	749	6.8
Simsbury	12,358	11,587	771	6.2
Southington	24,751	22,956	1,795	7.3
South Windsor	15,113	14,099	1,014	6.7
Stafford	7,007	6,430	577	8.2
Thomaston	4,750	4,317	433	9.1
Tolland	8,534	8,000	534	6.3
Union	491	454	37	7.5
Vernon	17,748	16,397	1,351	7.6
West Hartford	29,891	27,638	2,253	7.5
Wethersfield	13,582	12,500	1,082	8.0
Willington	3,935	3,704	231	5.9
Windsor	16,659	15,265	1,394	8.4

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

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**318,393**	**291,868**	**26,525**	**8.3**
Bethany	3,197	3,007	190	5.9
Branford	17,699	16,495	1,204	6.8
Cheshire	14,887	13,921	966	6.5
Chester	2,325	2,186	139	6.0
Clinton	8,104	7,582	522	6.4
Deep River	2,629	2,457	172	6.5
Durham	4,363	4,125	238	5.5
East Haven	16,607	15,155	1,452	8.7
Essex	3,847	3,624	223	5.8
Guilford	13,188	12,488	700	5.3
Hamden	31,572	29,097	2,475	7.8
Killingworth	3,675	3,463	212	5.8
Madison	10,277	9,698	579	5.6
Meriden	32,859	29,486	3,373	10.3
New Haven	57,800	51,055	6,745	11.7
North Branford	8,562	7,978	584	6.8
North Haven	13,442	12,542	900	6.7
Old Saybrook	5,585	5,252	333	6.0
Orange	7,406	6,957	449	6.1
Wallingford	25,935	24,040	1,895	7.3
Westbrook	3,803	3,520	283	7.4
West Haven	30,632	27,742	2,890	9.4
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	139,470	**128,568**	**10,902**	**7.8**
Bozrah	1,486	1,378	108	7.3
Canterbury	3,229	2,987	242	7.5
East Lyme	9,816	9,148	668	6.8
Franklin	1,170	1,104	66	5.6
Griswold	7,300	6,694	606	8.3
Groton	20,734	19,007	1,727	8.3
Ledyard	8,664	8,025	639	7.4
Lisbon	2,589	2,401	188	7.3
Lyme	1,145	1,078	67	5.9
Montville	10,979	10,236	743	6.8
New London	13,747	12,449	1,298	9.4
No. Stonington	3,288	3,077	211	6.4
Norwich	21,102	19,057	2,045	9.7
Old Lyme	4,191	3,951	240	5.7
Preston	2,904	2,687	217	7.5
Salem	2,623	2,459	164	6.3
Sprague	1,804	1,656	148	8.2
Stonington	10,557	9,937	620	5.9
Voluntown	1,636	1,498	138	8.4
Waterford	10,506	9,740	766	7.3

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	152,608	**140,418**	**12,190**	**8.0**
Westerly, RI	13,138	11,850	1,288	9.8

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	**55,374**	**50,860**	**4,514**	**8.2**
Bethlehem	2,033	1,890	143	7.0
Canaan	609	569	40	6.6
Colebrook	813	789	24	3.0
Cornwall	829	785	44	5.3
Goshen	1,648	1,535	113	6.9
Kent	1,595	1,506	89	5.6
Litchfield	4,430	4,127	303	6.8
Morris	1,306	1,206	100	7.7
Norfolk	959	887	72	7.5
North Canaan	1,738	1,615	123	7.1
Roxbury	1,369	1,300	69	5.0
Salisbury	1,955	1,852	103	5.3
Sharon	1,560	1,477	83	5.3
Torrington	20,203	18,109	2,094	10.4
Warren	752	705	47	6.3
Washington	1,940	1,829	111	5.7
Winchester	6,109	5,522	587	9.6
Woodbury	5,528	5,158	370	6.7
WATERBURY	**103,651**	**92,079**	**11,572**	**11.2**
Beacon Falls	3,409	3,094	315	9.2
Middlebury	3,956	3,680	276	7.0
Naugatuck	17,494	15,813	1,681	9.6
Prospect	5,326	4,927	399	7.5
Waterbury	51,795	44,729	7,066	13.6
Watertown	12,449	11,400	1,049	8.4
Wolcott	9,222	8,436	786	8.5
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	58,813	**53,370**	**5,443**	**9.3**
Brooklyn	3,920	3,559	361	9.2
Chaplin	1,478	1,391	87	5.9
Eastford	1,022	960	62	6.1
Hampton	1,242	1,165	77	6.2
Killingly	9,635	8,611	1,024	10.6
Plainfield	8,519	7,605	914	10.7
Pomfret	2,311	2,102	209	9.0
Putnam	5,328	4,878	450	8.4
Scotland	1,020	972	48	4.7
Sterling	2,088	1,915	173	8.3
Thompson	5,515	4,998	517	9.4
Windham	11,987	10,767	1,220	10.2
Woodstock	4,748	4,447	301	6.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,899,300**	**1,741,000**	**158,300**	**8.3**
UNITED STATES	**153,635,000**	**139,088,000**	**14,547,000**	**9.5**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,900,400**	**1,733,800**	**166,700**	**8.8**
UNITED STATES	**153,975,000**	**138,275,000**	**15,700,000**	**10.2**

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	OCT	YR TO DATE		TOWN	OCT	YR TO DATE		TOWN	OCT	YR TO DATE	
	2009	2009	2008		2009	2009	2008		2009	2009	2008
Andover	0	3	3	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	2	7
Ansonia	0	0	5	Groton	4	34	60	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	7	7	Guilford	3	13	40	Putnam	1	12	14
Avon	104	113	13	Haddam	1	15	26	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	12	16	Ridgefield	2	13	103
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	7	9	Rocky Hill	3	18	17
Berlin	4	44	37	Hartford	3	23	64	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	7	7
Bethel	5	37	21	Harwinton	1	8	9	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	2	4
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	7	5	Seymour	1	13	33
Bolton	0	5	4	Killingly	1	23	27	Sharon	2	5	7
Bozrah	1	1	2	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	4	15	110
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	3	8	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	4	39	73	Ledyard	2	9	4	Simsbury	0	2	7
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	3	7	Somers	3	11	21
Bristol	0	14	27	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	20	24
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	2	6	Southbury	0	5	8
Brooklyn	1	17	25	Madison	3	16	19	Southington	4	54	90
Burlington	2	19	12	Manchester	0	9	223	Sprague	0	5	9
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	1	17	20	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	1	4	8	Marlborough	1	4	5	Stamford	11	34	338
Canton	3	8	11	Meriden	8	28	30	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	10	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	3	17	27
Cheshire	3	12	38	Middlefield	1	1	2	Stratford	2	14	13
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	7	67	164	Suffield	4	19	23
Clinton	0	3	6	Milford	7	65	251	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	16	22	Monroe	0	2	15	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	3	Montville	0	17	17	Tolland	1	8	16
Columbia	0	6	6	Morris	0	2	3	Torrington	2	7	15
Cornwall	0	1	2	Naugatuck	1	13	36	Trumbull	0	1	20
Coventry	4	20	14	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	3	3
Cromwell	1	16	21	New Canaan	5	11	25	Vernon	7	26	157
Danbury	12	241	85	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	2	4
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	16	11	Wallingford	0	27	34
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	0	13	58	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	23	29	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	6	19	New Milford	1	12	28	Waterbury	2	32	52
East Granby	2	13	18	Newington	1	4	66	Waterford	0	10	24
East Haddam	3	14	16	Newtown	1	9	20	Watertown	3	22	33
East Hampton	2	21	39	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	0	30	107
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	3	11	North Canaan	1	3	7	Westbrook	1	9	12
East Lyme	1	15	27	North Haven	0	0	4	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	1	37	93	North Stonington	3	9	4	Westport	6	21	54
Eastford	0	3	2	Norwalk	1	425	204	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	5	Norwich	20	177	20	Willington	2	10	5
Ellington	11	57	82	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	2	11	12	Winchester	0	8	15
Essex	0	4	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	11	11
Fairfield	4	26	53	Oxford	3	25	70	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	19	25	Plainfield	1	9	18	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	2	Plainville	3	19	25	Wolcott	1	12	23
Glastonbury	3	17	37	Plymouth	1	5	8	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	2	18	19	Pomfret	1	4	9	Woodbury	1	9	15
Granby	0	3	9	Portland	1	6	9	Woodstock	1	7	15
Greenwich	10	76	119								

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**
Coincident Employment Index .... **-6.8**
Leading General Drift Indicator .... **NA**
Coincident General Drift Indicator .. **NA**
TD Bank Business Barometer .... **-5.0**

Total Nonfarm Employment .... **-4.2**

Unemployment Rate .... **+2.7***
Labor Force .... +0.8
Employed .... -2.0
Unemployed .... +44.4

Average Weekly Initial Claims .... **+2.3**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate .... **+3.31***
U-6 Unemployment Rate .... **+2.1***

Average Weekly Hours, Mfg .... **-4.0**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg ...... **+6.4**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg ..... **+2.1**
CT Mfg. Production Index .... **-15.5**
Production Worker Hours .... -11.3
Industrial Electricity Sales .... -19.5

Personal Income .... **-1.6**
UI Covered Wages .... **-2.4**

Business Activity
New Housing Permits .... -24.5
Electricity Sales .... -4.4
Construction Contracts Index .... -44.4
New Auto Registrations .... -14.2
Air Cargo Tons .... -20.7
Exports .... -14.8

Business Starts
Secretary of the State .... -13.2
Dept. of Labor .... -28.0

Business Terminations
Secretary of the State .... -48.4
Dept. of Labor .... -13.5

State Revenues .... **-24.8**
Corporate Tax .... +14.6
Personal Income Tax .... -16.3
Real Estate Conveyance Tax .... +5.7
Sales & Use Tax .... -35.0
Indian Gaming Payments .... -2.3

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

Tourism and Travel
Info Center Visitors .... -17.1
Attraction Visitors .... -13.6
Air Passenger Count .... -8.8
Indian Gaming Slots .... -5.3
Travel and Tourism Index .... NA

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Total .... +1.2
Wages & Salaries .... +1.4
Benefit Costs .... +1.1

Consumer Prices
U.S. City Average .... -0.2
Northeast Region .... +0.2
NY-NJ-Long Island 0.0
Boston-Brockton-Nashua .... -0.8

Interest Rates
Prime ....-1.31*
Conventional Mortgage ....-1.25*

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