THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.16 No.7 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JULY 2011

IN THIS ISSUE...

In May...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,622,700
Change over month .... -0.18%
Change over year .... +0.6%

United States 131,043,000
Change over month .... +0.04%
Change over year .... +0.7%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 9.1%
United States 9.1%

Consumer Price Index

United States 226.0
Change over year 3.6%

State's Housing Market: a Long Road to Recovery

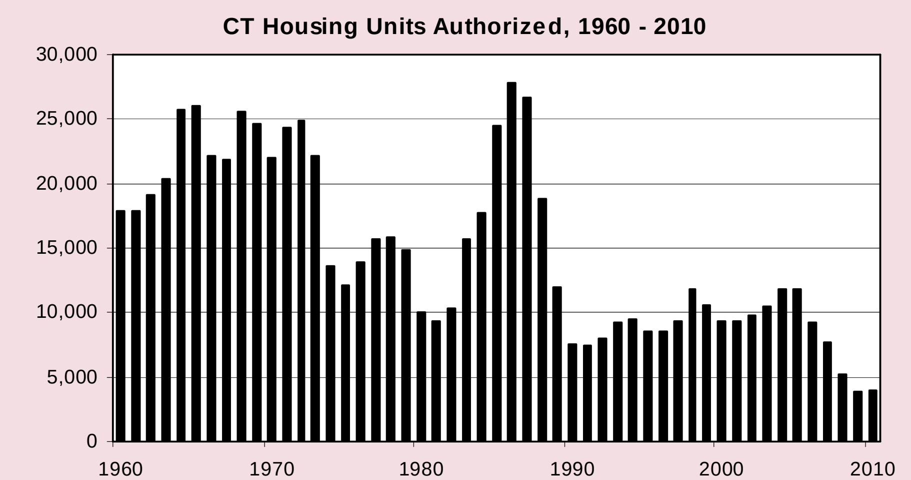
By Kolie Sun, Senior Research Analyst, DECD, Kolie.Sun@ct.gov

Housing market activity is one of the barometers of the health of the state and national economies. The anemic housing permit growth, weak home price increases, and fewer residential real estate transactions in 2010—when coupled with high unemployment, a jobless economic recovery and a rising foreclosure rate—suggest that the state's housing doldrums may continue. This article examines the housing market from several perspectives.

Housing Production

Perhaps the single most significant development in the Connecticut housing market in 2010 was revealed by the decennial census. Data releases by the Census Bureau in spring 2011 showed that Connecticut added 101,900 net housing units as of April 1, 2010 compared with Census 2000. This statistic is somewhat surprising in that housing permits were issued for 76,800 units during the same period. The apparent discrepancy is the result of the construction lag from the late 1990s, when building activity was brisk. Specifically there were potentially 24,000 units that were under construction at the time of the 2000 Census that were counted at the 2010 Census.[1]

According to a recent release from the Bureau of the Census, cities and towns in Connecticut authorized 3,932 new housing permits in 2010—the second lowest level in more than six decades (see chart below). This level of permitting or intent to build represents a 3.6 percent increase compared to 3,786 units authorized in 2009. The 2010 number is the first permit increase in five years, but represents 42 percent of the number of permits issued in 2006. The City of New Haven issued the largest number of permits (478) last year, followed by Stamford (152), Danbury (128), Berlin (116) and Wilton (106). The combined permits issued for the top five municipalities accounted for 25 percent of all housing permits issued in the state. Among the total 2010 housing



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permits issued, 67 percent were single-family homes and 29 percent were multi-family dwellings.

Based on the responses to the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) annual demolition survey, which 75 percent of the municipalities completed, 834 units were demolished in 2010. As a result, this represents a net gain of 3,098 housing units in 2010, bringing the estimated state housing inventory to a level of 1,455,105 units.

Fairfield County issued the largest number of demolition permits in 2010. Many communities in that region demolish and rebuild on existing properties. For example, the Town of Westport demolished 79 homes, ranking highest among all municipalities for demolition while issuing 63 new housing permits in 2010. Westport had nearly as many demolition activities as new home construction during 1990-2010. The data showed that, on average, Westport issued 60 permits and 52 demolition permits annually over the period 1990-2010. However, the town had little housing inventory growth from 10,065 units in Census 2000 to 10,399 units a decade later.

Home Sales and Prices

Federal housing tax credit programs such as the first-time homebuyer tax credit incentive program extended to April 2010, and the $6,500 tax credit for move-up/repeat home buyers, helped to boost home sales for the first six months of 2010. The housing market remained lackluster for the remainder of the year. According to the Warren Group, single-family home sales dipped slightly to 24,270 transactions in 2010, down 0.5 percent from 24,401 transactions in 2009. This is the sixth consecutive year of sales declines since 2005. The condo market followed a similar trend with a decline in sales by 7.3 percent in 2010.

After decreasing in 2008 and 2009, Connecticut home prices increased in 2010. The median single-family home price rose to $250,000 in 2010 from $240,000 in 2009, a four percent increase. Notwithstanding the increased median home price, it is still 15.3 percent below the peak median price of $295,000 in 2007. The condo median sales price increased 2.4 percent to $182,250 in 2010 from $178,000 in 2009.

The Housing Market Index (HMI) published by the National Association of Home Builders tracks general economic and housing conditions. DECD averaged the monthly ratings to yearly numbers for the period 1985 to 2010. Given that the HMI was 15 in 2009, the lowest since 1985, the HMI's score of 16 in 2010 equaled its 2008 level. This implies the housing industry was somewhat improved, but might take several years to return to the previous high.

Foreclosures

RealtyTrac reports that 2.9 million U.S. properties received foreclosure filings in 2010, representing an increase of 1.7 percent from 2009 and an increase of 23.2 percent from 2008. The report showed that one in every 45 housing units received at least one foreclosure filing in 2010.

The Connecticut foreclosure rate worsened in 2010, with 21,705 foreclosure filings, a 10.3 percent increase from 19,679 in 2009, while one in 66 (or 1.5 percent) housing units faced foreclosure. Nevada led all states with the highest foreclosure rate once again in 2010, followed by Arizona and Florida. Connecticut ranked 22nd.

Growth Perspectives

Historical housing data reveals that permit growth experienced ups and downs during the last five decades. Based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR[2]) calculation, the decades of the 1960s and 1990s experienced modest permit growth of 2.3 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. The positive housing industry growth was the direct result of the economic prosperity during those times.

Due to the oil crisis in the 1970s, we had double-digit inflation and interest rates, and the housing market suffered significant negative impacts. During the past decade, the recessions, the subprime mortgage crisis, and the financial meltdown were the major factors that impacted the housing industry. The data show housing permits declined at a CAGR of 9.3 percent in the 1970s and 9.1 percent in the 2000s. A majority of consumers felt the

--Continued on page 5--

Youth Employment in Connecticut

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

For many, summer is a time for relaxation. The season is typified by sunny weather, family vacations, barbeques and trips to the beach. However, the season also represents a young workers initiation into the labor force. Be it work as a camp counselor, lifeguard, salesperson or waitress, those summer jobs teach youths valuable skills they will carry with them onto enhanced employment opportunities later in life. Unfortunately, for a growing number of American youths, these jobs are increasingly hard to find.

Long Term Trends

Fewer teens and young adults are working or seeking work. Youth labor force (16-24 years old) participation rates have declined steadily from the late 1980s onward, peaking at 69 percent during 1989Q3 and falling to its current 55 percent national level. Educational enrollment has significant impact on youth participation rates, as full-time students are less likely to seek work throughout all but the summer months.

July is typically the peak month of summer seasonal employment. Increasing summer school enrollment has had noteworthy effect on labor force participation. School enrollment during the month of July for youths aged 16-19 has increased nationally from 10.4 percent in 1985, the first year of data, to 45.5 percent in July 2010. Morisi notes that more rigorous high school graduation requirements in many states have bolstered the need for summer school.[1] The increasing popularity of year-round school cycles as found in many charter schools within Connecticut has also contributed to higher summer school enrollment rates. College students accepting unpaid internships (for academic credit) also decrease labor force participation. Summer travel and family affluence can further deter youth labor force entrance.

Youth Unemployment

The recent recession has brought us the highest unemployment rates in decades. Unemployment rates for adults under 25 are typically double what the national average is, with May 2011 unemployment nationally at 8.2 percent and 17.3 percent for people under 25. Teenagers fared worse than workers in their early 20s, having May 2011 unemployment rates of 24.2 percent. In fact, of all available age ranges, Americans under 25 have consistently endured higher unemployment rates than any age group in the last 30 years.

Annual unemployment data by age cohort using the Current Population Survey (CPS) shows Connecticut youth unemployment rates of 18% in 2010, a 7.9-point increase since 2007. Last year's youth labor force was 245,000, a 3,000 decline since 2007. For all age groups, Connecticut's unemployed grew by 88,000 with a 4.7-point increase over the same period. Youth have clearly suffered more unemployment than the labor market at large.

Employment

To discover where the Connecticut youth are employed we used Unemployment Insurance Wage Records and Department of Motor Vehicles data to identify the age of workers and industry in which they were employed. The data collection resulted in a baseline of 1,423,880 people employed in Connecticut during 2010Q2, with 216,516 (15%) of those employed under 25 years old by the start of that quarter.

Connecticut youth employment is concentrated in retail trade, food service and health care, which encompass a combined 56 percent of total youth employment. From 2010Q2 to 2010Q3, (the highest quarter for youth employment), we saw a 73% increase in youth employment in public administration sector from 4,211 to 7,267, mainly due to one time federal stimulus youth employment programs. Youth employment in health care grew 24 percent and food service grew 21 percent. Overall youth employment grew by 12 percent during the period.

Connecticut's seasonal increase in summer youth employment needs to be put in perspective. In 2007 summer youth employment also grew by 12 percent over Q2, but total youth employment fell by nearly 25 percent between Q3 2007 and Q3 2010. For all age groups the decline was only 9 percent.

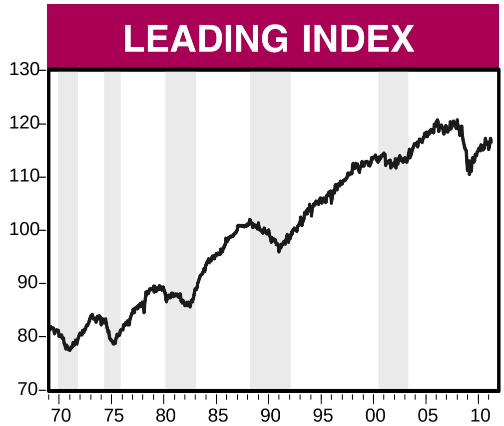
Conclusions

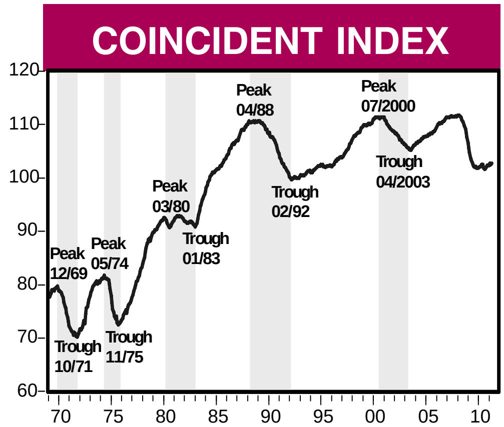
The "Great Recession" has been hard on all workers in Connecticut. Housing values have eroded, personal net worth has tumbled, and unemployment is at its highest in nearly three decades. Amid this turmoil the issue of youth unemployment has been largely hidden. Youth's unemployment doubled the national average and experienced a three-year decline in employment greater than any other age cohort in Connecticut. The data illustrates the magnified burden faced by younger workers within Connecticut and the nation. While much attention during the past recession has properly focused on 99ers, we must not forget that for those new to the labor market, finding a good job will be a significant challenge. ■

Top Youth Employment Industry Sectors in Connecticut

2010Q2		2010Q3		Industry
Employed	Percent	Employed	Percent	
58,838	27.17%	62,081	25.58%	Retail Trade
42,624	19.69%	45,818	18.88%	Accomodations & Food Service
24,800	11.45%	28,171	11.61%	Health Care & Social Assistance
12,580	5.81%	15,213	6.27%	Arts & Entertainment
11,733	5.42%	14,575	6.01%	Educational Services
13,417	6.20%	14,214	5.86%	Administrative
216,516		**242,675**		**Total Youth Employment**

[1]Morisi, Teresa The Early 2000s: A Period of Declining Teen Summer Employment Rates. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May. 2010.





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. Source: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Recovery Still Fragile After All These Months

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 54,000 jobs in May, the smallest increase in eight months, and the unemployment rate edged up from 9.0% to 9.1%. Real GDP increased 1.8% in Q1 2011 according to the "second" BEA estimate after increasing 3.1% in Q4 2010. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index was down from April's 66.0 to 60.8 in May, and the Leading Economic Index declined 0.3%, representing the second decline since April 2009. The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing index fell from April's 60.4 to 53.5 in May. U.S. home prices, measured by the Case-Shiller index, are 33% below their 2006 peak, a larger decline than the 31% fall in the Great Depression. Factory orders fell 1.2% in April after gaining 3.8% in March. The seasonally adjusted, annualized, month-over-month changes in commercial and industrial loan values reported by the Federal Reserve increased 11.4% in March 2011 and 7.2% in April 2011. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey ("JOLTS") hires rate (3.0%) and separations rate (2.9%) were essentially unchanged over the month in April 2011. Disposable income grew 0.3% in April after a revised 0.4% increase in March.

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and increased from 101.7 in April 2010 to 102.8 in April 2011. The insured unemployment rate declined 0.63 percentage point year-over-year (YOY) to 3.93% in April and contributed positively to the YOY change in this index. Other positive contributors were nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) that increased by 19,300 jobs (1.2%) YOY, total employment (from the household survey) that increased YOY in April by 694 persons (0.04%) and the total unemployment rate that decreased from 9.2% to 9.1%.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the April 2011 coincident employment index increased from a revised 102.5 in March to 102.8. The insured unemployment rate that decreased from 4.03% in March to 3.93% in April 2011 and nonfarm employment that increased by 7,900 jobs (0.5%) had a positive effect. Total employment remained at 1,726,200 jobs and the rate of unemployment at 9.1% was unchanged in April and had a neutral effect on the MOM change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 115.8 a year ago to 116.6 in April 2011. The manufacturing sector that added 2,600 jobs (1.6%) contributed positively, but the construction sector that lost 1,200 jobs (-2.4%) negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Manufacturing average weekly hours that decreased from 39.8 to 39.4 and construction average weekly hours that decreased from 36.5 to 35.9 negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Initial claims that decreased by 6.8% to 21,928 had a positive effect. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that declined from 2.38% to 1.79% YOY and Moody's Baa bond rate that decreased from 6.25% a year ago to 6.02% in April 2011. Housing permits that decreased 36.6 % YOY from 320 to 203 units contributed negatively to the YOY change in this index. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in April 2011.

Connecticut's leading employment index declined from a revised 117.2 in March to 116.6 in April 2011. Average weekly hours in construction were unchanged at 35.9 in April having a neutral effect, while average weekly hours in manufacturing edged down from a revised 39.5 to 39.4 and negatively influenced the MOM change in this index. Initial claims that increased from 21,300 to 21,928 (2.9%) had a negative effect while the short duration unemployment rate that declined from 2.06% to 1.79% had a positive effect. Moody's Baa bond rate that fell slightly from 6.03% to 6.02% had a positive influence, while housing permits that decreased 29.0% from 286 units to 203 units negatively influenced the MOM change in this index. The help-wanted advertising index of 2 in April was unchanged and neutral.

The U.S. economy exhibited signs of weakness in May indicating the national recovery is fragile. Given the strong linkages of the Connecticut economy to the national and international economies, our recovery is fragile as well. With a balanced budget in place, Connecticut can refocus its attention on job creation as the number one priority.

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 2--

2000s round of economic and housing downturn was the worst in recent memory. The data proves the economic situation was devastating, but not the worst compared to the 1970s era.

Housing and Population

State housing inventory increased 7.4 percent from 1,385,975 from the Census 2000 count to 1,487,891 in 2010. Connecticut had 116,804 vacant homes which translated into a 7.9 percent vacancy rate in 2010, the lowest of all the states compared to the national average of 11.4 percent. Maine had the highest proportion of empty housing stock at 22.8 percent in 2010.

According to the 2010 Census release, Connecticut's population was at 3,574,097, a 17.4 percent increase from 3,045,423 in Census 2000. The state median age of 37.4 in 2000 increased to 40.0 in 2010. Median age is the number dividing population into two groups, one half of the population is younger than the median age and the other half is older.

Population growth outpaced housing unit growth by more than twofold. If housing growth kept up with the population, then the projected housing stock should be at 1,626,575 units. It suggests a shortage of 138,684 housing units. Because of this, the average household size increased from 2.2 people to 2.4 reported by the Census, indicating the potential for overcrowding in households during the ten-year span.

Housing Affordability

A perennial issue in assessing the housing market is housing affordability. The Hartford-based Partnership for Strong Communities defines "affordable" housing as units that cost no more than 30-40 percent of household income. Similarly the "housing wage" is the amount a person must earn working full time to be able to afford fair market rent on a two-bedroom unit paying no more than 30 percent of their income on rent. For 2010, the Connecticut statewide "housing wage" is $23.00 while the estimated mean renter wage is $17.01, making the statewide two-bedroom housing wage 135 percent of a typical renter's wage.

The percentage of homes valued under $200k dropped to 23.1 percent in 2010 from 65.2 percent in 2000 and 49 percent of renters and 36 percent of all households are spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing, according to HOMEConnecticut. Therefore, Connecticut housing market is less affordable and out of reach for many would be renters and homeowners.

Outlook

The Connecticut housing market did not have strong performance last year and the residential permit data up to April 2011 has been growing slowly. This does not bode well for the state's housing industry or the state economy.

At the national level, Paul Dales, a senior economist at Capital Economics, recently wrote, "On the Case-Shiller measure, prices are now 33% below the 2006 peak and are back at a level last seen in the third quarter of 2002." With fewer than expected jobs being added to payrolls, unemployment remaining high at 9.1 percent and the rising cost of living hitting most Americans hard, all signs point to a troubled economy ahead. Many economists believe housing is going through a double-dip recession. Capital Economics, a leading independent macro economic research consultant, may have summed it up best by stating: "back in the Depression, it took 19 years for house prices to recover to their previous peaks...and it will likely take longer this time around." ■

[1] "Housing Data: Statistics on Housing Growth in Connecticut Conflict" by Kenneth R. Gosselin, The Hartford Courant.

[2] $CAGR = (Value_n / Value_1)^{1/n}$

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	1Q 2011	1Q 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q 2010
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	116.0	114.9	1.1	0.9	116.4
Coincident	102.6	101.1	1.4	1.4	102.4
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	104.9	105.0	-0.1	-0.1	105.9
Coincident	107.1	105.6	1.5	1.4	107.1
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	124.5	122.0	2.5	2.0	124.8
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	**MAY**	**MAY**			**APR**
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**2011**	**2010**			**2011**
Connecticut	156.2	151.2	5.0	3.3	155.8
United States	152.6	149.4	3.2	2.2	152.4

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM	1,622.7	1,613.3	9.4	0.6	1,625.6
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Construction	50.1	49.9	0.2	0.4	49.8
Manufacturing	167.1	165.7	1.4	0.8	167.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	290.6	289.9	0.7	0.2	292.5
Information	32.0	31.8	0.2	0.6	31.5
Financial Activities	134.3	134.7	-0.4	-0.3	134.3
Professional and Business Services	194.5	190.8	3.7	1.9	196.0
Educational and Health Services	313.7	306.6	7.1	2.3	315.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	134.1	133.0	1.1	0.8	135.1
Other Services	61.3	60.6	0.7	1.2	60.9
Government*	244.4	249.7	-5.3	-2.1	242.1

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	9.1	9.1	0.0	---	9.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,894.1	1,898.9	-4.8	-0.3	1,898.6
Employed (000s)	1,721.6	1,725.5	-3.9	-0.2	1,726.2
Unemployed (000s)	172.5	173.4	-0.9	-0.5	172.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,378	5,467	-89	-1.6	5,262
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.79	4.40	-0.62	---	3.76
	1Q2011	1Q2010			2010
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	15.7	15.0	0.7	---	15.7

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)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011	MAR 2011
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	41.4	-0.7	-1.7	40.7	--
Average Hourly Earnings	24.25	23.44	0.81	3.5	24.66	--
Average Weekly Earnings	986.98	970.42	16.56	1.7	1,003.66	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	90.8	85.7	5.1	5.9	86.9	88.9
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,245	4,117	128	3.1	4,208	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	301	290	11.0	3.8	284	296

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

Personal income for third quarter 2011 is forecasted to increase 3.8 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2011	3Q 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 2011
Personal Income	$208,700	$201,102	7,598	3.8	$206,613
UI Covered Wages	$97,992	$95,230	2,762	2.9	$97,553

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

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	MAY 2011	228	-10.9	974	1,694	-42.5
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAR 2011	2,421	-1.1	7,812	7,781	0.4
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	MAY 2011	219.4	-38.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAY 2011	20,283	59.9	80,504	57,978	38.9
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	MAY 2011	10,273	1.0	52,620	51,644	1.9
Exports (Bil. $)	1Q 2011	4.11	10.7	4.11	3.71	10.7
S&P 500: Monthly Close	MAY 2011	1,345.20	23.5	---	---	---

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	MAY 2011	2,317	11.1	11,706	11,322	3.4
Department of Labor	4Q2010	1,319	2.2	6,466	6,685	-3.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2011	825	14.1	4,933	4,785	3.1
Department of Labor	4Q2010	966	-67.1	5,765	8,471	-31.9

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

STATE REVENUES

Total tax revenues were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	962.5	623.7	54.3	6,551.0	5,815.9	12.6
Corporate Tax	20.9	16.4	27.4	381.1	268.1	42.1
Personal Income Tax	400.0	335.4	19.3	3,739.6	3,355.8	11.4
Real Estate Conv. Tax	8.7	8.5	2.4	34.9	34.1	2.3
Sales & Use Tax	361.1	157.5	129.3	1,410.7	1,217.6	15.9
Indian Gaming Payments**	30.9	31.4	-1.6	148.6	149.6	-0.6

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Travel and Tourism Index rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors***	MAY 2011	25,571	-15.5	83,236	96,088	-13.4
Major Attraction Visitors	MAY 2011	154,360	2.4	522,113	497,362	5.0
Air Passenger Count	MAY 2011	505,815	9.3	2,304,004	2,105,050	9.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	MAY 2011	1,427	-4.4	6,869	7,041	-2.4
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2011	---	1.8	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue
**See page 23 for explanation* ***The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut*
****Due to state budget cuts CT Info Centers suspended some services causing a drop in visitors.*

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.0 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted MAR 2011	DEC 2010	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted MAR 2011	MAR 2010	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	113.3	112.7	0.5	113.3	111.1	2.0
Wages and Salaries	113.2	112.8	0.4	113.2	111.4	1.6
Benefit Costs	113.5	112.2	1.2	113.7	110.4	3.0
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	114.4	111.8	2.3
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	113.7	111.7	1.8

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.6 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	MAY 2011	226.0	3.6	0.5
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	MAY 2011	$0.442	-3.5	-0.5
Northeast Region	MAY 2011	241.6	3.2	0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAY 2011	248.1	2.9	0.6
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	MAY 2011	244.6	2.7	0.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2011	223.0	4.2	0.6

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 4.64 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	MAY 2011	APR 2011	MAY 2010
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.09	0.10	0.20
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.04	0.06	0.16
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.09	0.12	0.22
1 Year Treasury Note	0.19	0.25	0.37
3 Year Treasury Note	0.94	1.21	1.32
5 Year Treasury Note	1.84	2.17	2.18
7 Year Treasury Note	2.51	2.84	2.86
10 Year Treasury Note	3.17	3.46	3.42
20 Year Treasury Note	4.01	4.28	4.11
Conventional Mortgage	4.64	4.84	4.89

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Eight states in the region gained jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
Connecticut	1,622.7	1,613.3	9.4	0.6	1,625.6
Maine	596.5	594.4	2.1	0.4	595.7
Massachusetts	3,224.8	3,197.3	27.5	0.9	3,228.8
New Hampshire	629.0	624.4	4.6	0.7	631.1
New Jersey	3,859.0	3,873.9	-14.9	-0.4	3,859.4
New York	8,612.4	8,594.5	17.9	0.2	8,637.1
Pennsylvania	5,678.7	5,634.4	44.3	0.8	5,692.9
Rhode Island	463.8	459.6	4.2	0.9	462.5
Vermont	299.1	296.9	2.2	0.7	302.6
United States	131,043.0	130,173.0	870.0	0.7	130,989.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
Connecticut	1,894.1	1,898.9	-4.8	-0.3	1,898.6
Maine	699.6	697.0	2.6	0.4	700.0
Massachusetts	3,497.5	3,495.6	1.9	0.1	3,505.4
New Hampshire	742.1	744.4	-2.3	-0.3	744.1
New Jersey	4,505.6	4,516.3	-10.7	-0.2	4,501.8
New York	9,580.4	9,660.1	-79.7	-0.8	9,575.1
Pennsylvania	6,344.2	6,351.6	-7.4	-0.1	6,356.2
Rhode Island	569.7	576.5	-6.8	-1.2	571.1
Vermont	363.0	361.3	1.7	0.5	364.1
United States	153,693.0	154,237.0	-544.0	-0.4	153,421.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

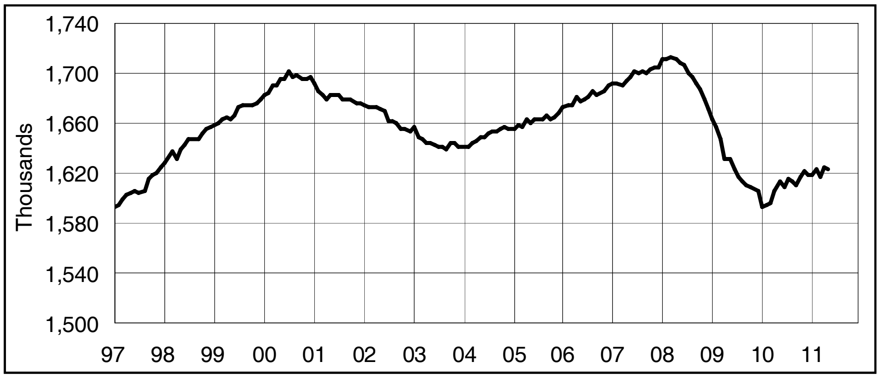
(Seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE	APR 2011
Connecticut	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1
Maine	7.7	8.0	-0.3	7.6
Massachusetts	7.6	8.5	-0.9	7.8
New Hampshire	4.8	6.1	-1.3	4.9
New Jersey	9.4	9.5	-0.1	9.3
New York	7.9	8.6	-0.7	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.4	8.7	-1.3	7.5
Rhode Island	10.9	11.7	-0.8	10.9
Vermont	5.4	6.3	-0.9	5.3
United States	9.1	9.6	-0.5	9.0

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

STATE

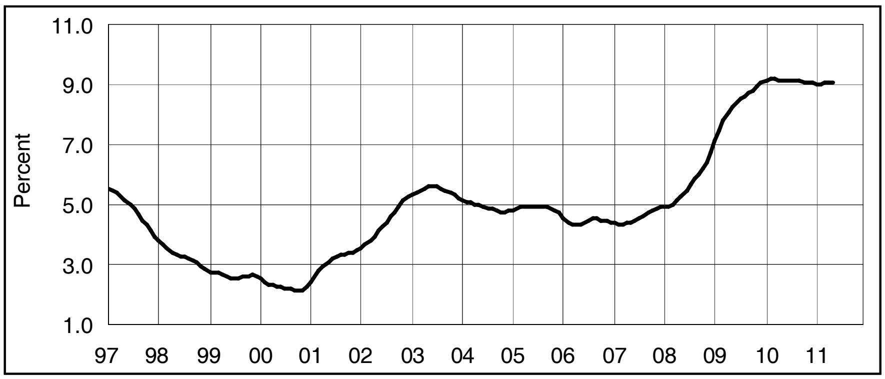
ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



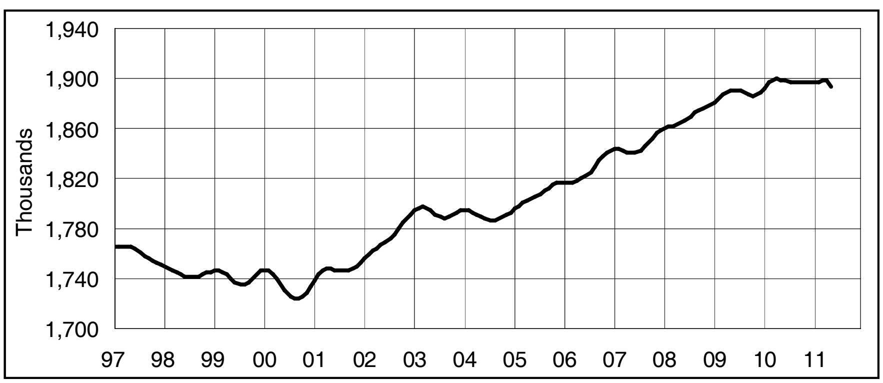
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	1,663.4	1,593.5	1,617.8
Feb	1,656.8	1,594.3	1,623.8
Mar	1,647.8	1,596.7	1,617.2
Apr	1,631.5	1,605.8	1,625.6
May	1,630.8	1,613.3	1,622.7
Jun	1,623.4	1,608.2	
Jul	1,616.7	1,614.4	
Aug	1,612.9	1,613.3	
Sep	1,610.9	1,610.5	
Oct	1,608.5	1,617.5	
Nov	1,606.4	1,621.2	
Dec	1,605.2	1,618.8	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



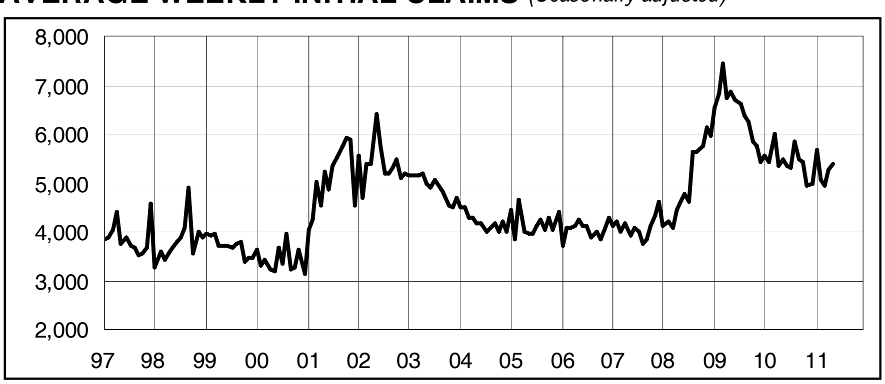
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	7.1	9.1	9.0
Feb	7.5	9.2	9.0
Mar	7.8	9.2	9.1
Apr	8.0	9.2	9.1
May	8.2	9.1	9.1
Jun	8.4	9.1	
Jul	8.5	9.1	
Aug	8.6	9.1	
Sep	8.7	9.1	
Oct	8.8	9.1	
Nov	8.9	9.1	
Dec	9.0	9.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



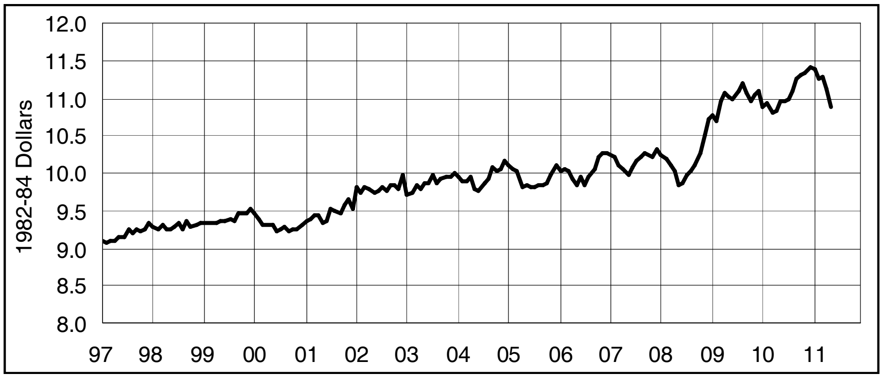
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	1,881.5	1,892.4	1,896.6
Feb	1,884.0	1,896.1	1,896.8
Mar	1,886.7	1,898.5	1,898.0
Apr	1,888.9	1,899.4	1,898.6
May	1,890.3	1,898.9	1,894.1
Jun	1,890.8	1,897.8	
Jul	1,890.0	1,896.8	
Aug	1,888.5	1,896.6	
Sep	1,887.0	1,896.7	
Oct	1,886.1	1,896.8	
Nov	1,886.7	1,896.7	
Dec	1,888.9	1,896.6	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



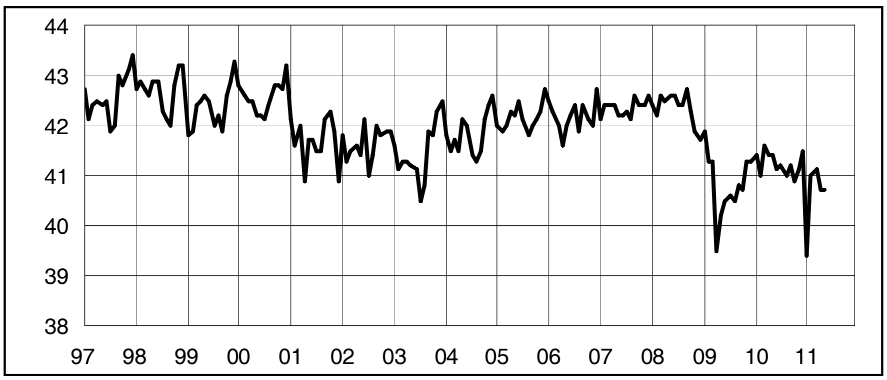
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	6,525	5,539	5,665
Feb	6,833	5,443	5,046
Mar	7,432	6,011	4,924
Apr	6,722	5,351	5,262
May	6,854	5,467	5,378
Jun	6,690	5,357	
Jul	6,617	5,313	
Aug	6,347	5,821	
Sep	6,246	5,450	
Oct	5,825	5,432	
Nov	5,743	4,948	
Dec	5,433	4,972	

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



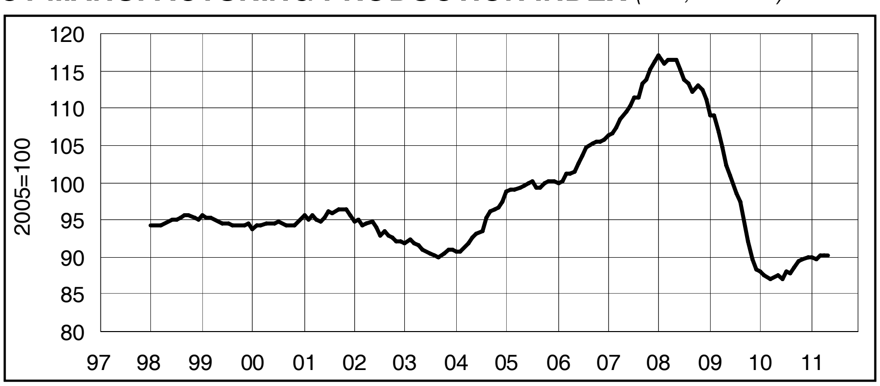
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	$10.76	$10.88	$11.39
Feb	$10.70	$10.92	$11.26
Mar	$10.95	$10.81	$11.28
Apr	$11.08	$10.84	$11.12
May	$11.02	$10.95	$10.87
Jun	$10.98	$10.95	
Jul	$11.08	$10.99	
Aug	$11.19	$11.11	
Sep	$11.06	$11.25	
Oct	$10.95	$11.31	
Nov	$11.05	$11.34	
Dec	$11.09	$11.42	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



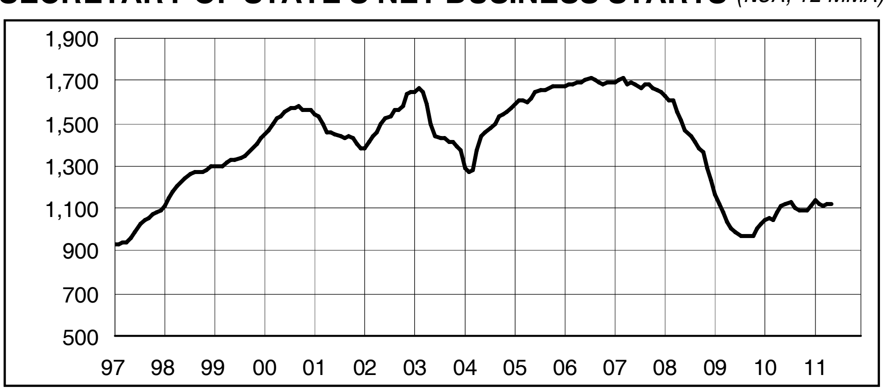
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	41.9	41.4	39.4
Feb	41.3	41.0	41.0
Mar	41.3	41.6	41.1
Apr	39.5	41.4	40.7
May	40.2	41.4	40.7
Jun	40.5	41.1	
Jul	40.6	41.2	
Aug	40.5	41.0	
Sep	40.8	41.2	
Oct	40.7	40.9	
Nov	41.3	41.1	
Dec	41.3	41.5	

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



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	108.9	88.1	90.0
Feb	108.9	87.5	89.7
Mar	106.9	87.0	90.2
Apr	104.7	87.1	90.3
May	102.3	87.4	90.3
Jun	100.9	87.1	
Jul	98.5	88.0	
Aug	97.3	87.7	
Sep	94.9	88.6	
Oct	92.1	89.4	
Nov	89.7	89.7	
Dec	88.4	89.9	

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



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	1,168	1,041	1,134
Feb	1,122	1,050	1,119
Mar	1,086	1,043	1,115
Apr	1,035	1,080	1,124
May	1,005	1,109	1,125
Jun	985	1,121	
Jul	973	1,125	
Aug	968	1,101	
Sep	966	1,093	
Oct	973	1,092	
Nov	1,009	1,092	
Dec	1,028	1,114	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,632,900**	**1,622,200**	**10,700**	**0.7**	**1,622,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,384,600**	**1,367,900**	**16,700**	**1.2**	**1,375,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**218,400**	**216,700**	**1,700**	**0.8**	**215,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**51,100**	**51,500**	**-400**	**-0.8**	**48,400**
MANUFACTURING	**167,300**	**165,200**	**2,100**	**1.3**	**167,100**
Durable Goods	**128,100**	**126,900**	**1,200**	**0.9**	**128,300**
Fabricated Metal	28,000	28,000	0	0.0	28,100
Machinery	14,800	15,000	-200	-1.3	14,800
Computer and Electronic Product	13,500	13,200	300	2.3	13,500
Transportation Equipment	42,600	42,100	500	1.2	42,500
Aerospace Product and Parts	30,800	30,400	400	1.3	30,700
Non-Durable Goods	**39,200**	**38,300**	**900**	**2.3**	**38,800**
Chemical	12,600	12,600	0	0.0	12,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,414,500**	**1,405,500**	**9,000**	**0.6**	**1,407,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**290,500**	**289,200**	**1,300**	**0.4**	**288,900**
Wholesale Trade	63,600	62,700	900	1.4	63,700
Retail Trade	178,500	177,000	1,500	0.8	177,000
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	19,700	19,300	400	2.1	19,500
Building Material	15,100	15,400	-300	-1.9	14,600
Food and Beverage Stores	41,700	41,300	400	1.0	42,000
General Merchandise Stores	24,300	24,700	-400	-1.6	24,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	48,400	49,500	-1,100	-2.2	48,200
Utilities	7,900	7,900	0	0.0	7,900
Transportation and Warehousing	40,500	41,600	-1,100	-2.6	40,300
INFORMATION	**31,700**	**31,800**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**31,300**
Telecommunications	9,200	10,200	-1,000	-9.8	9,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**134,100**	**134,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**133,900**
Finance and Insurance	115,100	115,100	0	0.0	115,200
Credit Intermediation	27,200	27,000	200	0.7	27,100
Securities and Commodity Contracts	23,400	22,400	1,000	4.5	23,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	59,400	60,700	-1,300	-2.1	59,700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,000	19,000	0	0.0	18,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**196,100**	**191,100**	**5,000**	**2.6**	**196,400**
Professional, Scientific	86,800	85,300	1,500	1.8	88,400
Legal Services	12,900	13,200	-300	-2.3	12,900
Computer Systems Design	21,400	20,900	500	2.4	21,600
Management of Companies	25,800	26,200	-400	-1.5	25,600
Administrative and Support	83,500	79,600	3,900	4.9	82,400
Employment Services	29,000	24,400	4,600	18.9	28,900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**315,000**	**307,100**	**7,900**	**2.6**	**317,600**
Educational Services	60,000	59,900	100	0.2	63,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	255,000	247,200	7,800	3.2	254,600
Hospitals	61,600	60,600	1,000	1.7	61,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	62,600	61,300	1,300	2.1	61,800
Social Assistance	49,500	45,700	3,800	8.3	49,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**138,100**	**137,300**	**800**	**0.6**	**131,900**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	25,200	25,100	100	0.4	22,400
Accommodation and Food Services	112,900	112,200	700	0.6	109,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	102,100	101,400	700	0.7	99,200
OTHER SERVICES	**60,700**	**60,600**	**100**	**0.2**	**60,300**
GOVERNMENT	**248,300**	**254,300**	**-6,000**	**-2.4**	**247,000**
Federal Government	17,800	24,600	-6,800	-27.6	18,000
State Government	68,100	66,600	1,500	2.3	70,400
Local Government**	162,400	163,100	-700	-0.4	158,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**403,900**	**400,800**	**3,100**	**0.8**	**398,500**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**357,500**	**351,900**	**5,600**	**1.6**	**353,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**45,400**	**47,000**	**-1,600**	**-3.4**	**45,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,100**	**11,300**	**-1,200**	**-10.6**	**10,100**
MANUFACTURING	**35,300**	**35,700**	**-400**	**-1.1**	**35,200**
Durable Goods	**26,900**	**27,100**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**26,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**358,500**	**353,800**	**4,700**	**1.3**	**353,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**71,700**	**70,300**	**1,400**	**2.0**	**71,000**
Wholesale Trade	13,400	13,400	0	0.0	13,400
Retail Trade	47,800	46,700	1,100	2.4	47,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,500	10,200	300	2.9	10,400
INFORMATION	**10,700**	**11,000**	**-300**	**-2.7**	**10,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**42,900**	**42,600**	**300**	**0.7**	**43,700**
Finance and Insurance	37,000	36,400	600	1.6	37,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**65,100**	**64,100**	**1,000**	**1.6**	**64,300**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**69,600**	**65,900**	**3,700**	**5.6**	**70,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance	56,700	55,200	1,500	2.7	56,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**36,000**	**34,600**	**1,400**	**4.0**	**32,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	27,100	25,900	1,200	4.6	25,000
OTHER SERVICES	**16,100**	**16,400**	**-300**	**-1.8**	**16,000**
GOVERNMENT	**46,400**	**48,900**	**-2,500**	**-5.1**	**44,900**
Federal	2,700	4,600	-1,900	-41.3	2,800
State & Local	43,700	44,300	-600	-1.4	42,100

For further information on the Bridgeport-Stamford Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

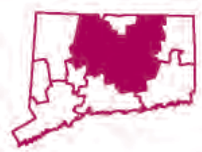
DANBURY LMA

	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**65,600**	**65,400**	**200**	**0.3**	**64,900**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**56,300**	**56,600**	**-300**	**-0.5**	**55,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,200**	**11,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**54,400**	**54,200**	**200**	**0.4**	**53,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**14,300**	**14,400**	**-100**	**-0.7**	**14,200**
Retail Trade	10,700	11,000	-300	-2.7	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**7,300**	**7,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,300**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,600**	**5,400**	**200**	**3.7**	**5,400**
GOVERNMENT	**9,300**	**8,800**	**500**	**5.7**	**9,200**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	8,700	8,200	500	6.1	8,600

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Sal DiPillo at (860) 263-6291.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**538,100**	**535,300**	**2,800**	**0.5**	**541,300**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**452,000**	**449,300**	**2,700**	**0.6**	**451,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**73,200**	**73,700**	**-500**	**-0.7**	**72,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**17,500**	**17,400**	**100**	**0.6**	**16,100**
MANUFACTURING	**55,700**	**56,300**	**-600**	**-1.1**	**56,600**
Durable Goods	**46,600**	**47,000**	**-400**	**-0.9**	**47,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**464,900**	**461,600**	**3,300**	**0.7**	**468,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**86,300**	**85,000**	**1,300**	**1.5**	**85,200**
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,200	-100	-0.5	18,100
Retail Trade	53,200	51,900	1,300	2.5	52,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	15,000	14,900	100	0.7	14,800
Transportation and Warehousing	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	11,800
INFORMATION	**11,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,000**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**60,500**	**61,000**	**-500**	**-0.8**	**60,700**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,100	7,000	100	1.4	7,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	40,000	40,700	-700	-1.7	40,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**60,300**	**59,500**	**800**	**1.3**	**60,800**
Professional, Scientific	29,000	28,100	900	3.2	29,700
Administrative and Support	24,600	24,300	300	1.2	24,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**98,300**	**96,800**	**1,500**	**1.5**	**99,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,900	83,700	1,200	1.4	84,900
Ambulatory Health Care	26,100	25,600	500	2.0	26,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**43,000**	**42,100**	**900**	**2.1**	**42,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,800	34,700	100	0.3	34,300
OTHER SERVICES	**19,400**	**20,200**	**-800**	**-4.0**	**19,800**
GOVERNMENT	**86,100**	**86,000**	**100**	**0.1**	**89,700**
Federal	5,200	7,300	-2,100	-28.8	5,300
State & Local	80,900	78,700	2,200	2.8	84,400

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Sal DiPillo at (860) 263-6291.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**401,700**	**397,800**	**3,900**	**1.0**	**400,700**
DANBURY LMA	**65,000**	**64,800**	**200**	**0.3**	**65,200**
HARTFORD LMA	**536,400**	**532,600**	**3,800**	**0.7**	**541,200**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**264,800**	**264,900**	**-100**	**0.0**	**265,000**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**127,700**	**130,000**	**-2,300**	**-1.8**	**128,300**
WATERBURY LMA	**63,300**	**62,100**	**1,200**	**1.9**	**63,100**

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW HAVEN LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**266,200**	**267,500**	**-1,300**	**-0.5**	**265,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**232,000**	**231,200**	**800**	**0.3**	**232,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**34,300**	**35,400**	**-1,100**	**-3.1**	**33,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**8,400**	**8,900**	**-500**	**-5.6**	**7,900**
MANUFACTURING	**25,900**	**26,500**	**-600**	**-2.3**	**25,900**
Durable Goods	**18,800**	**19,000**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**18,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**231,900**	**232,100**	**-200**	**-0.1**	**231,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**48,700**	**47,800**	**900**	**1.9**	**48,600**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,300	0	0.0	11,300
Retail Trade	29,100	28,000	1,100	3.9	29,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,300	8,500	-200	-2.4	8,200
INFORMATION	**4,800**	**5,300**	**-500**	**-9.4**	**4,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,200**	**12,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**12,100**
Finance and Insurance	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**26,500**	**24,900**	**1,600**	**6.4**	**26,000**
Administrative and Support	13,400	12,000	1,400	11.7	13,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**74,900**	**73,500**	**1,400**	**1.9**	**76,000**
Educational Services	27,500	27,300	200	0.7	28,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	47,400	46,200	1,200	2.6	47,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**20,400**	**21,800**	**-1,400**	**-6.4**	**20,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	17,600	18,800	-1,200	-6.4	17,900
OTHER SERVICES	**10,200**	**10,300**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**10,200**
GOVERNMENT	**34,200**	**36,300**	**-2,100**	**-5.8**	**33,600**
Federal	4,800	6,700	-1,900	-28.4	4,800
State & Local	29,400	29,600	-200	-0.7	28,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

■ **Pay comparisons between metropolitan areas in 2010**

Average pay for civilian workers in the San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, California, metropolitan area (one of 77 metropolitan areas studied by the National Compensation Survey (NCS)) was 20 percent above the national average in 2010. The Brownsville-Harlingen, Texas, metropolitan area had a pay relative of 80, meaning workers earned an average of 80 cents for every dollar earned by workers nationwide. The chart shows the four highest and three lowest paying metropolitan areas among those studied by the NCS. The fourth lowest paying were Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Tallahassee, Florida, tied at 88. Using data from the NCS, pay relatives—a means of assessing pay differences—are available for each of the nine major occupational groups within surveyed metropolitan areas, as well as averaged across all occupations for each area, and can be found at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/payrel.htm. The average pay relative nationally for all occupations and for each occupational group equals 100.

These data are from the BLS National Compensation Survey program. Learn more in "Occupational Pay Comparisons Among Metropolitan Areas, 2010," (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-11-0761.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 27, 2011

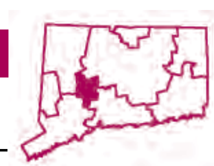
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**128,600**	**131,200**	**-2,600**	**-2.0**	**127,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**92,900**	**93,000**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**92,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**18,000**	**18,100**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**17,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,400**	**3,500**	**-100**	**-2.9**	**3,300**
MANUFACTURING	**14,600**	**14,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**14,600**
Durable Goods	**10,400**	**10,300**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,400**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,200**	**4,300**	**-100**	**-2.3**	**4,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**110,600**	**113,100**	**-2,500**	**-2.2**	**109,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,800**	**22,600**	**200**	**0.9**	**22,900**
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,300
Retail Trade	15,400	15,200	200	1.3	15,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,100
INFORMATION	**1,500**	**1,600**	**-100**	**-6.3**	**1,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,300**	**9,400**	**-100**	**-1.1**	**9,300**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,500**	**20,300**	**200**	**1.0**	**20,500**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,800	17,500	300	1.7	17,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**14,400**	**14,600**	**-200**	**-1.4**	**13,600**
Accommodation and Food Services	12,200	12,400	-200	-1.6	11,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	9,900
OTHER SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**
GOVERNMENT	**35,700**	**38,200**	**-2,500**	**-6.5**	**35,600**
Federal	2,500	3,000	-500	-16.7	2,600
State & Local**	33,200	35,200	-2,000	-5.7	33,000

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**63,300**	**62,500**	**800**	**1.3**	**63,200**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**53,300**	**52,200**	**1,100**	**2.1**	**53,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**9,500**	**9,600**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**9,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,100**	**2,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,900**
MANUFACTURING	**7,400**	**7,500**	**-100**	**-1.3**	**7,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**53,800**	**52,900**	**900**	**1.7**	**53,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,500**	**12,100**	**400**	**3.3**	**12,400**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,000	100	5.0	2,100
Retail Trade	8,600	8,300	300	3.6	8,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
INFORMATION	**700**	**700**	**0**	**0.0**	**700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,000**	**1,900**	**100**	**5.3**	**2,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,400**	**4,700**	**-300**	**-6.4**	**4,400**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**16,700**	**15,600**	**1,100**	**7.1**	**16,800**
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,100	14,300	800	5.6	15,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,200**	**5,300**	**-100**	**-1.9**	**5,000**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,300**	**2,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,300**
GOVERNMENT	**10,000**	**10,300**	**-300**	**-2.9**	**10,200**
Federal	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local	9,500	9,800	-300	-3.1	9,700

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Sal DiPillo at (860) 263-6291.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**44,700**	**44,100**	**600**	**1.4**	**44,700**
TORRINGTON LMA	**35,800**	**35,700**	**100**	**0.3**	**34,600**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,700**	**35,800**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**35,200**

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

	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**294,500**	**291,000**	**3,500**	**1.2**	**289,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**245,000**	**239,800**	**5,200**	**2.2**	**240,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**42,300**	**40,800**	**1,500**	**3.7**	**41,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**11,100**	**9,500**	**1,600**	**16.8**	**10,100**
MANUFACTURING	**31,200**	**31,300**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**31,100**
Durable Goods	**20,800**	**20,400**	**400**	**2.0**	**20,700**
Non-Durable Goods	**10,400**	**10,900**	**-500**	**-4.6**	**10,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**252,200**	**250,200**	**2,000**	**0.8**	**248,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**58,100**	**56,800**	**1,300**	**2.3**	**57,300**
Wholesale Trade	11,100	10,900	200	1.8	11,000
Retail Trade	35,300	33,900	1,400	4.1	34,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11,700	12,000	-300	-2.5	11,500
INFORMATION	**3,700**	**3,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**15,800**	**15,900**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**15,800**
Finance and Insurance	12,600	12,700	-100	-0.8	12,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	7,900	8,000	-100	-1.3	8,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**22,100**	**22,500**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,900**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**60,900**	**60,000**	**900**	**1.5**	**61,600**
Educational Services	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	14,700
Health Care and Social Assistance	47,200	46,400	800	1.7	46,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**30,900**	**28,900**	**2,000**	**6.9**	**28,200**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,200**	**11,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,200**
GOVERNMENT	**49,500**	**51,200**	**-1,700**	**-3.3**	**48,900**
Federal	6,100	7,300	-1,200	-16.4	6,000
State & Local	43,400	43,900	-500	-1.1	42,900

* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MAY 2011	MAY 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2011
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,884,800	1,898,100	-13,300	-0.7	1,882,300
	Employed	1,714,100	1,727,900	-13,800	-0.8	1,713,900
	Unemployed	170,700	170,200	500	0.3	168,500
	Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.0	0.1	---	9.0
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	480,100	481,300	-1,200	-0.2	475,200
	Employed	439,500	441,300	-1,800	-0.4	435,600
	Unemployed	40,600	39,900	700	1.8	39,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.3	0.2	---	8.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	90,900	91,900	-1,000	-1.1	90,300
	Employed	84,400	84,900	-500	-0.6	83,700
	Unemployed	6,600	6,900	-300	-4.3	6,600
	Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.5	-0.3	---	7.3
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,800	50,700	100	0.2	50,600
	Employed	46,400	46,400	0	0.0	46,000
	Unemployed	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	4,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.6	8.6	0.0	---	9.0
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	594,900	598,500	-3,600	-0.6	599,400
	Employed	540,800	543,900	-3,100	-0.6	546,100
	Unemployed	54,100	54,600	-500	-0.9	53,300
	Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.1	0.0	---	8.9
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	314,500	317,400	-2,900	-0.9	314,600
	Employed	284,700	288,200	-3,500	-1.2	285,200
	Unemployed	29,800	29,200	600	2.1	29,400
	Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.2	0.3	---	9.4
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	150,700	154,400	-3,700	-2.4	150,000
	Employed	137,200	141,100	-3,900	-2.8	136,800
	Unemployed	13,500	13,300	200	1.5	13,200
	Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.6	0.4	---	8.8
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	55,000	55,400	-400	-0.7	54,300
	Employed	50,400	50,600	-200	-0.4	49,600
	Unemployed	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	4,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.7	-0.2	---	8.7
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,200	102,400	-200	-0.2	102,400
	Employed	90,100	90,200	-100	-0.1	90,200
	Unemployed	12,200	12,200	0	0.0	12,100
	Unemployment Rate	11.9	11.9	0.0	---	11.9
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,500	59,300	-800	-1.3	58,400
	Employed	52,500	53,300	-800	-1.5	52,400
	Unemployed	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	5,900
	Unemployment Rate	10.2	10.2	0.0	---	10.2
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	153,449,000	153,866,000	-417,000	-0.3	152,898,000
	Employed	140,028,000	139,497,000	531,000	0.4	139,661,000
	Unemployed	13,421,000	14,369,000	-948,000	-6.6	13,237,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.3	-0.6	---	8.7

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 2011	2010	CHG Y/Y	APR 2011	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAY 2011	2010	CHG Y/Y	APR 2011	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 2011	2010	CHG Y/Y	APR 2011
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	**$986.98**	**$970.42**	**$16.56**	**$1,003.66**	**40.7**	**41.4**	**-0.7**	**40.7**	**$24.25**	**$23.44**	**$0.81**	**$24.66**
DURABLE GOODS	**1,038.66**	**1,010.64**	**28.03**	**1,062.02**	**40.7**	**41.2**	**-0.5**	**40.8**	**25.52**	**24.53**	**0.99**	**26.03**
NON-DUR. GOODS	**827.43**	**853.50**	**-26.08**	**827.80**	**40.6**	**41.9**	-1.3	**40.4**	**20.38**	**20.37**	**0.01**	**20.49**
CONSTRUCTION	**991.46**	**994.70**	**-3.24**	**945.18**	**37.9**	**36.8**	**1.1**	**35.6**	**26.16**	**27.03**	**-0.87**	**26.55**
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	**960.50**	**952.41**	**8.10**	**950.68**	**34.0**	**33.5**	**0.5**	**33.7**	**28.25**	**28.43**	**-0.18**	**28.21**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,143.45**	**1,160.39**	**-16.94**	**1,165.01**	**38.5**	**38.9**	**-0.4**	**38.5**	**29.70**	**29.83**	**-0.13**	**30.26**
Construction	1,041.27	1,069.04	-27.77	1,038.23	36.6	36.8	-0.2	35.9	28.45	29.05	-0.60	28.92
Manufacturing	1,178.61	1,194.80	-16.19	1,209.10	39.3	39.8	-0.5	39.5	29.99	30.02	-0.03	30.61
SERVICE PROVIDING	**924.81**	**913.90**	**10.91**	**910.53**	**33.1**	**32.5**	0.6	**32.8**	**27.94**	**28.12**	**-0.18**	**27.76**
Trade, Transp., Utilities	884.50	769.71	114.80	858.71	34.7	33.7	1.0	34.5	25.49	22.84	2.65	24.89
Financial Activities	1,630.38	1,570.21	60.17	1,573.20	37.3	37.2	0.1	36.8	43.71	42.21	1.50	42.75
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,061.28	1,025.46	35.82	1,038.70	35.2	34.4	0.8	34.0	30.15	29.81	0.34	30.55
Education & Health Ser.	811.27	798.35	12.92	809.27	31.0	30.6	0.4	30.9	26.17	26.09	0.08	26.19
Leisure & Hospitality	409.11	401.08	8.03	407.09	26.6	26.3	0.3	26.4	15.38	15.25	0.13	15.42
Other Services	641.63	636.13	5.50	628.80	30.7	29.1	1.6	29.9	20.90	21.86	-0.96	21.03
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,061.48	1,033.24	28.24	1,044.20	34.0	33.7	0.3	33.5	31.22	30.66	0.56	31.17
Danbury	948.92	978.81	-29.90	977.39	35.5	35.4	0.1	35.4	26.73	27.65	-0.92	27.61
Hartford	1,058.26	1,043.70	14.55	1,049.12	35.5	35.5	0.0	35.3	29.81	29.40	0.41	29.72
New Haven	874.83	854.75	20.08	875.76	33.0	32.5	0.5	32.8	26.51	26.30	0.21	26.70
Norwich-New London	691.87	678.60	13.27	693.57	30.6	31.2	-0.6	30.5	22.61	21.75	0.86	22.74
Waterbury	814.32	775.71	38.61	798.42	35.1	33.8	1.3	34.4	23.20	22.95	0.25	23.21

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In May 2011, H&M, a clothing retailer, hired 25 employees when it opened a new store in Trumbull. LEGO of Enfield added 25 jobs as it expands its headquarters. An ALDI grocery store opened in Lisbon, adding 10 jobs.
- In May 2011, there were no layoffs or staff reductions announced in the media.

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

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MAY 2011

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	480,053	**439,454**	**40,599**	**8.5**
Ansonia	10,115	9,050	1,065	10.5
Bridgeport	65,154	55,963	9,191	14.1
Darien	9,153	8,626	527	5.8
Derby	7,005	6,269	736	10.5
Easton	3,740	3,501	239	6.4
Fairfield	28,640	26,461	2,179	7.6
Greenwich	30,709	28,641	2,068	6.7
Milford	33,017	30,352	2,665	8.1
Monroe	10,675	9,890	785	7.4
New Canaan	9,030	8,445	585	6.5
Newtown	14,391	13,394	997	6.9
Norwalk	48,909	45,155	3,754	7.7
Oxford	7,657	7,128	529	6.9
Redding	4,681	4,402	279	6.0
Ridgefield	11,849	11,126	723	6.1
Seymour	9,459	8,605	854	9.0
Shelton	23,462	21,533	1,929	8.2
Southbury	9,233	8,507	726	7.9
Stamford	67,937	62,951	4,986	7.3
Stratford	26,305	23,707	2,598	9.9
Trumbull	17,941	16,671	1,270	7.1
Weston	4,918	4,625	293	6.0
Westport	12,890	12,058	832	6.5
Wilton	8,323	7,807	516	6.2
Woodbridge	4,861	4,586	275	5.7
DANBURY	**90,926**	**84,351**	**6,575**	**7.2**
Bethel	10,641	9,914	727	6.8
Bridgewater	1,027	957	70	6.8
Brookfield	9,062	8,486	576	6.4
Danbury	44,415	41,076	3,339	7.5
New Fairfield	7,483	6,940	543	7.3
New Milford	16,174	14,988	1,186	7.3
Sherman	2,123	1,990	133	6.3
ENFIELD	**50,798**	**46,418**	**4,380**	**8.6**
East Windsor	6,640	6,015	625	9.4
Enfield	24,415	22,228	2,187	9.0
Somers	4,909	4,517	392	8.0
Suffield	7,652	7,047	605	7.9
Windsor Locks	7,181	6,611	570	7.9
HARTFORD	**594,901**	**540,832**	**54,069**	**9.1**
Andover	1,977	1,855	122	6.2
Ashford	2,662	2,460	202	7.6
Avon	9,165	8,665	500	5.5
Barkhamsted	2,247	2,062	185	8.2
Berlin	11,623	10,709	914	7.9
Bloomfield	10,275	9,243	1,032	10.0
Bolton	3,062	2,854	208	6.8
Bristol	34,504	31,333	3,171	9.2
Burlington	5,417	5,026	391	7.2

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,808	5,419	389	6.7
Colchester	9,038	8,290	748	8.3
Columbia	3,103	2,865	238	7.7
Coventry	7,140	6,579	561	7.9
Cromwell	7,886	7,321	565	7.2
East Granby	3,018	2,809	209	6.9
East Haddam	5,234	4,866	368	7.0
East Hampton	7,236	6,611	625	8.6
East Hartford	25,996	22,870	3,126	12.0
Ellington	8,989	8,393	596	6.6
Farmington	13,008	12,128	880	6.8
Glastonbury	18,273	17,190	1,083	5.9
Granby	6,329	5,926	403	6.4
Haddam	5,001	4,661	340	6.8
Hartford	51,059	42,739	8,320	16.3
Hartland	1,202	1,127	75	6.2
Harwinton	3,182	2,951	231	7.3
Hebron	5,504	5,178	326	5.9
Lebanon	4,413	4,053	360	8.2
Manchester	32,875	29,925	2,950	9.0
Mansfield	13,385	12,410	975	7.3
Marlborough	3,652	3,408	244	6.7
Middlefield	2,377	2,206	171	7.2
Middletown	27,311	24,976	2,335	8.5
New Britain	35,532	30,927	4,605	13.0
New Hartford	3,843	3,543	300	7.8
Newington	16,963	15,529	1,434	8.5
Plainville	10,215	9,277	938	9.2
Plymouth	6,964	6,209	755	10.8
Portland	5,431	4,990	441	8.1
Rocky Hill	10,787	10,004	783	7.3
Simsbury	12,140	11,321	819	6.7
Southington	24,527	22,648	1,879	7.7
South Windsor	14,913	13,950	963	6.5
Stafford	6,946	6,329	617	8.9
Thomaston	4,609	4,211	398	8.6
Tolland	8,441	7,922	519	6.1
Union	483	449	34	7.0
Vernon	17,875	16,332	1,543	8.6
West Hartford	29,567	27,178	2,389	8.1
Wethersfield	13,356	12,211	1,145	8.6
Willington	3,890	3,638	252	6.5
Windsor	16,468	15,056	1,412	8.6

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

MAY 2011

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**314,533**	**284,687**	**29,846**	**9.5**
Bethany	3,161	2,936	225	7.1
Branford	17,422	16,076	1,346	7.7
Cheshire	14,824	13,699	1,125	7.6
Chester	2,279	2,128	151	6.6
Clinton	7,997	7,399	598	7.5
Deep River	2,623	2,397	226	8.6
Durham	4,356	4,056	300	6.9
East Haven	16,394	14,723	1,671	10.2
Essex	3,804	3,558	246	6.5
Guilford	13,032	12,211	821	6.3
Hamden	31,261	28,534	2,727	8.7
Killingworth	3,671	3,414	257	7.0
Madison	10,084	9,457	627	6.2
Meriden	32,234	28,689	3,545	11.0
New Haven	57,141	49,466	7,675	13.4
North Branford	8,386	7,757	629	7.5
North Haven	13,257	12,167	1,090	8.2
Old Saybrook	5,564	5,116	448	8.1
Orange	7,264	6,753	511	7.0
Wallingford	25,632	23,510	2,122	8.3
Westbrook	3,722	3,462	260	7.0
West Haven	30,425	27,179	3,246	10.7
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	137,939	**125,425**	**12,514**	**9.1**
Bozrah	1,471	1,358	113	7.7
Canterbury	3,193	2,935	258	8.1
East Lyme	10,061	9,183	878	8.7
Franklin	1,166	1,088	78	6.7
Griswold	7,321	6,607	714	9.8
Groton	19,227	17,353	1,874	9.7
Ledyard	8,526	7,879	647	7.6
Lisbon	2,587	2,374	213	8.2
Lyme	1,123	1,065	58	5.2
Montville	11,056	10,084	972	8.8
New London	13,929	12,284	1,645	11.8
No. Stonington	3,269	3,041	228	7.0
Norwich	20,949	18,725	2,224	10.6
Old Lyme	4,126	3,870	256	6.2
Preston	2,876	2,654	222	7.7
Salem	2,614	2,426	188	7.2
Sprague	1,856	1,639	217	11.7
Stonington	10,474	9,799	675	6.4
Voluntown	1,663	1,481	182	10.9
Waterford	10,450	9,578	872	8.3

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	150,673	**137,170**	**13,503**	**9.0**
Westerly, RI	12,734	11,745	989	7.8

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	**55,038**	**50,378**	**4,660**	**8.5**
Bethlehem	2,013	1,875	138	6.9
Canaan	617	563	54	8.8
Colebrook	818	779	39	4.8
Cornwall	825	778	47	5.7
Goshen	1,671	1,549	122	7.3
Kent	1,593	1,487	106	6.7
Litchfield	4,405	4,070	335	7.6
Morris	1,295	1,185	110	8.5
Norfolk	935	876	59	6.3
North Canaan	1,742	1,597	145	8.3
Roxbury	1,350	1,280	70	5.2
Salisbury	1,939	1,822	117	6.0
Sharon	1,551	1,458	93	6.0
Torrington	20,039	18,000	2,039	10.2
Warren	743	696	47	6.3
Washington	1,947	1,809	138	7.1
Winchester	6,078	5,452	626	10.3
Woodbury	5,479	5,103	376	6.9
WATERBURY	**102,205**	**90,055**	**12,150**	**11.9**
Beacon Falls	3,392	3,065	327	9.6
Middlebury	3,983	3,656	327	8.2
Naugatuck	17,262	15,449	1,813	10.5
Prospect	5,318	4,915	403	7.6
Waterbury	50,966	43,570	7,396	14.5
Watertown	12,222	11,153	1,069	8.7
Wolcott	9,062	8,247	815	9.0
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	58,452	**52,507**	**5,945**	**10.2**
Brooklyn	3,908	3,527	381	9.7
Chaplin	1,501	1,376	125	8.3
Eastford	1,017	944	73	7.2
Hampton	1,280	1,153	127	9.9
Killingly	9,548	8,494	1,054	11.0
Plainfield	8,480	7,448	1,032	12.2
Pomfret	2,235	2,070	165	7.4
Putnam	5,279	4,747	532	10.1
Scotland	1,000	948	52	5.2
Sterling	2,090	1,891	199	9.5
Thompson	5,371	4,865	506	9.4
Windham	12,052	10,707	1,345	11.2
Woodstock	4,691	4,337	354	7.5

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,884,800**	**1,714,100**	**170,700**	**9.1**
UNITED STATES	**153,449,000**	**140,028,000**	**13,421,000**	**8.7**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,894,100**	**1,721,600**	**172,500**	**9.1**
UNITED STATES	**153,693,000**	**139,779,000**	**13,914,000**	**9.1**

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	MAY 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010	TOWN	MAY 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010	TOWN	MAY 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010
Andover	0	0	0	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	3	1
Ansonia	1	1	3	Groton	0	7	13	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	2	1	Guilford	1	8	6	Putnam	1	4	6
Avon	4	14	7	Haddam	0	4	12	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	1	9	Ridgefield	0	4	4
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	3	3	Rocky Hill	0	6	6
Berlin	8	25	20	Hartford	5	11	14	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	0	5
Bethel	8	26	25	Harwinton	0	2	3	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	3	1	Seymour	1	6	8
Bolton	0	1	6	Killingly	0	3	18	Sharon	1	2	4
Bozrah	0	2	1	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	12	6
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	1	3	1	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	16	51	14	Ledyard	3	6	3	Simsbury	1	4	6
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	2	1	Somers	1	5	5
Bristol	2	4	14	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	3	6
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	0	Southbury	0	1	1
Brooklyn	0	9	9	Madison	0	4	2	Southington	6	29	43
Burlington	0	5	11	Manchester	2	5	13	Sprague	1	1	2
Canaan	1	1	0	Mansfield	1	3	8	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	1	1	5	Marlborough	0	2	2	Stamford	3	15	15
Canton	1	6	6	Meriden	0	3	5	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	1	4	10
Cheshire	2	6	19	Middlefield	0	2	4	Stratford	3	7	10
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	18	31	Suffield	1	10	5
Clinton	0	2	3	Milford	14	33	29	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	3	6	16	Monroe	0	3	3	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	0	4	23	Tolland	1	2	3
Columbia	0	0	2	Morris	0	1	1	Torrington	0	2	3
Cornwall	0	0	0	Naugatuck	1	4	2	Trumbull	0	3	3
Coventry	2	6	13	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	2	2	2
Cromwell	3	13	9	New Canaan	1	8	5	Vernon	0	38	33
Danbury	1	50	59	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	0
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	3	3	Wallingford	8	17	38
Deep River	0	0	2	New Haven	1	3	463	Warren	1	2	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	10	11	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	1	3	New Milford	4	6	2	Waterbury	1	5	17
East Granby	1	4	1	Newington	1	3	2	Waterford	2	5	5
East Haddam	1	6	11	Newtown	0	5	5	Watertown	2	7	13
East Hampton	1	5	8	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	5	13	5
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	1	13	2	North Canaan	0	0	1	Westbrook	0	3	4
East Lyme	0	12	13	North Haven	1	2	3	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	3	8	37	North Stonington	0	0	1	Westport	7	26	21
Eastford	0	1	0	Norwalk	2	14	15	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	1	0	Norwich	2	3	20	Willington	1	1	1
Ellington	1	7	15	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	21	5	Winchester	0	1	1
Essex	0	0	3	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	2	7
Fairfield	5	18	11	Oxford	3	7	13	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	9	10	Plainfield	7	11	7	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	1	1	29	Plainville	5	10	10	Wolcott	1	3	6
Glastonbury	3	12	19	Plymouth	1	1	3	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	0	5	Pomfret	0	0	1	Woodbury	1	5	3
Granby	1	1	2	Portland	1	3	7	Woodstock	1	3	2
Greenwich	5	26	41								

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	**+0.7**
Coincident Employment Index	**+1.1**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-0.1**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**+1.4**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**+2.0**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**+3.3**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**+0.6**
Unemployment Rate	**0.0***
Labor Force	-0.3
Employed	-0.2
Unemployed	-0.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-1.6**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-0.62***
U-6 Unemployment Rate	**+0.7***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**-1.7**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+3.5**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+1.7**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**+5.9**
Production Worker Hours	+3.1
Industrial Electricity Sales	+3.8
Personal Income	**+3.8**
UI Covered Wages	**+2.9**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-10.9
Electricity Sales	-1.1
Construction Contracts Index	-38.6
New Auto Registrations	+59.9
Air Cargo Tons	+1.0
Exports	+10.7
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+23.5
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+11.1
Dept. of Labor	+2.2
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	+14.1
Dept. of Labor	-67.1
State Revenues	**+54.3**
Corporate Tax	+27.4
Personal Income Tax	+19.3
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+2.4
Sales & Use Tax	+129.3
Indian Gaming Payments	-1.6

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-15.5
Attraction Visitors	+2.4
Air Passenger Count	+9.3
Indian Gaming Slots	-4.4
Travel and Tourism Index	+1.8
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+2.0
Wages & Salaries	+1.6
Benefit Costs	+3.0
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+3.6
Northeast Region	+3.2
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.9
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.7
Interest Rates	
Prime	0.00*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.25*

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

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