THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.16 No.6 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JUNE 2011

IN THIS ISSUE...

In April...

Nonfarm Employment
Connecticut 1,625,100
Change over month .... +0.49%
Change over year .... +1.2%

United States 131,028,000
Change over month .... +0.19%
Change over year .... +1.0%

Unemployment Rate
Connecticut 9.1%
United States 9.0%

Consumer Price Index
United States 224.9
Change over year 3.2%

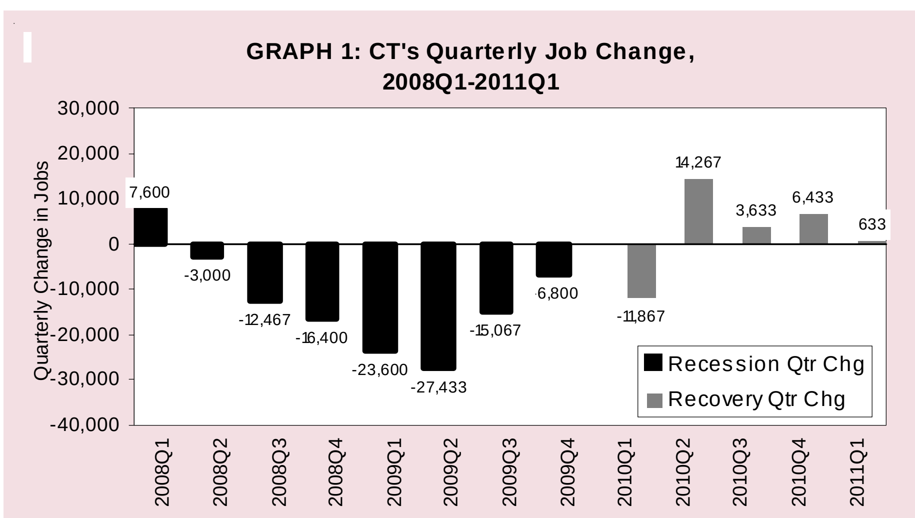
The Ups and Downs of Recovering from a Balance Sheet Recession: The Outlook to 2012

By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL, Daniel.Kennedy@ct.gov

The ups and downs of this recovery continue as U.S. GDP growth decelerated from 3.1% (on an annualized basis) in 2010Q4 to 1.8% in 2011Q1.[1] But then, U.S. nonfarm payroll employment grew by 244,000 in April.[2] After the killing of Osama bin Laden, commodity prices, including oil, plummeted the first week of May. However, this may have also been driven by the retreat of speculators and a bearish outlook for the world economy.

The recent downturn was no "ordinary" recession, and we are currently in anything but a "normal" recovery. This recovery has followed the first U.S. systemic banking panic since the 1930s, the first collapse of a shadow banking system since 1907,[3] and the first succession of collapses in asset bubbles in housing and the stock market, in conjunction with unsustainable levels of household debt since the 1920s.[4] This resulted in what has been called a *Balance Sheet Recession.*[5] The Great Depression was a balance sheet recession, as was the recession that followed the collapse of Japan's real estate bubble in 1989. Balance sheet recessions are steeper and last longer than non-balance sheet recessions, and they are followed by weaker recoveries.

Despite the severity of the recession and the weakness of the recovery, Connecticut seemed to bounce back better than the nation. The state's nonfarm employment recovered in January 2010, one month before the U.S., and Connecticut's job recovery was relatively stronger than the nation's. But as the U.S.'s recovery in jobs, particularly in private sector jobs, began gathering momentum, Connecticut's job recovery seemed to sputter. As depicted in Graph 1, even at the lower quarterly fre-



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Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Sarah C. York

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Connecticut Department of Labor

Glenn Marshall, Commissioner
Dennis Murphy, Deputy Commissioner

Andrew Condon, Ph.D., Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@ct.gov
Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Catherine Smith, Commissioner
Ronald Angelo, Deputy Commissioner

Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8200
E-Mail: decd@ct.gov
Website: http://www.decd.org

quency, Connecticut's job changes are fairly volatile. Nevertheless, there does appear to be a significant downshift in the state's job creation rate going into 2011.

ONE YEAR INTO CONNECTICUT'S JOB RECOVERY

The base period of the current forecast round is 2008Q4 to 2010Q4. The following focuses on the last segment (2009Q4-2010Q4) of the base period, which includes the first four quarters of the current recovery.

Sectors That Drove the State's Job Recovery

Between 2009Q4 and 2010Q4, nine of Connecticut's major industry sectors added nearly 16,000 net new jobs, while 10 sectors eliminated 8,000 jobs. The result: 8,000 net new jobs were added to Connecticut's economy. Twenty-seven percent (4,164) of the jobs added to the state's economy were in health care and social assistance. Growth was about evenly split between the health care services and social services sub sectors, with modest growth in the hospital sub sector.

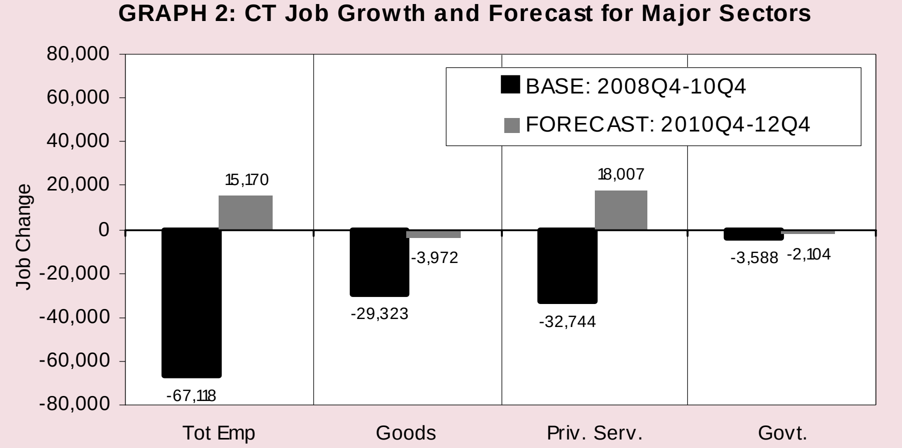
Administrative and support and waste management (admin. and support) sector was the next largest contributor to job gains. This sector accounted for 24% (3,756) of Connecticut's new jobs between 2009Q4 and 2010Q4. In addition, its growth of 4.9% was the strongest of any sector. Ninety-four percent of the jobs created were in employment services subsector, which is largely temporary help, reflecting the changing structure of the economy where using contingent workers has grown significantly over the last two decades.

Accommodation and food services accounted for 12.8%, or 1,991 net new jobs. Virtually all of the growth was concentrated in food services and drinking places. Retail trade (+1,555), education (+1,445), and professional, scientific, and technical services (+1,302) each added more than 1,000 jobs to Connecticut's economy. Eighty-seven percent of the job growth in the retail trade sector was in food and beverage stores. Ninety-one percent of the job growth in education was in colleges and universities, with the remainder in junior colleges (+547) and other schools and instruction (+384). Virtually all of the jobs created in the professional, scientific, and technical services sector were in computer systems design and related services, its share of jobs increasing from 13% in 1990 to nearly 24% in 2010.

Sectors That Continued to Shed Jobs

Ten major industry sectors continued to eliminate jobs between 2009Q4 and 2010Q4. Twenty-eight percent, or 2,247, of the jobs lost in Connecticut's economy were in the information sector. Further, this sector also had the steepest decline at 6.6%. Telecommunications accounted for 92% of all the job losses in the information sector. However, two industries in this sector added jobs: motion picture and sound recording industries

GRAPH 2: CT Job Growth and Forecast for Major Sectors



(+129) and broadcasting (except Internet) (+258).

Construction, hit hard by the housing bust, shed another 1,606 jobs between 2009Q4 and 2010Q4, which accounted for 20% of all jobs lost. Construction also had the second steepest decline in jobs (-4.7%). Two other sectors each accounted for more than 10% of job losses: finance and insurance shed 1,474 jobs, and accounted for 18.5% of job losses, and government lost 799 jobs, and accounted for 10% of job losses. Virtually all job losses in the finance and insurance sector were in insurance, offset partially by gains in securities, commodity contracts (+750) and funds and trusts (+555). Government job losses, reflecting the state and local fiscal crises, were all in state and local government (which includes the tribal casinos).

THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK TO 2012

Graph 2 shows Connecticut's job growth by major sector for the base period, 2008Q4-2010Q4, and the forecast period, 2010Q4-2012Q4. As depicted in Graph 2, the impact of the recent crisis is reflected in the job losses over the base period 2008Q4-2010Q4, when Connecticut employment declined by 67,118. The goods producing sector lost 29,323 jobs, and even the private service providing sector had a net loss of 36,332 jobs. The government sector lost 3,588 jobs.

The forecast is predicated on a slowing of the economic recovery's momentum, resulting from the winding down of federal fiscal stimulus. This includes the sunsetting of the temporary payroll tax reduction and UI benefits extension at the end of 2011, the state's fiscal crises, and continued stress in the housing market. It is projected that Connecticut's economy will add 15,170 jobs between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4 (see table). The forecast expects the growth in private service providing jobs over the 2009Q4-2010Q4 period to continue into the 2010Q4-2012Q4 forecast period, resulting in 15,900 new jobs. Though its losses should abate considerably, the goods producing sector is expected to shed another 4,000 jobs. Though the Governor and State's unions have an agreement, it still must be voted on by the membership. If approved, there will still be job reductions through consolidations and attrition. If in fact Plan B has been avoided, it is expected that government will still eliminate another 2,000 jobs at the state and local levels over the forecast period.

Six industry sectors are expected to add 1,000 or more jobs over the forecast period. The health care and social assistance sector is expected to continue to dominate job creation in both the state and national economies. The health care services and facilities subsector is projected to add 5,000 jobs between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4, and the social assistance sub sector is expected to add 4,743 new jobs. Nearly 1,000 jobs were lost in elementary and secondary education between 2009Q4 and 2010Q4. Nevertheless, over the same period the education sector added 1,445 jobs, driven by growth in junior colleges, colleges and universities. Though tempered by the new budget realities, especially at public institutions, the trend is expected to continue, resulting in 4,459 new jobs created in education by 2012Q4.

Management of companies and enterprises is expected to resume growth and add 1,447 jobs. Admin-

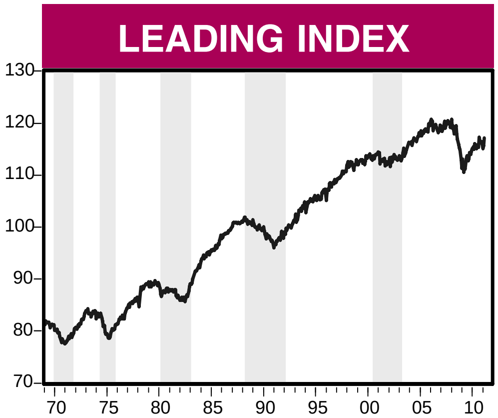
--Continued on page 5--

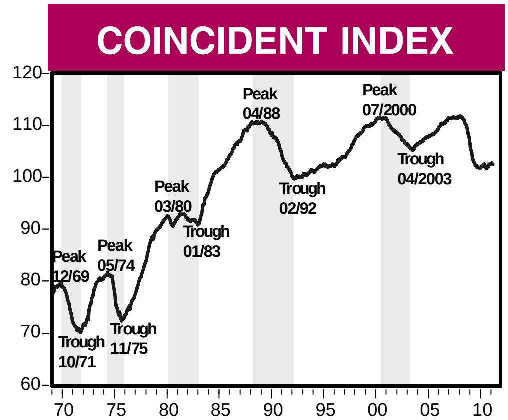
Connecticut Nonfarm Employment: History and Forecast

INDUSTRY	HISTORICAL			FORECAST	NUMERICAL CHANGES			PERCENT CHANGES		
	2006:Q4	2008:Q4	2010:Q4	2012:Q4	CH06-08	CH08-10	CH10-12	%CH06-08	%CH08-10	%CH10-12
TOTAL	**1,717,038**	**1,701,407**	**1,634,289**	**1,649,459**	**-15,631**	**-67,118**	**15,170**	**-0.91**	**-3.94**	**0.93**
GOODS PRODUCING	**262,995**	**248,551**	**219,228**	**215,256**	**-14,444**	**-29,323**	**-3,972**	**-5.49**	**-11.80**	**-1.81**
Mining	749	747	581	600	-1	-166	19	-0.18	-22.26	3.27
Construction	68,964	63,300	52,246	50,816	-5,664	-11,055	-1,430	-8.21	-17.46	-2.74
Manufacturing	193,282	184,503	166,401	163,840	-8,779	-18,102	-2,561	-4.54	-9.81	-1.54
SERVICE PROVIDING	**1,429,575**	**1,437,437**	**1,401,105**	**1,417,008**	**7,862**	**-36,332**	**15,903**	**0.55**	**-2.53**	**1.13**
Wholesale Trade	68,237	68,531	63,337	63,917	295	-5,195	580	0.43	-7.58	0.92
Retail Trade	196,985	190,245	184,656	185,721	-6,741	-5,589	1,065	-3.42	-2.94	0.58
Transportation and Warehousing	53,853	53,054	49,286	48,950	-799	-3,769	-335	-1.48	-7.10	-0.68
Utilities	6,616	6,875	6,341	5,934	260	-535	-407	3.93	-7.78	-6.41
Information	37,009	36,643	31,773	31,194	-366	-4,870	-578	-0.99	-13.29	-1.82
Finance and Insurance	124,191	121,969	115,244	113,300	-2,222	-6,724	-1,944	-1.79	-5.51	-1.69
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	21,141	20,210	19,084	18,263	-931	-1,126	-821	-4.40	-5.57	-4.30
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	93,369	91,574	86,759	87,506	-1,795	-4,815	748	-1.92	-5.26	0.86
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26,129	28,455	27,690	29,137	2,327	-766	1,447	8.90	-2.69	5.23
Admin and Support/Waste Manage/Remediation	89,413	82,974	80,476	81,915	-6,439	-2,498	1,439	-7.20	-3.01	1.79
Educational Services	172,622	180,370	180,769	185,228	7,748	399	4,459	4.49	0.22	2.47
Health Care and Social Assistance	248,342	263,215	269,809	280,287	14,873	6,594	10,478	5.99	2.51	3.88
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	42,841	43,097	39,943	39,709	256	-3,154	-233	0.60	-7.32	-0.58
Accommodation and Food Services	112,241	112,158	112,074	113,579	-84	-84	1,506	-0.07	-0.07	1.34
Other Services	58,240	57,899	57,287	57,890	-341	-613	603	-0.59	-1.06	1.05
Government	78,346	80,169	76,581	74,477	1,823	-3,588	-2,104	2.33	-4.48	-2.75

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research NOTE: Data not seasonally adjusted

NOTE: The sum of the major industry sectors will not add to the total because total employment (the top line) also includes jobs that are not covered by unemployment insurance laws, most of which are student workers at colleges and universities.





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

Steam Building, But Not At Full Throttle

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 244,000 jobs in April, the largest increase in almost a year, but the unemployment rate edged up from 8.8% to 9.0%, still down 0.8% from November. The BLS revised February's payroll job increase from +194,000 to +235,000 and March's from +216,000 to +221,000. Since a recent low in February 2010, total payroll employment has grown by 1.8 million jobs. Private sector employment has increased by 2.1 million jobs over the same period and April's gain of 268,000 payroll jobs is the strongest monthly growth in five years. Other positive indicators include the commercial and industrial loan values reported by the Federal Reserve that increased 2.4% in February 2011 and 11.3% in March 2011. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey ("JOLTS") rates of hires (3.1%) and separations (2.9%) were unchanged over the month in March 2011. Disposable income grew 0.6% in March following an increase of 0.4% in February.

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and increased from 101.3 in March 2010 to 102.5 in March 2011. The insured unemployment rate declined 0.56 percentage point year-over-year (YOY) to 4.03% in March and contributed positively to the YOY change in this index. Other positive contributors were nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) that increased by 21,100 jobs (1.3%) YOY, total employment (from the household survey) that increased YOY in March by 1,670 persons (0.1%) and the total unemployment rate that decreased from 9.2% to 9.1%. That total employment increased less than 10% of payroll employment suggests self-employed found payroll jobs over the year.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the March 2011 coincident employment index declined from 102.7 in February to 102.5. The insured unemployment rate that decreased from 4.10% in February to 4.03% in March 2011 and total employment that increased in March by 600 persons (0.03%) had a positive effect. Nonfarm employment that decreased by 6,000 jobs (-0.4%) contributed negatively to the MOM change in this index. The total unemployment rate edged up from February to March 2011 to 9.1% and had a negative effect on the MOM change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 115.1 a year ago to 117.1 in March 2011. The manufacturing sector that added 1,500 jobs (0.9%) and construction that gained 1,800 jobs (4.1%) positively influenced the YOY change in this index. Manufacturing average weekly hours that decreased from 39.9 to 39.6 contributed negatively, but construction average weekly hours that increased from 35.7 to 36.2 and initial claims that decreased by 17.2% to 21,300 positively influenced the YOY change in this index. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that declined from 2.53% to 2.06% YOY and Moody's Baa bond rate that decreased from 6.27% a year ago to 6.03% in March 2011. Housing permits that decreased 3.7 % YOY from 297 to 286 units contributed negatively to the YOY change in this index. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in March 2011.

Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 115.6 in February to 117.1 in March 2011. An increase in average weekly hours in construction from 35.4 to 36.2 and in manufacturing from 39.3 to 39.6 along with initial claims that decreased from 21,793 to 21,393 (-2.3%) had a positive effect though the short duration unemployment rate was unchanged at 2.06%. Moody's Baa bond rate that fell from 6.15% to 6.03%, and housing permits that increased 72.3% from 166 units to 286 units positively influenced the MOM change in this index, while the help-wanted advertising index of 2 in March was unchanged and neutral.

The U.S. economy continues to move in a positive direction. Connecticut took an important step toward fiscal stability with the passage and signing into law of a biennial $40.1 billion budget for fiscal years 2012/2013. We believe the Governor's important job creation initiatives will bear fruit over the coming months. The budget's passage should set the stage for increased certainty and economic growth.

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

--Continued from page 3--

istrative and support, driven by employment services, is projected to add 1,439 jobs over the forecast horizon. Food and beverage stores will continue to drive growth in retail jobs, propelling that sector to tack on 1,065 new jobs.

Four industry sectors are expected to eliminate 1,000 or more jobs over the forecast horizon. As noted above, government is expected to lose more jobs than any other sector. Between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4, government at all levels will shed 2,100 jobs. Manufacturing will continue to shed jobs but at a much slower pace, declining by 2,561. Continued job losses in credit intermediation and the trends in the insurance industry will result in the elimination of 1,944 jobs in the finance and insurance sector by 2012Q4. With the continued depressed state of the housing market, construction will decline by another 1,430 jobs.

RISKS TO THE FORECAST

There are significant downside risks to the forecast. After the collapse of housing and the accumulation of unsustainable debt loads, households and non-incorporated businesses, in an effort to rebuild their net worth, have reduced their borrowing and increased their debt service. This raised the savings rate and reduced spending in the economy. Though consumers have been paying down debt to address the liabilities side of their balance sheets, with housing prices still declining nationally, the asset side is still down, especially for households at or below the median income. This has and will continue to inhibit spending, and act as a drag on the recovery. Withdrawing more spending from the economy through aggressive cuts in federal spending, in conjunction with the spending reductions by the states to balance their budgets, could short-circuit the recovery. Hopefully, the most remote downside risk would be playing political brinksmanship with the U.S. debt ceiling. A U.S. default, technical or otherwise, or even an 11th hour deal, would be nothing short of a disaster for the U.S. and world economies.

On the positive side, strong export growth could make the forecast overly pessimistic. Further, if the decline in the price of oil proves to be sustainable, it would act like a progressive tax cut lifting that drag on the economy. Finally, if the union agreement is ratified, and if tax revenues continue to exceed projections, then the forecast's expected job losses in local government would be overly pessimistic, which, given multiplier effects, could raise the overall forecast upward toward 20,000 over the 2010Q4-12Q4 forecast horizon.■

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[1] U.S. BEA, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: FIRST QUARTER 2011 (ADVANCE ESTIMATE) (April 28, 2011) U.S. Department of Commerce: Washington

[2] U.S. BLS, THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – APRIL 2011 (May 6, 2011) U.S. Department of Labor: Washington

[3] Bruner, ROBERT F. and Sean D. Carr, THE PANIC OF 1907: Lessons Learned from the Market's Perfect Storm (2007) John Wiley & Sons: New York

[4] White, Eugene N., The Great American Real Estate Bubble of the 1920s: Causes and Consequences (October 2008) National Bureau of Economic Research: Cambridge, MA.

[5] Koo, Richard C., THE HOLY GRAIL OF MACROECONOMICS: Lessons from Japan's Great Recession (2009) John Wiley & Sons: New York

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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coincident	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	124.5	122.0	2.5	2.0	124.8
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	**APR**	**APR**			**MAR**
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**2011**	**2010**			**2011**
Connecticut	156.3	150.8	5.5	3.6	155.9
United States	153.5	149.4	4.1	2.7	153.0

*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)	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	%	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM	1,625.1	1,605.8	19.3	1.2	1,617.2
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.4
Construction	49.8	50.2	-0.4	-0.8	50.9
Manufacturing	167.1	165.4	1.7	1.0	166.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	292.0	288.3	3.7	1.3	288.3
Information	31.5	31.7	-0.2	-0.6	31.4
Financial Activities	134.5	134.7	-0.2	-0.1	135.6
Professional and Business Services	196.2	190.6	5.6	2.9	195.3
Educational and Health Services	315.2	306.0	9.2	3.0	311.4
Leisure and Hospitality Services	135.3	134.1	1.2	0.9	133.1
Other Services	61.0	60.4	0.6	1.0	60.4
Government*	242.0	243.8	-1.8	-0.7	244.2

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	%	MAR 2011
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	9.1	9.2	-0.1	---	9.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,898.5	1,899.4	-0.9	0.0	1,898.2
Employed (000s)	1,726.2	1,725.5	0.7	0.0	1,726.2
Unemployed (000s)	172.3	173.9	-1.6	-0.9	172.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,262	5,351	-89	-1.7	4,924
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.76	4.35	-0.59	---	3.73
	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)	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	%	MAR 2011	FEB 2011
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	41.4	-0.8	-1.9	41.1	--
Average Hourly Earnings	24.71	23.19	1.52	6.6	24.81	--
Average Weekly Earnings	1,003.23	960.07	43.16	4.5	1,019.69	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	86.7	87.3	-0.6	-0.7	88.5	89.3
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,206	4,096	110	2.7	4,168	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	283	300	-17.3	-5.8	294	301

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.	%	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	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	APR 2011	234	-32.4	731	987	-25.9
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	FEB 2011	2,628	6.3	5,391	5,333	1.1
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	APR 2011	479.2	71.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	APR 2011	18,648	24.8	60,221	45,290	33.0
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	APR 2011	11,001	0.6	42,347	41,471	2.1
Exports (Bil. $)	1Q 2011	4.11	10.7	4.11	3.71	10.7
S&P 500: Monthly Close	APR 2011	1,363.61	14.9	---	---	---

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	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	APR 2011	2,284	-1.8	9,388	9,236	1.6
Department of Labor	3Q2010	1,500	-3.4	5,111	5,390	-5.2
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	APR 2011	1,028	-4.8	4,107	4,061	1.1
Department of Labor	3Q2010	1,415	-18.3	4,619	5,494	-15.9

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

STATE REVENUES

Total tax revenues were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	APR 2011	APR 2010	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	2,064.2	1,956.1	5.5	5,588.5	5,192.2	7.6
Corporate Tax	147.9	63.3	133.6	360.2	251.7	43.1
Personal Income Tax	1,462.7	1,329.4	10.0	3,339.6	3,020.4	10.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	7.5	6.7	11.9	26.2	25.6	2.3
Sales & Use Tax	193.1	273.3	-29.3	1,049.6	1,060.1	-1.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	31.3	30.3	3.4	117.7	118.1	-0.4

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 rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors***	APR 2011	18,336	-15.5	57,665	65,838	-12.4
Major Attraction Visitors	APR 2011	145,566	2.7	367,753	346,650	6.1
Air Passenger Count	APR 2011	491,558	5.8	1,798,189	1,642,451	9.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	APR 2011	1,450	1.3	5,442	5,549	-1.9
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2011	---	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*
****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 3.2 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	APR 2011	224.9	3.2	0.6
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	APR 2011	$0.445	-3.1	-0.6
Northeast Region	APR 2011	240.3	2.9	0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	APR 2011	246.5	2.5	0.4
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	MAR 2011	242.8	2.0	1.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	APR 2011	221.7	3.6	0.8

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

Conventional mortgage stayed at 4.84 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	APR 2011	MAR 2011	APR 2010
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.10	0.14	0.20
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.06	0.10	0.16
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.12	0.16	0.24
1 Year Treasury Note	0.25	0.26	0.45
3 Year Treasury Note	1.21	1.17	1.64
5 Year Treasury Note	2.17	2.11	2.58
7 Year Treasury Note	2.84	2.80	3.28
10 Year Treasury Note	3.46	3.41	3.85
20 Year Treasury Note	4.28	4.27	4.53
Conventional Mortgage	4.84	4.84	5.10

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Eight states in the region gained jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
Connecticut	1,625.1	1,605.8	19.3	1.2	1,617.2
Maine	595.6	592.1	3.5	0.6	594.8
Massachusetts	3,228.0	3,187.2	40.8	1.3	3,208.5
New Hampshire	631.6	623.0	8.6	1.4	626.9
New Jersey	3,860.9	3,867.2	-6.3	-0.2	3,846.9
New York	8,629.8	8,568.3	61.5	0.7	8,584.1
Pennsylvania	5,692.7	5,612.7	80.0	1.4	5,669.0
Rhode Island	462.2	458.2	4.0	0.9	460.4
Vermont	302.2	298.9	3.3	1.1	304.4
United States	131,028.0	129,715.0	1,313.0	1.0	130,784.0

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)	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
Connecticut	1,898.5	1,899.4	-0.9	0.0	1,898.2
Maine	700.0	698.1	1.9	0.3	698.2
Massachusetts	3,505.4	3,496.2	9.2	0.3	3,503.3
New Hampshire	744.1	745.1	-1.0	-0.1	744.4
New Jersey	4,502.2	4,524.2	-22.0	-0.5	4,493.5
New York	9,574.8	9,673.8	-99.0	-1.0	9,582.6
Pennsylvania	6,356.1	6,360.1	-4.0	-0.1	6,364.0
Rhode Island	571.1	576.2	-5.1	-0.9	572.0
Vermont	364.1	361.5	2.6	0.7	364.5
United States	153,421.0	154,520.0	-1,099.0	-0.7	153,406.0

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

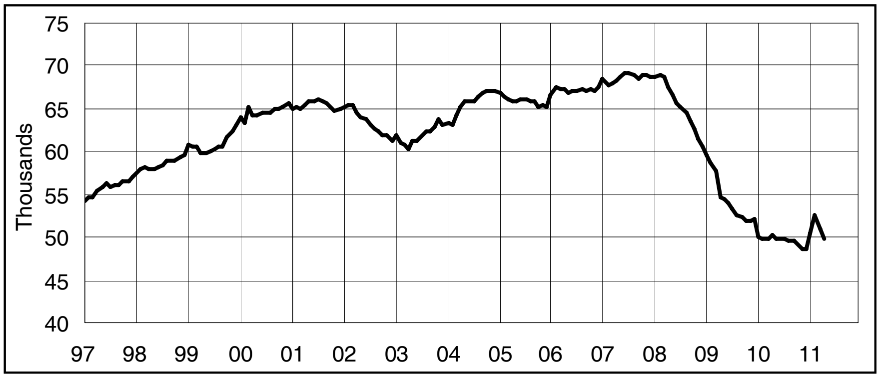
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE	MAR 2011
Connecticut	9.1	9.2	-0.1	9.1
Maine	7.6	8.2	-0.6	7.6
Massachusetts	7.8	8.6	-0.8	8.0
New Hampshire	4.9	6.3	-1.4	5.2
New Jersey	9.3	9.6	-0.3	9.3
New York	7.9	8.7	-0.8	8.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	8.8	-1.3	7.8
Rhode Island	10.9	11.7	-0.8	11.0
Vermont	5.3	6.5	-1.2	5.4
United States	9.0	9.8	-0.8	8.8

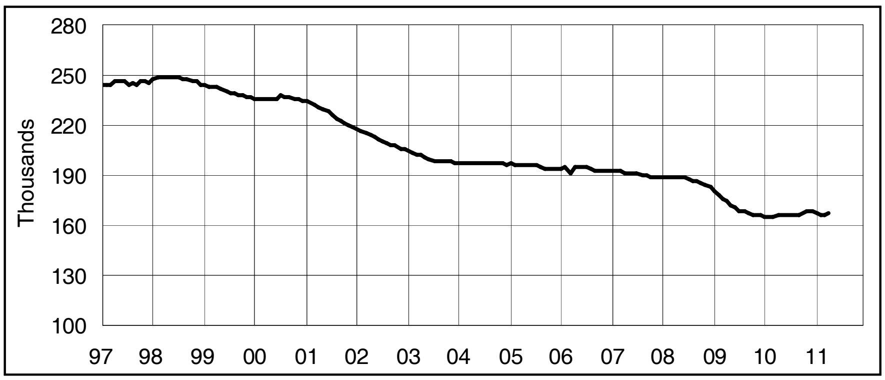
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



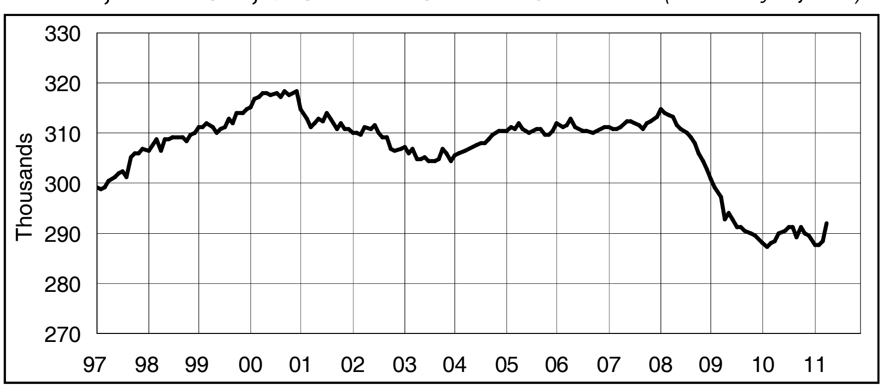
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	59.6	50.1	50.6
Feb	58.7	49.8	52.6
Mar	57.8	49.8	50.9
Apr	54.7	50.2	49.8
May	54.5	49.9	
Jun	54.0	49.7	
Jul	53.2	49.7	
Aug	52.6	49.6	
Sep	52.4	49.5	
Oct	52.0	49.1	
Nov	52.0	48.7	
Dec	52.1	48.6	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	180.1	165.1	167.2
Feb	177.9	165.1	166.3
Mar	176.1	165.2	166.2
Apr	174.0	165.4	167.1
May	172.6	165.7	
Jun	171.0	165.7	
Jul	169.0	166.2	
Aug	168.4	166.2	
Sep	167.4	165.9	
Oct	166.6	167.3	
Nov	165.8	168.3	
Dec	165.4	168.1	

TRADE, TRANSP., & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

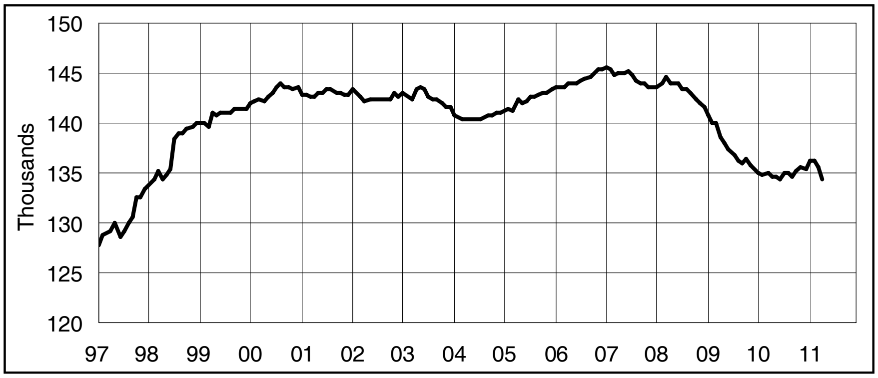


Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	301.0	287.9	287.5
Feb	299.3	287.3	287.7
Mar	297.2	288.2	288.3
Apr	292.8	288.3	292.0
May	293.9	289.9	
Jun	293.0	290.4	
Jul	291.3	291.2	
Aug	291.1	291.3	
Sep	290.4	289.4	
Oct	290.2	291.1	
Nov	289.6	289.8	
Dec	288.9	289.5	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

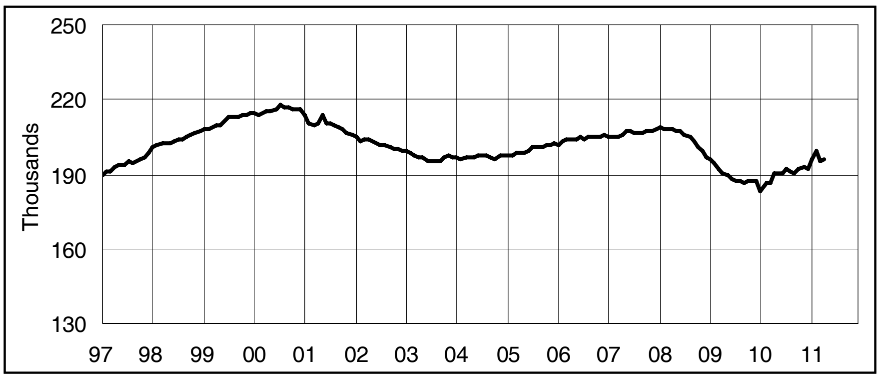
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	36.6	32.0	31.7
Feb	36.4	31.8	31.6
Mar	35.7	31.8	31.4
Apr	35.2	31.7	31.5
May	34.6	31.8	
Jun	34.3	31.5	
Jul	34.2	31.5	
Aug	33.7	31.7	
Sep	33.3	31.9	
Oct	32.8	31.6	
Nov	32.7	31.6	
Dec	32.2	31.6	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



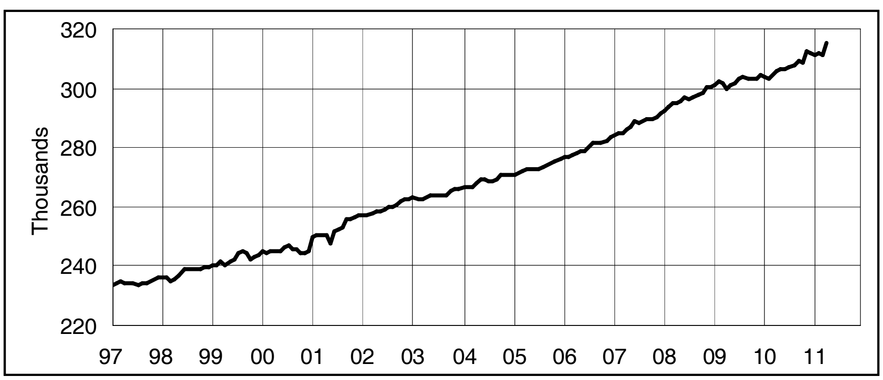
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	140.8	135.1	136.2
Feb	140.1	134.8	136.2
Mar	139.9	134.9	135.6
Apr	138.6	134.7	134.5
May	138.1	134.7	
Jun	137.3	134.5	
Jul	136.8	134.9	
Aug	136.2	134.9	
Sep	136.0	134.7	
Oct	136.3	135.2	
Nov	135.8	135.6	
Dec	135.4	135.5	

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



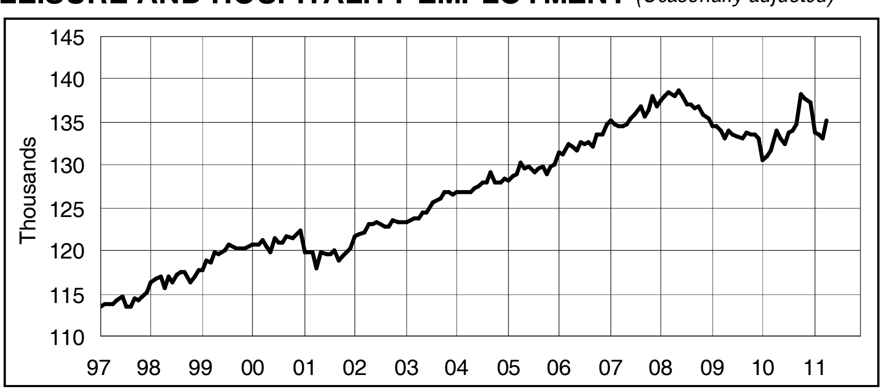
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	196.3	183.4	195.8
Feb	194.2	186.3	199.3
Mar	192.2	186.4	195.3
Apr	190.2	190.6	196.2
May	189.4	190.8	
Jun	187.6	190.6	
Jul	186.8	191.7	
Aug	186.8	190.9	
Sep	186.4	190.6	
Oct	187.1	191.8	
Nov	187.2	193.0	
Dec	187.2	192.2	

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



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	301.1	303.9	311.0
Feb	302.3	302.9	311.9
Mar	301.6	304.3	311.4
Apr	300.0	306.0	315.2
May	301.3	306.6	
Jun	301.6	306.6	
Jul	303.1	307.1	
Aug	303.6	307.7	
Sep	303.3	309.0	
Oct	303.3	308.8	
Nov	303.1	312.4	
Dec	304.2	312.2	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	134.4	130.5	133.7
Feb	134.5	130.9	133.6
Mar	134.1	131.6	133.1
Apr	133.2	134.1	135.3
May	134.0	133.0	
Jun	133.6	132.5	
Jul	133.4	133.9	
Aug	133.1	134.0	
Sep	133.7	134.8	
Oct	133.5	138.2	
Nov	133.5	137.8	
Dec	133.2	137.2	

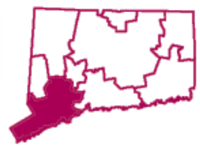
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,622,300**	**1,600,400**	**21,900**	**1.4**	**1,600,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,375,400**	**1,352,900**	**22,500**	**1.7**	**1,352,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**215,300**	**214,000**	**1,300**	**0.6**	**211,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**48,400**	**49,700**	**-1,300**	**-2.6**	**45,700**
MANUFACTURING	**166,900**	**164,300**	**2,600**	**1.6**	**165,700**
Durable Goods	**127,900**	**126,200**	**1,700**	**1.3**	**127,100**
Fabricated Metal	28,100	27,900	200	0.7	28,100
Machinery	14,800	14,900	-100	-0.7	14,900
Computer and Electronic Product	13,500	13,100	400	3.1	13,400
Transportation Equipment	42,500	41,900	600	1.4	42,600
Aerospace Product and Parts	30,700	30,300	400	1.3	30,800
Non-Durable Goods	**39,000**	**38,100**	**900**	**2.4**	**38,600**
Chemical	12,600	12,600	0	0.0	12,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,407,000**	**1,386,400**	**20,600**	**1.5**	**1,389,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**288,400**	**283,200**	**5,200**	**1.8**	**284,700**
Wholesale Trade	63,700	62,300	1,400	2.2	63,200
Retail Trade	176,500	173,600	2,900	1.7	173,400
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	19,500	19,200	300	1.6	19,200
Building Material	14,600	15,000	-400	-2.7	13,500
Food and Beverage Stores	41,500	39,700	1,800	4.5	41,100
General Merchandise Stores	24,300	24,200	100	0.4	24,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	48,200	47,300	900	1.9	48,100
Utilities	7,900	7,900	0	0.0	7,900
Transportation and Warehousing	40,300	39,400	900	2.3	40,200
INFORMATION	**31,300**	**31,600**	**-300**	**-0.9**	**31,300**
Telecommunications	9,200	10,300	-1,100	-10.7	9,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**134,100**	**133,800**	**300**	**0.2**	**135,200**
Finance and Insurance	115,300	115,100	200	0.2	116,500
Credit Intermediation	27,100	27,000	100	0.4	27,200
Securities and Commodity Contracts	23,300	22,100	1,200	5.4	23,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	59,800	61,000	-1,200	-2.0	60,500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	18,800	18,700	100	0.5	18,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**196,600**	**190,800**	**5,800**	**3.0**	**191,000**
Professional, Scientific	88,300	86,500	1,800	2.1	88,200
Legal Services	12,900	13,000	-100	-0.8	12,900
Computer Systems Design	21,600	20,800	800	3.8	21,600
Management of Companies	25,600	25,900	-300	-1.2	25,800
Administrative and Support	82,700	78,400	4,300	5.5	77,000
Employment Services	28,900	24,100	4,800	19.9	27,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**317,200**	**308,800**	**8,400**	**2.7**	**312,700**
Educational Services	62,800	62,600	200	0.3	60,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	254,400	246,200	8,200	3.3	252,400
Hospitals	61,400	60,300	1,100	1.8	61,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	61,800	61,300	500	0.8	61,500
Social Assistance	49,200	45,500	3,700	8.1	48,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**132,100**	**130,700**	**1,400**	**1.1**	**126,600**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	22,400	22,400	0	0.0	21,000
Accommodation and Food Services	109,700	108,300	1,400	1.3	105,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	99,400	97,900	1,500	1.5	95,800
OTHER SERVICES	**60,400**	**60,000**	**400**	**0.7**	**59,500**
GOVERNMENT	**246,900**	**247,500**	**-600**	**-0.2**	**248,300**
Federal Government	17,900	19,700	-1,800	-9.1	18,000
State Government	70,400	68,700	1,700	2.5	70,000
Local Government**	158,600	159,100	-500	-0.3	160,300

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

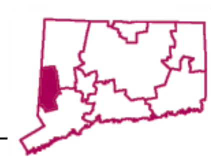


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**399,200**	**392,500**	**6,700**	**1.7**	**393,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**354,300**	**346,900**	**7,400**	**2.1**	**347,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**45,300**	**46,500**	**-1,200**	**-2.6**	**44,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,100**	**11,000**	**-900**	**-8.2**	**9,500**
MANUFACTURING	**35,200**	**35,500**	**-300**	**-0.8**	**35,100**
Durable Goods	**26,800**	**26,900**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**26,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**353,900**	**346,000**	**7,900**	**2.3**	**349,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**70,900**	**68,700**	**2,200**	**3.2**	**70,200**
Wholesale Trade	13,400	13,300	100	0.8	13,400
Retail Trade	47,100	45,600	1,500	3.3	46,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,400	9,800	600	6.1	10,400
INFORMATION	**10,600**	**11,000**	**-400**	**-3.6**	**10,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**43,800**	**42,400**	**1,400**	**3.3**	**43,600**
Finance and Insurance	37,000	36,400	600	1.6	37,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**64,500**	**63,800**	**700**	**1.1**	**63,000**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**70,000**	**65,700**	**4,300**	**6.5**	**68,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	56,600	54,900	1,700	3.1	55,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**33,200**	**32,700**	**500**	**1.5**	**31,600**
Accommodation and Food Services	25,300	24,900	400	1.6	24,600
OTHER SERVICES	**16,000**	**16,100**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**15,900**
GOVERNMENT	**44,900**	**45,600**	**-700**	**-1.5**	**45,900**
Federal	2,800	3,200	-400	-12.5	2,700
State & Local	42,100	42,400	-300	-0.7	43,200

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

DANBURY LMA



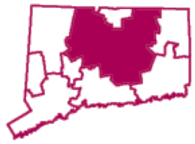
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**64,900**	**64,600**	**300**	**0.5**	**64,200**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**55,700**	**55,900**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**55,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,100**	**11,000**	**100**	**0.9**	**10,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**53,800**	**53,600**	**200**	**0.4**	**53,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**14,100**	**14,200**	**-100**	**-0.7**	**14,300**
Retail Trade	10,500	10,800	-300	-2.8	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**7,300**	**7,200**	**100**	**1.4**	**7,100**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,400**	**5,200**	**200**	**3.8**	**5,200**
GOVERNMENT	**9,200**	**8,700**	**500**	**5.7**	**9,200**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	8,600	8,100	500	6.2	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

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**541,300**	**533,400**	**7,900**	**1.5**	**533,500**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**451,600**	**445,500**	**6,100**	**1.4**	**443,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**72,700**	**72,600**	**100**	**0.1**	**70,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**16,100**	**16,600**	**-500**	**-3.0**	**14,100**
MANUFACTURING	**56,600**	**56,000**	**600**	**1.1**	**56,400**
Durable Goods	**46,900**	**46,700**	**200**	**0.4**	**46,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**468,600**	**460,800**	**7,800**	**1.7**	**463,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**85,100**	**83,800**	**1,300**	**1.6**	**84,900**
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,100
Retail Trade	52,200	51,300	900	1.8	52,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14,800	14,400	400	2.8	14,800
Transportation and Warehousing	11,800	11,300	500	4.4	11,800
INFORMATION	**11,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,000**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**61,100**	**61,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**61,200**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,100	7,000	100	1.4	7,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	40,400	41,000	-600	-1.5	40,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**60,700**	**59,400**	**1,300**	**2.2**	**58,600**
Professional, Scientific	29,700	28,400	1,300	4.6	29,400
Administrative and Support	24,200	24,000	200	0.8	23,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**99,300**	**97,400**	**1,900**	**2.0**	**98,600**
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,900	83,500	1,400	1.7	84,500
Ambulatory Health Care	26,100	25,400	700	2.8	25,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**41,800**	**40,200**	**1,600**	**4.0**	**39,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,100	33,800	300	0.9	32,800
OTHER SERVICES	**19,900**	**20,000**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**19,600**
GOVERNMENT	**89,700**	**87,900**	**1,800**	**2.0**	**89,600**
Federal	5,300	5,800	-500	-8.6	5,300
State & Local	84,400	82,100	2,300	2.8	84,300

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.*

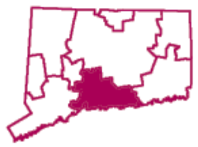
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**401,400**	**394,700**	**6,700**	**1.7**	**399,100**
DANBURY LMA	**65,200**	**64,800**	**400**	**0.6**	**65,300**
HARTFORD LMA	**541,200**	**532,200**	**9,000**	**1.7**	**538,200**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**265,100**	**264,000**	**1,100**	**0.4**	**261,900**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**128,100**	**129,900**	**-1,800**	**-1.4**	**127,100**
WATERBURY LMA	**63,100**	**62,100**	**1,000**	**1.6**	**62,200**

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

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**265,700**	**264,000**	**1,700**	**0.6**	**260,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**232,100**	**229,700**	**2,400**	**1.0**	**226,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**33,800**	**34,700**	**-900**	**-2.6**	**33,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**7,900**	**8,400**	**-500**	**-6.0**	**7,600**
MANUFACTURING	**25,900**	**26,300**	**-400**	**-1.5**	**26,100**
Durable Goods	**18,800**	**19,000**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**18,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**231,900**	**229,300**	**2,600**	**1.1**	**226,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**48,700**	**46,800**	**1,900**	**4.1**	**47,500**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,200	100	0.9	11,200
Retail Trade	29,200	27,400	1,800	6.6	28,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,200	8,200	0	0.0	8,200
INFORMATION	**4,800**	**5,300**	**-500**	**-9.4**	**4,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,200**	**12,100**	**100**	**0.8**	**12,100**
Finance and Insurance	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**26,200**	**25,000**	**1,200**	**4.8**	**25,300**
Administrative and Support	13,100	11,800	1,300	11.0	12,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**75,600**	**74,600**	**1,000**	**1.3**	**74,000**
Educational Services	28,600	28,700	-100	-0.3	26,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	47,000	45,900	1,100	2.4	47,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**20,600**	**20,800**	**-200**	**-1.0**	**19,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	18,000	18,100	-100	-0.6	17,000
OTHER SERVICES	**10,200**	**10,400**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,100**
GOVERNMENT	**33,600**	**34,300**	**-700**	**-2.0**	**33,900**
Federal	4,800	5,400	-600	-11.1	4,800
State & Local	28,800	28,900	-100	-0.3	29,100

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*

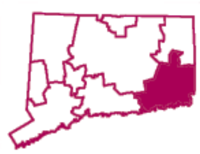
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

Median weekly earnings in first quarter 2011 by demographics

In the first quarter of 2011, on a not seasonally adjusted basis, median weekly earnings were $755. Women who usually worked full time had median earnings of $683 per week, or 82.4 percent of the $829 median for men. The female-to-male earnings ratio varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 81.7 percent of their male counterparts, compared with black (95.0 percent), Asian (80.4 percent), and Hispanic women (90.4 percent). Among the major race and ethnicity groups, median weekly earnings for black men working at full-time jobs were $621 per week, 72.5 percent of the median for white men ($856). The difference was less among women, as black women's median earnings ($590) were 84.4 percent of those for white women ($699). Overall, median weekly earnings of Hispanics who worked full time ($549) were lower than those of blacks ($604), whites ($774), and Asians ($831). The median weekly earnings of the nation's 98.3 million full-time wage and salary workers ($755 in the first quarter of 2011) were 0.1 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 2.1 percent in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) over the same period. These data on earnings are produced by the Current Population Survey. To learn more, see "Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers: First Quarter 2011" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL 11-0554.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 25, 2011

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

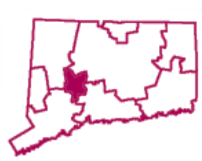


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**127,500**	**128,900**	**-1,400**	**-1.1**	**124,900**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**91,800**	**91,100**	**700**	**0.8**	**89,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**17,900**	**18,300**	**-400**	**-2.2**	**17,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,300**	**3,700**	**-400**	**-10.8**	**3,100**
MANUFACTURING	**14,600**	**14,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**14,500**
Durable Goods	**10,400**	**10,300**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,300**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,200**	**4,300**	**-100**	**-2.3**	**4,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**109,600**	**110,600**	**-1,000**	**-0.9**	**107,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,900**	**21,800**	**1,100**	**5.0**	**21,800**
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade	15,500	14,800	700	4.7	14,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5,100	4,700	400	8.5	5,000
INFORMATION	**1,500**	**1,600**	**-100**	**-6.3**	**1,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,200**	**9,300**	**-100**	**-1.1**	**9,000**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,200**	**200**	**1.0**	**20,200**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,600	17,300	300	1.7	17,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**13,500**	**13,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**12,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	9,900	9,700	200	2.1	9,300
OTHER SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,200**
GOVERNMENT	**35,700**	**37,800**	**-2,100**	**-5.6**	**35,800**
Federal	2,500	2,700	-200	-7.4	2,500
State & Local**	33,200	35,100	-1,900	-5.4	33,300

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

WATERBURY LMA



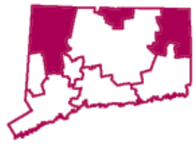
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**63,200**	**62,000**	**1,200**	**1.9**	**61,900**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**53,000**	**51,900**	**1,100**	**2.1**	**51,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**9,400**	**9,600**	**-200**	**-2.1**	**9,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**1,900**	**2,100**	**-200**	**-9.5**	**1,800**
MANUFACTURING	**7,500**	**7,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**53,800**	**52,400**	**1,400**	**2.7**	**52,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,400**	**11,900**	**500**	**4.2**	**12,100**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,000	100	5.0	2,100
Retail Trade	8,500	8,200	300	3.7	8,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,800	1,700	100	5.9	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**	**4,600**	**-200**	**-4.3**	**4,200**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**16,800**	**15,900**	**900**	**5.7**	**16,300**
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,000	14,300	700	4.9	14,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,000**	**5,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**4,800**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,300**	**2,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,300**
GOVERNMENT	**10,200**	**10,100**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,200**
Federal	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local	9,700	9,600	100	1.0	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

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**44,700**	**44,500**	**200**	**0.4**	**44,100**
TORRINGTON LMA	**34,600**	**34,200**	**400**	**1.2**	**34,400**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,200**	**35,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**35,000**

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

	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**289,500**	**287,700**	**1,800**	**0.6**	**284,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**240,600**	**237,400**	**3,200**	**1.3**	**235,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**41,300**	**40,200**	**1,100**	**2.7**	**39,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**9,400**	**9,000**	**400**	**4.4**	**8,300**
MANUFACTURING	**31,900**	**31,200**	**700**	**2.2**	**31,000**
Durable Goods	**21,200**	**20,300**	**900**	**4.4**	**20,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**10,700**	**10,900**	**-200**	**-1.8**	**10,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**248,200**	**247,500**	**700**	**0.3**	**245,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**57,300**	**56,100**	**1,200**	**2.1**	**56,700**
Wholesale Trade	11,000	10,800	200	1.9	11,000
Retail Trade	34,800	33,400	1,400	4.2	34,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11,500	11,900	-400	-3.4	11,500
INFORMATION	**3,700**	**3,800**	**-100**	**-2.6**	**3,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**15,800**	**15,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**15,800**
Finance and Insurance	12,600	12,700	-100	-0.8	12,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	8,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**21,800**	**22,900**	**-1,100**	**-4.8**	**21,600**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**61,400**	**59,900**	**1,500**	**2.5**	**60,400**
Educational Services	14,700	13,700	1,000	7.3	14,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	46,700	46,200	500	1.1	46,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**28,100**	**27,600**	**500**	**1.8**	**26,600**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,200**	**11,100**	**100**	**0.9**	**11,100**
GOVERNMENT	**48,900**	**50,300**	**-1,400**	**-2.8**	**49,500**
Federal	6,000	6,400	-400	-6.3	6,000
State & Local	42,900	43,900	-1,000	-2.3	43,500

* 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	APR 2011	APR 2010	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2011
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,882,200	1,891,400	-9,200	-0.5	1,886,900
	Employed	1,713,900	1,723,700	-9,800	-0.6	1,711,800
	Unemployed	168,300	167,700	600	0.4	175,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.9	0.0	---	9.3
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	475,600	476,900	-1,300	-0.3	478,400
	Employed	436,100	437,400	-1,300	-0.3	436,900
	Unemployed	39,600	39,400	200	0.5	41,500
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.3	0.0	---	8.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	90,200	91,300	-1,100	-1.2	91,000
	Employed	83,700	84,600	-900	-1.1	84,000
	Unemployed	6,600	6,600	0	0.0	7,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.3	0.0	---	7.7
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,500	51,000	-500	-1.0	49,900
	Employed	46,000	46,400	-400	-0.9	45,800
	Unemployed	4,600	4,600	0	0.0	4,100
	Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.1	-0.1	---	8.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	599,400	600,400	-1,000	-0.2	601,300
	Employed	546,200	547,000	-800	-0.1	545,300
	Unemployed	53,300	53,400	-100	-0.2	56,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.9	0.0	---	9.3
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	314,600	315,800	-1,200	-0.4	314,400
	Employed	285,200	287,300	-2,100	-0.7	284,100
	Unemployed	29,400	28,500	900	3.2	30,300
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.0	0.3	---	9.6
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	150,000	153,200	-3,200	-2.1	149,700
	Employed	136,800	139,900	-3,100	-2.2	135,900
	Unemployed	13,200	13,300	-100	-0.8	13,800
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.7	0.1	---	9.2
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	53,900	54,600	-700	-1.3	54,600
	Employed	49,200	49,700	-500	-1.0	49,500
	Unemployed	4,700	4,900	-200	-4.1	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	9.0	-0.2	---	9.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,400	102,500	-100	-0.1	102,200
	Employed	90,200	90,200	0	0.0	89,700
	Unemployed	12,100	12,300	-200	-1.6	12,500
	Unemployment Rate	11.9	12.0	-0.1	---	12.3
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,400	59,200	-800	-1.4	58,400
	Employed	52,500	53,200	-700	-1.3	52,400
	Unemployed	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	6,000
	Unemployment Rate	10.2	10.2	0.0	---	10.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	152,898,000	153,911,000	-1,013,000	-0.7	153,022,000
	Employed	139,661,000	139,302,000	359,000	0.3	138,962,000
	Unemployed	13,237,000	14,609,000	-1,372,000	-9.4	14,060,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.5	-0.8	---	9.2

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 APR 2011	APR 2010	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2011	AVG WEEKLY HOURS APR 2011	APR 2010	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2011	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS APR 2011	APR 2010	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2011
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	$1,003.23	$960.07	$43.16	$1,019.69	40.6	41.4	-0.8	41.1	$24.71	$23.19	$1.52	$24.81
DURABLE GOODS	1,063.08	1,004.00	59.08	1,078.76	40.7	41.3	-0.6	41.3	26.12	24.31	1.81	26.12
NON-DUR. GOODS	827.80	834.00	-6.20	842.34	40.4	41.7	-1.3	40.4	20.49	20.00	0.49	20.85
CONSTRUCTION	943.59	984.40	-40.81	1,003.58	35.5	36.8	-1.3	36.1	26.58	26.75	-0.17	27.80
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	954.51	946.72	7.79	953.37	33.8	33.3	0.5	33.7	28.24	28.43	-0.19	28.29
GOODS PRODUCING	1,162.37	1,149.50	12.87	1,171.56	38.4	38.9	-0.5	38.5	30.27	29.55	0.72	30.43
Construction	1,038.23	1,062.52	-24.29	1,065.87	35.9	36.5	-0.6	35.9	28.92	29.11	-0.19	29.69
Manufacturing	1,206.43	1,178.08	28.35	1,207.91	39.4	39.8	-0.4	39.5	30.62	29.60	1.02	30.58
SERVICE PROVIDING	914.62	907.40	7.22	912.50	32.9	32.2	0.7	32.8	27.80	28.18	-0.38	27.82
Trade, Transp., Utilities	863.19	741.11	122.08	841.42	34.5	33.1	1.4	34.4	25.02	22.39	2.63	24.46
Financial Activities	1,571.73	1,509.18	62.55	1,588.62	36.8	36.2	0.6	37.1	42.71	41.69	1.02	42.82
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,038.00	1,003.34	34.66	1,043.12	34.1	34.0	0.1	34.0	30.44	29.51	0.93	30.68
Education & Health Ser.	819.95	787.66	32.29	803.42	31.0	30.4	0.6	30.7	26.45	25.91	0.54	26.17
Leisure & Hospitality	408.37	401.74	6.63	405.84	26.5	26.5	0.0	26.2	15.41	15.16	0.25	15.49
Other Services	628.50	634.27	-5.77	619.62	29.9	28.7	1.2	29.2	21.02	22.10	-1.08	21.22
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,044.20	1,001.88	42.32	1,051.43	33.5	33.0	0.5	33.4	31.17	30.36	0.81	31.48
Danbury	977.04	968.44	8.60	992.99	35.4	35.5	-0.1	35.3	27.60	27.28	0.32	28.13
Hartford	1,055.98	1,050.02	5.97	1,056.00	35.4	35.2	0.2	35.2	29.83	29.83	0.00	30.00
New Haven	878.10	841.10	37.00	886.11	32.9	32.5	0.4	33.2	26.69	25.88	0.81	26.69
Norwich-New London	683.87	673.89	9.98	678.56	30.3	31.3	-1.0	30.9	22.57	21.53	1.04	21.96
Waterbury	797.82	749.66	48.16	804.20	34.3	33.2	1.1	34.5	23.26	22.58	0.68	23.31

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 April 2011, McDonald's hired 1,300 employees in the state as part of a national hiring goal. Greenwich Avenue Solar Car Wash hired 20 workers when it opened in Stamford in January. Basement Technologies Inc. will be adding 40 positions to their staff throughout the year. CoCo Key Water Resort Hotel and Convention Center added 30 to 40 new workers. AT&T will be hiring 130 workers to its staff. Opticonx, a fiber optic manufacturer, will be moving 40 employees to Putnam from its Oxford, MA location. A new fitness facility, Core Club, opened in Durham, adding 15 jobs.

- In April 2011, Windham Hospital announced it will be eliminating 15 to 20 jobs by September due to the sluggish economy. The JCPenney distribution center in Manchester will cut 150 positions as it reconfigures the facility. Skip Barber Racing School of Salisbury intends to move 20 administrative positions to Georgia by September. Hamilton Sundstrand in Windsor Locks, a provider of aerospace and industrial products, will eliminate 200 machining jobs because the positions are being moved to Singapore and Poland. As part of a cost-cutting measure, UTC Power of South Windsor will cut 40 jobs. The Day, a New London area newspaper, laid off 38 workers as a result of moving the printing operations to Rhode Island and weak first-quarter revenue.

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.

Town

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

APRIL 2011

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	475,618	**436,055**	**39,563**	**8.3**
Ansonia	10,077	8,980	1,097	10.9
Bridgeport	64,733	55,530	9,203	14.2
Darien	9,070	8,560	510	5.6
Derby	6,898	6,221	677	9.8
Easton	3,707	3,474	233	6.3
Fairfield	28,319	26,256	2,063	7.3
Greenwich	30,415	28,419	1,996	6.6
Milford	32,700	30,117	2,583	7.9
Monroe	10,579	9,814	765	7.2
New Canaan	8,905	8,380	525	5.9
Newtown	14,244	13,290	954	6.7
Norwalk	48,583	44,806	3,777	7.8
Oxford	7,577	7,072	505	6.7
Redding	4,643	4,368	275	5.9
Ridgefield	11,701	11,040	661	5.6
Seymour	9,401	8,539	862	9.2
Shelton	23,245	21,367	1,878	8.1
Southbury	9,155	8,442	713	7.8
Stamford	67,242	62,464	4,778	7.1
Stratford	26,056	23,523	2,533	9.7
Trumbull	17,763	16,542	1,221	6.9
Weston	4,862	4,590	272	5.6
Westport	12,737	11,964	773	6.1
Wilton	8,218	7,747	471	5.7
Woodbridge	4,791	4,551	240	5.0
DANBURY	**90,246**	**83,692**	**6,554**	**7.3**
Bethel	10,548	9,837	711	6.7
Bridgewater	1,016	950	66	6.5
Brookfield	9,009	8,420	589	6.5
Danbury	44,082	40,755	3,327	7.5
New Fairfield	7,431	6,886	545	7.3
New Milford	16,059	14,871	1,188	7.4
Sherman	2,101	1,974	127	6.0
ENFIELD	**50,533**	**45,970**	**4,563**	**9.0**
East Windsor	6,606	5,957	649	9.8
Enfield	24,303	22,014	2,289	9.4
Somers	4,875	4,474	401	8.2
Suffield	7,578	6,979	599	7.9
Windsor Locks	7,171	6,547	624	8.7
HARTFORD	**599,423**	**546,154**	**53,269**	**8.9**
Andover	1,995	1,873	122	6.1
Ashford	2,695	2,484	211	7.8
Avon	9,248	8,750	498	5.4
Barkhamsted	2,276	2,083	193	8.5
Berlin	11,740	10,814	926	7.9
Bloomfield	10,325	9,334	991	9.6
Bolton	3,099	2,882	217	7.0
Bristol	34,922	31,642	3,280	9.4
Burlington	5,498	5,075	423	7.7

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,854	5,472	382	6.5
Colchester	9,124	8,372	752	8.2
Columbia	3,092	2,893	199	6.4
Coventry	7,252	6,643	609	8.4
Cromwell	7,954	7,393	561	7.1
East Granby	3,028	2,837	191	6.3
East Haddam	5,267	4,914	353	6.7
East Hampton	7,295	6,676	619	8.5
East Hartford	26,133	23,095	3,038	11.6
Ellington	9,087	8,476	611	6.7
Farmington	13,122	12,247	875	6.7
Glastonbury	18,352	17,359	993	5.4
Granby	6,390	5,984	406	6.4
Haddam	5,023	4,707	316	6.3
Hartford	51,481	43,160	8,321	16.2
Hartland	1,221	1,138	83	6.8
Harwinton	3,183	2,980	203	6.4
Hebron	5,568	5,229	339	6.1
Lebanon	4,439	4,093	346	7.8
Manchester	33,048	30,219	2,829	8.6
Mansfield	13,457	12,533	924	6.9
Marlborough	3,691	3,441	250	6.8
Middlefield	2,396	2,227	169	7.1
Middletown	27,455	25,222	2,233	8.1
New Britain	35,751	31,232	4,519	12.6
New Hartford	3,864	3,578	286	7.4
Newington	17,054	15,682	1,372	8.0
Plainville	10,356	9,368	988	9.5
Plymouth	7,055	6,270	785	11.1
Portland	5,457	5,039	418	7.7
Rocky Hill	10,866	10,103	763	7.0
Simsbury	12,209	11,432	777	6.4
Southington	24,786	22,871	1,915	7.7
South Windsor	15,031	14,088	943	6.3
Stafford	7,009	6,391	618	8.8
Thomaston	4,616	4,252	364	7.9
Tolland	8,531	8,000	531	6.2
Union	485	454	31	6.4
Vernon	17,965	16,493	1,472	8.2
West Hartford	29,738	27,445	2,293	7.7
Wethersfield	13,440	12,331	1,109	8.3
Willington	3,914	3,674	240	6.1
Windsor	16,586	15,204	1,382	8.3

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

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the state as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock-part of the Worcester, MA area-plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

APRIL 2011

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**314,642**	**285,245**	**29,397**	**9.3**
Bethany	3,157	2,942	215	6.8
Branford	17,458	16,108	1,350	7.7
Cheshire	14,803	13,725	1,078	7.3
Chester	2,280	2,132	148	6.5
Clinton	8,014	7,413	601	7.5
Deep River	2,638	2,402	236	8.9
Durham	4,368	4,063	305	7.0
East Haven	16,390	14,752	1,638	10.0
Essex	3,800	3,565	235	6.2
Guilford	12,982	12,235	747	5.8
Hamden	31,261	28,590	2,671	8.5
Killingworth	3,655	3,420	235	6.4
Madison	10,034	9,476	558	5.6
Meriden	32,436	28,745	3,691	11.4
New Haven	57,142	49,563	7,579	13.3
North Branford	8,415	7,773	642	7.6
North Haven	13,259	12,190	1,069	8.1
Old Saybrook	5,529	5,126	403	7.3
Orange	7,262	6,766	496	6.8
Wallingford	25,681	23,556	2,125	8.3
Westbrook	3,720	3,469	251	6.7
West Haven	30,356	27,232	3,124	10.3
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	137,117	**124,950**	**12,167**	**8.9**
Bozrah	1,464	1,353	111	7.6
Canterbury	3,179	2,924	255	8.0
East Lyme	9,933	9,149	784	7.9
Franklin	1,156	1,084	72	6.2
Griswold	7,310	6,582	728	10.0
Groton	19,050	17,288	1,762	9.2
Ledyard	8,457	7,849	608	7.2
Lisbon	2,565	2,365	200	7.8
Lyme	1,127	1,061	66	5.9
Montville	11,025	10,046	979	8.9
New London	13,856	12,238	1,618	11.7
No. Stonington	3,249	3,030	219	6.7
Norwich	20,859	18,654	2,205	10.6
Old Lyme	4,115	3,855	260	6.3
Preston	2,864	2,644	220	7.7
Salem	2,592	2,417	175	6.8
Sprague	1,847	1,633	214	11.6
Stonington	10,421	9,762	659	6.3
Voluntown	1,655	1,475	180	10.9
Waterford	10,392	9,542	850	8.2

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	150,013	**136,802**	**13,211**	**8.8**
Westerly, RI	12,896	11,852	1,044	8.1

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	**53,888**	**49,162**	**4,726**	**8.8**
Bethlehem	1,974	1,826	148	7.5
Canaan	610	548	62	10.2
Colebrook	791	759	32	4.0
Cornwall	810	758	52	6.4
Goshen	1,646	1,509	137	8.3
Kent	1,541	1,448	93	6.0
Litchfield	4,286	3,965	321	7.5
Morris	1,268	1,155	113	8.9
Norfolk	905	854	51	5.6
North Canaan	1,732	1,556	176	10.2
Roxbury	1,316	1,248	68	5.2
Salisbury	1,895	1,775	120	6.3
Sharon	1,504	1,421	83	5.5
Torrington	19,713	17,618	2,095	10.6
Warren	735	678	57	7.8
Washington	1,903	1,762	141	7.4
Winchester	5,931	5,311	620	10.5
Woodbury	5,327	4,971	356	6.7
WATERBURY	**102,356**	**90,221**	**12,135**	**11.9**
Beacon Falls	3,409	3,071	338	9.9
Middlebury	3,962	3,663	299	7.5
Naugatuck	17,326	15,478	1,848	10.7
Prospect	5,348	4,924	424	7.9
Waterbury	51,001	43,650	7,351	14.4
Watertown	12,224	11,173	1,051	8.6
Wolcott	9,086	8,262	824	9.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	58,387	**52,452**	**5,935**	**10.2**
Brooklyn	3,897	3,514	383	9.8
Chaplin	1,520	1,390	130	8.6
Eastford	1,028	954	74	7.2
Hampton	1,295	1,164	131	10.1
Killingly	9,519	8,462	1,057	11.1
Plainfield	8,441	7,420	1,021	12.1
Pomfret	2,215	2,062	153	6.9
Putnam	5,300	4,729	571	10.8
Scotland	1,006	958	48	4.8
Sterling	2,096	1,884	212	10.1
Thompson	5,373	4,847	526	9.8
Windham	12,045	10,748	1,297	10.8
Woodstock	4,652	4,320	332	7.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,882,200**	**1,713,900**	**168,300**	**8.9**
UNITED STATES	**152,898,000**	**139,661,000**	**13,237,000**	**8.7**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,898,500**	**1,726,200**	**172,300**	**9.1**
UNITED STATES	**153,421,000**	**139,674,000**	**13,747,000**	**9.0**

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	APR 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010	TOWN	APR 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010	TOWN	APR 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010
Andover	0	0	0	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	2	0
Ansonia	0	0	3	Groton	2	7	9	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	2	1	Guilford	3	7	5	Putnam	0	3	4
Avon	6	10	6	Haddam	1	4	10	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	1	1	9	Ridgefield	2	4	2
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	2	2	Rocky Hill	1	6	4
Berlin	8	17	15	Hartford	0	6	14	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	0	3
Bethel	3	18	20	Harwinton	1	2	2	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	3	1	Seymour	2	5	6
Bolton	0	1	5	Killingly	1	3	16	Sharon	0	1	3
Bozrah	2	2	0	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	10	4
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	2	0	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	7	35	14	Ledyard	2	3	2	Simsbury	0	3	4
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	1	1	Somers	1	4	4
Bristol	1	2	13	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	0	1	4
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	0	Southbury	0	1	1
Brooklyn	4	9	9	Madison	0	4	2	Southington	12	23	35
Burlington	2	5	10	Manchester	1	3	12	Sprague	0	0	2
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	1	2	6	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	0	5	Marlborough	1	2	2	Stamford	10	12	14
Canton	2	5	5	Meriden	2	3	4	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	1	3	8
Cheshire	2	4	14	Middlefield	2	2	0	Stratford	1	4	7
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	16	23	Suffield	1	9	4
Clinton	0	2	1	Milford	6	19	27	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	3	12	Monroe	1	3	3	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	2	4	22	Tolland	0	1	1
Columbia	0	0	1	Morris	0	1	1	Torrington	0	2	2
Cornwall	0	0	0	Naugatuck	1	3	1	Trumbull	1	3	3
Coventry	1	4	11	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	0	2
Cromwell	5	10	7	New Canaan	0	7	5	Vernon	27	38	28
Danbury	5	49	44	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	1	0
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	2	3	Wallingford	2	9	32
Deep River	0	0	2	New Haven	2	2	460	Warren	0	1	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	8	9	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	1	3	New Milford	1	2	2	Waterbury	2	4	11
East Granby	2	3	1	Newington	0	2	1	Waterford	1	3	4
East Haddam	2	5	9	Newtown	1	5	1	Watertown	2	5	9
East Hampton	1	4	6	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	6	8	3
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	12	1	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	1	3	3
East Lyme	6	12	12	North Haven	0	1	3	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	1	5	26	North Stonington	0	0	0	Westport	4	19	15
Eastford	1	1	0	Norwalk	4	12	6	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	1	0	Norwich	1	1	19	Willington	0	0	1
Ellington	4	6	11	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	3	20	2	Winchester	0	1	1
Essex	0	0	2	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	2	2	4
Fairfield	2	13	7	Oxford	1	4	9	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	7	8	Plainfield	0	4	7	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	29	Plainville	3	5	9	Wolcott	1	2	5
Glastonbury	5	9	14	Plymouth	0	0	3	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	0	4	Pomfret	0	0	1	Woodbury	1	4	2
Granby	0	0	1	Portland	0	2	6	Woodstock	0	2	1
Greenwich	4	21	32								

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	**+1.7**
Coincident Employment Index	**+1.2**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**NA**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**NA**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**+2.0**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**+3.6**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**+1.2**
Unemployment Rate	**-0.1***
Labor Force	-0.0
Employed	+0.0
Unemployed	-0.9
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-1.7**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-0.59***
U-6 Unemployment Rate	**+0.7***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**-1.9**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+6.6**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+4.5**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-0.7**
Production Worker Hours	+2.7
Industrial Electricity Sales	-5.8
Personal Income	**+3.8**
UI Covered Wages	**+2.9**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-32.4
Electricity Sales	+6.3
Construction Contracts Index	+71.6
New Auto Registrations	+24.8
Air Cargo Tons	+0.6
Exports	+10.7
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+14.9
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	-1.8
Dept. of Labor	-3.4
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-4.8
Dept. of Labor	-18.3
State Revenues	**+5.5**
Corporate Tax	+133.6
Personal Income Tax	+10.0
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+11.9
Sales & Use Tax	-29.3
Indian Gaming Payments	+3.4

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-15.5
Attraction Visitors	+2.7
Air Passenger Count	+5.8
Indian Gaming Slots	+1.3
Travel and Tourism Index	NA
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+2.0
Wages & Salaries	+1.6
Benefit Costs	+3.0
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+3.2
Northeast Region	+2.9
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.0
Interest Rates	
Prime	0.00*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.26*

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Mailing address:

Connecticut Economic Digest
Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

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