THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.15 No.5 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

MAY 2010

IN THIS ISSUE...

In March...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,614,500
Change over month .... +0.19%
Change over year .... -1.9%

United States 129,750,000
Change over month .... +0.13%
Change over year .... -1.8%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 9.2%
United States 9.7%

Consumer Price Index

United States 217.6
Change over year 2.3%

Unemployment Insurance Supports the State's Economy

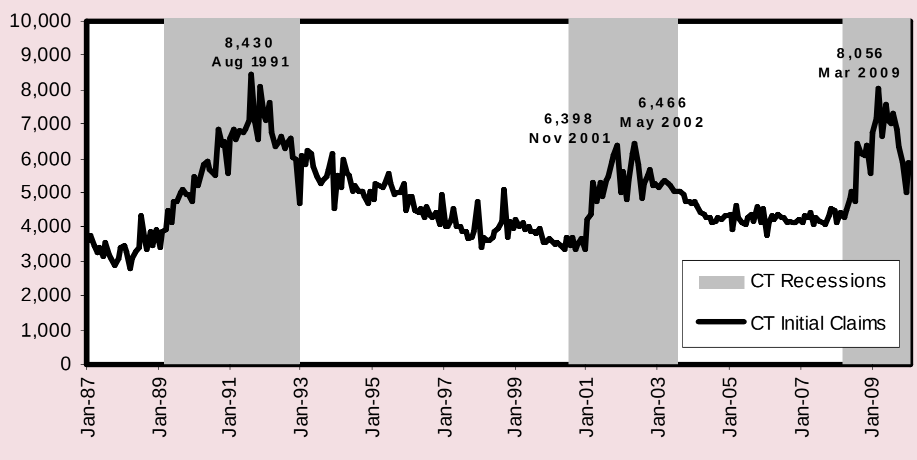
By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL

There are two sets of objectives addressed by the unemployment insurance system. The primary objectives are aimed directly at providing financial help to workers during temporary periods of involuntary unemployment, thereby reducing the economic insecurity faced by individuals and their families. The secondary objectives are to promote economic stability and efficiency. The focus of this article is on the role of unemployment insurance (UI) as an automatic stabilizer for the economy, to dampen the amplitude of the business cycle.[1] By design, automatic stabilizers dampen fluctuations in economic activity as those fluctuations occur. Unemployment insurance works by putting a floor under the fall in consumers' disposable income. It provides eligible unemployed workers with temporary benefit payments, thereby cushioning their decline in disposable personal income.

UI CLAIMS OVER THE BUSINESS CYCLE

Graph 1 tracks Connecticut monthly average weekly initial claims over the period of January 1987 to January 2010. There are three instances when the average number of initial claims exceeded 8,000: August and November 1991, during the 1989-92 reces-

GRAPH 1: CT Monthly Initial Claims (SA, Weekly Average), Jan. 1987 - Jan. 2010



SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, New England Economic Indicators

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sion, and March 2009, during the current recession. Graph 2 presents a more detailed picture of Connecticut's initial clams during the most recent three years, which includes the current recession. Since the higher-frequency initial claims data is not seasonally adjusted, Graph 2 tracks the four-week moving average (4WMA) of weekly initial claims from January 6, 2007 to March 20, 2010.

There is a peak each year in initial claims in January following the increase in retail employment during the Christmas season and the curtailment of construction-related activities with the onset of winter. However, while that spike in initial claims exceeded the 8,000 level in January 2007 and 2008, it exceeded 10,000 in January 2009. After declining to around 4,500 by September 2009, the 4WMA climbed to just under 7,000 the first week of January and then, for the second year in a row, exceeded 10,000 initial claims for the week of January 23, 2010 (Graph 2).

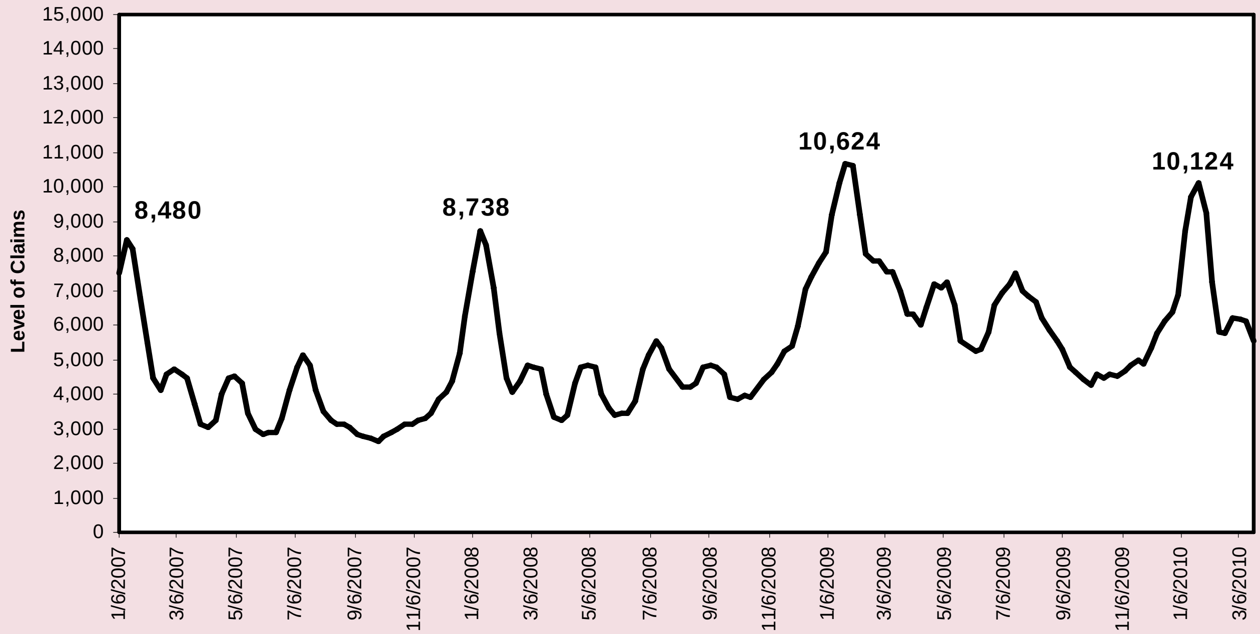
UI BENEFITS CUSHION THE ECONOMIC FALL IN 2009

Thus, as workers lose their jobs, UI benefits replace a portion of the lost income. This not only supports the unemployed worker through the economic crisis, but also supports a minimum level of spending in the economy as overall aggregate spending is declining. To get a sense of how that cushion has supported spending in Connecticut, and in particular how it is supporting spending over the current crisis, a simulation was run using an impact analysis model. The purpose was to assess the impact of UI benefits on mitigating the decline in jobs and tax revenue in the state. Three separate scenarios were run: (1) The additional jobs and tax revenue that would have been lost in 2009 if no UI benefits had been available; (2) the jobs and tax revenue that would have been saved if only the 26 weeks of regular UI benefits, but no federal emergency extensions, had been available; and (3) the jobs and tax revenue that were saved by all of the UI benefit programs that were available in 2009, including regular benefits and all federal extensions.

UI Benefits Cushion Job Losses

Table 1 presents the results of the impact on Connecticut's job losses in 2009. The figures in the table represent *gross* job losses; that is, the total number of positions eliminated at businesses in Connecticut, not taking into account positions added at other businesses. In the "DIRECT" column the total number of "first checks" paid by Connecticut's UI program was 215,324[2] in 2009. When a UI recipient cashes his or her check and spends the money to buy bread at the supermarket that spending supports creating, or retaining, a job for the supermarket worker. This is called the *direct* effect of the spending injection into the economy. In turn, the supermarket will order bread from its supplier to meet its customers' demand, which creates, or keeps, a job at the bakery supplying bread to the supermarket. This is called the *indirect* effect. Finally, when the workers at the supermarket and bakery spend the income earned from their jobs buying goods and services, this is called the *induced* effect. The *total* effect is the sum of the three effects (direct + indirect + induced). Table 1 identifies the direct, indirect, and induced effects of UI benefit payments.

GRAPH 2: 4WMA-CT Initial Claims (NSA), Jan 6, 2007 - Mar 20, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, ETA

Table 1: 2009 Employment Results of UI-Covered Layoffs Under 3 Scenarios

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Scenario 1: Job losses that would have resulted from UI-eligible layoffs if no UI benefits had been available	-215,324	-101,032	-108,886	-425,242
Scenario 2: Jobs saved by regular UI benefits	5,683	1,300	1,568	8,551
Scenario 3: Total jobs saved by regular and extended UI benefits	14,553	3,308	3,995	21,856

SOURCE: CT DOL UI and IMPLAN impact analysis

The "direct" column shows that the data available for analysis include a total of 215,324 first checks paid by Connecticut's UI Program in 2009. When adding in the indirect and induced effects of those claimants not having benefits available to them (Scenario 1), the initial 215,324 UI covered layoffs could have resulted in a total of 425,242 gross 2009 job losses. However, Scenario 2 indicates that because $1.337 billion in regular UI benefits was paid out in 2009, there were 8,551 fewer jobs lost, reducing gross job losses to 416,691. When the $1 billion in emergency federal extensions are included in Scenario 3, the expected job losses are reduced by 21,856, bringing total gross job losses down to 403,386 for 2009.

UI Benefits Cushion Losses in State Tax Revenue

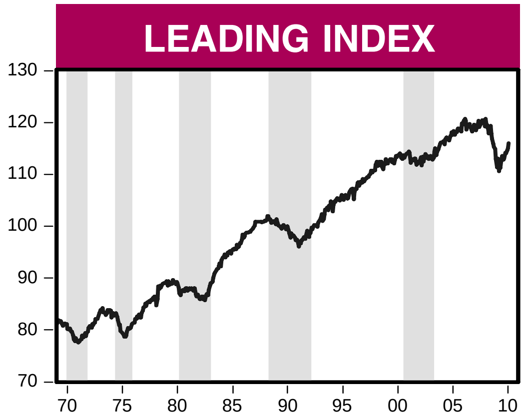
In addition to lessening job losses, the payment of UI benefits to laid-off workers also diminishes losses in tax revenue. Direct losses are mitigated

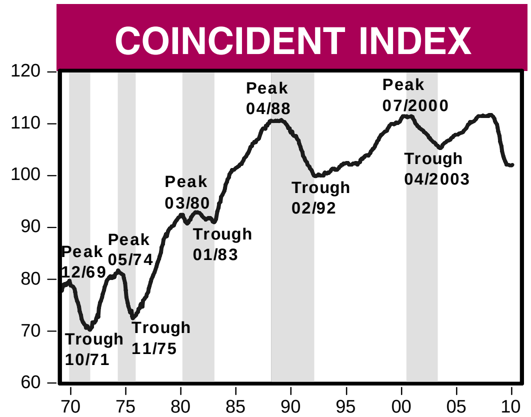
--Continued on page 5--

TABLE 2: CT State Tax Revenue Impacts of UI Benefits in 2009

	UI Covered Layoffs	With Reg UI Benefits	DIFFERENCE UI - Layoffs	With Reg UI & Fed Emerg Ext	DIFFERENCE (UI + Fed) - Layoffs
Indirect Bus Tax: Property Tax	-1,613,433,523	-1,583,128,807	30,304,716	-1,535,024,715	78,408,808
Indirect Bus Tax: Sales Tax	-1,285,496,049	-1,261,350,900	24,145,149	-1,223,024,177	62,471,872
Personal Tax: Income Tax	-806,621,154	-777,076,283	29,544,871	-735,092,857	71,528,298
Other Taxes	-818,902,396	-804,867,824	14,034,572	-783,093,516	35,808,880
Total	**-4,524,453,122**	**-4,426,423,814**	**98,029,308**	**-4,276,235,264**	**248,217,858**

SOURCE: CT DOL UI and IMPLAN impact analysis.





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.

A Long, Slow Climb

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payrolls rose by 162,000 jobs in March, the third and largest increase since the economy fell into recession in December 2007, portending the prospect of recovery. The Institute for Supply Management Non-Manufacturing Index jumped to 55.4 in March, the third consecutive monthly gain, and its best reading since May 2006. The National Association of Realtors reported its Pending Home Sales Index surged 8.2% to a reading of 97.6 in March, possibly in response to the federal government's tax credits. In addition to consumer confidence (measured by the Conference Board Index) increasing to 52.5 in March from 46.0 in February, same-store sales surged 9.2% compared to a 4.7% drop last March. This is the seventh straight gain after 12 consecutive months of declines and the best showing since March 1999. Although unemployment remains high at close to 15 million people, the Conference Board's Leading Economic Index for the U.S. has increased for a full year, suggesting that the U.S. economy may be recovering.

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and decreased from 105.6 in February 2009 to 102.0 in February 2010. Total employment (from the household survey) declined year-over-year (YOY) in February by 13,948 persons (-0.8%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 45,400 jobs (-2.7%) YOY. The February 2010 insured unemployment rate of 4.64% climbed 0.45 percentage point YOY. The total unemployment rate rose to 9.1% compared to 7.4% a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, the February 2010 index increased to 102.0 from 101.9 in January. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate (MAGR), at -1.5%, declined, but at its slowest rate of decline in nearly two years. Total employment increased in February by 4,421 persons (0.26%), the second consecutive monthly gain and the largest gain since the state's recession began in March 2008. This had a positive contribution to the MOM change in this index along with the insured unemployment rate that decreased 0.12 points from 4.76% in January 2010 to 4.64% in February 2010. Negative contributors were nonfarm employment that decreased by 200 jobs (0.01%) MOM and the total unemployment rate that increased in February by 0.1 percentage point to 9.1%.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, increased from 113.0 a year ago to 116.0 in February 2010. The manufacturing sector lost 10,700 jobs (-6.1%), while construction lost 7,000 jobs (-13.5%) YOY, both having a negative influence on the YOY change in this index. However, manufacturing average weekly hours increased from 39.2 a year ago to 41.0. Construction average weekly hours decreased from 35.0 last February to 34.7 in February 2010, and the Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined from three a year ago to two in February 2010, both negatively influencing the YOY change in this index. Housing permits that fell 9.3% from 355 units last February to 322 units in February 2010 also had a negative influence. Short duration unemployment that decreased from 2.91% to 2.53% YOY, Moody's Baa bond rate that improved from 8.08% a year ago to 6.34%, and initial claims that decreased by 20.6% to 23,150 in February 2010 were positive contributors to the YOY change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 115.0 in January 2010 to 116.0 in February. An increase in statewide housing permits from 226 to 322 had a positive influence. However, a 0.02 percentage point increase in the short duration unemployment rate from 2.51% to 2.53% and an increase in Moody's Baa interest rate from 6.25% to 6.34% were negative contributors to the MOM change in this index. Additional negative contributors to the MOM change in this index were average weekly hours in construction, down from 37.1 to 34.7, average weekly hours in manufacturing, down from 41.4 to 41.0, and initial claims that increased by 515 (2.3%). An unchanged help-wanted index of two over the month had a neutral effect.

The U.S. economy was buoyed in February and March by gains in employment, consumer confidence, the non-manufacturing industries, retail sales, and home sales. Connecticut's economy saw a promising gain in total employment that pushed the coincident indicator higher and housing permits that helped lift the leading index, both signaling the state economy may be on the rebound. Consistent and robust job creation will be the key to a sustained recovery in the state and the nation.

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--

through withholding for both federal and state income taxes. In 2009, $41.9 million was withheld from UI checks for state income taxes and $139.5 million for federal income taxes for a total, aggregate withholding of $181.4 million. Table 2 focuses on Connecticut tax revenues and presents the total effects – direct, indirect, and induced multiplier effects.

As shown in the first column of Table 2, the layoff of UI covered workers in 2009 would have resulted in the state losing $4.524 billion in total gross tax revenue. However, once the payment of regular UI benefits is included, the gross revenue loss declines to $4.426 billion (second column), a $98 million reduction in the loss of tax receipts. Further, with the addition of the effects of federal emergency extensions, the gross tax revenue loss declines to $4.276 billion (fourth column). Thus, because both regular UI benefits and federal emergency extensions were paid to unemployed workers in 2009, the state's gross tax revenues declined by $248 million less than they would have had were these UI benefits not been paid (fifth column).

CONCLUSION: Preventing a Bad Situation from Getting Worse

From March 2008, the peak of Connecticut's last cycle, to February 2010, the state's economy had a net job loss (jobs added minus jobs eliminated) of 101,300. Since gross job losses are about four times that number, this has clearly been a steep recession for the state. However, based on the impact analysis results of the cushioning effects of UI benefit payments, a bad situation clearly would have been worse were it not for the mitigating effects of the unemployment insurance program. It lessened the severity of the current crisis, sparing around 22,000 jobs and generating an estimated $248 million in state tax revenues, in addition to offering income support to state's workers faced with a sudden financial emergency. ■

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[1] For a more detailed discussion of these points, see Rejda, George E., SOCIAL INSURANCE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY, 6th Edition (1999) Prentice Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ, Chapter 14.

[2] The actual total was 231,000; however, 215,324 conformed to the requirements for analysis in IMPLAN.

The author wishes to thank Amy Druckenmiller, Economist, Office of Research, for her comments and editing.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	4Q 2009	4Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q 2009
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	115.9	116.2	-0.3	-0.3	114.5
Coincident	102.3	108.8	-6.5	-6.0	102.8
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	104.0	105.9	-1.9	-1.8	100.8
Coincident	106.3	113.4	-7.1	-6.3	107.9
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	119.3	125.0	-5.7	-4.6	120.0
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	**MAR**	**MAR**			**FEB**
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**2010**	**2009**			**2010**
Connecticut	153.1	155.4	-2.3	-1.5	152.9
United States	157.1	159.0	-1.9	-1.2	156.7

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM	1,614.5	1,645.1	-30.6	-1.9	1,611.5
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.5
Construction	52.5	57.1	-4.6	-8.1	52.1
Manufacturing	167.5	175.8	-8.3	-4.7	166.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	289.6	296.6	-7.0	-2.4	289.0
Information	34.3	35.8	-1.5	-4.2	33.8
Financial Activities	135.4	140.0	-4.6	-3.3	135.7
Professional and Business Services	178.6	191.9	-13.3	-6.9	178.6
Educational and Health Services	309.8	301.2	8.6	2.9	308.5
Leisure and Hospitality Services	140.9	133.7	7.2	5.4	139.5
Other Services	60.1	61.7	-1.6	-2.6	61.0
Government*	245.3	250.7	-5.4	-2.2	246.0

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	9.2	7.7	1.5	---	9.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,907.7	1,888.1	19.6	1.0	1,905.6
Employed (000s)	1,732.7	1,742.0	-9.3	-0.5	1,731.5
Unemployed (000s)	175.0	146.1	28.9	19.8	174.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims	6,154	7,510	-1,356	-18.1	5,460
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	4.59	4.76	-0.16	---	4.23
	2Q09-1Q10	2Q08-1Q09			3Q08-2Q09
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	15.0	11.3	3.7	---	12.4

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)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010	JAN 2010
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.3	0.1	0.2	41.0	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.04	22.69	0.35	1.5	23.22	--
Average Weekly Earnings	953.86	937.10	16.76	1.8	952.02	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	90.3	97.5	-7.2	-7.4	87.9	88.8
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,161	4,310	-149	-3.5	4,100	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	297	337	-39.6	-11.7	289	293

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

Personal income for third quarter 2010 is forecasted to increase 1.7 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2010	3Q 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 2010
Personal Income	$194,534	$191,318	3,216	1.7	$192,802
UI Covered Wages	$92,498	$92,016	482	0.5	$91,567

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: March 2010 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*	MAR 2010	277	33.2	624	519	20.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JAN 2010	2,855	1.0	2,855	2,827	1.0
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	MAR 2010	253.9	-20.5	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAR 2010	10,591	0.0	30,349	30,572	-0.7
Air Cargo Tons	MAR 2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exports (Bil. $)	4Q 2009	3.96	1.7	14.02	15.31	-8.4
S&P 500: Monthly Close	MAR 2010	1,169.43	46.6	---	---	---

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	MAR 2010	2,542	4.1	6,894	6,947	-0.8
Department of Labor*	3Q2009	1,392	-19.0	4,678	6,045	-22.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	MAR 2010	1,331	-20.5	2,961	3,477	-14.8
Department of Labor*	3Q2009	428	-75.4	3,325	5,323	-37.5

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

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

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,196.5	1,046.3	14.4	3,236.1	3,200.4	1.1
Corporate Tax	159.5	138.6	15.1	188.4	164.0	14.9
Personal Income Tax	546.3	471.5	15.9	1,691.0	1,729.4	-2.2
Real Estate Conv. Tax	6.0	5.3	13.2	18.9	17.3	9.2
Sales & Use Tax	307.2	296.2	3.7	786.8	820.4	-4.1
Indian Gaming Payments**	30.6	31.8	-3.8	87.8	90.8	-3.3

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue

**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors***	MAR 2010	17,140	-17.6	44,133	53,808	-18.0
Major Attraction Visitors	MAR 2010	71,776	-16.6	204,581	253,370	-19.3
Air Passenger Count	MAR 2010	449,186	-4.9	1,178,003	1,276,719	-7.7
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	MAR 2010	1,437	-3.3	4,118	4,209	-2.2
Travel and Tourism Index**	4Q 2009	---	-6.7	---	---	---

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

**See page 23 for explanation* ***The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut*

****Due to state budget cuts CT Info Centers suspended some services causing a drop in visitors.*

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.6 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
(Dec. 2005 = 100)	MAR 2010	DEC 2009	3-Mo % Chg	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	111.1	110.4	0.6	111.1	109.3	1.6
Wages and Salaries	111.4	111.0	0.4	111.4	109.8	1.5
Benefit Costs	110.4	108.9	1.4	110.4	108.2	2.0
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	111.8	109.8	1.8
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	111.7	109.9	1.6

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.3 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	MAR 2010	217.6	2.3	0.4
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	MAR 2010	$0.460	-2.3	-0.4
Northeast Region	MAR 2010	233.2	2.6	0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAR 2010	240.1	2.1	0.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	MAR 2010	238.0	2.5	0.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAR 2010	213.5	3.0	0.5

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 4.97 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	MAR 2010	FEB 2010	MAR 2009
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.16	0.13	0.18
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.15	0.11	0.22
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.23	0.18	0.43
1 Year Treasury Note	0.40	0.35	0.64
3 Year Treasury Note	1.51	1.40	1.31
5 Year Treasury Note	2.43	2.36	1.82
7 Year Treasury Note	3.16	3.12	2.42
10 Year Treasury Note	3.73	3.69	2.82
20 Year Treasury Note	4.49	4.48	3.78
Conventional Mortgage	4.97	4.99	5.00

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
Connecticut	1,614.5	1,645.1	-30.6	-1.9	1,611.5
Maine	591.2	597.9	-6.7	-1.1	591.1
Massachusetts	3,149.2	3,201.8	-52.6	-1.6	3,141.6
New Hampshire	628.6	627.8	0.8	0.1	630.6
New Jersey	3,849.8	3,914.8	-65.0	-1.7	3,852.9
New York	8,504.0	8,610.4	-106.4	-1.2	8,492.3
Pennsylvania	5,572.3	5,656.6	-84.3	-1.5	5,549.7
Rhode Island	452.5	463.6	-11.1	-2.4	452.4
Vermont	295.9	299.1	-3.2	-1.1	297.8
United States	129,750.0	132,070.0	-2,320.0	-1.8	129,588.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
Connecticut	1,907.7	1,888.1	19.6	1.0	1,905.6
Maine	705.2	704.9	0.3	0.0	705.8
Massachusetts	3,483.9	3,474.8	9.1	0.3	3,478.2
New Hampshire	748.3	742.6	5.7	0.8	746.5
New Jersey	4,563.4	4,539.8	23.6	0.5	4,553.7
New York	9,652.5	9,731.0	-78.5	-0.8	9,645.1
Pennsylvania	6,458.4	6,438.8	19.6	0.3	6,451.6
Rhode Island	578.4	562.6	15.8	2.8	578.0
Vermont	362.3	361.3	1.0	0.3	361.4
United States	153,910.0	154,164.0	-254.0	-0.2	153,512.0

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

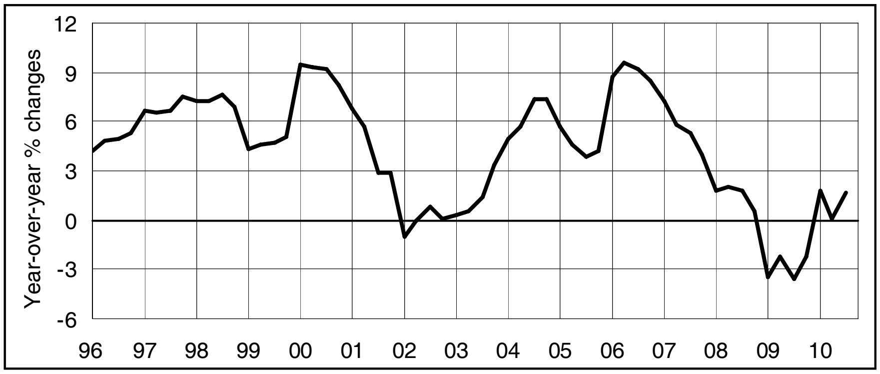
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE	FEB 2010
Connecticut	9.2	7.7	1.5	9.1
Maine	8.2	8.0	0.2	8.3
Massachusetts	9.3	7.7	1.6	9.5
New Hampshire	7.0	5.8	1.2	7.1
New Jersey	9.8	8.5	1.3	9.9
New York	8.6	7.8	0.8	8.8
Pennsylvania	9.0	7.5	1.5	8.9
Rhode Island	12.6	10.2	2.4	12.7
Vermont	6.5	7.0	-0.5	6.6
United States	9.7	8.6	1.1	9.7

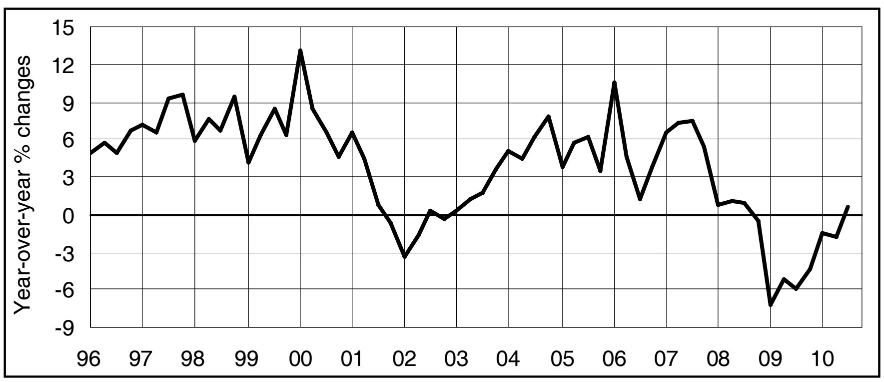
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



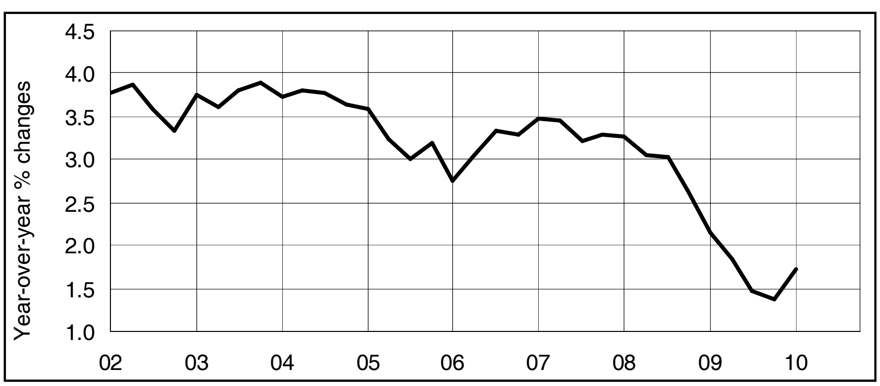
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	1.7	-3.4	1.8
Second	2.0	-2.2	0.0
Third	1.7	-3.6	1.7
Fourth	0.6	-2.2	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



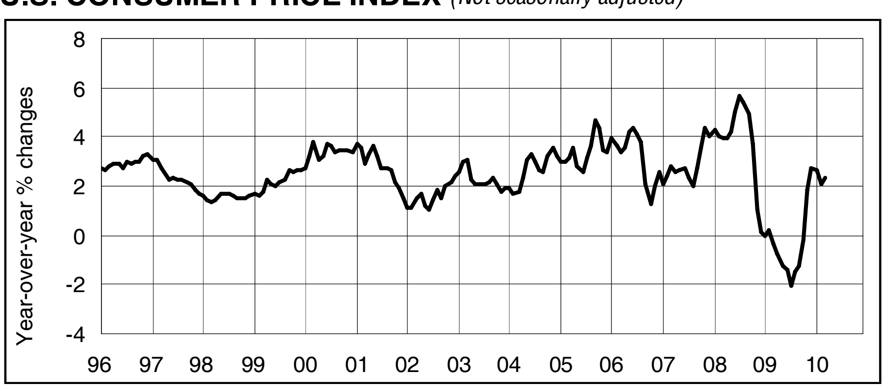
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	0.8	-7.3	-1.5
Second	1.1	-5.1	-1.8
Third	0.9	-5.9	0.5
Fourth	-0.6	-4.3	

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



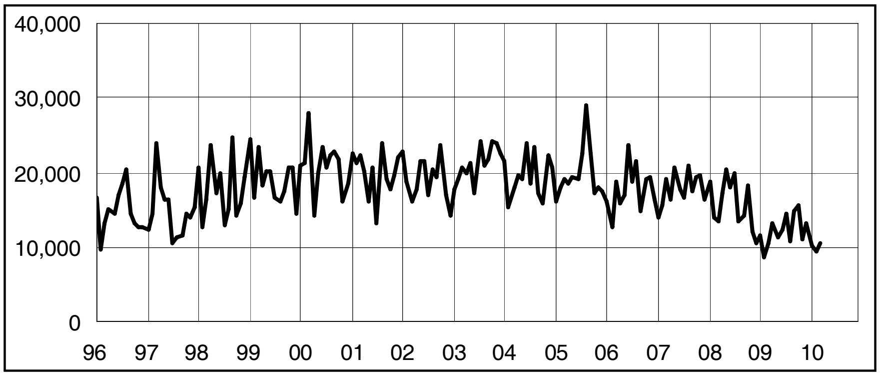
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	3.3	2.1	1.7
Second	3.0	1.8	
Third	3.0	1.5	
Fourth	2.6	1.4	

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



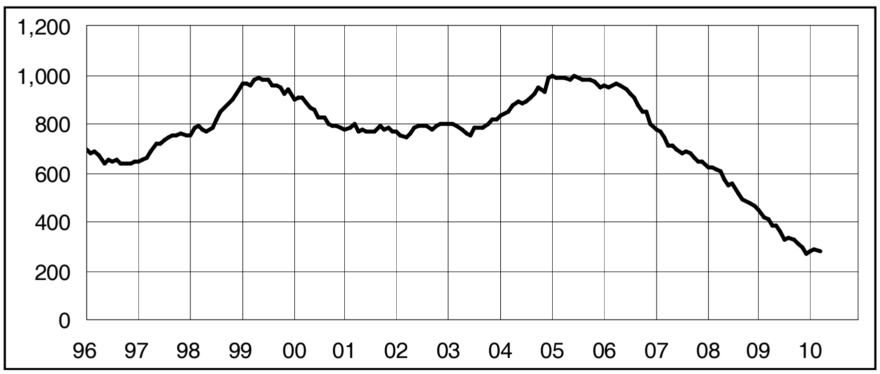
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	4.3	0.0	2.7
Feb	4.0	0.2	2.1
Mar	3.9	-0.4	2.3
Apr	3.9	-0.7	
May	4.2	-1.2	
Jun	5.0	-1.4	
Jul	5.6	-2.1	
Aug	5.4	-1.5	
Sep	4.9	-1.3	
Oct	3.7	-0.2	
Nov	1.0	1.8	
Dec	0.1	2.7	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



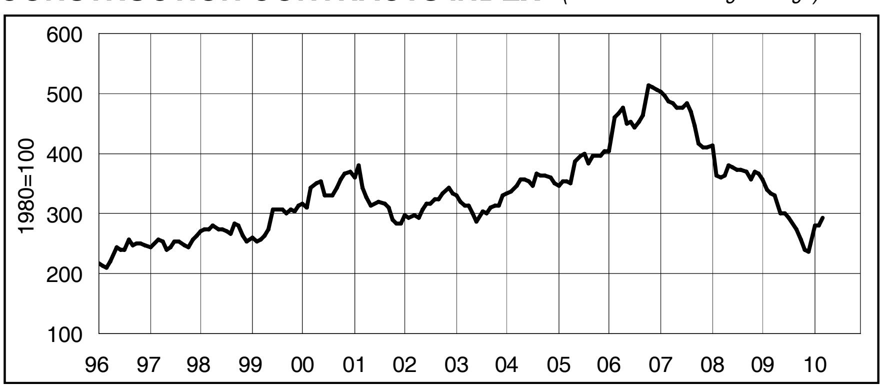
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	18,711	11,451	10,312
Feb	13,880	8,531	9,446
Mar	13,482	10,590	10,591
Apr	17,096	13,166	
May	20,440	11,238	
Jun	18,082	12,250	
Jul	19,916	14,488	
Aug	13,525	10,715	
Sep	14,180	14,703	
Oct	18,159	15,588	
Nov	12,083	11,035	
Dec	10,401	13,239	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(12-month moving average)*



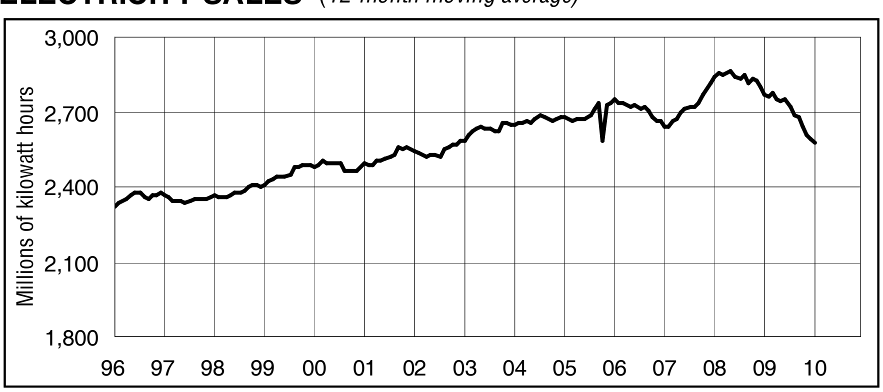
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	622	447	278
Feb	621	413	283
Mar	612	409	281
Apr	606	387	
May	573	383	
Jun	549	359	
Jul	552	330	
Aug	518	333	
Sep	489	324	
Oct	480	307	
Nov	471	297	
Dec	466	270	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	413.7	357.5	280.5
Feb	365.0	339.6	281.4
Mar	359.5	334.8	294.1
Apr	363.5	331.3	
May	378.8	300.2	
Jun	377.8	299.7	
Jul	372.8	292.0	
Aug	373.2	284.9	
Sep	369.0	272.0	
Oct	356.4	258.3	
Nov	370.4	239.7	
Dec	366.3	238.1	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	2,844	2,770	2,577
Feb	2,854	2,761	
Mar	2,846	2,777	
Apr	2,858	2,755	
May	2,866	2,743	
Jun	2,836	2,753	
Jul	2,836	2,723	
Aug	2,848	2,688	
Sep	2,813	2,677	
Oct	2,832	2,641	
Nov	2,826	2,608	
Dec	2,798	2,589	

CONNECTICUT

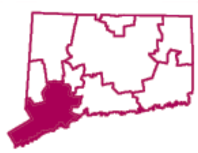
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,596,600**	**1,626,900**	**-30,300**	**-1.9**	**1,589,300**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,347,100**	**1,371,800**	**-24,700**	**-1.8**	**1,338,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**213,900**	**227,500**	**-13,600**	**-6.0**	**211,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**47,100**	**52,400**	**-5,300**	**-10.1**	**45,600**
MANUFACTURING	**166,800**	**175,100**	**-8,300**	**-4.7**	**166,100**
Durable Goods	**128,200**	**134,800**	**-6,600**	**-4.9**	**127,800**
Fabricated Metal	28,400	30,400	-2,000	-6.6	28,300
Machinery	15,400	16,600	-1,200	-7.2	15,400
Computer and Electronic Product	12,800	13,600	-800	-5.9	12,800
Transportation Equipment	42,100	43,500	-1,400	-3.2	42,000
Aerospace Product and Parts	30,000	31,700	-1,700	-5.4	30,000
Non-Durable Goods	**38,600**	**40,300**	**-1,700**	**-4.2**	**38,300**
Chemical	12,500	13,600	-1,100	-8.1	12,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,382,700**	**1,399,400**	**-16,700**	**-1.2**	**1,377,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**285,900**	**292,300**	**-6,400**	**-2.2**	**284,500**
Wholesale Trade	62,400	65,900	-3,500	-5.3	62,400
Retail Trade	174,900	175,200	-300	-0.2	173,400
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	19,000	19,100	-100	-0.5	18,900
Building Material	13,700	13,800	-100	-0.7	13,100
Food and Beverage Stores	41,200	40,600	600	1.5	41,300
General Merchandise Stores	24,600	24,300	300	1.2	24,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	48,600	51,200	-2,600	-5.1	48,700
Utilities	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	8,600
Transportation and Warehousing	40,000	42,600	-2,600	-6.1	40,100
INFORMATION	**34,200**	**35,500**	**-1,300**	**-3.7**	**33,800**
Telecommunications	12,000	12,300	-300	-2.4	11,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**134,700**	**139,300**	**-4,600**	**-3.3**	**134,600**
Finance and Insurance	116,400	120,200	-3,800	-3.2	116,200
Credit Intermediation	27,500	28,400	-900	-3.2	27,400
Securities and Commodity Contracts	22,000	22,200	-200	-0.9	21,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	62,600	65,000	-2,400	-3.7	62,600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	18,300	19,100	-800	-4.2	18,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**175,500**	**188,600**	**-13,100**	**-6.9**	**173,900**
Professional, Scientific	80,200	90,000	-9,800	-10.9	78,800
Legal Services	12,900	13,500	-600	-4.4	12,900
Computer Systems Design	19,800	21,300	-1,500	-7.0	19,400
Management of Companies	25,000	26,000	-1,000	-3.8	25,100
Administrative and Support	70,300	72,600	-2,300	-3.2	70,000
Employment Services	22,100	21,000	1,100	5.2	21,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**310,000**	**301,600**	**8,400**	**2.8**	**310,100**
Educational Services	60,400	58,700	1,700	2.9	61,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	249,600	242,900	6,700	2.8	248,200
Hospitals	60,400	60,400	0	0.0	60,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	61,300	60,800	500	0.8	60,800
Social Assistance	46,600	44,500	2,100	4.7	46,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**133,400**	**125,900**	**7,500**	**6.0**	**130,100**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	22,300	19,700	2,600	13.2	21,000
Accommodation and Food Services	111,100	106,200	4,900	4.6	109,100
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	101,200	95,900	5,300	5.5	99,200
OTHER SERVICES	**59,500**	**61,100**	**-1,600**	**-2.6**	**59,900**
GOVERNMENT	**249,500**	**255,100**	**-5,600**	**-2.2**	**250,700**
Federal Government	18,800	19,300	-500	-2.6	18,700
State Government	68,500	71,500	-3,000	-4.2	70,100
Local Government**	162,200	164,300	-2,100	-1.3	161,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

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

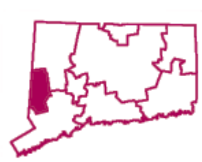
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	%	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**393,300**	**399,200**	**-5,900**	**-1.5**	**389,500**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**346,100**	**351,100**	**-5,000**	**-1.4**	**341,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**45,900**	**49,500**	**-3,600**	**-7.3**	**45,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,300**	**12,000**	**-1,700**	**-14.2**	**10,000**
MANUFACTURING	**35,600**	**37,500**	**-1,900**	**-5.1**	**35,500**
Durable Goods	**27,400**	**28,600**	**-1,200**	**-4.2**	**27,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**347,400**	**349,700**	**-2,300**	**-0.7**	**344,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**70,200**	**71,200**	**-1,000**	**-1.4**	**69,400**
Wholesale Trade	13,800	14,200	-400	-2.8	13,700
Retail Trade	45,900	46,200	-300	-0.6	45,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,500	10,800	-300	-2.8	10,600
INFORMATION	**11,100**	**11,600**	**-500**	**-4.3**	**11,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**42,900**	**44,000**	**-1,100**	**-2.5**	**42,800**
Finance and Insurance	36,700	37,900	-1,200	-3.2	36,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**59,200**	**63,000**	**-3,800**	**-6.0**	**58,200**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**68,200**	**64,600**	**3,600**	**5.6**	**67,600**
Health Care and Social Assistance	55,700	54,000	1,700	3.1	55,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**32,700**	**31,000**	**1,700**	**5.5**	**31,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	25,000	24,000	1,000	4.2	24,200
OTHER SERVICES	**15,900**	**16,200**	**-300**	**-1.9**	**15,800**
GOVERNMENT	**47,200**	**48,100**	**-900**	**-1.9**	**47,600**
Federal	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
State & Local	44,200	45,000	-800	-1.8	44,600

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

DANBURY LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	%	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**63,200**	**65,900**	**-2,700**	**-4.1**	**63,000**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**53,400**	**57,300**	**-3,900**	**-6.8**	**53,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**10,800**	**11,600**	**-800**	**-6.9**	**10,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**52,400**	**54,300**	**-1,900**	**-3.5**	**52,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**14,100**	**14,600**	**-500**	**-3.4**	**14,200**
Retail Trade	10,500	10,800	-300	-2.8	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**6,500**	**7,400**	**-900**	**-12.2**	**6,500**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**4,800**	**5,100**	**-300**	**-5.9**	**4,700**
GOVERNMENT	**9,800**	**8,600**	**1,200**	**14.0**	**9,800**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	9,200	8,000	1,200	15.0	9,200

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

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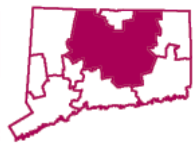
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**530,000**	**540,900**	**-10,900**	**-2.0**	**526,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**441,700**	**450,800**	**-9,100**	**-2.0**	**438,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**71,700**	**77,300**	**-5,600**	**-7.2**	**70,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**15,400**	**17,100**	**-1,700**	**-9.9**	**14,800**
MANUFACTURING	**56,300**	**60,200**	**-3,900**	**-6.5**	**55,700**
Durable Goods	**47,100**	**50,200**	**-3,100**	**-6.2**	**46,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**458,300**	**463,600**	**-5,300**	**-1.1**	**456,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**84,200**	**85,800**	**-1,600**	**-1.9**	**84,000**
Wholesale Trade	18,300	19,000	-700	-3.7	18,200
Retail Trade	51,400	51,600	-200	-0.4	51,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14,500	15,200	-700	-4.6	14,700
Transportation and Warehousing	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	11,500
INFORMATION	**11,500**	**11,800**	**-300**	**-2.5**	**11,300**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**61,300**	**64,400**	**-3,100**	**-4.8**	**61,300**
Depository Credit Institutions	6,900	7,200	-300	-4.2	6,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	41,700	44,200	-2,500	-5.7	41,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**55,400**	**58,200**	**-2,800**	**-4.8**	**55,800**
Professional, Scientific	27,400	28,400	-1,000	-3.5	27,200
Administrative and Support	20,700	22,500	-1,800	-8.0	20,900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**98,000**	**94,800**	**3,200**	**3.4**	**97,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,700	81,700	3,000	3.7	84,000
Ambulatory Health Care	25,300	24,500	800	3.3	25,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**39,800**	**38,400**	**1,400**	**3.6**	**39,100**
Accommodation and Food Services	35,400	33,100	2,300	6.9	34,700
OTHER SERVICES	**19,800**	**20,100**	**-300**	**-1.5**	**19,700**
GOVERNMENT	**88,300**	**90,100**	**-1,800**	**-2.0**	**87,900**
Federal	5,400	5,900	-500	-8.5	5,400
State & Local	82,900	84,200	-1,300	-1.5	82,500

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**398,500**	**403,900**	**-5,400**	**-1.3**	**396,800**
DANBURY LMA	**64,200**	**66,600**	**-2,400**	**-3.6**	**64,600**
HARTFORD LMA	**532,900**	**544,700**	**-11,800**	**-2.2**	**531,100**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**266,900**	**268,300**	**-1,400**	**-0.5**	**266,100**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**131,000**	**133,200**	**-2,200**	**-1.7**	**131,100**
WATERBURY LMA	**61,000**	**63,300**	**-2,300**	**-3.6**	**61,300**

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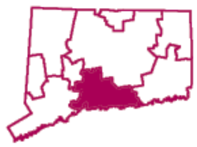
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**264,400**	**265,700**	**-1,300**	**-0.5**	**264,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**230,200**	**230,500**	**-300**	**-0.1**	**230,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**35,700**	**36,900**	**-1,200**	**-3.3**	**35,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**8,900**	**8,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**8,700**
MANUFACTURING	**26,800**	**28,000**	**-1,200**	**-4.3**	**26,800**
Durable Goods	**19,400**	**20,300**	**-900**	**-4.4**	**19,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**228,700**	**228,800**	**-100**	**0.0**	**229,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**47,800**	**47,900**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**47,700**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,700	-400	-3.4	11,400
Retail Trade	28,100	27,700	400	1.4	28,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,400	8,500	-100	-1.2	8,300
INFORMATION	**6,300**	**7,000**	**-700**	**-10.0**	**6,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,100**	**12,500**	**-400**	**-3.2**	**12,100**
Finance and Insurance	8,800	9,100	-300	-3.3	8,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**23,800**	**23,700**	**100**	**0.4**	**23,500**
Administrative and Support	10,000	10,400	-400	-3.8	10,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**72,400**	**71,200**	**1,200**	**1.7**	**73,900**
Educational Services	27,200	26,000	1,200	4.6	28,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,200	45,200	0	0.0	45,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**21,500**	**20,600**	**900**	**4.4**	**21,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	18,400	17,900	500	2.8	18,100
OTHER SERVICES	**10,600**	**10,700**	**-100**	**-0.9**	**10,500**
GOVERNMENT	**34,200**	**35,200**	**-1,000**	**-2.8**	**33,900**
Federal	4,800	5,000	-200	-4.0	4,800
State & Local	29,400	30,200	-800	-2.6	29,100

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

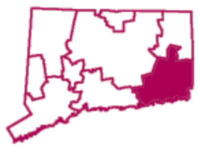
Unemployment rates for foreign-born workers, 2009

The unemployment rate for foreign-born workers rose from 5.8 percent in 2008 to 9.7 percent in 2009. The rate also increased among the foreign born in each of the major race and ethnicity groups over that period. For comparison, the jobless rate for native-born workers increased from 5.8 percent in 2008 to 9.2 percent in 2009. The unemployment rate of the foreign born was higher than that of the native born for the first time since 2003. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, labor force participation rates of foreign-born whites (59.8 percent), blacks (72.4 percent), and Asians (67.7 percent) were down over the year. The rate for foreign-born Hispanics (70.8 percent) was little changed in 2009. Among the native born, labor force participation rates for all of the major race and ethnicity groups fell over the year.

These data are from the Current Population Survey. To learn more, see "Foreign-born Workers: Labor Force Characteristics—2009" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL 10–0319.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 24, 2010

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

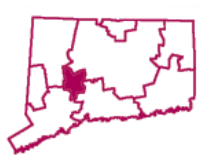


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**128,600**	**130,900**	**-2,300**	**-1.8**	**128,000**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**90,600**	**91,500**	**-900**	**-1.0**	**90,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**17,800**	**18,700**	**-900**	**-4.8**	**17,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,000**	**3,300**	**-300**	**-9.1**	**2,900**
MANUFACTURING	**14,800**	**15,400**	**-600**	**-3.9**	**14,800**
Durable Goods	**10,500**	**10,600**	**-100**	**-0.9**	**10,500**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,300**	**4,800**	**-500**	**-10.4**	**4,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**110,800**	**112,200**	**-1,400**	**-1.2**	**110,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,000**	**21,900**	**100**	**0.5**	**22,000**
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Retail Trade	14,600	14,400	200	1.4	14,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	5,000
INFORMATION	**1,700**	**1,800**	**-100**	**-5.6**	**1,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,000**	**9,600**	**-600**	**-6.3**	**8,900**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,200**	**19,900**	**300**	**1.5**	**20,200**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,400	17,100	300	1.8	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**13,500**	**12,900**	**600**	**4.7**	**13,300**
Accommodation and Food Services	11,800	11,100	700	6.3	11,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	10,400	9,600	800	8.3	10,200
OTHER SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,600**	**-300**	**-8.3**	**3,300**
GOVERNMENT	**38,000**	**39,400**	**-1,400**	**-3.6**	**37,800**
Federal	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
State & Local**	35,200	36,700	-1,500	-4.1	35,000

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**60,600**	**62,800**	**-2,200**	**-3.5**	**60,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**51,200**	**52,800**	**-1,600**	**-3.0**	**51,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**9,600**	**10,500**	**-900**	**-8.6**	**9,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,200**	**2,100**	**100**	**4.8**	**2,200**
MANUFACTURING	**7,400**	**8,400**	**-1,000**	**-11.9**	**7,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**51,000**	**52,300**	**-1,300**	**-2.5**	**51,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,100**	**12,400**	**-300**	**-2.4**	**12,100**
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
Retail Trade	8,300	8,400	-100	-1.2	8,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,800
INFORMATION	**700**	**700**	**0**	**0.0**	**700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,000**	**2,200**	**-200**	**-9.1**	**2,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,200**	**4,700**	**-500**	**-10.6**	**4,200**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,400**	**15,200**	**200**	**1.3**	**15,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,000	13,800	200	1.4	14,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,300**	**4,800**	**500**	**10.4**	**5,300**
OTHER SERVICES	**1,900**	**2,300**	**-400**	**-17.4**	**1,900**
GOVERNMENT	**9,400**	**10,000**	**-600**	**-6.0**	**9,500**
Federal	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local	8,900	9,500	-600	-6.3	9,000

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**45,500**	**46,400**	**-900**	**-1.9**	**45,300**
TORRINGTON LMA	**33,900**	**34,800**	**-900**	**-2.6**	**33,800**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,600**	**35,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**35,500**

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**275,100**	**286,700**	**-11,600**	**-4.0**	**274,100**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**225,300**	**235,600**	**-10,300**	**-4.4**	**224,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**36,700**	**41,000**	**-4,300**	**-10.5**	**36,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**7,200**	**8,000**	**-800**	**-10.0**	**7,000**
MANUFACTURING	**29,500**	**33,000**	**-3,500**	**-10.6**	**29,900**
Durable Goods	**19,300**	**21,400**	**-2,100**	**-9.8**	**19,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**10,200**	**11,600**	**-1,400**	**-12.1**	**10,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**238,400**	**245,700**	**-7,300**	**-3.0**	**237,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**54,100**	**56,700**	**-2,600**	**-4.6**	**54,100**
Wholesale Trade	10,400	10,900	-500	-4.6	10,400
Retail Trade	31,800	33,000	-1,200	-3.6	31,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11,900	12,800	-900	-7.0	11,900
INFORMATION	**3,900**	**4,200**	**-300**	**-7.1**	**3,900**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**16,400**	**17,000**	**-600**	**-3.5**	**16,400**
Finance and Insurance	13,100	13,700	-600	-4.4	13,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	8,100	8,800	-700	-8.0	8,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**19,800**	**21,000**	**-1,200**	**-5.7**	**19,600**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**58,600**	**59,100**	**-500**	**-0.8**	**58,300**
Educational Services	13,200	13,800	-600	-4.3	13,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,400	45,300	100	0.2	45,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**24,700**	**25,400**	**-700**	**-2.8**	**24,200**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,100**	**11,200**	**-100**	**-0.9**	**11,000**
GOVERNMENT	**49,800**	**51,100**	**-1,300**	**-2.5**	**49,700**
Federal	6,200	6,500	-300	-4.6	6,200
State & Local	43,600	44,600	-1,000	-2.2	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 2009.

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MAR 2010	MAR 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2010
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,891,100	1,874,000	17,100	0.9	1,895,700
	Employed	1,715,800	1,723,700	-7,900	-0.5	1,709,900
	Unemployed	175,300	150,300	25,000	16.6	185,800
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.0	1.3	---	9.8
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	478,100	473,800	4,300	0.9	477,500
	Employed	437,500	438,300	-800	-0.2	434,700
	Unemployed	40,600	35,500	5,100	14.4	42,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	7.5	1.0	---	9.0
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	90,600	91,400	-800	-0.9	90,800
	Employed	83,300	85,000	-1,700	-2.0	83,100
	Unemployed	7,300	6,400	900	14.1	7,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.0	1.1	---	8.5
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,300	49,800	-500	-1.0	49,900
	Employed	45,000	46,000	-1,000	-2.2	44,900
	Unemployed	4,400	3,800	600	15.8	5,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	7.6	1.2	---	10.0
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	600,700	594,800	5,900	1.0	601,500
	Employed	543,800	546,900	-3,100	-0.6	541,500
	Unemployed	56,900	47,900	9,000	18.8	60,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.5	8.0	1.5	---	10.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	317,000	311,000	6,000	1.9	318,800
	Employed	287,600	286,300	1,300	0.5	287,800
	Unemployed	29,400	24,700	4,700	19.0	31,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.0	1.3	---	9.7
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	153,400	152,000	1,400	0.9	153,800
	Employed	139,700	140,100	-400	-0.3	139,400
	Unemployed	13,700	12,000	1,700	14.2	14,400
	Unemployment Rate	8.9	7.9	1.0	---	9.4
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,300	54,300	0	0.0	54,700
	Employed	49,000	49,700	-700	-1.4	49,000
	Unemployed	5,400	4,600	800	17.4	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	9.9	8.5	1.4	---	10.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,000	101,100	900	0.9	102,800
	Employed	89,200	90,100	-900	-1.0	89,100
	Unemployed	12,800	11,000	1,800	16.4	13,700
	Unemployment Rate	12.6	10.9	1.7	---	13.4
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	59,300	59,000	300	0.5	59,700
	Employed	53,100	53,300	-200	-0.4	52,800
	Unemployed	6,300	5,700	600	10.5	6,900
	Unemployment Rate	10.6	9.6	1.0	---	11.6
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	153,660,000	153,728,000	-68,000	0.0	153,194,000
	Employed	137,983,000	139,833,000	-1,850,000	-1.3	137,203,000
	Unemployed	15,678,000	13,895,000	1,783,000	12.8	15,991,000
	Unemployment Rate	10.2	9.0	1.2	---	10.4

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR 2010	2009	CHG Y/Y	FEB 2010	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAR 2010	2009	CHG Y/Y	FEB 2010	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAR 2010	2009	CHG Y/Y	FEB 2010
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	**$953.86**	**$937.10**	**$16.76**	**$952.02**	**41.4**	**41.3**	**0.1**	**41.0**	**$23.04**	**$22.69**	**$0.35**	**$23.22**
DURABLE GOODS	**994.98**	**971.78**	**23.20**	**993.07**	**41.2**	**40.9**	**0.3**	**40.8**	**24.15**	**23.76**	**0.39**	**24.34**
NON-DUR. GOODS	**834.54**	**830.77**	**3.77**	**827.17**	**42.0**	**42.3**	-0.3	**41.4**	**19.87**	**19.64**	**0.23**	**19.98**
CONSTRUCTION	**985.68**	**940.49**	**45.19**	**889.01**	**37.0**	**37.1**	**-0.1**	**34.7**	**26.64**	**25.35**	**1.29**	**25.62**
ALL EMPLOYEE												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	**920.04**	**937.72**	**-17.68**	**917.48**	**33.0**	**33.1**	**-0.1**	**32.5**	**27.88**	**28.33**	**-0.45**	**28.23**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,144.61**	**1,120.39**	**24.21**	**1,124.99**	**38.5**	**37.8**	**0.7**	**37.6**	**29.73**	**29.64**	**0.09**	**29.92**
Construction	1,084.90	1,024.53	60.37	1,045.61	35.9	35.5	0.4	34.6	30.22	28.86	1.36	30.22
Manufacturing	1,177.68	1,155.41	22.28	1,167.92	39.8	39.1	0.7	39.1	29.59	29.55	0.04	29.87
SERVICE PROVIDING	**875.97**	**902.24**	**-26.27**	**880.06**	**31.9**	**32.2**	-0.3	**31.6**	**27.46**	**28.02**	**-0.56**	**27.85**
Trade, Transp., Utilities	710.82	754.51	-43.69	723.00	33.0	33.4	-0.4	32.7	21.54	22.59	-1.05	22.11
Financial Activities	1,483.00	1,553.03	-70.04	1,447.97	36.5	35.9	0.6	36.1	40.63	43.26	-2.63	40.11
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,018.75	1,064.72	-45.97	997.12	33.6	33.2	0.4	32.8	30.32	32.07	-1.75	30.40
Education & Health Ser.	782.30	793.92	-11.62	779.40	30.1	30.5	-0.4	30.0	25.99	26.03	-0.04	25.98
Leisure & Hospitality	377.75	394.42	-16.67	383.78	25.2	26.0	-0.8	25.1	14.99	15.17	-0.18	15.29
Other Services	640.71	639.07	1.64	635.04	28.9	28.8	0.1	28.8	22.17	22.19	-0.02	22.05
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,003.75	1,103.22	-99.47	990.25	32.4	33.1	-0.7	31.8	30.98	33.33	-2.35	31.14
Danbury	969.26	900.66	68.60	968.90	35.7	34.0	1.7	35.4	27.15	26.49	0.66	27.37
Hartford	1,022.21	1,052.80	-30.59	1,028.16	35.2	34.7	0.5	34.7	29.04	30.34	-1.30	29.63
New Haven	830.76	832.36	-1.60	815.32	32.2	32.4	-0.2	31.7	25.80	25.69	0.11	25.72
Norwich-New London	680.45	655.28	25.17	667.95	31.0	30.1	0.9	30.5	21.95	21.77	0.18	21.90
Waterbury	755.37	733.41	21.96	732.35	32.7	32.8	-0.1	31.8	23.10	22.36	0.74	23.03

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In March 2010, The Higgins Group opened in Greenwich and Norwalk with 20 real estate agents. Savers, a thrift store, will open in Waterbury, hiring 50. Crumbs Bake Shop has opened in Greenwich with 20 employees. Lex Products in Shelton is looking to hire 23. Red, White & Blue Thrift Store will open in Waterbury with 50 jobs. Kaia Yoga is opening in Westport with a staff of 75-80. Syms will split space at its Berlin store with Filene's Basement and hire 15. Packaging manufacturer, Rexam, is moving operations from Florida to Thomaston and Torrington, creating 25 jobs. Vito's has opened in New Britain with 19 workers. Lake Compounce will hire 1,200.

- In March 2010, Shaw's closed stores in New Haven and Manchester with 260 layoffs. St. Joseph School in Norwich will close with 20 job losses. NRG Energy is laying off 70 in Middletown, Montville, Milford and Norwalk. Apria Healthcare in Cromwell will lay off 15. Groton's Fairview is closing its child care center, laying off 11. The Hartford is shutting its Bloomfield unit, resulting in 101 layoffs. Marlin Firearms in North Haven will close, laying off 265.

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)

MARCH 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	478,068	**437,474**	**40,594**	**8.5**
Ansonia	10,130	9,068	1,062	10.5
Bridgeport	64,874	55,738	9,136	14.1
Darien	9,125	8,600	525	5.8
Derby	7,024	6,289	735	10.5
Easton	3,715	3,489	226	6.1
Fairfield	28,530	26,420	2,110	7.4
Greenwich	30,363	28,514	1,849	6.1
Milford	32,839	30,149	2,690	8.2
Monroe	10,665	9,876	789	7.4
New Canaan	8,948	8,429	519	5.8
Newtown	14,336	13,375	961	6.7
Norwalk	48,926	44,934	3,992	8.2
Oxford	7,640	7,059	581	7.6
Redding	4,668	4,394	274	5.9
Ridgefield	11,751	11,054	697	5.9
Seymour	9,468	8,591	877	9.3
Shelton	23,290	21,420	1,870	8.0
Southbury	9,255	8,527	728	7.9
Stamford	67,572	62,210	5,362	7.9
Stratford	26,242	23,718	2,524	9.6
Trumbull	17,918	16,603	1,315	7.3
Weston	4,877	4,629	248	5.1
Westport	12,757	11,995	762	6.0
Wilton	8,291	7,794	497	6.0
Woodbridge	4,866	4,601	265	5.4
DANBURY	**90,617**	**83,296**	**7,321**	**8.1**
Bethel	10,648	9,790	858	8.1
Bridgewater	1,018	943	75	7.4
Brookfield	9,086	8,412	674	7.4
Danbury	44,277	40,524	3,753	8.5
New Fairfield	7,401	6,869	532	7.2
New Milford	16,081	14,790	1,291	8.0
Sherman	2,106	1,968	138	6.6
ENFIELD	**49,342**	**44,977**	**4,365**	**8.8**
East Windsor	6,441	5,764	677	10.5
Enfield	23,630	21,557	2,073	8.8
Somers	4,748	4,326	422	8.9
Suffield	7,412	6,878	534	7.2
Windsor Locks	7,110	6,452	658	9.3
HARTFORD	**600,697**	**543,789**	**56,908**	**9.5**
Andover	2,008	1,858	150	7.5
Ashford	2,711	2,483	228	8.4
Avon	9,296	8,737	559	6.0
Barkhamsted	2,273	2,066	207	9.1
Berlin	11,689	10,761	928	7.9
Bloomfield	10,400	9,349	1,051	10.1
Bolton	3,084	2,861	223	7.2
Bristol	35,230	31,596	3,634	10.3
Burlington	5,458	5,060	398	7.3

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,885	5,462	423	7.2
Colchester	9,092	8,317	775	8.5
Columbia	3,128	2,864	264	8.4
Coventry	7,224	6,590	634	8.8
Cromwell	8,030	7,357	673	8.4
East Granby	3,031	2,807	224	7.4
East Haddam	5,270	4,890	380	7.2
East Hampton	7,332	6,635	697	9.5
East Hartford	26,113	23,070	3,043	11.7
Ellington	9,080	8,329	751	8.3
Farmington	13,174	12,236	938	7.1
Glastonbury	18,492	17,316	1,176	6.4
Granby	6,477	5,984	493	7.6
Haddam	5,024	4,667	357	7.1
Hartford	51,416	43,168	8,248	16.0
Hartland	1,237	1,134	103	8.3
Harwinton	3,218	2,962	256	8.0
Hebron	5,580	5,187	393	7.0
Lebanon	4,468	4,066	402	9.0
Manchester	33,077	30,224	2,853	8.6
Mansfield	13,161	12,215	946	7.2
Marlborough	3,710	3,442	268	7.2
Middlefield	2,419	2,224	195	8.1
Middletown	27,450	25,042	2,408	8.8
New Britain	36,026	31,210	4,816	13.4
New Hartford	3,897	3,560	337	8.6
Newington	17,113	15,622	1,491	8.7
Plainville	10,457	9,336	1,121	10.7
Plymouth	7,110	6,248	862	12.1
Portland	5,486	5,026	460	8.4
Rocky Hill	10,932	10,119	813	7.4
Simsbury	12,225	11,419	806	6.6
Southington	24,734	22,721	2,013	8.1
South Windsor	15,010	13,934	1,076	7.2
Stafford	7,076	6,341	735	10.4
Thomaston	4,739	4,234	505	10.7
Tolland	8,510	7,939	571	6.7
Union	483	448	35	7.2
Vernon	17,927	16,308	1,619	9.0
West Hartford	29,664	27,290	2,374	8.0
Wethersfield	13,527	12,310	1,217	9.0
Willington	3,917	3,643	274	7.0
Windsor	16,627	15,122	1,505	9.1

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)

MARCH 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**317,025**	**287,593**	**29,432**	**9.3**
Bethany	3,200	2,968	232	7.3
Branford	17,593	16,245	1,348	7.7
Cheshire	14,871	13,828	1,043	7.0
Chester	2,293	2,142	151	6.6
Clinton	8,124	7,457	667	8.2
Deep River	2,656	2,419	237	8.9
Durham	4,363	4,097	266	6.1
East Haven	16,556	14,911	1,645	9.9
Essex	3,865	3,587	278	7.2
Guilford	13,138	12,319	819	6.2
Hamden	31,258	28,751	2,507	8.0
Killingworth	3,648	3,423	225	6.2
Madison	10,181	9,561	620	6.1
Meriden	32,851	29,035	3,816	11.6
New Haven	57,692	50,199	7,493	13.0
North Branford	8,506	7,844	662	7.8
North Haven	13,351	12,337	1,014	7.6
Old Saybrook	5,577	5,166	411	7.4
Orange	7,294	6,838	456	6.3
Wallingford	26,024	23,783	2,241	8.6
Westbrook	3,777	3,480	297	7.9
West Haven	30,208	27,203	3,005	9.9
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	139,679	**127,466**	**12,213**	**8.7**
Bozrah	1,506	1,384	122	8.1
Canterbury	3,322	3,002	320	9.6
East Lyme	10,075	9,326	749	7.4
Franklin	1,208	1,108	100	8.3
Griswold	7,400	6,709	691	9.3
Groton	19,353	17,617	1,736	9.0
Ledyard	8,676	8,026	650	7.5
Lisbon	2,641	2,408	233	8.8
Lyme	1,166	1,080	86	7.4
Montville	11,126	10,182	944	8.5
New London	13,975	12,452	1,523	10.9
No. Stonington	3,329	3,095	234	7.0
Norwich	21,231	19,063	2,168	10.2
Old Lyme	4,257	3,943	314	7.4
Preston	2,938	2,707	231	7.9
Salem	2,662	2,468	194	7.3
Sprague	1,862	1,659	203	10.9
Stonington	10,652	9,967	685	6.4
Voluntown	1,685	1,505	180	10.7
Waterford	10,614	9,765	849	8.0

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	153,404	**139,683**	**13,721**	**8.9**
Westerly, RI	13,725	12,217	1,508	11.0

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	**54,340**	**48,952**	**5,388**	**9.9**
Bethlehem	2,022	1,826	196	9.7
Canaan	605	549	56	9.3
Colebrook	794	755	39	4.9
Cornwall	813	757	56	6.9
Goshen	1,625	1,496	129	7.9
Kent	1,572	1,446	126	8.0
Litchfield	4,324	3,954	370	8.6
Morris	1,283	1,154	129	10.1
Norfolk	925	852	73	7.9
North Canaan	1,732	1,554	178	10.3
Roxbury	1,329	1,248	81	6.1
Salisbury	1,922	1,771	151	7.9
Sharon	1,527	1,419	108	7.1
Torrington	19,843	17,465	2,378	12.0
Warren	727	679	48	6.6
Washington	1,893	1,754	139	7.3
Winchester	6,000	5,304	696	11.6
Woodbury	5,404	4,967	437	8.1
WATERBURY	**102,019**	**89,177**	**12,842**	**12.6**
Beacon Falls	3,291	3,015	276	8.4
Middlebury	3,886	3,607	279	7.2
Naugatuck	17,252	15,306	1,946	11.3
Prospect	5,324	4,810	514	9.7
Waterbury	50,978	43,241	7,737	15.2
Watertown	12,195	11,019	1,176	9.6
Wolcott	9,092	8,179	913	10.0
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	59,337	**53,061**	**6,276**	**10.6**
Brooklyn	4,042	3,582	460	11.4
Chaplin	1,503	1,389	114	7.6
Eastford	1,033	953	80	7.7
Hampton	1,292	1,167	125	9.7
Killingly	9,781	8,656	1,125	11.5
Plainfield	8,577	7,585	992	11.6
Pomfret	2,326	2,101	225	9.7
Putnam	5,201	4,710	491	9.4
Scotland	1,008	959	49	4.9
Sterling	2,178	1,924	254	11.7
Thompson	5,419	4,838	581	10.7
Windham	12,286	10,888	1,398	11.4
Woodstock	4,690	4,308	382	8.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,891,100**	**1,715,800**	**175,300**	**9.3**
UNITED STATES	**153,660,000**	**137,983,000**	**15,678,000**	**10.2**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,907,700**	**1,732,700**	**175,000**	**9.2**
UNITED STATES	**153,910,000**	**138,905,000**	**15,005,000**	**9.7**

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	MAR 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	YR TO DATE 2009	TOWN	MAR 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	YR TO DATE 2009	TOWN	MAR 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	YR TO DATE 2009
Andover	0	0	0	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	0	2
Ansonia	3	3	0	Groton	0	4	6	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	0	1	Guilford	2	4	5	Putnam	1	3	3
Avon	1	4	0	Haddam	3	6	2	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	8	4	Ridgefield	0	2	1
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	2	1	Rocky Hill	2	3	5
Berlin	4	10	3	Hartford	0	0	0	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	0	1
Bethel	7	14	1	Harwinton	0	0	1	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	0	1	Seymour	1	6	3
Bolton	0	5	1	Killingly	8	13	3	Sharon	2	3	1
Bozrah	0	0	0	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	1	4	2
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	0	1	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	2	4	11	Ledyard	0	1	1	Simsbury	1	3	1
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	1	0	Somers	2	4	3
Bristol	3	7	2	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	2	3
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	0	Southbury	0	1	1
Brooklyn	4	7	2	Madison	1	2	3	Southington	5	25	7
Burlington	2	7	4	Manchester	3	9	2	Sprague	2	2	3
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	3	6	1	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	3	5	0	Marlborough	1	2	1	Stamford	3	14	9
Canton	2	5	2	Meriden	2	4	5	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	3	6	1
Cheshire	0	8	0	Middlefield	0	0	0	Stratford	1	4	3
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	7	16	15	Suffield	3	4	2
Clinton	0	0	0	Milford	7	20	22	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	3	10	1	Monroe	2	2	1	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	11	12	5	Tolland	0	1	2
Columbia	1	1	1	Morris	0	0	0	Torrington	0	1	0
Cornwall	0	0	0	Naugatuck	0	0	2	Trumbull	1	2	0
Coventry	1	5	4	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	1	0
Cromwell	3	4	3	New Canaan	1	3	0	Vernon	4	6	3
Danbury	4	33	17	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	0	1
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	2	2	Wallingford	12	27	9
Deep River	1	2	2	New Haven	3	4	0	Warren	0	0	1
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	6	5	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	2	2	3	New Milford	0	0	3	Waterbury	4	8	6
East Granby	0	1	0	Newington	0	0	3	Waterford	0	3	2
East Haddam	0	8	1	Newtown	0	0	2	Watertown	2	6	4
East Hampton	2	4	2	Norfolk	1	1	0	West Hartford	1	2	6
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	1	1	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	1	2	4
East Lyme	3	8	3	North Haven	0	0	0	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	12	14	2	North Stonington	0	0	1	Westport	3	12	3
Eastford	0	0	0	Norwalk	3	6	96	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	0	1	Norwich	0	3	79	Willington	0	0	0
Ellington	2	7	11	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	2	3	Winchester	0	0	0
Essex	1	2	1	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	3	4	2
Fairfield	1	3	7	Oxford	3	6	8	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	5	4	Plainfield	3	5	2	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	1	1	0	Plainville	2	7	3	Wolcott	2	3	3
Glastonbury	7	10	4	Plymouth	2	3	0	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	3	4	Pomfret	1	1	0	Woodbury	0	0	0
Granby	0	1	0	Portland	0	5	1	Woodstock	0	1	0
Greenwich	10	23	14								

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index	**+2.7**
Coincident Employment Index	**-3.4**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-1.8**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-6.3**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**-4.6**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**-1.5**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-1.9**
Unemployment Rate	**+1.5***
Labor Force	+1.0
Employed	-0.5
Unemployed	+19.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-18.1**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-0.16***
U-6 Unemployment Rate	**+3.7***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**+0.2**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+1.5**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+1.8**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-7.4**
Production Worker Hours	-3.5
Industrial Electricity Sales	-11.7
Personal Income	**+1.7**
UI Covered Wages	**+0.5**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+33.2
Electricity Sales	+1.0
Construction Contracts Index	-20.5
New Auto Registrations	+0.0
Air Cargo Tons	NA
Exports	+1.7
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+46.6
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+4.1
Dept. of Labor	-19.0
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-20.5
Dept. of Labor	-75.4
State Revenues	**+14.4**
Corporate Tax	+15.1
Personal Income Tax	+15.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+13.2
Sales & Use Tax	+3.7
Indian Gaming Payments	-3.8

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-17.6
Attraction Visitors	-16.6
Air Passenger Count	-4.9
Indian Gaming Slots	-3.3
Travel and Tourism Index	-6.7
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+1.6
Wages & Salaries	+1.5
Benefit Costs	+2.0
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+2.3
Northeast Region	+2.6
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.5
Interest Rates	
Prime	0.00*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.03*

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