THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.14 No.10 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

OCTOBER 2009

IN THIS ISSUE...

The Next Recovery: Perhaps Not Quite So Jobless 1-3, 5

Economic Indicators
of Employment 4
on the Overall Economy 5
Individual Data Items 6-8
Comparative Regional Data 9
Economic Indicator Trends 10-11
Business & Economic News 15
Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media 19
Labor Market Areas:
Nonfarm Employment 12-17
Sea. Adj. Nonfarm Employment 14
Labor Force 18
Hours and Earnings 19
Cities and Towns:
Labor Force 20-21
Housing Permits 22
Technical Notes 23
At a Glance 24

In August...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,630,300
Change over month .... -0.23%
Change over year .... -4.2%

United States 131,223,000
Change over month .... -0.16%
Change over year .... -4.3%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 8.1%
United States 9.7%

Consumer Price Index

United States 215.8
Change over year .... -1.5%

The Next Recovery: Perhaps Not Quite So Jobless

By Patrick J. Flaherty, Economist, DOL

Some economists believe that the national recession has ended. If they are right, the economy has stopped contracting, at least in terms of output. This doesn't mean there will be an immediate improvement in the labor market, however. Usually, labor markets lag the general economy – they don't start to improve until some time after a recovery has begun. Employers are often reluctant to hire additional workers after a downturn, but respond to an up tick in business by increasing hours of existing workers and taking other temporary measures to increase production until they're sure the recovery is sustainable. The unemployment rate often increases as a recovery gets underway as discouraged workers who had left the labor force start looking for jobs and become classified as "unemployed" instead of "not in labor force."

Labor markets were particularly slow to respond to the recoveries following the most recent two recessions. The term "jobless recovery"[1] was first used to describe the aftermath of the nation's 1990-91 recession when output (as measured by GDP and other indicators) began to rise months before jobs started to grow. A similar pattern emerged after the 2001 recession. Nearly two years after the "official" beginning of the recovery in November 2001 (as declared by the National Bureau of Economic Research) jobs still had not begun to pick up.

In August 2003 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York published a possible explanation. Job declines in the 1990-91 and 2001 recessions were less likely to be due to temporary layoffs than in previous cycles. The temporary layoff rate had not risen as it had in previous recessions, and job losses were in industries undergoing structural change. As the report explained, "Recessions mix cyclical and structural adjustments. Cyclical adjustments are reversible responses to lulls in demand, while structural adjustments transform a firm or industry by relocating workers and capital. The job losses associated with cyclical shocks are temporary . . . job losses that stem from structural changes, however, are permanent." (Groshen & Potter, 2003)

The report put industries into three categories depending on the types of job adjustments during recessions and recoveries:

1. Industries with cyclical adjustments see jobs decline in the recession, but grow during the first years of the recovery.

2. Industries with countercyclical change actually add jobs in the recession, but shed jobs once the recovery begins.

THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The annual subscription is $50. Send subscription requests to: ***The Connecticut Economic Digest***, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are $4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from ***The Connecticut Economic Digest*** may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Cynthia L. DeLisa

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of many DOL Research and DECD staff and Rob Damroth (CCT) to the publication of the Digest.

Connecticut Department of Labor

Patricia H. Mayfield, Commissioner
Linda L. Agnew, Deputy Commissioner

Roger F. Therrien, 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

Joan McDonald, 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

3. Industries with structural change either grow during both recession and recovery or shrink during both.

One explanation for a jobless recovery is the size of the industries undergoing structural change. According to the New York Fed, these industries accounted for 79% of total employment in the 2001-2003 period, up from 57% in the early 90's, and 51% in the 1970's and 1980's. The authors argue that this explains the jobless recovery because it takes longer and is more difficult to create a new job and hire a new person than to bring back a former worker from layoff.

Where Do Things Stand Today?

Many economists believe that we are about to experience another jobless recovery. Allen Sinai of Decision Economics was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* saying "the mother of all jobless recoveries is coming down the pike." (Izzo, 2009) But they may be surprised. There are some signs things might be a bit better this time around.

Nationally, the big jump in productivity in the second quarter of 2009 suggests that employers may already be squeezing as much out of existing workers as possible. Productivity in the nonfarm business sector jumped at a 6.4% annual rate, the largest quarterly increase in nearly six years. Productivity (output per hour worked) rose because hours (number of workers times number of hours per worker) fell much more than output. (Real GDP contracted at a less than expected 1% annual rate in the second quarter while nonfarm payroll employment declined at 4.5% annual rate.) When demand starts to grow – as some are predicting will happen later this year – employers may find that their existing workforce is already producing as much as it can and that they need to add to payrolls in order to increase output.

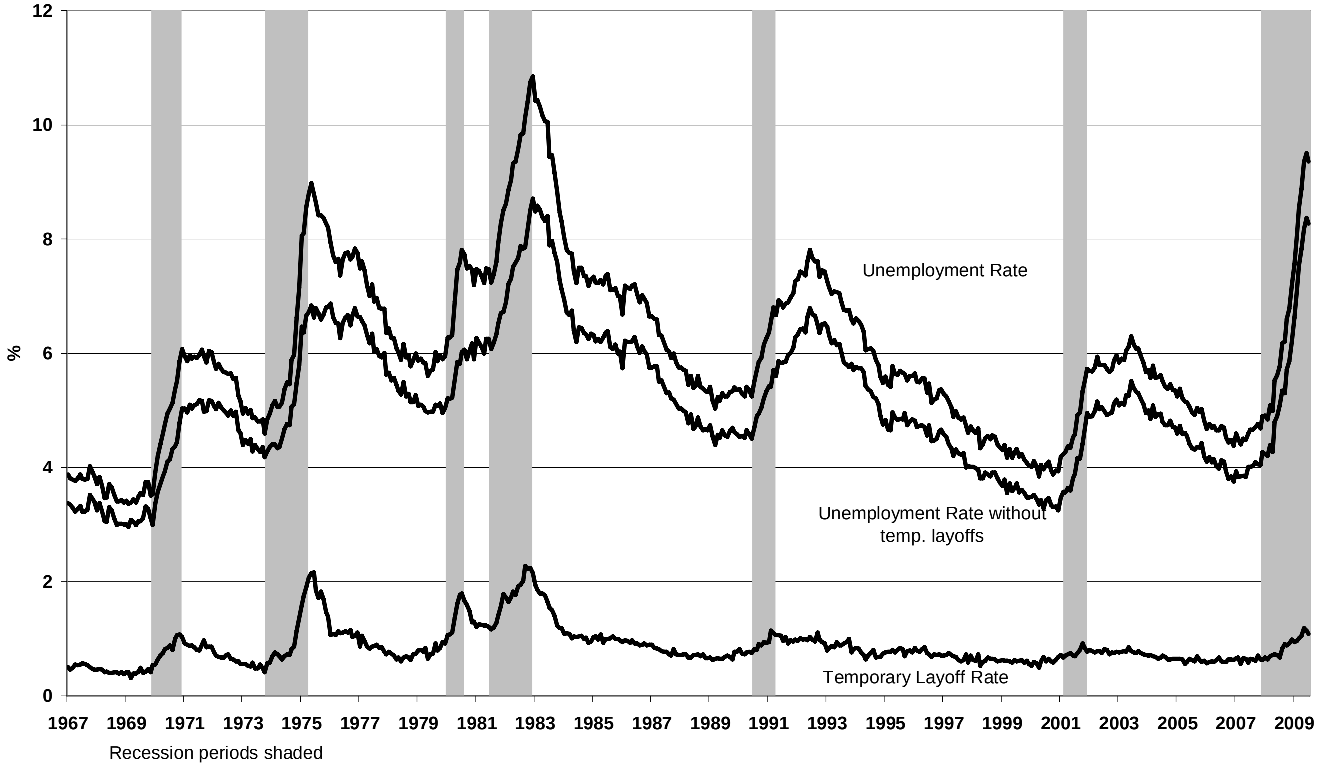
In addition, as the chart on top of page 3 shows, the temporary layoff rate has increased a bit. While not nearly as high as it was during the recessions of the 1970's and 1980's, it is significantly higher than during the 2001-2003 period. The New York Fed report used the drop in the temporary layoff rate as an explanation for the jobless recoveries. Therefore, the recent pickup suggests that when this recession ends, a larger number of workers will be called back to their old jobs than after the 2001 recession.

Previous Connecticut Cycles and the Current Recession

In Connecticut, payroll employment fell by more than 57,000 between March 2008 and March 2009 (the latest month for which we have detailed data by industry). Losses may continue for a few more months. Indeed Moody's Economy.com and other forecasters don't believe jobs will stop falling in the state until the middle of 2010. But these forecasts may be too pessimistic. When recovery comes, Connecticut may find it is less "jobless" than in the previous two cycles because this time some of the largest job losses are in industries that exhibited a cyclical pattern during the 2000-2003 period. In particular, if the construction industry can turn around in response to federal stimulus and the end of the real estate correction, Connecticut's recovery may include significant employment growth.

In Connecticut, jobs peaked in July 2000 and fell until July 2003 for a loss of 61,000. Two years later, in July 2005, jobs were up around 25,000 from the July 2003 low. Using the same criteria used by the New York Fed, we can examine the indus-

U.S. Unemployment Rate and Temporary Layoffs



tries that have lost the most jobs in the current recession in Connecticut based on the their behavior during the 2000 to 2005 period.

In the chart below, the horizontal axis is the percent change in jobs a particular industry[2] experienced from July 2000 to July 2003 in Connecticut. Circles to the right of zero represent industries that expanded during the recession. Those to the left shed jobs in the recession. The vertical axis is the percent change in jobs in the July 2003 to July 2005 period. Those above the zero line grew; those below fell. Industries that exhibited a cyclical pattern are in the upper left quarter of the chart; counter-cyclical are in the lower right. Structural industries will be in the lower left (shrink shrink) or upper right (grow grow). The size of the circle represents the size of the job change (either positive or negative) from March 2008 to March 2009 (the current recession).

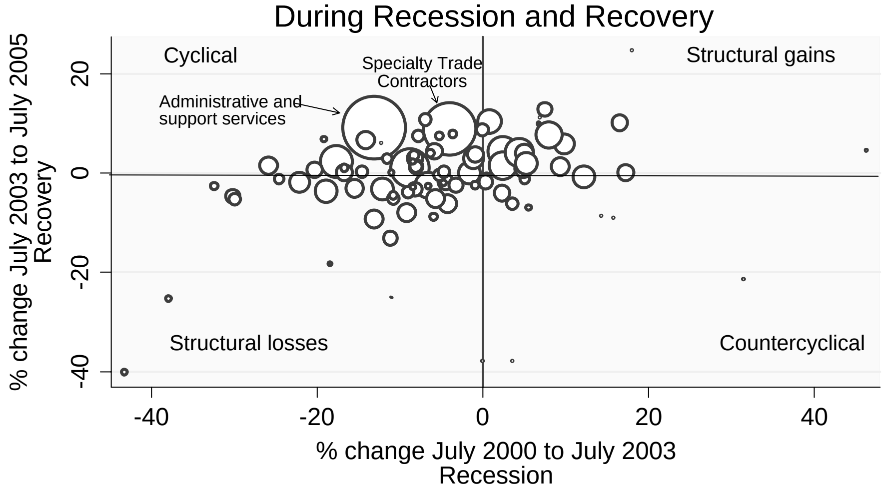
The four industries with the largest job losses in the current recession are *administrative and support services, specialty trade contractors, professional, technical and scientific services*, and *fabricated metal product manufacturing*. All had a cyclical pattern in the 2000 to 2005 period — losing jobs in the recession and gaining them in the recovery. (The industry with the fifth largest job loss, *construction of buildings*, would be classified as “structural” in the 2000 to 2005 period because it actually gained jobs during the 2000-2003 period, but it normally has a cyclical pattern.)

In administrative and support services, the biggest drop was in *employment services*. This indus-

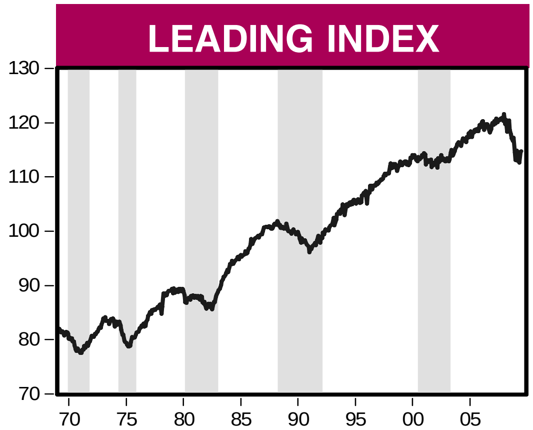
--Continued on page 5--

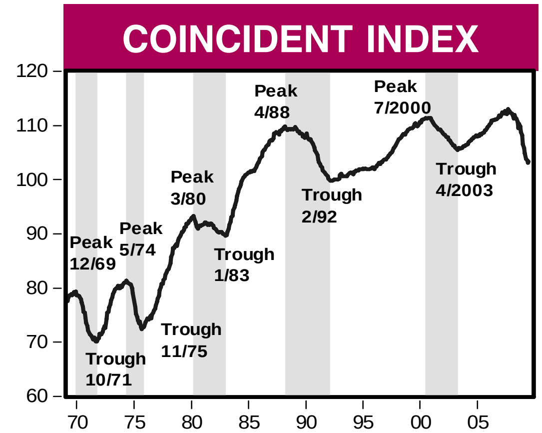
Connecticut Job Adjustments by Industries

During Recession and Recovery



Size of circle represents job change March 2008 to March 2009





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.

Mixed Signals and Mixed Feelings About Recovery

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment declined in July (-247,000) and August (-216,000), and the August unemployment rate rose to 9.7%. Since December 2007, employment has fallen by 6.9 million jobs. Job losses across many sectors are now moderating. Seasonally-adjusted, real average hourly earnings fell 0.2% from July to August 2009. This decline stemmed from the 0.6% increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) that outpaced the 0.3% growth in average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers. August 2009 housing permits stood at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 579,000 or 2.6% above the July rate of 564,000, but 32.4% below the August 2008 level. The National Association of Realtors reports that for the second quarter of 2009, year-over-year sales of single-family, apartment condos and co-ops declined 2.9% (sales in the Northeast declined 8.4%, leading the nation). In this same period, median sales prices of single-family homes declined 15.6%. Most economists expect weak job recovery over the next year even as GDP growth picks up in the last quarter of 2009.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 110.2 in July 2008 to 103.3 in July 2009. Total employment (from the household survey) declined in July by 31,305 persons (-1.7%). Non-farm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 67,000 jobs (-3.94%) from July a year ago. The July 2009 insured unemployment rate of 5.31% climbed 2.61 percentage points from a year earlier. The total unemployment rate reached 7.8% from 5.8% a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, the July 2009 coincident index at 103.3 increased from 103.1 in June. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate, -6.3%, remained the largest deceleration since 1975; however, it has been decreasing at a decreasing rate since April (a positive signal). Total employment *increased* in July by 7,000 persons (+0.4%), while nonfarm employ-ment declined by 2,800 jobs (-0.17%). The total unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 7.8%, and the insured unemployment rate worsened from 5.25% last month to 5.31% in July 2009.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 118.8 a year ago to 114.8 in July 2009. Manu-facturing lost 15,800 jobs (-8.4%) while construction lost 14,000 jobs (-20.4%) over the past year. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.4 a year ago to 40.5, but average weekly hours in construction edged up from 39 last July to 39.6 in July 2009. Moody's Baa bond rate declined from 7.16% a year ago to 7.09% in July 2009. Short duration unemployment increased from 1.8% in July 2008 to 2.92% this July, initial claims have climbed steadily from July a year ago, up 41.1%, to 30,988 in July 2009, while housing permits increased 5.9% from 389 units last July to 412 units in July 2009. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined to 2 in June 2009 from 6 a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 114.7 in June to 114.8 in July 2009. Positive contributors include increased construction employment (400 jobs), increased average weekly hours in manufacturing (+0.1) and construction (+0.7), a decline in the short duration unemployment rate (-0.06 percentage points), an increase in housing permits from 346 to 412 and a reduction in Moody's Baa interest rate from 7.5% to 7.09%. Manufacturing employment that declined by 2,500 jobs and the help-wanted index that declined by a single point were the negative contributors to the month-over-month change in this index.

While recent job loss and home price news is encouraging, Connecticut and the national economies are still struggling in recession. The signs indicate we may be close to the bottom, but like the onset of this recession, we won't know until we are well past the nadir. We will see improvement in U.S. and state GDP before we see job growth; this could occur in the fourth quarter of 2009. With Alt.-A and Option ARM mortgage rate resets on the horizon, the housing market may not yet have stabilized and, coupled with longer spells of unemploy-ment, Connecticut's recovery may be more than a year away. The impact of the federal stimulus package has yet to be fully felt across the nation and in our home state and should accelerate recovery in 2010.

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--

try could see a pickup when the recession ends if employers find the existing workforce is insufficient but hesitate to expand their permanent payrolls. *Building equipment contractors* showed the largest decline within specialty trade contractors. While many assume that construction will be down for months to come, there are already signs that the real estate market has stopped declining. Before the recession started, Connecticut also did not experience the wild overbuilding evident in other parts of the country so our construction industries may recover sooner than in other states. Professional, scientific and technical services includes everything from *legal services* and *architectural and engineering services* to *computer systems design* and *advertising*. While there are probably both cyclical and structural changes happening within this diverse set of industries, in general, service industries require more employees to increase output: there is no "recovery" in these industries without additional jobs. Finally, while there has been a long, structural decline in manufacturing employment in Connecticut, not all manufacturing is dead. Fabricated metal product manufacturing has components tied to the construction industry, such as *architectural and structural metals manufacturing*. Again, if construction starts picking up, the big job losers of the current recession could become gainers.

In all, 75% of the job *losses* from March 2008 to March 2009 were in industries that had cyclical behavior from 2000 to 2005. Of course, that leaves 25% of the job losses in industries that showed a counter-cyclical or structural pattern in the last recession. For example, changes in industries such as *motor vehicle dealers* and *publishing* are likely to result in permanent job losses. But the proportion of permanent losses may be lower this time. The New York Fed study also examined the level of employment. That measure shows that currently 55% of employment is in industries that had structural change in the 2000 to 2005 period, closer to what the Fed reported for the nation in the 1970's and 1980's than to the 79% of the most recent jobless recovery.

What happens next for employment in our state? Projections from the University of Connecticut and other forecasters suggest that when the recovery starts, it will once again take Connecticut several years to regain all of the jobs lost in the recession. But at least this time there's a chance that we'll have a better head start this recovery than during the most recent two, as those on temporary layoff return to work and some firms that see business picking up start to rehire. ■

References

Groshen, Erica L. and Simon Potter. (2003) "Has Structural Change Contributed to a Jobless Recovery?" *Current Issues in Economics and Finance* Vol. 9 No. 8. Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Izzo, Phil. (2009) "Few Economists Favor More Stimulus" *Wall Street Journal* July 10, 2009. Available at http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124708099206913393.html.

Author thanks Don Klepper-Smith, Chair, Governor's Economic Advisory Council, for suggesting this topic.

---

[1] Coined by Connecticut's own Nick Perna according to Paul Salmon of PBS' *Newshour with Jim Lehrer*.

[2] In this paper, "industry" is defined by a 3-digit NAICS code.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	2Q 2009	2Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q 2009
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	113.3	119.5	-6.2	-5.2	113.5
Coincident	103.5	110.8	-7.3	-6.6	105.7
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	103.8	114.6	-10.8	-9.4	104.3
Coincident	110.1	114.8	-4.7	-4.1	111.6
TD Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.3	122.9	-4.6	-3.8	120.6

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM	1,630.3	1,701.1	-70.8	-4.2	1,634.0
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-12.5	0.7
Construction	50.4	64.7	-14.3	-22.1	50.5
Manufacturing	172.0	187.4	-15.4	-8.2	172.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	297.0	310.9	-13.9	-4.5	297.4
Information	35.0	37.7	-2.7	-7.2	35.2
Financial Activities	138.2	143.7	-5.5	-3.8	139.2
Professional and Business Services	189.0	205.0	-16.0	-7.8	189.5
Educational and Health Services	302.3	298.0	4.3	1.4	299.8
Leisure and Hospitality Services	137.2	137.6	-0.4	-0.3	139.4
Other Services	63.0	63.2	-0.2	-0.3	63.0
Government*	245.5	252.1	-6.6	-2.6	247.2

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.1	6.1	2.0	---	7.8
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,883.8	1,883.2	0.6	0.0	1,884.6
Employed (000s)	1,731.7	1,769.2	-37.5	-2.1	1,737.9
Unemployed (000s)	152.1	114.0	38.1	33.4	146.7
Average Weekly Initial Claims	7,164	6,485	679	10.5	6,643
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	4.77	3.03	1.73	---	5.42

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009	JUN 2009
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	42.4	-1.9	-4.5	40.6	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.66	21.58	2.08	9.6	23.34	--
Average Weekly Earnings	958.23	914.99	43.24	4.7	947.60	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	106.6	126.0	-19.4	-15.4	102.3	93.3
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,167	4,746	-579	-12.2	4,178	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	380	470	-89.6	-19.1	361	317

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

Personal income for fourth quarter 2009 is forecasted to decrease 2.5 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	4Q* 2009	4Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q* 2009
Personal Income	$191,526	$196,415	-4,889	-2.5	$192,007
UI Covered Wages	$95,505	$98,427	-2,922	-3.0	$95,784

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

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	AUG 2009	235	-29.4	2,243	3,683	-39.1
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUN 2009	2,515	-12.3	16,012	16,349	-2.1
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	AUG 2009	208.9	-44.0	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	AUG 2009	10,715	-20.8	92,429	135,132	-31.6
Air Cargo Tons	AUG 2009	9,014	-26.8	77,613	98,941	-21.6
Exports (Bil. $)	2Q 2009	3.19	-18.4	6.73	7.50	-10.4

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

** Estimated by the Bureau of the Census*

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2009	2,159	0.3	19,566	18,190	7.6
Department of Labor*	4Q2008	1,225	-26.4	6,990	8,182	-14.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2009	794	4.2	8,558	7,471	14.5
Department of Labor*	4Q2008	2,188	-25.6	7,172	8,053	-10.9

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)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	569.8	534.2	6.7	8,292.5	9,723.8	-14.7
Corporate Tax	16.2	15.2	6.8	403.1	488.4	-17.5
Personal Income Tax	218.3	240.6	-9.3	4,374.5	5,379.6	-18.7
Real Estate Conv. Tax	6.7	9.6	-30.0	54.5	89.7	-39.3
Sales & Use Tax	245.8	173.5	41.6	2,168.6	2,310.7	-6.2
Indian Gaming Payments**	33.7	37.6	-10.3	251.4	276.0	-8.9

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	AUG 2009	52,974	-16.0	254,392	279,177	-8.9
Major Attraction Visitors	AUG 2009	294,136	-1.1	1,300,903	1,278,096	1.8
Air Passenger Count	AUG 2009	526,108	-5.9	3,804,037	4,262,863	-10.8
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	AUG 2009	1,591	-12.3	11,801	12,901	-8.5
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2009	---	5.5	---	---	---

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

**See page 23 for explanation*

***The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut*

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.5 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**JUN**	**MAR**	**3-Mo**	**JUN**	**JUN**	**12-Mo**
(Dec. 2005 = 100)	**2009**	**2009**	**% Chg**	**2009**	**2008**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	109.5	109.3	0.2	109.6	108.0	1.5
Wages and Salaries	110.0	109.8	0.2	110.1	108.4	1.6
Benefit Costs	108.3	108.1	0.2	108.4	107.0	1.3
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	110.2	108.1	1.9
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	110.3	108.2	1.9

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

U.S. inflation rate decreased 1.5 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2009	215.8	-1.5	0.2
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	AUG 2009	$0.463	1.5	-0.2
Northeast Region	AUG 2009	230.9	-1.2	0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	AUG 2009	238.3	-1.0	0.3
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	JUL 2009	233.0	-3.4	0.5
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2009	211.2	-1.9	0.3

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

Conventional mortgage fell to 5.19 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

	AUG	**JUL**	**AUG**
(Percent)	**2009**	**2009**	**2008**
Prime	3.25	3.25	5.00
Federal Funds	0.16	0.16	2.00
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.17	0.18	1.75
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.27	0.28	1.97
1 Year Treasury Note	0.46	0.48	2.18
3 Year Treasury Note	1.65	1.55	2.70
5 Year Treasury Note	2.57	2.46	3.14
7 Year Treasury Note	3.21	3.14	3.46
10 Year Treasury Note	3.59	3.56	3.89
20 Year Treasury Note	4.33	4.38	4.53
Conventional Mortgage	5.19	5.22	6.48

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
Connecticut	1,630.3	1,701.1	-70.8	-4.2	1,634.0
Maine	594.9	616.8	-21.9	-3.6	596.9
Massachusetts	3,185.9	3,291.6	-105.7	-3.2	3,186.3
New Hampshire	628.8	647.2	-18.4	-2.8	628.4
New Jersey	3,930.5	4,051.1	-120.6	-3.0	3,929.7
New York	8,645.4	8,833.8	-188.4	-2.1	8,649.2
Pennsylvania	5,617.5	5,809.0	-191.5	-3.3	5,626.3
Rhode Island	461.9	481.1	-19.2	-4.0	464.3
Vermont	294.5	306.5	-12.0	-3.9	294.6
United States	131,223.0	137,053.0	-5,830.0	-4.3	131,439.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
Connecticut	1,883.8	1,883.2	0.6	0.0	1,884.6
Maine	701.2	707.1	-5.9	-0.8	700.5
Massachusetts	3,444.5	3,426.5	18.0	0.5	3,440.4
New Hampshire	737.6	738.8	-1.2	-0.2	740.2
New Jersey	4,542.7	4,502.1	40.6	0.9	4,561.8
New York	9,749.2	9,709.9	39.3	0.4	9,741.4
Pennsylvania	6,352.1	6,412.9	-60.8	-0.9	6,389.3
Rhode Island	573.7	566.6	7.1	1.3	573.6
Vermont	358.8	355.3	3.5	1.0	360.2
United States	154,577.0	154,823.0	-246.0	-0.2	154,504.0

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

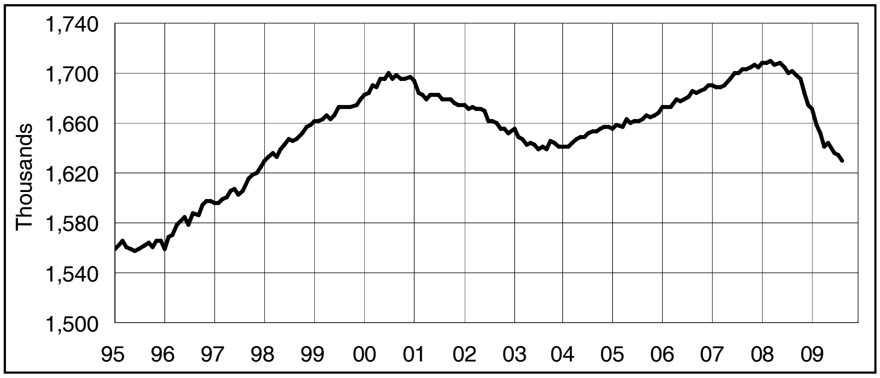
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE	JUL 2009
Connecticut	8.1	6.1	2.0	7.8
Maine	8.6	5.4	3.2	8.5
Massachusetts	9.1	5.4	3.7	8.8
New Hampshire	6.9	3.9	3.0	6.8
New Jersey	9.7	5.7	4.0	9.3
New York	9.0	5.7	3.3	8.6
Pennsylvania	8.6	5.5	3.1	8.5
Rhode Island	12.8	8.3	4.5	12.7
Vermont	6.8	4.7	2.1	6.8
United States	9.7	6.2	3.5	9.4

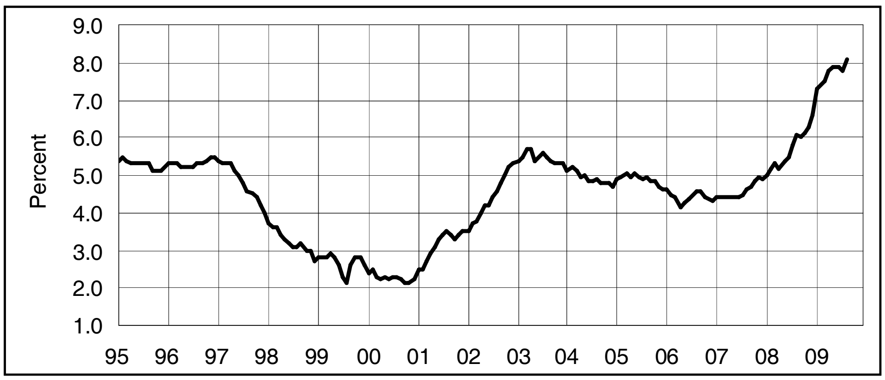
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



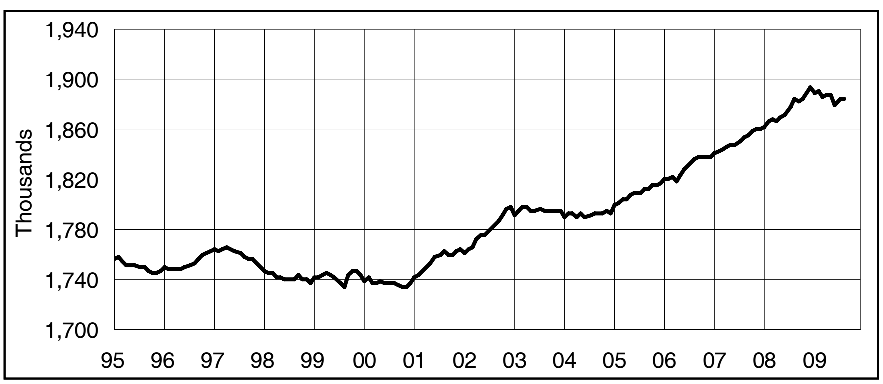
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,690.1	1,708.6	1,670.8
Feb	1,689.5	1,708.5	1,658.5
Mar	1,688.9	1,709.4	1,652.2
Apr	1,690.0	1,706.0	1,640.3
May	1,695.7	1,707.3	1,644.0
Jun	1,700.3	1,704.3	1,636.2
Jul	1,700.2	1,700.4	1,634.0
Aug	1,703.3	1,701.1	1,630.3
Sep	1,703.5	1,698.9	
Oct	1,705.4	1,695.1	
Nov	1,705.9	1,683.2	
Dec	1,704.8	1,673.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



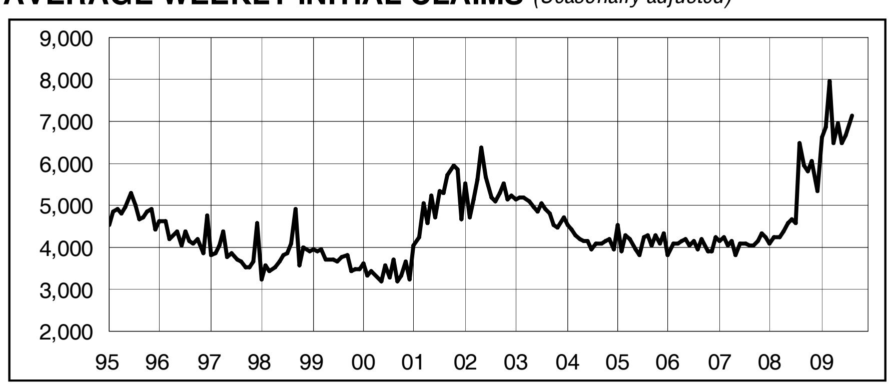
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	4.4	5.0	7.3
Feb	4.4	5.2	7.4
Mar	4.4	5.3	7.5
Apr	4.4	5.2	7.8
May	4.4	5.4	7.9
Jun	4.4	5.5	7.9
Jul	4.5	5.8	7.8
Aug	4.6	6.1	8.1
Sep	4.7	6.0	
Oct	4.8	6.1	
Nov	4.9	6.3	
Dec	4.9	6.6	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



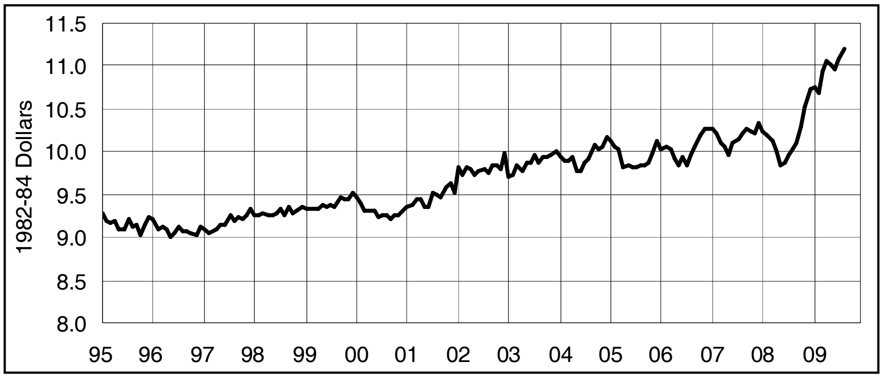
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,841.3	1,862.3	1,889.5
Feb	1,843.0	1,865.6	1,890.3
Mar	1,844.2	1,868.1	1,884.9
Apr	1,845.9	1,865.8	1,887.2
May	1,846.5	1,869.2	1,886.5
Jun	1,847.2	1,871.9	1,878.6
Jul	1,849.8	1,877.9	1,884.6
Aug	1,852.8	1,883.2	1,883.8
Sep	1,854.4	1,881.9	
Oct	1,858.1	1,884.8	
Nov	1,860.8	1,888.4	
Dec	1,860.1	1,894.2	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



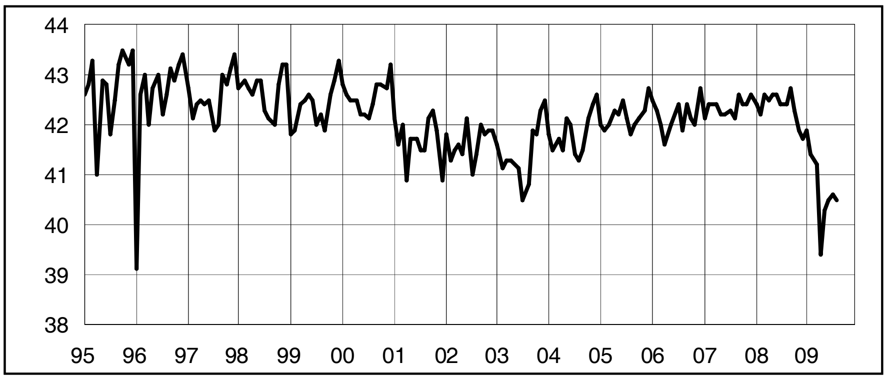
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	4,147	4,092	6,599
Feb	4,248	4,244	6,873
Mar	4,050	4,227	7,931
Apr	4,126	4,403	6,464
May	3,805	4,553	6,945
Jun	4,073	4,644	6,459
Jul	4,103	4,569	6,643
Aug	4,033	6,485	7,164
Sep	4,030	5,951	
Oct	4,130	5,808	
Nov	4,321	6,068	
Dec	4,246	5,354	

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



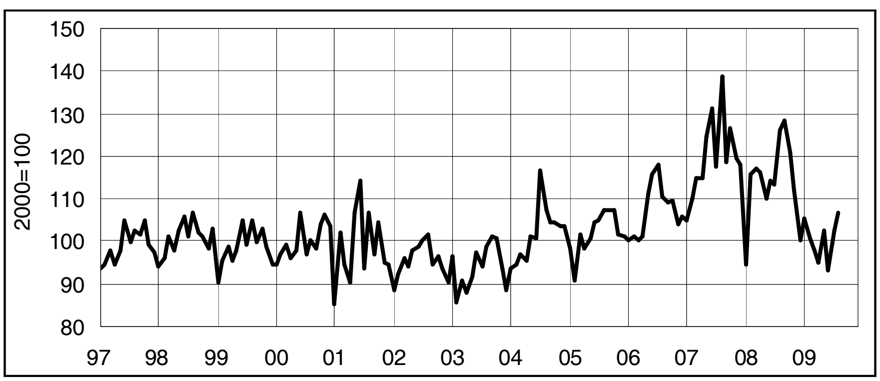
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	$10.25	$10.24	$10.76
Feb	$10.22	$10.18	$10.69
Mar	$10.10	$10.11	$10.95
Apr	$10.05	$10.01	$11.07
May	$9.96	$9.85	$11.02
Jun	$10.09	$9.87	$10.97
Jul	$10.16	$9.96	$11.09
Aug	$10.21	$10.03	$11.20
Sep	$10.26	$10.10	
Oct	$10.23	$10.28	
Nov	$10.21	$10.51	
Dec	$10.33	$10.72	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



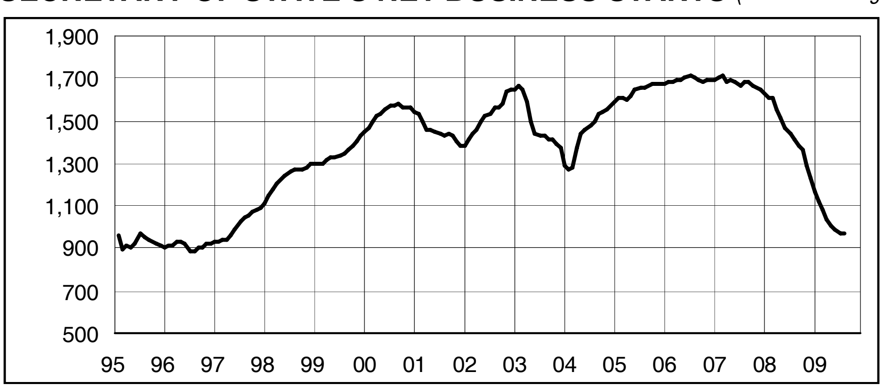
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	42.1	42.4	41.9
Feb	42.4	42.2	41.4
Mar	42.4	42.6	41.2
Apr	42.4	42.5	39.4
May	42.2	42.6	40.3
Jun	42.2	42.6	40.5
Jul	42.3	42.4	40.6
Aug	42.1	42.4	40.5
Sep	42.6	42.7	
Oct	42.4	42.3	
Nov	42.4	41.9	
Dec	42.6	41.7	

CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	104.9	94.5	105.6
Feb	109.9	115.9	100.6
Mar	114.6	117.2	97.7
Apr	114.8	116.4	94.9
May	124.6	110.1	102.5
Jun	131.1	114.5	93.3
Jul	117.7	113.1	102.3
Aug	138.8	126.0	106.6
Sep	118.7	128.5	
Oct	126.3	120.9	
Nov	119.3	112.0	
Dec	117.9	100.2	

SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-mo.moving avg)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,698	1,625	1,168
Feb	1,706	1,607	1,122
Mar	1,712	1,605	1,086
Apr	1,688	1,556	1,035
May	1,694	1,512	1,005
Jun	1,681	1,472	985
Jul	1,667	1,444	973
Aug	1,687	1,412	968
Sep	1,682	1,384	
Oct	1,661	1,366	
Nov	1,654	1,292	
Dec	1,649	1,228	

CONNECTICUT

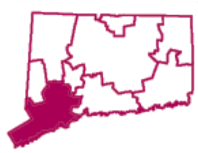
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,620,000**	**1,687,400**	**-67,400**	**-4.0**	**1,626,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**227,000**	**257,000**	**-30,000**	**-11.7**	**227,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**55,100**	**69,300**	**-14,200**	**-20.5**	**55,000**
MANUFACTURING	**171,900**	**187,700**	**-15,800**	**-8.4**	**172,000**
Durable Goods	**132,800**	**144,500**	**-11,700**	**-8.1**	**133,100**
Fabricated Metal	31,800	33,100	-1,300	-3.9	31,700
Machinery	17,000	17,800	-800	-4.5	17,100
Computer and Electronic Product	14,100	14,400	-300	-2.1	14,100
Transportation Equipment	41,900	44,900	-3,000	-6.7	42,100
Aerospace Product and Parts	31,400	32,800	-1,400	-4.3	31,400
Non-Durable Goods	**39,100**	**43,200**	**-4,100**	**-9.5**	**38,900**
Chemical	13,600	14,400	-800	-5.6	13,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,393,000**	**1,430,400**	**-37,400**	**-2.6**	**1,399,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**292,100**	**305,100**	**-13,000**	**-4.3**	**293,800**
Wholesale Trade	66,900	69,400	-2,500	-3.6	67,400
Retail Trade	176,700	187,200	-10,500	-5.6	176,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	20,700	21,300	-600	-2.8	20,800
Building Material	15,100	15,800	-700	-4.4	15,500
Food and Beverage Stores	40,300	41,700	-1,400	-3.4	40,100
General Merchandise Stores	25,000	24,800	200	0.8	25,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	48,500	48,500	0	0.0	49,600
Utilities	8,700	8,800	-100	-1.1	8,900
Transportation and Warehousing	39,800	39,700	100	0.3	40,700
INFORMATION	**35,100**	**37,800**	**-2,700**	**-7.1**	**35,400**
Telecommunications	12,200	13,100	-900	-6.9	12,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**139,300**	**145,000**	**-5,700**	**-3.9**	**140,300**
Finance and Insurance	119,400	124,100	-4,700	-3.8	120,200
Credit Intermediation	28,100	29,700	-1,600	-5.4	28,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts	23,000	23,400	-400	-1.7	23,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	63,600	66,100	-2,500	-3.8	64,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,900	20,900	-1,000	-4.8	20,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**191,200**	**206,400**	**-15,200**	**-7.4**	**190,900**
Professional, Scientific	87,200	92,400	-5,200	-5.6	88,000
Legal Services	13,600	13,900	-300	-2.2	13,700
Computer Systems Design	21,800	22,200	-400	-1.8	21,800
Management of Companies	26,200	27,000	-800	-3.0	26,300
Administrative and Support	77,800	87,000	-9,200	-10.6	76,600
Employment Services	24,900	28,500	-3,600	-12.6	24,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**294,100**	**289,700**	**4,400**	**1.5**	**295,100**
Educational Services	52,700	51,000	1,700	3.3	53,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	241,400	238,700	2,700	1.1	241,500
Hospitals	61,100	60,500	600	1.0	61,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	60,500	59,600	900	1.5	60,500
Social Assistance	42,900	42,400	500	1.2	42,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**146,900**	**146,500**	**400**	**0.3**	**150,300**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	30,600	29,600	1,000	3.4	32,100
Accommodation and Food Services	116,300	116,900	-600	-0.5	118,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	102,600	103,300	-700	-0.7	104,600
OTHER SERVICES	**64,000**	**64,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**64,500**
GOVERNMENT	**230,300**	**235,900**	**-5,600**	**-2.4**	**229,000**
Federal Government	19,300	19,400	-100	-0.5	19,600
State Government	62,400	65,500	-3,100	-4.7	62,000
Local Government**	148,600	151,000	-2,400	-1.6	147,400

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

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

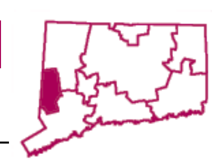


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**401,500**	**415,100**	**-13,600**	**-3.3**	**406,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**52,000**	**55,300**	**-3,300**	**-6.0**	**52,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**14,100**	**15,700**	**-1,600**	**-10.2**	**14,100**
MANUFACTURING	**37,900**	**39,600**	**-1,700**	**-4.3**	**38,100**
Durable Goods	**28,700**	**30,000**	**-1,300**	**-4.3**	**28,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**349,500**	**359,800**	**-10,300**	**-2.9**	**353,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**69,800**	**74,700**	**-4,900**	**-6.6**	**70,700**
Wholesale Trade	13,800	14,800	-1,000	-6.8	13,900
Retail Trade	45,900	49,400	-3,500	-7.1	46,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,100	10,500	-400	-3.8	10,400
INFORMATION	**10,600**	**11,200**	**-600**	**-5.4**	**10,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**44,500**	**45,900**	**-1,400**	**-3.1**	**45,600**
Finance and Insurance	38,800	39,300	-500	-1.3	39,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**62,500**	**68,000**	**-5,500**	**-8.1**	**62,000**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**63,200**	**62,100**	**1,100**	**1.8**	**63,800**
Health Care and Social Assistance	53,700	53,600	100	0.2	53,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**37,700**	**37,000**	**700**	**1.9**	**38,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	26,500	26,000	500	1.9	26,600
OTHER SERVICES	**17,500**	**17,300**	**200**	**1.2**	**17,800**
GOVERNMENT	**43,700**	**43,600**	**100**	**0.2**	**44,600**
Federal	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
State & Local	40,700	40,500	200	0.5	41,600

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

DANBURY LMA



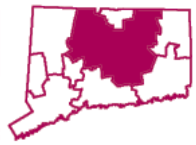
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**66,900**	**68,900**	**-2,000**	**-2.9**	**67,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**12,000**	**12,800**	**-800**	**-6.3**	**12,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**54,900**	**56,100**	**-1,200**	**-2.1**	**55,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**15,100**	**15,700**	**-600**	**-3.8**	**15,200**
Retail Trade	11,200	11,700	-500	-4.3	11,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,000**	**8,500**	**-500**	**-5.9**	**8,000**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,900**	**5,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,900**
GOVERNMENT	**7,400**	**7,100**	**300**	**4.2**	**7,600**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	6,800	6,500	300	4.6	7,000

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

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**533,400**	**552,100**	**-18,700**	**-3.4**	**535,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**76,800**	**86,400**	**-9,600**	**-11.1**	**76,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**18,000**	**22,500**	**-4,500**	**-20.0**	**18,000**
MANUFACTURING	**58,800**	**63,900**	**-5,100**	**-8.0**	**58,700**
Durable Goods	**48,700**	**53,800**	**-5,100**	**-9.5**	**48,900**
Transportation Equipment	16,900	18,800	-1,900	-10.1	17,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**456,600**	**465,700**	**-9,100**	**-2.0**	**458,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**85,800**	**89,100**	**-3,300**	**-3.7**	**86,100**
Wholesale Trade	19,800	20,400	-600	-2.9	19,800
Retail Trade	52,300	55,100	-2,800	-5.1	52,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	14,200
Transportation and Warehousing	10,400	10,200	200	2.0	10,800
INFORMATION	**11,800**	**12,500**	**-700**	**-5.6**	**11,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**63,200**	**66,700**	**-3,500**	**-5.2**	**63,400**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	44,000	45,000	-1,000	-2.2	44,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**60,100**	**62,500**	**-2,400**	**-3.8**	**60,200**
Professional, Scientific	29,400	29,000	400	1.4	29,000
Administrative and Support	24,200	25,700	-1,500	-5.8	24,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**93,000**	**90,900**	**2,100**	**2.3**	**92,500**
Health Care and Social Assistance	80,500	80,000	500	0.6	80,100
Ambulatory Health Care	24,500	23,900	600	2.5	24,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**42,600**	**43,000**	**-400**	**-0.9**	**43,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,000	35,000	-1,000	-2.9	34,400
OTHER SERVICES	**20,900**	**20,600**	**300**	**1.5**	**21,000**
GOVERNMENT	**79,200**	**80,400**	**-1,200**	**-1.5**	**80,400**
Federal	5,600	5,800	-200	-3.4	5,700
State & Local	73,600	74,600	-1,000	-1.3	74,700

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

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

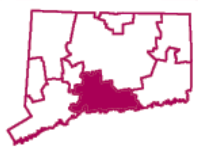
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**403,000**	**416,900**	**-13,900**	**-3.3**	**403,600**
DANBURY LMA	**67,600**	**69,600**	**-2,000**	**-2.9**	**67,500**
HARTFORD LMA	**540,000**	**558,800**	**-18,800**	**-3.4**	**539,100**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**271,200**	**276,900**	**-5,700**	**-2.1**	**271,800**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**130,800**	**136,800**	**-6,000**	**-4.4**	**130,800**
WATERBURY LMA	**65,000**	**66,900**	**-1,900**	**-2.8**	**65,100**

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**266,200**	**271,100**	**-4,900**	**-1.8**	**267,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,900**	**42,600**	**-1,700**	**-4.0**	**40,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,900**	**11,700**	**-800**	**-6.8**	**10,900**
MANUFACTURING	**30,000**	**30,900**	**-900**	**-2.9**	**30,000**
Durable Goods	**21,900**	**22,300**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**225,300**	**228,500**	**-3,200**	**-1.4**	**226,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**50,000**	**50,300**	**-300**	**-0.6**	**50,300**
Wholesale Trade	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,200
Retail Trade	29,300	29,800	-500	-1.7	29,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,600	8,500	100	1.2	8,800
INFORMATION	**7,500**	**7,800**	**-300**	**-3.8**	**7,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,600**	**13,000**	**-400**	**-3.1**	**12,600**
Finance and Insurance	9,100	9,300	-200	-2.2	9,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**26,400**	**26,600**	**-200**	**-0.8**	**26,300**
Administrative and Support	12,600	13,000	-400	-3.1	12,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**67,200**	**67,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**67,700**
Educational Services	23,100	23,200	-100	-0.4	23,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,100	44,000	100	0.2	44,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**21,600**	**22,800**	**-1,200**	**-5.3**	**21,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	18,100	19,300	-1,200	-6.2	18,100
OTHER SERVICES	**10,900**	**10,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,900**
GOVERNMENT	**29,100**	**29,900**	**-800**	**-2.7**	**29,900**
Federal	4,900	5,100	-200	-3.9	5,000
State & Local	24,200	24,800	-600	-2.4	24,900

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

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

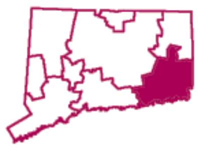
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **State employment changes, August 2008–August 2009**

From August 2008 to August 2009, the largest statistically significant job losses among the states occurred in California (-741,000), Florida (-372,700), Michigan (-329,900), Illinois (-306,100), Texas (-296,300), Ohio (-272,000), Georgia (-244,400), and North Carolina (-214,000). The smallest statistically significant decreases in employment occurred in Wyoming (-11,800) and Vermont (-12,000). The largest over-the-year percentage decreases occurred in Michigan (-7.9 percent), Arizona (-7.4 percent), Nevada (-6.5 percent), and Georgia and Indiana (-6.0 percent each). The District of Columbia (+0.3 percent) and North Dakota (+0.2 percent) reported the only over-the-year percentage increases. Over the year, nonfarm employment decreased in 49 states; of these, 45 states experienced statistically significant changes in employment, all of which were decreases. These data are from the Current Employment Statistics program. These data are seasonally adjusted. To learn more, see "Regional and State Employment and Unemployment -- August 2009" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL 09-1126.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 22, 2009

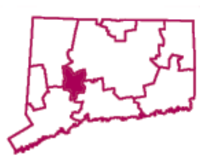
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**132,700**	**138,900**	**-6,200**	**-4.5**	**132,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,100**	**20,400**	**-1,300**	**-6.4**	**19,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,700**	**4,500**	**-800**	**-17.8**	**3,700**
MANUFACTURING	**15,400**	**15,900**	**-500**	**-3.1**	**15,400**
Durable Goods	**10,600**	**10,800**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,800**	**5,100**	**-300**	**-5.9**	**4,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**113,600**	**118,500**	**-4,900**	**-4.1**	**113,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,300**	**23,100**	**-800**	**-3.5**	**22,200**
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,500
Retail Trade	15,000	15,800	-800	-5.1	14,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,800	4,700	100	2.1	4,800
INFORMATION	**1,700**	**1,800**	**-100**	**-5.6**	**1,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,200**	**3,400**	**-200**	**-5.9**	**3,200**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,700**	**10,200**	**-500**	**-4.9**	**9,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**19,800**	**19,600**	**200**	**1.0**	**19,900**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**15,500**	**16,900**	**-1,400**	**-8.3**	**15,600**
Accommodation and Food Services	12,900	13,900	-1,000	-7.2	13,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	11,100	11,500	-400	-3.5	11,200
OTHER SERVICES	**3,700**	**3,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,700**
GOVERNMENT	**37,700**	**39,800**	**-2,100**	**-5.3**	**37,400**
Federal	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
State & Local**	34,900	37,100	-2,200	-5.9	34,600

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

WATERBURY LMA

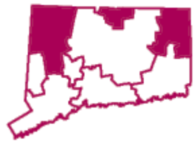


	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**63,800**	**65,400**	**-1,600**	**-2.4**	**64,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,900**	**12,600**	**-700**	**-5.6**	**11,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,600**	**2,900**	**-300**	**-10.3**	**2,600**
MANUFACTURING	**9,300**	**9,700**	**-400**	**-4.1**	**9,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**51,900**	**52,800**	**-900**	**-1.7**	**52,500**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,700**	**12,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**12,700**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	2,000
INFORMATION	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,200**	**2,300**	**-100**	**-4.3**	**2,200**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,600**	**5,100**	**-500**	**-9.8**	**4,600**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,100**	**15,000**	**100**	**0.7**	**15,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,000	13,800	200	1.4	14,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,300**	**5,600**	**-300**	**-5.4**	**5,300**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,500**	**2,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,500**
GOVERNMENT	**8,700**	**8,800**	**-100**	**-1.1**	**9,300**
Federal	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
State & Local	8,200	8,200	0	0.0	8,800

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

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**45,000**	**48,000**	**-3,000**	**-6.3**	**45,100**
TORRINGTON LMA	**34,500**	**36,900**	**-2,400**	**-6.5**	**34,500**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,000**	**36,800**	**-1,800**	**-4.9**	**35,100**

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

	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**281,900**	**293,000**	**-11,100**	**-3.8**	**283,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,700**	**47,600**	**-3,900**	**-8.2**	**43,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**9,200**	**11,300**	**-2,100**	**-18.6**	**9,200**
MANUFACTURING	**34,500**	**36,300**	**-1,800**	**-5.0**	**34,200**
Durable Goods	**22,200**	**23,300**	**-1,100**	**-4.7**	**21,900**
Non-Durable Goods	**12,300**	**13,000**	**-700**	**-5.4**	**12,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**238,200**	**245,400**	**-7,200**	**-2.9**	**240,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**56,500**	**59,300**	**-2,800**	**-4.7**	**56,600**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	11,400
Retail Trade	32,700	34,900	-2,200	-6.3	32,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8	12,600
INFORMATION	**4,200**	**4,400**	**-200**	**-4.5**	**4,200**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**17,600**	**17,700**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**17,600**
Finance and Insurance	14,200	14,000	200	1.4	14,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**22,000**	**23,400**	**-1,400**	**-6.0**	**22,000**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**56,200**	**56,400**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**56,600**
Educational Services	10,900	11,000	-100	-0.9	11,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,300	45,400	-100	-0.2	45,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**25,500**	**28,100**	**-2,600**	**-9.3**	**25,800**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,500**	**11,800**	**-300**	**-2.5**	**11,500**
GOVERNMENT	**44,700**	**44,300**	**400**	**0.9**	**45,900**
Federal	6,800	6,700	100	1.5	6,800
State & Local	37,900	37,600	300	0.8	39,100

* New England City and Town Area

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AUG 2009	AUG 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2009
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,906,200	1,903,300	2,900	0.2	1,924,900
	Employed	1,753,000	1,786,300	-33,300	-1.9	1,770,400
	Unemployed	153,200	117,000	36,200	30.9	154,500
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	6.1	1.9	---	8.0
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	486,800	485,000	1,800	0.4	493,300
	Employed	449,700	457,100	-7,400	-1.6	455,800
	Unemployed	37,100	27,800	9,300	33.5	37,500
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	5.7	1.9	---	7.6
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	94,600	93,900	700	0.7	95,400
	Employed	87,800	89,200	-1,400	-1.6	88,700
	Unemployed	6,800	4,700	2,100	44.7	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.1	5.0	2.1	---	7.1
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,900	49,700	200	0.4	50,400
	Employed	46,000	47,100	-1,100	-2.3	46,400
	Unemployed	3,900	2,700	1,200	44.4	4,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	5.4	2.5	---	7.9
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	598,400	598,800	-400	-0.1	603,000
	Employed	549,700	561,100	-11,400	-2.0	553,900
	Unemployed	48,700	37,600	11,100	29.5	49,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.1	6.3	1.8	---	8.2
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	317,000	314,800	2,200	0.7	320,400
	Employed	291,600	294,400	-2,800	-1.0	294,600
	Unemployed	25,400	20,400	5,000	24.5	25,800
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	6.5	1.5	---	8.1
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	155,800	158,300	-2,500	-1.6	156,400
	Employed	143,900	148,800	-4,900	-3.3	144,500
	Unemployed	11,900	9,500	2,400	25.3	11,900
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	6.0	1.6	---	7.6
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,700	55,700	-1,000	-1.8	55,300
	Employed	50,400	52,600	-2,200	-4.2	50,900
	Unemployed	4,400	3,100	1,300	41.9	4,400
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	5.5	2.5	---	7.9
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	103,600	102,000	1,600	1.6	104,600
	Employed	92,500	93,700	-1,200	-1.3	93,600
	Unemployed	11,200	8,300	2,900	34.9	11,000
	Unemployment Rate	10.8	8.1	2.7	---	10.5
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,900	58,900	0	0.0	59,300
	Employed	53,700	54,900	-1,200	-2.2	54,100
	Unemployed	5,200	4,000	1,200	30.0	5,300
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	6.8	2.0	---	8.9
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	154,897,000	155,387,000	-490,000	-0.3	156,255,000
	Employed	140,074,000	145,909,000	-5,835,000	-4.0	141,055,000
	Unemployed	14,823,000	9,479,000	5,344,000	56.4	15,201,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.6	6.1	3.5	---	9.7

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

CONNECTICUT	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL
(Not seasonally adjusted)	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
MANUFACTURING	$958.23	$914.99	$43.24	$947.60	40.5	42.4	-1.9	40.6	$23.66	$21.58	$2.08	$23.34
DURABLE GOODS	1,007.10	947.33	59.77	1,000.71	40.3	42.5	-2.2	40.4	24.99	22.29	2.70	24.77
Transport. Equipment	1,244.35	1,188.09	56.26	1,267.14	41.0	43.0	-2.0	42.0	30.35	27.63	2.72	30.17
NON-DUR. GOODS	812.14	824.00	-11.87	788.57	41.1	42.3	-1.2	41.2	19.76	19.48	0.28	19.14
CONSTRUCTION	1,031.01	995.28	35.73	1,017.72	39.7	39.0	0.7	39.6	25.97	25.52	0.45	25.70

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

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

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

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In August 2009, the New Britain Police Department began the process of hiring 14 new officers. AT&T is looking to fill 100 sales positions in New Haven and Norwalk. Ondra International LP, a firm specializing in mergers and acquisitions, is opening an office in Stamford with 15-20 employees. Carter Mario Injury Lawyers has opened an office in New Britain which will have a staff of 21. Optiwind, a Torrington company which installs wind turbines, will hire 80 employees in the next two years. Volvo Aero Connecticut, a maker of aerospace engine components, will expand its Newington factory by 28 workers.

- In August 2009, it was announced that the Smurfit-Stone Container plant in Portland, with 93 employees, is closing. Gaylord Hospital in Wallingford is laying off 24 employees. The Iseli Company, a screw machine shop, will close its Terryville plant in December, resulting in 58 layoffs. Pratt and Whitney has laid off 19 workers.

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**486,773**	**449,659**	**37,114**	**7.6**
Ansonia	10,321	9,350	971	9.4
Bridgeport	65,206	57,452	7,754	11.9
Darien	9,416	8,875	541	5.7
Derby	7,123	6,490	633	8.9
Easton	3,803	3,602	201	5.3
Fairfield	29,382	27,271	2,111	7.2
Greenwich	31,138	29,298	1,840	5.9
Milford	33,166	30,754	2,412	7.3
Monroe	10,919	10,181	738	6.8
New Canaan	9,186	8,660	526	5.7
Newtown	14,736	13,784	952	6.5
Norwalk	49,829	46,368	3,461	6.9
Oxford	7,648	7,143	505	6.6
Redding	4,823	4,541	282	5.8
Ridgefield	12,040	11,304	736	6.1
Seymour	9,576	8,830	746	7.8
Shelton	23,714	22,042	1,672	7.1
Southbury	9,360	8,760	600	6.4
Stamford	68,522	63,543	4,979	7.3
Stratford	26,974	24,476	2,498	9.3
Trumbull	18,313	17,108	1,205	6.6
Weston	5,036	4,769	267	5.3
Westport	13,090	12,298	792	6.1
Wilton	8,500	8,024	476	5.6
Woodbridge	4,951	4,736	215	4.3
DANBURY	**94,589**	**87,830**	**6,759**	**7.1**
Bethel	11,202	10,368	834	7.4
Bridgewater	1,070	1,000	70	6.5
Brookfield	9,411	8,742	669	7.1
Danbury	46,040	42,722	3,318	7.2
New Fairfield	7,825	7,265	560	7.2
New Milford	16,835	15,654	1,181	7.0
Sherman	2,204	2,078	126	5.7
ENFIELD	**49,897**	**45,952**	**3,945**	**7.9**
East Windsor	6,304	5,793	511	8.1
Enfield	24,131	22,143	1,988	8.2
Somers	4,764	4,377	387	8.1
Suffield	7,514	7,031	483	6.4
Windsor Locks	7,184	6,608	576	8.0
HARTFORD	**598,419**	**549,676**	**48,743**	**8.1**
Andover	2,007	1,879	128	6.4
Ashford	2,673	2,505	168	6.3
Avon	9,330	8,846	484	5.2
Barkhamsted	2,277	2,093	184	8.1
Berlin	11,603	10,833	770	6.6
Bloomfield	10,372	9,448	924	8.9
Bolton	3,081	2,895	186	6.0
Bristol	34,946	31,971	2,975	8.5
Burlington	5,474	5,118	356	6.5

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,900	5,519	381	6.5
Colchester	9,027	8,372	655	7.3
Columbia	3,105	2,907	198	6.4
Coventry	7,168	6,662	506	7.1
Cromwell	7,940	7,420	520	6.5
East Granby	3,006	2,823	183	6.1
East Haddam	5,257	4,925	332	6.3
East Hampton	7,246	6,643	603	8.3
East Hartford	26,182	23,410	2,772	10.6
Ellington	8,906	8,347	559	6.3
Farmington	13,145	12,369	776	5.9
Glastonbury	18,549	17,477	1,072	5.8
Granby	6,449	6,055	394	6.1
Haddam	4,928	4,672	256	5.2
Hartford	51,068	43,869	7,199	14.1
Hartland	1,210	1,147	63	5.2
Harwinton	3,212	3,000	212	6.6
Hebron	5,609	5,252	357	6.4
Lebanon	4,418	4,113	305	6.9
Manchester	32,856	30,304	2,552	7.8
Mansfield	13,362	12,495	867	6.5
Marlborough	3,744	3,479	265	7.1
Middlefield	2,406	2,251	155	6.4
Middletown	27,249	25,214	2,035	7.5
New Britain	35,988	31,669	4,319	12.0
New Hartford	3,897	3,608	289	7.4
Newington	16,993	15,769	1,224	7.2
Plainville	10,247	9,435	812	7.9
Plymouth	7,056	6,346	710	10.1
Portland	5,454	5,080	374	6.9
Rocky Hill	10,947	10,217	730	6.7
Simsbury	12,268	11,578	690	5.6
Southington	24,612	22,939	1,673	6.8
South Windsor	15,016	14,089	927	6.2
Stafford	6,963	6,425	538	7.7
Thomaston	4,813	4,314	499	10.4
Tolland	8,515	7,994	521	6.1
Union	490	453	37	7.6
Vernon	17,589	16,385	1,204	6.8
West Hartford	29,750	27,617	2,133	7.2
Wethersfield	13,555	12,490	1,065	7.9
Willington	3,946	3,701	245	6.2
Windsor	16,615	15,254	1,361	8.2

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

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**317,020**	**291,585**	**25,435**	**8.0**
Bethany	3,221	3,004	217	6.7
Branford	17,640	16,479	1,161	6.6
Cheshire	14,873	13,908	965	6.5
Chester	2,333	2,184	149	6.4
Clinton	8,069	7,575	494	6.1
Deep River	2,631	2,454	177	6.7
Durham	4,353	4,121	232	5.3
East Haven	16,463	15,140	1,323	8.0
Essex	3,850	3,620	230	6.0
Guilford	13,169	12,476	693	5.3
Hamden	31,553	29,068	2,485	7.9
Killingworth	3,668	3,459	209	5.7
Madison	10,231	9,689	542	5.3
Meriden	32,704	29,457	3,247	9.9
New Haven	57,281	51,006	6,275	11.0
North Branford	8,511	7,970	541	6.4
North Haven	13,459	12,530	929	6.9
Old Saybrook	5,571	5,247	324	5.8
Orange	7,370	6,950	420	5.7
Wallingford	25,844	24,016	1,828	7.1
Westbrook	3,767	3,516	251	6.7
West Haven	30,458	27,715	2,743	9.0
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	142,270	**131,807**	**10,463**	**7.4**
Bozrah	1,517	1,413	104	6.9
Canterbury	3,276	3,062	214	6.5
East Lyme	10,059	9,378	681	6.8
Franklin	1,198	1,132	66	5.5
Griswold	7,450	6,863	587	7.9
Groton	21,138	19,486	1,652	7.8
Ledyard	8,811	8,227	584	6.6
Lisbon	2,657	2,462	195	7.3
Lyme	1,159	1,105	54	4.7
Montville	11,232	10,493	739	6.6
New London	14,047	12,762	1,285	9.1
No. Stonington	3,394	3,155	239	7.0
Norwich	21,371	19,537	1,834	8.6
Old Lyme	4,292	4,051	241	5.6
Preston	2,947	2,755	192	6.5
Salem	2,689	2,521	168	6.2
Sprague	1,851	1,698	153	8.3
Stonington	10,764	10,187	577	5.4
Voluntown	1,679	1,536	143	8.5
Waterford	10,738	9,985	753	7.0

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	155,788	**143,904**	**11,884**	**7.6**
Westerly, RI	13,518	12,097	1,421	10.5

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	**54,732**	**50,350**	**4,382**	**8.0**
Bethlehem	2,015	1,876	139	6.9
Canaan	605	565	40	6.6
Colebrook	814	783	31	3.8
Cornwall	832	779	53	6.4
Goshen	1,634	1,524	110	6.7
Kent	1,580	1,495	85	5.4
Litchfield	4,382	4,096	286	6.5
Morris	1,312	1,197	115	8.8
Norfolk	941	881	60	6.4
North Canaan	1,731	1,604	127	7.3
Roxbury	1,362	1,290	72	5.3
Salisbury	1,941	1,838	103	5.3
Sharon	1,540	1,466	74	4.8
Torrington	19,827	17,839	1,988	10.0
Warren	746	700	46	6.2
Washington	1,945	1,815	130	6.7
Winchester	6,055	5,481	574	9.5
Woodbury	5,467	5,120	347	6.3
WATERBURY	**103,642**	**92,450**	**11,192**	**10.8**
Beacon Falls	3,430	3,106	324	9.4
Middlebury	3,975	3,695	280	7.0
Naugatuck	17,519	15,876	1,643	9.4
Prospect	5,340	4,947	393	7.4
Waterbury	51,673	44,909	6,764	13.1
Watertown	12,471	11,446	1,025	8.2
Wolcott	9,232	8,470	762	8.3
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	58,897	**53,731**	**5,166**	**8.8**
Brooklyn	3,959	3,590	369	9.3
Chaplin	1,489	1,390	99	6.6
Eastford	1,021	959	62	6.1
Hampton	1,262	1,164	98	7.8
Killingly	9,612	8,685	927	9.6
Plainfield	8,494	7,671	823	9.7
Pomfret	2,309	2,120	189	8.2
Putnam	5,341	4,912	429	8.0
Scotland	1,011	971	40	4.0
Sterling	2,099	1,932	167	8.0
Thompson	5,511	5,033	478	8.7
Windham	12,045	10,826	1,219	10.1
Woodstock	4,745	4,478	267	5.6

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,906,200**	**1,753,000**	**153,200**	**8.0**
UNITED STATES	**154,897,000**	**140,074,000**	**14,823,000**	**9.6**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,883,800**	**1,731,700**	**152,100**	**8.1**
UNITED STATES	**154,577,000**	**139,649,000**	**14,928,000**	**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	AUG 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008	TOWN	AUG 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008	TOWN	AUG 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008
Andover	0	2	2	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	2	5
Ansonia	0	0	5	Groton	3	26	49	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	6	6	Guilford	1	10	32	Putnam	1	10	12
Avon	1	8	12	Haddam	4	14	23	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	1	12	15	Ridgefield	0	6	102
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	5	7	Rocky Hill	1	13	14
Berlin	4	36	31	Hartford	3	14	38	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	4	6
Bethel	12	30	18	Harwinton	2	6	8	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	1	3
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	4	4	Seymour	1	12	20
Bolton	1	5	4	Killingly	3	20	23	Sharon	1	3	5
Bozrah	0	0	2	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	10	103
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	3	6	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	4	31	62	Ledyard	2	7	4	Simsbury	0	2	4
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	2	5	Somers	1	7	18
Bristol	1	12	26	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	16	19
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	5	Southbury	2	5	6
Brooklyn	4	14	19	Madison	1	10	13	Southington	4	46	73
Burlington	0	15	10	Manchester	0	5	220	Sprague	0	5	9
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	2	14	14	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	3	6	Marlborough	1	3	4	Stamford	8	21	254
Canton	1	5	11	Meriden	6	18	24	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	8	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	1	12	25
Cheshire	2	6	30	Middlefield	0	0	1	Stratford	1	9	8
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	7	52	144	Suffield	4	14	18
Clinton	0	2	4	Milford	7	51	225	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	3	11	17	Monroe	0	2	12	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	1	Montville	2	16	15	Tolland	1	6	10
Columbia	2	6	5	Morris	1	2	2	Torrington	3	4	12
Cornwall	0	1	2	Naugatuck	1	10	27	Trumbull	0	1	18
Coventry	1	15	11	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	3	2
Cromwell	2	13	17	New Canaan	0	3	17	Vernon	3	14	147
Danbury	0	225	72	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	4
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	8	7	Wallingford	3	25	24
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	0	13	26	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	17	24	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	5	16	New Milford	2	10	24	Waterbury	2	23	42
East Granby	2	9	12	Newington	0	3	46	Waterford	0	9	20
East Haddam	1	8	13	Newtown	1	7	16	Watertown	3	17	27
East Hampton	3	13	31	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	6	28	96
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	3	11	North Canaan	1	2	5	Westbrook	1	7	9
East Lyme	1	11	21	North Haven	0	0	4	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	12	23	68	North Stonington	2	5	4	Westport	2	10	44
Eastford	0	2	1	Norwalk	0	422	56	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	5	Norwich	2	156	18	Willington	0	6	4
Ellington	13	41	76	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	8	9	Winchester	1	8	12
Essex	0	4	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	2	8	9
Fairfield	2	19	43	Oxford	1	21	55	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	3	15	21	Plainfield	1	7	17	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	2	Plainville	6	15	20	Wolcott	0	11	20
Glastonbury	1	13	27	Plymouth	2	3	7	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	2	14	16	Pomfret	1	2	6	Woodbury	2	8	12
Granby	0	3	9	Portland	0	4	9	Woodstock	1	5	13
Greenwich	8	57	98								

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	**-3.4**
Coincident Employment Index	**-6.3**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-9.4**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-4.1**
TD Bank Business Barometer	**-3.8**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-4.2**
Unemployment Rate	**+2.0***
Labor Force	+0.0
Employed	-2.1
Unemployed	+33.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**+10.5**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**+1.73***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**-4.5**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+9.6**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+4.7**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-15.4**
Production Worker Hours	-12.2
Industrial Electricity Sales	-19.1
Personal Income	**-2.5**
UI Covered Wages	**-3.0**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-29.4
Electricity Sales	-12.3
Construction Contracts Index	-44.0
New Auto Registrations	-20.8
Air Cargo Tons	-26.8
Exports	-18.4
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+0.3
Dept. of Labor	-26.4
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	+4.2
Dept. of Labor	-25.6
State Revenues	**+6.7**
Corporate Tax	+6.8
Personal Income Tax	-9.3
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	-30.0
Sales & Use Tax	+41.6
Indian Gaming Payments	-10.3

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-16.0
Attraction Visitors	-1.1
Air Passenger Count	-5.9
Indian Gaming Slots	-12.3
Travel and Tourism Index	+5.5
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+1.5
Wages & Salaries	+1.6
Benefit Costs	+1.3
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	-1.5
Northeast Region	-1.2
NY-NJ-Long Island	-1.0
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	-3.4
Interest Rates	
Prime	-1.75*
Conventional Mortgage	-1.29*

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

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST **October 2009**

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

A joint publication of The Connecticut Departments of Labor and Economic and Community Development

Opportunity • Guidance • Support

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DECD

Mailing address:

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

The Connecticut Economic Digest is available on the internet at: **http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi**

NEED A COPY OF THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST?

To receive a staple-bound, color copy of the Digest each month, please download the subscription order form at http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/misc/ctdigest.htm

For further information, please call the Office of Research at (860) 263-6290, or send an e-mail to dol.econdigest@ct.gov.

❑ If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) to the address at left.

❑ If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.

❑ If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.