THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.14 No.9 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

SEPTEMBER 2009

IN THIS ISSUE...

In July...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,633,400
Change over month .... -0.17%
Change over year .... -3.9%

United States 131,488,000
Change over month .... -0.19%
Change over year .... -4.2%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 7.8%
United States 9.4%

Consumer Price Index

United States 215.4
Change over year .... -2.1%

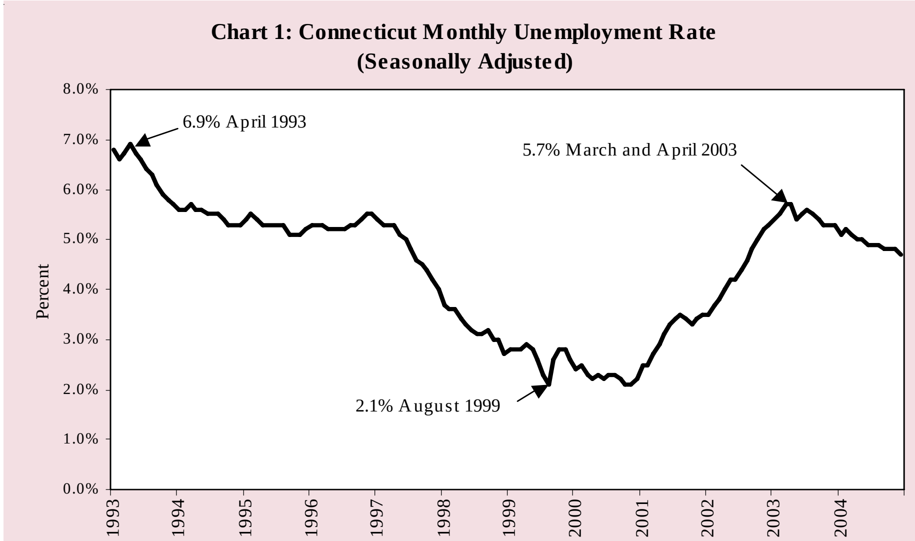
Mass Layoffs and the Business Cycle

By Nicholas A. Jolly, Ph.D., Economist, DOL

The national economy officially entered a recession in December of 2007, and Connecticut's economy followed suit in March 2008.[1] Between March 2008 and March 2009, Connecticut's nonfarm employment declined by almost 3.4 percent. The state unemployment rate increased from 5.3 percent in March 2008 to 7.5 percent in March 2009, a level not seen since May 1992. In addition, the number of national mass layoff events has increased steadily since February 2006.

These data paint a picture of a loosening labor market, which makes it difficult for laid-off workers to find re-employment. Researchers and policy-makers are well aware of the difficulties faced by dislocated workers (workers who lose a job because of plant closure or mass layoff).[2] Displaced workers experience longer spells of unemployment relative to their non-displaced counterparts, and workers experiencing this type of job loss suffer large, long-term earnings losses.[3]

Even though individuals understand the adverse impact job displacement has on workers, they understand less how the impact varies as the economy moves from a period of expansion to recession. From a policy perspective, it is important for the government to have a firm knowledge of how the costs of job displacement change throughout the business cycle. If the costs of displacement differ over the business cycle, and if programs aimed at aiding dislocated workers are to be designed efficiently,



THE CONNECTICUT
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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.

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Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Cynthia L. DeLisa

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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

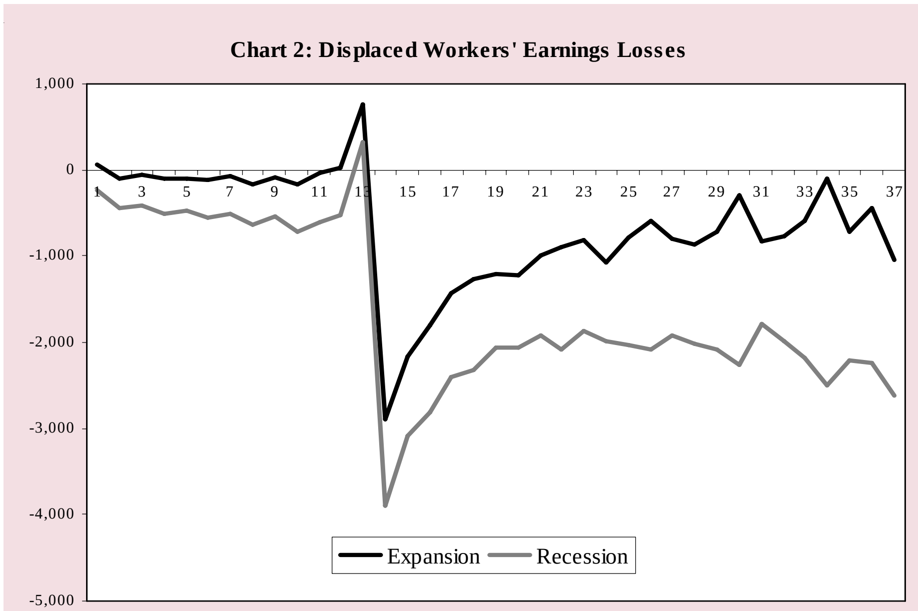
then policies must consider these differing costs.

For these reasons, Nicholas Jolly and Dana Placzek of the Connecticut Department of Labor and UConn professor Kenneth Couch conducted a study investigating how earnings losses of workers experiencing a mass layoff differ as Connecticut's economy moves from an expansion to recession. The authors compared the earnings of displaced workers to the earnings of continuously employed workers during two periods characterized by different economic conditions. This comparison showed that earnings losses of workers displaced during poor economic times are significantly larger than the earnings losses experienced by displaced workers who lose their job during an economic expansion. The purpose of this article is to review the major findings from this research effort.[4]

Connecticut's Economy from 1993 to 2004

The data used in the study are quarterly and span from the first quarter of 1993 to the final quarter of 2004. During this period, Connecticut's economy experienced an entire employment cycle (see Chart 1 on the front page). Specifically, Connecticut's unemployment rate fell from a high of 6.9 percent in April 1993 to a low of 2.1 percent in August 1999. The unemployment rate subsequently increased to 5.7 percent in March and April 2003. Furthermore, the national economy completed an entire recession from March 2001 to November 2001 as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

This characteristic of the data makes it possible to break the dataset into two different samples. The first spans from 1993 to 2001. In this sample, job displacements begin occurring in 1996, and workers' earnings are tracked until 2001. Since workers are being followed during a sustained decrease in the unemployment rate, this sample is called the expansion sample. The second spans from 1996 to 2004. Here, displacements begin occurring in 1999, and workers' earnings are tracked until 2004. These workers are followed during a period in which the unemployment rate is increasing, so this is called the recession sample.



Overall Earnings Losses

Chart 2 presents the earnings losses of displaced workers by sample. The horizontal axis indicates time relative to job loss in calendar quarters. For example, the label "t+12" indicates 12 quarters since the layoff occurred. The vertical axis represents the depth of the earnings losses experienced by displaced workers. Put another way, the vertical axis represents how much lower displaced workers' earnings are relative to their non-displaced counterparts.

Chart 2 shows that average quarterly earnings losses the year after displacement for displaced workers in both samples are significantly large; however, losses are much larger for those workers who experience a layoff during poor economic conditions. Workers who lost their jobs during the expansion had average quarterly earnings losses the year after job loss equaling 19 percent of pre-displacement earnings. For workers displaced during the recession, the loss is 26 percent. These numbers imply that average quarterly earnings losses the first year after displacement for workers who lose their job during a recession are 37 percent larger than the earnings losses that occur during an expansion.

These losses are sustained for at least six years following layoff. The average quarterly earnings losses six years after displacement during the expansionary period were five percent of pre-displacement earnings. However, for those workers losing a job in the recession, the average loss in the sixth year following layoff was 20 percent. This is four times larger than the loss experienced by workers who are laid off during an expansion.

Earnings by Age, Gender, and Industry

To obtain an indication as to how long-term earnings losses of displaced workers vary by worker characteristic over the business cycle, earnings losses for the fifth year after job loss were calculated by gender, age, and pre-displacement industry of employment. The results are in Table 1 below.

During the expansion, five years after job loss, males experienced an annual earnings loss of approximately $4,101. Females experienced a relatively similar loss, $5,322. As the economy moved to recession, men's earnings losses tripled to $12,338, and females' earnings losses more than doubled in size to $10,996. Therefore, regardless of gender, earnings losses increase significantly when displacement occurs during poor economic conditions.

Table 1 also shows that regardless of cyclical condition, older workers tend to have relatively larger earnings losses when compared to their younger counterparts.[5] During the expansion, displaced workers born in the 1950s suffered a fifth-year earnings loss of $6,434. Those workers born in the 1970s had a loss of $1,696. As was the case with gender, earnings losses for all ages increased significantly during the recessionary period. During the recession period, displaced workers born in the 1950s had a fifth-year earnings loss of $14,036, and those born in the 1970s had a loss of $7,963.

Earnings losses exhibit substantial heterogeneity when examining them by pre-displacement industry of employment. During the expansion, workers displaced from the manufacturing industry experienced a fifth-year earnings loss of $70, whereas displaced workers from the finance, insurance, and real estate industry had a loss of $8,847. Most industries also experienced larger earnings losses during the recession. Displaced manufacturing workers experienced a loss of $15,333, and displaced business services workers had a loss of $17,933.

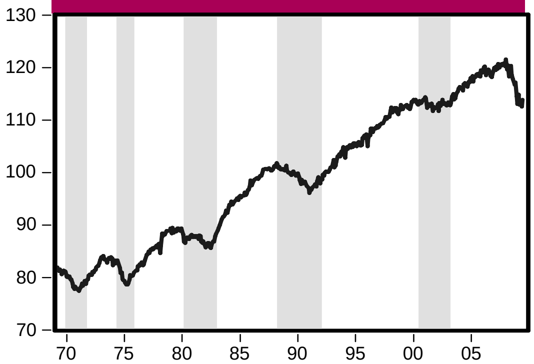
Table 1 does present a particularly interesting finding. Displaced workers from the finance, insurance, and real estate industries actually experienced a smaller fifth-year earnings loss during the recession. While this finding seems anoma-

--Continued on page 5--

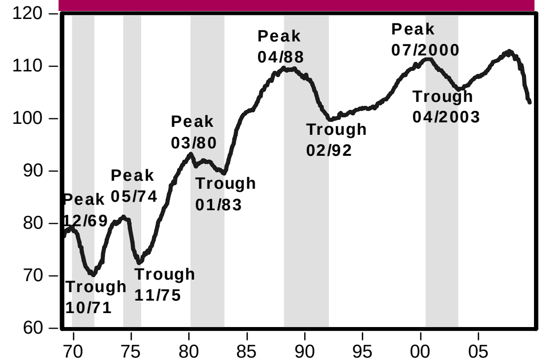
Table 1: Fifth-Year Earnings Loss by Category and Economic Conditions

Category	Fifth-Year Earnings Loss ($) Expansion	Recession
Gender		
Male	-4,101	-12,338
Female	-5,322	-10,996
Decade of Birth		
Decade 1950	-6,434	-14,036
Decade 1960	-3,316	-10,904
Decade 1970	-1,696	-7,963
Industry		
Manufacturing	-70	-15,333
Trade	-6,001	-8,894
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	-8,847	-6,965
Business Services	-2,259	-17,933
Education and Health Services	-1,189	-4,822
Other	-9,326	-12,881

LEADING INDEX



COINCIDENT INDEX



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.

New Bad News Not as Bad as Old Bad News

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment declined in June (-443,000) and July (-247,000), and the July unemployment rate stood at 9.4%. The average monthly job loss for June through July (-331,000) was about half the average decline for November through May (-645,000) indicating a slowing of job losses, but since December 2007 payroll employment is down 6.7 million. Housing permits in June were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 563,000 or 8.7% above the revised June rate of 518,000, but 52.0% below the June 2008 estimate of 1,174,000. Real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased at an annual rate of 1.0% in the second quarter (Q2) from Q1 2009 when GDP declined 6.4%. The Conference Board's Employment Trend Index for August 2009 indicates that it has been flat for three months, suggesting we are approaching the point at which employers are not reducing their workforce. Most economists expect weak job recovery over the next year.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 110.6 in June 2008 to 103.1 in June 2009. Total employment (from the household survey) decreased in June by 38,304 persons (-2.1%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 65,100 jobs (-3.8%) from June a year ago. June's insured unemployment rate of 5.25% climbed 2.61 percentage points from a year earlier to a level not seen since the mid-1970s. The total unemployment rate reached 8.0% from 5.5% a year ago. Each variable negatively influenced the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the June 2009 coincident index at 103.1 fell from 103.6 in May. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate, -7.6%, remained the largest deceleration since 1975. Total employment declined in June by 5,300 persons (-0.3%), while nonfarm employment declined by 4,700 jobs (-0.28%). The total unemployment rate remained unchanged at 8.0%, and the insured unemployment rate worsened from 5.07% last month to 5.25% in June 2009. All variables except the total unemployment rate had a negative influence on the month-over-month change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 120.3 a year ago to 113.9 in June 2009. Manufacturing lost 15,000 jobs (-7.9%), and construction lost 14,000 jobs (-20.5%) over the past year. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.6 a year ago to 40.5, but average weekly hours in construction continued to edge up from 38.3 last June to 39.2 in June 2009, making it the single positive contribution to the year-over-year change in this index. Moody's Baa bond rate rose from 7.07% a year ago to 7.50% in June 2009. Short duration unemployment increased from 1.68% in June 2008 to 2.98%, initial claims have climbed steadily from June a year ago, up 50.7%, to 30,498 in June 2009, while housing permits fell 45.0% from 629 last June to 346 units in June 2009. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined to 2 in June 2009 from 7 a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 112.6 in May to 113.9 in June 2009. Each indicator positively influenced the month-over-month change in this index. Housing permits increased from 205 to 346. Manufacturing and construction average weekly hours showed small gains and the former added 500 jobs while construction added 200 jobs. Moody's Baa bond rate improved from 8.06% to 7.50% from May to June, while the short-duration unemployment rate declined from 3.0% to 2.98%. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index, unchanged at 2 from the previous month, had a neutral effect.

While the more recent news is less bad than earlier news, the Connecticut and the national economies are still mired in recession. The signs indicate we may be close to the bottom, but like the onset of this recession, we won't know it until we are well past the nadir. We will see improvement in U.S. GDP and possibly state GDP before we see job growth. With more mortgage rate resets on the horizon, the housing market may not yet have stabilized and coupled with longer spells of unemployment, recovery may be more than a year away.

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--

lous at first glance, a deeper investigation of the employment within this industry during the 1990s explains it. Between January 1993 and December 1997, employment in this industry declined by almost six percent. However, from December of 1998 to August 2000, employment increased three percent. Therefore, for the expansion sample, the finance industry was experiencing large employment losses, while for the recession sample, the industry experienced employment gains.

The results on earnings losses and industry point to the importance of industrial conditions for displaced workers. Even when the overall economy was performing poorly, the better-than-average employment conditions in the finance industry helped dislocated finance workers' earnings.

Summary

Displaced workers, on average, experience significant losses in their earnings regardless of economic conditions. Not only are these losses deep, but also they are persistent, lasting for at least six years after the event. Earnings losses increase systematically when the economy is performing poorly. Overall, long-term earnings losses that occur during a recession are four times larger than they are during economic expansions. This general finding presents itself regardless of age and gender.

There is heterogeneity in earnings losses by industry, which highlights the importance of industrial differences for displaced workers. However, in general, displaced workers experience larger earnings losses during recessions in almost every industry.

The estimates presented here provide measures of the cost of displacement over the business cycle and should aid policy-makers in designing programs to assist dislocated workers. ■

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[1] Joo, Jungmin Charles. 2009. "Connecticut Recession Began in March 2008." *The Connecticut Economic Digest* 14(3): 1-3, 5.

[2] For the most recent research on job displacement, see Couch, Kenneth A., and Dana W. Placzek. Forthcoming. "Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers Revisited." *American Economic Review*. The working paper can be accessed from <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/pubs/2007-1_displaced.pdf>

[3] See Fallick, Bruce C. 1996. "A Review of the Recent Empirical Literature on Displaced Workers." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 50(1): 5-16 for a review of the literature.

[4] Couch, Kenneth A., Nicholas A. Jolly, and Dana W. Placzek. 2009. "Mass Layoffs and Their Impact on Earnings During Recessions and Expansions." Occasional Paper Series, Office of Research. Connecticut Department of Labor. <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/pubs/masslayoffs.pdf>

[5] This pattern of earnings losses was also documented in Couch, Kenneth A., Nicholas A. Jolly, and Dana W. Placzek. 2009. "Earnings Losses of Older Displaced Workers: A Detailed Analysis with Administrative Data." *Research on Aging* 31(1): 17-40. The working paper can be accessed from <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/pubs/2007-2_masslayoffs.pdf>

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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coincident	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.3	122.9	-4.6	-3.8	120.6

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut* ***Banknorth 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 **Banknorth 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)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM	1,633.4	1,700.4	-67.0	-3.9	1,636.2
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-12.5	0.7
Construction	50.7	64.9	-14.2	-21.9	50.9
Manufacturing	172.1	187.7	-15.6	-8.3	173.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	297.6	310.5	-12.9	-4.2	298.3
Information	35.1	37.5	-2.4	-6.4	35.5
Financial Activities	139.1	143.6	-4.5	-3.1	139.5
Professional and Business Services	189.7	206.0	-16.3	-7.9	188.8
Educational and Health Services	299.4	296.4	3.0	1.0	300.2
Leisure and Hospitality Services	139.3	137.7	1.6	1.2	136.2
Other Services	62.6	63.1	-0.5	-0.8	63.3
Government*	247.1	252.2	-5.1	-2.0	249.5

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	7.8	5.8	2.0	---	7.9
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,884.6	1,877.9	6.7	0.4	1,878.6
Employed (000s)	1,737.9	1,769.2	-31.3	-1.8	1,730.9
Unemployed (000s)	146.7	108.7	38.0	35.0	147.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims	6,643	4,569	2,074	45.4	6,459
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	5.42	2.92	2.51	---	5.91

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009	MAY 2009
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	42.4	-1.8	-4.2	40.5	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.34	21.55	1.79	8.3	23.15	--
Average Weekly Earnings	947.60	913.72	33.88	3.7	937.58	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	108.0	113.1	-5.1	-4.6	114.7	110.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,182	4,739	-557	-11.8	4,224	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	387	408	-20.6	-5.0	403	363

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*	JUL 2009	473	6.3	2,017	3,353	-39.8
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAY 2009	2,414	4.9	13,497	13,482	0.1
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	JUL 2009	265.7	-21.3	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	JUL 2009	14,488	-27.3	81,714	121,607	-32.8
Air Cargo Tons	JUL 2009	9,553	-8.7	68,599	86,622	-20.8
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	JUL 2009	2,161	-1.5	16,041	17,407	-7.8
Department of Labor*	4Q2008	1,225	-26.4	6,990	8,182	-14.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2009	815	4.4	7,764	6,709	15.7
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

Gaming payments were down from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corporate Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Personal Income Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Real Estate Conv. Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sales & Use Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Gaming Payments**	33.1	37.2	-11.0	217.3	238.4	-8.8

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	JUL 2009	48,326	-18.0	201,418	216,106	-6.8
Major Attraction Visitors	JUL 2009	277,005	8.5	1,006,767	980,620	2.7
Air Passenger Count	JUL 2009	523,592	-5.8	3,277,929	3,703,954	-11.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	JUL 2009	1,562	-10.5	10,210	11,087	-7.9
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2009	---	NA	---	---	---

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

**See page 23 for explanation*

***The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut*

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted JUN 2009	MAR 2009	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted JUN 2009	JUN 2008	12-Mo % 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 2.1 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	JUL 2009	215.4	-2.1	-0.1
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	JUL 2009	$0.464	2.1	0.1
Northeast Region	JUL 2009	230.2	-1.8	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	JUL 2009	237.6	-1.1	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	JUL 2009	233.0	-3.4	0.5
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	JUL 2009	210.5	-2.7	-0.2

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 5.22 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	JUL 2009	JUN 2009	JUL 2008
Prime	3.25	3.25	5.00
Federal Funds	0.16	0.21	2.01
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.18	0.18	1.66
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.28	0.31	1.98
1 Year Treasury Note	0.48	0.51	2.28
3 Year Treasury Note	1.55	1.76	2.87
5 Year Treasury Note	2.46	2.71	3.30
7 Year Treasury Note	3.14	3.37	3.60
10 Year Treasury Note	3.56	3.72	4.01
20 Year Treasury Note	4.38	4.51	4.62
Conventional Mortgage	5.22	5.42	6.43

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
Connecticut	1,633.4	1,700.4	-67.0	-3.9	1,636.2
Maine	596.7	617.7	-21.0	-3.4	598.2
Massachusetts	3,184.3	3,293.7	-109.4	-3.3	3,187.1
New Hampshire	630.1	645.7	-15.6	-2.4	632.7
New Jersey	3,936.1	4,058.3	-122.2	-3.0	3,930.2
New York	8,644.6	8,836.8	-192.2	-2.2	8,582.5
Pennsylvania	5,620.7	5,804.0	-183.3	-3.2	5,625.5
Rhode Island	463.9	481.4	-17.5	-3.6	463.0
Vermont	294.5	306.6	-12.1	-3.9	293.6
United States	131,488.0	137,228.0	-5,740.0	-4.2	131,735.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
Connecticut	1,884.6	1,877.9	6.7	0.4	1,878.6
Maine	699.5	707.5	-8.0	-1.1	701.8
Massachusetts	3,440.4	3,425.6	14.8	0.4	3,420.4
New Hampshire	741.3	738.5	2.8	0.4	738.5
New Jersey	4,563.1	4,497.8	65.3	1.5	4,550.5
New York	9,741.2	9,691.2	50.0	0.5	9,775.2
Pennsylvania	6,388.0	6,396.1	-8.1	-0.1	6,439.9
Rhode Island	573.6	568.1	5.5	1.0	569.9
Vermont	360.1	354.8	5.3	1.5	359.5
United States	154,504.0	154,506.0	-2.0	0.0	154,926.0

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

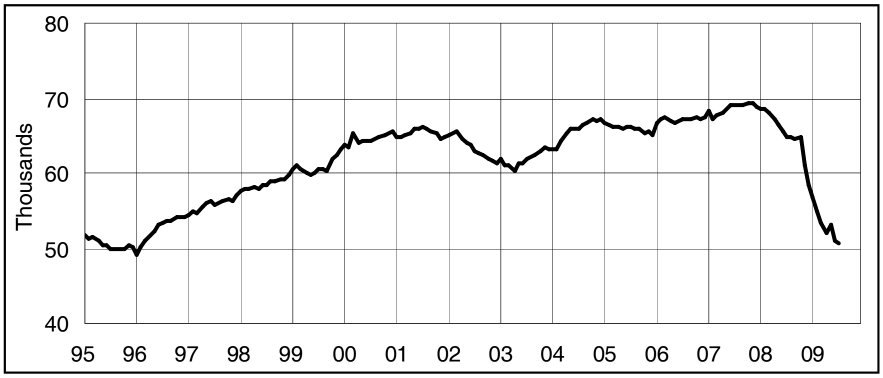
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE	JUN 2009
Connecticut	7.8	5.8	2.0	7.9
Maine	8.4	5.4	3.0	8.6
Massachusetts	8.8	5.2	3.6	8.6
New Hampshire	6.8	3.8	3.0	6.8
New Jersey	9.3	5.5	3.8	9.2
New York	8.6	5.4	3.2	8.7
Pennsylvania	8.5	5.4	3.1	8.4
Rhode Island	12.7	7.9	4.8	12.4
Vermont	6.8	4.6	2.2	7.3
United States	9.4	5.8	3.6	9.5

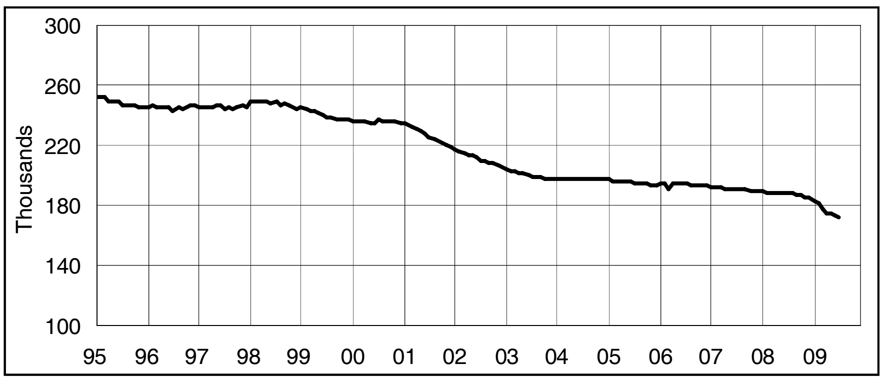
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



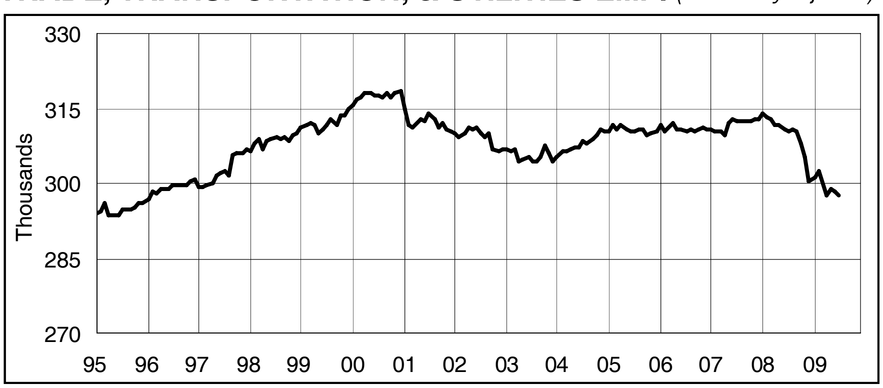
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	68.2	68.6	56.9
Feb	67.3	68.4	54.9
Mar	67.7	68.1	53.2
Apr	68.0	67.1	51.9
May	68.6	66.4	53.0
Jun	69.1	65.5	50.9
Jul	69.0	64.9	50.7
Aug	69.0	64.7	
Sep	69.1	64.6	
Oct	69.4	64.9	
Nov	69.3	61.0	
Dec	68.7	58.5	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



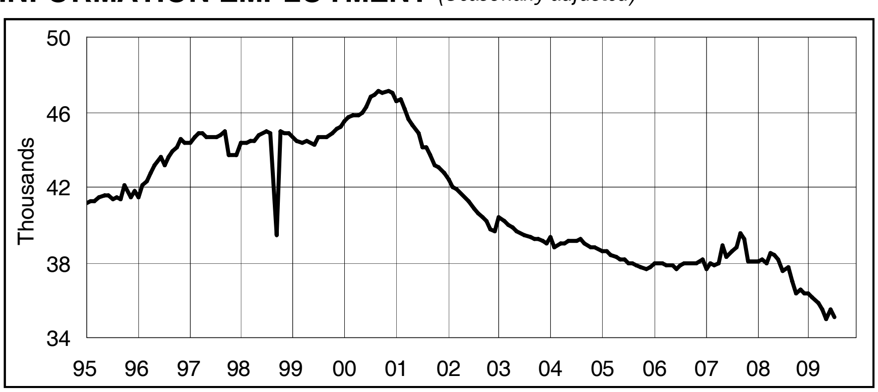
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	192.0	189.0	182.8
Feb	192.3	188.6	180.8
Mar	192.0	188.1	176.8
Apr	191.0	188.4	175.1
May	190.6	188.5	174.2
Jun	190.7	188.0	173.3
Jul	190.7	187.7	172.1
Aug	190.6	187.4	
Sep	190.3	187.1	
Oct	189.9	186.1	
Nov	189.7	185.1	
Dec	189.2	185.0	

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



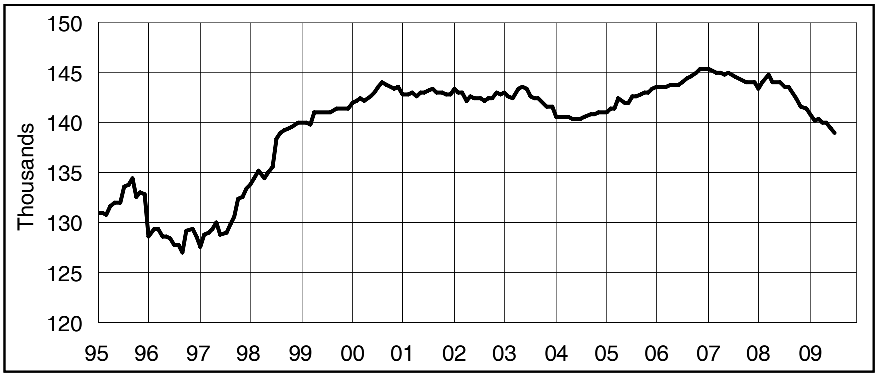
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	310.8	314.1	301.3
Feb	310.3	313.2	302.3
Mar	310.4	312.8	299.9
Apr	309.7	311.6	297.6
May	311.9	311.5	298.8
Jun	312.7	311.0	298.3
Jul	312.5	310.5	297.6
Aug	312.3	310.9	
Sep	312.4	310.3	
Oct	312.4	308.1	
Nov	312.6	305.3	
Dec	312.8	300.3	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



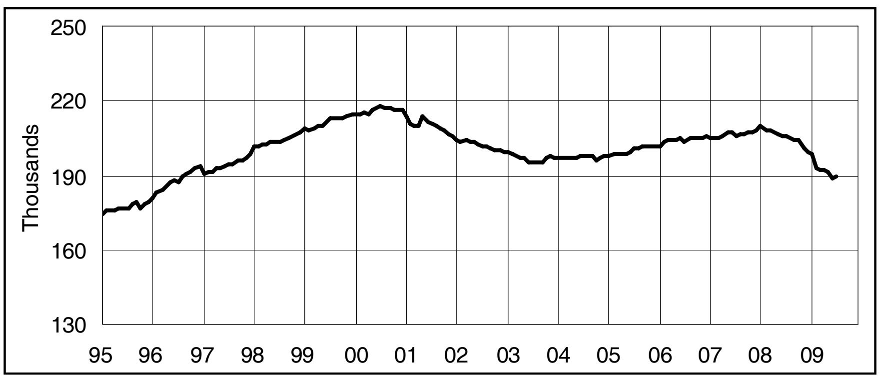
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	37.6	38.1	36.4
Feb	37.9	38.2	36.1
Mar	37.8	38.0	35.8
Apr	38.0	38.5	35.5
May	38.9	38.4	35.0
Jun	38.3	38.2	35.5
Jul	38.6	37.5	35.1
Aug	38.8	37.7	
Sep	39.5	37.0	
Oct	39.2	36.4	
Nov	38.1	36.6	
Dec	38.1	36.4	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



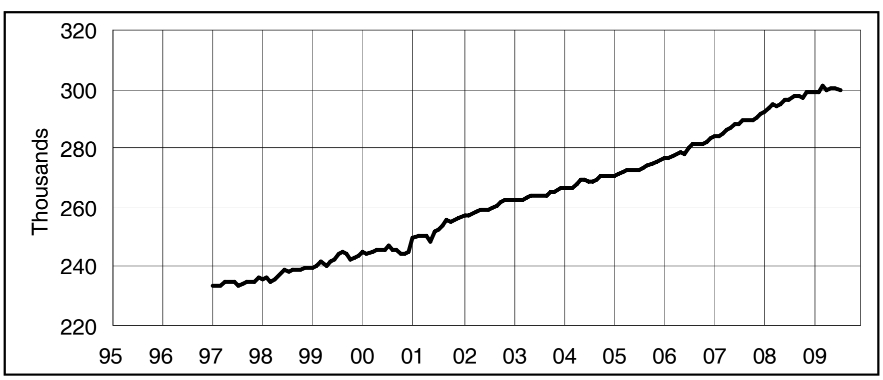
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	145.5	143.5	140.8
Feb	145.2	144.1	140.2
Mar	144.9	144.8	140.5
Apr	145.0	143.9	140.0
May	144.8	143.9	139.9
Jun	144.9	143.9	139.5
Jul	144.6	143.6	139.1
Aug	144.3	143.7	
Sep	144.2	143.1	
Oct	144.1	142.3	
Nov	143.9	141.6	
Dec	143.9	141.4	

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



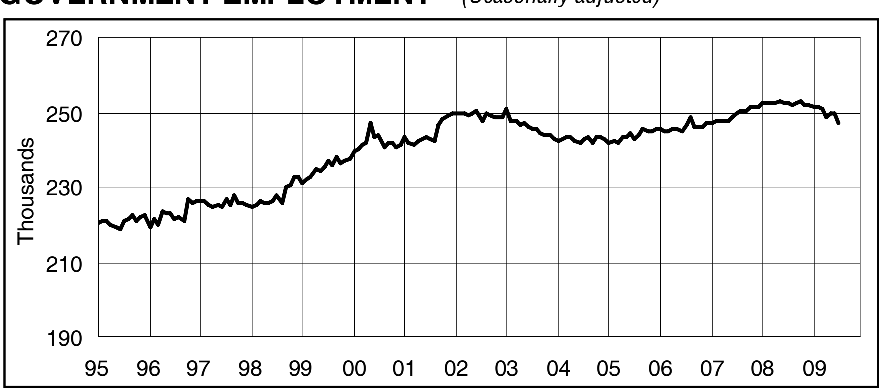
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	205.3	209.5	198.8
Feb	205.3	208.2	192.8
Mar	204.6	207.9	191.9
Apr	205.6	207.4	191.8
May	207.1	206.8	191.2
Jun	207.2	206.1	188.8
Jul	206.0	206.0	189.7
Aug	206.7	205.0	
Sep	206.5	204.0	
Oct	207.6	203.7	
Nov	207.7	200.8	
Dec	208.0	199.0	

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



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	283.9	292.6	299.2
Feb	284.5	293.5	299.0
Mar	285.2	295.1	301.4
Apr	286.2	294.6	299.8
May	286.6	295.3	300.7
Jun	288.1	296.3	300.2
Jul	288.3	296.4	299.4
Aug	289.3	298.0	
Sep	289.6	297.9	
Oct	289.8	296.9	
Nov	290.3	298.9	
Dec	291.5	299.1	

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Includes Indian tribal government employment

Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	247.3	252.3	251.3
Feb	247.4	252.5	251.2
Mar	247.5	252.5	250.8
Apr	247.5	252.4	248.9
May	247.5	253.0	250.0
Jun	248.8	252.6	249.5
Jul	249.5	252.2	247.1
Aug	250.2	252.1	
Sep	250.4	252.6	
Oct	251.4	252.8	
Nov	251.5	252.0	
Dec	251.3	251.8	

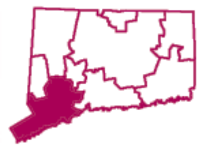
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,625,700**	**1,691,100**	**-65,400**	**-3.9**	**1,655,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**227,200**	**257,100**	**-29,900**	**-11.6**	**229,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**55,200**	**69,300**	**-14,100**	**-20.3**	**54,600**
MANUFACTURING	**172,000**	**187,800**	**-15,800**	**-8.4**	**174,500**
Durable Goods	**133,100**	**144,300**	**-11,200**	**-7.8**	**134,300**
Fabricated Metal	31,700	32,800	-1,100	-3.4	32,400
Machinery	17,100	17,900	-800	-4.5	17,200
Computer and Electronic Product	14,100	14,400	-300	-2.1	14,100
Transportation Equipment	42,100	44,900	-2,800	-6.2	42,400
Aerospace Product and Parts	31,400	33,000	-1,600	-4.8	31,500
Non-Durable Goods	**38,900**	**43,500**	**-4,600**	**-10.6**	**40,200**
Chemical	13,600	14,500	-900	-6.2	13,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,398,500**	**1,434,000**	**-35,500**	**-2.5**	**1,426,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**294,000**	**306,200**	**-12,200**	**-4.0**	**300,800**
Wholesale Trade	67,300	69,600	-2,300	-3.3	68,600
Retail Trade	177,000	187,000	-10,000	-5.3	179,700
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	20,800	21,600	-800	-3.7	20,900
Building Material	15,500	16,300	-800	-4.9	15,900
Food and Beverage Stores	40,100	41,300	-1,200	-2.9	41,100
General Merchandise Stores	25,200	24,800	400	1.6	25,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	49,700	49,600	100	0.2	52,500
Utilities	8,900	8,800	100	1.1	8,900
Transportation and Warehousing	40,800	40,800	0	0.0	43,600
INFORMATION	**35,300**	**37,700**	**-2,400**	**-6.4**	**35,700**
Telecommunications	12,200	12,900	-700	-5.4	12,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**140,200**	**145,100**	**-4,900**	**-3.4**	**140,300**
Finance and Insurance	120,200	124,100	-3,900	-3.1	120,200
Credit Intermediation	28,300	29,700	-1,400	-4.7	28,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts	23,100	23,300	-200	-0.9	23,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	64,100	66,200	-2,100	-3.2	64,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,000	21,000	-1,000	-4.8	20,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**191,100**	**207,400**	**-16,300**	**-7.9**	**192,900**
Professional, Scientific	88,100	92,900	-4,800	-5.2	87,600
Legal Services	13,700	14,300	-600	-4.2	13,800
Computer Systems Design	21,900	22,200	-300	-1.4	21,700
Management of Companies	26,300	27,200	-900	-3.3	26,400
Administrative and Support	76,700	87,300	-10,600	-12.1	78,900
Employment Services	24,300	28,400	-4,100	-14.4	26,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**294,700**	**291,800**	**2,900**	**1.0**	**297,100**
Educational Services	53,500	52,800	700	1.3	54,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	241,200	239,000	2,200	0.9	242,500
Hospitals	61,400	60,400	1,000	1.7	61,300
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	60,400	59,800	600	1.0	60,300
Social Assistance	42,400	42,500	-100	-0.2	44,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**150,200**	**147,900**	**2,300**	**1.6**	**145,200**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	31,800	31,000	800	2.6	29,000
Accommodation and Food Services	118,400	116,900	1,500	1.3	116,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	104,700	103,400	1,300	1.3	103,500
OTHER SERVICES	**64,100**	**64,400**	**-300**	**-0.5**	**64,300**
GOVERNMENT	**228,900**	**233,500**	**-4,600**	**-2.0**	**249,800**
Federal Government	19,500	19,500	0	0.0	19,200
State Government	62,000	65,800	-3,800	-5.8	66,400
Local Government**	147,400	148,200	-800	-0.5	164,200

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

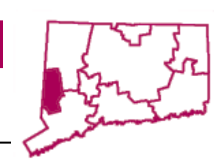


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT...............	**405,700**	**419,400**	**-13,700**	**-3.3**	**409,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............	**52,200**	**55,500**	**-3,300**	**-5.9**	**52,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	**14,100**	**15,700**	**-1,600**	**-10.2**	**13,900**
MANUFACTURING................................	**38,100**	**39,800**	**-1,700**	**-4.3**	**38,500**
Durable Goods....................................	**28,800**	**30,000**	**-1,200**	**-4.0**	**29,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES...........	**353,500**	**363,900**	**-10,400**	**-2.9**	**357,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	**70,600**	**74,900**	**-4,300**	**-5.7**	**71,900**
Wholesale Trade..................................	13,900	14,800	-900	-6.1	14,100
Retail Trade..	46,300	49,400	-3,100	-6.3	46,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,400	10,700	-300	-2.8	11,100
INFORMATION.......................................	**10,700**	**11,200**	**-500**	**-4.5**	**10,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES..........................	**45,700**	**45,800**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**45,400**
Finance and Insurance..........................	39,000	39,200	-200	-0.5	38,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**62,000**	**68,500**	**-6,500**	**-9.5**	**63,000**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**63,400**	**63,100**	**300**	**0.5**	**64,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance...........	54,900	53,700	1,200	2.2	54,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY...................	**38,700**	**37,900**	**800**	**2.1**	**37,700**
Accommodation and Food Services..........	26,600	26,000	600	2.3	26,700
OTHER SERVICES................................	**17,800**	**17,500**	**300**	**1.7**	**17,200**
GOVERNMENT	**44,600**	**45,000**	**-400**	**-0.9**	**47,300**
Federal..	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
State & Local..	41,600	41,900	-300	-0.7	44,300

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT...............	**67,200**	**69,000**	**-1,800**	**-2.6**	**68,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............	**12,000**	**12,800**	**-800**	**-6.3**	**12,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES...........	**55,200**	**56,200**	**-1,000**	**-1.8**	**56,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	**15,200**	**15,700**	**-500**	**-3.2**	**15,200**
Retail Trade..	11,200	11,700	-500	-4.3	11,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,100**	**8,400**	**-300**	**-3.6**	**8,200**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY...................	**5,900**	**6,000**	**-100**	**-1.7**	**5,800**
GOVERNMENT	**7,700**	**7,200**	**500**	**6.9**	**8,600**
Federal..	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local..	7,100	6,600	500	7.6	8,000

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

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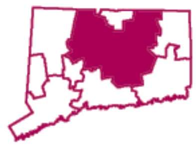
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**535,100**	**555,900**	**-20,800**	**-3.7**	**545,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**76,300**	**86,600**	**-10,300**	**-11.9**	**77,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**17,700**	**22,500**	**-4,800**	**-21.3**	**17,400**
MANUFACTURING	**58,600**	**64,100**	**-5,500**	**-8.6**	**59,700**
Durable Goods	**48,800**	**53,800**	**-5,000**	**-9.3**	**49,400**
Transportation Equipment	17,100	18,900	-1,800	-9.5	17,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**458,800**	**469,300**	**-10,500**	**-2.2**	**468,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**86,100**	**89,300**	**-3,200**	**-3.6**	**88,600**
Wholesale Trade	19,800	20,400	-600	-2.9	20,100
Retail Trade	52,100	54,900	-2,800	-5.1	53,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14,200	14,000	200	1.4	15,200
Transportation and Warehousing	10,800	10,600	200	1.9	11,800
INFORMATION	**11,800**	**12,600**	**-800**	**-6.3**	**11,900**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**63,500**	**66,900**	**-3,400**	**-5.1**	**63,300**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	44,200	45,200	-1,000	-2.2	44,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**60,300**	**63,100**	**-2,800**	**-4.4**	**60,700**
Professional, Scientific	29,200	29,300	-100	-0.3	28,700
Administrative and Support	24,600	25,900	-1,300	-5.0	24,900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**93,100**	**91,700**	**1,400**	**1.5**	**94,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	80,000	80,200	-200	-0.2	81,300
Ambulatory Health Care	24,500	23,900	600	2.5	24,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**42,800**	**43,600**	**-800**	**-1.8**	**42,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,500	35,200	-700	-2.0	34,800
OTHER SERVICES	**21,100**	**20,700**	**400**	**1.9**	**21,400**
GOVERNMENT	**80,100**	**81,400**	**-1,300**	**-1.6**	**85,500**
Federal	5,700	5,900	-200	-3.4	5,600
State & Local	74,400	75,500	-1,100	-1.5	79,900

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	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**403,200**	**417,400**	**-14,200**	**-3.4**	**404,200**
DANBURY LMA	**67,600**	**69,500**	**-1,900**	**-2.7**	**67,200**
HARTFORD LMA	**539,100**	**559,500**	**-20,400**	**-3.6**	**540,800**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**271,300**	**276,500**	**-5,200**	**-1.9**	**271,400**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**130,600**	**137,100**	**-6,500**	**-4.7**	**131,000**
WATERBURY LMA	**64,900**	**66,700**	**-1,800**	**-2.7**	**64,100**

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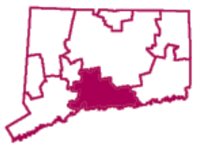
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**267,300**	**272,100**	**-4,800**	**-1.8**	**273,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,900**	**42,800**	**-1,900**	**-4.4**	**41,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,900**	**11,700**	**-800**	**-6.8**	**10,800**
MANUFACTURING	**30,000**	**31,100**	**-1,100**	**-3.5**	**30,200**
Durable Goods	**21,900**	**22,500**	**-600**	**-2.7**	**22,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**226,400**	**229,300**	**-2,900**	**-1.3**	**232,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**50,200**	**50,400**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**50,700**
Wholesale Trade	12,200	12,000	200	1.7	12,200
Retail Trade	29,200	29,800	-600	-2.0	29,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,800	8,600	200	2.3	9,100
INFORMATION	**7,500**	**7,700**	**-200**	**-2.6**	**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	**26,300**	**26,600**	**-300**	**-1.1**	**26,500**
Administrative and Support	12,300	12,900	-600	-4.7	12,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**67,700**	**67,500**	**200**	**0.3**	**68,300**
Educational Services	23,600	23,600	0	0.0	24,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,100	43,900	200	0.5	44,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**21,500**	**22,800**	**-1,300**	**-5.7**	**21,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	18,100	19,300	-1,200	-6.2	18,200
OTHER SERVICES	**10,900**	**10,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,000**
GOVERNMENT	**29,700**	**30,400**	**-700**	**-2.3**	**34,700**
Federal	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	4,900
State & Local	24,700	25,300	-600	-2.4	29,800

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

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

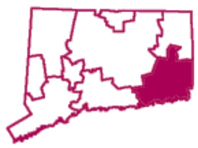
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **Comparisons of pay between metropolitan areas in 2008**

In 2008, average pay for civilian workers in the San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, California, metropolitan area was 19 percent above the national average. Average pay in the New York-Newark-Bridgeport, New York-New Jersey-Connecticut-Pennsylvania metropolitan area was 14 percent above the national average. The Brownsville-Harlingen, Texas, metropolitan area had a pay relative of 77, meaning workers earned an average of 77 cents for every dollar earned by workers nationwide. In the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, metropolitan area workers earned an average of 85 cents for every dollar earned by workers nationwide. Using data from the National Compensation Survey, pay relatives — a means of assessing pay differences — are available for each of the nine major occupational groups within surveyed metropolitan areas, as well as averaged across all occupations for each area. They are available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/payrel.htm. These data are from the BLS National Compensation Survey program. Learn more in "Occupational pay comparisons among metropolitan areas, 2008," (HTML) (PDF) news release USDL 09-0843.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 27, 2009

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

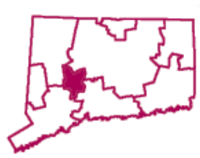


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**132,300**	**138,900**	**-6,600**	**-4.8**	**133,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,100**	**20,500**	**-1,400**	**-6.8**	**19,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,700**	**4,600**	**-900**	**-19.6**	**3,700**
MANUFACTURING	**15,400**	**15,900**	**-500**	**-3.1**	**15,500**
Durable Goods	**10,600**	**10,800**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,800**	**5,100**	**-300**	**-5.9**	**4,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**113,200**	**118,400**	**-5,200**	**-4.4**	**114,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,200**	**23,000**	**-800**	**-3.5**	**22,500**
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,500
Retail Trade	14,900	15,700	-800	-5.1	15,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,800	4,700	100	2.1	5,000
INFORMATION	**1,700**	**1,800**	**-100**	**-5.6**	**1,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,100**	**3,300**	**-200**	**-6.1**	**3,100**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,700**	**10,300**	**-600**	**-5.8**	**9,800**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**19,900**	**19,700**	**200**	**1.0**	**20,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	17,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**15,500**	**17,100**	**-1,600**	**-9.4**	**15,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	12,900	14,000	-1,100	-7.9	12,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	11,100	11,700	-600	-5.1	10,800
OTHER SERVICES	**3,700**	**3,800**	**-100**	**-2.6**	**3,700**
GOVERNMENT	**37,400**	**39,400**	**-2,000**	**-5.1**	**38,100**
Federal	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
State & Local**	34,600	36,700	-2,100	-5.7	35,300

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**64,300**	**65,800**	**-1,500**	**-2.3**	**65,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,900**	**12,300**	**-400**	**-3.3**	**12,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,600**	**2,900**	**-300**	**-10.3**	**2,500**
MANUFACTURING	**9,300**	**9,400**	**-100**	**-1.1**	**9,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**52,400**	**53,500**	**-1,100**	**-2.1**	**53,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,700**	**12,800**	**-100**	**-0.8**	**12,900**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,000	1,900	100	5.3	2,100
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**	**4,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,100**	**14,900**	**200**	**1.3**	**15,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,000	13,800	200	1.4	13,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,500**	**5,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,300**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,500**	**2,600**	**-100**	**-3.8**	**2,500**
GOVERNMENT	**9,000**	**9,500**	**-500**	**-5.3**	**10,000**
Federal	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
State & Local	8,500	8,900	-400	-4.5	9,500

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

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**45,100**	**47,700**	**-2,600**	**-5.5**	**46,500**
TORRINGTON LMA	**34,800**	**36,900**	**-2,100**	**-5.7**	**35,900**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**35,700**	**36,300**	**-600**	**-1.7**	**36,100**

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

	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**283,000**	**294,100**	**-11,100**	**-3.8**	**289,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,400**	**47,000**	**-3,600**	**-7.7**	**43,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**9,200**	**11,200**	**-2,000**	**-17.9**	**9,100**
MANUFACTURING	**34,200**	**35,800**	**-1,600**	**-4.5**	**34,800**
Durable Goods	**21,900**	**22,800**	**-900**	**-3.9**	**22,300**
Non-Durable Goods	**12,300**	**13,000**	**-700**	**-5.4**	**12,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**239,600**	**247,100**	**-7,500**	**-3.0**	**246,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**56,400**	**59,200**	**-2,800**	**-4.7**	**57,800**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	11,300
Retail Trade	32,600	34,700	-2,100	-6.1	33,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	12,500	12,700	-200	-1.6	13,400
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**	**22,500**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**56,500**	**56,800**	**-300**	**-0.5**	**56,700**
Educational Services	11,300	11,500	-200	-1.7	11,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,200	45,300	-100	-0.2	45,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**25,800**	**28,400**	**-2,600**	**-9.2**	**25,900**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,600**	**11,800**	**-200**	**-1.7**	**11,400**
GOVERNMENT	**45,500**	**45,400**	**100**	**0.2**	**49,900**
Federal	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	6,700
State & Local	38,800	38,700	100	0.3	43,200

* 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	JUL 2009	JUL 2008	CHANGE NO.	%	JUN 2009
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,924,900	1,914,900	10,000	0.5	1,902,500
	Employed	1,770,400	1,798,400	-28,000	-1.6	1,749,700
	Unemployed	154,500	116,500	38,000	32.6	152,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	6.1	1.9	---	8.0
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	493,000	489,600	3,400	0.7	484,100
	Employed	455,500	462,000	-6,500	-1.4	447,200
	Unemployed	37,500	27,600	9,900	35.9	37,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	5.6	2.0	---	7.6
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	95,500	94,400	1,100	1.2	93,900
	Employed	88,700	89,700	-1,000	-1.1	87,300
	Unemployed	6,800	4,700	2,100	44.7	6,600
	Unemployment Rate	7.1	5.0	2.1	---	7.0
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,400	50,000	400	0.8	50,400
	Employed	46,400	47,300	-900	-1.9	46,200
	Unemployed	4,000	2,700	1,300	48.1	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	5.4	2.5	---	8.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	603,200	602,100	1,100	0.2	598,000
	Employed	554,000	564,900	-10,900	-1.9	549,400
	Unemployed	49,200	37,100	12,100	32.6	48,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	6.2	2.0	---	8.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	320,200	316,300	3,900	1.2	317,600
	Employed	294,400	296,000	-1,600	-0.5	292,400
	Unemployed	25,800	20,300	5,500	27.1	25,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.1	6.4	1.7	---	7.9
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	156,400	158,600	-2,200	-1.4	153,600
	Employed	144,500	149,200	-4,700	-3.2	141,700
	Unemployed	11,900	9,400	2,500	26.6	12,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	5.9	1.7	---	7.8
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	55,500	56,100	-600	-1.1	55,500
	Employed	51,100	53,000	-1,900	-3.6	51,200
	Unemployed	4,400	3,100	1,300	41.9	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	5.6	2.3	---	7.7
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	104,600	102,600	2,000	1.9	103,400
	Employed	93,500	94,200	-700	-0.7	92,600
	Unemployed	11,000	8,400	2,600	31.0	10,800
	Unemployment Rate	10.6	8.2	2.4	---	10.5
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	59,700	58,900	800	1.4	59,100
	Employed	54,400	54,900	-500	-0.9	53,700
	Unemployed	5,300	4,000	1,300	32.5	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	8.9	6.8	2.1	---	9.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	156,255,000	156,300,000	-45,000	0.0	155,921,000
	Employed	141,055,000	146,867,000	-5,812,000	-4.0	140,826,000
	Unemployed	15,201,000	9,433,000	5,768,000	61.1	15,095,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.7	6.0	3.7	---	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			
	JUL		CHG	JUN	JUL		CHG	JUN	JUL		CHG	JUN
(Not seasonally adjusted)	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
MANUFACTURING	**$947.60**	**$913.72**	**$33.88**	**$937.58**	**40.6**	**42.4**	**-1.8**	**40.5**	**$23.34**	**$21.55**	**$1.79**	**$23.15**
DURABLE GOODS	**999.90**	**942.02**	**57.88**	**985.77**	**40.4**	**42.3**	**-1.9**	**40.5**	**24.75**	**22.27**	**2.48**	**24.34**
Transport. Equipment	1,267.14	1,174.33	92.81	1,252.05	42.0	43.0	-1.0	42.1	30.17	27.31	2.86	29.74
NON-DUR. GOODS	**790.22**	**827.48**	**-37.26**	**800.57**	**41.2**	**42.5**	-1.3	**40.7**	**19.18**	**19.47**	**-0.29**	**19.67**
CONSTRUCTION	**1,017.32**	**998.40**	**18.92**	**995.84**	**39.6**	**39.0**	**0.6**	**38.9**	**25.69**	**25.60**	**0.09**	**25.60**

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 July 2009, Blum, Shapiro & Co. announced plans to expand their accounting and consulting business in Shelton, resulting in 125 new employees. Boardman Silversmiths Inc. is moving from Meriden to Wallingford, creating 10 new jobs. Asado, a restaurant, is opening in Southington with 15 employees. Culver Studios, a producer of television shows, is moving their studio from California to Waterford and will hire 200 employees. The Black Bear Saloon has opened at Bradley International Airport with a staff of 50. LeClairRyan, a Virginia law firm, is opening a Hartford office, employing 17. The City of Hartford is hiring 23 new police officers.

- In July 2009, American Airlines announced the closing of their Windsor call center (500 layoffs). Wal-Mart is closing in New Britain with 162 layoffs. Bridgeport Hospital laid off 13. Smith & Hawken is closing stores in Glastonbury, New Canaan and Westport, eliminating 42 jobs. ConnectiCare laid off 20. Voltarc Technologies of Waterbury has closed, laying off 80. Gordon's Gateway, a Greenwich ski shop, closed (12 layoffs). Foxwoods will lay off 67.

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)

JULY 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**493,007**	**455,535**	**37,472**	**7.6**
Ansonia	10,439	9,472	967	9.3
Bridgeport	65,857	58,202	7,655	11.6
Darien	9,571	8,991	580	6.1
Derby	7,228	6,575	653	9.0
Easton	3,866	3,649	217	5.6
Fairfield	29,846	27,627	2,219	7.4
Greenwich	31,579	29,681	1,898	6.0
Milford	33,609	31,155	2,454	7.3
Monroe	11,080	10,314	766	6.9
New Canaan	9,304	8,773	531	5.7
Newtown	14,883	13,964	919	6.2
Norwalk	50,455	46,974	3,481	6.9
Oxford	7,747	7,237	510	6.6
Redding	4,896	4,600	296	6.0
Ridgefield	12,210	11,452	758	6.2
Seymour	9,728	8,945	783	8.0
Shelton	24,015	22,330	1,685	7.0
Southbury	9,497	8,874	623	6.6
Stamford	69,337	64,373	4,964	7.2
Stratford	27,255	24,795	2,460	9.0
Trumbull	18,557	17,331	1,226	6.6
Weston	5,116	4,832	284	5.6
Westport	13,286	12,459	827	6.2
Wilton	8,612	8,129	483	5.6
Woodbridge	5,031	4,798	233	4.6
DANBURY	**95,463**	**88,685**	**6,778**	**7.1**
Bethel	11,272	10,469	803	7.1
Bridgewater	1,072	1,010	62	5.8
Brookfield	9,505	8,827	678	7.1
Danbury	46,449	43,138	3,311	7.1
New Fairfield	7,917	7,336	581	7.3
New Milford	17,024	15,806	1,218	7.2
Sherman	2,223	2,098	125	5.6
ENFIELD	**50,361**	**46,366**	**3,995**	**7.9**
East Windsor	6,351	5,845	506	8.0
Enfield	24,372	22,342	2,030	8.3
Somers	4,800	4,416	384	8.0
Suffield	7,590	7,094	496	6.5
Windsor Locks	7,246	6,668	578	8.0
HARTFORD	**603,172**	**553,988**	**49,184**	**8.2**
Andover	2,032	1,894	138	6.8
Ashford	2,707	2,525	182	6.7
Avon	9,403	8,915	488	5.2
Barkhamsted	2,279	2,110	169	7.4
Berlin	11,702	10,918	784	6.7
Bloomfield	10,465	9,522	943	9.0
Bolton	3,115	2,918	197	6.3
Bristol	35,288	32,221	3,067	8.7
Burlington	5,513	5,158	355	6.4

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,928	5,562	366	6.2
Colchester	9,086	8,438	648	7.1
Columbia	3,138	2,930	208	6.6
Coventry	7,225	6,714	511	7.1
Cromwell	7,991	7,478	513	6.4
East Granby	3,033	2,846	187	6.2
East Haddam	5,286	4,963	323	6.1
East Hampton	7,303	6,695	608	8.3
East Hartford	26,372	23,594	2,778	10.5
Ellington	8,990	8,413	577	6.4
Farmington	13,230	12,466	764	5.8
Glastonbury	18,683	17,614	1,069	5.7
Granby	6,482	6,102	380	5.9
Haddam	4,969	4,709	260	5.2
Hartford	51,364	44,213	7,151	13.9
Hartland	1,211	1,156	55	4.5
Harwinton	3,236	3,024	212	6.6
Hebron	5,661	5,293	368	6.5
Lebanon	4,472	4,145	327	7.3
Manchester	33,357	30,542	2,815	8.4
Mansfield	13,506	12,593	913	6.8
Marlborough	3,768	3,506	262	7.0
Middlefield	2,422	2,268	154	6.4
Middletown	27,445	25,412	2,033	7.4
New Britain	36,129	31,917	4,212	11.7
New Hartford	3,919	3,636	283	7.2
Newington	17,077	15,893	1,184	6.9
Plainville	10,335	9,509	826	8.0
Plymouth	7,131	6,395	736	10.3
Portland	5,494	5,120	374	6.8
Rocky Hill	11,009	10,297	712	6.5
Simsbury	12,329	11,669	660	5.4
Southington	24,802	23,119	1,683	6.8
South Windsor	15,126	14,199	927	6.1
Stafford	7,063	6,476	587	8.3
Thomaston	4,821	4,348	473	9.8
Tolland	8,589	8,056	533	6.2
Union	495	457	38	7.7
Vernon	17,781	16,514	1,267	7.1
West Hartford	30,065	27,834	2,231	7.4
Wethersfield	13,618	12,588	1,030	7.6
Willington	3,981	3,730	251	6.3
Windsor	16,746	15,374	1,372	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

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

JULY 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**320,237**	**294,412**	**25,825**	**8.1**
Bethany	3,255	3,033	222	6.8
Branford	17,841	16,639	1,202	6.7
Cheshire	15,031	14,043	988	6.6
Chester	2,346	2,205	141	6.0
Clinton	8,181	7,648	533	6.5
Deep River	2,670	2,478	192	7.2
Durham	4,393	4,161	232	5.3
East Haven	16,609	15,287	1,322	8.0
Essex	3,861	3,655	206	5.3
Guilford	13,306	12,597	709	5.3
Hamden	31,810	29,350	2,460	7.7
Killingworth	3,703	3,493	210	5.7
Madison	10,326	9,783	543	5.3
Meriden	33,015	29,743	3,272	9.9
New Haven	57,939	51,500	6,439	11.1
North Branford	8,616	8,048	568	6.6
North Haven	13,575	12,651	924	6.8
Old Saybrook	5,637	5,298	339	6.0
Orange	7,461	7,017	444	6.0
Wallingford	26,127	24,249	1,878	7.2
Westbrook	3,803	3,550	253	6.7
West Haven	30,733	27,984	2,749	8.9
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	142,934	**132,382**	**10,552**	**7.4**
Bozrah	1,512	1,419	93	6.2
Canterbury	3,318	3,076	242	7.3
East Lyme	10,104	9,419	685	6.8
Franklin	1,208	1,137	71	5.9
Griswold	7,482	6,893	589	7.9
Groton	21,189	19,571	1,618	7.6
Ledyard	8,839	8,263	576	6.5
Lisbon	2,673	2,472	201	7.5
Lyme	1,173	1,110	63	5.4
Montville	11,316	10,539	777	6.9
New London	14,117	12,818	1,299	9.2
No. Stonington	3,408	3,168	240	7.0
Norwich	21,446	19,622	1,824	8.5
Old Lyme	4,312	4,068	244	5.7
Preston	2,962	2,767	195	6.6
Salem	2,705	2,532	173	6.4
Sprague	1,866	1,705	161	8.6
Stonington	10,825	10,232	593	5.5
Voluntown	1,691	1,543	148	8.8
Waterford	10,790	10,029	761	7.1

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	156,368	**144,452**	**11,916**	**7.6**
Westerly, RI	13,434	12,070	1,364	10.2

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	**55,527**	**51,132**	**4,395**	**7.9**
Bethlehem	2,038	1,905	133	6.5
Canaan	614	573	41	6.7
Colebrook	827	795	32	3.9
Cornwall	843	791	52	6.2
Goshen	1,656	1,548	108	6.5
Kent	1,602	1,519	83	5.2
Litchfield	4,452	4,160	292	6.6
Morris	1,326	1,216	110	8.3
Norfolk	957	895	62	6.5
North Canaan	1,762	1,629	133	7.5
Roxbury	1,384	1,310	74	5.3
Salisbury	1,968	1,867	101	5.1
Sharon	1,565	1,489	76	4.9
Torrington	20,083	18,114	1,969	9.8
Warren	755	711	44	5.8
Washington	1,974	1,844	130	6.6
Winchester	6,155	5,567	588	9.6
Woodbury	5,566	5,200	366	6.6
WATERBURY	**104,561**	**93,529**	**11,032**	**10.6**
Beacon Falls	3,456	3,142	314	9.1
Middlebury	4,023	3,738	285	7.1
Naugatuck	17,692	16,062	1,630	9.2
Prospect	5,398	5,005	393	7.3
Waterbury	52,030	45,433	6,597	12.7
Watertown	12,640	11,580	1,060	8.4
Wolcott	9,321	8,569	752	8.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	59,657	**54,377**	**5,280**	**8.9**
Brooklyn	4,009	3,644	365	9.1
Chaplin	1,516	1,400	116	7.7
Eastford	1,025	967	58	5.7
Hampton	1,274	1,173	101	7.9
Killingly	9,766	8,816	950	9.7
Plainfield	8,630	7,786	844	9.8
Pomfret	2,341	2,152	189	8.1
Putnam	5,392	4,934	458	8.5
Scotland	1,021	979	42	4.1
Sterling	2,127	1,961	166	7.8
Thompson	5,524	5,055	469	8.5
Windham	12,258	11,013	1,245	10.2
Woodstock	4,775	4,498	277	5.8

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,924,900**	**1,770,400**	**154,500**	**8.0**
UNITED STATES	**156,255,000**	**141,055,000**	**15,201,000**	**9.7**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,884,600**	**1,737,900**	**146,700**	**7.8**
UNITED STATES	**154,504,000**	**140,041,000**	**14,462,000**	**9.4**

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	JUL 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008	TOWN	JUL 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008	TOWN	JUL 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008
Andover	1	2	2	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	2	4
Ansonia	0	0	5	Groton	9	23	44	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	6	6	Guilford	1	9	27	Putnam	2	9	10
Avon	0	7	11	Haddam	3	10	23	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	11	9	Ridgefield	2	6	88
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	4	6	Rocky Hill	2	12	13
Berlin	4	32	27	Hartford	4	11	36	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	3	4	6
Bethel	3	18	14	Harwinton	0	4	8	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	1	2
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	4	3	Seymour	2	11	18
Bolton	0	4	4	Killingly	2	17	18	Sharon	0	2	4
Bozrah	0	0	2	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	0	8	101
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	3	6	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	4	27	52	Ledyard	2	5	3	Simsbury	0	2	3
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	2	4	Somers	0	6	17
Bristol	3	11	24	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	14	17
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	4	Southbury	0	3	6
Brooklyn	3	10	18	Madison	1	9	11	Southington	6	42	68
Burlington	5	15	9	Manchester	0	5	217	Sprague	1	5	9
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	2	12	11	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	2	3	5	Marlborough	0	2	4	Stamford	3	13	252
Canton	0	4	10	Meriden	1	12	21	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	7	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	5	11	25
Cheshire	3	4	27	Middlefield	0	0	1	Stratford	2	8	8
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	8	45	140	Suffield	5	10	17
Clinton	0	2	3	Milford	7	44	218	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	8	10	Monroe	0	2	10	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	1	Montville	3	14	15	Tolland	0	5	10
Columbia	0	4	4	Morris	1	1	2	Torrington	0	1	11
Cornwall	0	1	1	Naugatuck	3	9	25	Trumbull	0	1	18
Coventry	2	14	9	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	2	2
Cromwell	2	11	15	New Canaan	2	3	14	Vernon	1	11	137
Danbury	10	225	61	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	4
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	8	5	Wallingford	3	22	24
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	1	13	25	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	14	21	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	1	5	14	New Milford	2	8	17	Waterbury	4	21	33
East Granby	1	7	9	Newington	0	3	36	Waterford	0	9	19
East Haddam	3	7	7	Newtown	1	6	13	Watertown	3	14	23
East Hampton	3	10	27	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	1	22	90
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	1	3	11	North Canaan	0	1	4	Westbrook	1	6	8
East Lyme	3	10	19	North Haven	0	0	2	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	11	57	North Stonington	0	3	4	Westport	2	8	39
Eastford	1	2	1	Norwalk	234	422	55	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	4	Norwich	1	154	17	Willington	3	6	4
Ellington	4	28	72	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	0	7	7	Winchester	2	7	11
Essex	0	4	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	6	8
Fairfield	2	17	40	Oxford	1	20	54	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	12	18	Plainfield	0	6	17	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	2	Plainville	2	9	17	Wolcott	3	11	19
Glastonbury	3	12	22	Plymouth	0	1	5	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	2	12	13	Pomfret	0	1	6	Woodbury	2	6	10
Granby	2	3	9	Portland	1	4	8	Woodstock	1	4	11
Greenwich	10	49	88								

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 .... -5.3
Coincident Employment Index .... -6.8
Leading General Drift Indicator .... NA
Coincident General Drift Indicator .. NA
Banknorth Business Barometer .... -3.8

Total Nonfarm Employment .... -3.9

Unemployment Rate .... +2.0*
Labor Force .... +0.4
Employed .... -1.8
Unemployed .... +35.0

Average Weekly Initial Claims ..... +45.4
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate .... +2.51*

Average Weekly Hours, Mfg .... -4.2
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg ...... +8.3
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg ..... +3.7
CT Mfg. Production Index .... -4.6
Production Worker Hours .... -11.8
Industrial Electricity Sales .... -5.0

Personal Income .... -2.5
UI Covered Wages .... -3.0

Business Activity
New Housing Permits .... +6.3
Electricity Sales .... +4.9
Construction Contracts Index .... -21.3
New Auto Registrations .... -27.3
Air Cargo Tons .... -8.7
Exports .... -18.4

Business Starts
Secretary of the State .... -1.5
Dept. of Labor .... -26.4

Business Terminations
Secretary of the State .... +4.4
Dept. of Labor .... -25.6

State Revenues .... NA
Corporate Tax .... NA
Personal Income Tax .... NA
Real Estate Conveyance Tax .... NA
Sales & Use Tax .... NA
Indian Gaming Payments .... -11.0

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

Tourism and Travel
Info Center Visitors .... -18.0
Attraction Visitors .... +8.5
Air Passenger Count .... -5.8
Indian Gaming Slots .... -10.5
Travel and Tourism Index .... NA

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Total .... +1.5
Wages & Salaries .... +1.6
Benefit Costs .... +1.3

Consumer Prices
U.S. City Average .... -2.1
Northeast Region .... -1.8
NY-NJ-Long Island .... -1.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua .... -3.4

Interest Rates
Prime .... -1.75*
Conventional Mortgage .... -1.21*

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Mailing address:

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

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