THE CONNECTICUT

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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SEPTEMBER 2010

IN THIS ISSUE...

In July...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,620,100
Change over month .... -0.08%
Change over year .... +0.1%

United States 130,242,000
Change over month .... -0.10%
Change over year .... -0.0%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 8.9%
United States 9.5%

Consumer Price Index

United States 218.0
Change over year 1.2%

It's Not Easy *Defining* Green (with apologies to Kermit the Frog)

By Patrick J. Flaherty, Economist, DOL

Concern about the environment, unstable world energy markets, a desire to find new and creative ways to grow the economy, and significant public investment have kept interest high in the definition of "green jobs." Approximately $60 billion of the $787 billion stimulus package passed by Congress in 2009 was devoted to green activities.[1] Data available on the Governor's website show over $200 million in grants to state agencies and another $200 million in tax credits and grants to other entities in Connecticut in the areas of energy and the environment from the stimulus legislation.[2]

However, a definitive definition of "green jobs" remains elusive. As noted by the Federal Register on the March 16, 2010, "There is no widely accepted standard definition of 'green jobs.'" Fortunately, the lack of a consensus definition has not prevented continued research efforts in this area, the development of policies to promote the green economy, nor the efforts of those working to grow the economy in a sustainable way. Indeed the work to define green jobs can provide insight into this set of economic activities.

One such effort was made by the Workforce Information Council (WIC) which formed a Green Jobs Study Group including participation by the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research. The Study Group's final report proposed the following working definition of a "green job":

"A green job is one in which the **work is essential** to products or services that improve energy efficiency, expand the use of renewable energy, or support environmental sustainability. The job involves work in any of these green economic activity categories:

- Renewable Energy and Alternative Fuels
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation
- Pollution, Waste, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Management, Prevention and Reduction
- Environmental Cleanup and Remediation and Waste Cleanup and Mitigation
- Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation
- Education, Regulation, Compliance, Public Awareness, and Training and Energy Trading."

Along with many others, this report was reviewed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the federal agency charged with developing and implementing the collection of new data on green jobs. The BLS plans to use two approaches to identify and count green jobs:

1) The *output approach,* which identifies establishments that produce green goods and services and counts the associated jobs
2) the *process approach,* which identifies establishments that use environmentally-friendly production processes and counts the associated jobs.

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Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

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Connecticut Department of Labor
Linda L. Agnew, Acting Commissioner

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

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
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

Under the output approach, "BLS has identified whether a good or service has a discernible positive impact on the environment or natural resources conservation" and identified seven economic activities: 1. renewable energy, 2. energy efficiency, 3. greenhouse gas reduction, 4. pollution reduction and cleanup, 5. recycling and waste reduction, 6. agriculture and natural resources conservation, and 7. education, compliance, public awareness, and training. These are nearly identical to the activity categories identified by the WIC study group with the addition of making recycling its own category. the BLS has identified four types of green goods and services produced by these activities: 1. Direct green goods and services (such as pollution control equipment) 2. Indirect goods and services (such as electricity produced from renewable sources) 3. Specialized inputs (such as mass transit rail cars) and 4. Distribution of green goods (examples include wholesale and retail trade services and restaurants and food services).

The BLS has proposed a list of over 550 industries where businesses that produce or distribute green goods and services are classified. However, we cannot simply call these industries "green" and count all the employees in the industry as having "green jobs" because the industries may also produce goods and services that are not considered green. What's wrong with calling every job in these industries "green"? Because it makes the definition so broad that the word becomes almost meaningless. A quick look at the Connecticut data shows why.

In 2009, total covered employment in Connecticut averaged 1,615,437 jobs[3] of which more than 625,000 or 39% were in the 556 potentially green industries identified by the BLS. Restricting the list just to those producing direct green goods and services shows nearly 121,000 jobs or 7.5%, still much higher than the portion of jobs that are green estimated by other methods.[4] An examination of the direct industries in the "Energy Efficiency" reveals the reasons for the apparent overcount. As seen in the table below, the industry with the highest employment is "School and Employee Bus Transportation." While school bus drivers do important work, and have the responsibility for the safety of thousands of Connecticut schoolchildren every day, the job has not changed much, if at all, due to the "greening" of the economy. Or to use the words of the WIC report, it is hard to argue that the work of the bus driver, while essential to the transportation of schoolchildren, is "essential" to the products and services that improve energy efficiency, expand the use of renewable energy, or support environmental sustainability. Then why is this industry on the list at all? Because there may be some employees within this industry, for example, those who work to install pollution control equipment or convert buses to alternative fuels, who do have

Table 1. Connecticut Industries with at least some Jobs in Direct Green Goods and Services in the Energy Efficiency Category

NAICS	NAICS Title	Jobs	Example
485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	6,918	School bus transportation
236118	Residential Remodelers	3,058	Weatherization
334513	Industrial Process Variable Instruments	2,025	Water quality monitoring and control systems
511210	Software Publishers	2,022	Training software, software used to reduce or monitor energy usage, pollution
485113	Bus/Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	1,071	Mass transit systems
485991	Special Needs Transportation	675	Commuter-based transportation
237210	Land Subdivision	334	Smart growth developments, power site development
334514	Fluid Meters and Counting Devices	316	Water meters, consumption registering
483114	Coastal/Great Lakes Passenger Transport	287	Great Lakes or coastal ferry commuter services
485999	All Other Ground Passenger Transport	215	Vanpools
334515	Electricity & Signal Testing Instruments	197	Energy measuring equipment, electrical
485111	Mixed Mode Transit Systems	153	Mass transit systems

Sources: Employment data, CTDOL; Identification of industries, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2. Largest CT Occupations Affected by Greening Economy

Green Increased Demand	2009Q1 Jobs
Customer Service Representatives	29,300
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	20,750
Team Assemblers	9,520
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	8,640
Carpenters	8,030
Green Enhanced Skills	
General and Operations Managers	29,380
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	13,170
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	10,930
Machinists	9,810
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	8,930

Table 3. Green New and Emerging Occupations with Large Employment in Related Occupations

Solar Sales Representatives and Assessors
Securities and Commodities Traders (Energy/Carbon Credit)
Sustainability Specialists
Energy Auditors
Fuel Cell Engineers

"green jobs." But it is likely that these employees are only a small portion of the overall workforce in this industry.

So how will we know how many jobs in these industries really are green? The BLS will be conducting a survey of businesses in these industries to determine what portion of the industries' jobs should be classified as "green" based on the portion of revenue generated by green goods and services within an industry. This approach is similar to that taken by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) in a report published in April. Using data from the 2007 Economic Census,[5] The ESA examined 22,000 product and service codes and identified 497 as green under a narrow definition (near unanimous consensus that these products are green) and 732 under a broader definition (which includes products and services where there is some disagreement). These green products and services fall into five categories:

- Pollution Control
- Renewable/Alternative Energy
- Energy Conservation
- Resource Conservation
- Environmental Assessment

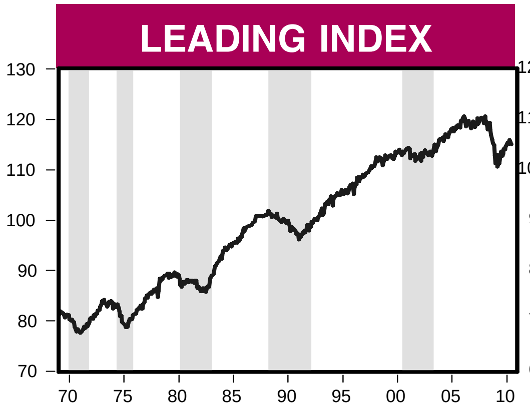
The economic census includes dollar values of shipments and receipts – so the value of these green products and services can be directly determined. Employment is estimated by industry along the same proportions as the value of the shipments/receipts of the green products and services. The result is that the number of green jobs is around 1.8 million under the narrow definition and 2.4 million under the broad definition, about 1.5% to 2.0% of total private employment – a number that is consistent with studies conducted in other states and nationally by reputable academic institutions and research organizations.

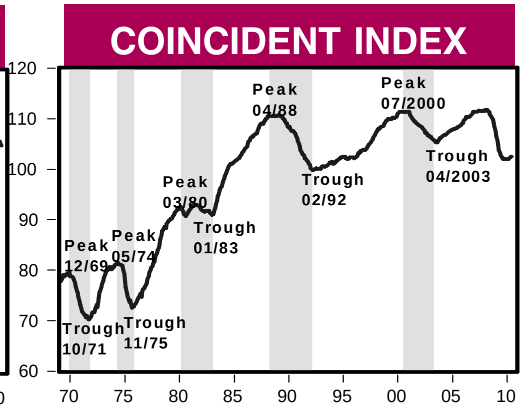
Both the BLS industry approach and the ESA study examine the product or service and determine "greenness" based on the product or service being produced, not how it was made. What about the process approach? Part of the greening of the economy is that businesses can take measures to reduce any impact on the environment. Those whose job it is to accomplish that goal might be said to have "green jobs" even if they aren't in a green industry. According the BLS Federal Register Notice "Environmentally-friendly production processes and practices are those that reduce the environmental or natural resources impact resulting from production of any good or service." The BLS plans to survey businesses to find out whether they use environmentally-friendly processes and if so whether there are workers whose primary duties are related to these tasks. What this survey will find and how the jobs will be quantified remain to be determined, but the results will likely boost the estimates of the number of green jobs. While there will be some overlap – producers of green products and services who also employ workers to help make the production process itself greener – process approach employees can occur in any industry, not just those identified as green.

Another approach has been taken by O*NET, the Occupational Information Network, a program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. In its February 2009 report, "Greening of the World of Work," O*NET identified occupations affected by the greening of the economy in three categories: Green Increased Demand Occupations, Green Enhanced Skills Occupations, and Green New and Emerging Occupations (See tables 2 and 3 above).

"Green Increased Demand Occupations" are existing occupations where employment demand will increase due to green economy activities. Examples include a variety of occupations: electricians, carpenters, chemists, architectural drafters, and hydrologists. "Green Enhanced Skills Occupations" are existing occupations where the work or work requirements (such as credentials) may be changed due to green economy activities. Again, a variety of occupations fall into this category including aerospace engineers, construction laborers, financial analysts and landscape architects. Green New and Emerging Occupations are ones where there are unique work and worker requirements due to the greening economy and the creation of a new occupation. Examples include solar energy systems engineers and sustainability specialists.

--Continued on page 5--





The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100. Source: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Mixed Signals + More Uncertainty = Slow Recovery

The National Outlook

After five months of job gains this year, as large as 432,000 in May, total nonfarm employment declined for a second month by 131,000 jobs in July following a downward revised 221,000 jobs lost (from -125,000) in June. The July unemployment rate at 9.5% was unchanged. Private sector employment for the seventh consecutive month edged up 71,000 jobs in July for a gain of 630,000 jobs this year, though the broader measure of unemployment (U6) remained at 16.5% with 14.6 million Americans out of work (44% for six months or longer). Still, manufacturing added 183,000 jobs this year, the most robust seven months of manufacturing growth in over a decade. U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) grew 2.4% in Q2-2010 compared with -2.6% for CY 2009, and 3.7% for Q1-2010.

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and decreased from 102.7 in June 2009 to 102.5 in June 2010. Total employment (from the household survey) declined year-to-year (YOY) in June by 13,457 persons (-0.8%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 1,600 jobs (-0.098%) YOY. The YOY total unemployment rate rose to 8.8% from 8.4%. The insured unemployment rate improved, declining 0.79 percentage point YOY to 4.33% in June.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the June 2010 coincident employment index was unchanged at 102.5. Total employment declined in June by 7,000 persons (-0.41%) compared with May. The insured unemployment rate that decreased from 4.43% to 4.33% and nonfarm employment that increased by 500 jobs (+0.03%) continued a sixth consecutive MOM gain since the recession began. These and the total unemployment rate that decreased in June by 0.1 percentage point to 8.8% contributed positively to the MOM change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 113.1 a year ago to 115.0 in June 2010. The manufacturing sector that lost 2,700 jobs (-1.6%) and construction that lost 3,900 jobs (-6.9%) YOY negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Manufacturing average weekly hours increased from 38.8 to 39.6 YOY and construction average weekly hours increased from 36.5 to 37.2 YOY. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that decreased from 2.92% to 2.25% YOY, Moody's Baa bond rate that improved from 7.50% a year ago to 6.23%, and initial claims that decreased by 19.5% to 23,898 in June. Housing permits that fell 41.6% YOY from 327 units to 191 units. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in June 2010.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index declined from 115.6 in May 2010 to 115.0 in June. Housing permits that decreased from 222 units to 191 units (-14.0%), Moody's Baa bond rate that increased by 0.18 percentage point from 6.05% to 6.23%, initial claims that increased from 22,711 to 23,899 (5.2%) and average weekly hours in manufacturing that decreased from 39.8 to 39.6 contributed negatively to the MOM change in this index. Average weekly hours in construction that increased from 36.8 to 37.2 MOM had a positive influence. The short duration unemployment rate at 2.25% and the help-wanted advertising index at 2 in June were unchanged.

The national and state economic recoveries have slowed. In addition to Connecticut's insignificant job growth, the decline in the state's housing permits, a 22% residential foreclosure rate in Connecticut (ranking it 20th highest in filings per household) and near-record bank repossessions (up nationally YOY for the eighth consecutive month) create drag on the state's recovery. The state's budget challenges ahead requiring adjustment may further slow the Connecticut recovery next year. Uncertainty about health care and financial reform as well as personal finances contributes to the lack of movement out of the trough.

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--

Looking at Connecticut's occupational profile shows that the greening of the economy has the potential to affect workers at every level of the economy.

Workers with general skills, such as Customer Service Representatives and Laborers will see new employment opportunities in companies producing and selling green products and services. Other workers will find that employment in the green economy will require new skills and knowledge: Management teams in companies throughout the economy will increasingly include sustainability officers which will require all of the general management skills plus knowledge of sustainable business practices. Finally Connecticut's workforce may be well positioned to take advantage of some of the new and emerging occupations identified by O*NET. For example, professionals with expertise and experience in the financial services industry may find opportunities as the market for carbon credits develops.

Almost by definition, the green jobs associated with new and emerging occupations are not here yet. While some workers will find opportunities in the green economy, these may not develop fast enough to reduce the unemployment rate significantly. As the ESA report stated, "The green economy is in a position to grow quickly, but the relatively small size of the green economy suggests that a majority of the jobs that will be created during this recovery are likely to come from the production of products and services outside the green economy."

Nevertheless, any sector of the economy that is in a position to grow deserves attention, particularly with the unemployment rate near 9%. The growth of the green economy will create new opportunities for workers in a wide range of industries and occupations. With regard to definitions, as one professional involved with measuring the green economy said, definition of "green jobs" is intrinsically iterative. Research efforts will inform programs to support the green economy, and as the green economy develops and changes, the focus of research efforts (and the definitions used) will change as well. But progress need not wait, in fact cannot wait, for THE definition of "green jobs."

Connecticut is not waiting but is working as part of an eight-state consortium of northeast states to develop a new approach to identifying green jobs that goes beyond job titles and keywords by also examining the job descriptions of job openings for skills and knowledge associated with green activities. Information about the skills and knowledge needed by the green economy can then be used in designing educational and training programs to ensure that the workforce is ready to meet the demands of the green economy. ■

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[1] Stone, Daniel, "What Green Jobs?" *Newsweek,* July 28, 2009.

[2] http://www.recovery.ct.gov/recovery/site/default.asp

[3] Employment statistics by industry in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) – all employment covered by the unemployment insurance system. This is not a measure of full employment because some workers, most notably the self-employed, are not covered by UI.

[4] Several states have conducted green jobs surveys and studies have been conducted by reputable academic and research institutions which generally show much lower estimates of the number of green jobs.

[5] The Economic Census is conducted every five years and includes responses from more than 4.7 million companies nationwide.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	2Q 2010	2Q 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q 2010
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	115.5	111.9	3.6	3.3	115.1
Coincident	102.4	103.2	-0.8	-0.8	102.0
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coincident	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	119.0	120.0	-1.0	-0.8	118.5
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	**JUL**	**JUL**			**JUN**
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**2010**	**2009**			**2010**
Connecticut	155.5	152.7	2.8	1.8	155.1
United States	158.6	156.7	1.9	1.2	158.7

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM	1,620.1	1,618.6	1.5	0.1	1,621.4
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Construction	51.1	53.2	-2.1	-3.9	50.5
Manufacturing	169.5	169.5	0.0	0.0	168.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	290.9	292.4	-1.5	-0.5	289.5
Information	34.0	34.9	-0.9	-2.6	33.8
Financial Activities	132.6	136.8	-4.2	-3.1	132.6
Professional and Business Services	187.6	186.0	1.6	0.9	188.4
Educational and Health Services	308.5	303.2	5.3	1.7	308.8
Leisure and Hospitality Services	139.1	133.5	5.6	4.2	138.8
Other Services	60.4	61.1	-0.7	-1.1	61.2
Government*	245.7	247.3	-1.6	-0.6	248.6

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.9	8.5	0.4	---	8.8
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,878.6	1,892.8	-14.2	-0.8	1,887.0
Employed (000s)	1,711.3	1,732.3	-21.0	-1.2	1,721.0
Unemployed (000s)	167.3	160.5	6.8	4.2	166.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,325	6,626	-1,301	-19.6	5,396
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	4.26	5.42	-1.17	---	4.49
	3Q09-2Q10	3Q08-2Q09			2Q09-1Q10
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	15.1	12.4	2.7	---	15.0

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010	MAY 2010
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	40.6	0.6	1.5	41.1	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.52	23.33	0.19	0.8	23.44	--
Average Weekly Earnings	969.02	947.20	21.82	2.3	963.38	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	94.5	111.2	-16.7	-15.0	95.7	89.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,202	4,112	90	2.2	4,192	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	313	405	-92.2	-22.8	320	290

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

Personal income for fourth quarter 2010 is forecasted to increase 2.4 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	4Q* 2010	4Q 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q* 2010
Personal Income	$196,366	$191,795	4,571	2.4	$195,995
UI Covered Wages	$94,851	$93,270	1,581	1.7	$94,656

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: June 2010 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	JUL 2010	296	-37.4	2,281	2,017	13.1
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAY 2010	2,129	-3.0	12,138	12,436	-2.4
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	JUL 2010	223.3	-11.0	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	JUL 2010	15,850	9.4	84,692	81,714	3.6
Air Cargo Tons	JUL 2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exports (Bil. $)	2Q 2010	4.15	30.1	7.85	6.73	16.8
S&P 500: Monthly Close	JUL 2010	1,101.60	11.6	---	---	---

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

** Estimated by the Bureau of the Census*

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor*	4Q2009	1,126	-18.3	6,150	7,596	-19.0
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor*	4Q2009	2,080	-31.5	7,005	8,596	-18.5

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

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

STATE REVENUES

Gaming payments were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE 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**	35.4	33.4	6.0	214.0	217.6	-1.7

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

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors***	JUL 2010	43,455	-10.1	174,965	201,418	-13.1
Major Attraction Visitors	JUL 2010	237,699	-14.2	891,297	1,006,767	-11.5
Air Passenger Count	JUL 2010	490,117	1.7	3,048,164	3,198,414	-4.7
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	JUL 2010	1,667	6.7	10,094	10,210	-1.1
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2010	---	NA	---	---	---

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

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

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

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.9 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted JUN 2010	MAR 2010	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted JUN 2010	JUN 2009	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	111.6	111.1	0.5	111.7	109.6	1.9
Wages and Salaries	111.9	111.4	0.4	111.9	110.1	1.6
Benefit Costs	111.0	110.4	0.5	111.1	108.4	2.5
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	112.7	110.2	2.3
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	112.6	110.3	2.1

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.2 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	JUL 2010	218.0	1.2	0.0
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	JUL 2010	$0.459	-1.2	0.0
Northeast Region	JUL 2010	233.9	1.6	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	JUL 2010	241.1	1.5	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	JUL 2010	236.1	1.3	-0.8
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	JUL 2010	213.9	1.6	0.0

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

Conventional mortgage fell to 4.56 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	JUL 2010	JUN 2010	JUL 2009
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.18	0.18	0.16
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.16	0.12	0.18
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.20	0.19	0.28
1 Year Treasury Note	0.29	0.32	0.48
3 Year Treasury Note	0.98	1.17	1.55
5 Year Treasury Note	1.76	2.00	2.46
7 Year Treasury Note	2.43	2.66	3.14
10 Year Treasury Note	3.01	3.20	3.56
20 Year Treasury Note	3.80	3.95	4.38
Conventional Mortgage	4.56	4.74	5.22

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Five states in the region gained jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
Connecticut	1,620.1	1,618.6	1.5	0.1	1,621.4
Maine	593.9	593.0	0.9	0.2	588.4
Massachusetts	3,197.8	3,161.2	36.6	1.2	3,184.6
New Hampshire	626.9	618.2	8.7	1.4	631.8
New Jersey	3,841.9	3,875.9	-34.0	-0.9	3,863.1
New York	8,529.7	8,581.1	-51.4	-0.6	8,519.2
Pennsylvania	5,607.3	5,588.7	18.6	0.3	5,614.3
Rhode Island	451.8	457.4	-5.6	-1.2	451.2
Vermont	292.8	295.0	-2.2	-0.7	293.6
United States	130,242.0	130,294.0	-52.0	0.0	130,373.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
Connecticut	1,878.6	1,892.8	-14.2	-0.8	1,887.0
Maine	694.8	703.3	-8.5	-1.2	698.0
Massachusetts	3,479.7	3,475.2	4.5	0.1	3,478.9
New Hampshire	739.5	742.2	-2.7	-0.4	741.8
New Jersey	4,528.9	4,542.5	-13.6	-0.3	4,551.9
New York	9,661.2	9,711.3	-50.1	-0.5	9,690.0
Pennsylvania	6,394.8	6,400.5	-5.7	-0.1	6,438.0
Rhode Island	573.8	566.5	7.3	1.3	576.1
Vermont	356.7	359.3	-2.6	-0.7	358.8
United States	153,560.0	154,351.0	-791.0	-0.5	153,741.0

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

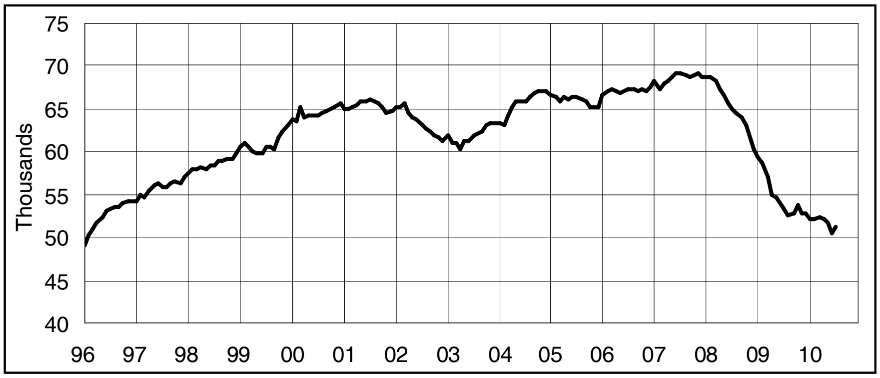
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE	JUN 2010
Connecticut	8.9	8.5	0.4	8.8
Maine	8.1	8.2	-0.1	8.0
Massachusetts	9.0	8.7	0.3	9.0
New Hampshire	5.8	6.6	-0.8	5.9
New Jersey	9.7	9.6	0.1	9.6
New York	8.2	8.7	-0.5	8.2
Pennsylvania	9.3	8.3	1.0	9.2
Rhode Island	11.9	11.4	0.5	12.0
Vermont	6.0	7.1	-1.1	6.0
United States	9.5	9.4	0.1	9.5

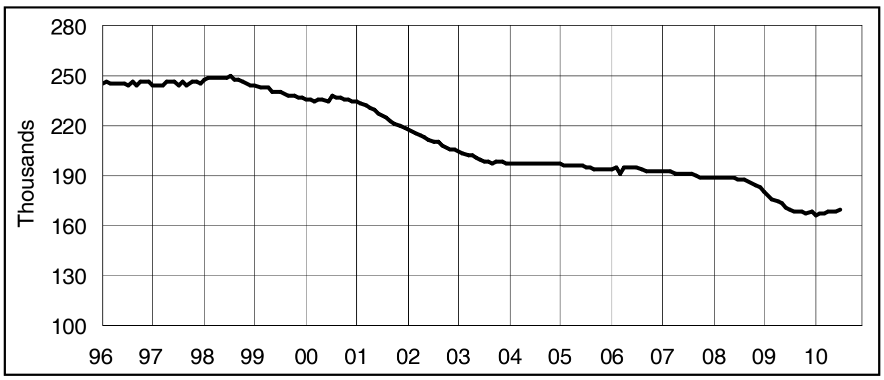
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



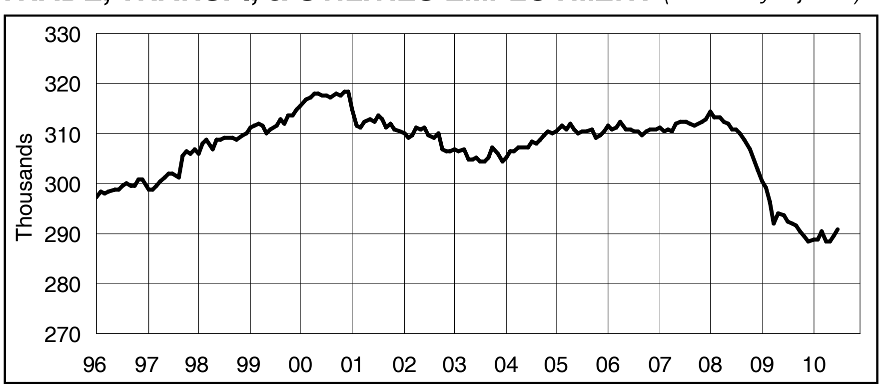
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	68.6	59.4	52.1
Feb	68.6	58.6	52.1
Mar	68.3	57.1	52.4
Apr	67.4	54.9	52.2
May	66.6	54.7	51.6
Jun	65.7	54.1	50.5
Jul	65.0	53.2	51.1
Aug	64.5	52.6	
Sep	64.0	52.9	
Oct	63.1	53.7	
Nov	61.6	52.8	
Dec	60.4	52.9	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



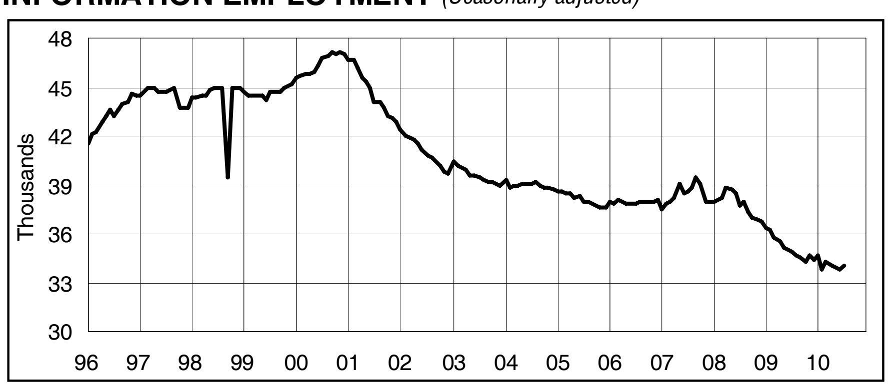
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	189.2	179.9	166.0
Feb	188.8	177.6	166.8
Mar	188.4	175.8	167.4
Apr	188.9	174.2	168.0
May	189.0	172.7	168.1
Jun	188.5	171.1	168.5
Jul	188.0	169.5	169.5
Aug	187.6	168.4	
Sep	186.6	167.8	
Oct	185.6	168.5	
Nov	184.1	167.8	
Dec	182.4	168.0	

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



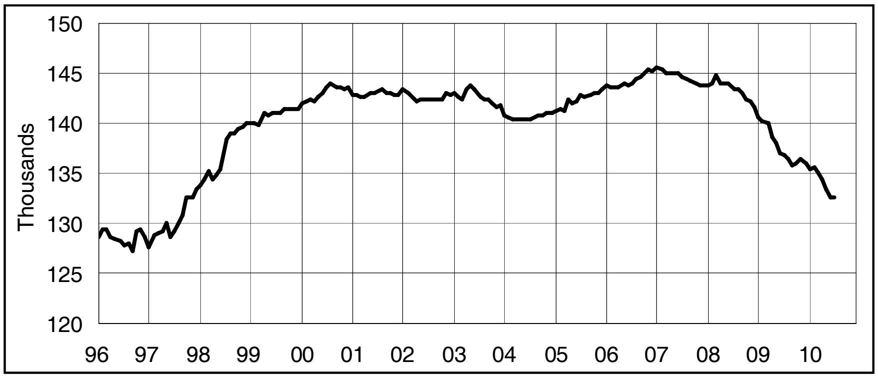
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	314.5	300.3	288.9
Feb	313.3	299.3	289.0
Mar	313.3	296.6	290.3
Apr	312.5	292.1	288.5
May	311.9	294.2	288.5
Jun	310.8	293.6	289.5
Jul	310.6	292.4	290.9
Aug	309.9	292.0	
Sep	308.7	291.6	
Oct	307.0	290.3	
Nov	304.6	289.8	
Dec	302.7	288.4	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



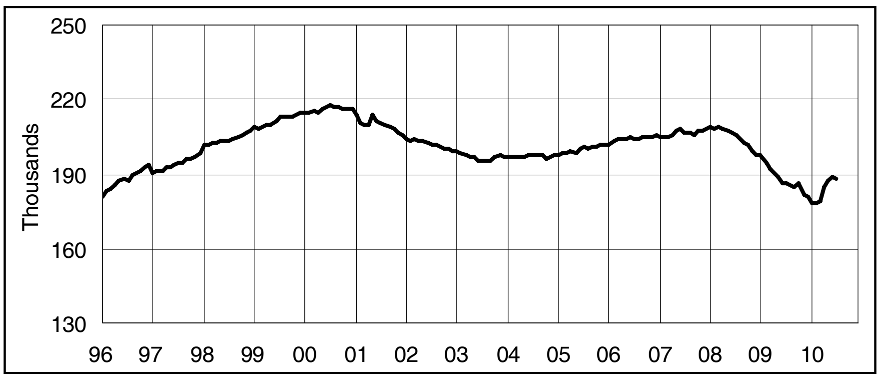
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	37.9	36.4	34.6
Feb	38.1	36.2	33.8
Mar	38.2	35.8	34.3
Apr	38.8	35.5	34.1
May	38.7	35.1	33.9
Jun	38.5	35.0	33.8
Jul	37.7	34.9	34.0
Aug	37.9	34.7	
Sep	37.3	34.5	
Oct	37.0	34.3	
Nov	36.8	34.6	
Dec	36.7	34.4	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



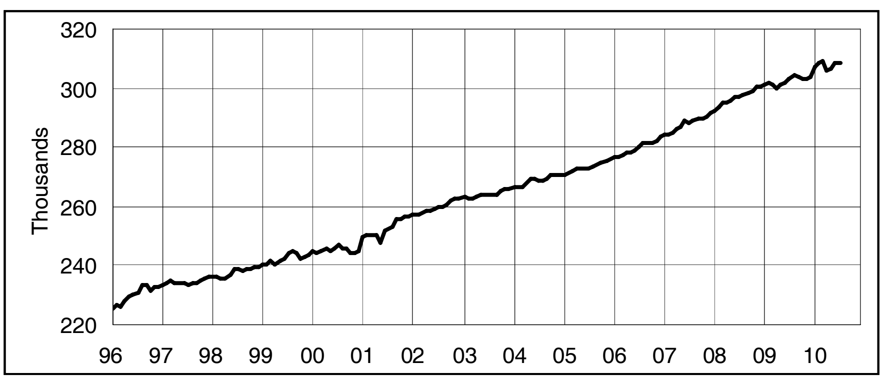
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	143.8	140.6	135.5
Feb	144.1	140.2	135.7
Mar	144.7	140.0	135.1
Apr	144.1	138.6	134.4
May	144.0	137.9	133.3
Jun	143.9	137.1	132.6
Jul	143.3	136.8	132.6
Aug	143.5	136.3	
Sep	143.0	135.8	
Oct	142.5	136.1	
Nov	142.3	136.4	
Dec	141.7	136.1	

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



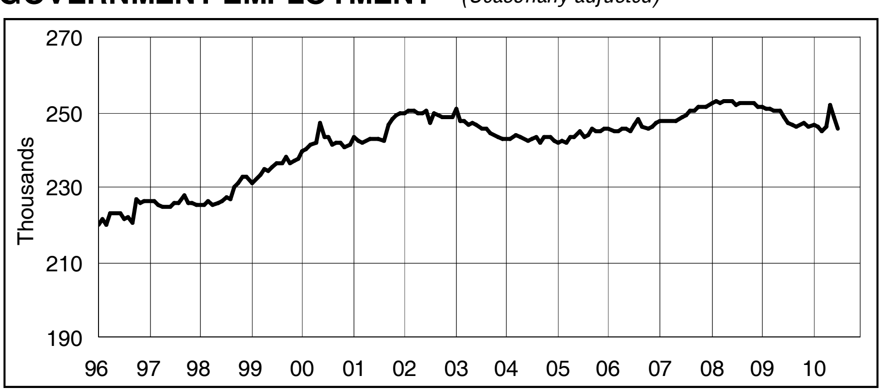
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	209.1	197.3	178.6
Feb	208.2	194.3	178.6
Mar	208.6	191.9	178.8
Apr	207.8	190.2	184.7
May	207.0	188.7	187.2
Jun	206.6	186.7	188.4
Jul	205.9	186.0	187.6
Aug	204.3	185.5	
Sep	202.8	184.4	
Oct	201.5	186.6	
Nov	199.6	181.8	
Dec	197.6	180.8	

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



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	292.5	300.9	307.5
Feb	293.4	301.8	308.5
Mar	295.0	301.2	309.3
Apr	294.9	300.0	306.0
May	295.6	301.2	306.8
Jun	297.2	301.8	308.8
Jul	296.7	303.2	308.5
Aug	297.7	304.2	
Sep	298.2	303.8	
Oct	298.8	303.1	
Nov	300.1	303.2	
Dec	300.6	303.9	

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



**Includes Indian tribal government employment*

Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	252.3	251.3	246.7
Feb	252.7	250.8	246.0
Mar	252.5	250.7	245.2
Apr	252.7	250.5	246.1
May	252.9	250.1	251.9
Jun	252.8	248.8	248.6
Jul	252.1	247.3	245.7
Aug	252.4	246.3	
Sep	252.4	246.2	
Oct	252.6	246.6	
Nov	252.4	247.0	
Dec	251.6	246.2	

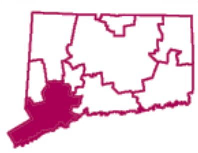
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,612,800**	**1,609,100**	**3,700**	**0.2**	**1,638,400**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,385,400**	**1,380,200**	**5,200**	**0.4**	**1,389,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**224,400**	**226,700**	**-2,300**	**-1.0**	**223,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**55,300**	**57,400**	**-2,100**	**-3.7**	**53,800**
MANUFACTURING	**169,100**	**169,300**	**-200**	**-0.1**	**169,300**
Durable Goods	**130,900**	**130,700**	**200**	**0.2**	**130,800**
Fabricated Metal	28,200	28,800	-600	-2.1	28,500
Machinery	15,300	16,000	-700	-4.4	15,400
Computer and Electronic Product	13,200	13,300	-100	-0.8	13,200
Transportation Equipment	42,800	43,100	-300	-0.7	42,800
Aerospace Product and Parts	30,400	31,300	-900	-2.9	30,500
Non-Durable Goods	**38,200**	**38,600**	**-400**	**-1.0**	**38,500**
Chemical	12,400	12,900	-500	-3.9	12,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,388,400**	**1,382,400**	**6,000**	**0.4**	**1,415,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**287,800**	**288,400**	**-600**	**-0.2**	**291,900**
Wholesale Trade	62,100	64,800	-2,700	-4.2	62,900
Retail Trade	180,500	176,700	3,800	2.2	181,200
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	19,300	19,200	100	0.5	19,300
Building Material	14,600	14,900	-300	-2.0	15,100
Food and Beverage Stores	41,500	41,100	400	1.0	42,200
General Merchandise Stores	25,300	25,300	0	0.0	24,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	45,200	46,900	-1,700	-3.6	47,800
Utilities	8,400	8,700	-300	-3.4	8,400
Transportation and Warehousing	36,800	38,200	-1,400	-3.7	39,400
INFORMATION	**34,100**	**35,100**	**-1,000**	**-2.8**	**34,000**
Telecommunications	11,600	12,100	-500	-4.1	11,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**133,800**	**138,300**	**-4,500**	**-3.3**	**133,600**
Finance and Insurance	115,200	118,800	-3,600	-3.0	114,900
Credit Intermediation	26,800	28,000	-1,200	-4.3	26,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts	22,300	22,000	300	1.4	22,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	61,600	64,400	-2,800	-4.3	61,500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	18,600	19,500	-900	-4.6	18,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**189,000**	**186,900**	**2,100**	**1.1**	**191,500**
Professional, Scientific	83,900	85,900	-2,000	-2.3	83,900
Legal Services	13,100	13,400	-300	-2.2	13,100
Computer Systems Design	19,500	20,300	-800	-3.9	19,500
Management of Companies	25,400	25,700	-300	-1.2	25,300
Administrative and Support	79,700	75,300	4,400	5.8	82,300
Employment Services	23,800	19,600	4,200	21.4	24,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**303,700**	**298,700**	**5,000**	**1.7**	**305,600**
Educational Services	55,400	53,000	2,400	4.5	56,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	248,300	245,700	2,600	1.1	249,300
Hospitals	61,100	60,600	500	0.8	60,900
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	61,700	61,100	600	1.0	61,700
Social Assistance	43,800	45,600	-1,800	-3.9	45,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**150,600**	**144,000**	**6,600**	**4.6**	**147,400**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	29,700	30,400	-700	-2.3	28,100
Accommodation and Food Services	120,900	113,600	7,300	6.4	119,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	107,100	101,000	6,100	6.0	107,500
OTHER SERVICES	**62,000**	**62,100**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**62,300**
GOVERNMENT	**227,400**	**228,900**	**-1,500**	**-0.7**	**249,000**
Federal Government	21,000	19,300	1,700	8.8	22,800
State Government	62,500	62,000	500	0.8	63,900
Local Government**	143,900	147,600	-3,700	-2.5	162,300

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

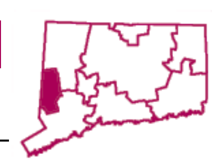


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**399,100**	**398,700**	**400**	**0.1**	**402,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**353,200**	**354,000**	**-800**	**-0.2**	**353,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**47,200**	**49,300**	**-2,100**	**-4.3**	**47,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**11,800**	**12,700**	**-900**	**-7.1**	**11,500**
MANUFACTURING	**35,400**	**36,600**	**-1,200**	**-3.3**	**35,700**
Durable Goods	**27,500**	**28,000**	**-500**	**-1.8**	**27,600**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**351,900**	**349,400**	**2,500**	**0.7**	**355,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**69,900**	**70,000**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**70,700**
Wholesale Trade	13,800	14,000	-200	-1.4	13,800
Retail Trade	46,100	46,200	-100	-0.2	46,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,000	9,800	200	2.0	10,500
INFORMATION	**11,100**	**11,400**	**-300**	**-2.6**	**11,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**42,000**	**43,500**	**-1,500**	**-3.4**	**42,200**
Finance and Insurance	37,000	37,300	-300	-0.8	36,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**61,300**	**62,800**	**-1,500**	**-2.4**	**62,200**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**66,600**	**63,800**	**2,800**	**4.4**	**66,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance	55,300	54,100	1,200	2.2	55,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**38,300**	**36,200**	**2,100**	**5.8**	**37,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	26,900	25,400	1,500	5.9	26,700
OTHER SERVICES	**16,800**	**17,000**	**-200**	**-1.2**	**16,500**
GOVERNMENT	**45,900**	**44,700**	**1,200**	**2.7**	**49,500**
Federal	3,700	3,100	600	19.4	4,100
State & Local	42,200	41,600	600	1.4	45,400

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

DANBURY LMA



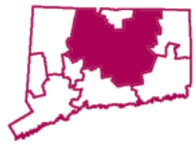
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**66,000**	**64,600**	**1,400**	**2.2**	**66,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**57,200**	**57,000**	**200**	**0.4**	**57,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,100**	**11,300**	**-200**	**-1.8**	**11,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**54,900**	**53,300**	**1,600**	**3.0**	**55,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**14,800**	**14,500**	**300**	**2.1**	**14,800**
Retail Trade	10,700	11,000	-300	-2.7	10,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**7,000**	**7,200**	**-200**	**-2.8**	**7,100**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,500**	**5,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,400**
GOVERNMENT	**8,800**	**7,600**	**1,200**	**15.8**	**9,500**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	8,200	7,000	1,200	17.1	8,900

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 2009.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**530,400**	**533,700**	**-3,300**	**-0.6**	**539,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**448,400**	**453,400**	**-5,000**	**-1.1**	**453,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**74,500**	**77,300**	**-2,800**	**-3.6**	**74,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**17,700**	**19,200**	**-1,500**	**-7.8**	**17,100**
MANUFACTURING	**56,800**	**58,100**	**-1,300**	**-2.2**	**57,400**
Durable Goods	**47,500**	**48,400**	**-900**	**-1.9**	**47,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**455,900**	**456,400**	**-500**	**-0.1**	**465,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**84,000**	**84,700**	**-700**	**-0.8**	**86,000**
Wholesale Trade	18,300	18,800	-500	-2.7	18,400
Retail Trade	52,400	52,000	400	0.8	53,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13,300	13,900	-600	-4.3	14,300
Transportation and Warehousing	10,200	10,600	-400	-3.8	11,100
INFORMATION	**11,500**	**11,700**	**-200**	**-1.7**	**11,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**60,200**	**63,700**	**-3,500**	**-5.5**	**60,100**
Depository Credit Institutions	6,800	7,100	-300	-4.2	6,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	41,600	43,700	-2,100	-4.8	41,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**58,000**	**58,100**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**59,400**
Professional, Scientific	27,100	27,100	0	0.0	27,400
Administrative and Support	22,700	23,300	-600	-2.6	23,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**95,500**	**95,100**	**400**	**0.4**	**97,700**
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,300	83,800	500	0.6	85,100
Ambulatory Health Care	25,500	24,900	600	2.4	25,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**44,700**	**42,700**	**2,000**	**4.7**	**44,300**
Accommodation and Food Services	36,000	34,000	2,000	5.9	36,100
OTHER SERVICES	**20,000**	**20,100**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**20,300**
GOVERNMENT	**82,000**	**80,300**	**1,700**	**2.1**	**85,800**
Federal	5,800	5,600	200	3.6	6,500
State & Local	76,200	74,700	1,500	2.0	79,300

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 2009.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

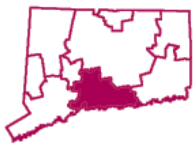
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**396,600**	**397,500**	**-900**	**-0.2**	**397,200**
DANBURY LMA	**66,100**	**65,300**	**800**	**1.2**	**65,800**
HARTFORD LMA	**534,700**	**537,300**	**-2,600**	**-0.5**	**535,500**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**265,600**	**264,800**	**800**	**0.3**	**266,000**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**129,400**	**131,300**	**-1,900**	**-1.4**	**130,300**
WATERBURY LMA	**61,100**	**62,200**	**-1,100**	**-1.8**	**61,000**

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**261,700**	**259,700**	**2,000**	**0.8**	**267,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**232,100**	**229,900**	**2,200**	**1.0**	**232,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**36,600**	**37,300**	**-700**	**-1.9**	**36,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**9,900**	**9,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**9,900**
MANUFACTURING	**26,700**	**27,400**	**-700**	**-2.6**	**26,900**
Durable Goods	**19,700**	**20,000**	**-300**	**-1.5**	**19,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**225,100**	**222,400**	**2,700**	**1.2**	**230,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**48,600**	**47,700**	**900**	**1.9**	**48,600**
Wholesale Trade	11,400	11,500	-100	-0.9	11,400
Retail Trade	29,100	28,100	1,000	3.6	28,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,400
INFORMATION	**6,100**	**6,900**	**-800**	**-11.6**	**6,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,100**	**12,400**	**-300**	**-2.4**	**12,100**
Finance and Insurance	8,900	9,000	-100	-1.1	8,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**24,500**	**23,000**	**1,500**	**6.5**	**24,300**
Administrative and Support	10,700	10,300	400	3.9	10,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**70,600**	**69,000**	**1,600**	**2.3**	**71,100**
Educational Services	25,200	23,700	1,500	6.3	25,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,400	45,300	100	0.2	45,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**22,800**	**22,900**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**22,800**
Accommodation and Food Services	19,400	19,300	100	0.5	19,400
OTHER SERVICES	**10,800**	**10,700**	**100**	**0.9**	**10,900**
GOVERNMENT	**29,600**	**29,800**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**35,000**
Federal	4,800	5,100	-300	-5.9	4,800
State & Local	24,800	24,700	100	0.4	30,200

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

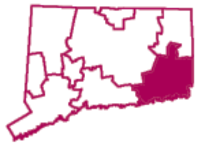
Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **Demographics of multiple jobholding**

  In 2009, the multiple jobholding rate—the proportion of total employment made up of workers who held more than one job—was 5.2 percent, below the levels recorded during the mid-1990s. Among most of the major demographic groups, "moonlighting" has become less common in recent years compared with the mid-to-late 1990s. The multiple jobholding rate reached its most recent peak (6.2 percent) during 1995–96. The rate began to recede and declined to 5.3 percent by 2002. From 2003 to 2007, the multiple jobholding rate held steady and never returned to its high. Since the start of the most recent recession in December 2007, the multiple jobholding rate has hovered around 5 percent. Multiple jobholding rates for most of the major demographic groups—men, women, Whites, and Blacks—have exhibited a similar pattern over the 1994–2009 period. During the 1990s and early 2000s, the multiple jobholding rates of men and women were similar, but since 2002, the gap in rates between men and women has widened as men have worked multiple jobs at a lower rate than women have. In 2009, the multiple jobholding rate for women (5.6 percent) was higher than that for men (4.8 percent). Among the major race and ethnic groups, Whites were most likely to hold more than one job. In 2009, the multiple jobholding rate for Whites was 5.4 percent, while the rates for Blacks and Hispanics were 4.8 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. The rate for Asians was 3.2 percent. These data are from the Current Population Survey program. To learn more, see "Multiple jobholding during the 2000s" (PDF), in the Monthly Labor Review, July 2010. Multiple jobholders are those persons who report that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job. *Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 9, 2010*

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

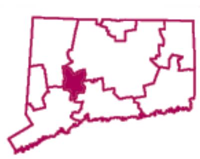


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**130,600**	**133,000**	**-2,400**	**-1.8**	**132,000**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**94,200**	**95,800**	**-1,600**	**-1.7**	**94,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**18,000**	**18,700**	**-700**	**-3.7**	**18,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,400**	**3,600**	**-200**	**-5.6**	**3,400**
MANUFACTURING	**14,600**	**15,100**	**-500**	**-3.3**	**14,800**
Durable Goods	**10,500**	**10,700**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,100**	**4,400**	**-300**	**-6.8**	**4,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**112,600**	**114,300**	**-1,700**	**-1.5**	**113,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,500**	**22,400**	**100**	**0.4**	**22,800**
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Retail Trade	15,500	15,300	200	1.3	15,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,600	4,600	0	0.0	4,900
INFORMATION	**1,600**	**1,700**	**-100**	**-5.9**	**1,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,200**	**3,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,200**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,200**	**9,500**	**-300**	**-3.2**	**9,500**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**19,900**	**19,800**	**100**	**0.5**	**20,200**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,500	17,400	100	0.6	17,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**16,500**	**17,000**	**-500**	**-2.9**	**15,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	13,800	14,100	-300	-2.1	13,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	11,700	12,000	-300	-2.5	11,300
OTHER SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,500**	**-200**	**-5.7**	**3,300**
GOVERNMENT	**36,400**	**37,200**	**-800**	**-2.2**	**37,500**
Federal	3,000	2,800	200	7.1	3,000
State & Local**	33,400	34,400	-1,000	-2.9	34,500

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

WATERBURY LMA



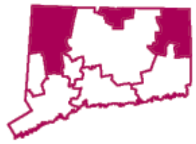
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**60,800**	**61,500**	**-700**	**-1.1**	**61,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**51,800**	**52,200**	**-400**	**-0.8**	**52,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**9,700**	**10,100**	**-400**	**-4.0**	**9,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,400**	**2,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,400**
MANUFACTURING	**7,300**	**7,700**	**-400**	**-5.2**	**7,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**51,100**	**51,400**	**-300**	**-0.6**	**51,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,200**	**12,000**	**200**	**1.7**	**12,300**
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
Retail Trade	8,500	8,300	200	2.4	8,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,800
INFORMATION	**700**	**700**	**0**	**0.0**	**700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**1,900**	**2,100**	**-200**	**-9.5**	**2,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,300**	**4,400**	**-100**	**-2.3**	**4,400**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,400**	**15,300**	**100**	**0.7**	**15,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,200	14,000	200	1.4	14,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,700**	**5,600**	**100**	**1.8**	**5,700**
OTHER SERVICES	**1,900**	**2,000**	**-100**	**-5.0**	**1,900**
GOVERNMENT	**9,000**	**9,300**	**-300**	**-3.2**	**9,500**
Federal	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
State & Local	8,500	8,700	-200	-2.3	9,000

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

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**46,500**	**44,500**	**2,000**	**4.5**	**47,200**
TORRINGTON LMA	**34,200**	**34,900**	**-700**	**-2.0**	**35,700**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**34,800**	**35,100**	**-300**	**-0.9**	**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 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**273,400**	**282,300**	**-8,900**	**-3.2**	**280,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**228,600**	**236,900**	**-8,300**	**-3.5**	**231,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**38,800**	**42,000**	**-3,200**	**-7.6**	**38,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**9,500**	**10,100**	**-600**	**-5.9**	**9,100**
MANUFACTURING	**29,300**	**31,900**	**-2,600**	**-8.2**	**29,700**
Durable Goods	**19,100**	**20,800**	**-1,700**	**-8.2**	**19,400**
Non-Durable Goods	**10,200**	**11,100**	**-900**	**-8.1**	**10,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**234,600**	**240,300**	**-5,700**	**-2.4**	**242,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**54,000**	**55,700**	**-1,700**	**-3.1**	**55,200**
Wholesale Trade	10,400	10,900	-500	-4.6	10,400
Retail Trade	32,200	33,000	-800	-2.4	32,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11,400	11,800	-400	-3.4	12,000
INFORMATION	**3,900**	**4,000**	**-100**	**-2.5**	**3,900**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**16,500**	**16,800**	**-300**	**-1.8**	**16,500**
Finance and Insurance	13,200	13,000	200	1.5	13,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	8,100	8,200	-100	-1.2	8,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**20,500**	**21,600**	**-1,100**	**-5.1**	**20,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**56,000**	**56,800**	**-800**	**-1.4**	**57,000**
Educational Services	10,200	11,300	-1,100	-9.7	11,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,800	45,500	300	0.7	45,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**27,500**	**28,400**	**-900**	**-3.2**	**27,700**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,400**	**11,600**	**-200**	**-1.7**	**11,200**
GOVERNMENT	**44,800**	**45,400**	**-600**	**-1.3**	**49,800**
Federal	6,500	6,600	-100	-1.5	6,900
State & Local	38,300	38,800	-500	-1.3	42,900

* New England City and Town Area

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	JUL 2010	JUL 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2010
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,917,500	1,931,800	-14,300	-0.7	1,902,000
	Employed	1,738,000	1,764,800	-26,800	-1.5	1,732,200
	Unemployed	179,500	167,100	12,400	7.4	169,800
	Unemployment Rate	9.4	8.6	0.8	---	8.9
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	489,000	492,800	-3,800	-0.8	482,100
	Employed	446,600	452,100	-5,500	-1.2	442,500
	Unemployed	42,400	40,700	1,700	4.2	39,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.3	0.4	---	8.2
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	94,100	94,300	-200	-0.2	92,800
	Employed	86,700	86,900	-200	-0.2	86,000
	Unemployed	7,400	7,400	0	0.0	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	7.8	0.1	---	7.4
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,600	50,900	-1,300	-2.6	49,800
	Employed	44,800	46,600	-1,800	-3.9	45,100
	Unemployed	4,800	4,300	500	11.6	4,700
	Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.5	1.1	---	9.5
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	605,300	610,600	-5,300	-0.9	601,200
	Employed	547,900	557,400	-9,500	-1.7	546,800
	Unemployed	57,400	53,200	4,200	7.9	54,500
	Unemployment Rate	9.5	8.7	0.8	---	9.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	319,200	318,400	800	0.3	317,700
	Employed	288,300	290,500	-2,200	-0.8	288,600
	Unemployed	31,000	28,000	3,000	10.7	29,100
	Unemployment Rate	9.7	8.8	0.9	---	9.1
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	157,000	159,200	-2,200	-1.4	154,900
	Employed	143,100	146,600	-3,500	-2.4	141,700
	Unemployed	13,800	12,600	1,200	9.5	13,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	7.9	0.9	---	8.5
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,900	56,200	-1,300	-2.3	55,400
	Employed	49,800	51,500	-1,700	-3.3	50,700
	Unemployed	5,000	4,800	200	4.2	4,700
	Unemployment Rate	9.2	8.5	0.7	---	8.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,500	103,200	-700	-0.7	101,700
	Employed	90,000	91,400	-1,400	-1.5	89,700
	Unemployed	12,500	11,800	700	5.9	12,000
	Unemployment Rate	12.2	11.4	0.8	---	11.8
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	59,700	60,000	-300	-0.5	59,800
	Employed	53,300	54,300	-1,000	-1.8	53,400
	Unemployed	6,400	5,700	700	12.3	6,400
	Unemployment Rate	10.6	9.5	1.1	---	10.7
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	155,270,000	156,255,000	-985,000	-0.6	154,767,000
	Employed	140,134,000	141,055,000	-921,000	-0.7	139,882,000
	Unemployed	15,137,000	15,201,000	-64,000	-0.4	14,885,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.7	9.7	0.0	---	9.6

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS JUL 2010	2009	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2010	AVG WEEKLY HOURS JUL 2010	2009	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2010	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS JUL 2010	2009	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2010
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	**$969.02**	**$947.20**	**$21.83**	**$963.38**	**41.2**	**40.6**	**0.6**	**41.1**	**$23.52**	**$23.33**	**$0.19**	**$23.44**
DURABLE GOODS	**1,013.53**	**1,000.71**	**12.82**	**1,003.27**	**41.1**	**40.4**	**0.7**	**41.0**	**24.66**	**24.77**	**-0.11**	**24.47**
NON-DUR. GOODS	**835.04**	**788.57**	**46.47**	**846.22**	**41.4**	**41.2**	0.2	**41.4**	**20.17**	**19.14**	**1.03**	**20.44**
CONSTRUCTION	**1,026.76**	**1,017.72**	**9.04**	**998.25**	**38.0**	**39.6**	**-1.6**	**37.5**	**27.02**	**25.70**	**1.32**	**26.62**
ALL EMPLOYEE												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	**926.52**	**912.12**	**14.40**	**926.74**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**0.4**	**33.3**	**27.74**	**27.64**	**0.10**	**27.83**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,160.49**	**1,132.14**	**28.35**	**1,159.86**	**39.1**	**38.6**	**0.5**	**39.0**	**29.68**	**29.33**	**0.35**	**29.74**
Construction	1,073.75	1,052.39	21.37	1,070.76	37.4	37.2	0.2	37.4	28.71	28.29	0.42	28.63
Manufacturing	1,184.65	1,162.10	22.55	1,185.23	39.7	39.3	0.4	39.6	29.84	29.57	0.27	29.93
SERVICE PROVIDING	**881.14**	**868.96**	**12.19**	**881.96**	**32.3**	**31.9**	0.4	**32.2**	**27.28**	**27.24**	**0.04**	**27.39**
Trade, Transp., Utilities	767.20	712.47	54.73	759.60	33.4	33.2	0.2	33.7	22.97	21.46	1.51	22.54
Financial Activities	1,526.25	1,440.38	85.87	1,499.56	37.0	35.2	1.8	36.7	41.25	40.92	0.33	40.86
Prof. & Business Serv.	979.40	982.08	-2.68	993.38	33.2	33.1	0.1	33.8	29.50	29.67	-0.17	29.39
Education & Health Ser.	805.25	792.04	13.21	798.66	30.9	30.3	0.6	30.6	26.06	26.14	-0.08	26.10
Leisure & Hospitality	401.76	404.39	-2.63	395.23	27.0	26.5	0.5	25.9	14.88	15.26	-0.38	15.26
Other Services	647.94	641.43	6.51	630.89	29.6	29.6	0.0	28.9	21.89	21.67	0.22	21.83
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	992.37	1,014.18	-21.82	1,006.29	33.8	33.1	0.7	33.2	29.36	30.64	-1.28	30.31
Danbury	938.68	892.25	46.43	933.86	35.8	33.9	1.9	35.2	26.22	26.32	-0.10	26.53
Hartford	1,002.52	1,011.20	-8.68	995.44	35.3	34.5	0.8	35.1	28.40	29.31	-0.91	28.36
New Haven	841.98	834.50	7.48	851.51	32.1	32.7	-0.6	32.7	26.23	25.52	0.71	26.04
Norwich-New London	664.95	641.44	23.51	675.77	31.0	30.4	0.6	31.3	21.45	21.10	0.35	21.59
Waterbury	761.26	726.99	34.27	745.87	34.0	33.0	1.0	32.8	22.39	22.03	0.36	22.74

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

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In July 2010, Pieper Memorial Veterinary Hospital in Middletown completed a planned expansion, adding 30 new jobs. ESPN of Bristol has broken ground on a new day-care center, which will create 55 jobs. Nestle Waters N.A., has received a state loan and will move from Greenwich to Stamford, creating 25 additional jobs. The renovation of the Westfield Trumbull Mall has generated 100 construction jobs. Tractor Supply Co. will open a store in Stonington employing 12 to 17 workers. The City of Hartford is hiring 90 police officers, firefighters and parks workers.

- In July 2010, the regional U.S. Census offices in Norwich and Bridgeport disclosed that they will begin winding down operations, resulting in 1,500 job cuts. Wood Group will lay off 90 workers at its plant in East Windsor that repairs gas turbine engine components. St. Francis Hospital & Medical Center in Hartford will lay off 200 employees.

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 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**489,000**	**446,590**	**42,410**	**8.7**
Ansonia	10,480	9,257	1,223	11.7
Bridgeport	65,915	56,900	9,015	13.7
Darien	9,348	8,779	569	6.1
Derby	7,216	6,420	796	11.0
Easton	3,805	3,562	243	6.4
Fairfield	29,362	26,970	2,392	8.1
Greenwich	31,098	29,108	1,990	6.4
Milford	33,780	30,777	3,003	8.9
Monroe	11,030	10,082	948	8.6
New Canaan	9,168	8,604	564	6.2
Newtown	14,714	13,654	1,060	7.2
Norwalk	49,684	45,871	3,813	7.7
Oxford	7,809	7,206	603	7.7
Redding	4,780	4,485	295	6.2
Ridgefield	12,035	11,284	751	6.2
Seymour	9,739	8,770	969	9.9
Shelton	23,875	21,866	2,009	8.4
Southbury	9,446	8,704	742	7.9
Stamford	68,855	63,507	5,348	7.8
Stratford	26,960	24,212	2,748	10.2
Trumbull	18,292	16,949	1,343	7.3
Weston	5,037	4,725	312	6.2
Westport	13,054	12,245	809	6.2
Wilton	8,495	7,957	538	6.3
Woodbridge	5,027	4,697	330	6.6
DANBURY	**94,067**	**86,662**	**7,405**	**7.9**
Bethel	11,081	10,185	896	8.1
Bridgewater	1,045	981	64	6.1
Brookfield	9,471	8,752	719	7.6
Danbury	45,833	42,161	3,672	8.0
New Fairfield	7,782	7,146	636	8.2
New Milford	16,651	15,388	1,263	7.6
Sherman	2,203	2,048	155	7.0
ENFIELD	**49,576**	**44,793**	**4,783**	**9.6**
East Windsor	6,370	5,740	630	9.9
Enfield	23,838	21,469	2,369	9.9
Somers	4,796	4,308	488	10.2
Suffield	7,465	6,850	615	8.2
Windsor Locks	7,108	6,426	682	9.6
HARTFORD	**605,265**	**547,870**	**57,395**	**9.5**
Andover	2,028	1,872	156	7.7
Ashford	2,721	2,502	219	8.0
Avon	9,373	8,802	571	6.1
Barkhamsted	2,291	2,082	209	9.1
Berlin	11,777	10,842	935	7.9
Bloomfield	10,566	9,420	1,146	10.8
Bolton	3,118	2,883	235	7.5
Bristol	35,151	31,833	3,318	9.4
Burlington	5,465	5,098	367	6.7

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,953	5,503	450	7.6
Colchester	9,108	8,379	729	8.0
Columbia	3,141	2,886	255	8.1
Coventry	7,241	6,639	602	8.3
Cromwell	8,062	7,412	650	8.1
East Granby	3,028	2,829	199	6.6
East Haddam	5,341	4,926	415	7.8
East Hampton	7,381	6,684	697	9.4
East Hartford	26,557	23,243	3,314	12.5
Ellington	9,056	8,391	665	7.3
Farmington	13,302	12,328	974	7.3
Glastonbury	18,690	17,446	1,244	6.7
Granby	6,475	6,029	446	6.9
Haddam	5,079	4,702	377	7.4
Hartford	52,368	43,492	8,876	16.9
Hartland	1,218	1,143	75	6.2
Harwinton	3,206	2,984	222	6.9
Hebron	5,632	5,226	406	7.2
Lebanon	4,445	4,096	349	7.9
Manchester	33,459	30,451	3,008	9.0
Mansfield	13,535	12,306	1,229	9.1
Marlborough	3,747	3,468	279	7.4
Middlefield	2,432	2,241	191	7.9
Middletown	27,623	25,230	2,393	8.7
New Britain	36,228	31,444	4,784	13.2
New Hartford	3,891	3,586	305	7.8
Newington	17,133	15,739	1,394	8.1
Plainville	10,348	9,407	941	9.1
Plymouth	7,043	6,294	749	10.6
Portland	5,482	5,064	418	7.6
Rocky Hill	11,033	10,195	838	7.6
Simsbury	12,278	11,504	774	6.3
Southington	24,903	22,892	2,011	8.1
South Windsor	15,155	14,038	1,117	7.4
Stafford	7,101	6,389	712	10.0
Thomaston	4,690	4,266	424	9.0
Tolland	8,587	7,998	589	6.9
Union	492	451	41	8.3
Vernon	17,963	16,431	1,532	8.5
West Hartford	30,071	27,495	2,576	8.6
Wethersfield	13,632	12,403	1,229	9.0
Willington	3,974	3,670	304	7.6
Windsor	16,692	15,236	1,456	8.7

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 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**319,239**	**288,282**	**30,957**	**9.7**
Bethany	3,217	2,975	242	7.5
Branford	17,705	16,284	1,421	8.0
Cheshire	15,026	13,861	1,165	7.8
Chester	2,285	2,147	138	6.0
Clinton	8,054	7,475	579	7.2
Deep River	2,637	2,425	212	8.0
Durham	4,397	4,107	290	6.6
East Haven	16,654	14,947	1,707	10.2
Essex	3,848	3,596	252	6.5
Guilford	13,261	12,349	912	6.9
Hamden	31,831	28,820	3,011	9.5
Killingworth	3,673	3,431	242	6.6
Madison	10,202	9,584	618	6.1
Meriden	32,772	29,104	3,668	11.2
New Haven	58,177	50,320	7,857	13.5
North Branford	8,515	7,863	652	7.7
North Haven	13,573	12,366	1,207	8.9
Old Saybrook	5,598	5,178	420	7.5
Orange	7,349	6,855	494	6.7
Wallingford	26,066	23,840	2,226	8.5
Westbrook	3,760	3,489	271	7.2
West Haven	30,639	27,268	3,371	11.0
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	143,303	**130,560**	**12,743**	**8.9**
Bozrah	1,556	1,418	138	8.9
Canterbury	3,391	3,075	316	9.3
East Lyme	10,327	9,552	775	7.5
Franklin	1,228	1,135	93	7.6
Griswold	7,599	6,871	728	9.6
Groton	19,914	18,044	1,870	9.4
Ledyard	8,928	8,221	707	7.9
Lisbon	2,681	2,467	214	8.0
Lyme	1,192	1,106	86	7.2
Montville	11,462	10,430	1,032	9.0
New London	14,360	12,754	1,606	11.2
No. Stonington	3,415	3,170	245	7.2
Norwich	21,681	19,526	2,155	9.9
Old Lyme	4,339	4,039	300	6.9
Preston	3,037	2,773	264	8.7
Salem	2,734	2,528	206	7.5
Sprague	1,905	1,699	206	10.8
Stonington	10,898	10,209	689	6.3
Voluntown	1,721	1,541	180	10.5
Waterford	10,933	10,002	931	8.5

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	156,955	**143,115**	**13,840**	**8.8**
Westerly, RI	13,652	12,555	1,097	8.0

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	**54,873**	**49,837**	**5,036**	**9.2**
Bethlehem	2,016	1,863	153	7.6
Canaan	609	560	49	8.0
Colebrook	806	771	35	4.3
Cornwall	824	773	51	6.2
Goshen	1,656	1,526	130	7.9
Kent	1,593	1,476	117	7.3
Litchfield	4,374	4,035	339	7.8
Morris	1,281	1,178	103	8.0
Norfolk	938	869	69	7.4
North Canaan	1,742	1,586	156	9.0
Roxbury	1,361	1,274	87	6.4
Salisbury	1,933	1,807	126	6.5
Sharon	1,542	1,448	94	6.1
Torrington	19,898	17,709	2,189	11.0
Warren	748	693	55	7.4
Washington	1,949	1,790	159	8.2
Winchester	6,111	5,412	699	11.4
Woodbury	5,494	5,068	426	7.8
WATERBURY	**102,505**	**90,042**	**12,463**	**12.2**
Beacon Falls	3,417	3,044	373	10.9
Middlebury	3,952	3,642	310	7.8
Naugatuck	17,401	15,454	1,947	11.2
Prospect	5,326	4,857	469	8.8
Waterbury	50,992	43,660	7,332	14.4
Watertown	12,262	11,125	1,137	9.3
Wolcott	9,154	8,259	895	9.8
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	59,668	**53,318**	**6,350**	**10.6**
Brooklyn	3,978	3,583	395	9.9
Chaplin	1,518	1,399	119	7.8
Eastford	1,036	960	76	7.3
Hampton	1,323	1,176	147	11.1
Killingly	9,693	8,658	1,035	10.7
Plainfield	8,610	7,587	1,023	11.9
Pomfret	2,324	2,102	222	9.6
Putnam	5,305	4,758	547	10.3
Scotland	1,016	966	50	4.9
Sterling	2,124	1,925	199	9.4
Thompson	5,531	4,887	644	11.6
Windham	12,459	10,965	1,494	12.0
Woodstock	4,750	4,352	398	8.4

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,917,500**	**1,738,000**	**179,500**	**9.4**
UNITED STATES	**155,270,000**	**140,134,000**	**15,137,000**	**9.7**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,878,600**	**1,711,300**	**167,300**	**8.9**
UNITED STATES	**153,560,000**	**138,960,000**	**14,599,000**	**9.5**

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 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	YR TO DATE 2009
Andover	1	1	2
Ansonia	0	3	0
Ashford	1	3	6
Avon	2	10	7
Barkhamsted	na	na	na
Beacon Falls	na	na	na
Berlin	5	36	32
Bethany	na	na	na
Bethel	4	34	18
Bethlehem	na	na	na
Bloomfield	na	na	na
Bolton	0	8	4
Bozrah	1	2	0
Branford	na	na	na
Bridgeport	11	25	27
Bridgewater	na	na	na
Bristol	10	30	11
Brookfield	na	na	na
Brooklyn	2	12	10
Burlington	1	15	15
Canaan	0	0	1
Canterbury	1	6	3
Canton	0	6	4
Chaplin	0	0	0
Cheshire	4	28	4
Chester	na	na	na
Clinton	0	3	2
Colchester	6	26	8
Colebrook	0	0	0
Columbia	1	4	4
Cornwall	0	0	1
Coventry	2	18	14
Cromwell	1	15	11
Danbury	0	60	225
Darien	na	na	na
Deep River	0	2	2
Derby	na	na	na
Durham	0	5	5
East Granby	1	2	7
East Haddam	1	13	7
East Hampton	2	15	10
East Hartford	na	na	na
East Haven	0	2	3
East Lyme	2	15	10
East Windsor	11	59	11
Eastford	0	0	2
Easton	1	1	2
Ellington	0	16	28
Enfield	na	na	na
Essex	1	4	4
Fairfield	3	20	17
Farmington	3	15	12
Franklin	0	29	0
Glastonbury	4	29	12
Goshen	1	6	12
Granby	0	3	3
Greenwich	8	60	49
Griswold	na	na	na
Groton	1	16	23
Guilford	3	12	9
Haddam	0	12	10
Hamden	1	11	11
Hampton	0	4	4
Hartford	0	16	11
Hartland	na	na	na
Harwinton	0	3	4
Hebron	na	na	na
Kent	0	2	4
Killingly	2	22	17
Killingworth	na	na	na
Lebanon	0	1	3
Ledyard	1	5	5
Lisbon	0	1	2
Litchfield	na	na	na
Lyme	1	1	0
Madison	0	4	9
Manchester	1	15	5
Mansfield	0	11	12
Marlborough	3	5	2
Meriden	1	7	12
Middlebury	na	na	na
Middlefield	0	4	0
Middletown	7	53	45
Milford	7	51	44
Monroe	0	3	2
Montville	1	26	14
Morris	1	2	1
Naugatuck	1	4	9
New Britain	na	na	na
New Canaan	1	7	3
New Fairfield	na	na	na
New Hartford	0	4	8
New Haven	0	11	13
New London	3	23	14
New Milford	2	6	8
Newington	1	3	3
Newtown	2	7	6
Norfolk	0	1	1
North Branford	na	na	na
North Canaan	2	3	1
North Haven	0	3	0
North Stonington	0	1	3
Norwalk	0	17	422
Norwich	8	28	154
Old Lyme	na	na	na
Old Saybrook	0	5	7
Orange	na	na	na
Oxford	4	24	20
Plainfield	1	11	6
Plainville	0	15	9
Plymouth	0	3	1
Pomfret	1	3	1
Portland	0	7	4
Preston	1	3	2
Prospect	na	na	na
Putnam	1	8	9
Redding	na	na	na
Ridgefield	0	4	6
Rocky Hill	2	9	12
Roxbury	na	na	na
Salem	1	7	4
Salisbury	na	na	na
Scotland	1	1	1
Seymour	2	11	11
Sharon	2	6	2
Shelton	0	7	8
Sherman	na	na	na
Simsbury	1	7	2
Somers	5	11	6
South Windsor	2	10	14
Southbury	1	2	3
Southington	4	64	42
Sprague	0	3	5
Stafford	na	na	na
Stamford	6	21	13
Sterling	na	na	na
Stonington	1	13	11
Stratford	2	15	8
Suffield	2	10	10
Thomaston	na	na	na
Thompson	na	na	na
Tolland	1	5	5
Torrington	0	3	1
Trumbull	1	4	1
Union	0	2	2
Vernon	12	46	11
Voluntown	0	0	1
Wallingford	5	52	22
Warren	0	0	1
Washington	na	na	na
Waterbury	3	24	21
Waterford	0	8	9
Watertown	2	18	14
West Hartford	1	7	22
West Haven	na	na	na
Westbrook	4	9	6
Weston	na	na	na
Westport	5	28	8
Wethersfield	na	na	na
Willington	0	3	6
Wilton	na	na	na
Winchester	1	3	7
Windham	58	66	6
Windsor	na	na	na
Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Wolcott	3	11	11
Woodbridge	na	na	na
Woodbury	0	3	6
Woodstock	1	4	4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index	**+1.7**
Coincident Employment Index	**-0.2**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**NA**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**NA**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**-0.8**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**+1.8**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**+0.1**
Unemployment Rate	**+0.4***
Labor Force	-0.8
Employed	-1.2
Unemployed	+4.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-19.6**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-1.17***
U-6 Unemployment Rate	**+2.7***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**+1.5**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+0.8**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+2.3**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-15.0**
Production Worker Hours	+2.2
Industrial Electricity Sales	-22.8
Personal Income	**+2.4**
UI Covered Wages	**+1.7**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-37.4
Electricity Sales	-3.0
Construction Contracts Index	-11.0
New Auto Registrations	+9.4
Air Cargo Tons	NA
Exports	+30.1
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+11.6
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	NA
Dept. of Labor	-18.3
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	NA
Dept. of Labor	-31.5
State Revenues	**NA**
Corporate Tax	NA
Personal Income Tax	NA
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	NA
Sales & Use Tax	NA
Indian Gaming Payments	+6.0

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-10.1
Attraction Visitors	-14.2
Air Passenger Count	+1.7
Indian Gaming Slots	+6.7
Travel and Tourism Index	NA
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+1.9
Wages & Salaries	+1.6
Benefit Costs	+2.5
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+1.2
Northeast Region	+1.6
NY-NJ-Long Island	+1.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+1.3
Interest Rates	
Prime	0.00*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.66*

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