

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### In January...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,670,300  
 Change over month ..... -0.22%  
 Change over year ..... -2.2%

United States ..... 134,580,000  
 Change over month ..... -0.44%  
 Change over year ..... -2.5%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 7.3%  
 United States ..... 7.6%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 211.1  
 Change over year ..... 0.0%

# Connecticut Recession Began in March 2008

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

**C**onnecticut could not escape another turn in the economic cycle. The revised nonfarm employment data show that Connecticut's economic recovery that started in July 2003 lasted 56 months, adding 69,700 jobs. However, after having enjoyed four good years of economic growth, the State was not able to avoid the impact of the national recession that began in December 2007. As of January of this year, total nonfarm employment in the Nutmeg State had fallen by 38,300 over the year, and the unemployment rate had shot up to 7.3 percent from 5.0 percent a year earlier. Revised employment data for 2008 show the recession in Connecticut started in March 2008, three months later than the nation, with over half of the

State's job decline to date occurring in the last three months.

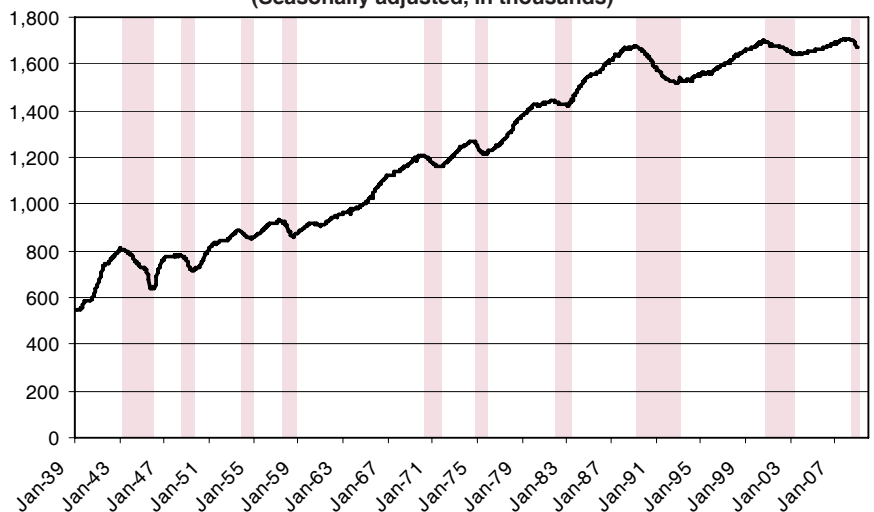
This recession could become just as long and deep as the "Great Recession" of 1989-1992 because of the magnitude of the impact of the credit market debacle, which is affecting all segments and levels of businesses and consumers in Connecticut and the nation. The effectiveness of the economic stimulus plan notwithstanding, this recession could potentially turn out to be the "Great Recession II" in Connecticut after all the dust settles.

#### The End of Economic Recovery

Annual average employment figures mask the downturn that began in 2008. Despite the sharp turn in the last quarter, Connecticut's economy managed

**CT Total Nonfarm Employment, 1939 to Jan. 2009**

(Seasonally adjusted, in thousands)



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to eke out another annual average job gain in 2008 because of strong performance in the first half of the year. The newly released, revised data show that Connecticut nonfarm employment rose by 0.1 percent, or 1,300 jobs (see table on page 3). This increase was significantly less than the 17,600 added in 2007 (+1.0%) and the two years preceding it (+1.1% in 2006, and +0.7% in 2005). The State's job growth in 2008, however, fared slightly better than the nation's (which dropped 0.4 percent), after having trailed the nation for the previous five consecutive years.

As the table on page 3 also shows, many other economic indicators reflected or foretold Connecticut's entering a downturn last year. The labor force increased again in 2008, but mainly due to an increase in the number of unemployed (+26.5%). Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose drastically last year (+20%), an increase not seen since 2001, when the previous recession was under way. After seeing four straight years of growth, real personal income of state residents fell in 2008 (-1.2%). After five years of strong gains, overall state revenue finished with much a weaker increase (+1.7%), with huge drops in revenues from real estate conveyance taxes (-41.6%) and corporate taxes (-12.1%). Collections from Indian gaming payments declined for the second consecutive year and sales tax revenue was also down. And although revenue from the personal income tax was up over the year (+4.7%), it was the weakest increase since falling in 2002.

As our State's residents began to lose jobs, the purchase of big-ticket items such as automobiles was severely curtailed; the number of new car registrations plunged by 11.2 percent, the biggest drop in the last 12 years. Air cargo tons declined last year, reversing four years of increases, and the air passenger count also dropped for the third year in a row. Net business starts, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, fell sharply by almost 30 percent last year.

## Most Industry Sectors Declined in 2008

Job losses last year were large and widespread across the major industry sectors. Manufacturing employment fell by 3,300 over the year, continuing the job losses since 1999; last year saw the biggest percentage drop since 2003. Inflation-adjusted average hourly earnings of workers in this sector also declined after having increased for two years.

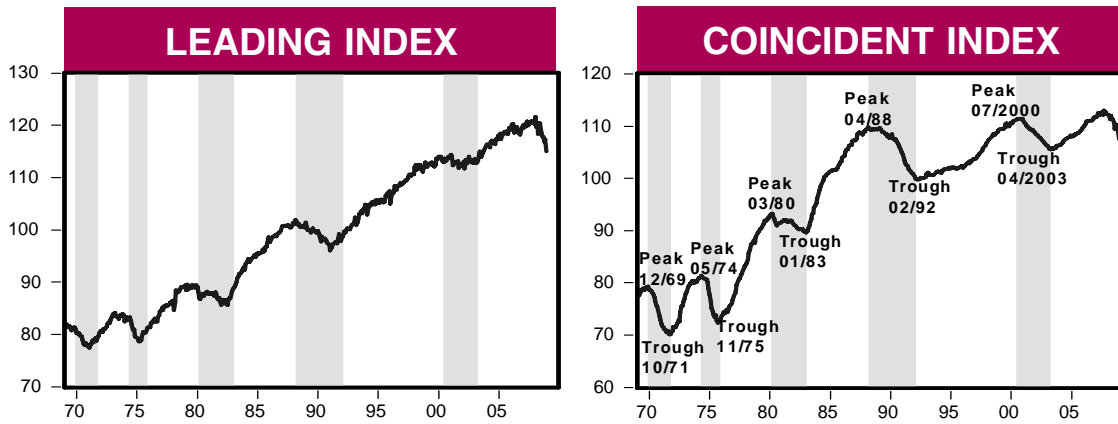
After experiencing four years of growth, construction and mining sector employment sank in 2008, losing 3,300 jobs from a year earlier. The consequence of the burst of the housing bubble was devastating, as the pace of job loss in this sector accelerated in the last three months. From the beginning of the recession in March 2008 to January of this year, employment has declined by 11,200, making up nearly one-third of the total nonfarm job losses. Moreover, Connecticut's new housing permit activity fell even more precipitously than in the previous two years, to the lowest level seen in 26 years. Not surprisingly, the construction contracts index also fell significantly for the second year in a row.

In 2008, weaknesses continued throughout most of the State's service-providing sector, adding merely 8,000 jobs, less than half the increase in 2007. The educational and health services sector continued to dominate in job gains (+8,500), followed by government (+3,100) and leisure and hospitality (+2,400). However, they were partly offset by declines in retail trade (-3,300) and financial activities (-1,200). Professional and business services, which had been creating jobs for the last four years, lost 1,100 jobs, and the information sector shed 800 jobs. Since the recession started in March 2008, the retail trade industry, which underwent drastic employment erosion in the fourth quarter of 2008, lost the

--Continued on page 5--



# EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



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.

## Connecticut Sliding Deeper Into Recession

### The National Outlook

The nation likely faces the worst economic conditions since the Great Depression. We hope that the passage of the fiscal stimulus bill, associated tax cuts, and a large government investment to rebuild infrastructure will shore up the economy, create jobs and speed recovery. Meanwhile fourth-quarter real (inflation-adjusted) gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.2%, payroll employment fell by 577,000 jobs in December and another 598,000 jobs in January (both preliminary) as the unemployment rate leaped from 4.9% to 7.6% from December a year ago. The long-term unemployed (jobless for 27 weeks or more) doubled from 1.3 million to 2.6 million for 2008. The Conference Board's U.S. Help-Wanted index slumped from 11 in December 2007 to 4 in December 2008.

### Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 112.3 in December 2007 to 107.5 in December 2008. Total employment (from the household survey) and nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined from December a year ago by 31,006 and 29,300 (-1.7% each), while the insured unemployment rate (3.35% vs. 2.37% a year ago) and total unemployment rate (7.1% vs. 4.8% a year ago) worsened and each contributed negatively to the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the December 2008 index at 107.5 declined

from 109.1 a month ago. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate accelerated downward from -3.5% to -5.7%, as total employment declined by 15,400 to 1.7605 million persons, total nonfarm employment decreased by 16,200 jobs, the total unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage point from 6.6% to 7.1%, and the insured unemployment rate increased from 3.16% to 3.35%. Each factor contributed negatively to the month-over-month decline in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity decreased in December from a year ago from 120.3 to 115.0. Year-over-year, manufacturing employment decreased by 5,100 jobs to 186.3 thousand jobs (-2.7%) while construction employment decreased by 5,400 to 62.8 thousand jobs (-7.9%). The average workweek in manufacturing declined by 0.9 hours to 41.7 hours, and by 1.0 hour to 37.1 hours from a year ago in construction. Moody's Baa bond yield rose from 6.65% in December 2007 to 8.46% in December 2008, short duration unemployment increased to 2.50% from 1.52% a year ago, while initial claims increased 41.7% from 17,626 a year ago to 24,983. The Hartford help-wanted index at 11 in December 2007, plunged to 4 in December 2008, and seasonally adjusted housing permits were down 56.7% from 439 units in December 2007 to 190 in December 2008. Each factor was a negative contributor to the year-over-year change of this index.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index

decreased from 117.3 to 115.0 in December 2008. Negatively contributing components include seasonally adjusted housing permits that declined 65.7% from 555 to 190 units, initial claims that increased 2.7% to 24,983, short duration unemployment that increased from 2.19% to 2.50%, manufacturing employment that declined by 200 jobs (average weekly hours declined 0.2 hour), and lastly, construction employment that declined by 3,700 jobs (average weekly hours declined by 2.4). As the Hartford help-wanted index of 4 is unchanged, the single positive contributor is Moody's corporate bond yield down 76 basis points from 9.22% to 8.46%.

Inspection of the coincident indicator series shows one of its steepest descents from its apparent current peak (January 2008, 121.6) since first estimated 40 years ago. The leading indicator exhibits similar behavior. An interesting observation from the coincident indicator series is its (cubic) trend that appears to be flattening and turning downward. The two previous peaks in July 2000 (109.7) and April 1988 (109.5) are not as far below the current peak as the three peaks before April 1988 were. This suggests that the Connecticut economy may be headed for long-term structural change as the financial and insurance services and real estate sectors reconfigure and as the demographic shifts underway for some time (aging population and out-migration of the 25 to 44 year old cohort) reveal their effects.

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--Continued from page 2--

largest number of jobs (-10,000), while educational and health services and leisure and hospital-ity services added 4,400 and 1,600 jobs, respectively.

### Labor Market Areas in 2008

Beginning with January 2009, the Office of Research of the Connecticut Department of Labor is publishing monthly seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment data for all major Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in the *Labor Situation, Connecticut Economic Digest*, and online. The new seasonally adjusted series for the LMAs are available back to 1999.

The table at the top of page 3 shows the Labor Market Areas' most recent employment peaks and troughs. The seasonally adjusted data reveal that all the LMAs, except Norwich-New London, experienced periods of contraction and expansion similar to the State from 1999 to the present. The Norwich-New London area continued to grow without experiencing the job decline seen everywhere else in the State earlier in the decade, thanks to the expanding Tribal gaming operations in the region. That LMA's job growth ended in May 2008.

Looking at the over-the-year annual average changes among labor market areas, only four of

the nine areas added jobs. Torrington LMA's employment grew the most (+1.4%), while Waterbury lost jobs faster than any other region over the year (-2.1%).

### Question: When Will the Recession End?

Answer: Nobody knows. There have been some positive business and employment changes announced in the news media. For instance, the U.S. Census Bureau is expected to hire about 1,500 workers statewide to conduct the 2010 Census. Boehringer Ingelheim of Danbury, a drug maker, will be adding 400 jobs.

However, there are still many factors that suggest that our State's economy is not poised to turn around any time soon. These days, many more companies are announcing layoffs and staff reductions than those hiring; they include Circuit City stores; Sterling Manor, nursing home, of East Hartford; MetLife, life insurance, of Bloomfield; Dow Chemical Co. of Ledyard; and Wiremold Co., wire and cable maker, of West Hartford. UST Inc., a tobacco company in Stamford, has announced that its headquarters will move to Virginia after purchase by Altria, which will affect 350 jobs. Pfizer Inc. of Groton is laying off 500 workers to reduce costs. As the Connecticut

economy deteriorates further, more job cuts will surely follow across the spectrum of industries.

Moreover, the recent trend in the Connecticut employment services industry, a leading indicator of our State's total nonfarm employment, also continues to signal a dismal outlook. The year-over-year growth rate in this industry's employment has now fallen to negative territory for the last 23 consecutive months. Particularly in the last six months, the rate of this industry's decline has been running at over 10 percent, an ominous sign that more job losses are yet to come. Given the scope of the current national and global recession, Connecticut's economy may get worse before it gets better.

Hopefully, with the federal economic recovery plan in full swing and with the State's proactive set of judicious and responsible actions, we will minimize the pain and the length of this recession. We, collectively, need to share the burden and do whatever it takes to bring confidence back to sales, hiring, and investment to lift us out of this economic and psychological rut as quickly as possible. Yes, nobody knows with certainty when the current recession will end. It is said that nothing is certain but death and taxes...but I might also add economic cycles. ■

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	4Q	4Q	CHANGE		3Q
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2008
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	116.4	120.6	-4.2	-3.5	117.8
<b>Coincident</b>	108.8	112.2	-3.3	-3.0	110.2
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	108.8	113.3	-4.5	-4.0	110.1
<b>Coincident</b>	114.7	116.3	-1.6	-1.4	115.0
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	123.3	124.9	-1.6	-1.3	122.6

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

	JAN		CHANGE		DEC
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,670.3	1,708.6	-38.3	-2.2	1,673.9
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-14.3	0.7
Construction	57.0	68.6	-11.6	-16.9	58.5
Manufacturing	182.8	189.0	-6.2	-3.3	185.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300.9	314.1	-13.2	-4.2	300.3
Information	36.4	38.1	-1.7	-4.5	36.4
Financial Activities	140.9	143.5	-2.6	-1.8	141.4
Professional and Business Services	198.5	209.5	-11.0	-5.3	199.0
Educational and Health Services	299.5	292.6	6.9	2.4	299.1
Leisure and Hospitality Services	139.3	136.5	2.8	2.1	138.5
Other Services	63.1	63.7	-0.6	-0.9	63.2
Government*	251.3	252.3	-1.0	-0.4	251.8

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

Initial claims for unem-  
ployment insurance rose  
from a year ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	JAN		CHANGE		DEC
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	7.3	5.0	2.3	---	6.6
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,889.1	1,862.3	26.8	1.4	1,894.2
Employed (000s)	1,751.5	1,769.1	-17.6	-1.0	1,769.4
Unemployed (000s)	137.6	93.2	44.4	47.7	124.8
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	6,599	4,092	2,507	61.3	5,354
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	3.93	2.52	1.41	---	3.96

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor

The production worker  
weekly earnings rose  
over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	JAN		CHANGE		DEC	NOV
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008	2008
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	41.9	42.4	-0.5	-1.2	41.7	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	22.16	21.17	0.99	4.7	21.96	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	928.50	897.61	30.89	3.4	915.73	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)</b>	105.5	94.7	10.8	11.5	112.4	112.0
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,542	4,775	-233	-4.9	4,564	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	371	321	49.7	15.5	405	403

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

Personal income for  
second quarter 2009 is  
forecasted to increase 0.6  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	2Q*		CHANGE		1Q*
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$198,498	\$197,407	1,091	0.6	\$198,029
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$98,184	\$98,707	-523	-0.5	\$98,187

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: December 2008 release  
\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations decreased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE %	
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	JAN 2009	101	-80.5	101	517	-80.5
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	NOV 2008	2,590	-4.5	30,788	31,111	-1.0
<b>Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)</b>	JAN 2009	90.4	-73.6	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	JAN 2009	11,451	-38.8	11,451	18,711	-38.8
<b>Air Cargo Tons</b>	JAN 2009	10,389	-22.0	10,389	13,327	-22.0
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	4Q 2008	3.89	6.5	15.31	13.80	11.0

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

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE %	
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	JAN 2009	2,313	-17.0	2,313	2,787	-17.0
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	3Q2008	1,591	-12.8	5,524	6,336	-12.8
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	JAN 2009	982	9.6	982	896	9.6
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	3Q2008	1,067	-35.3	4,473	5,030	-11.1

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

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were down from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,297.2	1,625.6	-20.2	1,297.2	1,625.6	-20.2
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	11.5	19.3	-40.4	11.5	19.3	-40.4
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	868.6	971.0	-10.5	868.6	971.0	-10.5
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	8.3	13.7	-39.4	8.3	13.7	-39.4
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	245.8	368.9	-33.4	245.8	368.9	-33.4
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	28.8	31.3	-8.1	28.8	31.3	-8.1

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 %		YEAR TO DATE %	
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	JAN 2009	16,103	6.8	16,103	15,074	6.8
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	JAN 2009	56,629	-15.8	56,629	67,259	-15.8
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	JAN 2009	396,952	-13.4	396,952	458,241	-13.4
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	JAN 2009	1,323	-13.1	1,323	1,522	-13.1
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	4Q 2008	---	-9.3	---	---	---

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 2.4 percent over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	DEC	SEP	3-Mo	DEC	DEC	12-Mo
	2008	2008	% Chg	2008	2007	% Chg
<b>Private Industry Workers</b> <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	109.1	108.6	0.5	108.9	106.3	2.4
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	109.6	109.0	0.6	109.4	106.6	2.6
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	107.9	107.5	0.4	107.7	105.6	2.0
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	109.5	106.8	2.5
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	109.6	106.6	2.8

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

U.S. inflation rate was zero percent over the year.

**CONSUMER NEWS**

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>				
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	JAN 2009	211.1	0.0	0.4
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	JAN 2009	\$0.474	0.0	-0.4
<b>Northeast Region</b>	JAN 2009	225.4	0.5	0.1
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	JAN 2009	233.4	1.5	0.2
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	JAN 2009	230.8	-0.5	-0.7
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	JAN 2009	205.7	-0.5	0.4

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 5.06 percent over the month.

**INTEREST RATES**

	JAN	DEC	JAN
<i>(Percent)</i>	2009	2008	2008
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.61	6.98
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.15	0.16	3.94
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.13	0.03	2.82
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.30	0.26	2.84
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.44	0.49	2.71
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.13	1.07	2.51
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.60	1.52	2.98
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.98	1.89	3.31
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.52	2.42	3.74
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.46	3.18	4.35
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	5.06	5.33	5.76

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	JAN	JAN	CHANGE		DEC
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,670.3	1,708.6	-38.3	-2.2	1,673.9
<b>Maine</b>	606.4	620.6	-14.2	-2.3	604.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,225.3	3,297.9	-72.6	-2.2	3,230.2
<b>New Hampshire</b>	642.9	649.8	-6.9	-1.1	638.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,991.6	4,091.0	-99.4	-2.4	4,000.5
<b>New York</b>	8,695.0	8,799.6	-104.6	-1.2	8,713.5
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,745.7	5,817.9	-72.2	-1.2	5,749.2
<b>Rhode Island</b>	469.6	488.6	-19.0	-3.9	471.2
<b>Vermont</b>	297.8	308.6	-10.8	-3.5	297.8
<b>United States</b>	134,580.0	138,080.0	-3,500.0	-2.5	135,178.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	JAN	JAN	CHANGE		DEC
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,889.1	1,862.3	26.8	1.4	1,894.2
<b>Maine</b>	710.9	704.8	6.1	0.9	710.6
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,426.5	3,416.9	9.6	0.3	3,432.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	739.8	738.8	1.0	0.1	738.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,503.6	4,478.7	24.9	0.6	4,520.8
<b>New York</b>	9,688.9	9,620.8	68.1	0.7	9,733.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,445.8	6,346.0	99.8	1.6	6,441.5
<b>Rhode Island</b>	562.7	568.7	-6.0	-1.1	565.3
<b>Vermont</b>	357.2	354.6	2.6	0.7	356.7
<b>United States</b>	153,716.0	153,873.0	-157.0	-0.1	154,447.0

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

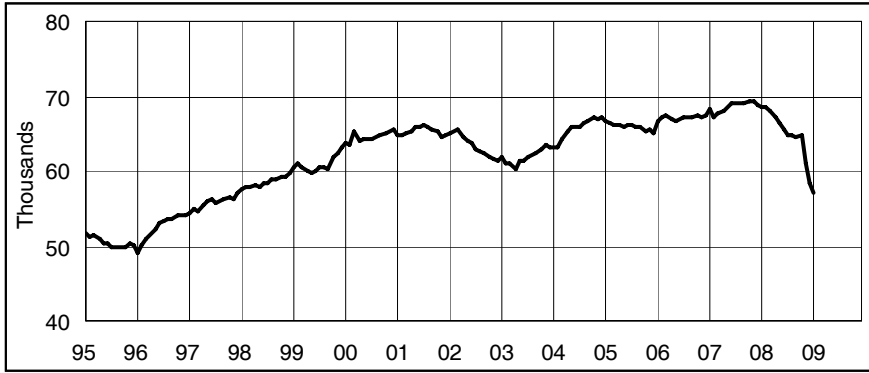
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	JAN	JAN	CHANGE	DEC
	2009	2008		2008
<b>Connecticut</b>	7.3	5.0	2.3	6.6
<b>Maine</b>	7.8	4.8	3.0	6.5
<b>Massachusetts</b>	7.4	4.6	2.8	6.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	5.1	3.5	1.6	4.3
<b>New Jersey</b>	7.3	4.6	2.7	6.8
<b>New York</b>	7.0	4.7	2.3	6.6
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	7.0	4.6	2.4	6.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	10.3	6.3	4.0	9.4
<b>Vermont</b>	6.8	4.3	2.5	5.9
<b>United States</b>	7.6	4.9	2.7	7.2

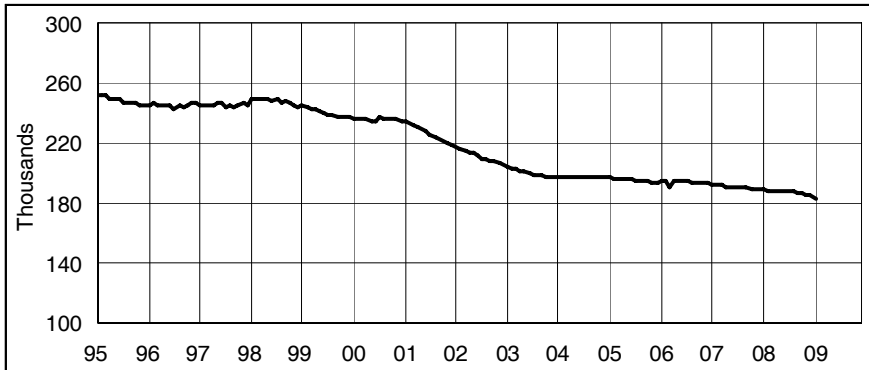
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



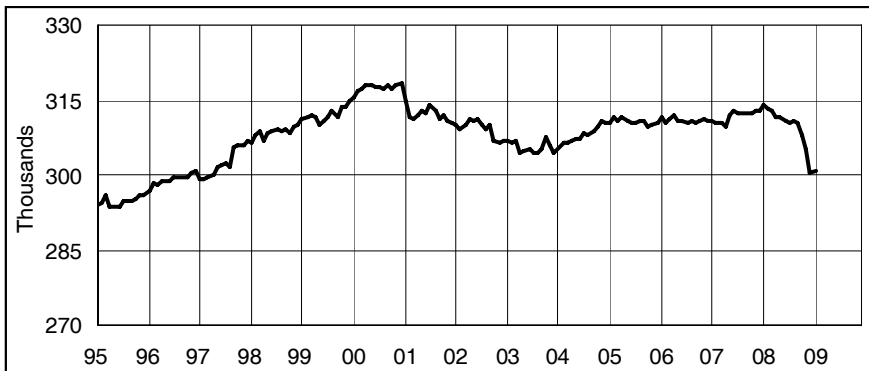
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	68.2	68.6	57.0
Feb	67.3	68.4	
Mar	67.7	68.1	
Apr	68.0	67.1	
May	68.6	66.4	
Jun	69.1	65.5	
Jul	69.0	64.9	
Aug	69.0	64.7	
Sep	69.1	64.6	
Oct	69.4	64.9	
Nov	69.3	61.0	
Dec	68.7	58.5	

**MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	192.0	189.0	182.8
Feb	192.3	188.6	
Mar	192.0	188.1	
Apr	191.0	188.4	
May	190.6	188.5	
Jun	190.7	188.0	
Jul	190.7	187.7	
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)*



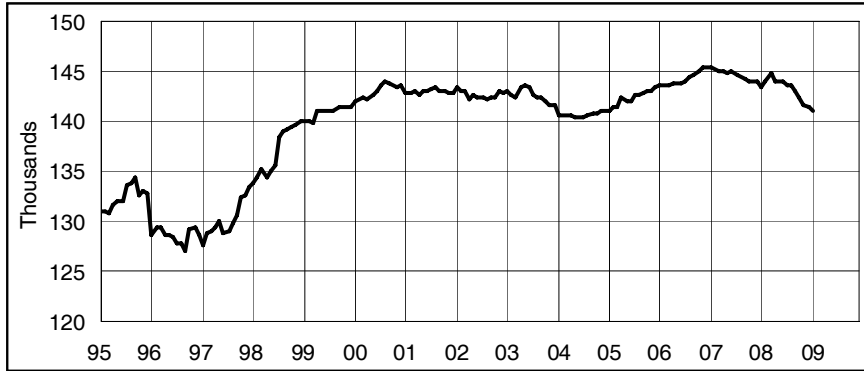
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	310.8	314.1	300.9
Feb	310.3	313.2	
Mar	310.4	312.8	
Apr	309.7	311.6	
May	311.9	311.5	
Jun	312.7	311.0	
Jul	312.5	310.5	
Aug	312.3	310.9	
Sep	312.4	310.3	
Oct	312.4	308.1	
Nov	312.6	305.3	
Dec	312.8	300.3	

**INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



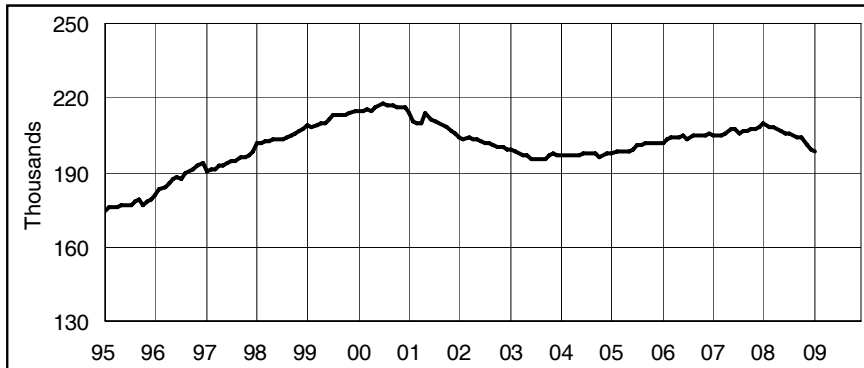
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	37.6	38.1	36.4
Feb	37.9	38.2	
Mar	37.8	38.0	
Apr	38.0	38.5	
May	38.9	38.4	
Jun	38.3	38.2	
Jul	38.6	37.5	
Aug	38.8	37.7	
Sep	39.5	37.0	
Oct	39.2	36.4	
Nov	38.1	36.6	
Dec	38.1	36.4	

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



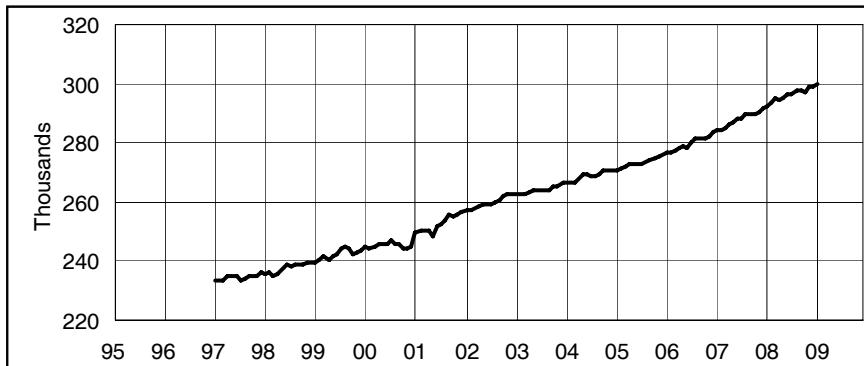
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	145.5	143.5	140.9
Feb	145.2	144.1	
Mar	144.9	144.8	
Apr	145.0	143.9	
May	144.8	143.9	
Jun	144.9	143.9	
Jul	144.6	143.6	
Aug	144.3	143.7	
Sep	144.2	143.1	
Oct	144.1	142.3	
Nov	143.9	141.6	
Dec	143.9	141.4	

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



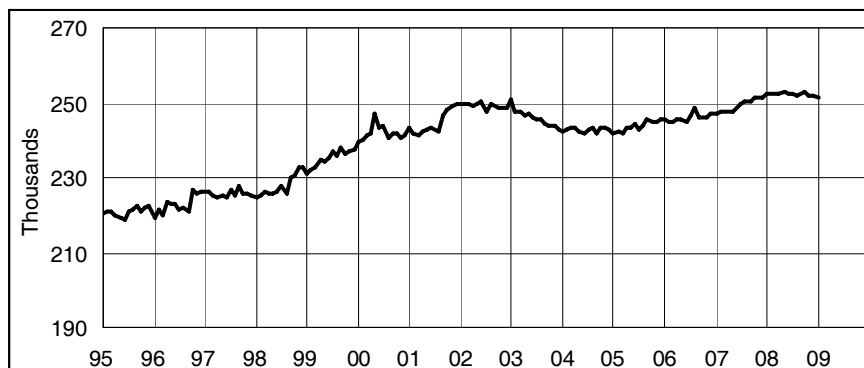
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	205.3	209.5	198.5
Feb	205.3	208.2	
Mar	204.6	207.9	
Apr	205.6	207.4	
May	207.1	206.8	
Jun	207.2	206.1	
Jul	206.0	206.0	
Aug	206.7	205.0	
Sep	206.5	204.0	
Oct	207.6	203.7	
Nov	207.7	200.8	
Dec	208.0	199.0	

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



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	283.9	292.6	299.5
Feb	284.5	293.5	
Mar	285.2	295.1	
Apr	286.2	294.6	
May	286.6	295.3	
Jun	288.1	296.3	
Jul	288.3	296.4	
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)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	247.3	252.3	251.3
Feb	247.4	252.5	
Mar	247.5	252.5	
Apr	247.5	252.4	
May	247.5	253.0	
Jun	248.8	252.6	
Jul	249.5	252.2	
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	

\*Includes Indian tribal government employment

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE		DEC 2008
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,645,100</b>	<b>1,685,300</b>	<b>-40,200</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>1,694,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>234,800</b>	<b>252,500</b>	<b>-17,700</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>244,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>52,300</b>	<b>63,700</b>	<b>-11,400</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>58,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>182,500</b>	<b>188,800</b>	<b>-6,300</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>185,500</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>140,700</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>-3,300</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>142,900</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	32,900	33,600	-700	-2.1	33,100
Machinery.....	17,400	18,000	-600	-3.3	17,500
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,000	14,100	-100	-0.7	14,200
Transportation Equipment.....	43,500	43,800	-300	-0.7	44,100
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	32,000	31,900	100	0.3	32,200
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>41,800</b>	<b>44,800</b>	<b>-3,000</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>42,600</b>
Chemical.....	13,900	14,800	-900	-6.1	14,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,410,300</b>	<b>1,432,800</b>	<b>-22,500</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>1,450,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>300,700</b>	<b>314,700</b>	<b>-14,000</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>312,100</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	68,400	69,200	-800	-1.2	69,300
Retail Trade.....	180,700	192,900	-12,200	-6.3	189,500
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,500	21,700	-1,200	-5.5	20,700
Building Material.....	14,200	15,000	-800	-5.3	14,900
Food and Beverage Stores.....	41,500	42,300	-800	-1.9	42,200
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,300	26,500	-1,200	-4.5	27,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	51,600	52,600	-1,000	-1.9	53,300
Utilities.....	8,800	8,500	300	3.5	8,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	42,800	44,100	-1,300	-2.9	44,500
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>36,200</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>36,500</b>
Telecommunications.....	12,700	13,100	-400	-3.1	12,900
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>139,900</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>-3,100</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>141,400</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	120,500	122,600	-2,100	-1.7	121,400
Credit Intermediation.....	28,600	30,200	-1,600	-5.3	28,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,600	22,500	100	0.4	22,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	64,600	65,100	-500	-0.8	65,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,400	20,400	-1,000	-4.9	20,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>203,600</b>	<b>-11,600</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>200,300</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	89,800	92,800	-3,000	-3.2	90,700
Legal Services.....	13,600	14,000	-400	-2.9	13,800
Computer Systems Design.....	21,700	21,800	-100	-0.5	22,000
Management of Companies.....	26,100	26,200	-100	-0.4	26,300
Administrative and Support.....	76,100	84,600	-8,500	-10.0	83,300
Employment Services.....	25,400	31,200	-5,800	-18.6	28,400
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>297,500</b>	<b>290,700</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>302,900</b>
Educational Services.....	55,500	54,400	1,100	2.0	59,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	242,000	236,300	5,700	2.4	243,600
Hospitals.....	60,500	59,300	1,200	2.0	60,600
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	59,800	59,300	500	0.8	59,900
Social Assistance.....	44,400	41,900	2,500	6.0	44,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>130,500</b>	<b>127,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>135,800</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	20,200	19,600	600	3.1	21,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	110,300	107,900	2,400	2.2	114,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	99,300	96,600	2,700	2.8	103,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>62,100</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>63,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>251,400</b>	<b>252,600</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>258,000</b>
Federal Government.....	19,300	19,600	-300	-1.5	19,400
State Government.....	68,900	68,500	400	0.6	73,200
Local Government**.....	163,200	164,500	-1,300	-0.8	165,400

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

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

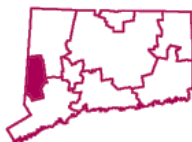
## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	DEC 2008
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>403,900</b>	<b>414,300</b>	<b>-10,400</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>416,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>52,200</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>53,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>13,100</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>14,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>39,100</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>39,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	29,700	29,900	-200	-0.7	30,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>351,700</b>	<b>360,200</b>	<b>-8,500</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>362,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>72,700</b>	<b>77,100</b>	<b>-4,400</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>75,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	14,500	14,800	-300	-2.0	14,800
Retail Trade.....	47,200	51,000	-3,800	-7.5	49,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>44,800</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>45,300</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	38,500	38,800	-300	-0.8	39,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>-5,200</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>65,200</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>64,600</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>66,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	54,400	53,100	1,300	2.4	55,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>32,700</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>34,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,000	24,800	200	0.8	26,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,600</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>16,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>47,100</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>48,100</b>
Federal.....	3,100	3,200	-100	-3.1	3,100
State & Local.....	44,000	44,600	-600	-1.3	45,000

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

## DANBURY LMA

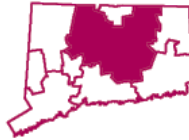


	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	DEC 2008
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>66,700</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>69,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,800</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>54,900</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>56,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,000</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>15,900</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,200	12,300	-1,100	-8.9	12,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>8,200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8,700</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,800	7,500	300	4.0	8,100

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

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

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE		DEC 2008
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>540,700</b>	<b>552,200</b>	<b>-11,500</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>556,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>78,600</b>	<b>84,400</b>	<b>-5,800</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>81,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>16,600</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>-3,800</b>	<b>-18.6</b>	<b>18,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>62,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>62,800</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>51,600</b>	<b>53,600</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>52,300</b>
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	17,800	18,400	-600	-3.3	18,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>462,100</b>	<b>467,800</b>	<b>-5,700</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>475,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>88,900</b>	<b>91,300</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>92,100</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	20,200	20,000	200	1.0	20,300
Retail Trade.....	53,700	56,400	-2,700	-4.8	56,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,000	14,900	100	0.7	15,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	11,600	11,600	0	0.0	12,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,900</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>64,400</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>65,600</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,900	7,500	400	5.3	7,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	44,300	44,600	-300	-0.7	44,600
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>61,300</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>61,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	29,000	29,400	-400	-1.4	29,200
Administrative and Support.....	23,800	24,700	-900	-3.6	24,900
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>91,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>94,600</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	81,500	79,300	2,200	2.8	81,200
Ambulatory Health Care.....	24,200	23,500	700	3.0	24,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>38,800</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	34,300	33,400	900	2.7	35,800
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>84,600</b>	<b>86,400</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>88,200</b>
Federal.....	5,800	5,900	-100	-1.7	5,800
State & Local.....	78,800	80,500	-1,700	-2.1	82,400

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

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

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

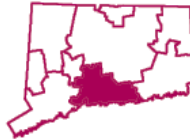
**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**

Labor Market Areas	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	Seasonally Adjusted CHANGE		DEC 2008
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>410,800</b>	<b>420,400</b>	<b>-9,600</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>412,000</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>67,600</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>68,200</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>547,500</b>	<b>558,800</b>	<b>-11,300</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>550,100</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>277,200</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>-2,800</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>274,900</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>133,200</b>	<b>136,400</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>134,500</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>67,100</b>	<b>67,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>65,900</b>

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

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

## NEW HAVEN LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE		DEC 2008
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>273,500</b>	<b>276,000</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>278,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>40,300</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>41,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>30,500</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>30,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,100	22,400	-300	-1.3	22,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>233,200</b>	<b>233,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>237,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>50,500</b>	<b>51,700</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>51,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	12,200	11,900	300	2.5	12,100
Retail Trade.....	29,300	30,900	-1,600	-5.2	30,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,000	8,900	100	1.1	9,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>7,700</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,700</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>12,700</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	9,200	9,700	-500	-5.2	9,200
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>26,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>26,800</b>
Administrative and Support.....	11,800	12,500	-700	-5.6	12,900
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>71,800</b>
Educational Services.....	26,600	24,600	2,000	8.1	27,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	44,200	43,400	800	1.8	44,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>20,400</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>20,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,200	17,500	-300	-1.7	17,800
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>34,900</b>
Federal.....	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	5,000
State & Local.....	29,500	30,200	-700	-2.3	29,900

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki 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

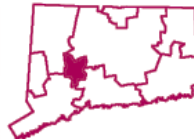
### ■ Union membership in 2008

In 2008, union members accounted for 12.4 percent of employed wage and salary workers (in U.S.), up from 12.1 percent a year earlier. The number of workers belonging to a union rose by 428,000 to 16.1 million. In 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available, the union membership rate was 20.1 percent, and there were 17.7 million workers. The union membership rate was higher for men (13.4 percent) than for women (11.4 percent) in 2008. The gap between their rates has narrowed considerably since 1983, when the rate for men was about 10 percentage points higher than the rate for women. Between 1983 and 2008, the union membership rate for men declined by 11.3 percentage points, while the rate for women declined by 3.2 percentage points. In 2008, black workers were more likely to be union members (14.5 percent) than workers who were white (12.2 percent), Asian (10.6 percent), or Hispanic (10.6 percent). Black men had the highest union membership rate (15.9 percent), while Asian men had the lowest rate (9.6 percent). These data on union membership are from the Current Population Survey. Unionization data are for wage and salary workers. Find out more in "Union Members in 2008," (PDF) (HTML) news release 09-0095. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 30, 2009)

**NORWICH - NEW  
LONDON LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE		DEC 2008
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>130,900</b>	<b>134,100</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>134,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>18,800</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>19,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>15,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	10,400	10,600	-200	-1.9	10,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,900	5,300	-400	-7.5	5,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>112,100</b>	<b>114,000</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>115,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>22,600</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>23,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	15,200	16,200	-1,000	-6.2	16,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,000	4,900	100	2.0	5,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>9,700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,400	17,200	200	1.2	17,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>13,400</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	10,900	10,600	300	2.8	11,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	9,100	8,800	300	3.4	9,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>39,300</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Federal.....	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
State & Local**.....	36,600	37,100	-500	-1.3	37,300

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

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE		DEC 2008
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>66,100</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>66,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>12,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>9,600</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>9,700</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>54,000</b>	<b>54,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>54,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>13,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,000	9,200	-200	-2.2	9,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>4,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15,100</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,900	13,600	300	2.2	13,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,100</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,200</b>
Federal.....	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
State & Local.....	9,700	9,400	300	3.2	9,700

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepiski 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*

	JAN	JAN	CHANGE		DEC
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	47,700	48,100	-400	-0.8	48,700
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,300	36,300	0	0.0	37,300
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,600	37,600	-1,000	-2.7	37,200

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*

	JAN	JAN	CHANGE		DEC
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2008
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>286,100</b>	<b>291,500</b>	<b>-5,400</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>296,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>45,600</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,900
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>35,700</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,500	23,000	-500	-2.2	22,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	12,600	13,300	-700	-5.3	12,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>242,000</b>	<b>246,100</b>	<b>-4,100</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>250,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>60,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,700
Retail Trade.....	33,800	35,400	-1,600	-4.5	35,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	12,800	13,400	-600	-4.5	13,400
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17,600</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	14,000	13,800	200	1.4	14,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	9,100	8,900	200	2.2	9,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23,000</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>56,100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>58,700</b>
Educational Services.....	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	13,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,100	44,700	400	0.9	45,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>23,700</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>11,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>51,300</b>
Federal.....	6,600	6,800	-200	-2.9	7,000
State & Local.....	42,700	43,000	-300	-0.7	44,300

\* 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.*

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT STATUS		JAN 2009	JAN 2008	CHANGE NO. %		DEC 2008
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>								
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force			1,871,900	1,848,700	23,200	1.3	1,877,100
	Employed			1,724,400	1,748,200	-23,800	-1.4	1,754,000
	Unemployed			147,500	100,600	46,900	46.6	123,100
	Unemployment Rate			7.9	5.4	2.5	---	6.6
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			472,800	468,300	4,500	1.0	475,900
	Employed			438,300	445,600	-7,300	-1.6	447,000
	Unemployed			34,400	22,700	11,700	51.5	28,800
	Unemployment Rate			7.3	4.9	2.4	---	6.1
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			91,100	91,500	-400	-0.4	91,900
	Employed			85,000	87,500	-2,500	-2.9	87,200
	Unemployed			6,000	4,000	2,000	50.0	4,700
	Unemployment Rate			6.6	4.4	2.2	---	5.1
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			49,300	48,700	600	1.2	50,000
	Employed			45,400	45,900	-500	-1.1	46,700
	Unemployed			3,900	2,700	1,200	44.4	3,300
	Unemployment Rate			7.8	5.6	2.2	---	6.7
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			589,300	582,400	6,900	1.2	591,500
	Employed			542,400	549,900	-7,500	-1.4	552,200
	Unemployed			46,800	32,500	14,300	44.0	39,400
	Unemployment Rate			7.9	5.6	2.3	---	6.7
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			314,400	308,900	5,500	1.8	313,600
	Employed			289,900	291,800	-1,900	-0.7	293,100
	Unemployed			24,500	17,100	7,400	43.3	20,500
	Unemployment Rate			7.8	5.5	2.3	---	6.5
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			151,300	149,800	1,500	1.0	151,700
	Employed			138,900	141,900	-3,000	-2.1	141,200
	Unemployed			12,400	8,000	4,400	55.0	10,500
	Unemployment Rate			8.2	5.3	2.9	---	6.9
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			55,200	53,800	1,400	2.6	55,100
	Employed			50,700	50,900	-200	-0.4	51,700
	Unemployed			4,500	3,000	1,500	50.0	3,400
	Unemployment Rate			8.1	5.6	2.5	---	6.2
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			103,100	100,600	2,500	2.5	101,900
	Employed			92,400	93,200	-800	-0.9	93,100
	Unemployed			10,700	7,500	3,200	42.7	8,900
	Unemployment Rate			10.4	7.4	3.0	---	8.7
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			58,900	58,000	900	1.6	58,700
	Employed			53,200	54,000	-800	-1.5	53,800
	Unemployed			5,600	4,000	1,600	40.0	4,800
	Unemployment Rate			9.6	6.9	2.7	---	8.2
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force			153,445,000	152,828,000	617,000	0.4	154,349,000
	Employed			140,436,000	144,607,000	-4,171,000	-2.9	143,350,000
	Unemployed			13,009,000	8,221,000	4,788,000	58.2	10,999,000
	Unemployment Rate			8.5	5.4	3.1	---	7.1

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			
	JAN		CHG	DEC	JAN		CHG	DEC	JAN		CHG	DEC
	2009	2008	Y/Y	2008	2009	2008	Y/Y	2008	2009	2008	Y/Y	2008
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$928.50	\$897.61	\$30.90	\$915.73	41.9	42.4	-0.5	41.7	\$22.16	\$21.17	\$0.99	\$21.96
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	957.43	925.65	31.78	942.66	41.7	42.5	-0.8	41.6	22.96	21.78	1.18	22.66
Transport. Equipment	1,201.05	1,162.16	38.89	1,189.48	42.5	42.9	-0.4	42.3	28.26	27.09	1.17	28.12
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	840.37	823.16	17.21	838.21	42.4	42.3	0.1	42.1	19.82	19.46	0.36	19.91
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	876.40	957.31	-80.91	933.14	35.0	38.4	-3.4	37.0	25.04	24.93	0.11	25.22

*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 January 2009, an IHOP restaurant, with 100 employees, opened in Wallingford. AcuCut Inc., a laser cutter in Southington, will add 10 jobs. Jordan Caterers will hire 30 employees in Darien. The U.S. Census Bureau will hire 1,500. Riverside Properties, a metal frame and trophy maker, will add 21 employees. The Regency House Rehabilitation Center in Wallingford will hire 10-12 workers. Buffalo Wild Wings restaurant will open in Stamford with 100 employees. DRS Fermont of Bridgeport, a maker of generating equipment, will add 95 jobs. Blue Sky Studios of Greenwich will add 50 jobs. Bridgeport-based Columbia Elevator will expand by 40.
- January 2009 layoffs: Boston Billiard Club in Danbury (35); UST (350); Davis Standard (36); Meriden Record-Journal (56); WWE (60); Protocol Direct of Cheshire (160); ING (96); Gaylord Hospital (11); Pfizer (500); Griswold Healthcare (133); Dow (20); Sterling Manor (100); Speckled Hen (15); Barnes Group (28); Curtis 1000 (53); Pratt & Whitney (57); MetLife (60); Illinois Tool (20); Webster Bank (100); Woodbridge Country Club (12) and Theis Steel (15).

*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>.*

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**JANUARY 2009**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
	<b>472,781</b>	<b>438,349</b>	<b>34,432</b>	<b>7.3</b>	Canton	5,793	5,446	347	6.0
Ansonia	10,075	9,115	960	9.5	Colchester	8,911	8,262	649	7.3
Bridgeport	63,603	56,007	7,596	11.9	Columbia	3,068	2,869	199	6.5
Darien	9,142	8,652	490	5.4	Coventry	7,092	6,574	518	7.3
Derby	6,921	6,327	594	8.6	Cromwell	7,880	7,322	558	7.1
Easton	3,713	3,511	202	5.4	East Granby	2,978	2,786	192	6.4
Fairfield	28,346	26,585	1,761	6.2	East Haddam	5,186	4,860	326	6.3
Greenwich	30,201	28,561	1,640	5.4	East Hampton	7,130	6,555	575	8.1
Milford	32,127	29,980	2,147	6.7	East Hartford	25,706	23,102	2,604	10.1
Monroe	10,640	9,925	715	6.7	Ellington	8,879	8,237	642	7.2
New Canaan	8,871	8,442	429	4.8	Farmington	12,978	12,206	772	5.9
Newtown	14,290	13,437	853	6.0	Glastonbury	18,195	17,246	949	5.2
Norwalk	48,751	45,202	3,549	7.3	Granby	6,337	5,975	362	5.7
Oxford	7,453	6,964	489	6.6	Haddam	4,920	4,611	309	6.3
Redding	4,659	4,426	233	5.0	Hartford	50,374	43,291	7,083	14.1
Ridgefield	11,638	11,020	618	5.3	Hartland	1,207	1,132	75	6.2
Seymour	9,317	8,608	709	7.6	Harwinton	3,205	2,961	244	7.6
Shelton	23,129	21,488	1,641	7.1	Hebron	5,520	5,183	337	6.1
Southbury	9,105	8,540	565	6.2	Lebanon	4,400	4,059	341	7.8
Stamford	66,493	61,945	4,548	6.8	Manchester	32,382	29,905	2,477	7.6
Stratford	25,921	23,860	2,061	8.0	Mansfield	12,949	12,331	618	4.8
Trumbull	17,758	16,677	1,081	6.1	Marlborough	3,673	3,433	240	6.5
Weston	4,868	4,649	219	4.5	Middlefield	2,393	2,221	172	7.2
Westport	12,682	11,989	693	5.5	Middletown	26,774	24,881	1,893	7.1
Wilton	8,263	7,822	441	5.3	New Britain	35,269	31,251	4,018	11.4
Woodbridge	4,815	4,617	198	4.1	New Hartford	3,828	3,560	268	7.0
<b>DANBURY</b>					<b>Newington</b>				
	<b>91,054</b>	<b>85,005</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>6.6</b>		16,708	15,561	1,147	6.9
Bethel	10,711	10,034	677	6.3	Plainville	10,245	9,310	935	9.1
Bridgewater	1,018	968	50	4.9	Plymouth	6,934	6,262	672	9.7
Brookfield	9,020	8,461	559	6.2	Portland	5,383	5,013	370	6.9
Danbury	44,469	41,348	3,121	7.0	Rocky Hill	10,795	10,083	712	6.6
New Fairfield	7,502	7,032	470	6.3	Simsbury	12,030	11,426	604	5.0
New Milford	16,213	15,151	1,062	6.6	Southington	24,264	22,636	1,628	6.7
Sherman	2,121	2,011	110	5.2	South Windsor	14,750	13,903	847	5.7
<b>ENFIELD</b>					<b>Stafford</b>				
	<b>49,256</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>7.8</b>		6,957	6,341	616	8.9
East Windsor	6,275	5,724	551	8.8	Thomaston	4,698	4,257	441	9.4
Enfield	23,716	21,877	1,839	7.8	Tolland	8,409	7,888	521	6.2
Somers	4,677	4,324	353	7.5	Union	475	447	28	5.9
Suffield	7,430	6,947	483	6.5	Vernon	17,447	16,169	1,278	7.3
Windsor Locks	7,158	6,529	629	8.8	West Hartford	29,090	27,253	1,837	6.3
<b>HARTFORD</b>					<b>Wethersfield</b>				
	<b>589,269</b>	<b>542,429</b>	<b>46,840</b>	<b>7.9</b>		13,313	12,326	987	7.4
Andover	1,959	1,854	105	5.4	Willington	3,889	3,652	237	6.1
Ashford	2,644	2,472	172	6.5	Windsor	16,167	15,053	1,114	6.9
Avon	9,173	8,729	444	4.8	<p>All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA.</p> <p>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.</p>				
Barkhamsted	2,239	2,066	173	7.7					
Berlin	11,470	10,690	780	6.8					
Bloomfield	10,161	9,323	838	8.2					
Bolton	3,060	2,857	203	6.6					
Bristol	34,621	31,549	3,072	8.9					
Burlington	5,361	5,050	311	5.8					

**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)

## JANUARY 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>314,418</b>	<b>289,913</b>	<b>24,505</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>55,150</b>	<b>50,694</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Bethany	3,170	2,987	183	5.8	Bethlehem	2,046	1,882	164	8.0
Branford	17,542	16,384	1,158	6.6	Canaan	612	566	46	7.5
Cheshire	14,632	13,828	804	5.5	Colebrook	819	786	33	4.0
Chester	2,336	2,172	164	7.0	Cornwall	827	782	45	5.4
Clinton	8,059	7,531	528	6.6	Goshen	1,647	1,529	118	7.2
Deep River	2,643	2,440	203	7.7	Kent	1,600	1,500	100	6.3
Durham	4,367	4,098	269	6.2	Litchfield	4,417	4,110	307	7.0
East Haven	16,351	15,053	1,298	7.9	Morris	1,297	1,201	96	7.4
Essex	3,849	3,600	249	6.5	Norfolk	939	884	55	5.9
Guilford	13,106	12,405	701	5.3	North Canaan	1,758	1,609	149	8.5
Hamden	31,002	28,902	2,100	6.8	Roxbury	1,364	1,294	70	5.1
Killingworth	3,642	3,440	202	5.5	Salisbury	1,966	1,844	122	6.2
Madison	10,181	9,633	548	5.4	Sharon	1,569	1,471	98	6.2
Meriden	32,395	29,288	3,107	9.6	Torrington	20,055	18,076	1,979	9.9
New Haven	56,852	50,713	6,139	10.8	Warren	746	702	44	5.9
North Branford	8,520	7,925	595	7.0	Washington	1,924	1,821	103	5.4
North Haven	13,303	12,458	845	6.4	Winchester	6,093	5,499	594	9.7
Old Saybrook	5,534	5,217	317	5.7	Woodbury	5,471	5,137	334	6.1
Orange	7,329	6,910	419	5.7					
Wallingford	25,740	23,879	1,861	7.2	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>103,129</b>	<b>92,381</b>	<b>10,748</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Westbrook	3,761	3,496	265	7.0	Beacon Falls	3,362	3,104	258	7.7
West Haven	30,105	27,556	2,549	8.5	Middlebury	3,954	3,692	262	6.6
					Naugatuck	17,543	15,864	1,679	9.6
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>137,963</b>	<b>127,024</b>	<b>10,939</b>	<b>7.9</b>	Prospect	5,339	4,943	396	7.4
Bozrah	1,462	1,361	101	6.9	Waterbury	51,309	44,876	6,433	12.5
Canterbury	3,227	2,951	276	8.6	Watertown	12,428	11,437	991	8.0
East Lyme	9,678	9,038	640	6.6	Wolcott	9,193	8,464	729	7.9
Franklin	1,172	1,091	81	6.9					
Griswold	7,273	6,614	659	9.1	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>58,857</b>	<b>53,214</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Groton	20,353	18,779	1,574	7.7	Brooklyn	3,929	3,575	354	9.0
Ledyard	8,539	7,928	611	7.2	Chaplin	1,503	1,371	132	8.8
Lisbon	2,570	2,372	198	7.7	Eastford	1,030	947	83	8.1
Lyme	1,137	1,065	72	6.3	Hampton	1,252	1,149	103	8.2
Montville	10,934	10,113	821	7.5	Killingly	9,683	8,650	1,033	10.7
New London	13,669	12,299	1,370	10.0	Plainfield	8,581	7,639	942	11.0
No. Stonington	3,317	3,040	277	8.4	Pomfret	2,277	2,112	165	7.2
Norwich	20,679	18,828	1,851	9.0	Putnam	5,330	4,805	525	9.8
Old Lyme	4,152	3,904	248	6.0	Scotland	998	959	39	3.9
Preston	2,856	2,655	201	7.0	Sterling	2,125	1,924	201	9.5
Salem	2,601	2,430	171	6.6	Thompson	5,461	4,923	538	9.9
Sprague	1,826	1,636	190	10.4	Windham	11,977	10,781	1,196	10.0
Stonington	10,488	9,817	671	6.4	Woodstock	4,711	4,380	331	7.0
Voluntown	1,616	1,480	136	8.4					
Waterford	10,412	9,623	789	7.6					

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

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>151,323</b>	<b>138,904</b>	<b>12,419</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Westerly, RI	13,360	11,880	1,480	11.1

Labor Force estimates are prepared following statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Dep't. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</b>	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>%</b>
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,871,900</b>	<b>1,724,400</b>	<b>147,500</b>	<b>7.9</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>153,445,000</b>	<b>140,436,000</b>	<b>13,009,000</b>	<b>8.5</b>

<b>Seasonally Adjusted:</b>	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>%</b>
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,889,100</b>	<b>1,751,500</b>	<b>137,600</b>	<b>7.3</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>153,716,000</b>	<b>142,099,000</b>	<b>11,616,000</b>	<b>7.6</b>

### 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.

TOWN	JAN 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	2008	TOWN	JAN 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	2008	TOWN	JAN 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	2008
Andover	0	0	1	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	1	0
Ansonia	0	0	1	Groton	1	1	2	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	0	0	Guilford	1	1	1	Putnam	1	1	1
Avon	0	0	1	Haddam	0	0	1	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	0	0	Ridgefield	1	1	20
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	0	0	0	Rocky Hill	0	0	3
Berlin	1	1	1	Hartford	0	0	0	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	0	0
Bethel	0	0	0	Harwinton	0	0	0	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	0	0	Seymour	1	1	2
Bolton	0	0	0	Killingly	2	2	4	Sharon	0	0	0
Bozrah	0	0	0	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	1	1	3
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	0	0	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	0	0	6	Ledyard	0	0	1	Simsbury	0	0	1
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	0	0	Somers	1	1	0
Bristol	0	0	2	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	1	2
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	1	Southbury	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	Madison	3	3	2	Southington	0	0	6
Burlington	1	1	1	Manchester	1	1	3	Sprague	0	0	2
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	1	1	0	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	0	0	Marlborough	0	0	1	Stamford	0	0	176
Canton	2	2	1	Meriden	3	3	4	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	1	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	1	1	3
Cheshire	0	0	6	Middlefield	0	0	1	Stratford	0	0	1
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	2	13	Suffield	0	0	1
Clinton	0	0	1	Milford	7	7	17	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	0	0	0	Monroe	1	1	1	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	1	1	2	Tolland	2	2	1
Columbia	0	0	1	Morris	0	0	1	Torrington	0	0	1
Cornwall	0	0	0	Naugatuck	1	1	3	Trumbull	0	0	1
Coventry	1	1	4	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	0	0
Cromwell	1	1	2	New Canaan	0	0	3	Vernon	2	2	11
Danbury	1	1	11	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	1	0
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	1	0	Wallingford	0	0	2
Deep River	0	0	0	New Haven	0	0	5	Warren	0	0	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	1	1	2	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	1	1	2	New Milford	1	1	2	Waterbury	4	4	10
East Granby	0	0	1	Newington	1	1	0	Waterford	1	1	2
East Haddam	0	0	0	Newtown	2	2	0	Watertown	2	2	4
East Hampton	0	0	3	Norfolk	0	0	0	West Hartford	0	0	9
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	1	1	1	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	3	3	0
East Lyme	1	1	3	North Haven	0	0	0	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	0	0	3	North Stonington	0	0	1	Westport	2	2	1
Eastford	0	0	0	Norwalk	4	4	5	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	1	1	1	Norwich	1	1	3	Willington	0	0	1
Ellington	2	2	3	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	1	0	Winchester	0	0	2
Essex	0	0	0	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	2	2	2
Fairfield	3	3	4	Oxford	3	3	5	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	1	1	3	Plainfield	1	1	3	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	1	Plainville	2	2	1	Wolcott	1	1	3
Glastonbury	0	0	0	Plymouth	0	0	0	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	2	2	1	Pomfret	0	0	1	Woodbury	0	0	3
Granby	0	0	0	Portland	0	0	2	Woodstock	0	0	1
Greenwich	3	3	20								

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)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... -4.4	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... -4.3	New Housing Permits ..... -80.5	Info Center Visitors ..... +6.8
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... -4.0	Electricity Sales ..... -4.5	Attraction Visitors ..... -15.8
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> . -1.4	Construction Contracts Index ..... -73.6	Air Passenger Count ..... -13.4
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer</b> .... -1.3	New Auto Registrations ..... -38.8	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -13.1
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... -2.2	Air Cargo Tons ..... -22.0	Travel and Tourism Index ..... -9.3
	Exports ..... +6.5	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... +2.3*	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Labor Force ..... +1.4	Secretary of the State ..... -17.0	Total ..... +2.4
Employed ..... -1.0	Dept. of Labor ..... -12.8	Wages & Salaries ..... +2.6
Unemployed ..... +47.7		Benefit Costs ..... +2.0
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... +61.3	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +1.41*	Secretary of the State ..... +9.6	U.S. City Average ..... 0.0
	Dept. of Labor ..... -35.3	Northeast Region ..... +0.5
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... -1.2		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +1.5
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.7	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... -20.2	Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... -0.5
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +3.4	Corporate Tax ..... -40.4	
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... +11.5	Personal Income Tax ..... -10.5	<b>Interest Rates</b>
Production Worker Hours ..... -4.9	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -39.4	Prime ..... -3.73*
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... +15.5	Sales & Use Tax ..... -33.4	Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.70*
	Indian Gaming Payments ..... -8.1	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +0.6		
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... -0.5		

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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