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In September...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut.....	1,610,600
Change over month	-0.36%
Change over year	-0.2%

United States	130,201,000
Change over month	-0.07%
Change over year	+0.3%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut.....	9.1%
United States	9.6%

Consumer Price Index

United States	218.4
Change over year	1.1%

The Face of the Long-Term Unemployed

By Manisha Srivastava, CCT Economist, DOL,
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After much political debate, Congress approved extending unemployment insurance benefits for the long-term unemployed until November 30, 2010. The extended Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program is 100% federally funded. This is in contrast to the regular Unemployment Compensation (UC) program that is fully State funded. The EUC program is a newly created program as of June 30, 2008 in response to the current financial crisis. It is the first time in the 75-year history of UC that benefits have been extended for up to 99 weeks.

The UC program provides unemployment compensation for a maximum of 26 weeks to eligible claimants. In the event of high unemployment rates a program called Extended Benefits (EB) triggers on, which extends unemployment compensation for another 13 to 20 weeks depending on the unemployment rate. Each week a federally mandated formula is used to calculate whether the current economic conditions warrant a State trigger onto EB. EB is 50% state funded and 50% federally funded. Before this current recession, the last time Connecticut entered onto EB status was in early 1981.

During this current recession, Connecticut, along with a number of other states, triggered onto EB in the middle of first quarter 2009. The federal government is fully funding EB as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The EUC program provides another 53 weeks of benefits, which allows eligible claimants up to 99 weeks of unemployment compensation.¹ The

EUC extension passed in July 2010 allows long-term unemployed individuals that were eligible but did not yet collect their full entitlement of unemployment compensation to now do so.

The following data produced by the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research is presented for long-term unemployed individuals residing in Connecticut.² EUC and EB approved claimants from the start of the recession in the fourth quarter of 2007 to the present provide the total count of individuals that are, or were, unemployed for 6 months or longer. Characteristics such as age, gender, race, area of residence, and industry of employment prior to becoming long-term unemployed are examined to put a face on the long-term employed.

Demographic Data

In Connecticut, 137,229 residents have been unemployed for 6 months or longer starting from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the present. Of these, 34,322 or 25% were unemployed for 18 months or longer. Individuals unemployed for 18 months or longer tended to be slightly older, with about 5% more falling in the 55 and older age group as compared to individuals unemployed between 6 to 18 months (Table 1). Furthermore, analysis of all the unemployed during this recession shows the long-term unemployed are overly represented in the 55 and older age group.

Of the 137,229 long-term unemployed individuals, 60% were white, 14% were black, and 14% were Hispanic (Table 2). These percentages can be put into perspective by

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Table 1: Long-term unemployed by age group and length of unemployment

Length\Age	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Between 6 - 18 mos.	7,322	23,125	21,973	25,718	17,952	6,555	262	102,907
18 mos. or longer	1,499	6,684	7,218	8,810	6,812	3,235	64	34,322
Total	8,821	29,809	29,191	34,528	24,764	9,790	326	137,229

considering the composition of Connecticut's labor force. In 2009, whites made up 85.3% of Connecticut's labor force, blacks made up 9.3%, and the ethnicity for 9.2% of the Connecticut labor force was Hispanic.³

The distribution of the long-term unemployed by age generally followed the age distribution of the Connecticut labor force. An exception was the 16-24 age group, which accounts for 6.4% of the long-term unemployed, but makes up 12.9% of the labor force. The largest category, the 45-54 age group, makes up about 25% of both the 2009 labor force and the long-term unemployed. A closer look at the data shows between 35-40% of long-term unemployed black and Hispanic individuals fell into the 16-34 age group, while between 10-15% fell into the 55 and older category. Long-term unemployed whites, on the other hand, were mostly older workers, with above 30% falling in the 55 and older category and about 20-25% in the 16-34 age group.

The distribution of long-term unemployed males and females by age group and race/ethnicity was about equivalent. However, females account for 42.0% of all the long-term unemployed, though they made

up 48.3% of Connecticut's labor force in 2009.

Industry Data

The separating employer for each unemployment insurance claimant is recorded. Using this data, the industry of employment prior to an individual becoming unemployed can be analyzed. The data in Table 3 shows over 45% of the long-term unemployed previously worked in one of four sectors: manufacturing (14.0%), construction (11.6%), administrative and support (10.6%), and retail trade (10.1%). The 2009 average employment for these four sectors was slightly over 30%. Manufacturing and retail trade made up 10.6% and 11.1% respectively, however, in comparison to the percent of long-term unemployed, the 2009 workforce in construction and administrative and support was only 3.6% and 4.8% respectively.⁴ Over 25% of the long-term unemployed previously worked in one of the following five industries: health care and social assistance (6.7%), professional, scientific, and technical services (5.2%), wholesale trade (5.0%), finance and insurance (4.9%), and accommodation and food services (4.5%). The 2009 average employment for these five

Table 2: Long-term unemployed by age, gender, and race

Gender, Race \ Age	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	UK	Total
Females	3,572	12,129	12,268	14,729	10,677	4,151	122	57,648
White	1,253	5,342	6,529	9,472	7,867	3,363	51	33,877
Black	939	2,566	2,029	2,012	1,030	287	16	8,879
Hispanic	975	2,645	2,105	1,536	627	136	29	8,053
Asian/Pacific Is.	n	254	378	327	267	69	n	1,345
Native Amer.	14	50	48	45	34	n	n	205
UK	342	1,272	1,179	1,337	852	283	24	5,289
Males	5,249	17,680	16,923	19,799	14,087	5,639	204	79,581
White	2,540	8,860	9,129	12,677	10,373	4,403	88	48,070
Black	871	2,772	2,686	2,583	1,188	343	31	10,474
Hispanic	1,219	3,737	3,004	2,252	1,023	286	21	11,542
Asian/Pacific Is.	n	347	443	428	311	127	n	1,733
Native Amer.	23	71	64	70	54	n	n	293
UK	525	1,893	1,597	1,789	1,138	470	57	7,469
Total	8,821	29,809	29,191	34,528	24,764	9,790	326	137,229

n = nondisclosable UK = Unknown

Table 3: Long-term unemployed by industry, age group, and race

Industry \ Age, Race	Total	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	UK	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Is.	Native Amer.	UK
Manufacturing	19,189	715	2,734	3,564	5,511	4,759	1,872	34	11,255	1,837	3,322	788	43	1,944
Construction	15,950	932	3,568	3,828	4,390	2,480	705	47	11,185	1,225	1,853	150	58	1,479
Admin. & Support	14,594	1,057	3,796	3,365	3,471	2,102	762	41	6,529	2,949	3,374	279	53	1,410
Retail Trade	13,823	1,607	3,455	2,608	2,856	2,128	1,141	28	8,539	2,013	1,795	224	38	1,214
Health Care & Social Asst.	9,203	517	2,124	2,007	2,235	1,662	641	17	4,808	2,217	1,173	114	34	857
Prof. Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	7,165	162	1,281	1,557	1,862	1,580	709	14	5,242	528	484	264	14	633
Wholesale Trade	6,909	280	1,338	1,484	1,844	1,376	570	17	4,639	717	825	138	13	577
Finance and Insurance	6,659	120	1,130	1,538	1,829	1,585	448	9	4,709	737	439	225	16	533
Accom. & Food Services	6,159	799	1,796	1,337	1,351	641	226	9	3,162	1,222	1,050	134	30	561
Other Services	3,543	246	790	703	935	591	274	4	2,176	457	510	61	14	325
Transp. & Warehousing	3,538	175	741	778	943	626	265	10	1,876	689	525	56	9	383
Information	3,331	91	577	691	847	836	286	3	2,375	388	223	70	9	266
Educational Services	3,118	85	554	644	818	691	321	5	1,977	513	277	57	6	288
Arts, Enter., & Rec.	2,394	219	554	442	518	390	270	1	1,554	253	289	90	22	186
Real Estate	2,147	75	459	475	523	416	193	6	1,298	269	360	23	6	191
Public Administration	1,297	49	182	200	324	327	212	3	786	213	93	23	62	120
Mgmt. of Companies	1,088	13	149	267	302	257	97	3	782	120	71	n	n	80
Agriculture	597	74	159	134	104	97	29		142	20	394	n	n	33
Utilities	106	n	17	29	29	25	n		78	n	n	n	n	8
Mining & Extraction	61	n	10	15	12	14	n		46	n	n	n	n	7
UK	16,358	1,602	4,395	3,525	3,824	2,181	756	75	8,789	2,969	2,529	341	67	1,663
Total	137,229	8,821	29,809	29,191	34,528	24,764	9,790	326	81,947	19,353	19,595	3,078	498	12,758

n = nondisclosable UK = Unknown

sectors followed a similar breakdown and was slightly over 26%. A difference was health care and social assistance, which made up 16.4% of the 2009 workforce but only 6.7% of the long-term unemployed.

The majority of long-term unemployed between the ages of 16-34 came from the retail trade or administrative and support service sectors, whereas long-term unemployed 35 and over primarily came from manufacturing or construction. The majority of long-term unemployed blacks and Hispanics previously worked in administrative and support services (15.2% and 17.2%, respectively), whereas the majority of whites previously worked in manufacturing (13.7%).

Residency Data

The count of long-term unemployed individuals per town divided by the town’s 2009 average labor force provides a long-term unemployment rate. The following map on page 5 shows the difference between the 2009 average unemployment rate (Avg UR) and this long-term unemployment rate (LT UR) for each town.

In general, towns with high unemployment rates tend to have high long-term unemployment rates.

Larger towns that fall into this category include Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, New Britain, Meriden, East Hartford, and New Haven. Smaller towns with both high unemployment and long-term unemployment rates include Ansonia, Derby, Sprague, Plymouth, and Winchester.

Conversely, towns that have low unemployment rates tend to house a lower share of the long-term unemployed. Towns with some of the lowest unemployment and long-term unemployment rates include Lyme, Mansfield, New Canaan, Darien, Westport, and Greenwich. Exceptions to this trend include Thompson, Putnam, Brooklyn, and Windham, which have a high unemployment rate, but a comparatively low rate of long-term unemployed.

Concluding Remarks

The current recession is the most severe economic crisis since the Great Depression. Connecticut’s unemployment rate reached 8% in April 2009, and has been hovering around 9% for the last nine months. With job growth expected to remain sluggish into 2011,⁵ the outlook for the long-term unemployed remains a

serious concern. The data available on long-term unemployed individuals can guide policy makers in creating programs that target specific groups, towns, and skill sets to help push the recovery forward. The data presented above only scratches the surface on the valuable information available through unemployment insurance claimant data. For additional data, please contact the author (Manisha.Srivastava@ct.gov).

¹ Unemployment insurance benefit extension details can be found at: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/messages/euc08-q&a.htm>

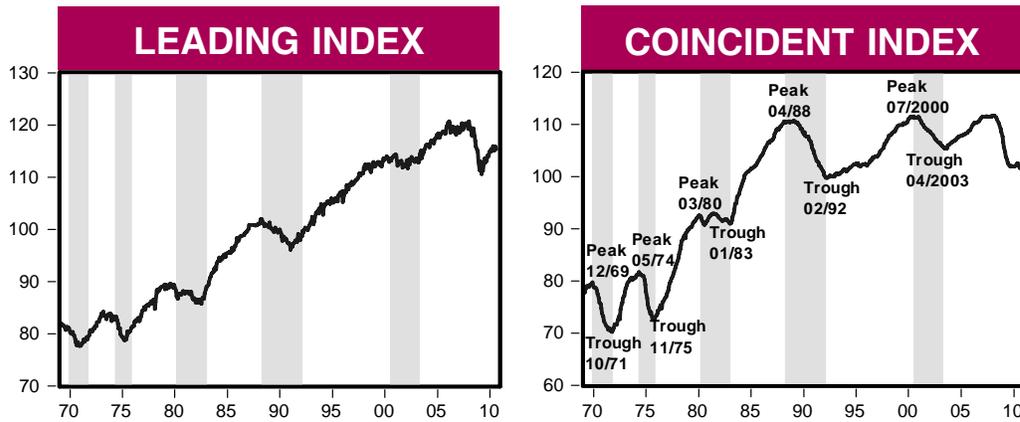
² Approximately 15,000 individuals not residing in Connecticut are/were eligible for long-term unemployment compensation.

³ Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) was used to calculate the 2009 labor force figures. Due to small sample size, caution must be used in analyzing CPS data. Source: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full09.pdf>

⁴ Industry employment was calculated using 2009 QCEW data: http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/data/202state_2009.htm

⁵ Kennedy, Daniel W. June 2010. “Forecast to 2011: Navigating the Crosscurrents.” *The Connecticut Economic Digest*.

--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

State and National Economies Fragile at Summer's End

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment including the public sector declined by 95,000 jobs in September for the fourth consecutive month. Private sector payroll employment rose for the ninth consecutive month by 64,000 jobs in September after an increase of 93,000 (revised from +107,000) jobs in August. The Bureau of Labor Statistics revised the nonfarm employment change for July from a loss of 54,000 jobs to a loss of 66,000 jobs and for August from a loss of 54,000 jobs to a loss of 57,000 jobs. The number of unemployed persons, at 14.8 million, was nearly unchanged in September and the unemployment rate held at 9.6 percent. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that personal income increased \$59.3 billion (+0.5%) and disposable personal income increased \$52.0 billion (+0.5%) in August while personal consumption expenditures increased \$41.3 billion (+0.4%). The lack of sustained and robust employment growth, increasing foreclosures, and the prospect of states adjusting to their \$200+ billion deficits portends continued slow recovery.

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 102.1 in August 2009 to 101.6 in August 2010. Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) increased by 1,100 jobs (0.07%) year-over-year (YOY) and positively impacted the index. The insured unemployment rate declined 0.97 percentage point YOY

to 4.21% in August and contributed positively to the YOY change in this index. Total employment (from the household survey) declined YOY in August by 23,043 persons (-1.3%) and the YOY total unemployment rate rose to 9.1% from 8.6%.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the August 2010 coincident employment index declined from 101.9 in July to 101.6. The insured unemployment rate that decreased from 4.26% to 4.21% contributed positively to the MOM change in this index. Total employment that declined in August by 3,900 persons (-0.23%), nonfarm employment that decreased by 900 jobs (-0.06%) (reversing six consecutive MOM gains in 2010) and the total unemployment rate that increased in August by 0.2 percentage point to 9.1% contributed negatively to the MOM change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 112.8 a year ago to 115.4 in August 2010. The manufacturing sector that lost 1,800 jobs (-1.07%) and construction that lost 1,700 jobs (-3.0%) YOY negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Manufacturing average weekly hours increased from 38.9 to 39.4 YOY and construction average weekly hours increased from 37.4 to 37.5 YOY and positively influenced the YOY change in this index. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that decreased from 2.86% to 2.34% YOY, Moody's Baa bond rate that improved from 6.58% a year ago to 5.66% and initial claims that decreased by 0.84% (228 claims) to

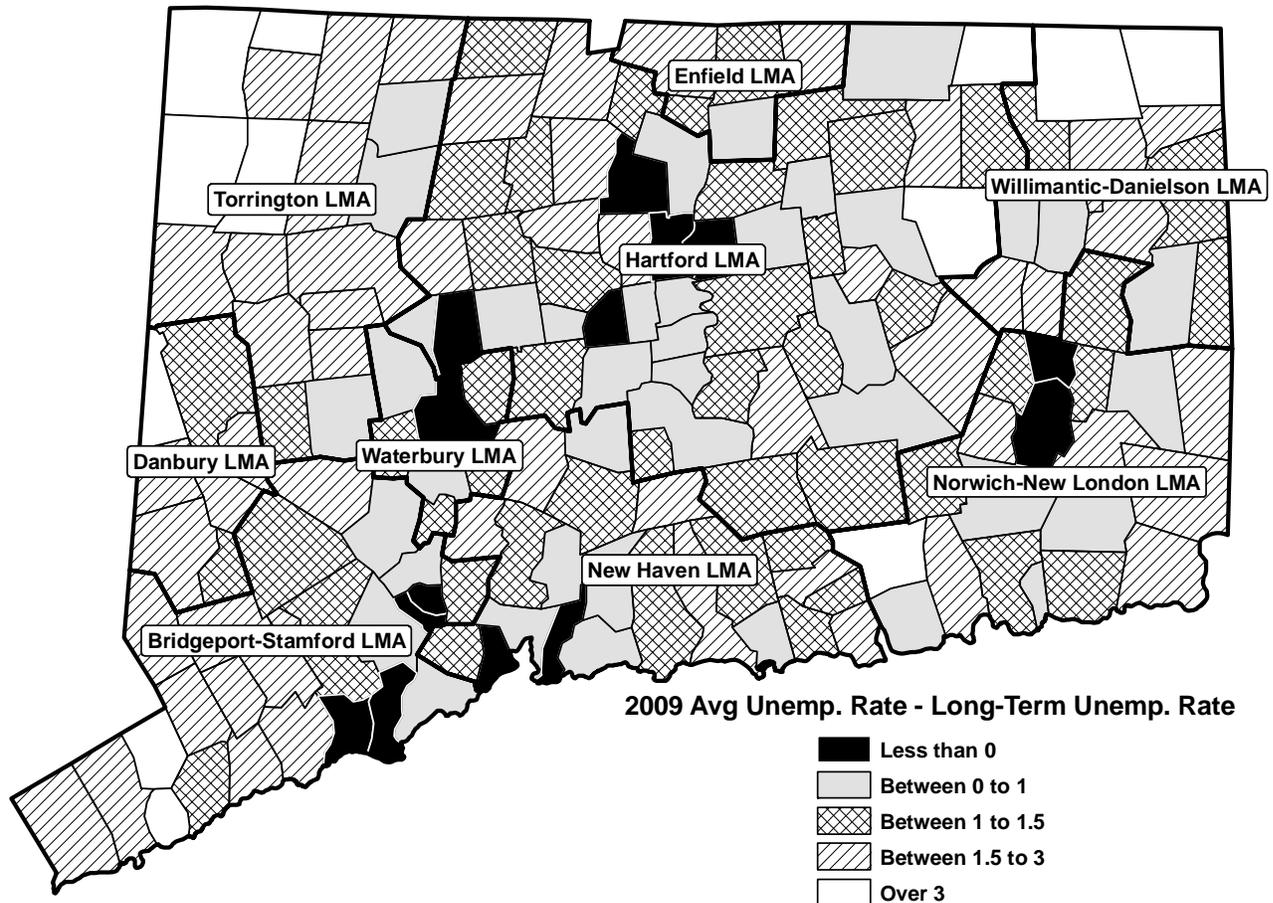
27,077 initial claims in August. Housing permits that rose 2.5 % YOY from 239 to 245 units contributed positively to the YOY change in this index as well. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in August 2010.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index declined from 115.8 in July 2010 to 115.4 in August. Housing permits that fell 1.6% from 249 units to 245 units, initial claims that increased from 22,790 to 27,077 (18.8%) and average weekly hours in manufacturing that decreased from 39.7 to 39.4 each contributed negatively. Moody's Baa bond rate that declined from 6.01% to 5.66%, a decline in the short duration unemployment rate from 2.36% to 2.34% and a slight gain in average weekly hours in construction from 37.4 to 37.5 contributed positively to the MOM change in this index. The help-wanted advertising index of 2 in August was unchanged and neutral.

While the Great Recession is officially over judged by sustained positive GDP growth, Connecticut's economy, like the national economy, is growing at a snail's pace. There is job creation in certain sectors, community banks are well capitalized and firms in general are profitable. The housing market shows signs of improvement in certain areas while foreclosure filings have increased and total employment is unacceptably low. Connecticut's adjustment to its projected 2011-2012 \$8 billion deficit will help set the pace for recovery here as firms and households understand the new priorities.

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Comparison of Long-Term Unemployed by Town



GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2Q 2010	2Q 2009	CHANGE		1Q 2010
			NO.	%	
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
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	105.1	104.9	0.2	0.2	99.8
Coincident	106.9	107.8	-0.9	-0.8	106.6
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	119.0	120.0	-1.0	-0.8	118.5
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	SEP	SEP			AUG
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	2010	2009			2010
Connecticut	154.4	152.2	2.2	1.4	154.4
United States	159.0	156.5	2.5	1.6	159.0

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm
employment decreased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
TOTAL NONFARM	1,610.6	1,613.6	-3.0	-0.2	1,616.5
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Construction	50.0	52.9	-2.9	-5.5	50.5
Manufacturing	166.3	167.8	-1.5	-0.9	166.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	288.5	291.6	-3.1	-1.1	291.0
Information	34.3	34.5	-0.2	-0.6	34.1
Financial Activities	133.0	135.8	-2.8	-2.1	133.5
Professional and Business Services	185.8	184.4	1.4	0.8	185.2
Educational and Health Services	308.1	303.8	4.3	1.4	311.3
Leisure and Hospitality Services	138.8	134.6	4.2	3.1	138.9
Other Services	61.4	61.3	0.1	0.2	61.6
Government*	243.7	246.2	-2.5	-1.0	243.1

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	9.1	8.6	0.5	---	9.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,887.6	1,891.9	-4.3	-0.2	1,878.8
Employed (000s)	1,715.0	1,728.5	-13.5	-0.8	1,707.3
Unemployed (000s)	172.6	163.4	9.2	5.6	171.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,565	6,444	-880	-13.7	6,304
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	4.01	5.39	-1.38	---	4.37
	4Q09-3Q10	4Q08-3Q09			3Q09-2Q10
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	15.6	13.6	2.0	---	15.1

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG	JUL
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010	2010
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	40.8	0.4	1.0	41.0	--
Average Hourly Earnings	24.09	23.37	0.72	3.1	23.80	--
Average Weekly Earnings	992.51	953.50	39.01	4.1	975.80	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	93.0	93.7	-0.7	-0.7	97.5	94.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,145	4,109	36	0.9	4,133	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	306	320	-13.9	-4.3	328	314

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first
quarter 2011 is
forecasted to increase 1.7
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2010
Personal Income	\$198,338	\$194,938	3,400	1.7	\$197,031
UI Covered Wages	\$92,366	\$91,045	1,321	1.5	\$91,683

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2010 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
New Housing Permits*	SEP 2010	398	75.3	2,912	2,464	18.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUL 2010	2,957	13.3	17,671	17,325	2.0
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	SEP 2010	225.2	2.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	SEP 2010	12,191	-17.1	108,514	107,132	1.3
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	SEP 2010	11,522	105.7	96,178	88,805	8.3
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2010	4.15	30.1	7.85	6.73	16.8
S&P 500: Monthly Close	SEP 2010	1,141.20	8.0	---	---	---

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
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2010	2,043	-11.3	19,457	20,497	-5.1
Department of Labor*	1Q2010	1,913	-11.9	1,913	2,172	-11.9
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2010	745	-24.5	7,888	9,545	-17.4
Department of Labor*	1Q2010	1,427	-23.0	1,427	1,853	-23.0

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

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

STATE REVENUES

Total tax revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,134.8	1,020.0	11.3	9,914.4	9,312.5	6.5
Corporate Tax	78.4	69.4	13.0	504.5	472.5	6.8
Personal Income Tax	629.1	567.2	10.9	5,289.2	4,941.7	7.0
Real Estate Conv. Tax	7.3	7.2	1.4	73.5	61.7	19.2
Sales & Use Tax	250.9	243.6	3.0	2,420.1	2,412.2	0.3
Indian Gaming Payments**	29.9	29.3	2.2	277.2	280.6	-1.2

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 %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors***	SEP 2010	33,290	-12.9	255,573	292,605	-12.7
Major Attraction Visitors	SEP 2010	106,329	1.3	1,271,919	1,405,879	-9.5
Air Passenger Count	SEP 2010	418,041	7.3	3,968,554	4,059,873	-2.2
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	SEP 2010	1,415	1.8	13,087	13,191	-0.8
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2010	---	0.9	---	---	---

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 2.0 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	2010	2010	% Chg	2010	2009	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	112.1	111.6	0.4	112.2	110.0	2.0
Wages and Salaries	112.4	111.9	0.4	112.4	110.6	1.6
Benefit Costs	111.6	111.0	0.5	111.7	108.7	2.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	113.1	110.7	2.2
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	112.4	110.6	1.6

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.1 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2010	218.4	1.1	0.1
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	SEP 2010	\$0.458	-1.1	-0.1
Northeast Region	SEP 2010	234.0	1.2	-0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	SEP 2010	241.5	1.2	0.0
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2010	236.5	-0.1	0.2
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2010	214.3	1.4	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 4.35 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	SEP	AUG	SEP
	2010	2010	2009
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.19	0.19	0.15
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.15	0.16	0.12
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.19	0.19	0.21
1 Year Treasury Note	0.26	0.26	0.40
3 Year Treasury Note	0.74	0.78	1.48
5 Year Treasury Note	1.41	1.47	2.37
7 Year Treasury Note	2.05	2.10	3.02
10 Year Treasury Note	2.65	2.70	3.40
20 Year Treasury Note	3.47	3.52	4.14
Conventional Mortgage	4.35	4.43	5.06

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Three states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
Connecticut	1,610.6	1,613.6	-3.0	-0.2	1,616.5
Maine	586.8	593.4	-6.6	-1.1	590.8
Massachusetts	3,175.9	3,152.5	23.4	0.7	3,196.8
New Hampshire	635.8	618.7	17.1	2.8	630.5
New Jersey	3,823.8	3,866.1	-42.3	-1.1	3,844.0
New York	8,487.5	8,502.1	-14.6	-0.2	8,525.1
Pennsylvania	5,601.3	5,566.8	34.5	0.6	5,594.1
Rhode Island	450.9	456.1	-5.2	-1.1	451.9
Vermont	293.8	294.4	-0.6	-0.2	294.1
United States	130,201.0	129,857.0	344.0	0.3	130,296.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
Connecticut	1,887.6	1,891.9	-4.3	-0.2	1,878.8
Maine	693.9	703.5	-9.6	-1.4	693.9
Massachusetts	3,477.2	3,473.3	3.9	0.1	3,475.3
New Hampshire	743.4	741.8	1.6	0.2	739.6
New Jersey	4,500.8	4,535.2	-34.4	-0.8	4,510.0
New York	9,669.6	9,681.5	-11.9	-0.1	9,659.3
Pennsylvania	6,364.8	6,393.3	-28.5	-0.4	6,363.8
Rhode Island	571.0	570.1	0.9	0.2	572.1
Vermont	356.0	358.4	-2.4	-0.7	355.8
United States	154,158.0	153,927.0	231.0	0.2	154,110.0

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

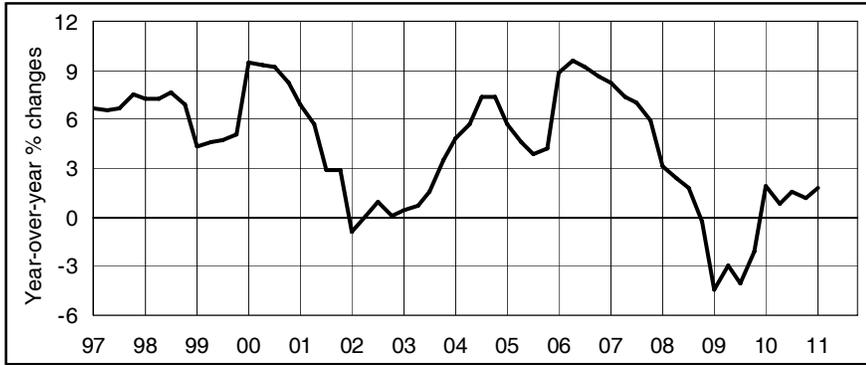
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE	AUG
	2010	2009		2010
Connecticut	9.1	8.6	0.5	9.1
Maine	7.7	8.1	-0.4	8.0
Massachusetts	8.4	9.0	-0.6	8.8
New Hampshire	5.5	6.7	-1.2	5.7
New Jersey	9.4	9.8	-0.4	9.6
New York	8.3	8.8	-0.5	8.3
Pennsylvania	9.0	8.6	0.4	9.2
Rhode Island	11.5	12.0	-0.5	11.8
Vermont	5.8	6.8	-1.0	6.0
United States	9.6	9.8	-0.2	9.6

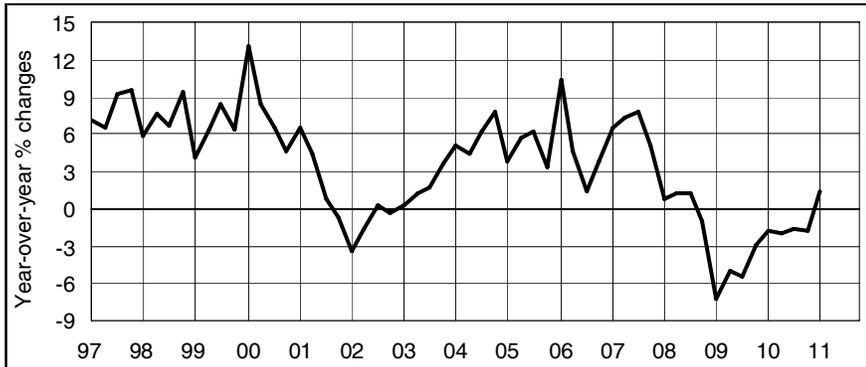
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME (Seasonally adjusted)



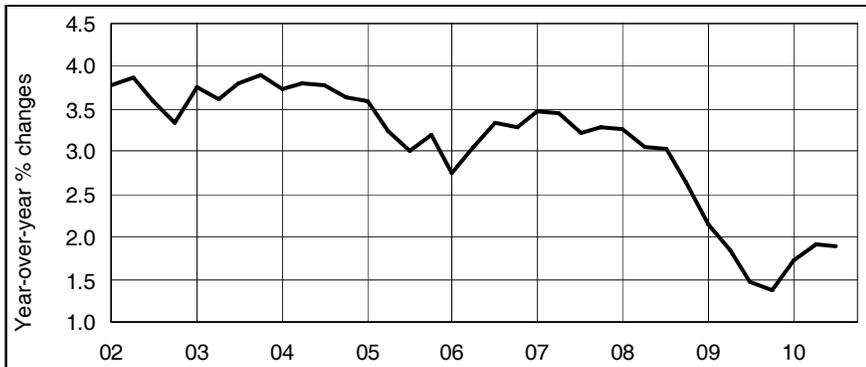
Quarter	2009	2010	2011
First	-4.4	1.9	1.7
Second	-3.0	0.9	
Third	-4.0	1.6	
Fourth	-2.2	1.2	

UI COVERED WAGES (Seasonally adjusted)



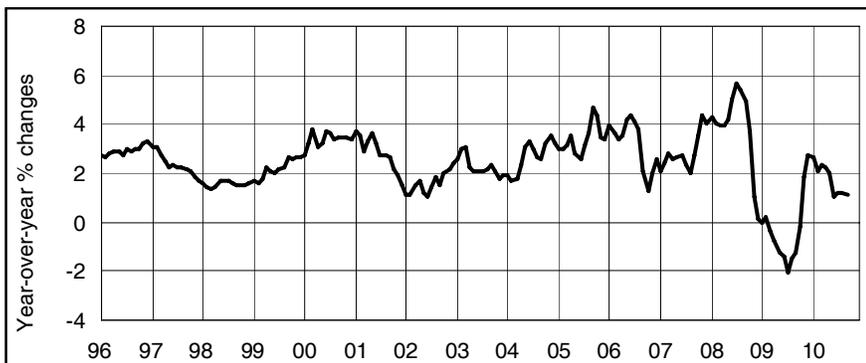
Quarter	2009	2010	2011
First	-7.2	-1.9	1.5
Second	-5.0	-2.0	
Third	-5.5	-1.7	
Fourth	-2.9	-1.7	

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX (Seasonally adjusted)



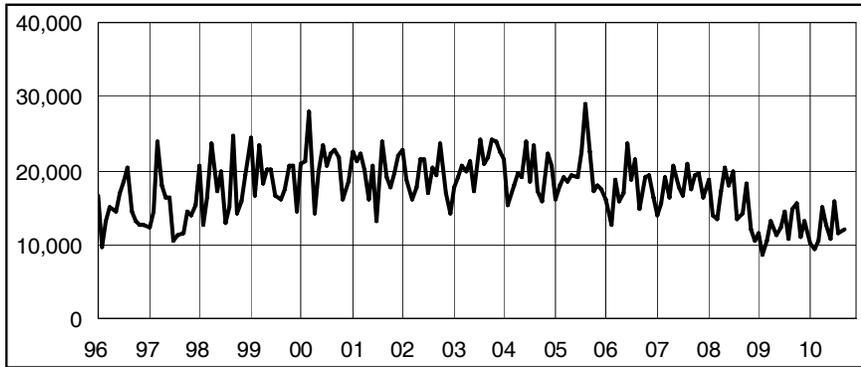
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	3.3	2.1	1.7
Second	3.0	1.8	1.9
Third	3.0	1.5	1.9
Fourth	2.6	1.4	

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



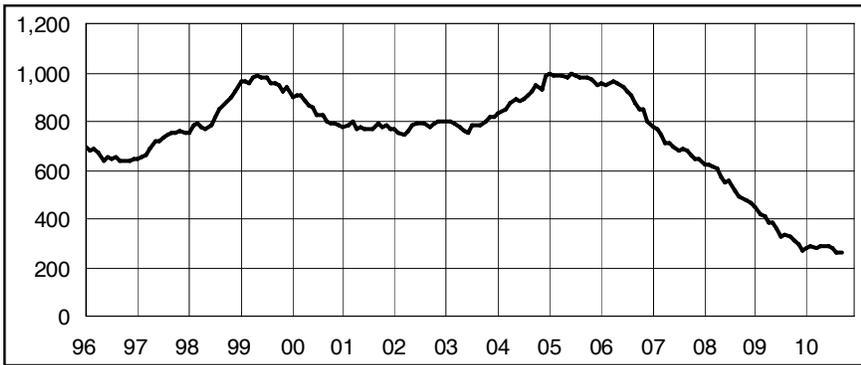
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	4.3	0.0	2.7
Feb	4.0	0.2	2.1
Mar	3.9	-0.4	2.3
Apr	3.9	-0.7	2.3
May	4.2	-1.2	2.0
Jun	5.0	-1.4	1.1
Jul	5.6	-2.1	1.2
Aug	5.4	-1.5	1.2
Sep	4.9	-1.3	1.1
Oct	3.7	-0.2	
Nov	1.0	1.8	
Dec	0.1	2.7	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



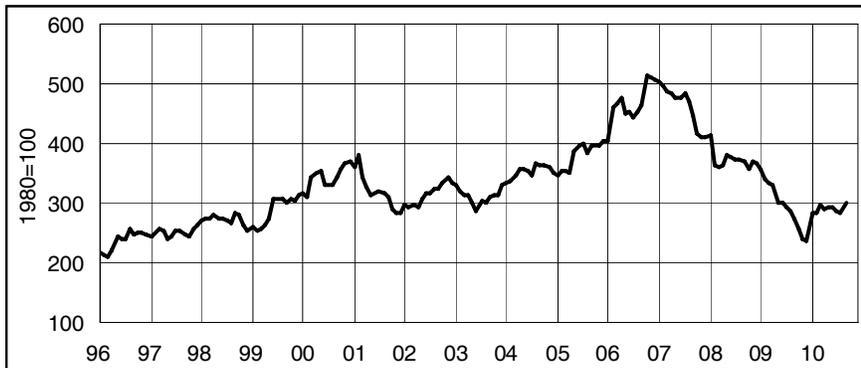
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	18,711	11,451	10,312
Feb	13,880	8,531	9,446
Mar	13,482	10,590	10,591
Apr	17,096	13,166	14,941
May	20,440	11,238	12,688
Jun	18,082	12,250	10,864
Jul	19,916	14,488	15,850
Aug	13,525	10,715	11,631
Sep	14,180	14,703	12,191
Oct	18,159	15,588	
Nov	12,083	11,035	
Dec	10,401	13,239	

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



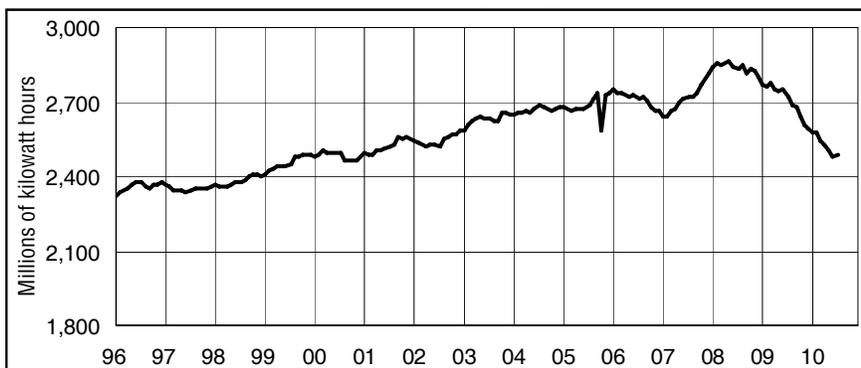
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	622	447	278
Feb	621	413	283
Mar	612	409	281
Apr	606	387	287
May	573	383	288
Jun	549	359	289
Jul	552	330	275
Aug	518	333	260
Sep	489	324	260
Oct	480	307	
Nov	471	297	
Dec	466	270	

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



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	413.7	357.5	281.9
Feb	365.0	339.6	283.6
Mar	359.5	334.8	296.2
Apr	363.5	331.3	290.2
May	378.8	300.1	294.8
Jun	377.8	299.5	292.3
Jul	372.8	291.9	285.8
Aug	373.2	285.1	282.2
Sep	369.0	271.7	299.9
Oct	356.4	258.3	
Nov	370.4	239.7	
Dec	366.3	238.2	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	2,844	2,770	2,577
Feb	2,854	2,761	2,579
Mar	2,846	2,777	2,546
Apr	2,858	2,755	2,525
May	2,866	2,743	2,506
Jun	2,836	2,753	2,482
Jul	2,836	2,723	2,487
Aug	2,848	2,688	
Sep	2,813	2,677	
Oct	2,832	2,641	
Nov	2,826	2,608	
Dec	2,798	2,589	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,614,600	1,617,000	-2,400	-0.1	1,606,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,373,100	1,373,200	-100	0.0	1,379,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	220,700	224,900	-4,200	-1.9	222,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	54,400	56,700	-2,300	-4.1	55,500
MANUFACTURING	166,300	168,200	-1,900	-1.1	166,700
Durable Goods	127,700	129,700	-2,000	-1.5	128,100
Fabricated Metal.....	27,900	28,700	-800	-2.8	27,900
Machinery.....	15,000	15,900	-900	-5.7	15,100
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,900	13,200	-300	-2.3	12,900
Transportation Equipment.....	41,800	42,600	-800	-1.9	41,900
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,600	30,800	-1,200	-3.9	29,600
Non-Durable Goods	38,600	38,500	100	0.3	38,600
Chemical.....	12,400	12,800	-400	-3.1	12,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,393,900	1,392,100	1,800	0.1	1,384,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	287,500	290,700	-3,200	-1.1	286,900
Wholesale Trade.....	62,500	64,300	-1,800	-2.8	63,500
Retail Trade.....	177,500	176,200	1,300	0.7	180,200
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	19,500	19,300	200	1.0	19,500
Building Material.....	13,800	14,100	-300	-2.1	14,200
Food and Beverage Stores.....	41,100	41,000	100	0.2	41,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,100	25,300	-200	-0.8	25,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	47,500	50,200	-2,700	-5.4	43,200
Utilities.....	8,200	8,600	-400	-4.7	8,200
Transportation and Warehousing.....	39,300	41,600	-2,300	-5.5	35,000
INFORMATION	34,200	34,400	-200	-0.6	34,200
Telecommunications.....	11,400	12,100	-700	-5.8	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	133,000	135,700	-2,700	-2.0	134,500
Finance and Insurance.....	114,300	116,700	-2,400	-2.1	115,600
Credit Intermediation.....	26,700	27,400	-700	-2.6	27,000
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,100	21,700	400	1.8	22,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	61,000	63,300	-2,300	-3.6	61,500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,700	19,000	-300	-1.6	18,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	188,000	186,200	1,800	1.0	187,500
Professional, Scientific.....	82,800	84,800	-2,000	-2.4	83,100
Legal Services.....	12,900	13,200	-300	-2.3	13,100
Computer Systems Design.....	19,500	20,300	-800	-3.9	19,500
Management of Companies.....	25,200	25,400	-200	-0.8	25,200
Administrative and Support.....	80,000	76,000	4,000	5.3	79,200
Employment Services.....	25,000	21,100	3,900	18.5	24,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	307,300	302,200	5,100	1.7	303,000
Educational Services.....	58,700	57,500	1,200	2.1	55,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	248,600	244,700	3,900	1.6	247,700
Hospitals.....	61,100	60,400	700	1.2	61,000
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	61,500	61,300	200	0.3	61,400
Social Assistance.....	44,800	44,500	300	0.7	43,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	141,200	137,900	3,300	2.4	148,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,800	25,000	800	3.2	29,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	115,400	112,900	2,500	2.2	119,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	103,400	101,900	1,500	1.5	105,400
OTHER SERVICES	61,200	61,200	0	0.0	62,800
GOVERNMENT	241,500	243,800	-2,300	-0.9	227,600
Federal Government.....	18,500	19,000	-500	-2.6	19,300
State Government.....	67,200	66,600	600	0.9	63,000
Local Government**.....	155,800	158,200	-2,400	-1.5	145,300

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

	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	CHANGE		AUG 2010
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	394,600	396,800	-2,200	-0.6	395,800
TOTAL PRIVATE	347,100	349,900	-2,800	-0.8	350,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	46,700	48,500	-1,800	-3.7	46,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	11,700	12,200	-500	-4.1	11,900
MANUFACTURING	35,000	36,300	-1,300	-3.6	35,000
Durable Goods	27,100	27,700	-600	-2.2	27,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	347,900	348,300	-400	-0.1	348,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	69,800	70,200	-400	-0.6	69,800
Wholesale Trade.....	13,800	13,900	-100	-0.7	13,800
Retail Trade.....	45,700	45,900	-200	-0.4	46,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,300	10,400	-100	-1.0	9,700
INFORMATION	11,100	11,200	-100	-0.9	11,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	41,600	42,900	-1,300	-3.0	42,000
Finance and Insurance.....	36,700	36,800	-100	-0.3	37,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	61,300	62,200	-900	-1.4	61,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	65,200	64,300	900	1.4	64,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	54,700	54,200	500	0.9	54,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	35,200	34,400	800	2.3	37,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,900	25,600	300	1.2	26,600
OTHER SERVICES	16,200	16,200	0	0.0	16,800
GOVERNMENT	47,500	46,900	600	1.3	45,700
Federal.....	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	3,000
State & Local.....	44,700	43,900	800	1.8	42,700

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	CHANGE		AUG 2010
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	65,700	65,700	0	0.0	65,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	56,400	56,700	-300	-0.5	56,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	54,700	54,400	300	0.6	54,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	14,500	14,500	0	0.0	14,700
Retail Trade.....	10,500	10,800	-300	-2.8	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,000	7,200	-200	-2.8	6,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,100	5,300	-200	-3.8	5,400
GOVERNMENT	9,300	9,000	300	3.3	8,300
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,700	8,400	300	3.6	7,700

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*

	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	CHANGE		AUG 2010
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	535,700	538,400	-2,700	-0.5	528,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	449,000	450,800	-1,800	-0.4	448,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	74,500	76,800	-2,300	-3.0	75,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	17,100	19,100	-2,000	-10.5	17,500
MANUFACTURING	57,400	57,700	-300	-0.5	57,700
Durable Goods.....	47,000	48,100	-1,100	-2.3	47,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	461,200	461,600	-400	-0.1	452,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	84,100	85,700	-1,600	-1.9	83,300
Wholesale Trade.....	18,400	18,500	-100	-0.5	18,200
Retail Trade.....	51,900	52,100	-200	-0.4	52,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	13,800	15,100	-1,300	-8.6	12,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	10,700	11,800	-1,100	-9.3	9,700
INFORMATION	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	59,800	62,500	-2,700	-4.3	60,300
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	6,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	41,500	42,900	-1,400	-3.3	41,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	58,000	57,600	400	0.7	57,800
Professional, Scientific.....	27,600	26,900	700	2.6	27,600
Administrative and Support.....	22,700	23,400	-700	-3.0	22,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	99,300	95,300	4,000	4.2	96,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	85,500	82,700	2,800	3.4	84,700
Ambulatory Health Care.....	25,600	25,000	600	2.4	25,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	42,000	41,300	700	1.7	43,700
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,900	34,400	1,500	4.4	35,800
OTHER SERVICES	19,800	20,000	-200	-1.0	20,100
GOVERNMENT	86,700	87,600	-900	-1.0	79,600
Federal.....	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6	5,500
State & Local.....	81,400	82,100	-700	-0.9	74,100

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	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	CHANGE		AUG 2010
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	394,600	396,400	-1,800	-0.5	396,700
DANBURY LMA	65,300	65,800	-500	-0.8	65,300
HARTFORD LMA	535,000	535,900	-900	-0.2	535,100
NEW HAVEN LMA	264,200	264,200	0	0.0	265,000
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	128,500	131,000	-2,500	-1.9	128,500
WATERBURY LMA	61,500	61,600	-100	-0.2	61,900

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

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	265,400	264,700	700	0.3	259,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	232,600	231,300	1,300	0.6	230,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	36,500	36,800	-300	-0.8	36,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	10,100	9,700	400	4.1	10,100
MANUFACTURING	26,400	27,100	-700	-2.6	26,500
Durable Goods.....	19,400	19,600	-200	-1.0	19,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	228,900	227,900	1,000	0.4	223,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	48,500	47,900	600	1.3	48,100
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,500	-200	-1.7	11,300
Retail Trade.....	28,900	27,900	1,000	3.6	28,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,300	8,500	-200	-2.4	7,900
INFORMATION	6,000	6,700	-700	-10.4	6,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,100	12,200	-100	-0.8	12,100
Finance and Insurance.....	8,900	8,800	100	1.1	8,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	24,200	23,200	1,000	4.3	24,300
Administrative and Support.....	10,500	10,700	-200	-1.9	10,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	71,900	71,800	100	0.1	70,100
Educational Services.....	26,400	26,300	100	0.4	24,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,500	45,500	0	0.0	45,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	22,700	22,100	600	2.7	22,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	19,200	19,100	100	0.5	19,400
OTHER SERVICES	10,700	10,600	100	0.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	32,800	33,400	-600	-1.8	29,000
Federal.....	4,700	5,000	-300	-6.0	4,800
State & Local.....	28,100	28,400	-300	-1.1	24,200

For further information on the New Haven 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 2009.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

■ Employee tenure, January 2010

In January 2010, the median number of years that wage and salary workers had been with their current employer was 4.4. In January 2010, median tenure for men was 4.6 years, up from 4.2 years in January 2008. For women, median tenure in January 2010 was 4.2 years, slightly higher than the median (3.9 years) in January 2008. Also, among men, 30 percent had at least 10 years of tenure with their current employer, compared with 28 percent among women. In January 2010, wage and salary workers in the public sector had nearly double the tenure of their counterparts in the private sector, 7.2 and 4.0 years, respectively. The longer tenure among workers in the public sector is explained, in part, by the age profile of government workers. Seventy-four percent of government workers were ages 35 and over, compared with 62 percent of private wage and salary workers. In January, within the private sector, workers in manufacturing had the highest median tenure among the major industries (6.1 years). In contrast, workers in leisure and hospitality had the lowest median tenure (2.5 years). On average, workers in manufacturing tend to be older than those in leisure and hospitality.

These data come from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS) program. Information on employee tenure has been obtained from supplemental questions to the CPS every 2 years since 1996. To learn more, see "Employee Tenure — January 2010" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-10-1278.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 27, 2010

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

	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	CHANGE		AUG 2010
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	129,900	132,100	-2,200	-1.7	130,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	93,100	94,000	-900	-1.0	93,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	18,100	18,500	-400	-2.2	18,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,500	3,600	-100	-2.8	3,500
MANUFACTURING	14,600	14,900	-300	-2.0	14,600
Durable Goods.....	10,400	10,600	-200	-1.9	10,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,200	4,300	-100	-2.3	4,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	111,800	113,600	-1,800	-1.6	112,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	22,600	22,500	100	0.4	22,300
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
Retail Trade.....	15,300	15,100	200	1.3	15,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,900	5,000	-100	-2.0	4,500
INFORMATION	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,100	9,300	-200	-2.2	9,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,000	19,900	100	0.5	19,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,400	17,200	200	1.2	17,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	15,200	15,600	-400	-2.6	16,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,900	13,200	-300	-2.3	13,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,600
OTHER SERVICES	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,400
GOVERNMENT	36,800	38,100	-1,300	-3.4	36,500
Federal.....	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local**.....	34,000	35,300	-1,300	-3.7	33,600

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

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	CHANGE		AUG 2010
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	61,800	61,900	-100	-0.2	60,800
TOTAL PRIVATE	52,100	51,900	200	0.4	52,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	9,800	9,900	-100	-1.0	9,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,500	2,300	200	8.7	2,500
MANUFACTURING	7,300	7,600	-300	-3.9	7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	52,000	52,000	0	0.0	51,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,300	12,200	100	0.8	12,200
Wholesale Trade.....	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
Retail Trade.....	8,500	8,400	100	1.2	8,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,700
INFORMATION	700	700	0	0.0	700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	15,300	15,300	0	0.0	15,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	14,100	13,900	200	1.4	14,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,900	5,500	400	7.3	5,900
OTHER SERVICES	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
GOVERNMENT	9,700	10,000	-300	-3.0	8,800
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,200	9,500	-300	-3.2	8,300

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 2009.

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	47,100	45,100	2,000	4.4	46,500
TORRINGTON LMA.....	34,300	35,200	-900	-2.6	33,400
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,400	36,000	400	1.1	36,200

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	277,600	286,000	-8,400	-2.9	272,800
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	229,200	237,400	-8,200	-3.5	228,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	38,300	41,700	-3,400	-8.2	38,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	9,200	9,800	-600	-6.1	9,500
MANUFACTURING.....	29,100	31,900	-2,800	-8.8	29,200
Durable Goods.....	19,000	20,800	-1,800	-8.7	19,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,100	11,100	-1,000	-9.0	10,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	239,300	244,300	-5,000	-2.0	234,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	54,300	56,500	-2,200	-3.9	53,900
Wholesale Trade.....	10,400	10,900	-500	-4.6	10,400
Retail Trade.....	32,200	33,200	-1,000	-3.0	32,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,700	12,400	-700	-5.6	11,100
INFORMATION.....	3,900	4,000	-100	-2.5	3,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,300	16,600	-300	-1.8	16,400
Finance and Insurance.....	13,000	12,900	100	0.8	13,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	20,700	22,000	-1,300	-5.9	20,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	58,000	57,700	300	0.5	56,400
Educational Services.....	12,400	12,200	200	1.6	10,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,600	45,500	100	0.2	45,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	26,700	27,800	-1,100	-4.0	27,200
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,000	11,100	-100	-0.9	11,400
GOVERNMENT.....	48,400	48,600	-200	-0.4	44,500
Federal.....	6,200	6,400	-200	-3.1	6,400
State & Local.....	42,200	42,200	0	0.0	38,100

* New England City and Town Area

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

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,891,500	1,881,800	9,700	0.5	1,909,700
	Employed	1,725,600	1,723,000	2,600	0.2	1,732,200
	Unemployed	165,900	158,900	7,000	4.4	177,500
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.4	0.4	---	9.3
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	477,500	476,000	1,500	0.3	486,600
	Employed	437,700	437,200	500	0.1	444,500
	Unemployed	39,800	38,800	1,000	2.6	42,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.1	0.2	---	8.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	91,800	91,900	-100	-0.1	93,300
	Employed	85,200	85,000	200	0.2	86,000
	Unemployed	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	7,300
	Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.5	-0.2	---	7.8
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,500	50,200	-700	-1.4	49,400
	Employed	45,200	46,000	-800	-1.7	44,700
	Unemployed	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.5	0.2	---	9.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	599,700	596,600	3,100	0.5	603,000
	Employed	547,500	546,300	1,200	0.2	546,400
	Unemployed	52,300	50,300	2,000	4.0	56,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.4	0.3	---	9.4
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	316,800	312,400	4,400	1.4	317,700
	Employed	288,100	285,900	2,200	0.8	287,100
	Unemployed	28,700	26,400	2,300	8.7	30,600
	Unemployment Rate	9.1	8.5	0.6	---	9.6
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	153,800	154,000	-200	-0.1	156,400
	Employed	140,900	141,900	-1,000	-0.7	142,700
	Unemployed	12,900	12,000	900	7.5	13,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	7.8	0.6	---	8.7
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,300	54,600	-300	-0.5	54,300
	Employed	49,700	50,200	-500	-1.0	49,300
	Unemployed	4,600	4,400	200	4.5	5,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.1	0.4	---	9.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	101,700	100,900	800	0.8	102,500
	Employed	90,000	89,500	500	0.6	90,000
	Unemployed	11,700	11,400	300	2.6	12,500
	Unemployment Rate	11.5	11.3	0.2	---	12.2
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	59,700	58,700	1,000	1.7	60,200
	Employed	53,800	53,200	600	1.1	54,000
	Unemployed	5,900	5,500	400	7.3	6,200
	Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.3	0.6	---	10.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	153,854,000	153,617,000	237,000	0.2	154,678,000
	Employed	139,715,000	139,079,000	636,000	0.5	139,919,000
	Unemployed	14,140,000	14,538,000	-398,000	-2.7	14,759,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.5	-0.3	---	9.5

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

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG
(Not seasonally adjusted)	2010	2009	Y/Y	2010	2010	2009	Y/Y	2010	2010	2009	Y/Y	2010
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$992.51	\$953.50	\$39.01	\$975.80	41.2	40.8	0.4	41.0	\$24.09	\$23.37	\$0.72	\$23.80
DURABLE GOODS	1,044.83	1,000.82	44.01	1,028.69	41.2	40.9	0.3	41.0	25.36	24.47	0.89	25.09
NON-DUR. GOODS	842.13	816.06	26.07	824.88	41.2	40.6	0.6	41.1	20.44	20.10	0.34	20.07
CONSTRUCTION	1,036.26	987.39	48.87	1,035.18	38.0	38.6	-0.6	38.1	27.27	25.58	1.69	27.17
ALL EMPLOYEE STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	934.99	905.19	29.80	944.83	33.5	33.0	0.5	33.6	27.91	27.43	0.48	28.12
GOODS PRODUCING	1,171.95	1,119.36	52.59	1,158.83	39.0	38.4	0.6	38.9	30.05	29.15	0.90	29.79
Construction	1,099.13	1,044.68	54.45	1,095.44	37.5	36.4	1.1	37.8	29.31	28.70	0.61	28.98
Manufacturing	1,193.94	1,147.17	46.77	1,178.45	39.6	39.3	0.3	39.4	30.15	29.19	0.96	29.91
SERVICE PROVIDING	888.41	861.94	26.47	904.32	32.4	31.9	0.5	32.6	27.42	27.02	0.40	27.74
Trade, Transp., Utilities	773.81	726.10	47.71	763.80	33.6	33.6	0.0	33.5	23.03	21.61	1.42	22.80
Financial Activities	1,496.50	1,410.06	86.44	1,567.61	36.5	35.5	1.0	37.2	41.00	39.72	1.28	42.14
Prof. & Business Serv.	990.66	983.29	7.37	1,022.72	33.0	32.7	0.3	34.0	30.02	30.07	-0.05	30.08
Education & Health Ser.	794.82	794.33	0.49	810.47	30.7	30.8	-0.1	31.1	25.89	25.79	0.10	26.06
Leisure & Hospitality	408.20	411.60	-3.40	408.16	27.6	26.2	1.4	26.8	14.79	15.71	-0.92	15.23
Other Services	654.11	647.53	6.59	658.66	29.8	29.5	0.3	30.2	21.95	21.95	0.00	21.81
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,015.06	1,021.48	-6.42	1,024.43	33.6	32.5	1.1	33.5	30.21	31.43	-1.22	30.58
Danbury	954.45	896.38	58.07	949.92	35.0	33.8	1.2	35.3	27.27	26.52	0.75	26.91
Hartford	999.68	1,005.86	-6.18	1,025.11	35.2	34.4	0.8	35.3	28.40	29.24	-0.84	29.04
New Haven	843.37	830.61	12.76	849.75	32.4	33.0	-0.6	33.0	26.03	25.17	0.86	25.75
Norwich-New London	671.14	650.84	20.29	664.56	31.1	30.3	0.8	31.2	21.58	21.48	0.10	21.30
Waterbury	807.65	722.06	85.59	783.51	35.1	31.6	3.5	34.9	23.01	22.85	0.16	22.45

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 September 2010, it was announced that Three Amigos, a restaurant, will open in Manchester, employing 12. High Rollers, a bowling alley, opened at Foxwoods Resort Casino with 150 employees. Makeup/fragrance retailer, Sephora, opened in the Westfield Trumbull Shopping Center with 20 employees. Solar panel maker, Specialized Technology Resources, is opening a new facility in East Windsor with 162 new workers. Nardelli's Grinder Shoppes is opening a new eatery in Danbury, creating 10 jobs. For the planned opening of its pharmacy school in Hartford, St. Joseph College has hired 13 professors. Norwalk restaurant, Red Lulu, has opened (72 workers).
- In September 2010, a fire destroyed the Oakdale Plaza in Montville, resulting in the loss of 50 jobs. Declining revenue due to the recession has forced the Mohegan Sun Casino to cut 355 jobs. St. Francis Hospital in Hartford laid off 30 workers.

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

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

SEPTEMBER 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont....				
	477,497	437,716	39,781	8.3	Canton	5,926	5,499	427	7.2
Ansonia	10,206	9,073	1,133	11.1	Colchester	9,069	8,373	696	7.7
Bridgeport	64,352	55,769	8,583	13.3	Columbia	3,110	2,884	226	7.3
Darien	9,173	8,605	568	6.2	Coventry	7,158	6,634	524	7.3
Derby	7,067	6,292	775	11.0	Cromwell	7,998	7,407	591	7.4
Easton	3,749	3,491	258	6.9	East Granby	3,005	2,827	178	5.9
Fairfield	28,642	26,434	2,208	7.7	East Haddam	5,257	4,923	334	6.4
Greenwich	30,534	28,530	2,004	6.6	East Hampton	7,272	6,680	592	8.1
Milford	33,074	30,166	2,908	8.8	East Hartford	26,139	23,226	2,913	11.1
Monroe	10,641	9,881	760	7.1	Ellington	8,998	8,385	613	6.8
New Canaan	8,988	8,433	555	6.2	Farmington	13,224	12,319	905	6.8
Newtown	14,317	13,382	935	6.5	Glastonbury	18,627	17,433	1,194	6.4
Norwalk	48,637	44,959	3,678	7.6	Granby	6,415	6,025	390	6.1
Oxford	7,567	7,063	504	6.7	Haddam	5,031	4,699	332	6.6
Redding	4,672	4,396	276	5.9	Hartford	51,595	43,461	8,134	15.8
Ridgefield	11,786	11,060	726	6.2	Hartland	1,210	1,142	68	5.6
Seymour	9,453	8,596	857	9.1	Harwinton	3,182	2,982	200	6.3
Shelton	23,264	21,432	1,832	7.9	Hebron	5,572	5,222	350	6.3
Southbury	9,237	8,531	706	7.6	Lebanon	4,425	4,093	332	7.5
Stamford	67,098	62,245	4,853	7.2	Manchester	33,297	30,429	2,868	8.6
Stratford	26,257	23,731	2,526	9.6	Mansfield	13,257	12,298	959	7.2
Trumbull	17,885	16,612	1,273	7.1	Marlborough	3,735	3,465	270	7.2
Weston	4,908	4,632	276	5.6	Middlefield	2,411	2,239	172	7.1
Westport	12,774	12,001	773	6.1	Middletown	27,371	25,212	2,159	7.9
Wilton	8,316	7,799	517	6.2	New Britain	35,658	31,421	4,237	11.9
Woodbridge	4,897	4,603	294	6.0	New Hartford	3,861	3,584	277	7.2
DANBURY					Newington				
	91,848	85,180	6,668	7.3		17,076	15,728	1,348	7.9
Bethel	10,782	10,011	771	7.2	Plainville	10,254	9,400	854	8.3
Bridgewater	1,023	964	59	5.8	Plymouth	6,981	6,290	691	9.9
Brookfield	9,261	8,603	658	7.1	Portland	5,469	5,060	409	7.5
Danbury	44,748	41,440	3,308	7.4	Rocky Hill	10,945	10,187	758	6.9
New Fairfield	7,609	7,024	585	7.7	Simsbury	12,243	11,496	747	6.1
New Milford	16,257	15,125	1,132	7.0	Southington	24,759	22,876	1,883	7.6
Sherman	2,168	2,013	155	7.1	South Windsor	15,076	14,028	1,048	7.0
ENFIELD					Stafford				
	49,457	45,154	4,303	8.7		6,956	6,384	572	8.2
East Windsor	6,390	5,787	603	9.4	Thomaston	4,601	4,263	338	7.3
Enfield	23,765	21,642	2,123	8.9	Tolland	8,530	7,992	538	6.3
Somers	4,746	4,343	403	8.5	Union	496	451	45	9.1
Suffield	7,470	6,905	565	7.6	Vernon	17,810	16,419	1,391	7.8
Windsor Locks	7,087	6,478	609	8.6	West Hartford	29,826	27,475	2,351	7.9
HARTFORD					Wethersfield				
	599,736	547,476	52,260	8.7		13,523	12,394	1,129	8.3
Andover	1,984	1,870	114	5.7	Willington	3,897	3,667	230	5.9
Ashford	2,694	2,500	194	7.2	Windsor	16,520	15,225	1,295	7.8
Avon	9,317	8,796	521	5.6	<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 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.</p>				
Barkhamsted	2,286	2,080	206	9.0					
Berlin	11,661	10,834	827	7.1					
Bloomfield	10,470	9,413	1,057	10.1					
Bolton	3,077	2,881	196	6.4					
Bristol	35,033	31,810	3,223	9.2					
Burlington	5,449	5,095	354	6.5					

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)

SEPTEMBER 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	316,799	288,093	28,706	9.1	TORRINGTON	54,311	49,682	4,629	8.5
Bethany	3,183	2,973	210	6.6	Bethlehem	1,996	1,854	142	7.1
Branford	17,596	16,273	1,323	7.5	Canaan	600	557	43	7.2
Cheshire	14,883	13,852	1,031	6.9	Colebrook	803	767	36	4.5
Chester	2,279	2,146	133	5.8	Cornwall	824	769	55	6.7
Clinton	8,006	7,470	536	6.7	Goshen	1,641	1,519	122	7.4
Deep River	2,577	2,423	154	6.0	Kent	1,582	1,469	113	7.1
Durham	4,382	4,104	278	6.3	Litchfield	4,319	4,015	304	7.0
East Haven	16,529	14,937	1,592	9.6	Morris	1,268	1,172	96	7.6
Essex	3,834	3,593	241	6.3	Norfolk	944	865	79	8.4
Guilford	13,173	12,341	832	6.3	North Canaan	1,720	1,578	142	8.3
Hamden	31,559	28,801	2,758	8.7	Roxbury	1,339	1,268	71	5.3
Killingworth	3,647	3,429	218	6.0	Salisbury	1,924	1,798	126	6.5
Madison	10,156	9,578	578	5.7	Sharon	1,518	1,441	77	5.1
Meriden	32,469	29,085	3,384	10.4	Torrington	19,726	17,707	2,019	10.2
New Haven	57,638	50,287	7,351	12.8	Warren	735	690	45	6.1
North Branford	8,503	7,857	646	7.6	Washington	1,892	1,781	111	5.9
North Haven	13,438	12,358	1,080	8.0	Winchester	6,027	5,386	641	10.6
Old Saybrook	5,553	5,175	378	6.8	Woodbury	5,454	5,044	410	7.5
Orange	7,329	6,850	479	6.5					
Wallingford	25,931	23,824	2,107	8.1	WATERBURY	101,684	89,954	11,730	11.5
Westbrook	3,743	3,486	257	6.9	Beacon Falls	3,361	3,041	320	9.5
West Haven	30,389	27,250	3,139	10.3	Middlebury	3,900	3,639	261	6.7
					Naugatuck	17,263	15,439	1,824	10.6
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	140,483	128,547	11,936	8.5	Prospect	5,263	4,852	411	7.8
Bozrah	1,513	1,396	117	7.7	Waterbury	50,599	43,618	6,981	13.8
Canterbury	3,287	3,028	259	7.9	Watertown	12,189	11,115	1,074	8.8
East Lyme	10,116	9,405	711	7.0	Wolcott	9,111	8,251	860	9.4
Franklin	1,200	1,117	83	6.9					
Griswold	7,433	6,766	667	9.0	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	59,700	53,788	5,912	9.9
Groton	19,507	17,766	1,741	8.9	Brooklyn	4,002	3,640	362	9.0
Ledyard	8,717	8,094	623	7.1	Chaplin	1,493	1,398	95	6.4
Lisbon	2,612	2,429	183	7.0	Eastford	1,026	959	67	6.5
Lyme	1,168	1,089	79	6.8	Hampton	1,306	1,175	131	10.0
Montville	11,253	10,269	984	8.7	Killingly	9,837	8,795	1,042	10.6
New London	14,086	12,557	1,529	10.9	Plainfield	8,659	7,707	952	11.0
No. Stonington	3,359	3,121	238	7.1	Pomfret	2,308	2,135	173	7.5
Norwich	21,336	19,225	2,111	9.9	Putnam	5,276	4,755	521	9.9
Old Lyme	4,265	3,977	288	6.8	Scotland	1,026	965	61	5.9
Preston	2,962	2,730	232	7.8	Sterling	2,168	1,955	213	9.8
Salem	2,688	2,489	199	7.4	Thompson	5,440	4,884	556	10.2
Sprague	1,849	1,673	176	9.5	Windham	12,421	11,072	1,349	10.9
Stonington	10,740	10,052	688	6.4	Woodstock	4,738	4,349	389	8.2
Voluntown	1,665	1,518	147	8.8					
Waterford	10,728	9,848	880	8.2					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
	153,824	140,892	12,932	8.4
Westerly, RI	13,341	12,345	996	7.5

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,891,500	1,725,600	165,900	8.8
UNITED STATES	153,854,000	139,715,000	14,140,000	9.2
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,887,600	1,715,000	172,600	9.1
UNITED STATES	154,158,000	139,391,000	14,767,000	9.6

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	SEP 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	2009	TOWN	SEP 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	2009	TOWN	SEP 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	2009
Andover	0	2	3	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	4	2
Ansonia	1	4	0	Groton	2	27	30	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	3	6	Guilford	1	17	10	Putnam	1	10	11
Avon	5	19	9	Haddam	3	16	14	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	1	13	12	Ridgefield	2	7	11
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	6	6	Rocky Hill	2	13	15
Berlin	5	45	40	Hartford	0	20	20	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	9	6
Bethel	9	48	32	Harwinton	1	7	7	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	1	2
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	3	6	Seymour	3	15	12
Bolton	0	8	5	Killingly	4	28	22	Sharon	1	7	3
Bozrah	1	3	0	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	6	16	11
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	2	3	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	13	49	35	Ledyard	1	10	7	Simsbury	0	7	2
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	3	3	Somers	2	15	8
Bristol	2	34	14	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	14	18
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	1	2	Southbury	2	5	5
Brooklyn	3	16	16	Madison	3	10	13	Southington	4	72	50
Burlington	1	18	17	Manchester	1	17	9	Sprague	0	3	5
Canaan	1	1	1	Mansfield	2	15	16	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	6	3	Marlborough	1	6	3	Stamford	126	148	23
Canton	0	9	5	Meriden	1	10	20	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	15	14
Cheshire	1	31	9	Middlefield	0	4	0	Stratford	3	20	12
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	9	74	60	Suffield	2	14	15
Clinton	3	8	3	Milford	9	67	58	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	31	15	Monroe	0	3	2	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	1	28	17	Tolland	0	6	7
Columbia	0	5	6	Morris	0	2	2	Torrington	0	3	5
Cornwall	0	0	1	Naugatuck	1	5	12	Trumbull	0	5	1
Coventry	4	27	16	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	2	3
Cromwell	4	21	15	New Canaan	2	12	6	Vernon	1	48	19
Danbury	22	87	229	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	0	2
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	6	15	Wallingford	3	59	27
Deep River	1	3	2	New Haven	3	469	13	Warren	0	0	1
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	28	20	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	5	6	New Milford	1	22	11	Waterbury	3	31	30
East Granby	0	2	11	Newington	0	3	3	Waterford	1	9	10
East Haddam	0	21	11	Newtown	1	8	8	Watertown	2	21	19
East Hampton	2	19	19	Norfolk	1	2	1	West Hartford	5	14	30
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	2	3	North Canaan	0	3	2	Westbrook	0	9	8
East Lyme	6	27	14	North Haven	3	6	0	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	63	36	North Stonington	1	3	6	Westport	8	39	15
Eastford	0	0	3	Norwalk	15	34	424	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	2	3	2	Norwich	0	29	157	Willington	0	4	8
Ellington	3	23	46	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	6	9	Winchester	0	3	8
Essex	1	5	4	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	66	10
Fairfield	0	21	22	Oxford	1	30	22	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	3	20	17	Plainfield	0	12	8	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	29	0	Plainville	2	19	16	Wolcott	1	14	11
Glastonbury	5	36	14	Plymouth	1	4	4	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	2	9	16	Pomfret	1	4	3	Woodbury	1	4	8
Granby	0	4	3	Portland	0	9	5	Woodstock	1	6	6
Greenwich	9	77	66								

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 non employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index +2.3	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -0.5	New Housing Permits +75.3	Info Center Visitors -12.9
Leading General Drift Indicator +0.2	Electricity Sales +13.3	Attraction Visitors +1.3
Coincident General Drift Indicator . -0.8	Construction Contracts Index +2.9	Air Passenger Count +7.3
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer . -0.8	New Auto Registrations -17.1	Indian Gaming Slots +1.8
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +1.4	Air Cargo Tons +105.7	Travel and Tourism Index +0.9
Total Nonfarm Employment -0.2	Exports +30.1	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close +8.0	
Unemployment Rate +0.5*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force -0.2	Secretary of the State -11.3	Total +2.0
Employed -0.8	Dept. of Labor -11.9	Wages & Salaries +1.6
Unemployed +5.6		Benefit Costs +2.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims -13.7	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -1.38*	Secretary of the State -24.5	U.S. City Average +1.1
U-6 Unemployment Rate +2.0*	Dept. of Labor -23.0	Northeast Region +1.2
		NY-NJ-Long Island +1.2
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua -0.1
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg +1.0	State Revenues +11.3	Interest Rates
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.1	Corporate Tax +13.0	Prime 0.00*
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +4.1	Personal Income Tax +10.9	Conventional Mortgage -0.71*
CT Mfg. Production Index -0.7	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +1.4	
Production Worker Hours +0.9	Sales & Use Tax +3.0	
Industrial Electricity Sales -4.3	Indian Gaming Payments +2.2	
Personal Income +1.7		
UI Covered Wages +1.5		

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

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