THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.15 No.2 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

FEBRUARY 2010

IN THIS ISSUE...

In December...

Nonfarm Employment
- Connecticut 1,614,900
  - Change over month .... -0.30%
  - Change over year .... -3.5%
- United States 130,910,000
  - Change over month .... -0.06%
  - Change over year .... -3.1%

Unemployment Rate
- Connecticut 8.9%
- United States 10.0%

Consumer Price Index
- United States 215.9
  - Change over year 2.7%

Last but not Dead

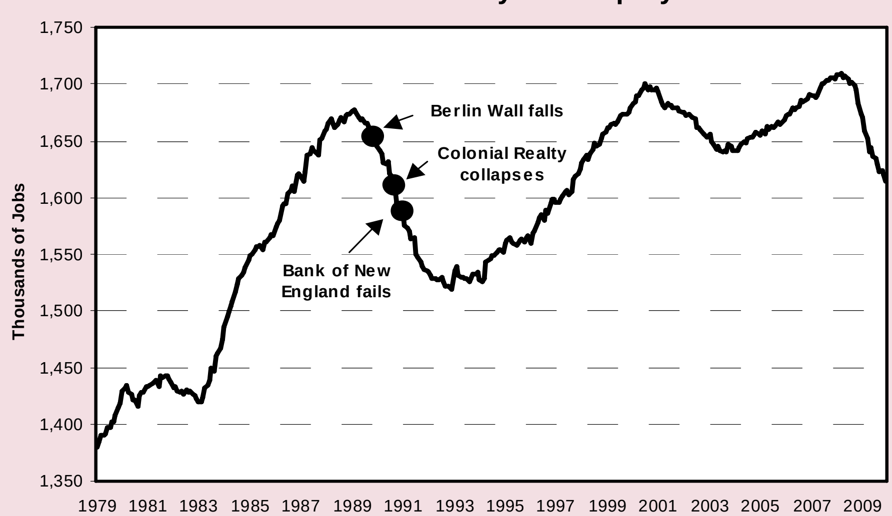
By Patrick J. Flaherty, Economist, DOL

Several media stories have reported that "Connecticut's job growth ranks dead last in the nation."[1] The truth of this statement depends on the answer to the question, "since when?" For example, if the period used to calculate job growth is February 1989 to December 2009 then the statement is true. Payroll employment in Connecticut is down more than 3.5% from where it was more than 20 years ago, giving us the worst job performance in the country. On this measure, Connecticut is below even Michigan (down about 1.4%) and Rhode Island (down 2.1%) with the rest of the nation showing gains.

However, February 1989 is not a random date. This is the month in which jobs peaked prior to Connecticut's great recession. The national recession that began in December 2007 has been called the "great recession" for the U.S., but Connecticut's experience in the late 80's and early 90's deserves that title for our state. A series of events pummeled Connecticut's economy and labor markets. For example, while we rightly celebrate the end of the Cold War, there is no question that better relations between the U.S. and Russia and the end of the Soviet Union hurt the jobs picture in defense-dependent Connecticut. In addition to defense declines, a real estate speculative bubble burst. This bubble had been fueled by what turned out to be (in hindsight) irresponsible lending and some outright criminal fraud – epitomized by the high-flying Colonial Realty which was exposed as a criminal enterprise (See Chart 1 below). "Restructuring" and "downsizing" entered the business lexicon, hitting Connecticut particularly hard with its concentration of corporate head-quarters and staff jobs. During the worst days of that recession, some expressed fears that Connecticut would never recover at all.

While not a fast-growing state by any measure, Connecticut did recover from the depths of its great

CHART 1: Connecticut Payroll Employment



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recession. Jobs bottomed out in December 1992. There have been two recessions since then: one in the early 2000's and the one that began nationally in December 2007. Still, as of November 2009, jobs in Connecticut were up 6.3% from December 1992, faster growth than that of Illinois, Ohio, or Washington, DC. Michigan has actually lost 3.0% of its jobs since December 1992. To put it another way, even after the losses of the 2008-09 recession, jobs in Connecticut were up by nearly 100,000 in December 2009 from their December 1992 level.

Where did those jobs come from? Not from manufacturing. Even after the end of the great recession, productivity improvements allowed manufacturers to continue to shed jobs even as production increased. Manufacturing jobs are down 37% (more than 96,000 jobs) from where they were in December 1992. The federal government, information, finance & insurance, and utilities are also down. However, these losses were more than offset by gains in other sectors – the largest being health care, local government (including schools), accommodation and food services, education services (non-government), and professional, technical & scientific services. Combined, these sectors accounted for an increase of more than 172,000 jobs since December 1992 – with health care adding 70,000 jobs alone.

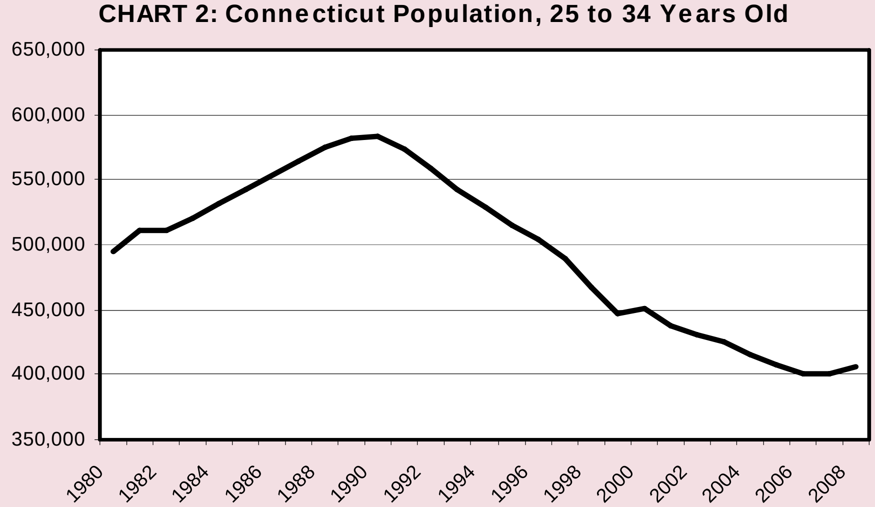
Even though job growth has not been dead, job growth has not been rapid. And while not last, fourth from the bottom may not be much to brag about. One reason given for the slow job growth is a decline in the number of people in the "young worker" age group. The media often portray Connecticut as a place that young workers leave. For example, in February 2008, Connecticut Public Radio broadcasted a one-hour show on this topic, with the claim "The state has lost more young workers than any other since 1990 . . . You can run off dozens of reasons why young people are leaving Connecticut,"[2] creating the idea that young people are leaving the state in droves. These stories are based on a demographic fact: the number of people between the ages of 25 and 34 has dropped significantly since 1990 (Chart 2).

Despite this commonly echoed assessment, "young people leaving" does not explain the population trend. In 2005, the number of persons aged 25 to 34 was almost exactly the same as the number of 10 to 19 year olds there had been 15 years before, meaning any who left had been replaced by others in the same age category who moved in.

Chart 3 on page 5 shows the age profile of Connecticut's population in 1990 and 2005 and has a third line: the 1990 age profile "advanced" by 15 years. While the drop in the young working-age population is clear, there is also no sign of young people leaving the state. As the chart shows, the population in 2005 was above the 1990 population aged by 15 years for all ages below the

--Continued on page 5--

CHART 2: Connecticut Population, 25 to 34 Years Old



Measures of Labor Underutilization

By Salvatore DiPillo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

In the November 2009 issue of the *Digest* we began publishing for Connecticut, in addition to the official unemployment rate, the most comprehensive measure of labor underutilization. Referred to as the "U-6" by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) which sets the definition of the labor force, employment and unemployment and the methodologies for measuring these, it is just one of six measures of unemployment for the nation and the states. These are:

U-1: Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;

U-2: Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;

U-3: Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate);

U-4: Total unemployed plus discouraged workers (persons who are available for work and have looked for work in the recent past, but are not currently looking for work because they believe that there are no jobs available for them), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;

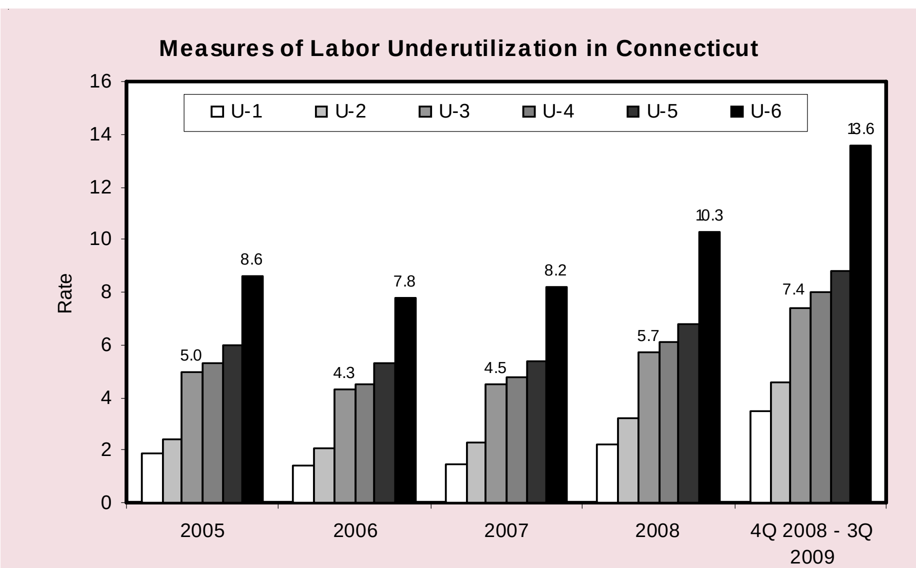
U-5: Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers (persons who did not seek work in the past four weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers; and

U-6: Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons (those who would prefer to work full time but can only find part-time work), as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

Drawn from the Current Population Survey (CPS), BLS first published the six measures of labor underutilization for the nation in 1996 and regularly releases them in their monthly report, the *Employment Situation.* BLS only recently began publishing the six measures for the states with 2005 annual averages. For the states, BLS calculates these data quarterly on a moving annual average basis. Basing estimates on a full year of observations serves to lessen the variability that would be seen in monthly results from the survey, and also allows for change-over-time comparisons without the need to adjust for seasonal influences that occur at different times of the year.

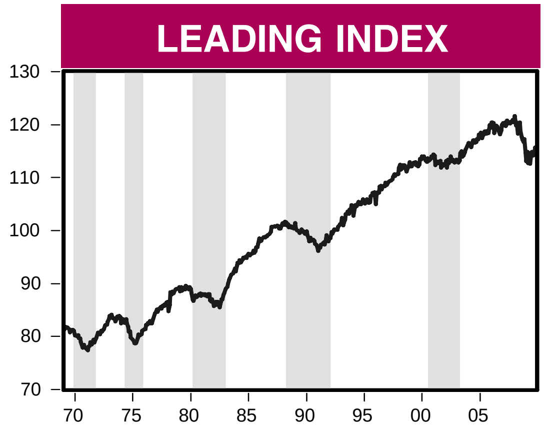
The chart below shows all of the historical calendar year data that has been published for Connecticut. For 2009, the fourth quarter 2008-to-third quarter 2009 period was used as a proxy because fourth quarter 2009 data was not yet available. Note that the U-3 rates that are shown are derived directly from the CPS. As a result, the U-3 measures may differ from the official state unemployment rates for the latest 4-quarter period because the official rates are estimates developed from statistical models that use the CPS results as well as data from other sources.

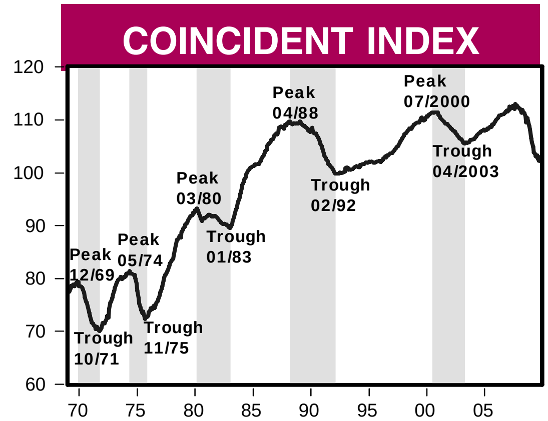
The official measure of unemployment is the U-3. The broadest measure of labor underutilization is the U-6. The chart shows that as Connecticut moved between periods of low unemployment to high unemployment, the difference between the U-3 and U-6 rates increased from 3.5 percentage points in 2006 to 6.2 percentage points in 2009. However, the U-6 as a ratio of the U-3 for those same periods – 1.81 in 2006 and 1.84 in 2009 – indicates that the U-6 did not change substantially relative to the U-3 despite an unfavorable economic climate. In other words, as of the latest data available the number of marginally attached workers plus those employed part-time for economic reasons increased in number but did not increase as a *share* of all workers unemployed and underemployed, as one might expect. ■



Rates of Labor Underutilization - CT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	4Q 2008 - 3Q 2009
U-1	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.5
U-2	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.6
U-3	5.0	4.3	4.5	5.7	7.4
U-4	5.3	4.5	4.8	6.1	8.0
U-5	6.0	5.3	5.4	6.8	8.8
U-6	8.6	7.8	8.2	10.3	13.6
U-6/U-3	1.72	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.84





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.

State's Economy Still Limping Despite a More Positive National Outlook

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment was revised upward by 4,000 (from -11,000) in November, the first gain in jobs since the recession began, but fell by 85,000 in December as the unemployment rate held fast at 10%. The manufacturing sector shed the fewest jobs since December 2007, and grew as measured by the ISM Index at the fastest pace in nearly four years,[1] following a rise in factory orders of 1.1% in November. Existing home sales surged 44% in November versus a year ago,[2] while home prices recorded their smallest decline in two years, but pending home sales (homes placed under sales contracts) tumbled in November from the previous month indicating the fragility of the nascent expansion.[3] However, the Conference Board's Coincident Economic Index™ rose in November and the Leading Economic Index increased for the eighth consecutive month.[4] Consumer confidence rose in December from November along with retail same-store sales that increased 2.8% exhibiting their strongest gain since April 2008.[5]

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and decreased from 108.8 in November 2008 to 103.1 in November 2009. Total employment (from the household survey) declined year-over-year (YOY) in November by 29,719 persons (-1.7%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 62,000 jobs (-3.7%) from November a year ago. The November 2009 insured unemployment rate of 4.76% climbed 1.61 percentage points YOY. The total unemployment rate stood at 8.2% compared to 6.3% a year ago.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the November 2009 index at 103.1 increased by 0.8 from 102.3. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate, -2.7%, cut October's deceleration by nearly half. Total employment increased in November by 5,900 persons (0.34%) MOM. The total unemployment rate in November fell by 0.6 percentage point to 8.2%, and the insured unemployment rate improved, falling 0.2 points from 4.96% last month to 4.76% in November 2009. Nonfarm employment that decreased by 2,600 jobs (0.16%) MOM was the sole negative contributor.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 117.3 a year ago to 115.5 in November 2009. Manufacturing lost 15,100 jobs (-8.14%) while construction lost 9,200 jobs (-14.7%) YOY. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 41.9 a year ago to 41.3. Construction average weekly hours declined as well from 38.7 last November to 38.1 in November 2009. Short duration unemployment increased from 2.19% to 2.51% YOY, while housing permits declined 58.2% from 555 units last November to 232 units in November 2009. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined to 2 in November 2009 from 4 a year ago. Moody's Baa bond rate that improved from 9.22% a year ago to 6.32% in November 2009 and initial claims that decreased by 2.2% to 23,778 in November 2009 were positive contributors.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index decreased from 115.7 in October to 115.5 in November 2009. Increased manufacturing average weekly hours, up from 40.5 to 41.3, and a 0.04 percentage point decline in the short duration unemployment rate from 2.55% to 2.51% were positive contributors. However, a slight increase in Moody's Baa interest rate from 6.29% to 6.32%, a decrease in statewide housing permits from 321 to 232, and a decline in construction hours contributed negatively to the MOM change in this index.

Connecticut still faces significant challenges: chief among them is stemming job losses and commencing job creation. An uncertain fiscal climate and the paucity of working capital for small firms contribute to the mediating but continuing loss of jobs and still depressed consumer and business confidence levels. Yet there are growth opportunities in certain sectors and Connecticut's hard working and creative people will leverage them as we work through the worst recession in 70 years.

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[1] Institute for Supply Management, January 4, 2010

[2] National Association of Realtors, December 22, 2009

[3] Renae Merle and Neil Irwin, *The Washington Post*, January 6, 2010, p. A10

[4] The Conference Board, December 17, 2009

[5] International Council of Shopping Centers, Inc., January 7, 2010

By Stan McMillen, Ph.D. , Managing Economist, DECD, (860) 270-8166. Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist, DECD, provides research assistance. Professors Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute developed the leading and coincident employment indexes. The views expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily represent those of the Connecticut Department of Labor or the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development.
Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.

--Continued from page 2--

age of 45. The large drop in 25 to 34 year olds can be entirely explained by the age profile of the population: there are fewer 30-year-olds today because there were fewer 15-year-olds fifteen years ago. This leads to two conclusions about the drop in the number of people in the "young workers" age category:

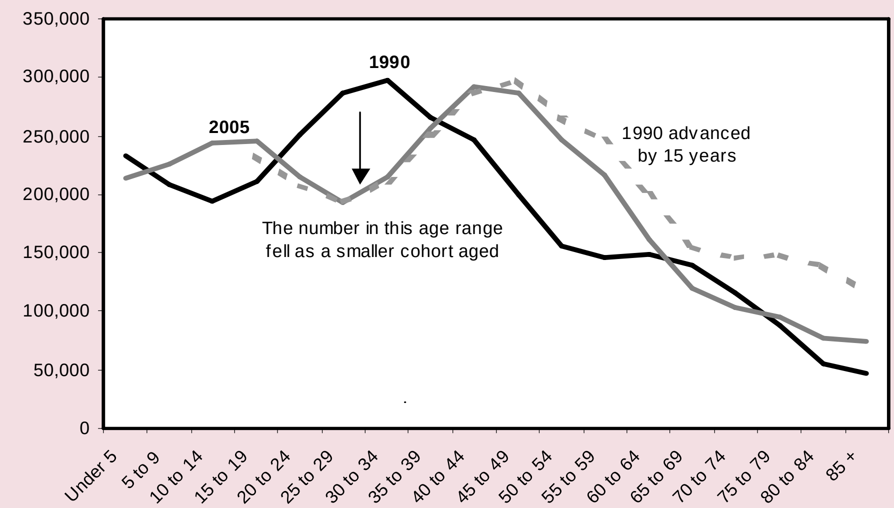
1. the drop was NOT caused by a mass exodus from Connecticut

2. it was entirely predictable

Both conclusions have policy implications. The first suggests that no matter how successful they might have been, programs to encourage young workers to stay in Connecticut could not be enough to ensure growth in that age category. If the state needs more people in this age cohort, some will have to be recruited or attracted from outside the state. The second suggests that businesses and governments could have planned for the drop in the number of people in the young worker age group – and many probably did. Those that didn't were probably the source for the stories about the flight of young people from our state.

Looking to the future, Connecticut faces very different short-term and long-term concerns about its labor markets. The short run problem is labor demand. Connecticut, along with nearly every other state, has a large number of unemployed jobseekers as evidenced by the high unemployment rate. Fortunately, the beginning of the national recovery means job declines will soon end and will likely be followed by months of gains as unemployed workers return to work. In the long run, Connecticut has a labor supply challenge. Our demographic profile suggests the population will continue to age and rapid growth will take more than encouraging young workers to stay. Either Connecticut will have to start attracting workers from outside of the state or adjust to life in the slow lane. ■

CHART 3: Connecticut Population by Age Group



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[1] One example, Connecticut Post Online, August 7, 2009.

[2] http://www.cpbn.org/program/where-we-live/episode/housing-and-demographic-trends

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q 2009	3Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q 2009
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	114.5	117.9	-3.4	-2.9	113.6
Coincident	102.8	109.9	-7.1	-6.5	103.5
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	105.1	111.2	-6.1	-5.5	104.4
Coincident	109.6	115.0	-5.4	-4.7	109.6
TD Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.3	124.6	-6.3	-5.0	119.3

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM	1,614.9	1,673.9	-59.0	-3.5	1,619.7
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-14.3	0.7
Construction	51.3	58.5	-7.2	-12.3	51.5
Manufacturing	169.3	185.0	-15.7	-8.5	169.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	289.4	300.3	-10.9	-3.6	291.3
Information	34.2	36.4	-2.2	-6.0	34.6
Financial Activities	137.4	141.4	-4.0	-2.8	137.4
Professional and Business Services	185.5	199.0	-13.5	-6.8	185.9
Educational and Health Services	300.5	299.1	1.4	0.5	299.2
Leisure and Hospitality Services	138.7	138.5	0.2	0.1	140.4
Other Services	61.6	63.2	-1.6	-2.5	62.3
Government*	246.4	251.8	-5.4	-2.1	247.0

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.9	6.6	2.3	---	8.2
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,883.0	1,894.2	-11.2	-0.6	1,895.2
Employed (000s)	1,715.1	1,769.4	-54.3	-3.1	1,739.5
Unemployed (000s)	167.9	124.8	43.1	34.5	155.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,828	5,354	-527	-9.8	5,535
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	5.31	3.96	1.35	---	5.36
	4Q08-3Q09	**2008**			**3Q08-2Q09**
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	13.6	10.3	3.3	---	12.4

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

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009	OCT 2009
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.7	-0.4	-1.0	41.3	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.47	21.96	1.51	6.9	23.53	--
Average Weekly Earnings	969.31	915.73	53.58	5.9	971.79	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	89.7	100.2	-10.5	-10.5	92.6	91.8
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,200	4,564	-364	-8.0	4,200	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	296	345	-49.1	-14.2	310	309

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

Personal income for second quarter 2010 is forecasted to decrease 0.4 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	2Q* 2010	2Q 2009	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q* 2010
Personal Income	$192,081	$192,778	-697	-0.4	$191,003
UI Covered Wages	$91,646	$93,131	-1,484	-1.6	$91,368

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

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	DEC 2009	269	57.3	3,343	5,086	-34.3
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	OCT 2009	2,269	-14.7	26,459	28,179	-6.1
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	DEC 2009	668.9	347.7	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	DEC 2009	13,239	27.3	146,994	189,955	-22.6
Air Cargo Tons	DEC 2009	10,821	-12.3	114,689	146,376	-21.6
Exports (Bil. $)	3Q 2009	3.34	-14.8	10.07	11.42	-11.9

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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	DEC 2009	1,781	-1.4	25,891	27,498	-5.8
Department of Labor*	2Q2009	1,349	-25.2	3,275	4,322	-24.2
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	DEC 2009	2,221	-7.9	13,414	13,456	-0.3
Department of Labor*	2Q2009	1,273	-28.6	2,832	3,579	-20.9

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor
** Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total*

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,196.8	1,124.5	6.4	12,188.1	13,874.5	-12.2
Corporate Tax	115.3	73.0	57.9	646.3	702.5	-8.0
Personal Income Tax	667.5	548.4	21.7	6,324.7	7,368.9	-14.2
Real Estate Conv. Tax	9.0	7.4	21.6	87.6	123.3	-29.0
Sales & Use Tax	270.4	355.6	-24.0	3,214.8	3,531.8	-9.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	25.7	27.0	-5.0	364.9	394.8	-7.6

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors***	DEC 2009	14,138	-22.1	360,260	400,804	-10.1
Major Attraction Visitors	DEC 2009	81,722	-3.3	1,675,479	1,676,017	0.0
Air Passenger Count	DEC 2009	400,572	-12.7	5,495,055	6,112,986	-10.1
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	DEC 2009	1,217	-4.8	17,161	18,621	-7.8
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2009	---	1.9	---	---	---

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 1.2 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted DEC 2009	SEP 2009	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted DEC 2009	DEC 2008	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	110.4	110.0	0.4	110.2	108.9	1.2
Wages and Salaries	111.0	110.5	0.5	110.9	109.4	1.4
Benefit Costs	109.0	108.6	0.4	108.8	107.7	1.0
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	111.0	109.5	1.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	111.1	109.6	1.4

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.7 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	DEC 2009	215.9	2.7	-0.2
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	DEC 2009	$0.463	-2.6	0.2
Northeast Region	DEC 2009	231.5	2.8	-0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	DEC 2009	238.4	2.3	-0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	NOV 2009	236.6	1.8	0.0
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	DEC 2009	211.7	3.4	-0.1

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 rose to 4.93 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	DEC 2009	NOV 2009	DEC 2008
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.61
Federal Funds	0.12	0.12	0.16
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.05	0.05	0.03
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.17	0.15	0.26
1 Year Treasury Note	0.37	0.31	0.49
3 Year Treasury Note	1.38	1.32	1.07
5 Year Treasury Note	2.34	2.23	1.52
7 Year Treasury Note	3.07	2.92	1.89
10 Year Treasury Note	3.59	3.40	2.42
20 Year Treasury Note	4.40	4.24	3.18
Conventional Mortgage	4.93	4.88	5.33

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
Connecticut	1,614.9	1,673.9	-59.0	-3.5	1,619.7
Maine	588.8	604.8	-16.0	-2.6	588.6
Massachusetts	3,164.0	3,230.2	-66.2	-2.0	3,172.4
New Hampshire	629.5	638.8	-9.3	-1.5	627.5
New Jersey	3,910.4	4,000.5	-90.1	-2.3	3,912.7
New York	8,544.9	8,713.5	-168.6	-1.9	8,550.8
Pennsylvania	5,598.9	5,749.2	-150.3	-2.6	5,607.0
Rhode Island	453.8	471.2	-17.4	-3.7	455.1
Vermont	292.2	297.8	-5.6	-1.9	294.6
United States	130,910.0	135,074.0	-4,164.0	-3.1	130,995.0

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.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
Connecticut	1,883.0	1,894.2	-11.2	-0.6	1,895.2
Maine	703.1	710.6	-7.5	-1.1	702.4
Massachusetts	3,431.8	3,432.6	-0.8	0.0	3,453.8
New Hampshire	737.7	738.9	-1.2	-0.2	739.2
New Jersey	4,537.2	4,520.8	16.4	0.4	4,539.7
New York	9,669.2	9,733.7	-64.5	-0.7	9,692.5
Pennsylvania	6,310.1	6,441.5	-131.4	-2.0	6,328.9
Rhode Island	570.3	565.3	5.0	0.9	570.6
Vermont	357.8	356.7	1.1	0.3	359.9
United States	153,059.0	154,587.0	-1,528.0	-1.0	153,720.0

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

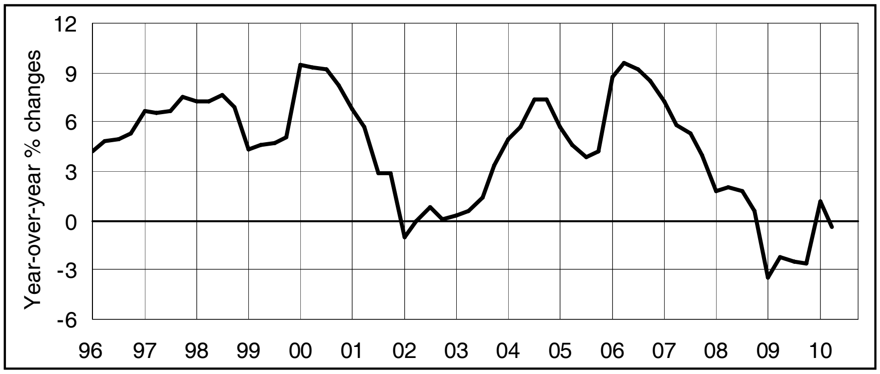
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE	NOV 2009
Connecticut	8.9	6.6	2.3	8.2
Maine	8.3	6.5	1.8	8.0
Massachusetts	9.4	6.4	3.0	8.7
New Hampshire	7.0	4.3	2.7	6.7
New Jersey	10.1	6.8	3.3	9.7
New York	9.0	6.6	2.4	8.6
Pennsylvania	8.9	6.4	2.5	8.5
Rhode Island	12.9	9.4	3.5	12.7
Vermont	6.9	5.9	1.0	6.4
United States	10.0	7.4	2.6	10.0

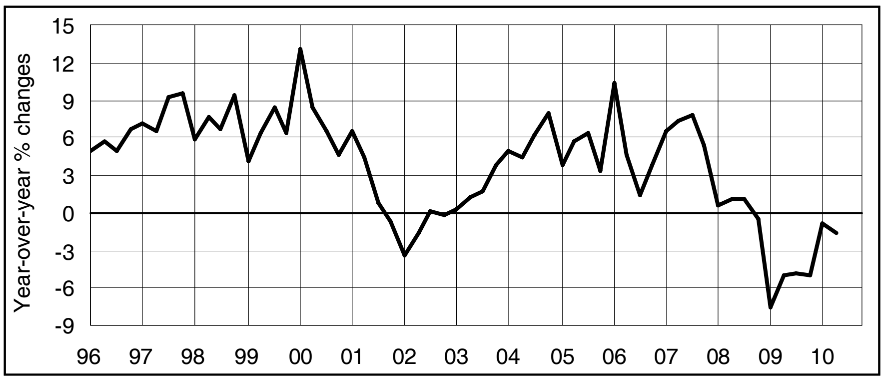
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



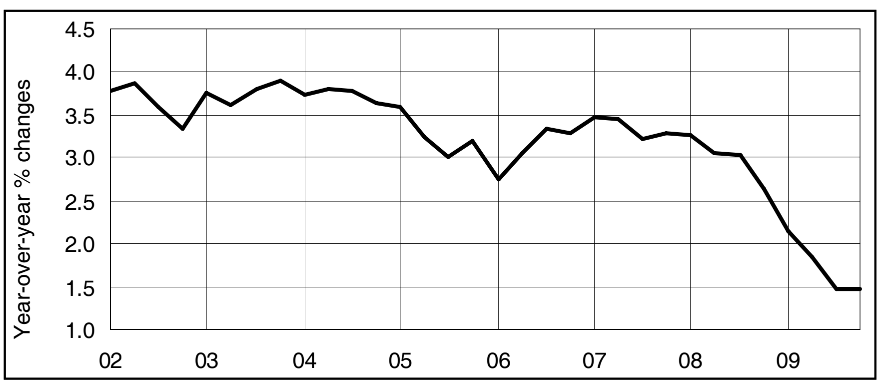
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	1.7	-3.5	1.2
Second	2.0	-2.2	-0.4
Third	1.7	-2.5	
Fourth	0.6	-2.6	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



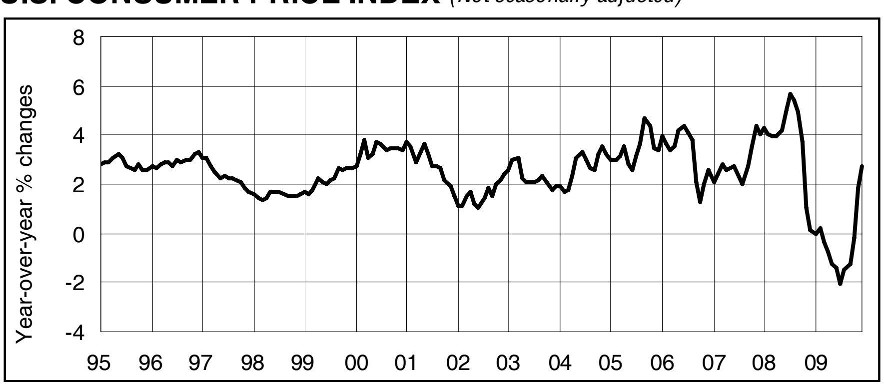
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	0.6	-7.5	-0.9
Second	1.1	-5.1	-1.6
Third	1.1	-4.8	
Fourth	-0.5	-5.0	

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Quarter	2007	2008	2009
First	3.5	3.3	2.1
Second	3.4	3.0	1.8
Third	3.2	3.0	1.5
Fourth	3.3	2.6	1.5

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

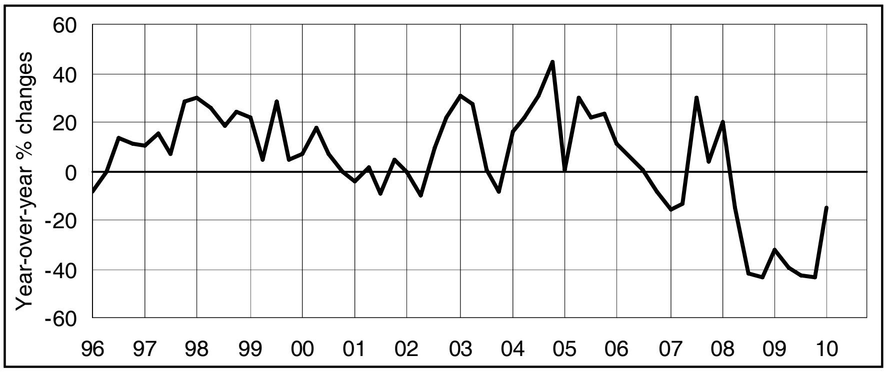


Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	2.1	4.3	0.0
Feb	2.4	4.0	0.2
Mar	2.8	3.9	-0.4
Apr	2.6	3.9	-0.7
May	2.7	4.2	-1.2
Jun	2.7	5.0	-1.4
Jul	2.4	5.6	-2.1
Aug	2.0	5.4	-1.5
Sep	2.8	4.9	-1.3
Oct	3.5	3.7	-0.2
Nov	4.3	1.0	1.8
Dec	4.1	0.1	2.7

SALES TAX

Quarter	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
First	3.6	0.9	-18.8
Second	3.0	-13.8	
Third	3.8	0.3	
Fourth	-0.2	-10.1	

REAL ESTATE TAX

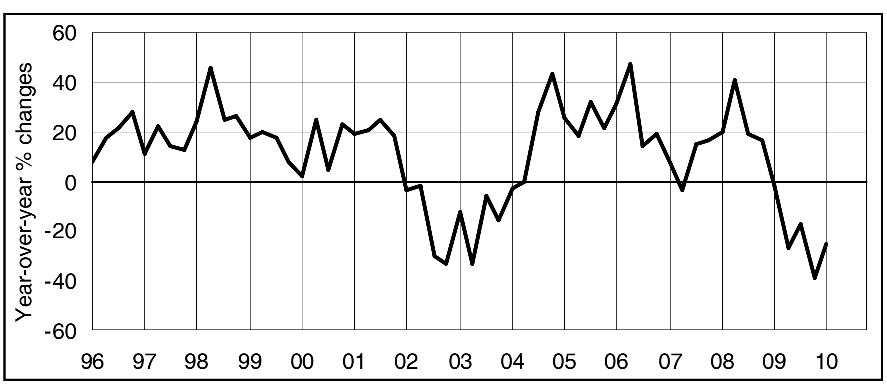


Quarter	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
First	20.0	-32.1	-15.5
Second	-15.5	-39.6	
Third	-41.8	-43.1	
Fourth	-43.6	-43.5	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES

Quarter	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
First	8.9	-9.3	-2.7
Second	7.7	1.1	
Third	2.6	-7.8	
Fourth	6.5	-5.5	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES



Quarter	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
First	19.8	-1.9	-25.0
Second	41.0	-26.6	
Third	18.6	-17.0	
Fourth	16.7	-39.4	

Note*: These economic growth rates were derived by the Office of Fiscal Analysis and were made by comparing tax collections in each quarter with the same quarter in the previous year and were adjusted for legislative changes*

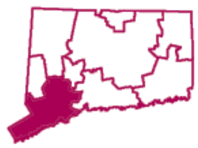
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,635,400**	**1,694,800**	**-59,400**	**-3.5**	**1,636,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**221,300**	**244,400**	**-23,100**	**-9.5**	**223,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**51,600**	**58,900**	**-7,300**	**-12.4**	**53,700**
MANUFACTURING	**169,700**	**185,500**	**-15,800**	**-8.5**	**169,700**
Durable Goods	**131,100**	**142,900**	**-11,800**	**-8.3**	**130,900**
Fabricated Metal	31,700	33,100	-1,400	-4.2	31,800
Machinery	16,500	17,500	-1,000	-5.7	16,600
Computer and Electronic Product	13,500	14,200	-700	-4.9	13,600
Transportation Equipment	42,200	44,100	-1,900	-4.3	41,800
Aerospace Product and Parts	31,200	32,200	-1,000	-3.1	31,100
Non-Durable Goods	**38,600**	**42,600**	**-4,000**	**-9.4**	**38,800**
Chemical	13,000	14,000	-1,000	-7.1	13,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,414,100**	**1,450,400**	**-36,300**	**-2.5**	**1,413,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**301,000**	**312,100**	**-11,100**	**-3.6**	**297,100**
Wholesale Trade	65,700	69,300	-3,600	-5.2	65,600
Retail Trade	184,800	189,500	-4,700	-2.5	180,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	20,300	20,700	-400	-1.9	20,400
Building Material	14,400	14,900	-500	-3.4	14,600
Food and Beverage Stores	41,600	42,200	-600	-1.4	41,200
General Merchandise Stores	27,100	27,000	100	0.4	26,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	50,500	53,300	-2,800	-5.3	50,700
Utilities	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
Transportation and Warehousing	41,900	44,500	-2,600	-5.8	42,100
INFORMATION	**34,300**	**36,500**	**-2,200**	**-6.0**	**34,600**
Telecommunications	11,900	12,900	-1,000	-7.8	12,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**137,400**	**141,400**	**-4,000**	**-2.8**	**137,400**
Finance and Insurance	118,200	121,400	-3,200	-2.6	118,100
Credit Intermediation	27,800	28,800	-1,000	-3.5	27,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts	22,800	22,700	100	0.4	22,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	63,200	65,200	-2,000	-3.1	63,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,200	20,000	-800	-4.0	19,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**186,700**	**200,300**	**-13,600**	**-6.8**	**186,800**
Professional, Scientific	84,500	90,700	-6,200	-6.8	84,800
Legal Services	13,400	13,800	-400	-2.9	13,400
Computer Systems Design	21,800	22,000	-200	-0.9	21,700
Management of Companies	26,100	26,300	-200	-0.8	26,100
Administrative and Support	76,100	83,300	-7,200	-8.6	75,900
Employment Services	26,500	28,400	-1,900	-6.7	26,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**304,400**	**302,900**	**1,500**	**0.5**	**304,400**
Educational Services	60,700	59,300	1,400	2.4	61,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	243,700	243,600	100	0.0	242,900
Hospitals	61,500	60,600	900	1.5	61,600
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	61,000	59,900	1,100	1.8	60,600
Social Assistance	44,400	44,700	-300	-0.7	44,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**136,000**	**135,800**	**200**	**0.1**	**137,100**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	21,600	21,100	500	2.4	22,100
Accommodation and Food Services	114,400	114,700	-300	-0.3	115,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	102,600	103,100	-500	-0.5	103,100
OTHER SERVICES	**61,800**	**63,400**	**-1,600**	**-2.5**	**62,000**
GOVERNMENT	**252,500**	**258,000**	**-5,500**	**-2.1**	**254,000**
Federal Government	19,100	19,400	-300	-1.5	19,200
State Government	70,400	73,200	-2,800	-3.8	70,600
Local Government**	163,000	165,400	-2,400	-1.5	164,200

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

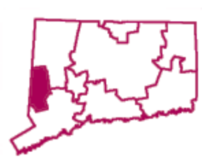
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**405,200**	**416,600**	**-11,400**	**-2.7**	**405,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**51,100**	**53,800**	**-2,700**	**-5.0**	**51,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**13,100**	**14,200**	**-1,100**	**-7.7**	**13,700**
MANUFACTURING	**38,000**	**39,600**	**-1,600**	**-4.0**	**37,900**
Durable Goods	**28,900**	**30,000**	**-1,100**	**-3.7**	**28,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**354,100**	**362,800**	**-8,700**	**-2.4**	**353,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**73,500**	**75,500**	**-2,000**	**-2.6**	**72,900**
Wholesale Trade	13,800	14,800	-1,000	-6.8	13,800
Retail Trade	48,900	49,400	-500	-1.0	48,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,800	11,300	-500	-4.4	10,900
INFORMATION	**10,600**	**11,000**	**-400**	**-3.6**	**10,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**44,400**	**45,300**	**-900**	**-2.0**	**44,300**
Finance and Insurance	38,300	39,000	-700	-1.8	38,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**61,600**	**65,200**	**-3,600**	**-5.5**	**62,100**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**66,600**	**66,300**	**300**	**0.5**	**66,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	55,000	55,000	0	0.0	54,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**34,500**	**34,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**34,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	26,000	26,100	-100	-0.4	26,200
OTHER SERVICES	**16,800**	**16,900**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**16,800**
GOVERNMENT	**46,100**	**48,100**	**-2,000**	**-4.2**	**46,100**
Federal	2,900	3,100	-200	-6.5	3,000
State & Local	43,200	45,000	-1,800	-4.0	43,100

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

DANBURY LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**66,200**	**69,300**	**-3,100**	**-4.5**	**66,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,800**	**12,500**	**-700**	**-5.6**	**11,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**54,400**	**56,800**	**-2,400**	**-4.2**	**54,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**15,100**	**15,900**	**-800**	**-5.0**	**14,700**
Retail Trade	11,200	12,000	-800	-6.7	10,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**7,800**	**8,200**	**-400**	**-4.9**	**7,900**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,600**	**5,500**	**100**	**1.8**	**5,500**
GOVERNMENT	**8,400**	**8,700**	**-300**	**-3.4**	**8,600**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	7,800	8,100	-300	-3.7	8,000

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

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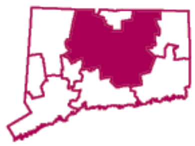
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**544,100**	**556,400**	**-12,300**	**-2.2**	**547,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**74,200**	**81,200**	**-7,000**	**-8.6**	**75,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**16,400**	**18,400**	**-2,000**	**-10.9**	**17,600**
MANUFACTURING	**57,800**	**62,800**	**-5,000**	**-8.0**	**57,500**
Durable Goods	**47,600**	**52,300**	**-4,700**	**-9.0**	**47,400**
Transportation Equipment	16,800	18,200	-1,400	-7.7	16,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**469,900**	**475,200**	**-5,300**	**-1.1**	**472,700**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**90,100**	**92,100**	**-2,000**	**-2.2**	**88,400**
Wholesale Trade	19,600	20,300	-700	-3.4	19,500
Retail Trade	54,600	56,000	-1,400	-2.5	53,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	15,900	15,800	100	0.6	15,600
Transportation and Warehousing	12,600	12,400	200	1.6	12,300
INFORMATION	**11,600**	**12,000**	**-400**	**-3.3**	**11,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**62,600**	**65,600**	**-3,000**	**-4.6**	**63,000**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,600	7,900	-300	-3.8	7,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	43,200	44,600	-1,400	-3.1	43,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**59,600**	**61,000**	**-1,400**	**-2.3**	**60,400**
Professional, Scientific	29,700	29,200	500	1.7	29,300
Administrative and Support	23,100	24,900	-1,800	-7.2	24,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**95,300**	**94,600**	**700**	**0.7**	**96,700**
Health Care and Social Assistance	81,100	81,200	-100	-0.1	82,200
Ambulatory Health Care	24,900	24,500	400	1.6	24,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**41,400**	**40,800**	**600**	**1.5**	**41,400**
Accommodation and Food Services	35,600	35,800	-200	-0.6	35,800
OTHER SERVICES	**20,700**	**20,900**	**-200**	**-1.0**	**20,800**
GOVERNMENT	**88,600**	**88,200**	**400**	**0.5**	**90,300**
Federal	5,500	5,800	-300	-5.2	5,600
State & Local	83,100	82,400	700	0.8	84,700

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
	Seasonally Adjusted				
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**400,700**	**412,000**	**-11,300**	**-2.7**	**402,000**
DANBURY LMA	**65,200**	**68,200**	**-3,000**	**-4.4**	**65,800**
HARTFORD LMA	**538,000**	**550,100**	**-12,100**	**-2.2**	**541,900**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**270,300**	**274,900**	**-4,600**	**-1.7**	**269,900**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**130,800**	**134,500**	**-3,700**	**-2.8**	**131,600**
WATERBURY LMA	**63,800**	**65,900**	**-2,100**	**-3.2**	**64,100**

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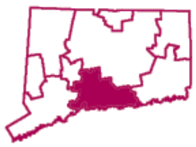
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**273,900**	**278,600**	**-4,700**	**-1.7**	**274,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,200**	**41,200**	**-1,000**	**-2.4**	**40,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,400**	**10,600**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,600**
MANUFACTURING	**29,800**	**30,600**	**-800**	**-2.6**	**29,800**
Durable Goods	**21,800**	**22,100**	**-300**	**-1.4**	**21,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**233,700**	**237,400**	**-3,700**	**-1.6**	**233,700**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**51,600**	**51,900**	**-300**	**-0.6**	**51,000**
Wholesale Trade	12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,100
Retail Trade	30,300	30,600	-300	-1.0	29,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	9,100	9,200	-100	-1.1	9,100
INFORMATION	**7,400**	**7,600**	**-200**	**-2.6**	**7,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,500**	**12,700**	**-200**	**-1.6**	**12,500**
Finance and Insurance	9,000	9,200	-200	-2.2	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**25,800**	**26,800**	**-1,000**	**-3.7**	**25,800**
Administrative and Support	12,300	12,900	-600	-4.7	12,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**70,700**	**71,800**	**-1,100**	**-1.5**	**71,000**
Educational Services	26,600	27,500	-900	-3.3	26,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,100	44,300	-200	-0.5	44,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**21,000**	**20,800**	**200**	**1.0**	**21,100**
Accommodation and Food Services	17,600	17,800	-200	-1.1	17,600
OTHER SERVICES	**10,900**	**10,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,800**
GOVERNMENT	**33,800**	**34,900**	**-1,100**	**-3.2**	**34,100**
Federal	4,700	5,000	-300	-6.0	4,800
State & Local	29,100	29,900	-800	-2.7	29,300

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

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

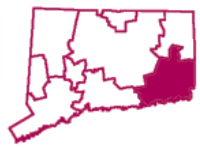
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **Employment change by major occupational group, 2008-18**

The two occupational groups that were the largest in 2008 are also projected to add the most new jobs to the U.S. economy over the 2008–18 period: professional and related occupations (5.2 million) and service occupations (4.1 million). Two occupational groups are projected to lose jobs, partly as a result of increasing worker productivity and an ongoing shift to a service-providing economy: production occupations (-349,000) and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (-9,000). Professional and related occupations comprise workers in education, healthcare, science, information technology, and a variety of other jobs. Service occupations include such workers as cooks, home health care aides, flight attendants, child care workers, cosmetologists, and police and firefighters. Most production occupations are found in manufacturing industries. Examples are machine tool operators, machinists, textile workers, and power plant operators. Examples of farming, fishing, and forestry occupations are farmworkers, fishing vessel captains, and logging equipment operators. These projections are from the Employment Projections program. To learn more, see "Occupational Employment" in the Winter 2009–10 issue of the Occupational Outlook Quarterly (PDF).

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 24, 2009

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

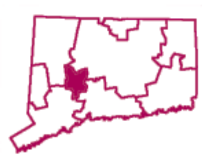


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT...............	**131,100**	**134,800**	**-3,700**	**-2.7**	**131,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............	**18,200**	**19,400**	**-1,200**	**-6.2**	**18,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	**3,300**	**3,900**	**-600**	**-15.4**	**3,500**
MANUFACTURING................................	**14,900**	**15,500**	**-600**	**-3.9**	**14,900**
Durable Goods....................................	**10,400**	**10,500**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**10,400**
Non-Durable Goods.............................	**4,500**	**5,000**	**-500**	**-10.0**	**4,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES...........	**112,900**	**115,400**	**-2,500**	**-2.2**	**113,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	**23,100**	**23,600**	**-500**	**-2.1**	**22,900**
Wholesale Trade..................................	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Retail Trade..	15,600	16,000	-400	-2.5	15,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,100
INFORMATION.......................................	**1,600**	**1,700**	**-100**	**-5.9**	**1,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES..........................	**3,000**	**3,100**	**-100**	**-3.2**	**3,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,400**	**9,700**	**-300**	**-3.1**	**9,300**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,200**	**200**	**1.0**	**20,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance...........	17,400	17,400	0	0.0	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY...................	**13,400**	**13,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**13,400**
Accommodation and Food Services..........	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	9,800	9,600	200	2.1	9,900
OTHER SERVICES................................	**3,600**	**3,700**	**-100**	**-2.7**	**3,600**
GOVERNMENT	**38,400**	**40,000**	**-1,600**	**-4.0**	**38,900**
Federal..	2,900	2,700	200	7.4	2,800
State & Local**.....................................	35,500	37,300	-1,800	-4.8	36,100

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT...............	**64,500**	**66,700**	**-2,200**	**-3.3**	**64,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............	**11,800**	**12,300**	**-500**	**-4.1**	**11,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	**2,500**	**2,600**	**-100**	**-3.8**	**2,500**
MANUFACTURING................................	**9,300**	**9,700**	**-400**	**-4.1**	**9,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES...........	**52,700**	**54,400**	**-1,700**	**-3.1**	**53,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	**13,000**	**13,500**	**-500**	**-3.7**	**12,900**
Wholesale Trade..................................	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade..	8,700	9,100	-400	-4.4	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,100
INFORMATION.......................................	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES..........................	**2,200**	**2,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,200**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,500**	**4,900**	**-400**	**-8.2**	**4,600**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,100**	**15,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**15,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance...........	14,100	13,800	300	2.2	14,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY...................	**5,100**	**5,200**	**-100**	**-1.9**	**5,100**
OTHER SERVICES................................	**2,400**	**2,500**	**-100**	**-4.0**	**2,400**
GOVERNMENT	**9,600**	**10,200**	**-600**	**-5.9**	**9,900**
Federal..	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.......................................	9,100	9,700	-600	-6.2	9,400

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

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

SMALLER LMAS

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**47,600**	**48,700**	**-1,100**	**-2.3**	**47,800**
TORRINGTON LMA	**35,500**	**37,300**	**-1,800**	**-4.8**	**36,100**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**36,200**	**37,200**	**-1,000**	**-2.7**	**36,500**

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

	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**289,100**	**296,000**	**-6,900**	**-2.3**	**288,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**42,200**	**45,600**	**-3,400**	**-7.5**	**42,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**8,100**	**9,900**	**-1,800**	**-18.2**	**8,400**
MANUFACTURING	**34,100**	**35,700**	**-1,600**	**-4.5**	**34,000**
Durable Goods	**21,900**	**22,800**	**-900**	**-3.9**	**21,800**
Non-Durable Goods	**12,200**	**12,900**	**-700**	**-5.4**	**12,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**246,900**	**250,400**	**-3,500**	**-1.4**	**246,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**58,300**	**60,400**	**-2,100**	**-3.5**	**57,900**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,700	-400	-3.4	11,300
Retail Trade	33,600	35,300	-1,700	-4.8	33,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13,400	13,400	0	0.0	13,200
INFORMATION	**4,100**	**4,300**	**-200**	**-4.7**	**4,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**17,500**	**17,600**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**17,300**
Finance and Insurance	14,100	14,000	100	0.7	14,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**22,200**	**23,000**	**-800**	**-3.5**	**22,400**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**59,800**	**58,700**	**1,100**	**1.9**	**59,200**
Educational Services	13,100	13,000	100	0.8	13,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	46,700	45,700	1,000	2.2	45,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**22,400**	**23,700**	**-1,300**	**-5.5**	**23,000**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,200**	**11,400**	**-200**	**-1.8**	**11,100**
GOVERNMENT	**51,400**	**51,300**	**100**	**0.2**	**51,200**
Federal	6,800	7,000	-200	-2.9	6,800
State & Local	44,600	44,300	300	0.7	44,400

* 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.*

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	DEC 2009	DEC 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2009
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,869,900	1,877,100	-7,200	-0.4	1,893,100
	Employed	1,711,900	1,754,000	-42,100	-2.4	1,742,400
	Unemployed	158,000	123,100	34,900	28.4	150,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	6.6	1.9	---	8.0
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	473,100	475,900	-2,800	-0.6	478,300
	Employed	436,100	447,000	-10,900	-2.4	442,400
	Unemployed	37,100	28,800	8,300	28.8	35,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	6.1	1.7	---	7.5
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	90,500	91,900	-1,400	-1.5	91,800
	Employed	84,100	87,200	-3,100	-3.6	85,600
	Unemployed	6,500	4,700	1,800	38.3	6,200
	Unemployment Rate	7.1	5.1	2.0	---	6.8
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,900	50,000	-100	-0.2	50,500
	Employed	45,600	46,700	-1,100	-2.4	46,300
	Unemployed	4,400	3,300	1,100	33.3	4,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.7	6.7	2.0	---	8.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	590,700	591,500	-800	-0.1	599,100
	Employed	539,900	552,200	-12,300	-2.2	551,200
	Unemployed	50,900	39,400	11,500	29.2	47,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.6	6.7	1.9	---	8.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	313,600	313,600	0	0.0	317,200
	Employed	287,600	293,100	-5,500	-1.9	292,100
	Unemployed	26,000	20,500	5,500	26.8	25,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	6.5	1.8	---	7.9
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	150,300	151,700	-1,400	-0.9	152,200
	Employed	138,200	141,200	-3,000	-2.1	140,400
	Unemployed	12,100	10,500	1,600	15.2	11,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.1	6.9	1.2	---	7.7
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,300	55,100	-800	-1.5	55,200
	Employed	49,600	51,700	-2,100	-4.1	51,000
	Unemployed	4,600	3,400	1,200	35.3	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	6.2	2.3	---	7.7
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,100	101,900	200	0.2	103,000
	Employed	90,200	93,100	-2,900	-3.1	91,800
	Unemployed	11,900	8,900	3,000	33.7	11,200
	Unemployment Rate	11.7	8.7	3.0	---	10.9
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,500	58,700	-200	-0.3	59,100
	Employed	52,700	53,800	-1,100	-2.0	53,700
	Unemployed	5,800	4,800	1,000	20.8	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	9.8	8.2	1.6	---	9.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	152,693,000	154,349,000	-1,656,000	-1.1	153,539,000
	Employed	137,953,000	143,350,000	-5,397,000	-3.8	139,132,000
	Unemployed	14,740,000	10,999,000	3,741,000	34.0	14,407,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.7	7.1	2.6	---	9.4

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			
	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV
(Not seasonally adjusted)	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
MANUFACTURING	$969.31	$915.73	$53.58	$971.79	41.3	41.7	-0.4	41.3	$23.47	$21.96	$1.51	$23.53
DURABLE GOODS	1,011.88	942.66	69.23	1,009.42	41.1	41.6	-0.5	41.1	24.62	22.66	1.96	24.56
Transport. Equipment	1,251.18	1,189.48	61.70	1,249.11	42.0	42.3	-0.3	42.1	29.79	28.12	1.67	29.67
NON-DUR. GOODS	836.58	838.21	-1.63	856.10	41.6	42.1	-0.5	41.7	20.11	19.91	0.20	20.53
CONSTRUCTION	937.07	933.14	3.93	957.29	37.2	37.0	0.2	38.2	25.19	25.22	-0.03	25.06

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 December 2009, with the holiday season upon us, Sun Products Corporation in Wilton is planning to hire an additional 25-35 employees.

- In December 2009, Beiersdorf AG, a maker of skin cream, announced the planned closing of its Norwalk plant, resulting in 170 job losses. Stanley Works will lay off 40 hand tool workers in New Britain. GMAC Mortgage is closing in West Hartford, laying off 84 workers. Pitney Bowes is planning to lay off 250 employees in Fairfield County.

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.

Town

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	473,143	**436,072**	**37,071**	**7.8**
Ansonia	10,025	9,068	957	9.5
Bridgeport	63,810	55,716	8,094	12.7
Darien	9,137	8,607	530	5.8
Derby	7,013	6,294	719	10.3
Easton	3,702	3,493	209	5.6
Fairfield	28,458	26,447	2,011	7.1
Greenwich	30,124	28,412	1,712	5.7
Milford	32,503	29,824	2,679	8.2
Monroe	10,588	9,873	715	6.8
New Canaan	8,885	8,398	487	5.5
Newtown	14,228	13,367	861	6.1
Norwalk	48,579	44,967	3,612	7.4
Oxford	7,425	6,927	498	6.7
Redding	4,640	4,403	237	5.1
Ridgefield	11,570	10,962	608	5.3
Seymour	9,323	8,563	760	8.2
Shelton	23,049	21,376	1,673	7.3
Southbury	9,118	8,495	623	6.8
Stamford	66,487	61,623	4,864	7.3
Stratford	26,138	23,736	2,402	9.2
Trumbull	17,828	16,591	1,237	6.9
Weston	4,815	4,625	190	3.9
Westport	12,622	11,927	695	5.5
Wilton	8,271	7,782	489	5.9
Woodbridge	4,802	4,593	209	4.4
DANBURY	**90,544**	**84,076**	**6,468**	**7.1**
Bethel	10,754	9,925	829	7.7
Bridgewater	1,017	957	60	5.9
Brookfield	8,955	8,368	587	6.6
Danbury	44,130	40,896	3,234	7.3
New Fairfield	7,485	6,955	530	7.1
New Milford	16,080	14,985	1,095	6.8
Sherman	2,122	1,989	133	6.3
ENFIELD	**49,931**	**45,571**	**4,360**	**8.7**
East Windsor	6,386	5,745	641	10.0
Enfield	24,068	21,959	2,109	8.8
Somers	4,756	4,341	415	8.7
Suffield	7,478	6,973	505	6.8
Windsor Locks	7,244	6,553	691	9.5
HARTFORD	**590,722**	**539,863**	**50,859**	**8.6**
Andover	1,984	1,846	138	7.0
Ashford	2,625	2,461	164	6.2
Avon	9,201	8,688	513	5.6
Barkhamsted	2,239	2,056	183	8.2
Berlin	11,468	10,640	828	7.2
Bloomfield	10,236	9,279	957	9.3
Bolton	3,039	2,843	196	6.4
Bristol	34,668	31,399	3,269	9.4
Burlington	5,399	5,026	373	6.9

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,771	5,420	351	6.1
Colchester	8,896	8,223	673	7.6
Columbia	3,043	2,855	188	6.2
Coventry	7,081	6,543	538	7.6
Cromwell	7,861	7,288	573	7.3
East Granby	2,982	2,773	209	7.0
East Haddam	5,170	4,837	333	6.4
East Hampton	7,093	6,524	569	8.0
East Hartford	25,709	22,992	2,717	10.6
Ellington	8,851	8,198	653	7.4
Farmington	12,949	12,148	801	6.2
Glastonbury	18,212	17,165	1,047	5.7
Granby	6,344	5,947	397	6.3
Haddam	4,859	4,589	270	5.6
Hartford	50,734	43,086	7,648	15.1
Hartland	1,196	1,127	69	5.8
Harwinton	3,160	2,947	213	6.7
Hebron	5,490	5,158	332	6.0
Lebanon	4,368	4,039	329	7.5
Manchester	32,688	29,763	2,925	8.9
Mansfield	12,938	12,272	666	5.1
Marlborough	3,682	3,417	265	7.2
Middlefield	2,360	2,211	149	6.3
Middletown	26,772	24,764	2,008	7.5
New Britain	35,828	31,103	4,725	13.2
New Hartford	3,780	3,544	236	6.2
Newington	16,770	15,487	1,283	7.7
Plainville	10,149	9,266	883	8.7
Plymouth	6,980	6,232	748	10.7
Portland	5,376	4,990	386	7.2
Rocky Hill	10,746	10,035	711	6.6
Simsbury	12,103	11,372	731	6.0
Southington	24,322	22,529	1,793	7.4
South Windsor	14,753	13,837	916	6.2
Stafford	6,936	6,311	625	9.0
Thomaston	4,697	4,237	460	9.8
Tolland	8,358	7,851	507	6.1
Union	475	445	30	6.3
Vernon	17,561	16,092	1,469	8.4
West Hartford	29,232	27,124	2,108	7.2
Wethersfield	13,346	12,267	1,079	8.1
Willington	3,858	3,635	223	5.8
Windsor	16,384	14,982	1,402	8.6

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 purpuse, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**313,626**	**287,583**	**26,043**	**8.3**
Bethany	3,146	2,963	183	5.8
Branford	17,418	16,253	1,165	6.7
Cheshire	14,603	13,717	886	6.1
Chester	2,280	2,154	126	5.5
Clinton	7,980	7,471	509	6.4
Deep River	2,632	2,421	211	8.0
Durham	4,298	4,065	233	5.4
East Haven	16,345	14,932	1,413	8.6
Essex	3,780	3,571	209	5.5
Guilford	12,988	12,305	683	5.3
Hamden	31,009	28,669	2,340	7.5
Killingworth	3,626	3,412	214	5.9
Madison	10,110	9,556	554	5.5
Meriden	32,530	29,053	3,477	10.7
New Haven	57,041	50,305	6,736	11.8
North Branford	8,482	7,861	621	7.3
North Haven	13,242	12,358	884	6.7
Old Saybrook	5,498	5,175	323	5.9
Orange	7,266	6,854	412	5.7
Wallingford	25,587	23,687	1,900	7.4
Westbrook	3,731	3,468	263	7.0
West Haven	30,037	27,335	2,702	9.0
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	**137,085**	**126,170**	**10,915**	**8.0**
Bozrah	1,476	1,352	124	8.4
Canterbury	3,190	2,931	259	8.1
East Lyme	9,638	8,977	661	6.9
Franklin	1,173	1,083	90	7.7
Griswold	7,138	6,569	569	8.0
Groton	20,267	18,653	1,614	8.0
Ledyard	8,463	7,875	588	6.9
Lisbon	2,541	2,356	185	7.3
Lyme	1,128	1,058	70	6.2
Montville	10,879	10,045	834	7.7
New London	13,563	12,216	1,347	9.9
No. Stonington	3,240	3,020	220	6.8
Norwich	20,766	18,701	2,065	9.9
Old Lyme	4,128	3,877	251	6.1
Preston	2,831	2,637	194	6.9
Salem	2,597	2,413	184	7.1
Sprague	1,809	1,625	184	10.2
Stonington	10,345	9,751	594	5.7
Voluntown	1,613	1,470	143	8.9
Waterford	10,296	9,558	738	7.2

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

*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	**150,294**	**138,155**	**12,139**	**8.1**
Westerly, RI	13,209	11,985	1,224	9.3

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	**54,278**	**49,639**	**4,639**	**8.5**
Bethlehem	2,006	1,844	162	8.1
Canaan	597	555	42	7.0
Colebrook	796	770	26	3.3
Cornwall	814	766	48	5.9
Goshen	1,602	1,498	104	6.5
Kent	1,576	1,470	106	6.7
Litchfield	4,336	4,028	308	7.1
Morris	1,270	1,177	93	7.3
Norfolk	937	866	71	7.6
North Canaan	1,715	1,577	138	8.0
Roxbury	1,352	1,268	84	6.2
Salisbury	1,940	1,807	133	6.9
Sharon	1,520	1,442	78	5.1
Torrington	19,829	17,675	2,154	10.9
Warren	734	688	46	6.3
Washington	1,883	1,785	98	5.2
Winchester	5,969	5,389	580	9.7
Woodbury	5,402	5,034	368	6.8
WATERBURY	**102,112**	**90,208**	**11,904**	**11.7**
Beacon Falls	3,322	3,031	291	8.8
Middlebury	3,847	3,605	242	6.3
Naugatuck	17,248	15,491	1,757	10.2
Prospect	5,254	4,827	427	8.1
Waterbury	51,128	43,820	7,308	14.3
Watertown	12,222	11,168	1,054	8.6
Wolcott	9,090	8,265	825	9.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	**58,481**	**52,722**	**5,759**	**9.8**
Brooklyn	3,938	3,531	407	10.3
Chaplin	1,455	1,365	90	6.2
Eastford	1,008	942	66	6.5
Hampton	1,239	1,143	96	7.7
Killingly	9,541	8,542	999	10.5
Plainfield	8,453	7,544	909	10.8
Pomfret	2,291	2,085	206	9.0
Putnam	5,280	4,787	493	9.3
Scotland	992	954	38	3.8
Sterling	2,128	1,900	228	10.7
Thompson	5,518	4,904	614	11.1
Windham	11,878	10,662	1,216	10.2
Woodstock	4,760	4,363	397	8.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,869,900**	**1,711,900**	**158,000**	**8.5**
UNITED STATES	**152,693,000**	**137,953,000**	**14,740,000**	**9.7**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,883,000**	**1,715,100**	**167,900**	**8.9**
UNITED STATES	**153,059,000**	**137,792,000**	**15,267,000**	**10.0**

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	DEC	YR TO DATE		TOWN	DEC	YR TO DATE		TOWN	DEC	YR TO DATE	
	2009	2009	2008		2009	2009	2008		2009	2009	2008
Andover	0	4	4	**Griswold**	na	na	na	**Preston**	0	2	8
Ansonia	1	2	5	**Groton**	1	40	69	**Prospect**	na	na	na
Ashford	0	9	9	**Guilford**	1	16	41	**Putnam**	0	12	15
Avon	0	116	19	**Haddam**	1	16	28	**Redding**	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	**Hamden**	0	12	16	**Ridgefield**	0	15	110
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	**Hampton**	1	8	10	**Rocky Hill**	4	24	18
Berlin	3	53	43	**Hartford**	0	23	69	**Roxbury**	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	**Hartland**	na	na	na	**Salem**	1	9	7
Bethel	0	47	25	**Harwinton**	0	8	11	**Salisbury**	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	**Hebron**	na	na	na	**Scotland**	0	3	5
Bloomfield	na	na	na	**Kent**	0	7	6	**Seymour**	1	15	37
Bolton	0	6	5	**Killingly**	3	28	30	**Sharon**	0	6	7
Bozrah	0	1	2	**Killingworth**	na	na	na	**Shelton**	2	17	111
Branford	na	na	na	**Lebanon**	4	7	9	**Sherman**	na	na	na
Bridgeport	28	71	129	**Ledyard**	1	10	5	**Simsbury**	1	3	10
Bridgewater	na	na	na	**Lisbon**	0	3	7	**Somers**	0	13	24
Bristol	1	19	29	**Litchfield**	na	na	na	**South Windsor**	2	24	27
Brookfield	na	na	na	**Lyme**	0	2	6	**Southbury**	0	6	9
Brooklyn	1	19	27	**Madison**	3	19	21	**Southington**	6	64	99
Burlington	1	20	13	**Manchester**	1	11	225	**Sprague**	0	6	10
Canaan	0	1	1	**Mansfield**	1	21	22	**Stafford**	na	na	na
Canterbury	3	7	9	**Marlborough**	0	4	5	**Stamford**	0	35	684
Canton	1	9	11	**Meriden**	0	28	31	**Sterling**	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	10	**Middlebury**	na	na	na	**Stonington**	0	20	30
Cheshire	2	17	40	**Middlefield**	0	1	2	**Stratford**	0	15	13
Chester	na	na	na	**Middletown**	9	83	178	**Suffield**	3	24	28
Clinton	1	5	6	**Milford**	14	86	269	**Thomaston**	na	na	na
Colchester	5	23	26	**Monroe**	0	3	16	**Thompson**	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	1	3	**Montville**	0	18	19	**Tolland**	1	10	18
Columbia	0	7	9	**Morris**	0	3	4	**Torrington**	0	9	17
Cornwall	0	1	2	**Naugatuck**	1	14	39	**Trumbull**	1	2	21
Coventry	4	25	15	**New Britain**	na	na	na	**Union**	0	4	3
Cromwell	4	22	23	**New Canaan**	0	12	26	**Vernon**	3	33	161
Danbury	7	259	89	**New Fairfield**	na	na	na	**Voluntown**	0	3	6
Darien	na	na	na	**New Hartford**	0	16	11	**Wallingford**	17	46	36
Deep River	0	2	2	**New Haven**	0	13	58	**Warren**	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	**New London**	3	28	33	**Washington**	na	na	na
Durham	0	8	22	**New Milford**	0	14	29	**Waterbury**	3	37	63
East Granby	2	17	20	**Newington**	0	18	67	**Waterford**	0	10	27
East Haddam	1	19	19	**Newtown**	0	9	20	**Watertown**	2	25	35
East Hampton	2	25	43	**Norfolk**	1	2	2	**West Hartford**	7	38	118
East Hartford	na	na	na	**North Branford**	na	na	na	**West Haven**	na	na	na
East Haven	3	6	11	**North Canaan**	0	3	8	**Westbrook**	1	13	12
East Lyme	3	20	27	**North Haven**	0	0	4	**Weston**	na	na	na
East Windsor	11	50	107	**North Stonington**	0	10	5	**Westport**	5	32	61
Eastford	0	3	2	**Norwalk**	14	448	205	**Wethersfield**	na	na	na
Easton	1	3	5	**Norwich**	0	177	21	**Willington**	1	12	5
Ellington	10	72	86	**Old Lyme**	na	na	na	**Wilton**	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	**Old Saybrook**	2	15	15	**Winchester**	1	9	15
Essex	0	4	7	**Orange**	na	na	na	**Windham**	2	14	13
Fairfield	1	30	58	**Oxford**	3	31	73	**Windsor**	na	na	na
Farmington	2	23	28	**Plainfield**	0	9	21	**Windsor Locks**	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	2	**Plainville**	2	21	28	**Wolcott**	5	18	25
Glastonbury	3	27	40	**Plymouth**	1	6	8	**Woodbridge**	na	na	na
Goshen	0	19	21	**Pomfret**	3	8	10	**Woodbury**	0	10	16
Granby	1	4	10	**Portland**	0	7	9	**Woodstock**	1	9	16
Greenwich	9	94	133								

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index	**-1.5**
Coincident Employment Index	**-5.2**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-5.5**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-4.7**
TD Bank Business Barometer	**-5.0**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-3.5**
Unemployment Rate	**+2.3***
Labor Force	-0.6
Employed	-3.1
Unemployed	+34.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-9.8**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**+1.35***
U-6 Unemployment Rate	**+3.3***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**-1.0**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+6.9**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+5.9**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-10.5**
Production Worker Hours	-8.0
Industrial Electricity Sales	-14.2
Personal Income	**-0.4**
UI Covered Wages	**-1.6**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+57.3
Electricity Sales	-14.7
Construction Contracts Index	+347.7
New Auto Registrations	+27.3
Air Cargo Tons	-12.3
Exports	-14.8
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	-1.4
Dept. of Labor	-25.2
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-7.9
Dept. of Labor	-28.6
State Revenues	**+6.4**
Corporate Tax	+57.9
Personal Income Tax	+21.7
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+21.6
Sales & Use Tax	-24.0
Indian Gaming Payments	-5.0

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-22.1
Attraction Visitors	-3.3
Air Passenger Count	-12.7
Indian Gaming Slots	-4.8
Travel and Tourism Index	+1.9
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+1.2
Wages & Salaries	+1.4
Benefit Costs	+1.0
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+2.7
Northeast Region	+2.8
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.3
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+1.8
Interest Rates	
Prime	-0.36*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.40*

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

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