THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.14 No.7 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JULY 2009

IN THIS ISSUE...

In May...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,643,900
Change over month .... +0.22%
Change over year .... -3.7%

United States 132,151,000
Change over month .... -0.26%
Change over year .... -3.9%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 8.0%
United States 9.4%

Consumer Price Index

United States 213.9
Change over year .... -1.2%

Housing Industry Worsened in 2008

By Kolie Sun, Senior Research Analyst, DECD

The U.S. and Connecticut housing markets continued their now widely-reported and abnormally troubling slump in 2008. This trend can be attributed to the deteriorating economy, rising unemployment, a lack of consumer confidence, and most notably the high volume of subprime loans and foreclosures. The latter subsequently led to the collapse of the financial and banking industries that further compounded the housing industry decline since this recession began in December 2007.

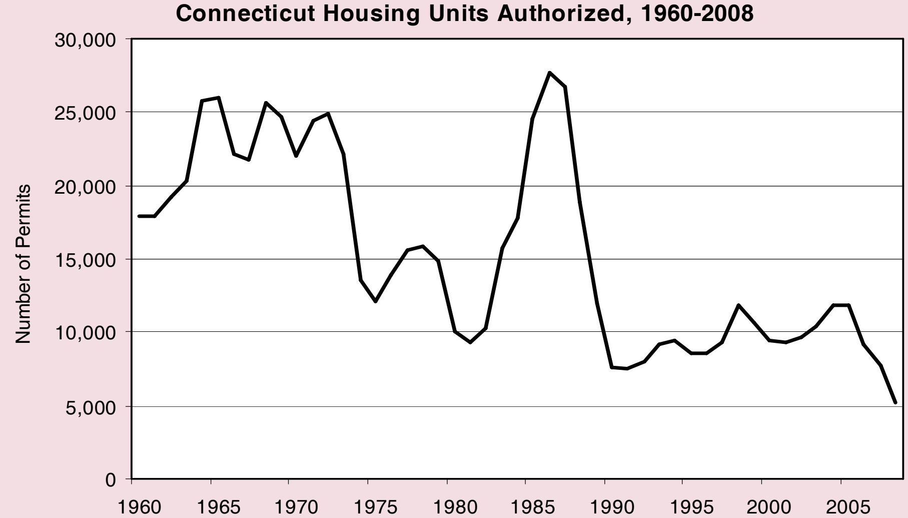
Housing Production

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's recent release of 2008 revised annual housing permit data, Connecticut cities and towns authorized 5,220 new housing unit permits[1], the lowest level of construction activity authorized in more than 45 years. (See chart below.) This level represented a 32.6 percent decrease, compared to 7,746 units authorized in 2007, and marked the fourth consecutive yearly decline. Stamford led all municipalities with 684 units, followed by Milford with 266 units and Norwalk with 205 units in 2008. Thompson authorized no housing permits. At the county level, Fairfield and Hartford counties issued the most permits with 1,814 and 1,039 units, respectively, accounting for more than half the state total.

As in the past, the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) surveyed demolition activity from each municipality. One hundred and forty-three cities and towns responded to the survey, a response rate of 84.6 percent. In 2008, municipalities authorized 1,462 demolition permits. Stamford, New Haven, and Norwich issued the most demolition permits with 219, 149 and 130, respectively. The net gain in the state's housing stock is the difference between new permits and demolitions. The resulting state housing stock increased by 3,758 units to a total of 1,449,440 units.

In 2008, the national housing market declined significantly. Based on U.S. housing production data, again from the Census Bureau,

Connecticut Housing Units Authorized, 1960-2008



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Georgia experienced the largest permit percentage reduction of 51.7 percent, while New York showed the smallest decrease of 4.5 percent compared to the previous year. Connecticut ranked 28th and fared slightly better than the 35.3 percent U.S. average for housing permit declines.

Home Sales and Prices

Not only was housing construction down, but sales and prices also trended downward. During the boom construction years, it was not uncommon for a seller to receive multiple bids for a property, with offers often exceeding the asking price. That means a property had a quicker turnaround time or remained fewer days on the market. The opposite is true in the current recession. According to the Connecticut Association of Realtors (CAR) report, single-family homes stayed, on average, 80 days on the market in 2008 compared to 54 days in 2003.

As the housing construction industry contracted in 2008, uncertainty about the economic future caused home buyers to tighten their budgets and defer major purchases. This was the main reason home sales in Connecticut plummeted to 24,721 units, the lowest level since 1981, according to the Warren Group. This was a 23.4 percent drop compared to the 32,272 units sold the previous year.

The combination of lower demand, excess supply and a slowing economy drove down home prices. The Warren Group data indicates the median sales price of Connecticut single-family homes dropped 9.2 percent from $295,000 in 2007 to $268,000 in 2008, the fourth consecutive yearly decline.

In fact, Connecticut's housing prices have lagged the rest of the region. The Federal Housing Finance Agency's Home Price Index, which tracks housing values over time, registered Connecticut at 462 in 2008, the lowest among the six New England states. This implies Connecticut's housing prices have grown at a relatively slower pace.

Subprime Loans and Foreclosures

According to 2008 U.S. Foreclosure Market Statistics released by RealtyTrac.com, the U.S. foreclosure rate stood at 1.84 percent, representing an increase of 1.03 percent from the previous year. Connecticut foreclosures also trended up, climbing to 1.53 percent or nearly double the 0.83 percent rate of 2007. This ranked Connecticut 15th in the nation. One of the adverse impacts of foreclosure is the dissolution of homeownership and the disruption of communities. According to the Center for Responsible Lending (CRL), Connecticut's homeownership rate decreased 1.5 percent, higher than the 1.1 percent for the nation from 2004 through the third quarter of 2008.

Across the nation, foreclosure rates on both prime and subprime mortgages have risen, and more foreclosures are expected. According to the Mortgage Bankers Association's National Delinquency Survey, Connecticut's prime loan foreclosure rate climbed up to an average of 0.8 percent, more than three times higher than the foreclosure rate during the housing boom years, and the average subprime loan foreclosure rate soared to 11.2 percent last year, the highest since 1998.

By the end of 2008, there were 65,258 active subprime loans and 14,629 Lis Pendens[2] in the state. Many of the Lis Pendens are the result of subprime lending practices. A statistical correlation analysis showing the correlation coefficient of 0.95 suggests the two are strongly correlated.

Mortgage Crisis

Most subprime mortgages are hybrid loans, with a set interest rate for an initial period. After that, the rate adjusts to a higher rate for the remainder of the loan. People who utilize subprime mortgages have generally sub-par credit history and are more likely to default. Because of the higher adjusted rate, some homeowners can't afford the higher monthly mortgage payments. With home values continuing to slide, many homeowners face negative home equity, meaning that the outstanding mortgage balance exceeds their home's current value.

In Connecticut, about a third of the active subprime loans are two-year hybrid loans with a fixed rate for two years that reset to another rate in the third year. Many of these

--Continued on page 5--

OCCUPATION PROFILE

VETERINARIANS

By Rachel Meyerhoff, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

"This patient suffers from terminal cuteness…"

My oldest son, Mark, is a veterinarian. More specifically, he's an emergency surgical vet, diagnosing and performing surgery, saving the lives of many four-legged creatures, working nights at an emergency veterinary clinic in Pennsylvania. Mark wanted to be a veterinarian ever since he was a young boy. Through sheer determination and perseverance (applying to out-of-state veterinary schools from Connecticut was a disadvantage), and after spending a couple of years on post-graduate courses, he was finally accepted to vet school. And, despite enduring some tough economic times, that day finally came when we proudly watched him receive his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree from Oklahoma State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, when he was nearly thirty years old. (We used to joke about his collecting social security by the time he became a vet.)

According to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, "The number of accredited veterinary colleges has remained largely the same since 1983, but the number of applicants has risen significantly. Only about 1 in 3 applicants was accepted in 2005."[1] Anyone who is serious about becoming a veterinarian not only needs to persevere despite these odds, but also needs to have an affinity for animals, be able to get along with the people who own them, and be willing to work long hours at different times of day or night. The American Medical Veterinary Association (AVMA) also notes that admission to veterinary school is highly competitive, with the number of qualified applicants that are accepted varying from year to year. There are presently 28 accredited colleges/schools of veterinary medicine in the United States (none in Connecticut), five in Canada, and nine in other countries. Nearly 80 percent of entering students are female.[2] Currently, a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree requires a four-year, intensive post-graduate course of study. New veterinary school graduates may begin to practice veterinary medicine, once they receive their license, or they may also choose to enter a 1-year internship.[1]

Veterinarians may have a variety of specialties to choose from, not only in the type of medicine they practice (surgery, orthopedic, etc.) but also in the kinds of animals they typically treat: small animals (dogs and cats), large animals (farm animals, including pigs, goats, horses and cattle), exotic animals, and animals in zoos, racetracks or laboratories. According to the AVMA, approximately 70 percent of veterinarians who work in private medical practices predominately, or exclusively, treat small animals. Small-animal practitioners usually care for companion animals, such as dogs and cats, but may also treat birds, reptiles, rabbits, ferrets, and other animals that people adopt as pets.[1]

Did you know that veterinarians contribute to human as well as animal health? "A number of veterinarians work with physicians and scientists as they research ways to prevent and treat various human health problems. For example, veterinarians contributed greatly in conquering malaria and yellow fever, solved the mystery of botulism, produced an anticoagulant used to treat some people with heart disease, and defined and developed surgical techniques for humans, such as hip and knee joint replacements and limb and organ transplants."[1] Alternatively, veterinarians may benefit from advances in human medicine, including surgical techniques and technology, and may use the same instruments typically used in pediatric specialties. Veterinarians also update their skills by attending annual workshops and seminars.

In Connecticut, the latest occupational projections forecast a 31.2 percent growth in the number of veterinarians by 2016. That compares favorably with the 15.6 percent growth for all healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, and the 8.3 percent growth for all occupations.[3] Preliminary data show that median annual earnings of Connecticut veterinarians were $106,086 in the first quarter of 2009. The average was $121,231, while the lowest ten percent earned less than $71,230 and the highest ten percent earned more than $166,400.[4]

In 2006, about 37.2 percent of households owned dogs, and 32.4 percent owned cats, according to the Census Bureau's data on household pet ownership.[5] The 2009-2010 National Pet Owners Survey reported that there were more cats (numbered at 93.6 million) than dogs (77.5 million), as household pets.[6] It is apparently more common to find households with multiple cats as pets.

Shortly after the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Mark volunteered to provide veterinary services to the hard working search and rescue dogs at the Pentagon. He and the other veterinarians and veterinary technicians who volunteered were recognized at a ceremony and received a certificate and medal for their efforts. ■

To learn more about this occupation, consult the Bureau of Labor Statistics' "Occupational Outlook Handbook" at www.bls.gov/oco/ocos076.htm.

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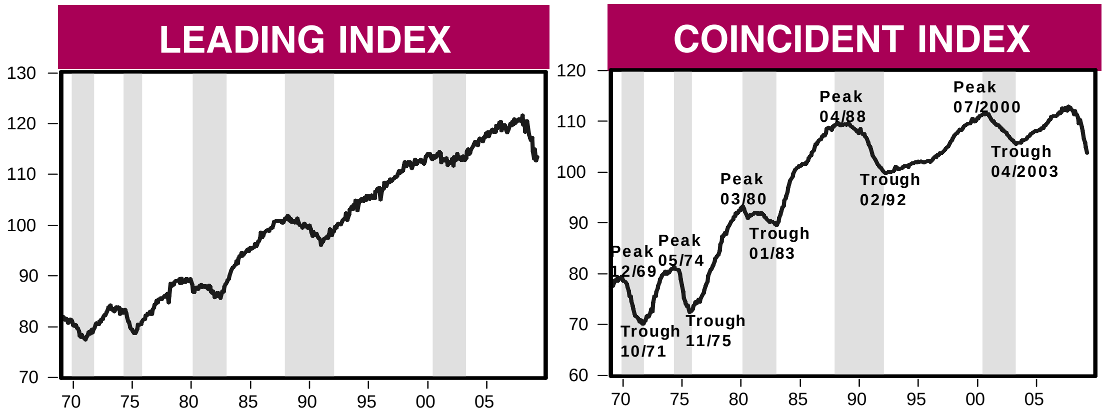
[1]Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2008-2009 Edition, Veterinarians, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/oco/ocos076.htm
[2]AVMA – "Today's Veterinarian" March 2007; reprinted May 2007
[3]Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, Connecticut Forecast, 2006-2016
[4]Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, Connecticut Occupational Employment & Wages – Statewide, 2009 (preliminary)
[5]U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2009
[6]American Pet Products Manufacturers Association, 2009-2010 National Pet Owners Survey

	Connecticut Forecast, 2006 - 2016						CT Occupational Emp. & Wages			
	Employment		Change		Ann. Openings		Annual Wages		Lowest	Highest
Occupational Title	2006	2016	Net	%	Growth	Total	Mid-Wage	Average	10%	10%
Total, All Occupations	1,789,910	1,938,090	148,183	8.3%	16,579	56,218	$39,841	$50,166	$19,329	$90,346
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	95,470	110,330	14,859	15.6%	1,489	3,258	$66,318	$76,133	$37,404	$118,938
Veterinarians	1,060	1,400	332	31.2%	33	54	$106,086	$121,231	$71,230	>$166,400



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.

Economy Still Sinking, Just Not As Fast

The National Outlook
U.S. nonfarm payroll employment fell by 345,000 in May 2009, about half the average monthly decline for the prior six months, but the national unemployment rate jumped to 9.4 percent. Housing permits declined 49% from April 2008. Real (inflation-adjusted) gross domestic product (GDP) decreased in the first quarter of 2009 for the third consecutive quarter at an annual rate of -5.7%, after a -6.3% decline in Q4 2008. Business investment exhibited the largest percent decline since 1975, -49.3% compared to -53.7% in 1975. Consumer confidence, while still at historic lows, improved over the past four months.[1]

Connecticut Employment Indexes
The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 111 in April 2008 to 103.8 in April 2009.
Total employment (from the household survey) decreased in April by 30,487, or 1.7%. Job losses from January through April have exceeded 92,900, the largest loss of jobs for the same period in any year since this series began in 1969. Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 65,600, or 3.8% from April a year ago. April's insured unemployment rate of 4.84% was the highest in more than three decades and increased by 2.33 percentage points from a year earlier. The total unemployment rate increased to 7.9% from 5.2% a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, the April 2009 coincident index at 103.8 fell from 104.9 in March. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate is -8.3% and represents the largest deceleration in 34 years. April total employment declined 0.23% from 1,742,700 to 1,738,700, while nonfarm employment declined by 11,000, or just half the number of jobs lost between and February and March 2009, indicating a slowdown in jobs lost. The total unemployment rate increased 0.37 percentage points to 7.9%, and the insured unemployment rate increased from 4.45% previous month to 4.84% in April 2009.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 118.3 a year ago to 113.4 in April 2009. Manufacturing employment declined by 13,200 from 187,900 a year ago (-7.0%), while construction employment declined 23%. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.5 a year ago to 39.5, while average weekly hours in construction declined from 38.5 last April to 37.6 in April 2009. Moody's Baa bond rate rose from 6.97% a year ago to 8.14% in April 2009. The short duration unemployment rate increased from 1.67% in April 2008 to 3.09% in April 2009; initial claims climbed 44.9%; while housing permits fell 4.7%. The April 2009 Hartford Help-Wanted Index at 2 declined from 5 a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 112.7 in March 2009 to 113.4 in April 2009. Housing permits for April (342 units) increased from 218 units in March 2009, while Moody's Baa bond declined from 8.40% in March to 8.14% in April. The short-duration unemployment rate decreased to 3.09% from 3.21% a month earlier, and construction employment increased by 2,800, or 5.8%, and average hours increased from 37.1 to 37.6. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged at 2 from March. The declines in manufacturing employment of 1,700 jobs (-1.0%) and manufacturing hours, down from 41.2 to 39.5, were the sole negative factors in the month-to-month change in this index.

The leading index turned up month-over-month for the second time this year, perhaps indicating we may be nearing the bottom of this recession. If so, one wonders how long we will bounce along the bottom until recovery takes hold.

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[1] Consumer Confidence Survey™ Press Release. May 26, 2009. http://www.conference-board.org/economics/ConsumerConfidence.cfm.

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--

subprime loans originated between 2004 and 2007, and were scheduled to readjust through 2008 and into 2009, according to the Blue Ribbon Commission Report on Housing and Economic Development.

According to Whitney Tilson's interview on CBS "60 Minutes" in December 2008, "there were two other exotic mortgages that became popular, Alt-A[3] and option ARM. The option ARMs, in particular, lured borrowers in with low initial interest rates. But after two, three or five years those rates reset. They went up. Now the Alt-A and option ARM loans made back in the heyday are starting to reset, causing the mortgage payments to go up and homeowners to default."

"We had the greatest asset bubble in history and now that bubble is bursting. The single biggest piece of the bubble is the U.S. mortgage market and we are probably about halfway through the unwinding and bursting of the bubble," Tilson explained. "It may seem like all the carnage out there, we must be almost finished. But there's still a lot of pain to come in terms of write-downs and losses that have yet to be recognized."

Conclusion

The Connecticut economy and housing market slowed significantly during 2008, and the prospects for 2009 are similar if not worse. CRL has estimated foreclosures will reach 17,700 cases in 2009, meaning this issue will continue to be a primary challenge.

One measure taken to address the foreclosure issue was the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) that became law in July 2008. HUD released a notice outlined in the new Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) that provided emergency grants to state and local governments to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties, hence stabilizing communities and preventing neighborhood decline. DECD is administering the $25 million awarded to the state for this purpose. Ten communities received the NSP allotment and benefited from the program.

In addition to the Obama Administration's stimulus packages aimed at fighting the worsening foreclosure situation, Governor Rell has taken action at the state level. The Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (EMAP), Connecticut Fair Alternative Mortgage Lending Initiative and Education Services (CTFAMLIES) and Homeowner's Equity Recovery Opportunity Loan Program (HERO)[4] have been implemented to mitigate the ill effects of the ongoing foreclosure crisis.

Once this is stabilized — and only then — will we begin to see a recovery in the state's battered housing sector. ■

[1] Permits represent an intent to build, not an actual housing start. New housing units include single, multi-family, condos and apartments.

[2] Lis Pendens filings indicate a pending action against the property owner. It is not a guarantee of pre-foreclosure activity

[3] From Wikipedia: An **Alt-A** mortgage, short for **Alternative A-paper**, is a type of U.S. mortgage that, for various reasons, is considered riskier than A-paper, or prime, and less risky than subprime, the riskiest category. Alt-A interest rates, which are determined by credit risk, therefore tend to be between those of prime and subprime home loans. Typically Alt-A mortgages are characterized by borrowers with less than full documentation, lower credit scores, higher loan-to-values, and more investment properties. A-minus is related to Alt-A, with some lenders categorizing them the same, but A-minus is traditionally defined as mortgage borrowers with a FICO score of below 680, while Alt-A is traditionally defined as loans lacking full documentation. Alt-A mortgages may have excellent credit but may not meet underwriting criteria for other reasons.

[4] Press release website link: http://www.ct.gov/governorrell/cwp/view.asp?A=3675&Q=432192

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	1Q 2009	1Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q 2008
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	113.7	120.6	-7.0	-5.8	116.2
Coincident	105.7	111.2	-5.5	-4.9	108.8
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	105.6	116.1	-10.5	-9.0	110.5
Coincident	112.9	115.1	-2.2	-1.9	113.8
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	121.0	123.7	-2.8	-2.2	122.9

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM	1,643.9	1,707.3	-63.4	-3.7	1,640.3
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-12.5	0.7
Construction	52.6	66.4	-13.8	-20.8	51.9
Manufacturing	174.3	188.5	-14.2	-7.5	175.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	299.0	311.5	-12.5	-4.0	297.6
Information	35.0	38.4	-3.4	-8.9	35.5
Financial Activities	139.9	143.9	-4.0	-2.8	140.0
Professional and Business Services	191.2	206.8	-15.6	-7.5	191.8
Educational and Health Services	300.4	295.3	5.1	1.7	299.8
Leisure and Hospitality Services	137.8	139.1	-1.3	-0.9	135.7
Other Services	63.0	63.6	-0.6	-0.9	63.3
Government*	250.0	253.0	-3.0	-1.2	248.9

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.0	5.4	2.6	---	7.9
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,886.5	1,869.2	17.3	0.9	1,887.2
Employed (000s)	1,736.2	1,769.2	-33.0	-1.9	1,738.7
Unemployed (000s)	150.3	100.0	50.3	50.2	148.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims	6,945	4,553	2,391	52.5	6,464
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	5.50	2.71	2.80	---	5.46

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009	MAR 2009
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	42.6	-2.5	-5.9	39.4	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.05	20.96	2.09	10.0	23.01	--
Average Weekly Earnings	924.31	892.90	31.41	3.5	906.59	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	109.3	110.3	-1.0	-0.9	103.2	97.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,170	4,781	-611	-12.8	4,113	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	396	395	1.1	0.3	370	337

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

Personal income for third quarter 2009 is forecasted to decrease 2.4 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2009	3Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 2009
Personal Income	$193,666	$198,486	-4,820	-2.4	$194,554
UI Covered Wages	$94,062	$98,929	-4,867	-4.9	$94,269

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: March 2009 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	MAY 2009	237	-55.2	1,092	2,151	-49.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAR 2009	2,703	-8.9	8,609	8,565	0.5
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	MAY 2009	394.4	1.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAY 2009	11,238	-45.0	54,976	83,609	-34.2
Air Cargo Tons	MAY 2009	9,344	-25.2	49,937	63,829	-21.8
Exports (Bil. $)	1Q 2009	3.54	-1.6	3.54	3.60	-1.6

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2009	2,152	-7.6	11,513	12,879	-10.6
Department of Labor*	4Q2008	1,225	-26.4	6,990	8,182	-14.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2009	925	7.4	5,929	5,080	16.7
Department of Labor*	4Q2008	2,188	-25.6	7,172	8,053	-10.9

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

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were down from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	600.0	748.1	-19.8	5,523.8	6,695.3	-17.5
Corporate Tax	16.7	12.3	35.8	245.8	312.6	-21.4
Personal Income Tax	318.4	392.8	-18.9	3,182.4	3,997.3	-20.4
Real Estate Conv. Tax	5.3	10.2	-48.0	27.8	50.3	-44.7
Sales & Use Tax	166.5	229.7	-27.5	1,240.3	1,423.4	-12.9
Indian Gaming Payments**	33.0	36.9	-10.5	154.3	166.4	-7.2

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 fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	MAY 2009	34,040	-1.7	114,474	109,014	5.0
Major Attraction Visitors	MAY 2009	146,794	-1.4	562,581	557,263	1.0
Air Passenger Count	MAY 2009	502,892	-11.4	2,272,709	2,614,165	-13.1
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	MAY 2009	1,596	-5.3	7,216	7,792	-7.4
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2009	---	-5.3	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue
**See page 23 for explanation*
***The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut*

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted MAR 2009	DEC 2008	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted MAR 2009	MAR 2008	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	109.3	109.1	0.2	109.3	107.3	1.9
Wages and Salaries	109.8	109.6	0.2	109.8	107.6	2.0
Benefit Costs	108.1	107.9	0.2	108.2	106.5	1.6
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	109.8	107.4	2.2
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	109.9	107.5	2.2

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

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

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2009	213.9	-1.2	0.3
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	MAY 2009	$0.468	1.3	-0.3
Northeast Region	MAY 2009	228.1	-0.9	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAY 2009	236.0	-0.1	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	MAY 2009	231.9	-1.4	-0.1
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2009	208.8	-1.9	0.4

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

Conventional mortgage rose to 4.86 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	MAY 2009	APR 2009	MAY 2008
Prime	3.25	3.25	5.00
Federal Funds	0.18	0.15	1.98
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.18	0.16	1.76
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.30	0.35	1.86
1 Year Treasury Note	0.50	0.55	2.05
3 Year Treasury Note	1.39	1.32	2.69
5 Year Treasury Note	2.13	1.86	3.14
7 Year Treasury Note	2.81	2.47	3.45
10 Year Treasury Note	3.29	2.93	3.88
20 Year Treasury Note	4.22	3.84	4.60
Conventional Mortgage	4.86	4.81	6.04

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
Connecticut	1,643.9	1,707.3	-63.4	-3.7	1,640.3
Maine	597.7	619.3	-21.6	-3.5	598.9
Massachusetts	3,189.0	3,300.1	-111.1	-3.4	3,184.1
New Hampshire	632.1	646.9	-14.8	-2.3	631.5
New Jersey	3,935.1	4,070.2	-135.1	-3.3	3,941.3
New York	8,609.6	8,808.1	-198.5	-2.3	8,627.5
Pennsylvania	5,630.6	5,815.6	-185.0	-3.2	5,648.3
Rhode Island	463.5	484.2	-20.7	-4.3	464.6
Vermont	295.5	308.8	-13.3	-4.3	295.4
United States	132,151.0	137,517.0	-5,366.0	-3.9	132,496.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
Connecticut	1,886.5	1,869.2	17.3	0.9	1,887.2
Maine	702.4	706.0	-3.6	-0.5	703.9
Massachusetts	3,430.7	3,422.3	8.4	0.2	3,434.3
New Hampshire	741.3	738.9	2.4	0.3	744.0
New Jersey	4,560.9	4,491.3	69.6	1.5	4,572.4
New York	9,775.9	9,667.2	108.7	1.1	9,772.0
Pennsylvania	6,467.2	6,392.0	75.2	1.2	6,430.8
Rhode Island	566.1	567.6	-1.5	-0.3	563.4
Vermont	361.0	355.0	6.0	1.7	361.0
United States	155,081.0	154,510.0	571.0	0.4	154,731.0

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

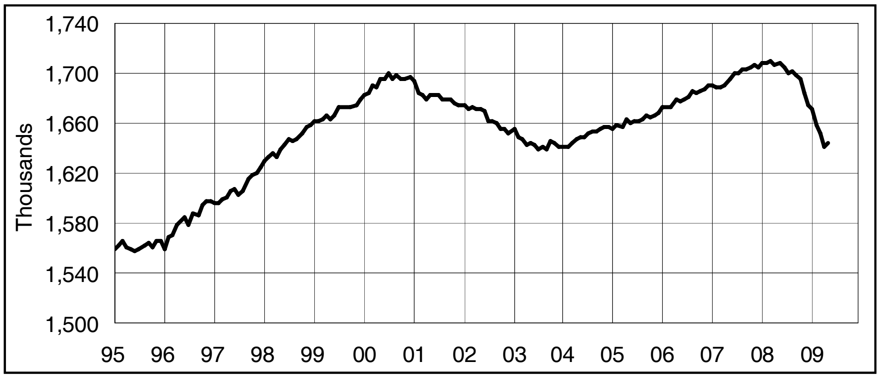
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE	APR 2009
Connecticut	8.0	5.4	2.6	7.9
Maine	8.3	5.1	3.2	7.9
Massachusetts	8.2	4.9	3.3	8.0
New Hampshire	6.5	3.7	2.8	6.3
New Jersey	8.8	5.1	3.7	8.4
New York	8.2	5.2	3.0	7.7
Pennsylvania	8.2	5.1	3.1	7.8
Rhode Island	12.1	7.4	4.7	11.1
Vermont	7.3	4.5	2.8	7.3
United States	9.4	5.5	3.9	8.9

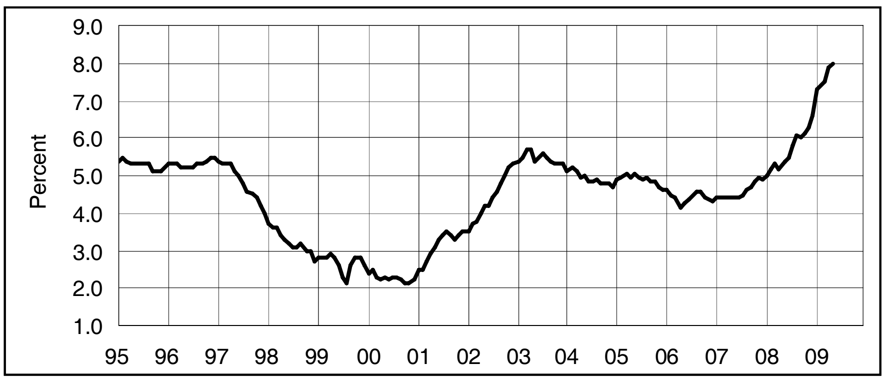
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



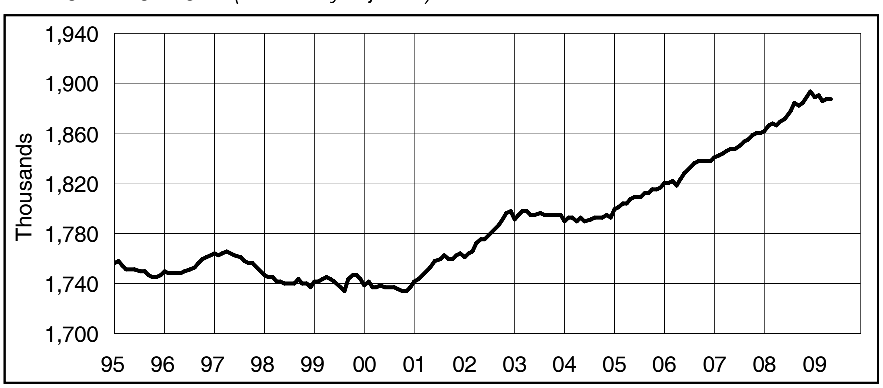
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,690.1	1,708.6	1,670.8
Feb	1,689.5	1,708.5	1,658.5
Mar	1,688.9	1,709.4	1,652.2
Apr	1,690.0	1,706.0	1,640.3
May	1,695.7	1,707.3	1,643.9
Jun	1,700.3	1,704.3	
Jul	1,700.2	1,700.4	
Aug	1,703.3	1,701.1	
Sep	1,703.5	1,698.9	
Oct	1,705.4	1,695.1	
Nov	1,705.9	1,683.2	
Dec	1,704.8	1,673.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



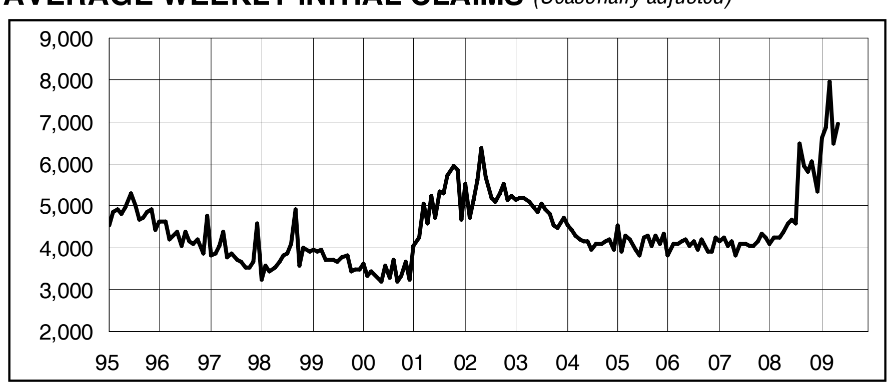
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	4.4	5.0	7.3
Feb	4.4	5.2	7.4
Mar	4.4	5.3	7.5
Apr	4.4	5.2	7.9
May	4.4	5.4	8.0
Jun	4.4	5.5	
Jul	4.5	5.8	
Aug	4.6	6.1	
Sep	4.7	6.0	
Oct	4.8	6.1	
Nov	4.9	6.3	
Dec	4.9	6.6	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



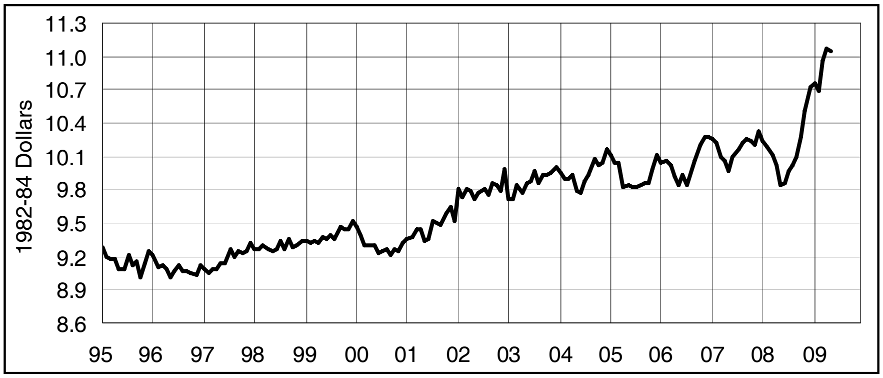
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,841.3	1,862.3	1,889.5
Feb	1,843.0	1,865.6	1,890.3
Mar	1,844.2	1,868.1	1,884.9
Apr	1,845.9	1,865.8	1,887.2
May	1,846.5	1,869.2	1,886.5
Jun	1,847.2	1,871.9	
Jul	1,849.8	1,877.9	
Aug	1,852.8	1,883.2	
Sep	1,854.4	1,881.9	
Oct	1,858.1	1,884.8	
Nov	1,860.8	1,888.4	
Dec	1,860.1	1,894.2	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



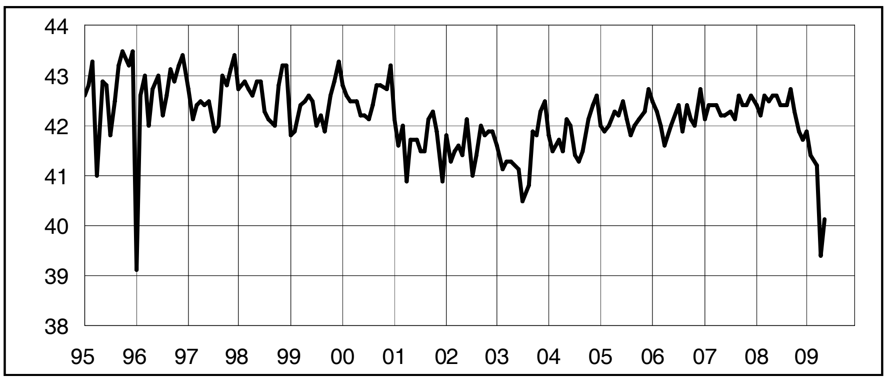
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	4,147	4,092	6,599
Feb	4,248	4,244	6,873
Mar	4,050	4,227	7,931
Apr	4,126	4,403	6,464
May	3,805	4,553	6,945
Jun	4,073	4,644	
Jul	4,103	4,569	
Aug	4,033	6,485	
Sep	4,030	5,951	
Oct	4,130	5,808	
Nov	4,321	6,068	
Dec	4,246	5,354	

REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)* *



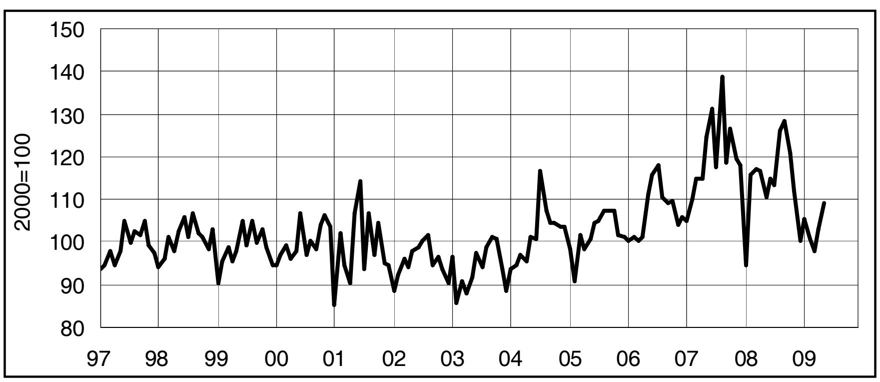
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	$10.25	$10.24	$10.76
Feb	$10.22	$10.18	$10.69
Mar	$10.10	$10.11	$10.95
Apr	$10.05	$10.01	$11.07
May	$9.96	$9.85	$11.04
Jun	$10.09	$9.87	
Jul	$10.16	$9.96	
Aug	$10.21	$10.03	
Sep	$10.26	$10.10	
Oct	$10.23	$10.28	
Nov	$10.21	$10.51	
Dec	$10.33	$10.72	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



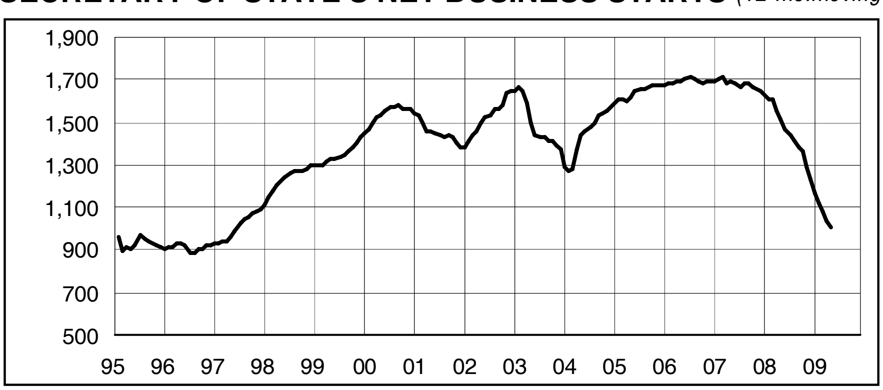
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	42.1	42.4	41.9
Feb	42.4	42.2	41.4
Mar	42.4	42.6	41.2
Apr	42.4	42.5	39.4
May	42.2	42.6	40.1
Jun	42.2	42.6	
Jul	42.3	42.4	
Aug	42.1	42.4	
Sep	42.6	42.7	
Oct	42.4	42.3	
Nov	42.4	41.9	
Dec	42.6	41.7	

CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	104.9	94.5	105.6
Feb	109.9	115.9	100.6
Mar	114.6	117.2	97.7
Apr	114.8	116.6	103.2
May	124.6	110.3	109.3
Jun	131.1	114.7	
Jul	117.7	113.1	
Aug	138.8	126.0	
Sep	118.7	128.5	
Oct	126.3	120.9	
Nov	119.3	112.0	
Dec	117.9	100.2	

SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-mo.moving avg)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,698	1,625	1,168
Feb	1,706	1,607	1,122
Mar	1,712	1,605	1,086
Apr	1,688	1,556	1,035
May	1,694	1,512	1,005
Jun	1,681	1,472	
Jul	1,667	1,444	
Aug	1,687	1,412	
Sep	1,682	1,384	
Oct	1,661	1,366	
Nov	1,654	1,292	
Dec	1,649	1,228	

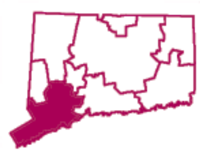
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,653,300**	**1,717,300**	**-64,000**	**-3.7**	**1,640,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**228,700**	**256,800**	**-28,100**	**-10.9**	**226,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**54,400**	**68,300**	**-13,900**	**-20.4**	**51,400**
MANUFACTURING	**174,300**	**188,500**	**-14,200**	**-7.5**	**174,800**
Durable Goods	**134,000**	**144,100**	**-10,100**	**-7.0**	**134,300**
Fabricated Metal	32,400	33,400	-1,000	-3.0	32,400
Machinery	17,300	17,700	-400	-2.3	17,300
Computer and Electronic Product	14,100	14,200	-100	-0.7	14,100
Transportation Equipment	42,300	44,300	-2,000	-4.5	42,500
Aerospace Product and Parts	31,400	32,200	-800	-2.5	31,600
Non-Durable Goods	**40,300**	**44,400**	**-4,100**	**-9.2**	**40,500**
Chemical	13,700	14,700	-1,000	-6.8	13,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,424,600**	**1,460,500**	**-35,900**	**-2.5**	**1,414,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**298,700**	**311,000**	**-12,300**	**-4.0**	**295,300**
Wholesale Trade	68,400	69,800	-1,400	-2.0	68,300
Retail Trade	178,200	188,000	-9,800	-5.2	175,400
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	20,800	21,700	-900	-4.1	20,700
Building Material	15,900	17,000	-1,100	-6.5	15,300
Food and Beverage Stores	40,700	41,600	-900	-2.2	40,000
General Merchandise Stores	25,400	24,500	900	3.7	25,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	52,100	53,200	-1,100	-2.1	51,600
Utilities	8,800	8,600	200	2.3	8,800
Transportation and Warehousing	43,300	44,600	-1,300	-2.9	42,800
INFORMATION	**35,000**	**38,500**	**-3,500**	**-9.1**	**35,400**
Telecommunications	12,200	13,000	-800	-6.2	12,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**139,700**	**143,500**	**-3,800**	**-2.6**	**139,600**
Finance and Insurance	120,100	122,800	-2,700	-2.2	120,200
Credit Intermediation	28,300	29,900	-1,600	-5.4	28,400
Securities and Commodity Contracts	22,900	22,700	200	0.9	22,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	64,100	65,300	-1,200	-1.8	64,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,600	20,700	-1,100	-5.3	19,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**191,800**	**207,500**	**-15,700**	**-7.6**	**192,000**
Professional, Scientific	88,100	92,400	-4,300	-4.7	89,300
Legal Services	13,600	14,100	-500	-3.5	13,600
Computer Systems Design	21,900	22,100	-200	-0.9	21,600
Management of Companies	26,000	26,500	-500	-1.9	26,000
Administrative and Support	77,700	88,600	-10,900	-12.3	76,700
Employment Services	25,800	29,600	-3,800	-12.8	25,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**301,300**	**296,000**	**5,300**	**1.8**	**302,500**
Educational Services	58,600	57,100	1,500	2.6	59,700
Health Care and Social Assistance	242,700	238,900	3,800	1.6	242,800
Hospitals	60,700	59,600	1,100	1.8	60,500
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	60,100	59,600	500	0.8	59,900
Social Assistance	44,800	43,100	1,700	3.9	44,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**140,900**	**142,700**	**-1,800**	**-1.3**	**132,600**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	26,800	26,500	300	1.1	22,600
Accommodation and Food Services	114,100	116,200	-2,100	-1.8	110,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	102,000	103,800	-1,800	-1.7	98,400
OTHER SERVICES	**63,100**	**63,700**	**-600**	**-0.9**	**63,000**
GOVERNMENT	**254,100**	**257,600**	**-3,500**	**-1.4**	**254,000**
Federal Government	20,000	19,500	500	2.6	20,500
State Government	69,400	69,800	-400	-0.6	72,100
Local Government**	164,700	168,300	-3,600	-2.1	161,400

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

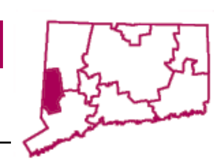
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**408,300**	**421,300**	**-13,000**	**-3.1**	**403,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**52,200**	**55,400**	**-3,200**	**-5.8**	**51,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**13,900**	**15,700**	**-1,800**	**-11.5**	**13,400**
MANUFACTURING	**38,300**	**39,700**	**-1,400**	**-3.5**	**38,300**
Durable Goods	**29,000**	**29,900**	**-900**	**-3.0**	**29,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**356,100**	**365,900**	**-9,800**	**-2.7**	**352,000**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**71,500**	**75,700**	**-4,200**	**-5.5**	**71,000**
Wholesale Trade	14,300	14,800	-500	-3.4	14,300
Retail Trade	46,200	49,400	-3,200	-6.5	45,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11,000	11,500	-500	-4.3	10,900
INFORMATION	**10,700**	**11,200**	**-500**	**-4.5**	**10,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**44,500**	**45,400**	**-900**	**-2.0**	**44,400**
Finance and Insurance	38,500	38,900	-400	-1.0	38,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**62,900**	**68,700**	**-5,800**	**-8.4**	**62,500**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**65,900**	**63,500**	**2,400**	**3.8**	**65,800**
Health Care and Social Assistance	54,800	53,800	1,000	1.9	54,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**36,400**	**35,800**	**600**	**1.7**	**34,300**
Accommodation and Food Services	26,400	26,200	200	0.8	25,400
OTHER SERVICES	**16,800**	**16,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**16,700**
GOVERNMENT	**47,400**	**48,800**	**-1,400**	**-2.9**	**46,500**
Federal	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
State & Local	44,200	45,700	-1,500	-3.3	43,300

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

DANBURY LMA

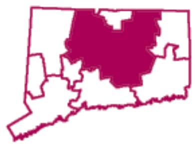


	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**67,700**	**70,800**	**-3,100**	**-4.4**	**66,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**12,100**	**12,900**	**-800**	**-6.2**	**12,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**55,600**	**57,900**	**-2,300**	**-4.0**	**54,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**15,100**	**15,900**	**-800**	**-5.0**	**14,600**
Retail Trade	11,200	11,900	-700	-5.9	11,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,100**	**8,500**	**-400**	**-4.7**	**8,100**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,700**	**5,900**	**-200**	**-3.4**	**5,400**
GOVERNMENT	**8,600**	**8,400**	**200**	**2.4**	**8,300**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	8,000	7,800	200	2.6	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 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**550,900**	**562,000**	**-11,100**	**-2.0**	**546,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**77,900**	**85,900**	**-8,000**	**-9.3**	**76,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**17,800**	**21,900**	**-4,100**	**-18.7**	**16,700**
MANUFACTURING	**60,100**	**64,000**	**-3,900**	**-6.1**	**60,100**
Durable Goods	**50,000**	**53,600**	**-3,600**	**-6.7**	**50,000**
Transportation Equipment	17,300	18,500	-1,200	-6.5	17,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**473,000**	**476,100**	**-3,100**	**-0.7**	**469,700**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**88,400**	**90,900**	**-2,500**	**-2.8**	**87,600**
Wholesale Trade	20,200	20,400	-200	-1.0	20,200
Retail Trade	53,100	55,400	-2,300	-4.2	52,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	15,100	15,100	0	0.0	15,000
Transportation and Warehousing	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,600
INFORMATION	**11,700**	**12,500**	**-800**	**-6.4**	**11,800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**63,500**	**65,900**	**-2,400**	**-3.6**	**63,700**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,800	7,500	300	4.0	7,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	43,700	44,500	-800	-1.8	43,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**60,100**	**62,500**	**-2,400**	**-3.8**	**59,700**
Professional, Scientific	28,400	29,000	-600	-2.1	28,800
Administrative and Support	25,000	26,100	-1,100	-4.2	23,900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**95,500**	**92,100**	**3,400**	**3.7**	**95,900**
Health Care and Social Assistance	81,200	80,000	1,200	1.5	81,700
Ambulatory Health Care	24,300	23,800	500	2.1	24,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**41,800**	**43,000**	**-1,200**	**-2.8**	**40,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,900	35,300	-400	-1.1	34,400
OTHER SERVICES	**21,100**	**21,000**	**100**	**0.5**	**21,000**
GOVERNMENT	**90,900**	**88,200**	**2,700**	**3.1**	**89,800**
Federal	5,700	5,800	-100	-1.7	6,000
State & Local	85,200	82,400	2,800	3.4	83,800

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

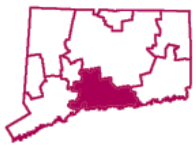
Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2008.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

	Seasonally Adjusted				
Labor Market Areas	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**406,200**	**418,700**	**-12,500**	**-3.0**	**404,700**
DANBURY LMA	**66,900**	**70,000**	**-3,100**	**-4.4**	**66,600**
HARTFORD LMA	**547,800**	**559,400**	**-11,600**	**-2.1**	**544,400**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**273,800**	**278,100**	**-4,300**	**-1.5**	**273,300**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**132,000**	**138,100**	**-6,100**	**-4.4**	**132,100**
WATERBURY LMA	**64,500**	**67,000**	**-2,500**	**-3.7**	**65,200**

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.*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**275,600**	**280,700**	**-5,100**	**-1.8**	**274,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,800**	**42,700**	**-1,900**	**-4.4**	**40,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,600**	**11,500**	**-900**	**-7.8**	**10,200**
MANUFACTURING	**30,200**	**31,200**	**-1,000**	**-3.2**	**30,200**
Durable Goods	**22,200**	**22,300**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**21,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**234,800**	**238,000**	**-3,200**	**-1.3**	**233,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**50,300**	**50,900**	**-600**	**-1.2**	**50,100**
Wholesale Trade	11,900	11,900	0	0.0	12,100
Retail Trade	29,400	30,000	-600	-2.0	29,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	9,000
INFORMATION	**7,700**	**7,800**	**-100**	**-1.3**	**7,500**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,600**	**13,100**	**-500**	**-3.8**	**12,600**
Finance and Insurance	9,100	9,400	-300	-3.2	9,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**26,500**	**27,100**	**-600**	**-2.2**	**26,400**
Administrative and Support	12,200	13,600	-1,400	-10.3	12,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**71,600**	**70,100**	**1,500**	**2.1**	**71,800**
Educational Services	27,300	26,300	1,000	3.8	27,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,300	43,800	500	1.1	44,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**20,500**	**22,300**	**-1,800**	**-8.1**	**20,300**
Accommodation and Food Services	17,700	19,100	-1,400	-7.3	17,500
OTHER SERVICES	**10,500**	**10,900**	**-400**	**-3.7**	**10,700**
GOVERNMENT	**35,100**	**35,800**	**-700**	**-2.0**	**34,500**
Federal	5,200	5,100	100	2.0	5,000
State & Local	29,900	30,700	-800	-2.6	29,500

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*

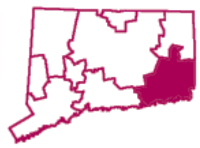
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN WIDESPREAD AMONG STATES IN 2008

New statistics released today by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis show that economic growth slowed in most states and regions of the U.S. in 2008 as economic growth overall slowed. Real GDP growth slowed in 38 states, with downturns in construction, manufacturing, and finance and insurance restraining growth in many states. Growth in real U.S. GDP by state slowed from 2.0 percent in 2007 to 0.7 percent in 2008. Twelve states experienced declines in real GDP in 2008. Alaska had the largest decline in real GDP (–2.0 percent), caused mainly by a decline in petroleum extraction. In Delaware, the contraction was due to a significant decline in finance and insurance. Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana contracted with declines in durable goods manufacturing. In Rhode Island, Georgia, and Connecticut (-0.4 percent), the contraction was mainly due to declines in manufacturing and construction, with other industries such as finance and insurance also contributing to the decline.

Source: News Release: GDP by State, Bureau of Economic Analysis, June 2, 2009

NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA

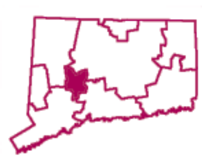


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**132,900**	**139,000**	**-6,100**	**-4.4**	**131,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**18,900**	**20,400**	**-1,500**	**-7.4**	**18,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,700**	**4,500**	**-800**	**-17.8**	**3,500**
MANUFACTURING	**15,200**	**15,900**	**-700**	**-4.4**	**15,200**
Durable Goods	**10,300**	**10,700**	**-400**	**-3.7**	**10,300**
Non-Durable Goods	**4,900**	**5,200**	**-300**	**-5.8**	**4,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**114,000**	**118,600**	**-4,600**	**-3.9**	**112,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,300**	**23,100**	**-800**	**-3.5**	**22,000**
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,500
Retail Trade	14,900	15,600	-700	-4.5	14,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	4,900
INFORMATION	**1,700**	**1,900**	**-200**	**-10.5**	**1,600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,000**	**3,200**	**-200**	**-6.3**	**3,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,700**	**10,200**	**-500**	**-4.9**	**9,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,300**	**20,100**	**200**	**1.0**	**20,300**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,400	17,300	100	0.6	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**14,100**	**15,300**	**-1,200**	**-7.8**	**13,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	11,900	12,800	-900	-7.0	11,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	10,200	10,700	-500	-4.7	9,600
OTHER SERVICES	**3,700**	**3,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,700**
GOVERNMENT	**39,200**	**41,100**	**-1,900**	**-4.6**	**39,100**
Federal	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
State & Local**	36,500	38,400	-1,900	-4.9	36,400

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**64,800**	**67,400**	**-2,600**	**-3.9**	**65,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**11,800**	**12,700**	**-900**	**-7.1**	**12,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,400**	**2,800**	**-400**	**-14.3**	**2,500**
MANUFACTURING	**9,400**	**9,900**	**-500**	**-5.1**	**9,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**53,000**	**54,700**	**-1,700**	**-3.1**	**53,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**12,800**	**13,200**	**-400**	**-3.0**	**12,800**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
INFORMATION	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,200**	**2,300**	**-100**	**-4.3**	**2,200**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**4,500**	**5,200**	**-700**	**-13.5**	**4,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**15,000**	**15,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**15,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,800	13,700	100	0.7	13,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,200**	**5,500**	**-300**	**-5.5**	**5,100**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,200**	**2,500**	**-300**	**-12.0**	**2,500**
GOVERNMENT	**10,300**	**10,200**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,200**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	500
State & Local	9,700	9,600	100	1.0	9,700

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

	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**46,700**	**48,700**	**-2,000**	**-4.1**	**46,700**
TORRINGTON LMA	**35,200**	**38,100**	**-2,900**	**-7.6**	**35,400**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**36,600**	**38,000**	**-1,400**	**-3.7**	**36,300**

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

	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**291,700**	**302,100**	**-10,400**	**-3.4**	**288,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,500**	**47,100**	**-3,600**	**-7.6**	**43,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**8,900**	**10,900**	**-2,000**	**-18.3**	**8,700**
MANUFACTURING	**34,600**	**36,200**	**-1,600**	**-4.4**	**34,600**
Durable Goods	**22,200**	**23,000**	**-800**	**-3.5**	**22,200**
Non-Durable Goods	**12,400**	**13,200**	**-800**	**-6.1**	**12,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**248,200**	**255,000**	**-6,800**	**-2.7**	**245,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**57,700**	**60,400**	**-2,700**	**-4.5**	**57,300**
Wholesale Trade	11,300	12,000	-700	-5.8	11,300
Retail Trade	33,100	35,000	-1,900	-5.4	32,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7	13,200
INFORMATION	**4,200**	**4,600**	**-400**	**-8.7**	**4,200**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**17,600**	**17,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**17,400**
Finance and Insurance	14,100	14,000	100	0.7	14,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	9,100	9,000	100	1.1	9,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**23,500**	**23,400**	**100**	**0.4**	**21,900**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**58,300**	**58,000**	**300**	**0.5**	**58,400**
Educational Services	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	13,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,500	45,300	200	0.4	45,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**25,000**	**28,200**	**-3,200**	**-11.3**	**24,100**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,300**	**11,500**	**-200**	**-1.7**	**11,200**
GOVERNMENT	**50,600**	**51,300**	**-700**	**-1.4**	**50,700**
Federal	6,900	6,700	200	3.0	7,100
State & Local	43,700	44,600	-900	-2.0	43,600

* 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	MAY 2009	MAY 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2009
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,885,200	1,872,200	13,000	0.7	1,874,400
	Employed	1,736,400	1,773,000	-36,600	-2.1	1,729,600
	Unemployed	148,800	99,200	49,600	50.0	144,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	5.3	2.6	---	7.7
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	477,100	474,700	2,400	0.5	473,400
	Employed	441,300	451,300	-10,000	-2.2	438,600
	Unemployed	35,700	23,400	12,300	52.6	34,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.5	4.9	2.6	---	7.4
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	92,200	92,500	-300	-0.3	91,300
	Employed	85,900	88,600	-2,700	-3.0	85,000
	Unemployed	6,300	3,900	2,400	61.5	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	6.8	4.2	2.6	---	6.9
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,000	50,100	-100	-0.2	49,600
	Employed	46,100	47,400	-1,300	-2.7	46,000
	Unemployed	3,900	2,700	1,200	44.4	3,600
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	5.4	2.4	---	7.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	596,500	588,100	8,400	1.4	592,600
	Employed	549,200	556,500	-7,300	-1.3	547,200
	Unemployed	47,300	31,600	15,700	49.7	45,400
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	5.4	2.5	---	7.7
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	315,900	312,200	3,700	1.2	314,600
	Employed	291,100	295,100	-4,000	-1.4	290,600
	Unemployed	24,800	17,100	7,700	45.0	23,900
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	5.5	2.3	---	7.6
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	151,500	153,400	-1,900	-1.2	150,700
	Employed	139,800	145,400	-5,600	-3.9	139,000
	Unemployed	11,700	8,000	3,700	46.3	11,700
	Unemployment Rate	7.7	5.2	2.5	---	7.7
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,100	55,400	-1,300	-2.3	54,300
	Employed	49,800	52,800	-3,000	-5.7	50,000
	Unemployed	4,200	2,600	1,600	61.5	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	4.7	3.1	---	7.9
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,300	100,800	1,500	1.5	102,600
	Employed	91,300	93,600	-2,300	-2.5	91,700
	Unemployed	11,000	7,100	3,900	54.9	10,900
	Unemployment Rate	10.7	7.1	3.6	---	10.6
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,600	58,300	300	0.5	58,400
	Employed	53,500	54,700	-1,200	-2.2	53,300
	Unemployed	5,200	3,600	1,600	44.4	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	6.2	2.6	---	8.8
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	154,336,000	154,003,000	333,000	0.2	153,834,000
	Employed	140,363,000	145,927,000	-5,564,000	-3.8	140,586,000
	Unemployed	13,973,000	8,076,000	5,897,000	73.0	13,248,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.1	5.2	3.9	---	8.6

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			
	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR
(Not seasonally adjusted)	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
MANUFACTURING	**$924.31**	**$892.90**	**$31.41**	**$906.59**	**40.1**	**42.6**	**-2.5**	**39.4**	**$23.05**	**$20.96**	**$2.09**	**$23.01**
DURABLE GOODS	**973.63**	**921.01**	**52.62**	**944.66**	**40.1**	**42.6**	**-2.5**	**39.1**	**24.28**	**21.62**	**2.66**	**24.16**
Transport. Equipment	1,230.53	1,164.01	66.52	1,186.55	41.6	43.0	-1.4	40.4	29.58	27.07	2.51	29.37
NON-DUR. GOODS	**780.68**	**812.38**	**-31.70**	**800.28**	**40.2**	**42.6**	-2.4	**40.5**	**19.42**	**19.07**	**0.35**	**19.76**
CONSTRUCTION	**990.60**	**965.20**	**25.40**	**938.63**	**39.0**	**38.5**	**0.5**	**37.5**	**25.40**	**25.07**	**0.33**	**25.03**

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 May 2009, Verizon Wireless hired 50 new workers at its Meriden call center. Phonon Corp., a maker of signal processors, will add 70 employees at its headquarters in Simsbury. Quassy Amusement Park in Middlebury will open for the season in June with 300 workers. Radio station WMRQ-104.1 in Glastonbury will hire 10-20 new employees. Ocean State Job Lot will open a new store in Waterford with 45 employees. Stew Leonard's will be hiring 100 workers in their grocery stores in Danbury and Newington. A new Lowe's Home Improvement store in Torrington will open in June, providing 175 jobs.

- In May 2009, Waterworks Inc., a retailer of bathroom fixtures, laid off 30 workers at its Danbury headquarters. Branford drug developer, Neurogen Corp., is eliminating 13 members of its work force. Sovereign Bank is eliminating 81 positions in Rocky Hill. Bank of America is shutting down a check-processing facility in East Hartford, affecting 80 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.

Town

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MAY 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	477,080	**441,342**	**35,738**	**7.5**
Ansonia	10,157	9,177	980	9.6
Bridgeport	63,808	56,389	7,419	11.6
Darien	9,278	8,711	567	6.1
Derby	6,989	6,370	619	8.9
Easton	3,741	3,535	206	5.5
Fairfield	28,778	26,767	2,011	7.0
Greenwich	30,587	28,756	1,831	6.0
Milford	32,582	30,185	2,397	7.4
Monroe	10,695	9,992	703	6.6
New Canaan	8,982	8,500	482	5.4
Newtown	14,376	13,529	847	5.9
Norwalk	48,984	45,511	3,473	7.1
Oxford	7,460	7,011	449	6.0
Redding	4,703	4,457	246	5.2
Ridgefield	11,776	11,095	681	5.8
Seymour	9,412	8,667	745	7.9
Shelton	23,261	21,634	1,627	7.0
Southbury	9,225	8,598	627	6.8
Stamford	67,026	62,368	4,658	6.9
Stratford	26,264	24,023	2,241	8.5
Trumbull	17,978	16,791	1,187	6.6
Weston	4,955	4,681	274	5.5
Westport	12,856	12,071	785	6.1
Wilton	8,338	7,876	462	5.5
Woodbridge	4,873	4,649	224	4.6
DANBURY	**92,164**	**85,855**	**6,309**	**6.8**
Bethel	10,864	10,135	729	6.7
Bridgewater	1,043	978	65	6.2
Brookfield	9,163	8,545	618	6.7
Danbury	44,909	41,762	3,147	7.0
New Fairfield	7,606	7,102	504	6.6
New Milford	16,427	15,302	1,125	6.8
Sherman	2,151	2,031	120	5.6
ENFIELD	**50,029**	**46,121**	**3,908**	**7.8**
East Windsor	6,326	5,814	512	8.1
Enfield	24,202	22,224	1,978	8.2
Somers	4,757	4,393	364	7.7
Suffield	7,510	7,057	453	6.0
Windsor Locks	7,234	6,633	601	8.3
HARTFORD	**596,495**	**549,226**	**47,269**	**7.9**
Andover	2,003	1,878	125	6.2
Ashford	2,672	2,503	169	6.3
Avon	9,341	8,839	502	5.4
Barkhamsted	2,276	2,092	184	8.1
Berlin	11,597	10,824	773	6.7
Bloomfield	10,325	9,440	885	8.6
Bolton	3,101	2,893	208	6.7
Bristol	35,041	31,944	3,097	8.8
Burlington	5,439	5,113	326	6.0

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,850	5,514	336	5.7
Colchester	8,941	8,365	576	6.4
Columbia	3,103	2,905	198	6.4
Coventry	7,107	6,656	451	6.3
Cromwell	7,933	7,414	519	6.5
East Granby	3,003	2,821	182	6.1
East Haddam	5,238	4,921	317	6.1
East Hampton	7,152	6,637	515	7.2
East Hartford	26,109	23,391	2,718	10.4
Ellington	8,913	8,340	573	6.4
Farmington	13,163	12,359	804	6.1
Glastonbury	18,450	17,462	988	5.4
Granby	6,425	6,050	375	5.8
Haddam	4,962	4,669	293	5.9
Hartford	50,681	43,833	6,848	13.5
Hartland	1,211	1,146	65	5.4
Harwinton	3,218	2,998	220	6.8
Hebron	5,569	5,248	321	5.8
Lebanon	4,400	4,110	290	6.6
Manchester	32,976	30,279	2,697	8.2
Mansfield	13,130	12,485	645	4.9
Marlborough	3,697	3,476	221	6.0
Middlefield	2,410	2,249	161	6.7
Middletown	27,164	25,193	1,971	7.3
New Britain	35,690	31,643	4,047	11.3
New Hartford	3,868	3,605	263	6.8
Newington	16,937	15,756	1,181	7.0
Plainville	10,310	9,427	883	8.6
Plymouth	7,023	6,340	683	9.7
Portland	5,456	5,076	380	7.0
Rocky Hill	10,903	10,209	694	6.4
Simsbury	12,203	11,569	634	5.2
Southington	24,620	22,920	1,700	6.9
South Windsor	14,965	14,077	888	5.9
Stafford	7,017	6,420	597	8.5
Thomaston	4,771	4,310	461	9.7
Tolland	8,476	7,987	489	5.8
Union	480	453	27	5.6
Vernon	17,683	16,372	1,311	7.4
West Hartford	29,648	27,595	2,053	6.9
Wethersfield	13,451	12,480	971	7.2
Willington	3,912	3,698	214	5.5
Windsor	16,482	15,242	1,240	7.5

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)

MAY 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**315,862**	**291,081**	**24,781**	**7.8**
Bethany	3,214	2,999	215	6.7
Branford	17,664	16,450	1,214	6.9
Cheshire	14,741	13,884	857	5.8
Chester	2,330	2,181	149	6.4
Clinton	8,076	7,561	515	6.4
Deep River	2,652	2,450	202	7.6
Durham	4,361	4,114	247	5.7
East Haven	16,501	15,114	1,387	8.4
Essex	3,838	3,614	224	5.8
Guilford	13,173	12,455	718	5.5
Hamden	31,219	29,018	2,201	7.1
Killingworth	3,651	3,454	197	5.4
Madison	10,222	9,672	550	5.4
Meriden	32,659	29,406	3,253	10.0
New Haven	56,875	50,917	5,958	10.5
North Branford	8,523	7,957	566	6.6
North Haven	13,355	12,508	847	6.3
Old Saybrook	5,565	5,238	327	5.9
Orange	7,369	6,938	431	5.8
Wallingford	25,824	23,975	1,849	7.2
Westbrook	3,756	3,510	246	6.5
West Haven	30,294	27,667	2,627	8.7
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	138,494	**128,105**	**10,389**	**7.5**
Bozrah	1,479	1,373	106	7.2
Canterbury	3,217	2,976	241	7.5
East Lyme	9,763	9,115	648	6.6
Franklin	1,171	1,100	71	6.1
Griswold	7,262	6,670	592	8.2
Groton	20,491	18,939	1,552	7.6
Ledyard	8,600	7,996	604	7.0
Lisbon	2,592	2,393	199	7.7
Lyme	1,129	1,074	55	4.9
Montville	10,968	10,199	769	7.0
New London	13,654	12,404	1,250	9.2
No. Stonington	3,296	3,066	230	7.0
Norwich	20,784	18,988	1,796	8.6
Old Lyme	4,172	3,937	235	5.6
Preston	2,858	2,677	181	6.3
Salem	2,615	2,450	165	6.3
Sprague	1,826	1,650	176	9.6
Stonington	10,517	9,901	616	5.9
Voluntown	1,631	1,493	138	8.5
Waterford	10,471	9,705	766	7.3

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	151,457	**139,796**	**11,661**	**7.7**
Westerly, RI	12,963	11,691	1,272	9.8

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	**54,061**	**49,834**	**4,227**	**7.8**
Bethlehem	1,985	1,853	132	6.6
Canaan	594	558	36	6.1
Colebrook	803	774	29	3.6
Cornwall	821	770	51	6.2
Goshen	1,617	1,506	111	6.9
Kent	1,556	1,477	79	5.1
Litchfield	4,329	4,047	282	6.5
Morris	1,279	1,183	96	7.5
Norfolk	921	870	51	5.5
North Canaan	1,696	1,584	112	6.6
Roxbury	1,345	1,275	70	5.2
Salisbury	1,912	1,816	96	5.0
Sharon	1,534	1,449	85	5.5
Torrington	19,644	17,712	1,932	9.8
Warren	730	691	39	5.3
Washington	1,907	1,794	113	5.9
Winchester	5,983	5,416	567	9.5
Woodbury	5,406	5,059	347	6.4
WATERBURY	**102,340**	**91,349**	**10,991**	**10.7**
Beacon Falls	3,350	3,069	281	8.4
Middlebury	3,921	3,651	270	6.9
Naugatuck	17,319	15,687	1,632	9.4
Prospect	5,281	4,888	393	7.4
Waterbury	51,006	44,374	6,632	13.0
Watertown	12,359	11,310	1,049	8.5
Wolcott	9,103	8,369	734	8.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	58,633	**53,453**	**5,180**	**8.8**
Brooklyn	3,925	3,580	345	8.8
Chaplin	1,500	1,388	112	7.5
Eastford	1,017	959	58	5.7
Hampton	1,266	1,163	103	8.1
Killingly	9,627	8,662	965	10.0
Plainfield	8,475	7,650	825	9.7
Pomfret	2,299	2,115	184	8.0
Putnam	5,329	4,838	491	9.2
Scotland	1,010	971	39	3.9
Sterling	2,103	1,926	177	8.4
Thompson	5,440	4,956	484	8.9
Windham	11,962	10,834	1,128	9.4
Woodstock	4,678	4,410	268	5.7

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,885,200**	**1,736,400**	**148,800**	**7.9**
UNITED STATES	**154,336,000**	**140,363,000**	**13,973,000**	**9.1**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,886,500**	**1,736,200**	**150,300**	**8.0**
UNITED STATES	**155,081,000**	**140,570,000**	**14,511,000**	**9.4**

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	MAY 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008
Andover	1	1	1
Ansonia	0	0	3
Ashford	2	3	3
Avon	5	6	9
Barkhamsted	na	na	na
Beacon Falls	na	na	na
Berlin	20	25	17
Bethany	na	na	na
Bethel	4	10	12
Bethlehem	na	na	na
Bloomfield	na	na	na
Bolton	1	2	3
Bozrah	0	0	2
Branford	na	na	na
Bridgeport	4	19	36
Bridgewater	na	na	na
Bristol	3	7	20
Brookfield	na	na	na
Brooklyn	1	6	11
Burlington	3	7	6
Canaan	0	0	1
Canterbury	0	1	3
Canton	2	4	7
Chaplin	0	0	5
Cheshire	0	1	20
Chester	na	na	na
Clinton	1	1	3
Colchester	1	2	6
Colebrook	0	0	1
Columbia	1	3	3
Cornwall	1	1	1
Coventry	2	8	9
Cromwell	1	8	11
Danbury	0	121	29
Darien	na	na	na
Deep River	0	2	1
Derby	na	na	na
Durham	0	4	10
East Granby	3	5	4
East Haddam	0	2	4
East Hampton	2	4	18
East Hartford	na	na	na
East Haven	1	2	4
East Lyme	1	5	13
East Windsor	4	6	34
Eastford	0	0	0
Easton	0	2	1
Ellington	2	14	43
Enfield	na	na	na
Essex	2	4	4
Fairfield	2	10	29
Farmington	2	7	14
Franklin	0	0	1
Glastonbury	1	7	8
Goshen	2	8	8
Granby	1	1	4
Greenwich	8	30	65
Griswold	na	na	na
Groton	2	9	28
Guilford	2	8	23
Haddam	2	5	16
Hamden	0	5	2
Hampton	1	2	4
Hartford	5	5	29
Hartland	na	na	na
Harwinton	1	3	7
Hebron	na	na	na
Kent	2	3	3
Killingly	2	8	11
Killingworth	na	na	na
Lebanon	1	3	6
Ledyard	0	1	3
Lisbon	0	1	3
Litchfield	na	na	na
Lyme	0	0	4
Madison	0	5	9
Manchester	1	5	71
Mansfield	1	7	6
Marlborough	0	1	4
Meriden	1	10	14
Middlebury	na	na	na
Middlefield	0	0	1
Middletown	8	30	52
Milford	1	30	93
Monroe	0	1	7
Montville	2	9	11
Morris	0	0	2
Naugatuck	2	6	11
New Britain	na	na	na
New Canaan	0	0	10
New Fairfield	na	na	na
New Hartford	0	3	3
New Haven	2	4	19
New London	2	9	15
New Milford	1	5	8
Newington	0	3	23
Newtown	2	5	9
Norfolk	1	1	2
North Branford	na	na	na
North Canaan	0	1	2
North Haven	0	0	2
North Stonington	0	1	3
Norwalk	7	187	33
Norwich	3	83	10
Old Lyme	na	na	na
Old Saybrook	1	5	5
Orange	na	na	na
Oxford	1	13	40
Plainfield	1	5	14
Plainville	0	5	13
Plymouth	0	0	4
Pomfret	0	1	4
Portland	0	2	6
Preston	0	2	3
Prospect	na	na	na
Putnam	2	6	6
Redding	na	na	na
Ridgefield	1	3	39
Rocky Hill	0	5	11
Roxbury	na	na	na
Salem	0	1	3
Salisbury	na	na	na
Scotland	0	0	1
Seymour	5	8	11
Sharon	1	2	3
Shelton	1	7	99
Sherman	na	na	na
Simsbury	1	2	3
Somers	2	5	13
South Windsor	6	10	11
Southbury	0	1	3
Southington	3	16	35
Sprague	0	4	5
Stafford	na	na	na
Stamford	0	10	248
Sterling	na	na	na
Stonington	1	3	20
Stratford	2	5	7
Suffield	0	4	13
Thomaston	na	na	na
Thompson	na	na	na
Tolland	0	3	8
Torrington	1	1	7
Trumbull	0	0	14
Union	0	1	2
Vernon	1	6	61
Voluntown	0	1	3
Wallingford	1	11	14
Warren	0	1	1
Washington	na	na	na
Waterbury	5	14	21
Waterford	2	6	12
Watertown	3	9	16
West Hartford	5	16	40
West Haven	na	na	na
Westbrook	0	5	5
Weston	na	na	na
Westport	3	6	29
Wethersfield	na	na	na
Willington	0	0	2
Wilton	na	na	na
Winchester	2	3	9
Windham	0	4	6
Windsor	na	na	na
Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Wolcott	1	6	14
Woodbridge	na	na	na
Woodbury	3	3	9
Woodstock	1	2	8

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	**-4.1**
Coincident Employment Index	**-6.5**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-9.0**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-1.9**
Banknorth Business Barometer	**-2.2**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-3.7**
Unemployment Rate	**+2.6***
Labor Force	+0.9
Employed	-1.9
Unemployed	+50.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**+52.5**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**+2.80***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**-5.9**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+10.0**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+3.5**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-0.9**
Production Worker Hours	-12.8
Industrial Electricity Sales	+0.3
Personal Income	**-2.4**
UI Covered Wages	**-4.9**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-55.2
Electricity Sales	-8.9
Construction Contracts Index	+1.6
New Auto Registrations	-45.0
Air Cargo Tons	-25.2
Exports	-1.6
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	-7.6
Dept. of Labor	-26.4
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	+7.4
Dept. of Labor	-25.6
State Revenues	**-19.8**
Corporate Tax	+35.8
Personal Income Tax	-18.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	-48.0
Sales & Use Tax	-27.5
Indian Gaming Payments	-10.5

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-1.7
Attraction Visitors	-1.4
Air Passenger Count	-11.4
Indian Gaming Slots	-5.3
Travel and Tourism Index	-5.3
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+1.9
Wages & Salaries	+2.0
Benefit Costs	+1.6
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	-1.2
Northeast Region	-0.9
NY-NJ-Long Island	-0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	-1.4
Interest Rates	
Prime	-1.75*
Conventional Mortgage	-1.18*

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

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