

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### IN THIS ISSUE...

**The Bad News, the Not-So-Bad News and the Good News about Connecticut's Unemployment Rate** ..... 1-3, 5

**Introducing "U-6"** ..... 5

**Economic Indicators**

- of Employment ..... 4
- on the Overall Economy ..... 5
- Individual Data Items ..... 6-8
- Comparative Regional Data ..... 9
- Economic Indicator Trends ..... 10-11
- Business & Economic News ..... 15
- Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media ..... 19

**Labor Market Areas:**

- Nonfarm Employment ..... 12-17
- Sea. Adj. Nonfarm Employment ..... 14
- Labor Force ..... 18
- Hours and Earnings ..... 19

**Cities and Towns:**

- Labor Force ..... 20-21
- Housing Permits ..... 22

**Technical Notes** ..... 23

**At a Glance** ..... 24

### In September...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut	1,622,600
Change over month	-0.41%
Change over year	-4.5%

United States	130,947,000
Change over month	-0.20%
Change over year	-4.2%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut	8.4%
United States	9.8%

#### Consumer Price Index

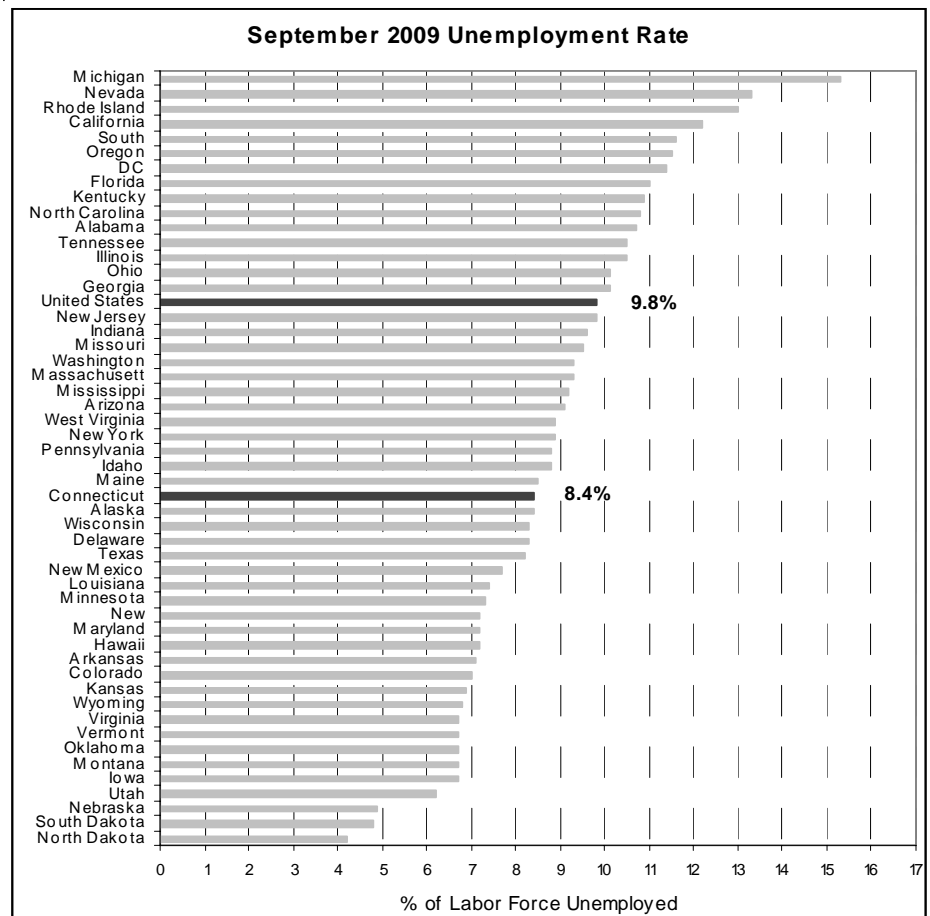
United States	216.0
Change over year	-1.3%

## The Bad News, the Not-So-Bad News and the Good News about Connecticut's Unemployment Rate

By Patrick J. Flaherty, Economist, DOL

**C**onnecticut's unemployment rate was close to the national average for most of the past decade. In March of 2007, both the U.S. and Connecticut rates were at 4.4%, the lowest the U.S. rate had been since early 2001. Since then both rates have climbed, but the U.S. rate has climbed more. As of September 2009 the U.S. rate stood at 9.8% while the Con-

necticut rate was 8.4% (chart below). The bad news, of course, is that 8.4% is a lot higher than 4.4% and represents thousands of Connecticut residents out of work. The number of unemployed in Connecticut is up by 78,000, (a 96% increase, since March 2007). But the difference between Connecticut's rate and the nation's is significant. The U.S. has seen the number of



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unemployed rise by a whopping 8.4 million, a 125% increase since the days of 4.4% unemployment. These days Connecticut is tied with Alaska for the honor of 23<sup>rd</sup> lowest unemployment rate in the country and well below that of our neighbor states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of area residents who are unemployed divided by the labor force. (Labor force = employed + unemployed.) To be counted as unemployed an individual must be jobless, available to work, and looking for a job. A growing labor force during an economic downturn will tend to push the unemployment rate UP. Nevada, for example, has had faster labor force growth than Connecticut since March 2007, and its unemployment rate is much higher than ours. On the other hand, one way for the unemployment rate to stay low would be if a large number of jobless people were to leave the state's labor force – that is, if they stop looking for work or even leave for another state. Then sluggish growth (or even shrinkage) of the labor force would help keep the unemployment rate from rising. The good news for Connecticut is that this is **not** the explanation for the divergence in the state and national unemployment rates. Indeed, since March 2007 our labor force has grown by 2.2% (more than 41,000 individuals) while the U.S. labor force is up less than 1%. In fact, Connecticut has had the 9<sup>th</sup> fastest labor force growth in the country since March 2007 and only three states, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, have had faster labor force growth **and** a lower unemployment rate than Connecticut. (Alaska had slightly faster labor force growth and had the same unemployment rate.)

While the number of state residents who are employed, as

measured by the household survey, is down by 37,000 since March 2007 (-2.1%), this pales in comparison to the 7.4 million national decline which has seen the number of employed fall by 5.1%.

One part of the explanation for our lower-than-average unemployment may be the behavior of house prices. While house prices are lower than their all-time highs, Connecticut, on average, did not experience the dramatic rise and fall in house prices seen in other places. The behavior of house prices can affect the rest of the economy, including the labor markets. Indeed, Edward Leamer of UCLA has gone so far as to claim that "Housing *IS* the Business Cycle." (Leamer, 2007) While others believe this claim may overstate the case (for example, Ghent & Owyang 2009), the fact that Connecticut did not experience as large a drop in home values as many other states may have kept our unemployment rate from rising as much as the jumps seen elsewhere. As with everything in real estate, the home price/unemployment rate connection probably comes down to "location, location, location" – it is stronger in some places and weaker in others. For example, Michigan's unemployment rate is high for reasons that go beyond the real estate cycle. However, a real estate speculative boom and bust may be a large part of Nevada's story, and our relative stability may help explain our relatively lower unemployment rate.

Each quarter, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) publishes a house price index for each of the states. Each index is calculated using data on repeat transactions on the same physical property, so a property must change hands twice before it can be used to calculate the index. This is a way to control for the quality of the house, a problem

with the more commonly reported measure, median sales price. The median sales price will fall if there are a large number of transactions at the low end of the market (or will rise if there are a large number of transactions at the high end) even if no individual house has changed in price. The limitation with the FHFA data is that it only includes single-family detached properties financed by conforming conventional mortgages purchased by either Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae. The widely-reported S&P/Case-Shiller indices also use repeat-sales data so their methodology is similar to that of the FHFA (and therefore superior to using median home prices). In fact, the method used by FHFA was first proposed by Case and Shiller. The S&P/Case-Shiller indices are available on a monthly basis and do not have the limitations of the FHFA data.

However, Case/Shiller indices are not produced for each state, so we must use FHFA data to make consistent cross-state comparisons over time.

The decline in house prices was calculated by taking the all time high of the FHFA index and comparing it to the lowest value of the index reported since that all time high was achieved. If the all time high was achieved in the second quarter of 2009 (the most recent quarter for which data is available) then the decline is zero. A simple regression was estimated using this drop in house prices to explain the September unemployment rates in each of the states. While there is a lot of variation in the unemployment rates not captured by the drop in house prices, the relationship is statistically significant. All other things being equal (and they never are), a large drop in house

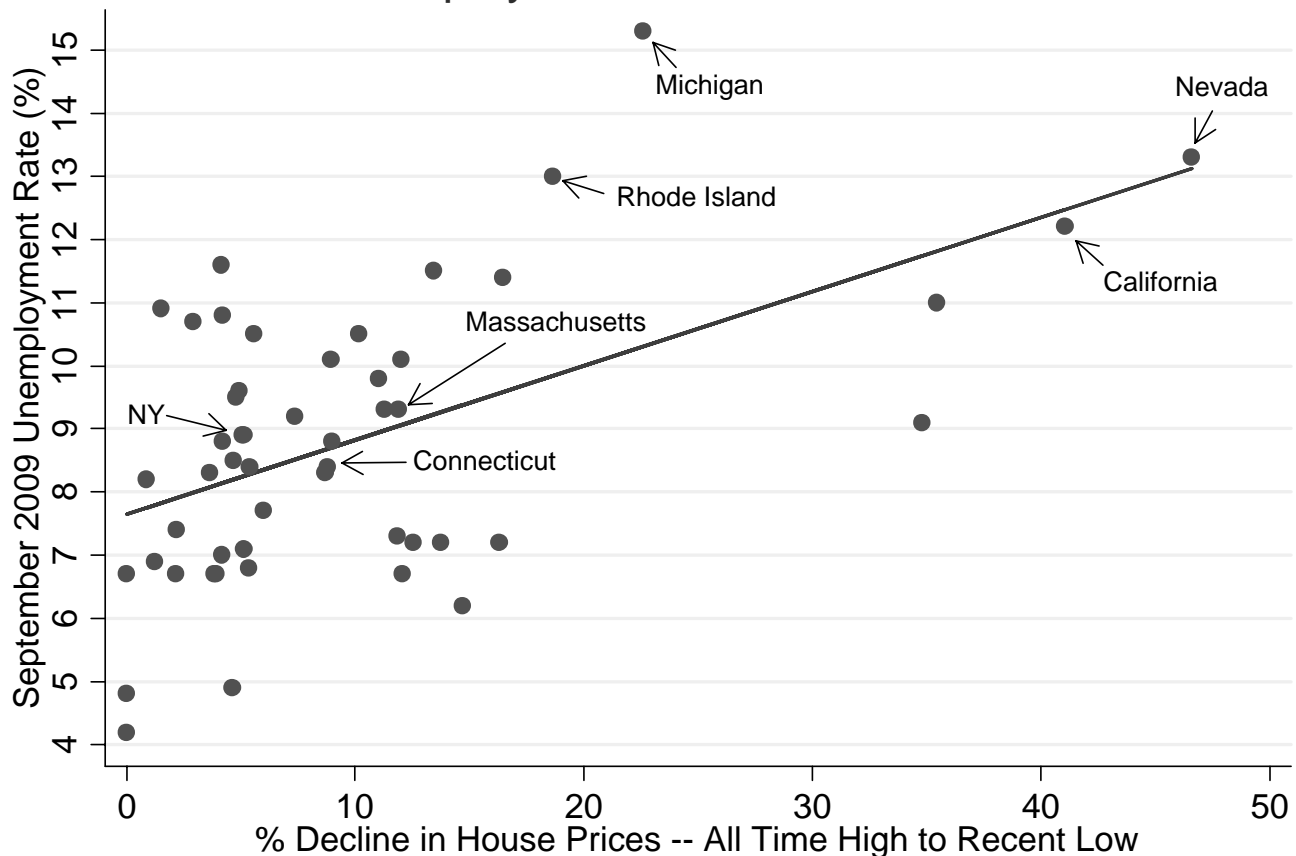
prices is associated with a higher unemployment rate.

Connecticut's unemployment rate is actually a bit lower than would be explained by the change in house prices. (New York's is higher – suggesting the financial crisis had a bigger impact on its unemployment rate than on its house prices.) The comparison with Massachusetts and Rhode Island is consistent with the theory – both have higher unemployment rates and saw larger house price declines than Connecticut (chart below).

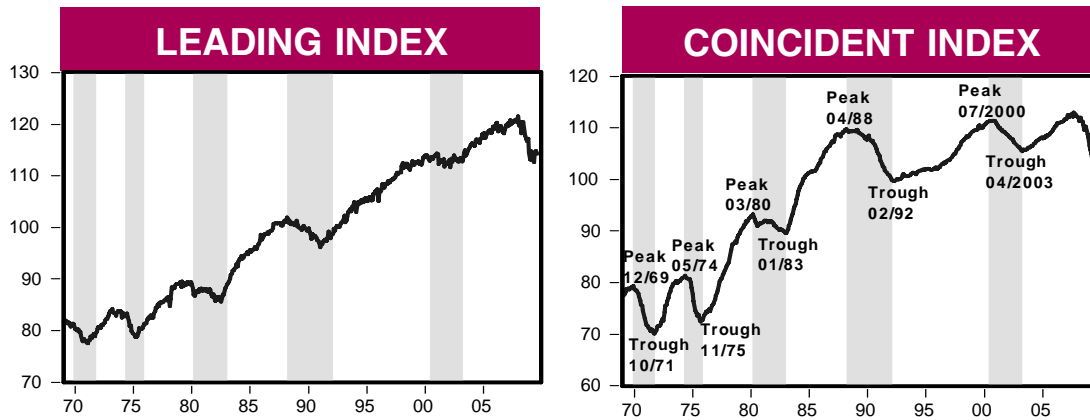
One warning: Connecticut labor markets don't look all that much better than the nation when the comparison is made using nonfarm payroll employment, which reflects jobs in the state. (There are two surveys each month, one of households, which is used to calculate the unemployment rate, and one of

--Continued on page 5--

## State Unemployment Rate vs. House Price Loss



# EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.

## We're Still in the Woods

### The National Outlook

Nonfarm employment declined in September by 263,000, exceeding worst-case expectations. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons increased by 7.6 million to 15.1 million, and the unemployment rate doubled to 9.8%, its highest level since June 1983. By the Labor Department's alternative measure of labor underutilization that counts the unemployed, marginally attached, discouraged workers, and persons working only part-time, the unemployment rate was 17% as of September. Sales of new single-family houses in August 2009 were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 429,000, or 0.7% above the revised July rate of 426,000, but 3.4% below the August 2008 estimate of 444,000. The median sales price continued to decline from \$247,900 in 2007 and \$232,100 in 2008, to \$195,200 in August 2009. Gross domestic product decreased -0.7% in the second quarter compared with -6.4% in the first quarter of the year. Thus, the outlook for the U.S. economy remains bleak while the national recession in gross domestic product terms appears to be abating.

### Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 109.9 in August 2008 to 102.8 in August 2009. Total employment (from the household survey) declined in August by 37,517 persons (-2.1%). Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 70,800

jobs (-4.2%) from August a year ago. The August 2009 insured unemployment rate of 5.3% climbed 2.48 percentage points from a year earlier. The total unemployment rate reached 8.1% from 6.1% a year ago. Each variable negatively influenced the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the August 2009 index at 102.8 decreased from 103.3 in July. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate, -6.3%, represents the largest deceleration since 1975; however, it has been decreasing at a decreasing rate since April (a positive signal). Total employment declined in August by 6,200, or -0.35%, while nonfarm employment declined by 3,100 (-0.19%). The total unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage point to 8.1%, and the insured unemployment rate improved slightly, falling from 5.31% last month to 5.30% in August 2009. This was the single positive contributor to the month-over-month change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 117.7 a year ago to 114.3 in August 2009. Manufacturing lost 15,800 jobs (-8.4%) while construction lost 14,100 jobs (-20.6%) over the past year. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.4 a year ago to 40.5, but average weekly hours in construction edged up from 39 last August to 39.7 in August 2009 (a positive contributor). Moody's Baa bond rate declined from 7.15% a year ago to 6.58% in August 2009 (a positive contributor). Short duration unemployment increased from

1.9% in August 2008 to 2.87% in August 2009, while initial claims climbed steadily from a year ago, up 10.1%, to 27,351 in August 2009, and housing permits decreased 2.9% from 310 units last August to 221 units in August 2009. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined to 2 in August 2009 from 5 a year ago.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index decreased from 114.9 in July to 114.3 in August 2009. Positive contributors include increased construction employment (100 jobs), increased average weekly hours in construction (0.1), a decline in the short duration unemployment rate (0.05 percentage points), and a reduction in Moody's Baa interest rate from 7.09% to 6.58%. A decrease in housing permits from 412 to 221, and manufacturing employment that declined by 100 jobs are the negative contributors. The help-wanted index was unchanged from a month ago.

The coincident and leading employment indices and other data indicate that the nation and the state are still in the throes of recession despite positive signs. It remains to be seen whether the federal stimulus package helps much as the state applies for available grants, and the whether the impending mortgage rate resets negatively impact the state's housing market. Connecticut's long-term fiscal crisis is largely unresolved; as of August the state labor market shed 79,100 jobs since its peak in March 2008, and with 20,000 to 30,000 more job losses expected, the recession in Connecticut is far from over.

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--Continued from page 3--

businesses, which is used to calculate payroll employment.) Connecticut's payroll employment is down 5.1% since it peaked in March 2008 while the U.S. is down 5.2% since its December 2007 peak. Connecticut therefore entered the recession later. If that means it will leave the recession later as well, then we may have a few more months of deterioration to go even as the nation starts to recover. However, as the house price data suggests, there may be some reasons that Connecticut

really is weathering this recession better than many other states. If we start to recover along with the rest of the country, overall the recession will have been *shorter* here because we started to decline later.

Longer term, the fact that the size of our labor force has remained stable is encouraging. Connecticut's labor force shrank by more than 5% during our region's "great recession" in the early 1990's and it took us many years to fully recover from all the losses that were suffered during that period. This time it seems

that we are retaining the capacity that we'll need when the economy starts to grow again. ■

**Sources**

Employment, Unemployment, Unemployment Rate, and Labor Force data: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

House prices: Federal Housing Finance Agency

**References**

Leamer, Edward E. (2007) "Housing Is the Business Cycle." National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 13428.

Ghent, Andra C. and Michael T. Owyang. (2009) "Is Housing the Business Cycle? Evidence from U.S. Cities." Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Working Paper 2009-007B.

**Introducing an Alternative Measure of Labor Underutilization in Connecticut**

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which establishes the definition of the labor force, employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate and sets the methodologies for measuring these indicators, has also regularly published alternative measures of labor underutilization for the nation. Recently, BLS began producing these data for Connecticut and other states. Beginning this month we are including in the "Unemployment" table on page 6, the alternative measures of labor underutilization referred to as "U-6" by BLS.

The official definition of unemployment defines a person as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks, and are currently available for work. The alternative measure U-6 includes marginally attached workers and those employed part-time for economic reasons. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work, but indicate that they want and are available for a job, and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not looking currently for a job. Persons employed part-time

for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work, but have had to settle for a part-time schedule.

The U-6 rate, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households, is calculated for states each quarter as a moving annual average and is not seasonally adjusted. Prior to the availability of first quarter 2009 data, the U-6 for Connecticut is only available on a calendar year basis for 2005-2008. The most current data, published in this issue, is an average for the third quarter of 2008 through the second quarter of 2009.

**GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

	2Q 2009	2Q 2008	CHANGE NO.	%	1Q 2009
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	113.3	119.5	-6.2	-5.2	113.5
<b>Coincident</b>	103.5	110.8	-7.3	-6.6	105.7
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	103.8	114.6	-10.8	-9.4	104.3
<b>Coincident</b>	110.1	114.8	-4.7	-4.1	111.6
<b>TD Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	118.3	122.9	-4.6	-3.8	120.6

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,622.6	1,698.9	-76.3	-4.5	1,629.2
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-12.5	0.7
Construction	52.0	64.6	-12.6	-19.5	50.8
Manufacturing	171.6	187.1	-15.5	-8.3	172.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	293.7	310.3	-16.6	-5.3	297.1
Information	35.1	37.0	-1.9	-5.1	35.1
Financial Activities	137.9	143.1	-5.2	-3.6	138.4
Professional and Business Services	186.2	204.0	-17.8	-8.7	189.1
Educational and Health Services	299.1	297.9	1.2	0.4	301.3
Leisure and Hospitality Services	137.9	138.3	-0.4	-0.3	136.5
Other Services	61.8	63.2	-1.4	-2.2	62.8
Government*	246.6	252.6	-6.0	-2.4	245.3

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	8.4	6.0	2.4	---	8.1
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,885.3	1,881.9	3.4	0.2	1,883.8
Employed (000s)	1,726.5	1,769.2	-42.7	-2.4	1,731.7
Unemployed (000s)	158.8	112.7	46.1	40.9	152.2
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	6,785	5,951	834	14.0	7,164
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	5.35	3.09	2.25	---	4.77
	<b>3Q08-2Q09</b>	<b>2008</b>			<b>2Q08-1Q09</b>
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	12.4	10.3	2.1	---	11.3

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

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG	JUL
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009	2009
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	40.8	42.7	-1.9	-4.4	40.5	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	23.44	21.70	1.74	8.0	23.66	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	956.35	926.59	29.76	3.2	958.23	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)</b>	104.4	128.5	-24.1	-18.7	109.6	111.6
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,182	4,738	-556	-11.7	4,167	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	368	481	-112.7	-23.4	395	405

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

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first quarter 2010 is forecasted to decrease 1.6 percent from a year earlier.

## INCOME

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2009
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$186,401	\$189,505	-3,104	-1.6	\$187,815
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$87,911	\$90,106	-2,195	-2.4	\$89,181

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: October 2009 release

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	SEP 2009	227	-48.4	2,464	4,119	-40.2	
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	JUL 2009	2,884	-12.9	3,275	3,267	0.2	
<b>Construction Contracts</b>							
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	SEP 2009	214.0	-43.6	---	---	---	
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	SEP 2009	14,703	3.7	107,132	149,312	-28.2	
<b>Air Cargo Tons</b>	SEP 2009	7,288	-38.0	84,901	110,691	-23.3	
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	2Q 2009	3.19	-18.4	6.73	7.50	-10.4	

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

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>STARTS</b>							
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	SEP 2009	2,304	8.6	20,494	21,688	-5.5	
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	1Q2009	1,779	-28.0	1,779	2,471	-28.0	
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>							
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	SEP 2009	987	11.0	9,545	8,363	14.1	
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	1Q2009	1,563	-13.5	1,563	1,806	-13.5	

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

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were down from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	SEP 2009	SEP 2008	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,020.0	1,250.4	-18.4	9,312.5	10,974.2	-15.1
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	69.4	98.4	-29.5	472.5	586.8	-19.5
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	567.2	651.7	-13.0	4,941.7	6,031.3	-18.1
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	7.2	10.2	-29.4	61.7	99.9	-38.3
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	243.6	361.8	-32.7	2,412.2	2,672.5	-9.7
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	29.3	30.9	-5.2	280.6	306.9	-8.5

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

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Gaming slots fell over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	SEP 2009	37,654	-4.0	292,046	318,929	-8.4	
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	SEP 2009	104,967	7.0	1,405,874	1,376,165	2.2	
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	SEP 2009	435,811	-3.2	4,239,848	4,713,008	-10.0	
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	SEP 2009	1,389	-8.0	13,191	14,411	-8.5	
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	2Q 2009	---	5.5	---	---	---	

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 1.2 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

<i>Private Industry Workers</i> (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	2009	2009	% Chg	2009	2008	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	110.0	109.5	0.5	110.0	108.7	1.2
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	110.5	110.0	0.5	110.6	109.1	1.4
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	108.6	108.3	0.3	108.7	107.5	1.1
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	110.7	108.7	1.8
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	110.6	109.1	1.4

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

U.S. inflation rate decreased 1.3 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	SEP 2009	216.0	-1.3	0.1
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	SEP 2009	\$0.463	1.3	-0.1
<b>Northeast Region</b>	SEP 2009	231.2	-0.7	0.1
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	SEP 2009	238.6	-0.6	0.1
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	SEP 2009	236.6	-0.8	1.5
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	SEP 2009	211.3	-1.7	0.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board

\*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

\*\*The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.

Conventional mortgage fell to 5.06 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	SEP	AUG	SEP
	2009	2009	2008
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	5.00
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.15	0.16	1.81
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.12	0.17	1.15
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.21	0.27	1.64
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.40	0.46	1.91
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.48	1.65	2.32
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.37	2.57	2.88
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.02	3.21	3.25
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.40	3.59	3.69
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.14	4.33	4.32
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	5.06	5.19	6.04

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,622.6	1,698.9	-76.3	-4.5	1,629.2
<b>Maine</b>	592.8	615.7	-22.9	-3.7	595.1
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,176.4	3,286.6	-110.2	-3.4	3,185.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	628.6	645.6	-17.0	-2.6	628.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,917.7	4,046.6	-128.9	-3.2	3,930.4
<b>New York</b>	8,562.7	8,818.8	-256.1	-2.9	8,644.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,605.0	5,803.1	-198.1	-3.4	5,615.3
<b>Rhode Island</b>	458.7	480.3	-21.6	-4.5	461.5
<b>Vermont</b>	293.8	306.9	-13.1	-4.3	294.3
<b>United States</b>	130,947.0	136,732.0	-5,785.0	-4.2	131,210.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,885.3	1,881.9	3.4	0.2	1,883.8
<b>Maine</b>	701.7	707.4	-5.7	-0.8	701.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,442.6	3,426.7	15.9	0.5	3,443.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	738.5	738.5	0.0	0.0	738.5
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,535.4	4,502.5	32.9	0.7	4,541.3
<b>New York</b>	9,734.9	9,712.4	22.5	0.2	9,744.0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,368.1	6,423.1	-55.0	-0.9	6,359.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	570.4	567.6	2.8	0.5	573.6
<b>Vermont</b>	356.9	356.4	0.5	0.1	358.8
<b>United States</b>	154,006.0	154,621.0	-615.0	-0.4	154,577.0

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

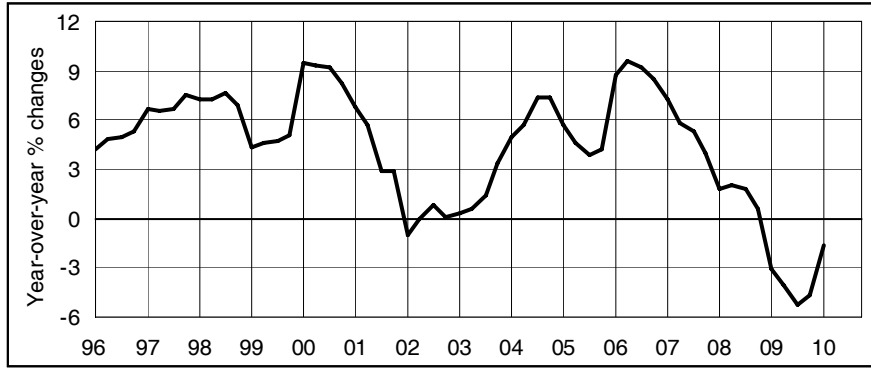
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE	AUG
	2009	2008		2009
<b>Connecticut</b>	8.4	6.0	2.4	8.1
<b>Maine</b>	8.5	5.6	2.9	8.6
<b>Massachusetts</b>	9.3	5.6	3.7	9.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	7.2	3.9	3.3	7.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	9.8	5.8	4.0	9.6
<b>New York</b>	8.9	5.8	3.1	8.9
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	8.8	5.6	3.2	8.7
<b>Rhode Island</b>	13.0	8.5	4.5	12.8
<b>Vermont</b>	6.7	4.8	1.9	6.8
<b>United States</b>	9.8	6.2	3.6	9.7

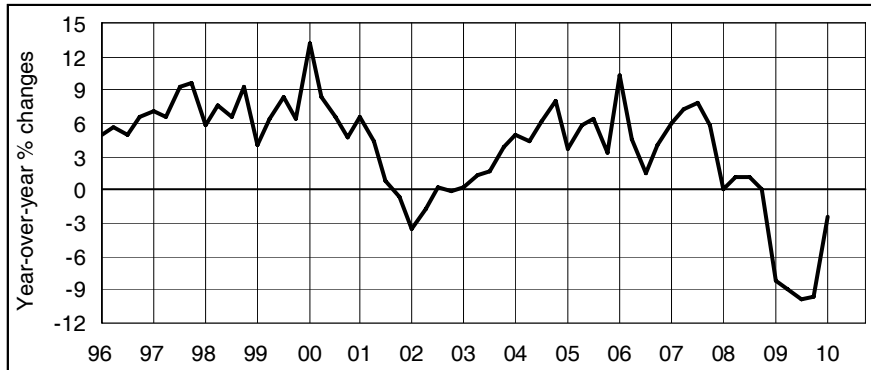
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**PERSONAL INCOME** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



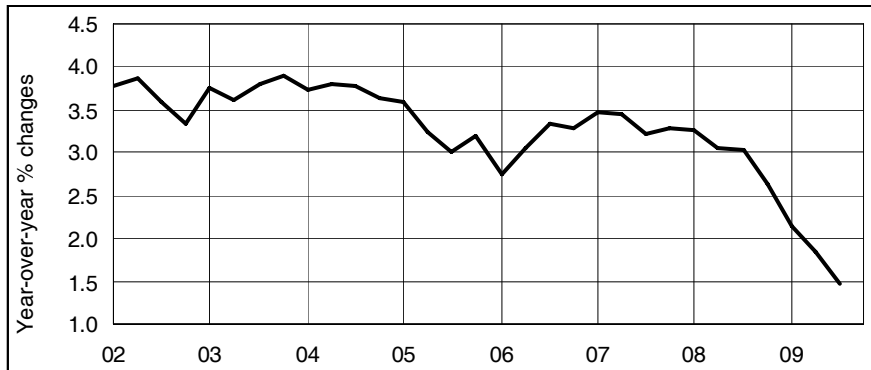
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	1.7	-3.1	-1.6
Second	2.0	-4.0	
Third	1.7	-5.3	
Fourth	0.6	-4.7	

**UI COVERED WAGES** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



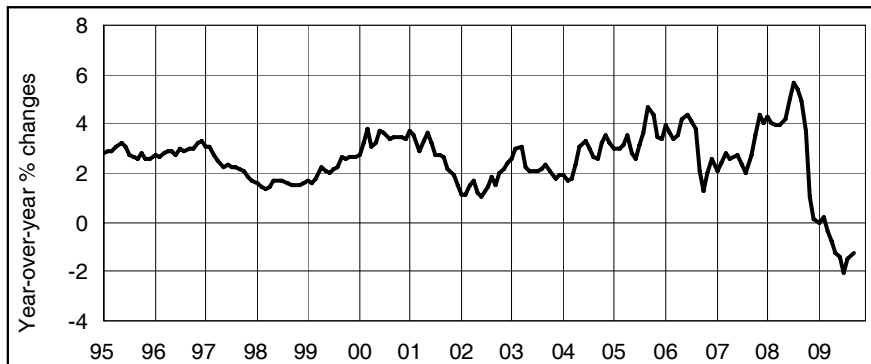
Quarter	2008	2009	2010
First	0.0	-8.3	-2.4
Second	1.2	-9.0	
Third	1.1	-9.8	
Fourth	0.1	-9.7	

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



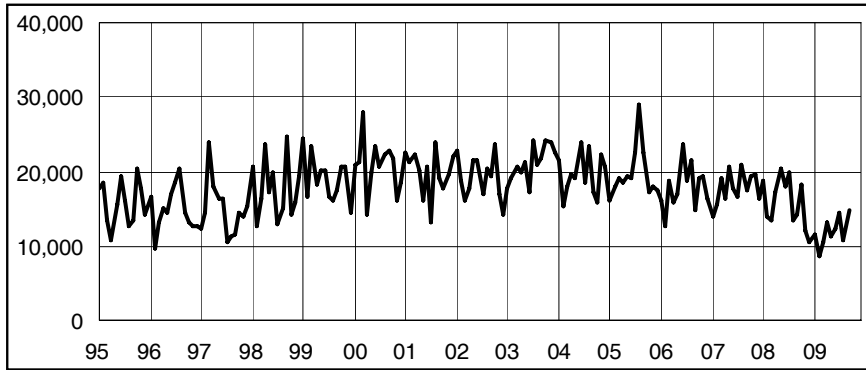
Quarter	2007	2008	2009
First	3.5	3.3	2.1
Second	3.4	3.0	1.8
Third	3.2	3.0	1.5
Fourth	3.3	2.6	

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



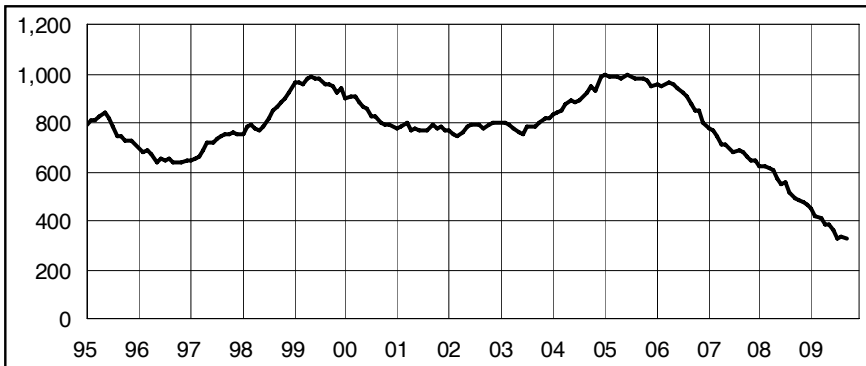
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	2.1	4.3	0.0
Feb	2.4	4.0	0.2
Mar	2.8	3.9	-0.4
Apr	2.6	3.9	-0.7
May	2.7	4.2	-1.2
Jun	2.7	5.0	-1.4
Jul	2.4	5.6	-2.1
Aug	2.0	5.4	-1.5
Sep	2.8	4.9	-1.3
Oct	3.5	3.7	
Nov	4.3	1.0	
Dec	4.1	0.1	

## NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



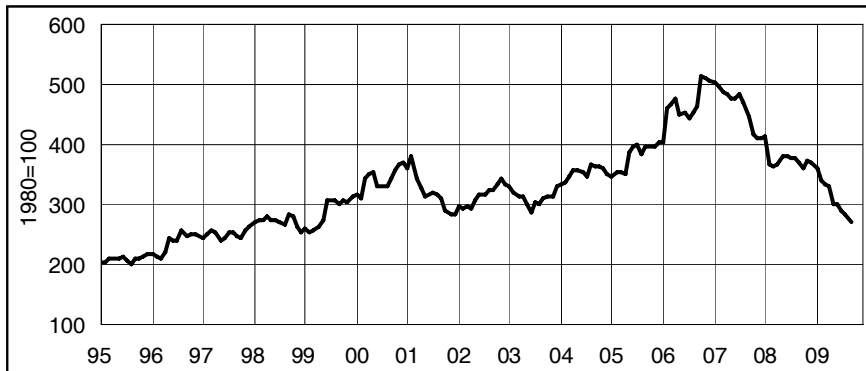
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	13,895	18,711	11,451
Feb	15,622	13,880	8,531
Mar	18,958	13,482	10,590
Apr	16,357	17,096	13,166
May	20,690	20,440	11,238
Jun	17,791	18,082	12,250
Jul	16,763	19,916	14,488
Aug	21,026	13,525	10,715
Sep	17,567	14,180	14,703
Oct	19,359	18,159	
Nov	19,591	12,083	
Dec	16,373	10,401	

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



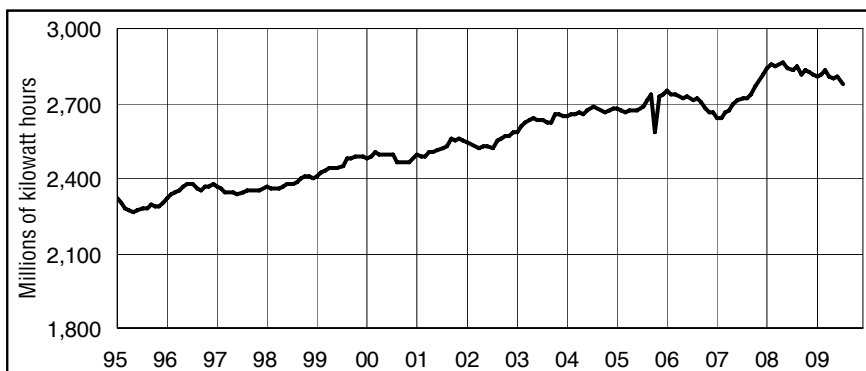
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	772	622	447
Feb	770	621	413
Mar	745	612	409
Apr	710	606	387
May	710	573	383
Jun	698	549	359
Jul	681	552	330
Aug	684	518	333
Sep	681	489	324
Oct	661	480	
Nov	642	471	
Dec	642	466	

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



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	503.3	413.6	359.9
Feb	495.4	367.5	339.4
Mar	488.0	362.0	334.7
Apr	481.7	366.0	331.6
May	476.8	381.3	300.3
Jun	475.7	380.4	299.9
Jul	483.2	375.4	291.0
Aug	469.8	375.8	284.2
Sep	446.3	371.6	270.7
Oct	415.0	359.1	
Nov	411.2	373.0	
Dec	411.6	368.8	

## ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	2,636	2,844	2,806
Feb	2,639	2,854	2,815
Mar	2,660	2,846	2,831
Apr	2,672	2,858	2,809
May	2,695	2,866	2,798
Jun	2,713	2,836	2,807
Jul	2,724	2,836	2,778
Aug	2,717	2,848	
Sep	2,738	2,813	
Oct	2,766	2,832	
Nov	2,791	2,826	
Dec	2,813	2,816	

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,626,500</b>	<b>1,699,400</b>	<b>-72,900</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>1,618,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>226,900</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>-28,100</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>227,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>55,600</b>	<b>68,100</b>	<b>-12,500</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>55,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>171,300</b>	<b>186,900</b>	<b>-15,600</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>172,000</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>132,100</b>	<b>143,800</b>	<b>-11,700</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>133,100</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	32,000	33,300	-1,300	-3.9	31,900
Machinery.....	16,900	17,600	-700	-4.0	17,100
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,900	14,300	-400	-2.8	14,100
Transportation Equipment.....	41,700	44,500	-2,800	-6.3	42,000
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,100	32,500	-1,400	-4.3	31,500
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>39,200</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>38,900</b>
Chemical.....	13,500	14,200	-700	-4.9	13,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,399,600</b>	<b>1,444,400</b>	<b>-44,800</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>1,391,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>292,700</b>	<b>308,300</b>	<b>-15,600</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>292,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	66,500	69,100	-2,600	-3.8	66,900
Retail Trade.....	174,700	185,500	-10,800	-5.8	176,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,700	21,100	-400	-1.9	20,700
Building Material.....	14,800	15,400	-600	-3.9	15,100
Food and Beverage Stores.....	40,000	41,300	-1,300	-3.1	40,300
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,000	25,200	-200	-0.8	25,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	51,500	53,700	-2,200	-4.1	48,500
Utilities.....	8,700	8,800	-100	-1.1	8,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	42,800	44,900	-2,100	-4.7	39,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>35,000</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>35,200</b>
Telecommunications.....	12,100	12,800	-700	-5.5	12,200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>137,900</b>	<b>142,800</b>	<b>-4,900</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>139,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	118,300	122,300	-4,000	-3.3	119,600
Credit Intermediation.....	27,700	29,100	-1,400	-4.8	28,100
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,800	22,900	-100	-0.4	23,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	63,200	65,500	-2,300	-3.5	63,700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,600	20,500	-900	-4.4	19,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>188,700</b>	<b>205,100</b>	<b>-16,400</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>191,300</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	86,200	91,300	-5,100	-5.6	87,500
Legal Services.....	13,400	13,800	-400	-2.9	13,600
Computer Systems Design.....	21,700	22,000	-300	-1.4	21,700
Management of Companies.....	26,000	26,700	-700	-2.6	26,200
Administrative and Support.....	76,500	87,100	-10,600	-12.2	77,600
Employment Services.....	25,700	28,700	-3,000	-10.5	24,900
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>298,400</b>	<b>296,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>293,100</b>
Educational Services.....	57,500	57,200	300	0.5	52,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	240,900	239,500	1,400	0.6	240,800
Hospitals.....	61,000	60,300	700	1.2	61,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	60,900	59,700	1,200	2.0	60,900
Social Assistance.....	43,000	42,600	400	0.9	42,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>140,800</b>	<b>141,400</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>146,200</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,300	25,300	0	0.0	29,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	115,500	116,100	-600	-0.5	116,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	103,100	103,500	-400	-0.4	102,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>61,700</b>	<b>62,900</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>63,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>244,400</b>	<b>250,400</b>	<b>-6,000</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>230,100</b>
Federal Government.....	19,200	19,400	-200	-1.0	19,200
State Government.....	66,600	69,600	-3,000	-4.3	62,400
Local Government**.....	158,600	161,400	-2,800	-1.7	148,500

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

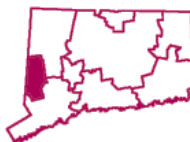


*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>400,500</b>	<b>416,000</b>	<b>-15,500</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>402,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>52,000</b>	<b>55,100</b>	<b>-3,100</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>52,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>14,100</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>14,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>37,900</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>37,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	28,600	30,100	-1,500	-5.0	28,700
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>348,500</b>	<b>360,900</b>	<b>-12,400</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>350,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>70,800</b>	<b>75,100</b>	<b>-4,300</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>70,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,800	14,700	-900	-6.1	13,800
Retail Trade.....	46,000	49,100	-3,100	-6.3	46,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	10,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,500</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>44,000</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>44,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	38,200	38,600	-400	-1.0	38,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>-5,100</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>62,700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>63,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	53,800	53,900	-100	-0.2	53,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>35,700</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>37,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	26,300	25,800	500	1.9	26,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>45,400</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>43,600</b>
Federal.....	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
State & Local.....	42,400	44,100	-1,700	-3.9	40,600

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

## DANBURY LMA



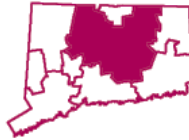
*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>67,600</b>	<b>69,400</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>66,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>55,600</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>54,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,100</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,100	11,500	-400	-3.5	11,200
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>7,300</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,600	7,900	-300	-3.8	6,700

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*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>536,700</b>	<b>560,200</b>	<b>-23,500</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>532,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>76,200</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>-9,800</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>76,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>17,900</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>-4,300</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>18,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>58,300</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>-5,500</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>58,600</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>48,300</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>-5,200</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>48,500</b>
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	16,900	18,600	-1,700	-9.1	16,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>460,500</b>	<b>474,200</b>	<b>-13,700</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>455,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>86,500</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>85,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	19,700	20,200	-500	-2.5	19,700
Retail Trade.....	51,400	54,800	-3,400	-6.2	51,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,400	15,400	0	0.0	13,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	10,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,600</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>11,800</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>62,900</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>-2,800</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>63,300</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	7,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	43,400	44,500	-1,100	-2.5	44,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>60,200</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,800	28,700	100	0.3	29,400
Administrative and Support.....	24,400	25,800	-1,400	-5.4	24,200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>93,900</b>	<b>92,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>92,500</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	80,700	80,400	300	0.4	80,400
Ambulatory Health Care.....	24,600	24,100	500	2.1	24,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>41,900</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>42,600</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	34,500	35,500	-1,000	-2.8	33,900
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,800</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>83,300</b>	<b>87,700</b>	<b>-4,400</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>78,800</b>
Federal.....	5,600	5,800	-200	-3.4	5,600
State & Local.....	77,700	81,900	-4,200	-5.1	73,200

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.*

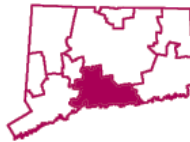
**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT***Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>400,300</b>	<b>416,800</b>	<b>-16,500</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>404,100</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>67,900</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>67,400</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>535,300</b>	<b>559,700</b>	<b>-24,400</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>538,700</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>270,600</b>	<b>277,000</b>	<b>-6,400</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>270,000</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>131,400</b>	<b>136,400</b>	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>130,900</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>64,400</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>64,600</b>

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

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

## NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>271,700</b>	<b>277,000</b>	<b>-5,300</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>265,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>40,600</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>40,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>10,800</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>29,800</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>29,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	21,800	22,200	-400	-1.8	21,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>231,100</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>224,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>50,300</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>49,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,100
Retail Trade.....	29,100	29,400	-300	-1.0	29,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,100	9,100	0	0.0	8,700
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	9,000	9,200	-200	-2.2	9,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>26,200</b>
Administrative and Support.....	12,600	13,100	-500	-3.8	12,700
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>68,900</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>66,800</b>
Educational Services.....	25,300	26,000	-700	-2.7	23,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	43,600	44,200	-600	-1.4	43,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>21,300</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>21,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,900	19,100	-1,200	-6.3	18,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>33,800</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>29,100</b>
Federal.....	4,900	5,100	-200	-3.9	4,900
State & Local.....	28,900	29,400	-500	-1.7	24,200

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

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

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

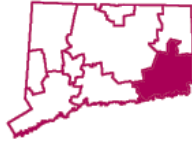
## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

### ■ **Paid vacation benefits, March 2009**

In March 2009, 39 percent of civilian workers (in U.S.) with one year of service with their employer had 10 to 14 days of paid vacation per year. Among employees with 5 years of service, 36 percent received 10 to 14 days of paid vacation, and an additional 36 percent received 15 to 19 days. For employees with 10 years of service, 15 to 19 days was the most common vacation duration: 43 percent of these employees received 15 to 19 days of paid vacation annually. Among employees with 20 years of service, 38 percent received 20 to 24 paid vacation days a year.

These data are from the Employee Benefits Survey program. Paid vacation days do not include paid holidays and paid sick leave. To learn more, see "National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2009" (HTML) (PDF), September 2009, Bulletin 2731.

*Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 25, 2009*

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>132,400</b>	<b>137,300</b>	<b>-4,900</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>132,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>18,900</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>19,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>15,200</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>15,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	10,500	10,600	-100	-0.9	10,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,700	5,100	-400	-7.8	4,800
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>113,500</b>	<b>117,200</b>	<b>-3,700</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>113,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>22,500</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>22,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	14,800	15,400	-600	-3.9	15,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	4,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>9,700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	17,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>14,600</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>15,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,400	12,700	-300	-2.4	12,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,500	10,600	-100	-0.9	11,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>38,300</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>37,700</b>
Federal.....	2,800	2,600	200	7.7	2,800
State & Local**.....	35,500	37,700	-2,200	-5.8	34,900

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

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>64,600</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>63,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,800</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>11,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>9,300</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>52,800</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>51,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>12,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>12,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade.....	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	8,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,000
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>4,600</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,900	13,700	200	1.5	14,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>8,500</b>
Federal.....	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
State & Local.....	9,300	9,600	-300	-3.1	8,000

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

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

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



## SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	46,200	48,700	-2,500	-5.1	44,600
TORRINGTON LMA.....	35,600	37,700	-2,100	-5.6	34,400
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	35,200	37,700	-2,500	-6.6	35,300

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>288,200</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>-10,800</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>282,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>47,300</b>	<b>-3,800</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>43,900</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	9,000	11,100	-2,100	-18.9	9,300
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>34,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,200	23,200	-1,000	-4.3	22,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	12,300	13,000	-700	-5.4	12,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>244,700</b>	<b>251,700</b>	<b>-7,000</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>238,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>56,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	11,400
Retail Trade.....	32,600	34,600	-2,000	-5.8	32,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,300	13,500	-200	-1.5	12,500
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>4,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>17,600</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	14,100	14,000	100	0.7	14,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>21,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>56,100</b>
Educational Services.....	12,000	12,200	-200	-1.6	10,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,300	45,400	-100	-0.2	45,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>25,500</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>50,700</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>44,900</b>
Federal.....	6,700	6,600	100	1.5	6,800
State & Local.....	44,000	43,200	800	1.9	38,100

\* New England City and Town Area

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

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

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
		2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,873,800	1,872,400	1,400	0.1	1,906,300
	Employed	1,719,600	1,763,400	-43,800	-2.5	1,753,000
	Unemployed	154,200	109,000	45,200	41.5	153,300
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	5.8	2.4	---	8.0
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	474,400	473,700	700	0.1	488,000
	Employed	437,000	447,700	-10,700	-2.4	450,800
	Unemployed	37,500	26,000	11,500	44.2	37,200
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	5.5	2.4	---	7.6
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	92,700	91,700	1,000	1.1	94,600
	Employed	86,000	87,500	-1,500	-1.7	87,800
	Unemployed	6,600	4,200	2,400	57.1	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.2	4.6	2.6	---	7.2
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	50,000	49,900	100	0.2	50,000
	Employed	45,900	47,100	-1,200	-2.5	46,000
	Unemployed	4,200	2,800	1,400	50.0	3,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	5.7	2.6	---	7.9
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	588,200	591,200	-3,000	-0.5	597,700
	Employed	539,400	556,300	-16,900	-3.0	548,900
	Unemployed	48,700	34,800	13,900	39.9	48,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	5.9	2.4	---	8.2
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	314,200	311,600	2,600	0.8	316,500
	Employed	288,600	292,800	-4,200	-1.4	291,100
	Unemployed	25,600	18,800	6,800	36.2	25,400
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	6.0	2.2	---	8.0
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	152,300	153,400	-1,100	-0.7	155,900
	Employed	140,400	144,400	-4,000	-2.8	144,100
	Unemployed	11,900	9,000	2,900	32.2	11,800
	Unemployment Rate	7.8	5.8	2.0	---	7.6
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	54,600	55,200	-600	-1.1	54,600
	Employed	50,300	52,500	-2,200	-4.2	50,200
	Unemployed	4,300	2,700	1,600	59.3	4,400
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	4.9	3.0	---	8.0
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	102,500	100,600	1,900	1.9	103,300
	Employed	91,200	93,000	-1,800	-1.9	92,100
	Unemployed	11,200	7,600	3,600	47.4	11,200
	Unemployment Rate	10.9	7.6	3.3	---	10.8
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	58,100	58,500	-400	-0.7	59,100
	Employed	52,700	54,500	-1,800	-3.3	53,900
	Unemployed	5,400	4,000	1,400	35.0	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	9.2	6.9	2.3	---	8.7
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	153,617,000	154,509,000	-892,000	-0.6	154,897,000
	Employed	139,079,000	145,310,000	-6,231,000	-4.3	140,074,000
	Unemployed	14,538,000	9,199,000	5,339,000	58.0	14,823,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.5	6.0	3.5	---	9.6

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			
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG
	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$956.35	\$926.59	\$29.76	\$958.23	40.8	42.7	-1.9	40.5	\$23.44	\$21.70	\$1.74	\$23.66
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,003.28	957.86	45.41	1,007.10	40.9	42.8	-1.9	40.3	24.53	22.38	2.15	24.99
Transport. Equipment	1,236.35	1,207.13	29.23	1,249.44	41.6	43.5	-1.9	41.1	29.72	27.75	1.97	30.40
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	819.31	834.86	-15.55	812.55	40.6	42.4	-1.8	41.1	20.18	19.69	0.49	19.77
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	992.12	1,017.38	-25.27	1,032.77	38.8	39.1	-0.3	39.6	25.57	26.02	-0.45	26.08

*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 September 2009, the CoCo Key Water Resort's indoor water park in Waterbury hired 50 additional workers. BW Manufacturing Co. has received a state-backed loan, allowing it to hire 17 new workers at its medical devices plant in Bristol.
- In September 2009, it was announced that Bayer MaterialScience LLC, a maker of polycarbonate films, will relocate from Berlin to Massachusetts, idling 20 workers. Hartford-based Prudential Financial Inc. cut 40 jobs. Pratt & Whitney announced plans to close plants in East Hartford and Cheshire, affecting 1,025 workers. AT&T is laying off 75 workers in Meriden.

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

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**SEPTEMBER 2009**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
	<b>474,435</b>	<b>436,962</b>	<b>37,473</b>	<b>7.9</b>	Canton	5,791	5,416	375	6.5
Ansonia	10,075	9,086	989	9.8	Colchester	8,852	8,216	636	7.2
Bridgeport	63,487	55,829	7,658	12.1	Columbia	3,034	2,853	181	6.0
Darien	9,192	8,625	567	6.2	Coventry	7,005	6,537	468	6.7
Derby	6,962	6,307	655	9.4	Cromwell	7,837	7,282	555	7.1
Easton	3,742	3,500	242	6.5	East Granby	2,958	2,771	187	6.3
Fairfield	28,699	26,501	2,198	7.7	East Haddam	5,148	4,833	315	6.1
Greenwich	30,403	28,470	1,933	6.4	East Hampton	7,095	6,519	576	8.1
Milford	32,417	29,885	2,532	7.8	East Hartford	25,617	22,973	2,644	10.3
Monroe	10,596	9,893	703	6.6	Ellington	8,728	8,191	537	6.2
New Canaan	8,971	8,415	556	6.2	Farmington	12,938	12,138	800	6.2
Newtown	14,320	13,395	925	6.5	Glastonbury	18,317	17,151	1,166	6.4
Norwalk	48,618	45,059	3,559	7.3	Granby	6,308	5,942	366	5.8
Oxford	7,452	6,942	510	6.8	Haddam	4,839	4,585	254	5.2
Redding	4,694	4,412	282	6.0	Hartford	50,362	43,050	7,312	14.5
Ridgefield	11,721	10,985	736	6.3	Hartland	1,190	1,126	64	5.4
Seymour	9,308	8,581	727	7.8	Harwinton	3,165	2,944	221	7.0
Shelton	23,061	21,420	1,641	7.1	Hebron	5,510	5,154	356	6.5
Southbury	9,109	8,513	596	6.5	Lebanon	4,344	4,036	308	7.1
Stamford	66,686	61,749	4,937	7.4	Manchester	32,323	29,739	2,584	8.0
Stratford	26,233	23,785	2,448	9.3	Mansfield	13,056	12,262	794	6.1
Trumbull	17,858	16,625	1,233	6.9	Marlborough	3,691	3,414	277	7.5
Weston	4,897	4,635	262	5.4	Middlefield	2,364	2,209	155	6.6
Westport	12,813	11,951	862	6.7	Middletown	26,752	24,743	2,009	7.5
Wilton	8,305	7,798	507	6.1	New Britain	35,353	31,078	4,275	12.1
Woodbridge	4,819	4,603	216	4.5	New Hartford	3,818	3,541	277	7.3
					Newington	16,702	15,475	1,227	7.3
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>92,656</b>	<b>86,009</b>	<b>6,647</b>	<b>7.2</b>	Plainville	10,047	9,259	788	7.8
Bethel	10,930	10,153	777	7.1	Plymouth	6,895	6,227	668	9.7
Bridgewater	1,032	979	53	5.1	Portland	5,362	4,986	376	7.0
Brookfield	9,231	8,561	670	7.3	Rocky Hill	10,751	10,027	724	6.7
Danbury	45,181	41,837	3,344	7.4	Simsbury	12,092	11,362	730	6.0
New Fairfield	7,656	7,115	541	7.1	Southington	24,171	22,511	1,660	6.9
New Milford	16,456	15,329	1,127	6.8	South Windsor	14,797	13,826	971	6.6
Sherman	2,168	2,035	133	6.1	Stafford	6,842	6,305	537	7.8
					Thomaston	4,674	4,233	441	9.4
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>50,049</b>	<b>45,894</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Tolland	8,356	7,844	512	6.1
East Windsor	6,317	5,786	531	8.4	Union	476	445	31	6.5
Enfield	24,161	22,115	2,046	8.5	Vernon	17,358	16,079	1,279	7.4
Somers	4,786	4,371	415	8.7	West Hartford	29,288	27,102	2,186	7.5
Suffield	7,555	7,022	533	7.1	Wethersfield	13,261	12,257	1,004	7.6
Windsor Locks	7,229	6,600	629	8.7	Willington	3,842	3,632	210	5.5
					Windsor	16,362	14,969	1,393	8.5
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>588,160</b>	<b>539,419</b>	<b>48,741</b>	<b>8.3</b>					
Andover	1,973	1,844	129	6.5					
Ashford	2,632	2,459	173	6.6					
Avon	9,186	8,681	505	5.5					
Barkhamsted	2,239	2,054	185	8.3					
Berlin	11,412	10,631	781	6.8					
Bloomfield	10,215	9,271	944	9.2					
Bolton	3,025	2,841	184	6.1					
Bristol	34,421	31,374	3,047	8.9					
Burlington	5,386	5,022	364	6.8					

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is referred to as the 'Hartford LMA'. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the State as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

**LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS**

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

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

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

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## SEPTEMBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>314,186</b>	<b>288,576</b>	<b>25,610</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>54,576</b>	<b>50,262</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Bethany	3,171	2,973	198	6.2	Bethlehem	2,016	1,870	146	7.2
Branford	17,473	16,309	1,164	6.7	Canaan	599	563	36	6.0
Cheshire	14,718	13,764	954	6.5	Colebrook	808	781	27	3.3
Chester	2,301	2,162	139	6.0	Cornwall	831	777	54	6.5
Clinton	7,971	7,496	475	6.0	Goshen	1,624	1,519	105	6.5
Deep River	2,605	2,429	176	6.8	Kent	1,565	1,490	75	4.8
Durham	4,300	4,079	221	5.1	Litchfield	4,379	4,083	296	6.8
East Haven	16,396	14,984	1,412	8.6	Morris	1,296	1,193	103	7.9
Essex	3,820	3,583	237	6.2	Norfolk	944	878	66	7.0
Guilford	13,051	12,347	704	5.4	North Canaan	1,715	1,598	117	6.8
Hamden	31,170	28,768	2,402	7.7	Roxbury	1,356	1,286	70	5.2
Killingworth	3,634	3,424	210	5.8	Salisbury	1,929	1,833	96	5.0
Madison	10,137	9,589	548	5.4	Sharon	1,535	1,462	73	4.8
Meriden	32,452	29,153	3,299	10.2	Torrington	19,839	17,854	1,985	10.0
New Haven	56,898	50,479	6,419	11.3	Warren	736	697	39	5.3
North Branford	8,465	7,888	577	6.8	Washington	1,919	1,810	109	5.7
North Haven	13,259	12,400	859	6.5	Winchester	6,038	5,464	574	9.5
Old Saybrook	5,522	5,193	329	6.0	Woodbury	5,447	5,104	343	6.3
Orange	7,322	6,878	444	6.1					
Wallingford	25,590	23,768	1,822	7.1	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>102,457</b>	<b>91,239</b>	<b>11,218</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Westbrook	3,727	3,480	247	6.6	Beacon Falls	3,370	3,065	305	9.1
West Haven	30,205	27,429	2,776	9.2	Middlebury	3,934	3,647	287	7.3
					Naugatuck	17,302	15,668	1,634	9.4
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>139,173</b>	<b>128,505</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>7.7</b>	Prospect	5,279	4,882	397	7.5
Bozrah	1,486	1,377	109	7.3	Waterbury	51,157	44,321	6,836	13.4
Canterbury	3,200	2,985	215	6.7	Watertown	12,307	11,296	1,011	8.2
East Lyme	9,838	9,143	695	7.1	Wolcott	9,106	8,359	747	8.2
Franklin	1,172	1,103	69	5.9					
Griswold	7,297	6,691	606	8.3	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>58,095</b>	<b>52,736</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Groton	20,728	18,998	1,730	8.3	Brooklyn	3,884	3,517	367	9.4
Ledyard	8,634	8,021	613	7.1	Chaplin	1,463	1,364	99	6.8
Lisbon	2,579	2,400	179	6.9	Eastford	1,000	941	59	5.9
Lyme	1,132	1,078	54	4.8	Hampton	1,229	1,143	86	7.0
Montville	10,988	10,231	757	6.9	Killingly	9,497	8,510	987	10.4
New London	13,737	12,442	1,295	9.4	Plainfield	8,350	7,516	834	10.0
No. Stonington	3,303	3,076	227	6.9	Pomfret	2,282	2,078	204	8.9
Norwich	20,942	19,047	1,895	9.0	Putnam	5,323	4,844	479	9.0
Old Lyme	4,191	3,949	242	5.8	Scotland	998	953	45	4.5
Preston	2,874	2,686	188	6.5	Sterling	2,080	1,893	187	9.0
Salem	2,620	2,458	162	6.2	Thompson	5,497	4,963	534	9.7
Sprague	1,817	1,655	162	8.9	Windham	11,765	10,598	1,167	9.9
Stonington	10,503	9,932	571	5.4	Woodstock	4,728	4,416	312	6.6
Voluntown	1,647	1,498	149	9.0					
Waterford	10,486	9,735	751	7.2					

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

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>152,277</b>	<b>140,423</b>	<b>11,854</b>	<b>7.8</b>

Westerly, RI	13,104	11,918	1,186	9.1
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Labor Force estimates are prepared following statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,873,800	1,719,600	154,200	8.2
UNITED STATES	153,617,000	139,079,000	14,538,000	9.5
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,885,300	1,726,500	158,800	8.4
UNITED STATES	154,006,000	138,864,000	15,142,000	9.8

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	SEP 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008	TOWN	SEP 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008	TOWN	SEP 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	YR TO DATE 2008
Andover	1	3	3	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	2	6
Ansonia	0	0	5	Groton	4	30	53	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	6	6	Guilford	0	10	39	Putnam	1	11	13
Avon	1	9	13	Haddam	0	14	24	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	12	16	Ridgefield	5	11	103
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	6	8	Rocky Hill	2	15	16
Berlin	4	40	33	Hartford	6	20	38	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	2	6	7
Bethel	2	32	19	Harwinton	1	7	8	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	2	4
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	2	6	4	Seymour	0	12	31
Bolton	0	5	4	Killingly	2	22	24	Sharon	0	3	5
Bozrah	0	0	2	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	1	11	105
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	3	8	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	4	35	64	Ledyard	0	7	4	Simsbury	0	2	5
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	3	6	Somers	1	8	19
Bristol	2	14	26	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	18	21
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	2	2	5	Southbury	0	5	6
Brooklyn	2	16	22	Madison	3	13	15	Southington	4	50	87
Burlington	2	17	12	Manchester	4	9	222	Sprague	0	5	9
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	2	16	15	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	3	8	Marlborough	0	3	4	Stamford	2	23	338
Canton	0	5	11	Meriden	2	20	26	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	9	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	14	27
Cheshire	3	9	33	Middlefield	0	0	1	Stratford	3	12	12
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	8	60	155	Suffield	1	15	18
Clinton	1	3	4	Milford	7	58	240	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	15	19	Monroe	0	2	14	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	1	Montville	1	17	16	Tolland	1	7	13
Columbia	0	6	5	Morris	0	2	2	Torrington	1	5	15
Cornwall	0	1	2	Naugatuck	2	12	31	Trumbull	0	1	19
Coventry	1	16	12	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	3	3
Cromwell	2	15	19	New Canaan	3	6	23	Vernon	5	19	152
Danbury	4	229	74	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	2	4
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	7	15	10	Wallingford	2	27	31
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	0	13	28	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	20	27	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	1	6	18	New Milford	1	11	27	Waterbury	7	30	51
East Granby	2	11	17	Newington	0	3	54	Waterford	1	10	22
East Haddam	3	11	14	Newtown	1	8	20	Watertown	2	19	30
East Hampton	6	19	35	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	2	30	102
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	3	11	North Canaan	0	2	6	Westbrook	1	8	12
East Lyme	3	14	25	North Haven	0	0	4	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	13	36	90	North Stonington	1	6	4	Westport	5	15	47
Eastford	1	3	2	Norwalk	2	424	61	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	5	Norwich	1	157	20	Willington	2	8	5
Ellington	5	46	78	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	9	11	Winchester	0	8	13
Essex	0	4	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	2	10	10
Fairfield	3	22	47	Oxford	1	22	64	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	17	23	Plainfield	1	8	18	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	2	Plainville	1	16	24	Wolcott	0	11	22
Glastonbury	1	14	32	Plymouth	1	4	8	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	2	16	18	Pomfret	1	3	7	Woodbury	0	8	14
Granby	0	3	9	Portland	1	5	9	Woodstock	1	6	15
Greenwich	9	66	109								

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

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

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

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

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

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

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

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

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

## **INDIAN GAMING DATA**

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

## **INITIAL CLAIMS**

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

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

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

## **LABOR MARKET AREAS**

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

## **LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES**

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

## **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

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

## **UI COVERED WAGES**

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

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... -2.9	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... -6.5	New Housing Permits ..... -48.4	Info Center Visitors ..... -4.0
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... -9.4	Electricity Sales ..... -12.9	Attraction Visitors ..... +7.0
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> ..... -4.1	Construction Contracts Index ..... -43.6	Air Passenger Count ..... -3.2
<b>TD Bank Business Barometer</b> ..... -3.8	New Auto Registrations ..... +3.7	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -8.0
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... -4.5	Air Cargo Tons ..... -38.0	Travel and Tourism Index ..... +5.5
	Exports ..... -18.4	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... +2.4*	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Labor Force ..... +0.2	Secretary of the State ..... +8.6	Total ..... +1.2
Employed ..... -2.4	Dept. of Labor ..... -28.0	Wages & Salaries ..... +1.4
Unemployed ..... +40.9		Benefit Costs ..... +1.1
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... +14.0	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +2.25*	Secretary of the State ..... +11.0	U.S. City Average ..... -1.3
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate</b> ..... +2.1*	Dept. of Labor ..... -13.5	Northeast Region ..... -0.7
		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... -0.6
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... -4.4	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... -18.4	Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... -0.8
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +8.0	Corporate Tax ..... -29.5	
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +3.2	Personal Income Tax ..... -13.0	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -18.7	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -29.4	Prime ..... -1.75*
Production Worker Hours ..... -11.7	Sales & Use Tax ..... -32.7	Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.98*
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -23.4	Indian Gaming Payments ..... -5.2	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... -1.6		
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... -2.4		

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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