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In March...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,651,400
 Change over month -0.43%
 Change over year -3.4%

United States 133,019,000
 Change over month -0.50%
 Change over year -3.5%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 7.5%
 United States 8.5%

Consumer Price Index

United States 212.7
 Change over year -0.4%

Connecticut Personal Income Growth Slows in 2008

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

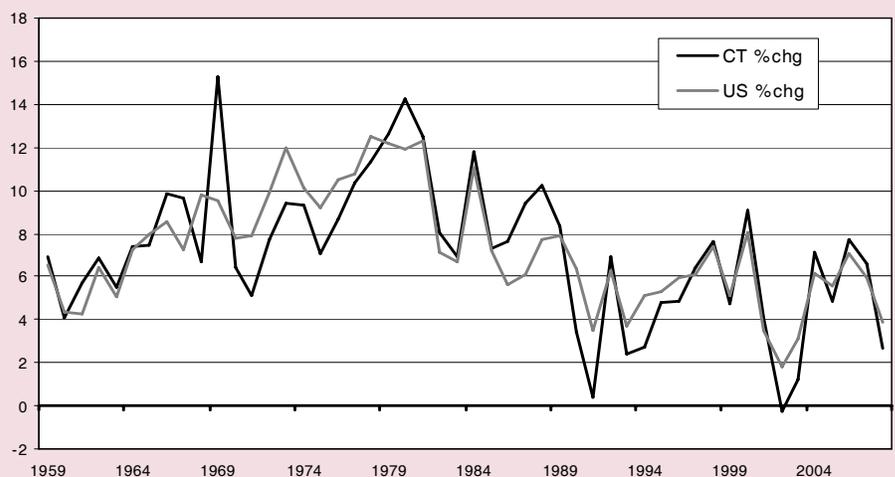
Connecticut continued to lead the nation with per capita income of \$56,248 in 2008, well above the national average of \$39,751. However, the impact of the current recession that began in March 2008 is spilling over to our State's personal income growth, as it slowed to 2.6 percent in 2008 from 6.6 percent in 2007, according to preliminary estimates released in March by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. This was the slowest growth since 2003. By comparison, U.S. personal income grew 3.9 percent last year, down from 6.0 percent in 2007. Inflation, as measured by the national price index for personal consumption expenditures, increased to 3.3 percent in 2008, up from 2.6 percent in 2007.

As the chart below shows, Connecticut's personal income

growth trailed the nation's in 23 out of the last 50 years. In fact, from 1970 to 1978, our State's income growth was slower than the nation's for all nine years in a row. The fastest growth was in 1969 in Connecticut (+15.3%), and 1978 in the U.S. (+12.5%). The only time during the past 50 years that Connecticut's personal income actually declined was in 2002 (-0.2%).

However, given the severe recession we are facing, the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research forecasts Connecticut personal income to decline by 1.4 percent this year. Quarterly forecasted personal income data are also published in the Connecticut Economic Digest at the bottom of page 6. ■

Personal Income, Percent Changes, 1959-2008



The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

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Major Northeast Gaming Labor Markets Reviewed

By Lincoln S. Dyer, Economist, DOL

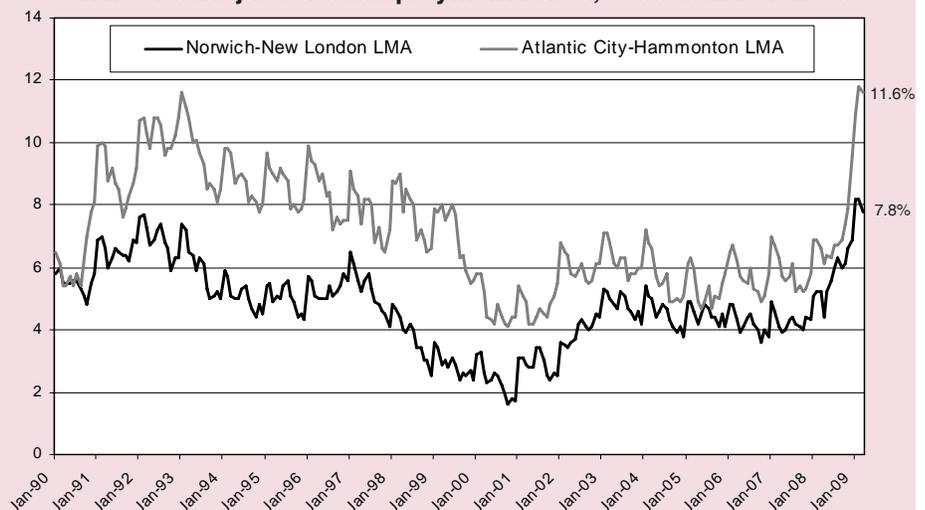
The largest gaming markets in the northeastern United States, Southeast Connecticut and Atlantic City, New Jersey, are currently experiencing overall gambling revenue declines. Las Vegas is even worse. The dramatic national downturn, accompanied by increased industry competition from nearby states, has finally subdued the growth from the dynamic gaming industry. Prior to this economic falloff, the gaming industry was believed to be fairly recession-proof. However, the gaming sensitive labor markets are experiencing more pronounced employment losses than they faced in the last recession. How are the two largest northeast gaming job markets holding up?

For March 2009, the areas' unemployment rates were estimated at 7.8% for the Norwich-New London labor market and 11.6% for the Atlantic City-Hammonton labor market (labor market area unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted, see chart 1 below). This is up significantly from last March's rates of 5.1% and 6.6%, respectively. As late as August 2008, the two areas' unemployment rates were somewhat alike at 6.3% for the Norwich-New London area and 6.7% for Atlantic City. The four-tenths of

a percentage point unemployment rate difference in August, in favor of Norwich-New London, ballooned to a 3.8% spread by March 2009. Since January 2009, the unemployment rate came down from 8.2% in the Norwich-New London Labor Market Area, but rose from 10.9% in Atlantic City. Both areas have had significant increases in the number of residents unemployed since last year. Norwich-New London had 11,800 unemployed this March, up 4,300 from last March (+57.7%). Atlantic City's jobless rose by 6,700 to 15,600 (+75.3%). Current job losses over the year in nonfarm employment are estimated to be 3,600 (-2.7%) for the Norwich-New London labor market and 7,300 (-5.0%) for the Atlantic City-Hammonton area.

Comparing nonfarm employment levels, Norwich-New London had an estimated 130,200 jobs in March, slightly less than the Atlantic City-Hammonton area's 139,800. On the other hand, labor force statistics show the Norwich-New London area with more employed residents, 138,500, than Atlantic City, 119,600. This suggests more in-bound commuting to Atlantic City-Hammonton because of the higher number of jobs in the area, but fewer residents holding

Chart 1: Unadjusted Unemployment Rates, 1990 to March 2009



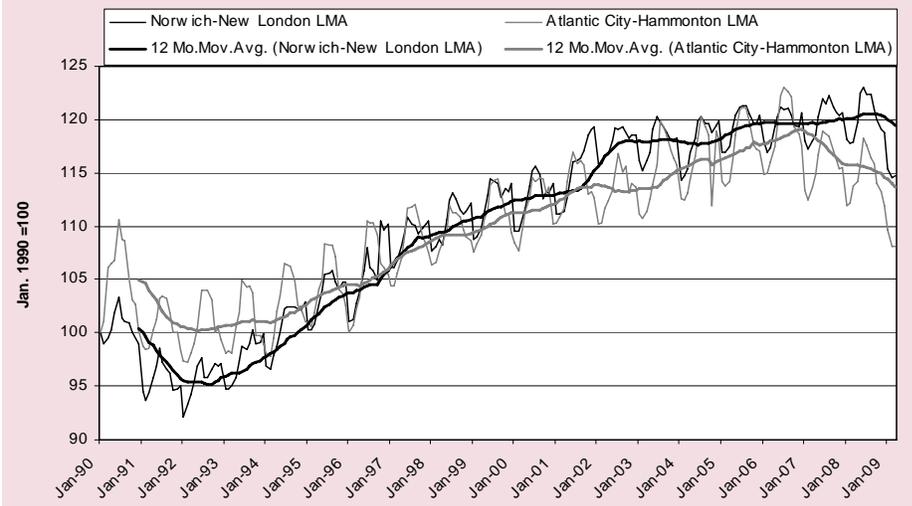
jobs. This would reflect more seasonal employment on the Atlantic City Boardwalk.

The Norwich-New London and the Atlantic City-Hammonton labor markets are very similar in workforce and population size. Workforce levels vary by season in the 120 to 160 thousand range for both statistical areas. Employment normally peaks in the early summer months in both locales, with Atlantic City showing a little more summer seasonal employment build-up than southeastern Connecticut. One would expect this from Atlantic City's long established summer tourist tradition. The population base to draw on for jobs is also close for the two regions. Data from the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2005-2007 shows the Norwich-New London area to have an estimated three-year average population of 267,029, while the Atlantic City, New Jersey area had a three-year average population of 269,774. The median age was 38.2 for both labor markets.

Looking at the overall labor force, the ACS shows the Norwich-New London LMA had a slightly larger civilian labor force than Atlantic City (145,521 vs. 139,358). However, the Labor Department's current labor force statistics for March 2009 put that difference much higher, at 150,300 for Norwich-New London and 135,200 for Atlantic City. This difference is smaller in the summer when Atlantic City builds up higher summer seasonal workforce levels, although in recent years the Atlantic City labor force seasonal buildup has been a lot less than it was ten years ago.

The credit-restrained economy has impacted the two large tribal casinos in Connecticut and the 11 casino operators on the Atlantic City Boardwalk like never before, and both gaming markets are facing new economic realities with very similar challenges. Those challenges include increased gaming competition from surrounding states that need budget revenue, higher credit financing costs from lowered credit ratings, more potential unionization of the gaming work force, second-

Chart 2: Indexed Nonfarm Employment Growth, 1990 to March 2009



hand smoking regulation issues, and consumers greatly curtailing their spending. Both gaming markets have already delayed planned casino and hotel expansions and have had layoffs. The Mohegan Sun in Connecticut delayed an expansion phase last fall. Meanwhile, the Sands Hotel Casino in Atlantic City has closed and three Trump establishments on the Boardwalk are in bankruptcy. The gaming market size comparison for both regions, in terms of industry revenue and employment, shows the 11 establishment Atlantic City gaming industry is about twice the size of the two large tribal gaming enterprises in southeastern Connecticut. Nevertheless, both areas are facing the same economic-related uncertainties as other areas and industries going forward.

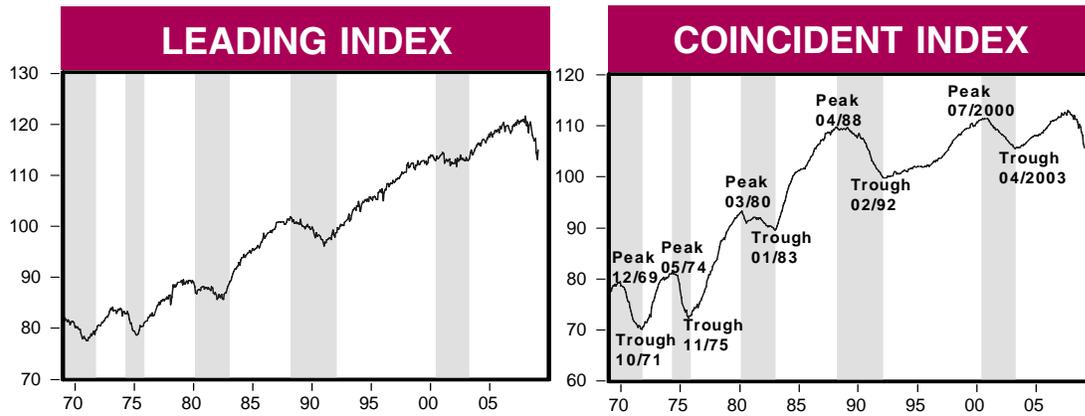
Analyzing casino employment for the two areas is difficult because U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) regulations on confidentiality prevent disclosure of industry information where there are only two businesses. Also, a U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) ruling has classified federally recognized tribal employment in local government for statistical purposes. As a result, tribal casino employment in Connecticut is combined with other town employment from that region. However, the New London Day reported in September 2008 that employment for Connecticut's two large tribal casinos was a little more than

20,000 (The Day's Enterprise, September 2008 Edition). New Jersey casino employment, with 11 establishments, is publishable and was estimated to average 38,200 in 2008.

Since January 1990, the earliest date for which comparable data are available, the jobs data show that the Norwich-New London area has outperformed Atlantic City during much of this decade in long-term indexed employment growth (see chart 2 above). It is interesting that the outperforming of southeast Connecticut over Atlantic City has come about during economic downturns. It was just after the 9-11 attacks and a Mohegan expansion that the Norwich-New London area's long-term employment growth rate first really overtook Atlantic City's. Then the opening of the successful Borgata Casino in 2003 bolstered Atlantic City employment. Now, because it has other specialty industries like submarine building, the naval sub base, drug research, heritage tourism, New England's largest nuclear power complex, and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, along with tribal gaming, southeastern Connecticut jobs are holding up better than the Atlantic City region. Atlantic City, with about twice the casino employment of southeastern Connecticut, is affected more significantly when the gaming industry is in distress. Often casino openings, closings, and expansions can dominate short-term employment growth in a gaming labor market.

--Continued on page 5--

EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



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

Are We There Yet (the Bottom)?

The National Outlook

The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index for February was at an all-time low. Unemployment increased to 8.5% in March (the highest level since 1983, up four tenths from February), and the financial markets continued to gyrate. March total nonfarm employment declined by 663,000, placing cumulative U.S. job losses at 5.133 million, an erosion of the domestic employment base of 3.7%. Private sector workweek hours fell to 33.2 in March, the lowest reading since 1964.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and declined from 111.2 in February 2008 to 105.7 in February 2009. Total employed (from the household survey) decreased by 18,244 persons, or 1%, the largest decline recorded since the business cycle trough in February 1992. Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined 52,000 jobs or 3% from February 2008, the insured unemployment rate of 4.08% was significantly higher than 2.45% a year ago and the total unemployment rate increased to 7.4% from 5.2% a year ago. Each variable had a negative influence on the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the February 2009 coincident index at 105.7 fell from 106.5 a month ago. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate of -6.7% was the fastest rate of decline since October 1975. February total employment decreased 0.03% from

1,751,500 to 1,750,900 persons. The total unemployment rate increased 0.11 percentage point to 7.4% in February 2009. Nonfarm employment declined by 14,300 jobs or 0.86%, and the insured unemployment rate increased from 3.8% the previous month to 4.08% in February 2009. There were no positive contributors to the month-over-month change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 119.8 a year ago to 114.9 in February 2009. Manufacturing employment decreased by 7,900 jobs from 187,900 jobs a year ago (-4.2%), while construction employment declined by 13,100 jobs from 61,900 in February 2008 (-21.1%) to 48,800 in February 2009. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.2 a year ago to 41.1, average weekly hours in construction declined from 38.1 from last February to 37.6, and Moody's Baa bond rate rose from 6.82% a year ago to 8.08% in February 2009. Compared to February 2008, the short duration unemployment rate increased from 1.52% to 2.95%, initial claims climbed 51% from 19,699 to 29,756, and housing permits fell 18% from 433 units to 356 units. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index stood at 3 in February 2009 and declined from 9 in February a year ago. Each factor contributed negatively to the year-over-year change in this index.

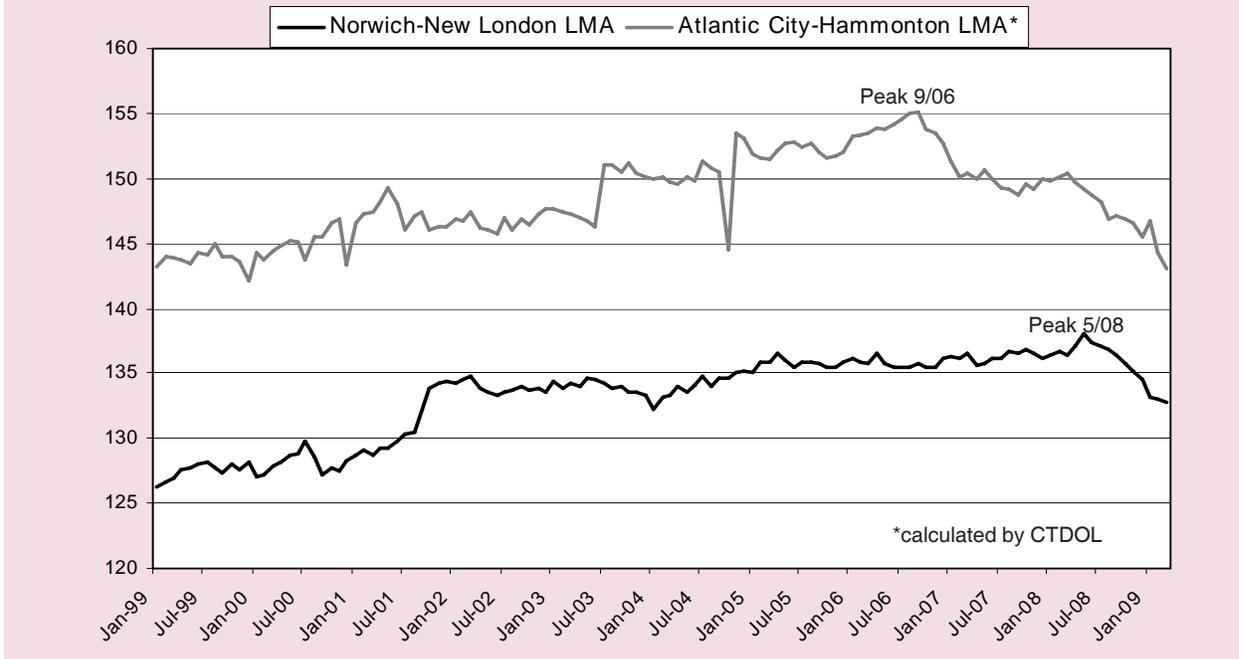
On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 113.1 in January 2009 to 114.9 in February 2009. This development is attributable to: (1) housing

permits recovered from a record low (since 1969) of 139 units (+156%) in January to 356 units in February 2009; (2) the average workweek for construction workers increased by 2.5 hours, and (3) Moody's Baa bond rate continued its downward trend in February 2009 to 8.08% from 8.14% in January 2009. The Conference Board's revised Hartford Help-Wanted Index moved from 4 to 3 for January 2009; the index was unchanged in February 2009. Among negative contributors were: (1) the short-duration unemployment rate that increased to 2.95% from 2.86% a month earlier; (2) construction employment that decreased by 2,800 jobs (-5.45%) from 51,600 in January to 48,800 in February 2009, (3) manufacturing employment that declined by 2,500 jobs (-1.4%) from 182,500 to 180,000 jobs, and (4) initial claims that increased by 2,371 (8.7%) for the same period.

The February indicators were stubbornly negative except for the uptick in the month-over-month leading index. Despite encouraging signs including growing housing permits (primarily in condo and apartment construction), increasing retail sector employment and sales, employment losses in other sectors continue to drag the economy down. While Connecticut is not alone in its struggle with unemployment and fiscal crisis, it is small consolation that we have lower unemployment than the nation and our housing market is in better shape than many. Connecticut has significant fiscal and economic issues to work through as the structure of our economy continues to evolve.

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.

Chart 3: Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment, 1999 to March 2009



--Continued from page 3--

Seasonally-adjusted total non-farm employment is newly available for Connecticut's six largest labor market areas. The Norwich-New London area estimates, seasonally adjusted, reveal a nonfarm employment peak in May 2008, coinciding with the opening of the MGM Grand at Foxwoods Casino. This was two months later than the State as a whole and five months after the national employment peak. The Connecticut Department of Labor produced a comparable seasonally adjusted series for the Atlantic City

area and found that its labor market's employment had peaked back in September 2006. In other words, the Atlantic City region employment decline is already two and half years running (see chart 3 above).

Gaming has been a fairly recession resistant industry over the last thirty years since Atlantic City initiated gambling in the northeastern United States. And Tribal gaming development from the Mashantucket-Pequot (Foxwoods, 1992) and Mohegan (Mohegan Sun, 1996) federally-

recognized tribes has really filled the job growth void left in south-eastern Connecticut after the defense industry was scaled back at the end of the Cold War. However, this recent dramatic economic downturn has shown the vulnerabilities in this industry when the consumer decides to suddenly withhold spending. In comparing these two northeast gaming destinations in this recession, it is evident that the more diversified industry a labor market area can develop, the better it can weather a downturn. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

**Banknorth Bank

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

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

Total nonfarm
employment decreased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

| | MAR | | CHANGE | | FEB |
|---|---------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| TOTAL NONFARM | 1,651.4 | 1,709.4 | -58.0 | -3.4 | 1,658.5 |
| Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.) | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.1 | -14.3 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 52.8 | 68.1 | -15.3 | -22.5 | 54.9 |
| Manufacturing | 176.8 | 188.1 | -11.3 | -6.0 | 180.8 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 299.5 | 312.8 | -13.3 | -4.3 | 302.3 |
| Information | 35.8 | 38.0 | -2.2 | -5.8 | 36.1 |
| Financial Activities | 140.4 | 144.8 | -4.4 | -3.0 | 140.2 |
| Professional and Business Services | 191.9 | 207.9 | -16.0 | -7.7 | 192.8 |
| Educational and Health Services | 301.2 | 295.1 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 299.0 |
| Leisure and Hospitality Services | 137.7 | 137.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 137.0 |
| Other Services | 63.9 | 63.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 63.6 |
| Government* | 250.8 | 252.5 | -1.7 | -0.7 | 251.2 |

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

| | MAR | | CHANGE | | FEB |
|--|---------|---------|--------|------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| Unemployment Rate, resident (%) | 7.5 | 5.3 | 2.2 | --- | 7.4 |
| Labor Force, resident (000s) | 1,884.6 | 1,868.1 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 1,890.3 |
| Employed (000s) | 1,742.7 | 1,769.2 | -26.5 | -1.5 | 1,750.8 |
| Unemployed (000s) | 141.9 | 98.9 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 139.5 |
| Average Weekly Initial Claims | 7,931 | 4,227 | 3,704 | 87.6 | 6,873 |
| Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%) | 4.88 | 2.58 | 2.30 | --- | 4.24 |

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

| | MAR | | CHANGE | | FEB | JAN |
|--|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 | 2009 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 41.3 | 42.6 | -1.3 | -3.1 | 41.4 | -- |
| Average Hourly Earnings | 22.67 | 21.15 | 1.52 | 7.2 | 22.10 | -- |
| Average Weekly Earnings | 936.27 | 900.99 | 35.28 | 3.9 | 914.94 | -- |
| CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100) | 112.0 | 117.4 | -5.4 | -4.6 | 109.1 | 105.6 |
| Production Worker Hours (000s) | 4,345 | 4,764 | -419 | -8.8 | 4,438 | -- |
| Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)* | 406 | 433 | -26.9 | -6.2 | 390 | 371 |

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

| | 3Q* | | CHANGE | | 2Q* |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 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 % | YEAR TO DATE | | % |
|--|----------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | | | CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | CHG |
| New Housing Permits* | MAR 2009 | 208 | -55.5 | 519 | 1,253 | -58.6 |
| Electricity Sales (mil kWh) | JAN 2009 | 3,047 | 3.7 | 3,047 | 2,937 | 3.7 |
| Construction Contracts Index (1980=100) | MAR 2009 | 278.5 | -23.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| New Auto Registrations | MAR 2009 | 10,590 | -21.5 | 30,572 | 46,073 | -33.6 |
| Air Cargo Tons | MAR 2009 | 10,292 | -19.3 | 30,265 | 38,414 | -21.2 |
| Exports (Bil. \$) | 4Q 2008 | 3.89 | 6.5 | 15.31 | 13.80 | 11.0 |

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

| | MO/QTR | LEVEL | Y/Y % | YEAR TO DATE | | % |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | | | CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | CHG |
| STARTS | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | MAR 2009 | 2,443 | -8.0 | 6,941 | 7,983 | -13.1 |
| Department of Labor* | 3Q2008 | 1,591 | -12.8 | 5,524 | 6,336 | -12.8 |
| TERMINATIONS | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | MAR 2009 | 1,675 | 31.6 | 3,477 | 2,920 | 19.1 |
| Department of Labor* | 3Q2008 | 1,067 | -35.3 | 4,473 | 5,030 | -11.1 |

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

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

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were down from a year ago.

| | YEAR TO DATE | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| | MAR 2009 | MAR 2008 | % CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
| <i>(Millions of dollars)</i> | | | | | | |
| TOTAL ALL REVENUES* | 1,046.3 | 1,115.3 | -6.2 | 3,200.4 | 3,591.8 | -10.9 |
| Corporate Tax | 138.6 | 169.9 | -18.4 | 164.0 | 202.7 | -19.1 |
| Personal Income Tax | 471.5 | 537.0 | -12.2 | 1,729.4 | 1,938.7 | -10.8 |
| Real Estate Conv. Tax | 5.3 | 9.4 | -43.6 | 17.3 | 30.5 | -43.3 |
| Sales & Use Tax | 296.2 | 237.9 | 24.5 | 820.4 | 899.9 | -8.8 |
| Indian Gaming Payments** | 31.8 | 34.4 | -7.6 | 90.8 | 97.4 | -6.7 |

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

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots fell over the year.

| | MONTH | LEVEL | Y/Y % | YEAR TO DATE | | % |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | | | CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | CHG |
| Info Center Visitors | MAR 2009 | 20,752 | 5.6 | 53,808 | 50,637 | 6.3 |
| Major Attraction Visitors | MAR 2009 | 86,105 | -3.0 | 253,370 | 249,291 | 1.6 |
| Air Passenger Count | MAR 2009 | 471,794 | -12.3 | 1,276,172 | 1,466,672 | -13.0 |
| Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)* | MAR 2009 | 1,487 | -7.6 | 4,209 | 4,610 | -8.7 |
| Travel and Tourism Index** | 4Q 2008 | --- | -9.3 | --- | --- | --- |

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue

*See page 23 for explanation

**The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

| Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100) | Seasonally Adjusted | | | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | MAR | DEC | 3-Mo | MAR | MAR | 12-Mo |
| | 2009 | 2008 | % Chg | 2009 | 2008 | % 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 0.4 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 | MAR 2009 | 212.7 | -0.4 | 0.2 |
| Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00) | MAR 2009 | \$0.470 | 0.4 | -0.2 |
| Northeast Region | MAR 2009 | 227.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| NY-Northern NJ-Long Island | MAR 2009 | 235.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Boston-Brockton-Nashua** | MAR 2009 | 232.2 | -0.4 | 0.6 |
| CPI-W (1982-84=100) | | | | |
| U.S. City Average | MAR 2009 | 207.2 | -0.9 | 0.2 |

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 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

| (Percent) | MAR | FEB | MAR |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2009 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Prime | 3.25 | 3.25 | 5.66 |
| Federal Funds | 0.18 | 0.22 | 2.61 |
| 3 Month Treasury Bill | 0.22 | 0.30 | 1.28 |
| 6 Month Treasury Bill | 0.43 | 0.46 | 1.51 |
| 1 Year Treasury Note | 0.64 | 0.62 | 1.54 |
| 3 Year Treasury Note | 1.31 | 1.37 | 1.80 |
| 5 Year Treasury Note | 1.82 | 1.87 | 2.48 |
| 7 Year Treasury Note | 2.42 | 2.30 | 2.93 |
| 10 Year Treasury Note | 2.82 | 2.87 | 3.51 |
| 20 Year Treasury Note | 3.78 | 3.83 | 4.36 |
| Conventional Mortgage | 5.00 | 5.13 | 5.97 |

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> | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| Connecticut | 1,651.4 | 1,709.4 | -58.0 | -3.4 | 1,658.5 |
| Maine | 602.5 | 619.5 | -17.0 | -2.7 | 605.1 |
| Massachusetts | 3,194.7 | 3,300.4 | -105.7 | -3.2 | 3,215.0 |
| New Hampshire | 637.3 | 647.2 | -9.9 | -1.5 | 640.6 |
| New Jersey | 3,956.1 | 4,086.4 | -130.3 | -3.2 | 3,973.3 |
| New York | 8,640.4 | 8,800.9 | -160.5 | -1.8 | 8,674.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,677.7 | 5,810.5 | -132.8 | -2.3 | 5,708.2 |
| Rhode Island | 465.3 | 487.3 | -22.0 | -4.5 | 467.2 |
| Vermont | 294.6 | 307.9 | -13.3 | -4.3 | 296.7 |
| United States | 133,019.0 | 137,814.0 | -4,795.0 | -3.5 | 133,682.0 |

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.

| <i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i> | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| Connecticut | 1,884.6 | 1,868.1 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 1,890.3 |
| Maine | 705.1 | 705.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 708.0 |
| Massachusetts | 3,421.8 | 3,418.6 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 3,427.4 |
| New Hampshire | 743.6 | 739.6 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 742.4 |
| New Jersey | 4,540.4 | 4,485.5 | 54.9 | 1.2 | 4,514.6 |
| New York | 9,764.4 | 9,631.3 | 133.1 | 1.4 | 9,756.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,431.4 | 6,348.4 | 83.0 | 1.3 | 6,459.2 |
| Rhode Island | 564.5 | 569.0 | -4.5 | -0.8 | 566.0 |
| Vermont | 359.0 | 354.7 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 358.1 |
| United States | 154,048.0 | 153,843.0 | 205.0 | 0.1 | 154,214.0 |

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

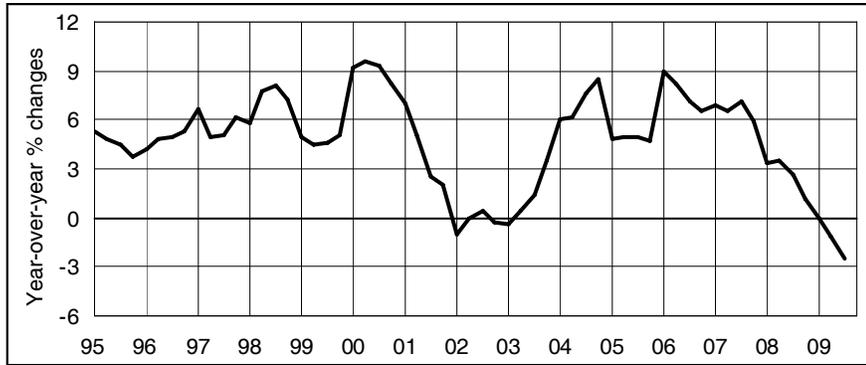
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

| <i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i> | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | FEB |
|------------------------------|------|------|--------|------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | | 2009 |
| Connecticut | 7.5 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 7.4 |
| Maine | 8.1 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 7.8 |
| Massachusetts | 7.8 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 7.7 |
| New Hampshire | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 5.7 |
| New Jersey | 8.3 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 8.2 |
| New York | 7.8 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 7.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 7.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 7.5 |
| Rhode Island | 10.5 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 10.5 |
| Vermont | 7.2 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 7.1 |
| United States | 8.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 8.1 |

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

PERSONAL INCOME (Seasonally adjusted)



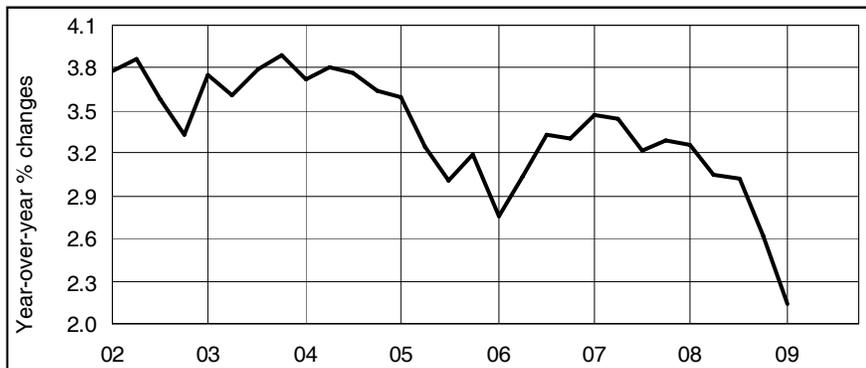
| Quarter | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| First | 6.8 | 3.4 | -0.1 |
| Second | 6.6 | 3.5 | -1.2 |
| Third | 7.1 | 2.6 | -2.4 |
| Fourth | 6.0 | 1.2 | |

UI COVERED WAGES (Seasonally adjusted)



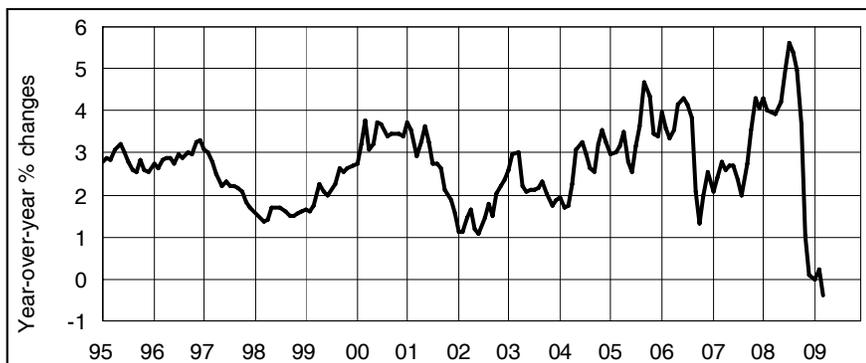
| Quarter | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| First | 6.0 | 0.1 | -2.2 |
| Second | 7.3 | 1.2 | -4.1 |
| Third | 7.9 | 1.1 | -4.9 |
| Fourth | 5.7 | -1.2 | |

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX (Seasonally adjusted)



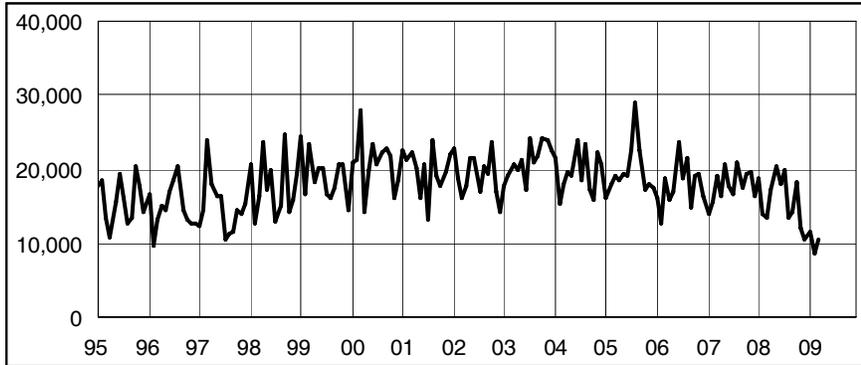
| Quarter | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| First | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| Second | 3.4 | 3.0 | |
| Third | 3.2 | 3.0 | |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 2.6 | |

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



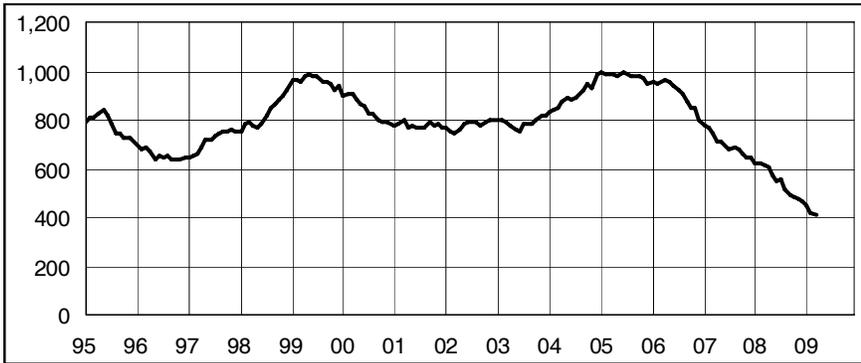
| Month | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 2.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Feb | 2.4 | 4.0 | 0.2 |
| Mar | 2.8 | 3.9 | -0.4 |
| Apr | 2.6 | 3.9 | |
| May | 2.7 | 4.2 | |
| Jun | 2.7 | 5.0 | |
| Jul | 2.4 | 5.6 | |
| Aug | 2.0 | 5.4 | |
| Sep | 2.8 | 4.9 | |
| Oct | 3.5 | 3.7 | |
| Nov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

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



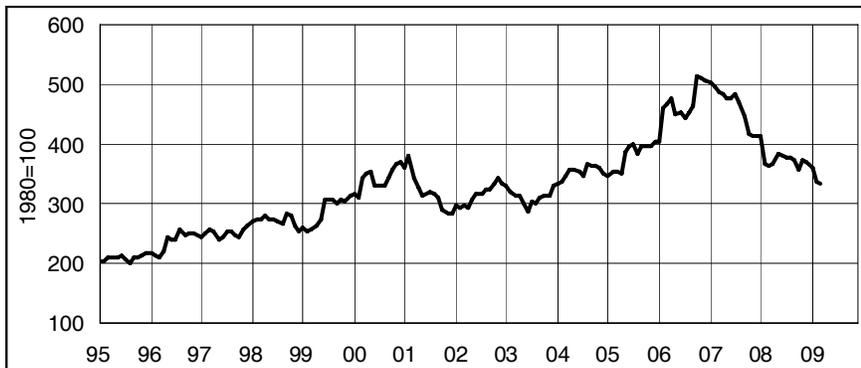
| Month | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jan | 13,895 | 18,711 | 11,451 |
| Feb | 15,622 | 13,880 | 8,531 |
| Mar | 18,958 | 13,482 | 10,590 |
| Apr | 16,357 | 17,096 | |
| May | 20,690 | 20,440 | |
| Jun | 17,791 | 18,082 | |
| Jul | 16,763 | 19,916 | |
| Aug | 21,026 |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

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



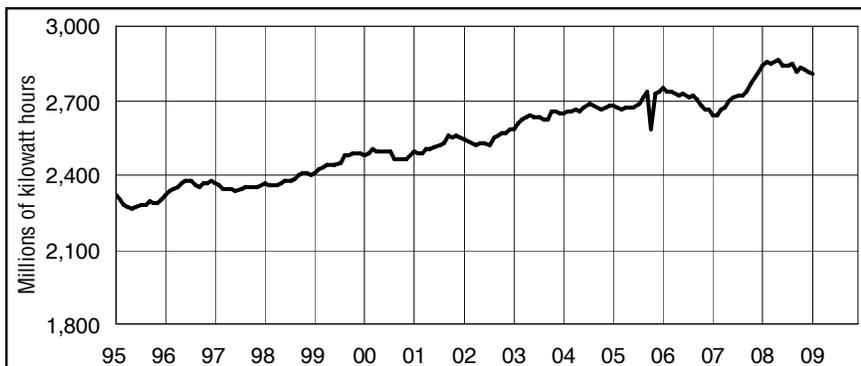
| Month | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 772 | 622 | 447 |
| Feb | 770 | 621 | 413 |
| Mar | 745 | 612 | 409 |
| Apr | 710 | 606 | |
| May | 710 | 573 | |
| Jun | 698 | 549 | |
| Jul | 681 | 552 | |
| Aug | 684 | 518 | |
| Sep | 681 | 489 | |
| Oct | 661 | 480 | |
| Nov |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

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



| Month | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan | 503.3 | 414.2 | 358.9 |
| Feb | 495.4 | 368.0 | 337.9 |
| Mar | 488.0 | 362.6 | 334.2 |
| Apr | 481.7 | 366.6 | |
| May | 476.8 | 381.8 | |
| Jun | 475.8 | 380.8 | |
| Jul | 483.2 | 376.4 | |
| Aug | 469.8 | 376.8 | |
| Sep | 447.5 | 372.4 | |
| Oct | 417.0 | 357.7 | |
| Nov | 413.1 | 371.8 | |
| Dec | 412.2 | 368.4 | |

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



| Month | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan | 2,636 | 2,844 | 2,807 |
| Feb | 2,639 | 2,854 | |
| Mar | 2,660 | 2,846 | |
| Apr | 2,672 | 2,858 | |
| May | 2,695 | 2,866 | |
| Jun | 2,713 | 2,837 | |
| Jul | 2,724 | 2,836 | |
| Aug | 2,717 | 2,849 | |
| Sep | 2,738 | 2,814 | |
| Oct | 2,766 | 2,833 | |
| Nov | 2,791 | 2,827 | |
| Dec | 2,813 | 2,817 | |

CONNECTICUT*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | MAR 2009 | MAR 2008 | CHANGE | | FEB 2009 |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | NO. | % | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 1,633,500 | 1,692,500 | -59,000 | -3.5 | 1,635,500 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 224,700 | 251,400 | -26,700 | -10.6 | 229,200 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 48,300 | 63,600 | -15,300 | -24.1 | 48,900 |
| MANUFACTURING | 176,400 | 187,800 | -11,400 | -6.1 | 180,300 |
| Durable Goods | 135,800 | 143,400 | -7,600 | -5.3 | 138,700 |
| Fabricated Metal..... | 32,600 | 33,100 | -500 | -1.5 | 32,700 |
| Machinery..... | 17,500 | 17,900 | -400 | -2.2 | 17,500 |
| Computer and Electronic Product..... | 14,000 | 14,100 | -100 | -0.7 | 14,000 |
| Transportation Equipment..... | 42,400 | 43,900 | -1,500 | -3.4 | 42,800 |
| Aerospace Product and Parts..... | 31,500 | 32,000 | -500 | -1.6 | 31,700 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 40,600 | 44,400 | -3,800 | -8.6 | 41,600 |
| Chemical..... | 13,800 | 14,700 | -900 | -6.1 | 13,800 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 1,408,800 | 1,441,100 | -32,300 | -2.2 | 1,406,300 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 295,800 | 308,900 | -13,100 | -4.2 | 296,800 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 68,400 | 69,500 | -1,100 | -1.6 | 68,100 |
| Retail Trade..... | 175,500 | 186,800 | -11,300 | -6.0 | 177,000 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers..... | 20,500 | 21,400 | -900 | -4.2 | 20,400 |
| Building Material..... | 14,300 | 15,200 | -900 | -5.9 | 13,900 |
| Food and Beverage Stores..... | 40,300 | 41,600 | -1,300 | -3.1 | 40,600 |
| General Merchandise Stores..... | 25,100 | 24,800 | 300 | 1.2 | 24,700 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 51,900 | 52,600 | -700 | -1.3 | 51,700 |
| Utilities..... | 8,800 | 8,500 | 300 | 3.5 | 8,800 |
| Transportation and Warehousing..... | 43,100 | 44,100 | -1,000 | -2.3 | 42,900 |
| INFORMATION | 35,700 | 37,900 | -2,200 | -5.8 | 36,000 |
| Telecommunications..... | 12,300 | 13,300 | -1,000 | -7.5 | 12,900 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 139,600 | 144,000 | -4,400 | -3.1 | 139,400 |
| Finance and Insurance..... | 120,300 | 123,600 | -3,300 | -2.7 | 120,100 |
| Credit Intermediation..... | 28,400 | 30,200 | -1,800 | -6.0 | 28,500 |
| Securities and Commodity Contracts..... | 22,700 | 22,800 | -100 | -0.4 | 22,500 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.... | 64,400 | 65,800 | -1,400 | -2.1 | 64,400 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing..... | 19,300 | 20,400 | -1,100 | -5.4 | 19,300 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 188,800 | 205,000 | -16,200 | -7.9 | 187,700 |
| Professional, Scientific..... | 89,300 | 93,900 | -4,600 | -4.9 | 88,600 |
| Legal Services..... | 13,600 | 14,100 | -500 | -3.5 | 13,500 |
| Computer Systems Design..... | 21,700 | 22,000 | -300 | -1.4 | 21,600 |
| Management of Companies..... | 25,800 | 26,400 | -600 | -2.3 | 25,800 |
| Administrative and Support..... | 73,700 | 84,700 | -11,000 | -13.0 | 73,300 |
| Employment Services..... | 25,700 | 31,200 | -5,500 | -17.6 | 25,600 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 300,700 | 295,300 | 5,400 | 1.8 | 300,900 |
| Educational Services..... | 58,100 | 57,800 | 300 | 0.5 | 59,800 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 242,600 | 237,500 | 5,100 | 2.1 | 241,100 |
| Hospitals..... | 60,600 | 59,600 | 1,000 | 1.7 | 60,500 |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities..... | 59,500 | 59,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 59,300 |
| Social Assistance..... | 44,800 | 42,400 | 2,400 | 5.7 | 44,600 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 130,000 | 130,300 | -300 | -0.2 | 127,500 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation..... | 21,400 | 20,600 | 800 | 3.9 | 19,700 |
| Accommodation and Food Services..... | 108,600 | 109,700 | -1,100 | -1.0 | 107,800 |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places. | 97,400 | 98,100 | -700 | -0.7 | 96,700 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 63,200 | 63,000 | 200 | 0.3 | 62,400 |
| GOVERNMENT | 255,000 | 256,700 | -1,700 | -0.7 | 255,600 |
| Federal Government..... | 19,300 | 19,500 | -200 | -1.0 | 19,300 |
| State Government..... | 71,500 | 71,900 | -400 | -0.6 | 72,400 |
| Local Government**..... | 164,200 | 165,300 | -1,100 | -0.7 | 163,900 |

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

| | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 402,300 | 415,600 | -13,300 | -3.2 | 400,700 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 51,100 | 54,000 | -2,900 | -5.4 | 51,400 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 12,700 | 14,300 | -1,600 | -11.2 | 12,600 |
| MANUFACTURING | 38,400 | 39,700 | -1,300 | -3.3 | 38,800 |
| Durable Goods..... | 29,300 | 29,800 | -500 | -1.7 | 29,500 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 351,200 | 361,600 | -10,400 | -2.9 | 349,300 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 71,100 | 75,500 | -4,400 | -5.8 | 71,400 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 14,500 | 14,800 | -300 | -2.0 | 14,500 |
| Retail Trade..... | 45,800 | 49,400 | -3,600 | -7.3 | 46,000 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 10,800 | 11,300 | -500 | -4.4 | 10,900 |
| INFORMATION | 10,800 | 11,400 | -600 | -5.3 | 10,800 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 44,200 | 45,500 | -1,300 | -2.9 | 44,000 |
| Finance and Insurance..... | 38,700 | 39,100 | -400 | -1.0 | 38,500 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 61,800 | 67,400 | -5,600 | -8.3 | 60,600 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 66,900 | 64,000 | 2,900 | 4.5 | 66,000 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 55,000 | 53,600 | 1,400 | 2.6 | 54,300 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 32,600 | 32,800 | -200 | -0.6 | 32,300 |
| Accommodation and Food Services..... | 24,700 | 25,100 | -400 | -1.6 | 24,700 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 16,600 | 16,600 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,500 |
| GOVERNMENT | 47,200 | 48,400 | -1,200 | -2.5 | 47,700 |
| Federal..... | 3,000 | 3,200 | -200 | -6.3 | 3,100 |
| State & Local..... | 44,200 | 45,200 | -1,000 | -2.2 | 44,600 |

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 66,600 | 69,500 | -2,900 | -4.2 | 66,100 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 11,800 | 12,500 | -700 | -5.6 | 11,900 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 54,800 | 57,000 | -2,200 | -3.9 | 54,200 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 14,800 | 15,700 | -900 | -5.7 | 14,800 |
| Retail Trade..... | 11,200 | 11,700 | -500 | -4.3 | 11,100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 7,800 | 8,100 | -300 | -3.7 | 7,800 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 5,400 | 5,700 | -300 | -5.3 | 5,200 |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,600 | 8,300 | 300 | 3.6 | 8,400 |
| Federal..... | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0.0 | 600 |
| State & Local..... | 8,000 | 7,700 | 300 | 3.9 | 7,800 |

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*

| | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 543,400 | 557,100 | -13,700 | -2.5 | 544,500 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 76,600 | 83,900 | -7,300 | -8.7 | 78,100 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 15,800 | 20,200 | -4,400 | -21.8 | 16,300 |
| MANUFACTURING | 60,800 | 63,700 | -2,900 | -4.6 | 61,800 |
| Durable Goods | 50,400 | 53,400 | -3,000 | -5.6 | 51,200 |
| Transportation Equipment | 17,500 | 18,600 | -1,100 | -5.9 | 17,500 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 466,800 | 473,200 | -6,400 | -1.4 | 466,400 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 87,800 | 90,200 | -2,400 | -2.7 | 87,800 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 20,200 | 20,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 20,100 |
| Retail Trade..... | 52,500 | 55,000 | -2,500 | -4.5 | 52,600 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 15,100 | 15,000 | 100 | 0.7 | 15,100 |
| Transportation and Warehousing..... | 11,700 | 11,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,700 |
| INFORMATION | 11,700 | 12,400 | -700 | -5.6 | 11,800 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 64,100 | 66,600 | -2,500 | -3.8 | 64,200 |
| Depository Credit Institutions..... | 7,800 | 7,500 | 300 | 4.0 | 7,800 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.... | 43,900 | 45,200 | -1,300 | -2.9 | 44,100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 58,800 | 61,800 | -3,000 | -4.9 | 58,500 |
| Professional, Scientific..... | 28,900 | 29,700 | -800 | -2.7 | 29,000 |
| Administrative and Support..... | 23,600 | 24,700 | -1,100 | -4.5 | 23,600 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 94,900 | 91,900 | 3,000 | 3.3 | 94,900 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 81,600 | 79,300 | 2,300 | 2.9 | 81,300 |
| Ambulatory Health Care..... | 24,200 | 23,500 | 700 | 3.0 | 24,100 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 39,200 | 39,300 | -100 | -0.3 | 38,900 |
| Accommodation and Food Services..... | 34,400 | 33,900 | 500 | 1.5 | 34,300 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 20,900 | 20,800 | 100 | 0.5 | 20,800 |
| GOVERNMENT | 89,400 | 90,200 | -800 | -0.9 | 89,500 |
| Federal..... | 5,800 | 5,900 | -100 | -1.7 | 5,800 |
| State & Local..... | 83,600 | 84,300 | -700 | -0.8 | 83,700 |

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

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

| Labor Market Areas | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA | 406,900 | 420,600 | -13,700 | -3.3 | 407,700 |
| DANBURY LMA | 67,100 | 70,100 | -3,000 | -4.3 | 67,200 |
| HARTFORD LMA | 547,700 | 561,000 | -13,300 | -2.4 | 550,300 |
| NEW HAVEN LMA | 274,000 | 279,100 | -5,100 | -1.8 | 275,300 |
| NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA | 132,700 | 136,400 | -3,700 | -2.7 | 133,000 |
| WATERBURY LMA | 65,400 | 67,300 | -1,900 | -2.8 | 65,600 |

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

| | MAR 2009 | MAR 2008 | CHANGE | | FEB 2009 |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | NO. | % | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 271,400 | 276,900 | -5,500 | -2.0 | 273,900 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 40,000 | 42,100 | -2,100 | -5.0 | 39,900 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 9,700 | 10,900 | -1,200 | -11.0 | 9,600 |
| MANUFACTURING | 30,300 | 31,200 | -900 | -2.9 | 30,300 |
| Durable Goods..... | 21,900 | 22,100 | -200 | -0.9 | 21,900 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 231,400 | 234,800 | -3,400 | -1.4 | 234,000 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 49,100 | 50,600 | -1,500 | -3.0 | 50,000 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 12,000 | 11,800 | 200 | 1.7 | 12,100 |
| Retail Trade..... | 28,100 | 29,900 | -1,800 | -6.0 | 28,900 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 9,000 | 8,900 | 100 | 1.1 | 9,000 |
| INFORMATION | 7,500 | 8,000 | -500 | -6.3 | 7,800 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 12,600 | 13,300 | -700 | -5.3 | 12,600 |
| Finance and Insurance..... | 9,100 | 9,600 | -500 | -5.2 | 9,200 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 26,100 | 26,600 | -500 | -1.9 | 26,400 |
| Administrative and Support..... | 12,000 | 12,700 | -700 | -5.5 | 12,100 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 70,500 | 69,400 | 1,100 | 1.6 | 72,000 |
| Educational Services..... | 26,500 | 25,700 | 800 | 3.1 | 27,800 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 44,000 | 43,700 | 300 | 0.7 | 44,200 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 20,300 | 20,500 | -200 | -1.0 | 20,200 |
| Accommodation and Food Services..... | 17,400 | 17,800 | -400 | -2.2 | 17,300 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 10,700 | 10,900 | -200 | -1.8 | 10,600 |
| GOVERNMENT | 34,600 | 35,500 | -900 | -2.5 | 34,400 |
| Federal..... | 5,000 | 5,100 | -100 | -2.0 | 5,000 |
| State & Local..... | 29,600 | 30,400 | -800 | -2.6 | 29,400 |

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

■ Unemployment and veterans who served since September 2001

About 1.7 million veterans have served in the U.S. Armed Forces since September 2001. A large majority of veterans of this era participated in the labor force in 2008, and their unemployment rate was 7.3 percent. Veterans between the ages of 18 and 24 had an unemployment rate in 2008 of 14.1 percent, nearly double the rate of those ages 25 to 34 (7.3 percent), and almost three times the rate for 35 to 44 year olds (4.9 percent). In general, these veterans' jobless rates were little different from the rates of nonveterans in the same age group.

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of these data. In the CPS, veterans are defined as men and women who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who were civilians at the time they were surveyed. To learn more, see "Employment Situation of Veterans: 2008," (PDF) (HTML) USDL 09-0271. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 23, 2009)

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

| | MAR 2009 | MAR 2008 | CHANGE | | FEB 2009 |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | NO. | % | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 130,200 | 133,800 | -3,600 | -2.7 | 130,000 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 18,500 | 20,300 | -1,800 | -8.9 | 18,500 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 3,300 | 4,400 | -1,100 | -25.0 | 3,300 |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,200 | 15,900 | -700 | -4.4 | 15,200 |
| Durable Goods..... | 10,300 | 10,500 | -200 | -1.9 | 10,300 |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 4,900 | 5,400 | -500 | -9.3 | 4,900 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 111,700 | 113,500 | -1,800 | -1.6 | 111,500 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 21,900 | 22,700 | -800 | -3.5 | 22,100 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 2,400 | 2,500 | -100 | -4.0 | 2,400 |
| Retail Trade..... | 14,600 | 15,400 | -800 | -5.2 | 14,800 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 4,900 | 4,800 | 100 | 2.1 | 4,900 |
| INFORMATION | 1,600 | 1,900 | -300 | -15.8 | 1,600 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 3,000 | 3,200 | -200 | -6.3 | 2,900 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 9,400 | 10,000 | -600 | -6.0 | 9,300 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 20,100 | 19,900 | 200 | 1.0 | 20,100 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 17,300 | 17,100 | 200 | 1.2 | 17,200 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 12,800 | 12,700 | 100 | 0.8 | 12,500 |
| Accommodation and Food Services..... | 10,900 | 10,800 | 100 | 0.9 | 10,700 |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places. | 9,200 | 8,900 | 300 | 3.4 | 9,100 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 3,700 | 3,600 | 100 | 2.8 | 3,600 |
| GOVERNMENT | 39,200 | 39,500 | -300 | -0.8 | 39,400 |
| Federal..... | 2,700 | 2,600 | 100 | 3.8 | 2,700 |
| State & Local**..... | 36,500 | 36,900 | -400 | -1.1 | 36,700 |

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

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | MAR 2009 | MAR 2008 | CHANGE | | FEB 2009 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | NO. | % | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 65,000 | 66,900 | -1,900 | -2.8 | 65,000 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 11,900 | 12,600 | -700 | -5.6 | 11,900 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 2,400 | 2,600 | -200 | -7.7 | 2,400 |
| MANUFACTURING | 9,500 | 10,000 | -500 | -5.0 | 9,500 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 53,100 | 54,300 | -1,200 | -2.2 | 53,100 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 12,800 | 13,100 | -300 | -2.3 | 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 | 2,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,100 |
| INFORMATION | 800 | 800 | 0 | 0.0 | 800 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 2,200 | 2,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,200 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 4,700 | 5,700 | -1,000 | -17.5 | 4,700 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 14,900 | 14,800 | 100 | 0.7 | 15,000 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 13,800 | 13,600 | 200 | 1.5 | 13,800 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 5,100 | 4,700 | 400 | 8.5 | 5,000 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 2,500 | 2,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,400 |
| GOVERNMENT | 10,100 | 10,500 | -400 | -3.8 | 10,200 |
| Federal..... | 500 | 600 | -100 | -16.7 | 500 |
| State & Local..... | 9,600 | 9,900 | -300 | -3.0 | 9,700 |

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

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

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
| ENFIELD LMA..... | 46,800 | 48,300 | -1,500 | -3.1 | 47,000 |
| TORRINGTON LMA..... | 35,200 | 36,700 | -1,500 | -4.1 | 35,400 |
| WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA..... | 36,500 | 37,800 | -1,300 | -3.4 | 36,500 |

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm>. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | MAR | MAR | CHANGE | | FEB |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | NO. | % | 2009 |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT..... | 287,100 | 295,900 | -8,800 | -3.0 | 286,600 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES..... | 43,000 | 45,500 | -2,500 | -5.5 | 43,000 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING..... | 8,200 | 9,200 | -1,000 | -10.9 | 8,200 |
| MANUFACTURING..... | 34,800 | 36,300 | -1,500 | -4.1 | 34,800 |
| Durable Goods..... | 22,200 | 23,100 | -900 | -3.9 | 22,200 |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 12,600 | 13,200 | -600 | -4.5 | 12,600 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES..... | 244,100 | 250,400 | -6,300 | -2.5 | 243,600 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES..... | 57,700 | 59,400 | -1,700 | -2.9 | 57,500 |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 11,300 | 11,700 | -400 | -3.4 | 11,400 |
| Retail Trade..... | 33,300 | 34,400 | -1,100 | -3.2 | 33,000 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities..... | 13,100 | 13,300 | -200 | -1.5 | 13,100 |
| INFORMATION..... | 4,200 | 4,500 | -300 | -6.7 | 4,200 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES..... | 17,400 | 17,600 | -200 | -1.1 | 17,400 |
| Finance and Insurance..... | 14,100 | 14,000 | 100 | 0.7 | 14,000 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities..... | 9,100 | 9,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 21,800 | 22,400 | -600 | -2.7 | 21,900 |
| EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 58,400 | 58,400 | 0 | 0.0 | 58,200 |
| Educational Services..... | 13,100 | 13,500 | -400 | -3.0 | 13,000 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance..... | 45,300 | 44,900 | 400 | 0.9 | 45,200 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY..... | 22,800 | 25,400 | -2,600 | -10.2 | 22,900 |
| OTHER SERVICES..... | 11,200 | 11,600 | -400 | -3.4 | 11,100 |
| GOVERNMENT..... | 50,600 | 51,100 | -500 | -1.0 | 50,400 |
| Federal..... | 6,500 | 6,700 | -200 | -3.0 | 6,600 |
| State & Local..... | 44,100 | 44,400 | -300 | -0.7 | 43,800 |

* New England City and Town Area

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

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

| | | EMPLOYMENT STATUS | | MAR 2009 | MAR 2008 | CHANGE NO. % | | FEB 2009 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| <i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| CONNECTICUT | Civilian Labor Force | | | 1,873,600 | 1,857,000 | 16,600 | 0.9 | 1,872,200 |
| | Employed | | | 1,728,200 | 1,759,700 | -31,500 | -1.8 | 1,723,500 |
| | Unemployed | | | 145,400 | 97,300 | 48,100 | 49.4 | 148,700 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 7.8 | 5.2 | 2.6 | --- | 7.9 |
| BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 473,500 | 470,200 | 3,300 | 0.7 | 470,800 |
| | Employed | | | 439,300 | 448,100 | -8,800 | -2.0 | 436,000 |
| | Unemployed | | | 34,200 | 22,100 | 12,100 | 54.8 | 34,800 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 7.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 | --- | 7.4 |
| DANBURY LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 91,500 | 91,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 90,600 |
| | Employed | | | 85,300 | 87,700 | -2,400 | -2.7 | 84,500 |
| | Unemployed | | | 6,200 | 3,800 | 2,400 | 63.2 | 6,100 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 6.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 | --- | 6.7 |
| ENFIELD LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 49,600 | 49,500 | 100 | 0.2 | 49,800 |
| | Employed | | | 46,000 | 46,900 | -900 | -1.9 | 45,700 |
| | Unemployed | | | 3,700 | 2,600 | 1,100 | 42.3 | 4,100 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 7.4 | 5.2 | 2.2 | --- | 8.2 |
| HARTFORD LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 592,700 | 586,900 | 5,800 | 1.0 | 593,000 |
| | Employed | | | 546,500 | 555,400 | -8,900 | -1.6 | 545,900 |
| | Unemployed | | | 46,300 | 31,500 | 14,800 | 47.0 | 47,100 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 7.8 | 5.4 | 2.4 | --- | 7.9 |
| NEW HAVEN LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 313,300 | 310,000 | 3,300 | 1.1 | 314,600 |
| | Employed | | | 289,400 | 293,300 | -3,900 | -1.3 | 290,100 |
| | Unemployed | | | 23,900 | 16,600 | 7,300 | 44.0 | 24,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 7.6 | 5.4 | 2.2 | --- | 7.8 |
| NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 150,300 | 149,000 | 1,300 | 0.9 | 150,700 |
| | Employed | | | 138,500 | 141,400 | -2,900 | -2.1 | 138,300 |
| | Unemployed | | | 11,800 | 7,500 | 4,300 | 57.3 | 12,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 7.8 | 5.1 | 2.7 | --- | 8.2 |
| TORRINGTON LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 54,500 | 54,200 | 300 | 0.6 | 54,700 |
| | Employed | | | 50,000 | 51,300 | -1,300 | -2.5 | 50,100 |
| | Unemployed | | | 4,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 50.0 | 4,600 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 8.2 | 5.5 | 2.7 | --- | 8.4 |
| WATERBURY LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 102,500 | 100,900 | 1,600 | 1.6 | 102,600 |
| | Employed | | | 91,800 | 93,500 | -1,700 | -1.8 | 91,600 |
| | Unemployed | | | 10,800 | 7,400 | 3,400 | 45.9 | 10,900 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 10.5 | 7.3 | 3.2 | --- | 10.7 |
| WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA | Civilian Labor Force | | | 58,800 | 58,000 | 800 | 1.4 | 58,800 |
| | Employed | | | 53,300 | 54,300 | -1,000 | -1.8 | 53,100 |
| | Unemployed | | | 5,500 | 3,700 | 1,800 | 48.6 | 5,700 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 9.4 | 6.3 | 3.1 | --- | 9.7 |
| UNITED STATES | Civilian Labor Force | | | 153,728,000 | 153,135,000 | 593,000 | 0.4 | 153,804,000 |
| | Employed | | | 139,833,000 | 145,108,000 | -5,275,000 | -3.6 | 140,105,000 |
| | Unemployed | | | 13,895,000 | 8,027,000 | 5,868,000 | 73.1 | 13,699,000 |
| | Unemployment Rate | | | 9.0 | 5.2 | 3.8 | --- | 8.9 |

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 | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|------------------|------|------|------|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | MAR | | CHG | FEB | MAR | | CHG | FEB | MAR | | CHG | FEB |
| | 2009 | 2008 | Y/Y | 2009 | 2009 | 2008 | Y/Y | 2009 | 2009 | 2008 | Y/Y | 2009 |
| <i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | \$936.27 | \$900.99 | \$35.28 | \$914.94 | 41.3 | 42.6 | -1.3 | 41.4 | \$22.67 | \$21.15 | \$1.52 | \$22.10 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 970.63 | 928.30 | 42.33 | 939.14 | 40.8 | 42.7 | -1.9 | 41.1 | 23.79 | 21.74 | 2.05 | 22.85 |
| Transport. Equipment | 1,207.61 | 1,165.30 | 42.31 | 1,169.55 | 41.3 | 43.0 | -1.7 | 41.4 | 29.24 | 27.10 | 2.14 | 28.25 |
| NON-DUR. GOODS | 831.04 | 827.90 | 3.14 | 842.00 | 42.4 | 42.5 | -0.1 | 42.1 | 19.60 | 19.48 | 0.12 | 20.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 903.44 | 991.73 | -88.29 | 952.36 | 36.8 | 38.8 | -2.0 | 37.1 | 24.55 | 25.56 | -1.01 | 25.67 |

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

- March 2009, job additions: Generations Family Health Center in Putnam (30); Tire Rack of Windsor (200); Pocket Wireless (100); Village at South Farms in Middletown (15); Aldi Supermarket in Middletown (10-15); Foxwoods (100); Mohegan Sun (45); William H. Backus Hospital (25-30); NBC Universal in Stamford (150-200); Archie Moore's in Norwalk (30); Hilton Garden Inn in Milford (50-60); P.C. Richard in Norwalk (50); Verizon Wireless in Wallingford (70); Lake Compounce (1,200); Prudential in Hartford (30-40); Hyatt Place in Montville (30-40); UnitedHealth Group of Hartford (200), and Stop & Shop in Pawcatuck (80).
- March 2009, layoffs: Better Bedding (15); New Haven ladder maker, Lyn-Lad (12); Finlay Enterprises (169); Foxwoods (12); Manchester plastic maker, Sumitomo Bakelite (14); New Milford Hospital (15); WebMediaBrands (22); UTC (1,500); Homer Bronson Co. (36); Plainfield Catholic School (28); Stanley Works (36); AIG (400); Retail Service Associates of Milford (250), and the Norwich YMCA (85-95).

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)

MARCH 2009

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % | LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|--|-------------|----------|------------|------|
| BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD | | | | | HARTFORD cont.... | | | | |
| | 473,512 | 439,329 | 34,183 | 7.2 | Canton | 5,872 | 5,486 | 386 | 6.6 |
| Ansonia | 10,108 | 9,135 | 973 | 9.6 | Colchester | 8,922 | 8,323 | 599 | 6.7 |
| Bridgeport | 63,501 | 56,132 | 7,369 | 11.6 | Columbia | 3,104 | 2,890 | 214 | 6.9 |
| Darien | 9,175 | 8,671 | 504 | 5.5 | Coventry | 7,103 | 6,623 | 480 | 6.8 |
| Derby | 6,951 | 6,341 | 610 | 8.8 | Cromwell | 7,911 | 7,377 | 534 | 6.8 |
| Easton | 3,704 | 3,519 | 185 | 5.0 | East Granby | 3,004 | 2,807 | 197 | 6.6 |
| Fairfield | 28,440 | 26,644 | 1,796 | 6.3 | East Haddam | 5,208 | 4,896 | 312 | 6.0 |
| Greenwich | 30,265 | 28,625 | 1,640 | 5.4 | East Hampton | 7,159 | 6,604 | 555 | 7.8 |
| Milford | 32,217 | 30,047 | 2,170 | 6.7 | East Hartford | 25,951 | 23,273 | 2,678 | 10.3 |
| Monroe | 10,636 | 9,947 | 689 | 6.5 | Ellington | 8,910 | 8,298 | 612 | 6.9 |
| New Canaan | 8,878 | 8,461 | 417 | 4.7 | Farmington | 13,030 | 12,297 | 733 | 5.6 |
| Newtown | 14,307 | 13,467 | 840 | 5.9 | Glastonbury | 18,249 | 17,374 | 875 | 4.8 |
| Norwalk | 48,800 | 45,303 | 3,497 | 7.2 | Granby | 6,386 | 6,019 | 367 | 5.7 |
| Oxford | 7,436 | 6,979 | 457 | 6.1 | Haddam | 4,952 | 4,645 | 307 | 6.2 |
| Redding | 4,678 | 4,436 | 242 | 5.2 | Hartford | 50,449 | 43,612 | 6,837 | 13.6 |
| Ridgefield | 11,655 | 11,044 | 611 | 5.2 | Hartland | 1,206 | 1,140 | 66 | 5.5 |
| Seymour | 9,362 | 8,627 | 735 | 7.9 | Harwinton | 3,218 | 2,983 | 235 | 7.3 |
| Shelton | 23,125 | 21,536 | 1,589 | 6.9 | Hebron | 5,543 | 5,221 | 322 | 5.8 |
| Southbury | 9,163 | 8,559 | 604 | 6.6 | Lebanon | 4,411 | 4,089 | 322 | 7.3 |
| Stamford | 66,714 | 62,083 | 4,631 | 6.9 | Manchester | 32,537 | 30,127 | 2,410 | 7.4 |
| Stratford | 25,965 | 23,913 | 2,052 | 7.9 | Mansfield | 13,025 | 12,422 | 603 | 4.6 |
| Trumbull | 17,726 | 16,715 | 1,011 | 5.7 | Marlborough | 3,697 | 3,458 | 239 | 6.5 |
| Weston | 4,901 | 4,660 | 241 | 4.9 | Middlefield | 2,408 | 2,238 | 170 | 7.1 |
| Westport | 12,695 | 12,016 | 679 | 5.3 | Middletown | 26,952 | 25,066 | 1,886 | 7.0 |
| Wilton | 8,296 | 7,840 | 456 | 5.5 | New Britain | 35,486 | 31,483 | 4,003 | 11.3 |
| Woodbridge | 4,815 | 4,628 | 187 | 3.9 | New Hartford | 3,831 | 3,587 | 244 | 6.4 |
| | | | | | Newington | 16,811 | 15,677 | 1,134 | 6.7 |
| DANBURY | 91,495 | 85,315 | 6,180 | 6.8 | Plainville | 10,300 | 9,379 | 921 | 8.9 |
| Bethel | 10,796 | 10,071 | 725 | 6.7 | Plymouth | 7,010 | 6,308 | 702 | 10.0 |
| Bridgewater | 1,022 | 972 | 50 | 4.9 | Portland | 5,418 | 5,051 | 367 | 6.8 |
| Brookfield | 9,068 | 8,492 | 576 | 6.4 | Rocky Hill | 10,843 | 10,157 | 686 | 6.3 |
| Danbury | 44,670 | 41,499 | 3,171 | 7.1 | Simsbury | 12,102 | 11,511 | 591 | 4.9 |
| New Fairfield | 7,527 | 7,057 | 470 | 6.2 | Southington | 24,487 | 22,804 | 1,683 | 6.9 |
| New Milford | 16,287 | 15,206 | 1,081 | 6.6 | South Windsor | 14,819 | 14,006 | 813 | 5.5 |
| Sherman | 2,126 | 2,018 | 108 | 5.1 | Stafford | 7,019 | 6,388 | 631 | 9.0 |
| | | | | | Thomaston | 4,758 | 4,289 | 469 | 9.9 |
| ENFIELD | 49,630 | 45,956 | 3,674 | 7.4 | Tolland | 8,427 | 7,947 | 480 | 5.7 |
| East Windsor | 6,318 | 5,794 | 524 | 8.3 | Union | 481 | 451 | 30 | 6.2 |
| Enfield | 23,916 | 22,144 | 1,772 | 7.4 | Vernon | 17,598 | 16,289 | 1,309 | 7.4 |
| Somers | 4,709 | 4,377 | 332 | 7.1 | West Hartford | 29,279 | 27,455 | 1,824 | 6.2 |
| Suffield | 7,451 | 7,032 | 419 | 5.6 | Wethersfield | 13,354 | 12,417 | 937 | 7.0 |
| Windsor Locks | 7,237 | 6,609 | 628 | 8.7 | Willington | 3,912 | 3,679 | 233 | 6.0 |
| | | | | | Windsor | 16,285 | 15,165 | 1,120 | 6.9 |
| HARTFORD | 592,739 | 546,456 | 46,283 | 7.8 | 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 the Hartford LMA. | | | | |
| Andover | 1,995 | 1,868 | 127 | 6.4 | 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. | | | | |
| Ashford | 2,669 | 2,491 | 178 | 6.7 | | | | | |
| Avon | 9,243 | 8,794 | 449 | 4.9 | | | | | |
| Barkhamsted | 2,278 | 2,081 | 197 | 8.6 | | | | | |
| Berlin | 11,546 | 10,770 | 776 | 6.7 | | | | | |
| Bloomfield | 10,210 | 9,392 | 818 | 8.0 | | | | | |
| Bolton | 3,079 | 2,878 | 201 | 6.5 | | | | | |
| Bristol | 34,903 | 31,783 | 3,120 | 8.9 | | | | | |
| Burlington | 5,389 | 5,088 | 301 | 5.6 | | | | | |

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)

MARCH 2009

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| NEW HAVEN | 313,279 | 289,353 | 23,926 | 7.6 |
| Bethany | 3,165 | 2,981 | 184 | 5.8 |
| Branford | 17,500 | 16,353 | 1,147 | 6.6 |
| Cheshire | 14,593 | 13,802 | 791 | 5.4 |
| Chester | 2,325 | 2,168 | 157 | 6.8 |
| Clinton | 8,041 | 7,517 | 524 | 6.5 |
| Deep River | 2,653 | 2,436 | 217 | 8.2 |
| Durham | 4,355 | 4,090 | 265 | 6.1 |
| East Haven | 16,293 | 15,024 | 1,269 | 7.8 |
| Essex | 3,819 | 3,593 | 226 | 5.9 |
| Guilford | 13,035 | 12,381 | 654 | 5.0 |
| Hamden | 30,866 | 28,846 | 2,020 | 6.5 |
| Killingworth | 3,610 | 3,433 | 177 | 4.9 |
| Madison | 10,137 | 9,615 | 522 | 5.1 |
| Meriden | 32,414 | 29,232 | 3,182 | 9.8 |
| New Haven | 56,470 | 50,615 | 5,855 | 10.4 |
| North Branford | 8,465 | 7,909 | 556 | 6.6 |
| North Haven | 13,238 | 12,434 | 804 | 6.1 |
| Old Saybrook | 5,516 | 5,207 | 309 | 5.6 |
| Orange | 7,273 | 6,897 | 376 | 5.2 |
| Wallingford | 25,764 | 23,832 | 1,932 | 7.5 |
| Westbrook | 3,751 | 3,489 | 262 | 7.0 |
| West Haven | 30,000 | 27,503 | 2,497 | 8.3 |

***NORWICH-NEW LONDON**

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | 137,108 | 126,717 | 10,391 | 7.6 |
| Bozrah | 1,464 | 1,358 | 106 | 7.2 |
| Canterbury | 3,195 | 2,944 | 251 | 7.9 |
| East Lyme | 9,638 | 9,016 | 622 | 6.5 |
| Franklin | 1,163 | 1,088 | 75 | 6.4 |
| Griswold | 7,251 | 6,598 | 653 | 9.0 |
| Groton | 20,185 | 18,733 | 1,452 | 7.2 |
| Ledyard | 8,487 | 7,909 | 578 | 6.8 |
| Lisbon | 2,560 | 2,367 | 193 | 7.5 |
| Lyme | 1,138 | 1,063 | 75 | 6.6 |
| Montville | 10,867 | 10,088 | 779 | 7.2 |
| New London | 13,538 | 12,269 | 1,269 | 9.4 |
| No. Stonington | 3,296 | 3,033 | 263 | 8.0 |
| Norwich | 20,603 | 18,782 | 1,821 | 8.8 |
| Old Lyme | 4,148 | 3,894 | 254 | 6.1 |
| Preston | 2,840 | 2,648 | 192 | 6.8 |
| Salem | 2,575 | 2,424 | 151 | 5.9 |
| Sprague | 1,809 | 1,632 | 177 | 9.8 |
| Stonington | 10,393 | 9,794 | 599 | 5.8 |
| Voluntown | 1,630 | 1,477 | 153 | 9.4 |
| Waterford | 10,327 | 9,600 | 727 | 7.0 |

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | 150,293 | 138,526 | 11,767 | 7.8 |
| Westerly, RI | 13,185 | 11,809 | 1,376 | 10.4 |

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 | 54,497 | 50,001 | 4,496 | 8.2 |
| Bethlehem | 2,022 | 1,858 | 164 | 8.1 |
| Canaan | 606 | 559 | 47 | 7.8 |
| Colebrook | 803 | 776 | 27 | 3.4 |
| Cornwall | 821 | 772 | 49 | 6.0 |
| Goshen | 1,621 | 1,510 | 111 | 6.8 |
| Kent | 1,579 | 1,481 | 98 | 6.2 |
| Litchfield | 4,350 | 4,059 | 291 | 6.7 |
| Morris | 1,290 | 1,186 | 104 | 8.1 |
| Norfolk | 930 | 873 | 57 | 6.1 |
| North Canaan | 1,756 | 1,589 | 167 | 9.5 |
| Roxbury | 1,356 | 1,278 | 78 | 5.8 |
| Salisbury | 1,937 | 1,821 | 116 | 6.0 |
| Sharon | 1,542 | 1,453 | 89 | 5.8 |
| Torrington | 19,776 | 17,790 | 1,986 | 10.0 |
| Warren | 733 | 693 | 40 | 5.5 |
| Washington | 1,907 | 1,799 | 108 | 5.7 |
| Winchester | 6,035 | 5,431 | 604 | 10.0 |
| Woodbury | 5,434 | 5,073 | 361 | 6.6 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| WATERBURY | 102,518 | 91,762 | 10,756 | 10.5 |
| Beacon Falls | 3,344 | 3,083 | 261 | 7.8 |
| Middlebury | 3,918 | 3,668 | 250 | 6.4 |
| Naugatuck | 17,357 | 15,758 | 1,599 | 9.2 |
| Prospect | 5,313 | 4,910 | 403 | 7.6 |
| Waterbury | 51,070 | 44,575 | 6,495 | 12.7 |
| Watertown | 12,387 | 11,361 | 1,026 | 8.3 |
| Wolcott | 9,130 | 8,407 | 723 | 7.9 |

WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | 58,800 | 53,270 | 5,530 | 9.4 |
| Brooklyn | 3,941 | 3,571 | 370 | 9.4 |
| Chaplin | 1,508 | 1,381 | 127 | 8.4 |
| Eastford | 1,024 | 954 | 70 | 6.8 |
| Hampton | 1,262 | 1,157 | 105 | 8.3 |
| Killingly | 9,684 | 8,641 | 1,043 | 10.8 |
| Plainfield | 8,531 | 7,632 | 899 | 10.5 |
| Pomfret | 2,289 | 2,109 | 180 | 7.9 |
| Putnam | 5,365 | 4,824 | 541 | 10.1 |
| Scotland | 998 | 966 | 32 | 3.2 |
| Sterling | 2,123 | 1,922 | 201 | 9.5 |
| Thompson | 5,488 | 4,942 | 546 | 9.9 |
| Windham | 11,881 | 10,774 | 1,107 | 9.3 |
| Woodstock | 4,707 | 4,397 | 310 | 6.6 |

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| CONNECTICUT | 1,873,600 | 1,728,200 | 145,400 | 7.8 |
| UNITED STATES | 153,728,000 | 139,833,000 | 13,895,000 | 9.0 |

Seasonally Adjusted:

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| CONNECTICUT | 1,884,600 | 1,742,700 | 141,900 | 7.5 |
| UNITED STATES | 154,048,000 | 140,887,000 | 13,161,000 | 8.5 |

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 | MAR 2009 | YR TO DATE 2009 | 2008 | TOWN | MAR 2009 | YR TO DATE 2009 | 2008 | TOWN | MAR 2009 | YR TO DATE 2009 | 2008 |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|------|
| Andover | 0 | 0 | 1 | Griswold | na | na | na | Preston | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ansonia | 0 | 0 | 3 | Groton | 3 | 6 | 18 | Prospect | na | na | na |
| Ashford | 1 | 1 | 0 | Guilford | 0 | 5 | 8 | Putnam | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Avon | 0 | 0 | 6 | Haddam | 2 | 2 | 8 | Redding | na | na | na |
| Barkhamsted | na | na | na | Hamden | 3 | 4 | 1 | Ridgefield | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Beacon Falls | na | na | na | Hampton | 1 | 1 | 2 | Rocky Hill | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Berlin | 0 | 3 | 8 | Hartford | 0 | 0 | 15 | Roxbury | na | na | na |
| Bethany | na | na | na | Hartland | na | na | na | Salem | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bethel | 0 | 1 | 6 | Harwinton | 1 | 1 | 2 | Salisbury | na | na | na |
| Bethlehem | na | na | na | Hebron | na | na | na | Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloomfield | na | na | na | Kent | 1 | 1 | 1 | Seymour | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Bolton | 0 | 1 | 1 | Killingly | 0 | 3 | 5 | Sharon | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Bozrah | 0 | 0 | 1 | Killingworth | na | na | na | Shelton | 1 | 2 | 52 |
| Branford | na | na | na | Lebanon | 1 | 1 | 2 | Sherman | na | na | na |
| Bridgeport | 5 | 11 | 31 | Ledyard | 1 | 1 | 3 | Simsbury | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Bridgewater | na | na | na | Lisbon | 0 | 0 | 1 | Somers | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Bristol | 1 | 2 | 6 | Litchfield | na | na | na | South Windsor | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Brookfield | na | na | na | Lyme | 0 | 0 | 2 | Southbury | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 2 | 9 | Madison | 0 | 3 | 5 | Southington | 3 | 7 | 17 |
| Burlington | 3 | 4 | 2 | Manchester | 0 | 2 | 6 | Sprague | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Canaan | 0 | 0 | 1 | Mansfield | 0 | 1 | 1 | Stafford | na | na | na |
| Canterbury | 0 | 0 | 2 | Marlborough | 1 | 1 | 2 | Stamford | 9 | 9 | 193 |
| Canton | 0 | 2 | 6 | Meriden | 0 | 5 | 8 | Sterling | na | na | na |
| Chaplin | 0 | 0 | 3 | Middlebury | na | na | na | Stonington | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Cheshire | 0 | 0 | 13 | Middlefield | 0 | 0 | 1 | Stratford | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Chester | na | na | na | Middletown | 7 | 15 | 33 | Suffield | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Clinton | 0 | 0 | 1 | Milford | 6 | 22 | 43 | Thomaston | na | na | na |
| Colchester | 0 | 1 | 0 | Monroe | 0 | 1 | 4 | Thompson | na | na | na |
| Colebrook | 0 | 0 | 0 | Montville | 2 | 5 | 7 | Tolland | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Columbia | 0 | 1 | 2 | Morris | 0 | 0 | 1 | Torrington | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cornwall | 0 | 0 | 1 | Naugatuck | 1 | 2 | 8 | Trumbull | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Coventry | 3 | 4 | 8 | New Britain | na | na | na | Union | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cromwell | 1 | 3 | 6 | New Canaan | 0 | 0 | 6 | Vernon | 0 | 3 | 31 |
| Danbury | 16 | 17 | 18 | New Fairfield | na | na | na | Voluntown | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Darien | na | na | na | New Hartford | 0 | 2 | 1 | Wallingford | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Deep River | 2 | 2 | 0 | New Haven | 0 | 0 | 7 | Warren | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Derby | na | na | na | New London | 2 | 5 | 8 | Washington | na | na | na |
| Durham | 1 | 3 | 6 | New Milford | 1 | 3 | 4 | Waterbury | 0 | 6 | 17 |
| East Granby | 0 | 0 | 1 | Newington | 0 | 3 | 17 | Waterford | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| East Haddam | 1 | 1 | 1 | Newtown | 0 | 2 | 6 | Watertown | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| East Hampton | 0 | 2 | 9 | Norfolk | 0 | 0 | 1 | West Hartford | 0 | 6 | 21 |
| East Hartford | na | na | na | North Branford | na | na | na | West Haven | na | na | na |
| East Haven | 0 | 1 | 4 | North Canaan | 0 | 0 | 1 | Westbrook | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| East Lyme | 1 | 3 | 6 | North Haven | 0 | 0 | 1 | Weston | na | na | na |
| East Windsor | 1 | 2 | 17 | North Stonington | 1 | 1 | 2 | Westport | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| Eastford | 0 | 0 | 0 | Norwalk | 0 | 96 | 10 | Wethersfield | na | na | na |
| Easton | 0 | 1 | 1 | Norwich | 71 | 79 | 8 | Willington | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ellington | 1 | 11 | 28 | Old Lyme | na | na | na | Wilton | na | na | na |
| Enfield | na | na | na | Old Saybrook | 2 | 3 | 1 | Winchester | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Essex | 1 | 1 | 3 | Orange | na | na | na | Windham | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Fairfield | 4 | 7 | 19 | Oxford | 4 | 8 | 13 | Windsor | na | na | na |
| Farmington | 2 | 4 | 9 | Plainfield | 0 | 2 | 13 | Windsor Locks | na | na | na |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 1 | Plainville | 1 | 3 | 4 | Wolcott | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| Glastonbury | 2 | 4 | 3 | Plymouth | 0 | 0 | 1 | Woodbridge | na | na | na |
| Goshen | 1 | 4 | 4 | Pomfret | 0 | 0 | 2 | Woodbury | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Granby | 0 | 0 | 2 | Portland | 1 | 1 | 6 | Woodstock | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Greenwich | 6 | 14 | 41 | | | | | | | | |

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 | Business Activity | Tourism and Travel |
| Coincident Employment Index -4.9 | New Housing Permits -55.5 | Info Center Visitors +5.6 |
| Leading General Drift Indicator -4.0 | Electricity Sales +3.7 | Attraction Visitors -3.0 |
| Coincident General Drift Indicator . -1.4 | Construction Contracts Index -23.0 | Air Passenger Count -12.3 |
| Banknorth Business Barometer -1.3 | New Auto Registrations -21.5 | Indian Gaming Slots -7.6 |
| | Air Cargo Tons -19.3 | Travel and Tourism Index -9.3 |
| Total Nonfarm Employment -3.4 | Exports +6.5 | |
| | | Employment Cost Index (U.S.) |
| Unemployment Rate +2.2* | Business Starts | Total +1.9 |
| Labor Force +0.9 | Secretary of the State -8.0 | Wages & Salaries +2.0 |
| Employed -1.5 | Dept. of Labor -12.8 | Benefit Costs +1.6 |
| Unemployed +43.4 | | |
| | Business Terminations | Consumer Prices |
| Average Weekly Initial Claims +87.6 | Secretary of the State +31.6 | U.S. City Average -0.4 |
| Avg Insured Unempl. Rate +2.30* | Dept. of Labor -35.3 | Northeast Region +0.2 |
| | | NY-NJ-Long Island +0.9 |
| Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -3.1 | State Revenues -6.2 | Boston-Brockton-Nashua -0.4 |
| Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +7.2 | Corporate Tax -18.4 | |
| Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +3.9 | Personal Income Tax -12.2 | Interest Rates |
| CT Mfg. Production Index -4.6 | Real Estate Conveyance Tax -43.6 | Prime -2.41* |
| Production Worker Hours -8.8 | Sales & Use Tax +24.5 | Conventional Mortgage -0.97* |
| Industrial Electricity Sales -6.2 | Indian Gaming Payments -7.6 | |
| | | |
| Personal Income -2.4 | | |
| UI Covered Wages -4.9 | | |

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

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THE CONNECTICUT

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