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In November...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,621,200
 Change over month -0.16%
 Change over year -3.7%

United States 130,996,000
 Change over month -0.01%
 Change over year -3.5%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 8.2%
 United States 10.0%

Consumer Price Index

United States 216.3
 Change over year 1.8%

The Economic Outlook for 2010

By Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist, and Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist, DECD

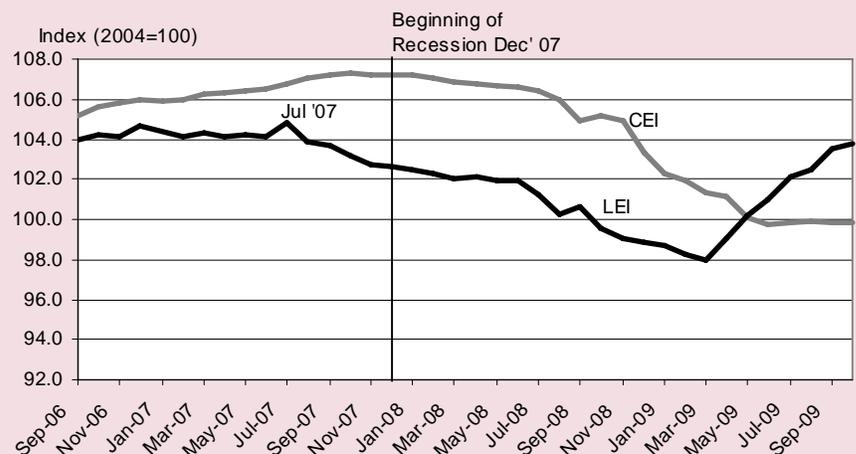
The Nation In 2010, the U.S. economy will begin recovering from the current severe recession that began in December 2007. This outlook is supported by historic experience and recent positive developments. Since World War II, the average length of U.S. recessions has been 10.5 months with the longest lasting 16 months. The current recession is already longer and some observers consider it to have ended in the third quarter of 2009 (Q3-2009). They note that quarter-over-quarter real gross domestic product (RGDP) grew at an annualized rate of 2.8% from Q2-2009 according to the revised estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In Q2-2009, RGDP declined by 0.7%, moderating from Q1-2009 when RGDP declined by 6.4%.

In addition, the Conference Board's Leading Economic Index (see Figure 1 below) began an upward

trend in April 2009 and has been rising for seven months, while the coincident indicator bottomed and flattened beginning in June 2009. Increasing employment usually lags GDP growth, and the nation is not expected to see positive job growth until the second half of 2010, and then only gradually for several years. At some point, if the leading indicator continues to rise, we should see the coincident indicator also begin to rise reflecting increasing economic activity and job growth.

Forecasts of real (inflation-adjusted) GDP growth in the first six months of 2010 range from -0.5% to +0.2%, with an 80% chance the growth rate will be between -2.1% and +2.5% according to the Financial Forecast Center (FFC).¹ The New England Economic Partnership (NEEP) projects real GDP to grow no more than 2.0% during 2010.² The National Association for Business Economics (NABE) believes the

Fig. 1: The Conference Board Leading Economic Index™ (LEI) for the U.S. Continues to Increase



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recession has ended but recovery will likely see modest GDP growth of 3.2% in 2010.³ Moody's Economy.com also says the national recession is over, but does not see "self-sustaining" growth beginning until Q1-2011 (see footnote 2).

Unemployment, at 10.2% in October, will remain above 10% in early 2010 and likely climb to 10.8% by mid-2010 according to Moody's Economy.com. Counting the unemployed, marginally attached, discouraged workers, and people working part-time, the unemployment rate was 17.5% in September.⁴ The four-week average initial claims for unemployment insurance fell 6,500 to 514,000 in mid-November, the eleventh straight week of decline, and remained near its lowest level since early January 2009, down from the 674,000 peak reached in March 2009.

Interest rates should remain steady in 2010 as the Federal Reserve will maintain near-zero rates. The Federal Open Market Committee's (FOMC) target range for the federal funds rate is 0 to 0.25% in view of economic conditions that are "likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period."⁵ The FOMC program to purchase agency mortgage-backed securities and its expansion up to the established maximum \$1.25 trillion by the end of 2009 will slow, implying expansionary monetary policy at least through the end of Q1-2010.

The 2010 outlook for capital spending, or Gross Private Domestic Investment (GPDI), is mixed. The auto industry, for example, appears poised to gear up spending to meet new demand,⁶ but the recent pattern of GPDI is decidedly downward. GPDI plunged \$524 billion in Q1-2009 from Q4-2008, representing a drop in the average annual growth rate of 50.5% in Q1-2009 and of 23.7% in Q2-2009 compared to the preceding quarter's annual average growth rate.⁷ In 2010, GPDI will likely see an uptick as inventories are reduced, businesses regain confidence, and interest rates remain low. NABE expects GPDI to increase, foreseeing "Business investment will contribute to the economic rebound."⁸ According to NEEP, investment spending will lead the recovery as consumers adjust their balance

sheets by saving more, paying down debt and consuming less.

The 2010 outlook for residential fixed investment or the housing market is not all bleak. Housing starts plummeted 10.6% in October to their lowest level in six months,⁹ but improvement in 2010 will result in part by greater affordability as prices continue to fall.¹⁰ The construction industry expects gradual recovery in non-building activity as credit improves and as additional infrastructure projects are started by the economic stimulus plan and from gains in export sales as the dollar slowly declines relative to a basket of currencies.¹¹

The outlook for prices in 2010 is one of little or no inflation. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.2% on a not seasonally adjusted basis over the 12 months ending in October 2009. For the first time since 1973 when legislation created a cost of living adjustment (COLA), there will be no COLA for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients in 2010. The decline in the food price index was the first 12-month decrease in over 40 years. Producer prices are likely to fall by 1.9% as they did from October 2008 to October 2009 representing the eleventh consecutive month of year-over-year declines.¹²

An obstacle to stronger retail sales is a lack of consumer confidence. The Conference Board's Index of Consumer Confidence, which averaged 103.4 in 2007 and 58.0 in 2008, stood at 49.5 in November 2009 and has remained below its May level of 54.8 for six months. One component of the index was the lowest in 26 years, meaning consumers are expecting business and labor market conditions to worsen in the months ahead. However, total retail and food services sales for August through October 2009 increased by 1.5% from the same period a year ago. Exports and imports increased as well.¹³

Connecticut

Connecticut's economy will see little or no growth in 2010. Connecticut has experienced 12 recessions since 1939, including the last contraction from July 2000 to April

2003 (34 months). By historical standards, Connecticut's recessions have lasted an average 20 months. On that basis, the recession that began in March 2008 should have ended in October 2009. However, as yet there is no observed turn-around in job losses, although they are cumulatively increasing at a decreasing rate.

Connecticut's state Gross Domestic Product (SGDP), a broad annual measure of the state's economic health, declined by 0.4% in 2008 and when next reported is likely to be negative for 2009.¹⁴ Connecticut is not alone: real GDP growth slowed in 38 states. Forecasters estimate Connecticut may barely be able to eke out slightly positive growth rate by year's end, perhaps 1.4% according to NEEP.¹⁵

Unemployment will continue to rise in 2010, until business confidence strengthens and firms see sustained demand. Until then, firms will adjust to changing conditions by adjusting hours and the workweek. Employment peaked in Connecticut in March 2008 at 1,709,400 jobs and has declined since then by 5.0% to 1,624,000 jobs in Q4-2009. Manufacturing employment in Connecticut declined by 16,100 jobs (-8.3%) and service-providing employment shrank by 42,400 jobs (-2.9%) over the 12 months ending October 2009. Unemployment in Connecticut increased in 2009 from 7.3% in January to 8.8% in October. It has remained consistently below the national rate notwithstanding that since March 2008, 85,400 jobs have

been lost (-5.0%). The Governor's Council of Economic Advisors believes another 15,000 jobs will be lost before gains ensue, possibly in the third quarter of 2010. Initial claims for unemployment insurance jumped 75.5% from 16,268 to 28,551, the highest number since the 1989-1992 recession.¹⁶

Connecticut's Chapter 7 bankruptcy filings spiked in Q2-2009, 38.2% higher than in Q1-2009, 43.8% higher in the first half of 2009, and through Q3, a 51% jump over the same period a year ago and the highest bankruptcy rate in four years.¹⁷ One in every 281 Connecticut housing units was in a foreclosure filing in Q3-2009, up 69% from Q2.¹⁸ Commercial real estate will likely suffer in 2010 when experts predict values will ultimately drop 40% to 50% from 2007 peaks.¹⁹

The outlook for Connecticut's personal income growth in 2010 is increasingly precarious. The BEA recently released revised estimates of the states' personal income with major downward revisions for Connecticut. BEA forecasts 2010 personal income to decline by 4.25% in Connecticut (year-over-year), more than twice the previously estimated 2.1% drop, and the single largest decrease in the history of this series dating to 1969. This will have deleterious implications for income and sales tax revenues in 2010 and likely 2011.

Figure 2 below shows a disconcerting trend underlying the Connecticut coincident employment indicator. The challenge of forecast-

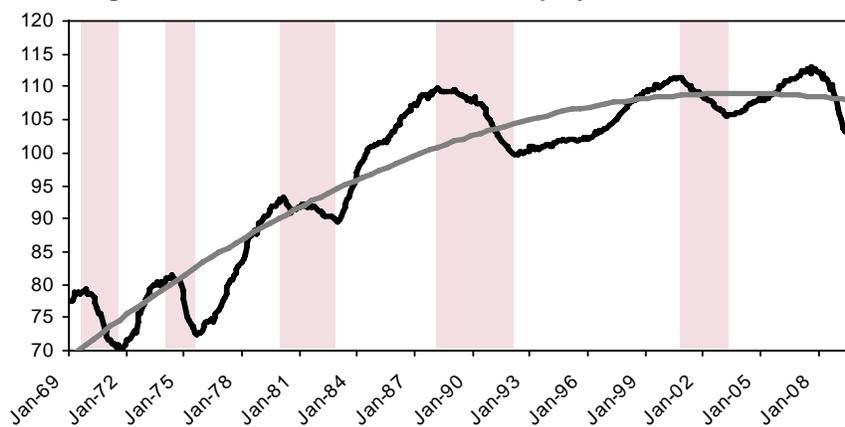
ing the 2010 economy is that this contemporaneous activity indicator whose (cubic) trend approximately peaked in 2004 exhibits an underlying dynamic that has been drifting downward since. Connecticut's fortunes will improve only as the recovering national economy strengthens and as the state leverages its educational and workforce assets.

Structural and demographic changes will shape the pace and form of recovery. Connecticut's "dependency ratio," the number of children (age 0 to 19) plus elderly (age 65 and over) per 100 workers (age 20 to 64), will rise from 64 in 2010 to 82 in 2030, indicating increasing dependence on the "working population."²⁰ Connecticut possesses the 8th "oldest" (by median age) population among the states and District of Columbia²¹ entailing repercussions for entitlements such as Social Security and Medicare as well as the pension funds for retired state workers and public school teachers. As Connecticut's boomer population retires, it will spend less as it receives lower total compensation and it will have increased demands for smaller and more affordable and efficient housing. This portends lower state tax revenue and shifting housing demands. And, some retirees will leave the state.

Moreover, major structural changes will impact Connecticut's major industries such as finance and insurance, defense, and transportation far into the future. Global competition and the retirement of 76 million "baby boomers" will profoundly impact the U.S. and Connecticut economies.²² In the past four decades there has been an effective doubling of the world labor force in a single generation. The U.S. and other developed countries, unlike in previous recessions, now find themselves in unsettling competition with the workforces of China, India, Brazil, among others. Many unemployed will not easily find work because their specialization has been eliminated (think hedge fund managers and certain manufacturing occupations). Though this recession may be technically "over," recouping job losses to reach prior payroll employment peaks took an average

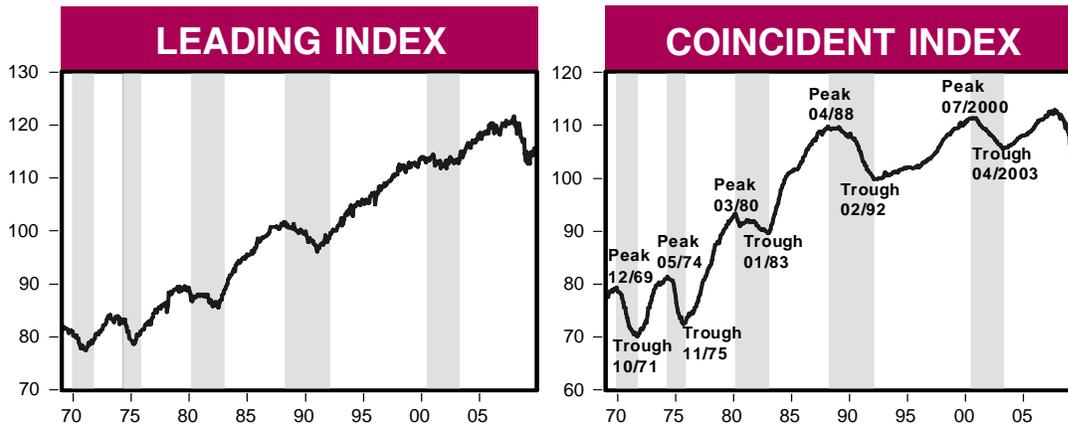
--Continued on page 5--

Fig. 2: The Connecticut Coincident Employment Indicator



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

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.

Signs of Recovery along a Rocky Road to 'Fully Recovered'

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment declined in October by 111,000 jobs and the November number showed significant improvement (11,000 jobs lost). In addition, the total number of unemployed persons at 15.4 million, and the unemployment rate at 10%, declined from the previous period. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory manufacturing workers has increased by 1.0 hour to 40.4 hours since May 2009, while factory overtime increased to 3.4 hours in November. Existing-home sales were up 10.1% to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.1 million units in October from September, and are 23.5% above the 4.94 million-unit level in October 2008. Sales of new single-family houses in October 2009 were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 430,000, 5.1% above October 2008. The median price for a new home was \$212,200, up from \$204,800 in September. The U.S. economy may be showing signs of recovery but significant challenges remain.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and decreased from 109.5 in October 2008 to 102.3 in October 2009. Total employment (from the household survey) declined year-over-year (YOY) in October by 35,481 persons (-2%). Nonfarm employment (from the em-

ployer survey) declined by 71,100 jobs (-4.2%) from October a year ago. The October 2009 insured unemployment rate of 4.96% climbed 1.96 percentage points from a year earlier. The total unemployment rate stood at 8.2% compared to 6.1% a year ago. Each variable negatively influenced the year-over-year change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the October 2009 index increased by 0.1 from 102.2. This index's 12-month moving average growth rate (MAGR), -5.0%, represents a deceleration from its steep 8.3% April MAGR descent. Total employment increased in October by 7,000 persons, or 0.41% month-over-month (MOM), while nonfarm employment increased by 1,000 jobs, or 0.06% MOM. The total unemployment rate in October decreased by 0.6 percentage point to 8.2%, and the insured unemployment rate improved falling from 5.19% last month to 4.96% in October 2009. Each component was a positive influence.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity, declined from 116.8 a year ago to 115.7 in October 2009. Manufacturing lost 15,400 jobs (-8.28%) while construction lost 12,500 jobs (-18.7%) YOY. Manufacturing average weekly hours declined from 42.3 a year ago to 40.5, and construction average weekly hours slid from 39.7 last October to 38.6 in October 2009. Short duration unemployment increased from 1.93% to

2.55% YOY, while housing permits declined 28.8% from 451 units last October to 231 units in October 2009. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index declined to 2 in October 2009 from 3 a year ago. Positive contributors include Moody's Baa bond rate that improved from 8.88% a year ago to 6.29% in October 2009, and initial claims that decreased by 5.5% to 24,457 in October 2009.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index increased from 114.3 in September to 115.7 in October 2009. Positive contributors include increased manufacturing employment (+500 jobs), a 0.14 percentage point decline in the short duration unemployment rate from 2.69% to 2.55%, a reduction in Moody's Baa interest rate from 6.31% to 6.29%, and an increase in housing permits from 213 to 321 statewide. Negative contributors were average weekly hours in manufacturing (-0.3) that reversed the previous month's gain. Construction hours and the help-wanted index were both unchanged from the previous month and had a neutral effect.

A small gain in the coincident index and a stronger gain in the leading index are positive signs. However, continuing job losses, though smaller, will mask a real sense of a recovery. State and local budget shortfalls loom large and may slow the state's recovery. Other demographic and structural changes in its economy will challenge Connecticut's public sector for the foreseeable future.

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--Continued from page 3--

of 10 months before 1990, but took 23 and 39 months in the last two recessions and is a reason we expect a slow and “jobless” recovery.²³ ■

¹ The Financial Forecast Center is a small, independent, privately-owned corporation located in Houston that has produced and published economic and financial market forecasts since 1997 exclusively on the Internet. The forecast models are 100% quantitative and use a global, long-range economic dataset. See www.forecasts.org/gdprealgrowth.htm.

² Augustine Faucher, Moody’s Analytics, “From the Great Recession to the New Normal,” New England Economic Partnership (“Bluebook”), November 10, 2009, and “Though Worst is Over, Slow, Weak Recovery Expected across New England,” New England Economic Partnership press release, November 10, 2009.

³ National Association for Business Economics, NABE Outlook: “Recession Is Over, but a Muted Recovery to Follow,” October 12, 2009.

⁴ Marginally attached workers are those who are currently not 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, are those who have given a job-market related reason for currently not looking for a job, as well as persons who want and are available for full-time work and have had to settle for a part time schedule.

⁵ William T. Gavin, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *National Economic Trends*, September 22-23 meeting released October 14, 2009, p. 9.

⁶ According to automotive consultants CSM Worldwide and J.D. Power and Associates analyst Jeff Schuster, the forecast of auto sales for 2010 is brighter. Comcast.net Finance reports that “the forecast for a recovery in 2010 comes at a time when the industry is gearing up to increase output on the view that sales are headed for a slow but gradual recovery.” Soyoung Kim, “2010 auto sales seen up at least 15 percent.” Reuters, October 21, 2009. www.comcast.net/articles/finance/20091021/BUSINESS-US-AUTOS-FORECASTS.

⁷ Christopher Swann, BEA, “GDP and the Economy: Second Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2009.” *Survey of Current Business*, September 2009, pp. 1-10. http://www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2009/09%20September/0909_gdpecon.pdf.

⁸ See Note 3.

⁹ Mark Vitner, “Housing Starts Pull Back Sharply in October,” Wells Fargo Securities, November 18, 2009. See <http://mediaserver.fxstreet.com/Reports/4487e573-e46b-4539-bdb0-b4e1cee4b873/c806d092-9f3c-4c13-b02d-1eaa6547e321.pdf>.

¹⁰ Congress extended and expanded the \$8,000 first-time homebuyer tax credit beyond November 30, 2009.

¹¹ National Association of Home Builders, www.reedconstructiondata.com/news/2009/10/economic-recovery-in-mid-2009-leads-to-construction-recovery-early-in-2010.

¹² BLS <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/ppi.nr0.htm>.

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, “Advance Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Services,” November 16, 2009. See www.census.gov/retail/marts/www/marts_current.pdf and “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” September 2009. See http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/current_press_release/ft900.pdf.

¹⁴ BEA, News Release: GDP by State: “Economic Slowdown Widespread among States in 2008 — Advance 2008 and Revised 2005–2007 GDP—by—State Statistics,” June 2, 2009. See www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/gsp_newsrelease.htm.

¹⁵ New England Economic Partnership, Fall 2009 Forecast, November 10, 2009. Bluebook, p. 16.

¹⁶ Initial claims are seasonally adjusted by Connecticut DOL. See <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/laborsit.pdf>.

¹⁷ Data from the Warren Group. Cara Baruzzi, “Bankruptcy filings rise 51% in last 9 months,” *New Haven Register*, October 20, 2009. See www.nhregister.com/articles/2009/10/20/business/d1-biz-bankrupt20.txt.

¹⁸ RealtyTrac, “Foreclosure Activity Hits Record High in Third Quarter,” October 15, 2009. See <http://www.realtytrac.com/foreclosure/foreclosure-rates.html>.

¹⁹ PricewaterhouseCoopers and the Urban Land Institute, “Survey: 2010 Will Be Buyers’ Market for Commercial Real Estate,” *MortgageMag News*, November 9, 2009.

²⁰ Connecticut State Data Center, “RPO Projections 2005 up to 2030.” See <http://ctsd.c.uconn.edu>.

²¹ 2008 American Community Survey (ACS).

²² Kevin Kliesen projects that real U.S. GDP growth will slow from an average of 3.0% per year from 1990-2006 to 2.5% per year from 2007-2017 and then to 2.2% per year from 2018-2028. See: “As Boomers Slow Down, So Might the Economy,” *The Regional Economist*, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, July 2007, pp. 12-13, <http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/regional/07/07/boomers.pdf>.

²³ Neal Soss and Henry Mo, Credit-Suisse, “U.S. Economics,” *Economics Research*, 09-2009. See www.credit-suisse.com/researchandanalytics.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm
employment decreased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	NOV		CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
TOTAL NONFARM	1,621.2	1,683.2	-62.0	-3.7	1,623.8
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-12.5	0.7
Construction	51.8	61.0	-9.2	-15.1	52.5
Manufacturing	170.0	185.1	-15.1	-8.2	170.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	291.6	305.3	-13.7	-4.5	291.6
Information	34.7	36.6	-1.9	-5.2	34.5
Financial Activities	137.6	141.6	-4.0	-2.8	137.6
Professional and Business Services	185.9	200.8	-14.9	-7.4	187.9
Educational and Health Services	299.7	298.9	0.8	0.3	298.8
Leisure and Hospitality Services	140.2	138.4	1.8	1.3	140.6
Other Services	62.4	62.7	-0.3	-0.5	62.0
Government*	246.6	252.0	-5.4	-2.1	246.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

	NOV		CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.2	6.3	1.9	---	8.8
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,894.9	1,888.4	6.5	0.3	1,900.6
Employed (000s)	1,739.6	1,769.3	-29.7	-1.7	1,733.7
Unemployed (000s)	155.4	119.1	36.3	30.5	166.9
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,535	6,068	-533	-8.8	5,943
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	5.36	3.54	1.82	---	6.59
	4Q08-3Q09	2008			3Q08-2Q09
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	13.6	10.3	3.3	---	12.4

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	NOV		CHANGE		OCT	SEP
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009	2009
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.9	-0.6	-1.4	40.5	--
Average Hourly Earnings	23.44	21.79	1.65	7.6	23.28	--
Average Weekly Earnings	968.07	913.00	55.07	6.0	942.84	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	95.1	112.0	-16.9	-15.1	100.0	94.2
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,208	4,581	-372	-8.1	4,139	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	322	403	-81.1	-20.1	348	320

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*		CHANGE		4Q*
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2009
Personal Income	\$186,401	\$189,505	-3,104	-1.6	\$187,815
UI Covered Wages	\$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 decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	NOV 2009	252	-56.4	3,070	5,216	-41.1
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	SEP 2009	2,524	-14.6	24,190	25,518	-5.2
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	NOV 2009	274.7	-8.4	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	NOV 2009	11,035	-8.7	133,755	179,554	-25.5
Air Cargo Tons	NOV 2009	8,853	-16.4	103,867	134,033	-22.5
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2009	3.34	-14.8	10.07	11.42	-11.9

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	NOV 2009	1,665	-4.6	24,109	25,677	-6.1
Department of Labor*	2Q2009	1,349	-25.2	3,275	4,322	-24.2
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	NOV 2009	857	-25.9	11,190	11,045	1.3
Department of Labor*	2Q2009	1,273	-28.6	2,832	3,579	-20.9

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

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

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	859.0	685.3	25.3	10,991.3	12,750.0	-13.8
Corporate Tax	30.2	18.0	67.8	531.0	629.5	-15.7
Personal Income Tax	335.0	334.4	0.2	5,657.2	6,820.5	-17.1
Real Estate Conv. Tax	7.7	7.3	5.5	78.6	115.9	-32.2
Sales & Use Tax	325.3	185.5	75.4	2,944.4	3,176.2	-7.3
Indian Gaming Payments**	28.7	30.3	-5.3	339.3	367.8	-7.8

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	NOV 2009	19,729	-16.1	346,122	382,662	-9.5
Major Attraction Visitors	NOV 2009	90,889	-11.8	1,593,757	1,591,469	0.1
Air Passenger Count	NOV 2009	396,716	-9.7	5,094,483	5,654,147	-9.9
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	NOV 2009	1,350	-6.9	15,944	17,343	-8.1
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2009	---	1.9	---	---	---

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

*See page 23 for explanation

**The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.2 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.8 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	NOV 2009	216.3	1.8	0.0
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	NOV 2009	\$0.462	-1.8	0.0
Northeast Region	NOV 2009	231.7	2.0	0.2
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	NOV 2009	238.8	1.8	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	NOV 2009	236.6	1.8	0.0
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	NOV 2009	212.0	2.3	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 4.88 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	NOV 2009	OCT 2009	NOV 2008
Prime	3.25	3.25	4.00
Federal Funds	0.12	0.12	0.39
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.05	0.07	0.19
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.15	0.16	0.74
1 Year Treasury Note	0.31	0.37	1.07
3 Year Treasury Note	1.32	1.46	1.51
5 Year Treasury Note	2.23	2.33	2.29
7 Year Treasury Note	2.92	2.96	2.82
10 Year Treasury Note	3.40	3.39	3.53
20 Year Treasury Note	4.24	4.16	4.27
Conventional Mortgage	4.88	4.95	6.09

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>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
Connecticut	1,621.2	1,683.2	-62.0	-3.7	1,623.8
Maine	588.0	607.1	-19.1	-3.1	591.3
Massachusetts	3,173.6	3,256.3	-82.7	-2.5	3,175.3
New Hampshire	627.6	643.1	-15.5	-2.4	629.1
New Jersey	3,911.6	4,014.6	-103.0	-2.6	3,921.0
New York	8,547.4	8,757.9	-210.5	-2.4	8,553.5
Pennsylvania	5,605.2	5,772.4	-167.2	-2.9	5,615.4
Rhode Island	455.2	474.4	-19.2	-4.0	456.5
Vermont	294.9	302.7	-7.8	-2.6	294.6
United States	130,996.0	135,755.0	-4,759.0	-3.5	131,007.0

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>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
Connecticut	1,894.9	1,888.4	6.5	0.3	1,900.6
Maine	702.2	709.1	-6.9	-1.0	700.5
Massachusetts	3,454.3	3,429.6	24.7	0.7	3,443.5
New Hampshire	739.2	738.5	0.7	0.1	738.0
New Jersey	4,539.0	4,510.4	28.6	0.6	4,526.3
New York	9,694.3	9,731.7	-37.4	-0.4	9,729.6
Pennsylvania	6,327.8	6,432.9	-105.1	-1.6	6,339.8
Rhode Island	570.6	567.0	3.6	0.6	569.8
Vermont	359.9	356.5	3.4	1.0	356.7
United States	153,877.0	154,620.0	-743.0	-0.5	153,975.0

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

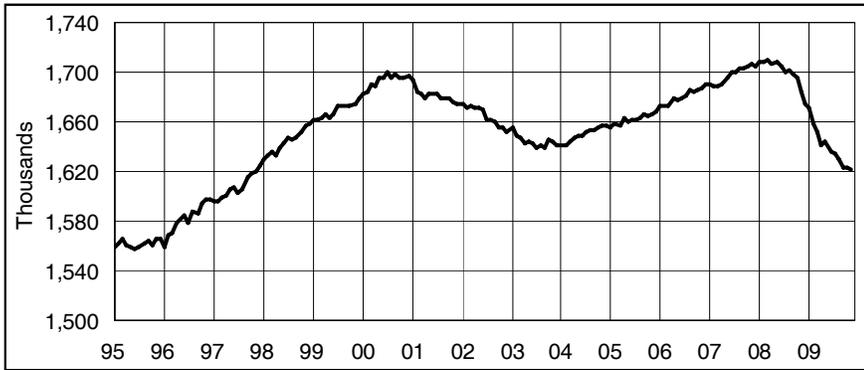
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE	OCT
	2009	2008		2009
Connecticut	8.2	6.3	1.9	8.8
Maine	8.0	6.2	1.8	8.2
Massachusetts	8.8	6.1	2.7	8.9
New Hampshire	6.7	4.1	2.6	6.8
New Jersey	9.7	6.3	3.4	9.7
New York	8.6	6.3	2.3	9.0
Pennsylvania	8.5	6.1	2.4	8.9
Rhode Island	12.7	9.1	3.6	12.9
Vermont	6.4	5.3	1.1	6.5
United States	10.0	6.8	3.2	10.2

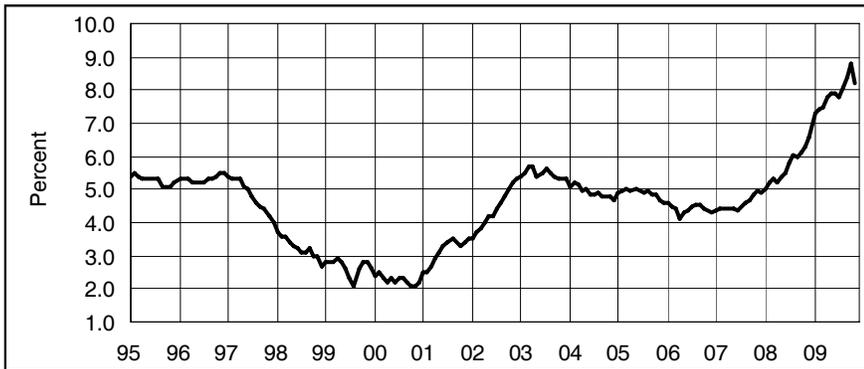
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



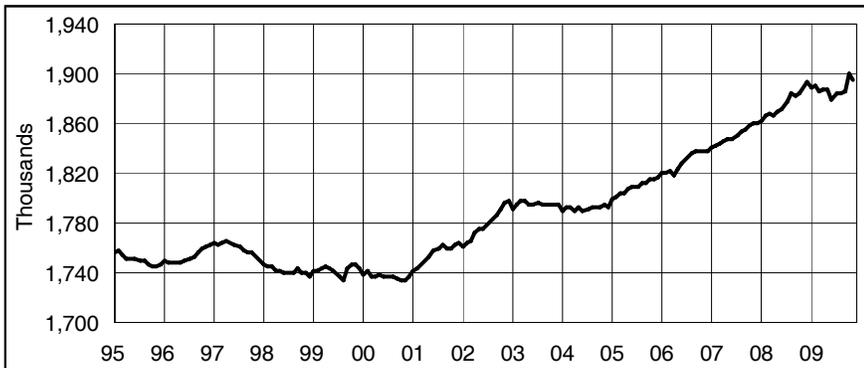
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,690.1	1,708.6	1,670.8
Feb	1,689.5	1,708.5	1,658.5
Mar	1,688.9	1,709.4	1,652.2
Apr	1,690.0	1,706.0	1,640.3
May	1,695.7	1,707.3	1,644.0
Jun	1,700.3	1,704.3	1,636.2
Jul	1,700.2	1,700.4	1,634.0
Aug	1,703.3	1,701.1	1,629.2
Sep	1,703.5	1,698.9	1,623.0
Oct	1,705.4	1,695.1	1,623.8
Nov	1,705.9	1,683.2	1,621.2
Dec	1,704.8	1,673.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



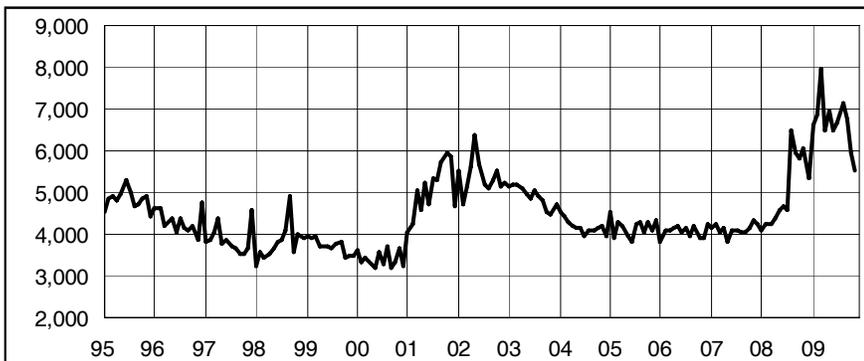
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	4.4	5.0	7.3
Feb	4.4	5.2	7.4
Mar	4.4	5.3	7.5
Apr	4.4	5.2	7.8
May	4.4	5.4	7.9
Jun	4.4	5.5	7.9
Jul	4.5	5.8	7.8
Aug	4.6	6.1	8.1
Sep	4.7	6.0	8.4
Oct	4.8	6.1	8.8
Nov	4.9	6.3	8.2
Dec	4.9	6.6	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



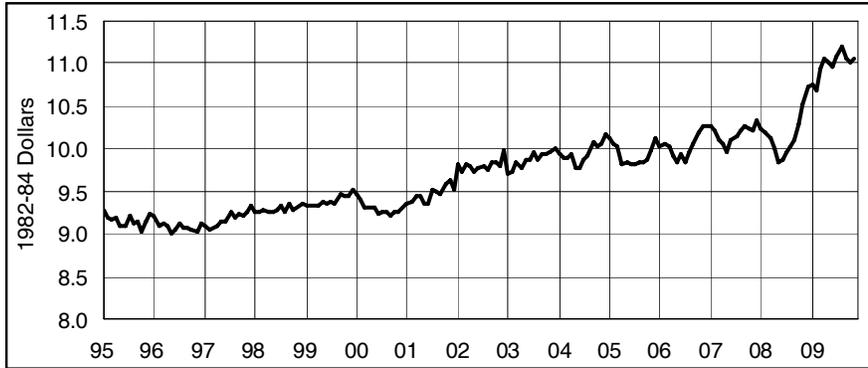
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,841.3	1,862.3	1,889.5
Feb	1,843.0	1,865.6	1,890.3
Mar	1,844.2	1,868.1	1,884.9
Apr	1,845.9	1,865.8	1,887.2
May	1,846.5	1,869.2	1,886.5
Jun	1,847.2	1,871.9	1,878.6
Jul	1,849.8	1,877.9	1,884.6
Aug	1,852.8	1,883.2	1,883.8
Sep	1,854.4	1,881.9	1,885.9
Oct	1,858.1	1,884.8	1,900.6
Nov	1,860.8	1,888.4	1,894.9
Dec	1,860.1	1,894.2	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



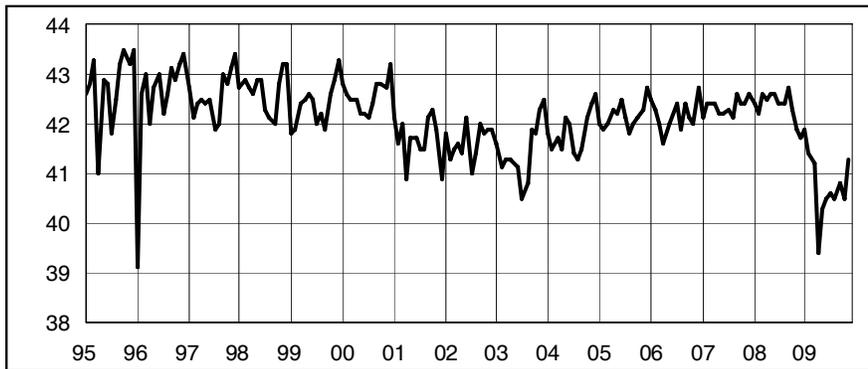
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	4,147	4,092	6,599
Feb	4,248	4,244	6,873
Mar	4,050	4,227	7,931
Apr	4,126	4,403	6,464
May	3,805	4,553	6,945
Jun	4,073	4,644	6,459
Jul	4,103	4,569	6,643
Aug	4,033	6,485	7,164
Sep	4,030	5,951	6,785
Oct	4,130	5,808	5,943
Nov	4,321	6,068	5,535
Dec	4,246	5,354	

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



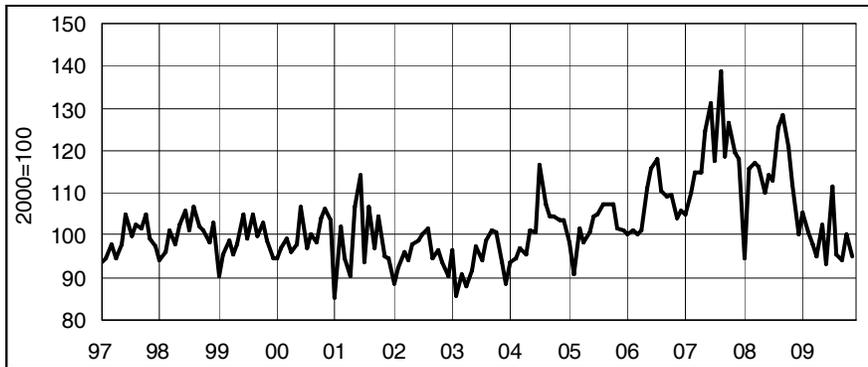
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	\$10.25	\$10.24	\$10.76
Feb	\$10.22	\$10.18	\$10.69
Mar	\$10.10	\$10.11	\$10.95
Apr	\$10.05	\$10.01	\$11.07
May	\$9.96	\$9.85	\$11.02
Jun	\$10.09	\$9.87	\$10.97
Jul	\$10.16	\$9.96	\$11.09
Aug	\$10.21	\$10.03	\$11.20
Sep	\$10.26	\$10.10	\$11.06
Oct	\$10.23	\$10.28	\$11.01
Nov	\$10.21	\$10.51	\$11.06
Dec	\$10.33	\$10.72	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



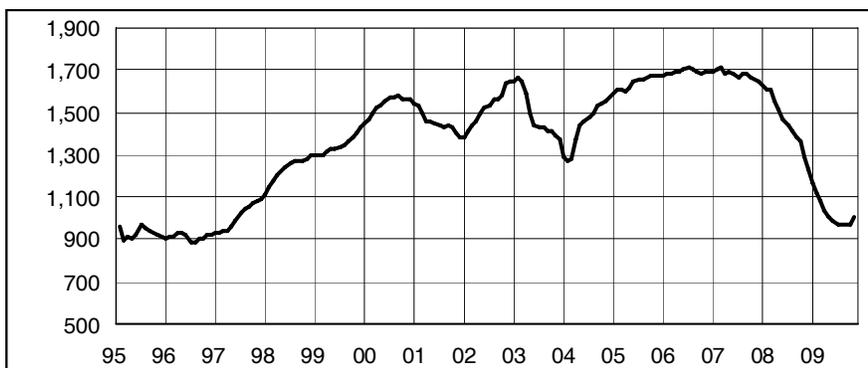
Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	42.1	42.4	41.9
Feb	42.4	42.2	41.4
Mar	42.4	42.6	41.2
Apr	42.4	42.5	39.4
May	42.2	42.6	40.3
Jun	42.2	42.6	40.5
Jul	42.3	42.4	40.6
Aug	42.1	42.4	40.5
Sep	42.6	42.7	40.8
Oct	42.4	42.3	40.5
Nov	42.4	41.9	41.3
Dec	42.6	41.7	

CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	104.9	94.5	105.6
Feb	109.9	115.9	100.6
Mar	114.6	117.2	97.7
Apr	114.8	116.4	94.9
May	124.6	110.1	102.5
Jun	131.1	114.5	93.3
Jul	117.7	112.9	111.6
Aug	138.8	125.8	95.6
Sep	118.7	128.3	94.2
Oct	126.3	120.9	100.0
Nov	119.3	112.0	95.1
Dec	117.9	100.2	

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



Month	2007	2008	2009
Jan	1,698	1,625	1,168
Feb	1,706	1,607	1,122
Mar	1,712	1,605	1,086
Apr	1,688	1,556	1,035
May	1,694	1,512	1,005
Jun	1,681	1,472	985
Jul	1,667	1,444	973
Aug	1,687	1,412	968
Sep	1,682	1,384	966
Oct	1,661	1,366	973
Nov	1,654	1,292	1,009
Dec	1,649	1,228	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE		OCT 2009
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,638,300	1,700,800	-62,500	-3.7	1,635,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	224,300	248,700	-24,400	-9.8	226,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	54,000	63,300	-9,300	-14.7	55,300
MANUFACTURING	170,300	185,400	-15,100	-8.1	170,700
Durable Goods	131,500	142,700	-11,200	-7.8	131,800
Fabricated Metal.....	31,900	33,200	-1,300	-3.9	31,900
Machinery.....	16,700	17,500	-800	-4.6	16,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,700	14,100	-400	-2.8	13,800
Transportation Equipment.....	41,800	44,100	-2,300	-5.2	41,900
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,100	32,200	-1,100	-3.4	31,200
Non-Durable Goods	38,800	42,700	-3,900	-9.1	38,900
Chemical.....	13,300	14,000	-700	-5.0	13,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,414,000	1,452,100	-38,100	-2.6	1,409,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	297,400	311,400	-14,000	-4.5	292,600
Wholesale Trade.....	65,800	69,100	-3,300	-4.8	66,000
Retail Trade.....	180,800	188,800	-8,000	-4.2	175,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,400	20,800	-400	-1.9	20,600
Building Material.....	14,600	15,200	-600	-3.9	14,700
Food and Beverage Stores.....	41,200	41,900	-700	-1.7	40,400
General Merchandise Stores.....	26,800	26,500	300	1.1	25,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	50,800	53,500	-2,700	-5.0	50,800
Utilities.....	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
Transportation and Warehousing.....	42,200	44,700	-2,500	-5.6	42,200
INFORMATION	34,700	36,600	-1,900	-5.2	34,400
Telecommunications.....	12,000	12,800	-800	-6.3	11,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	137,600	141,600	-4,000	-2.8	137,700
Finance and Insurance.....	118,300	121,600	-3,300	-2.7	118,300
Credit Intermediation.....	27,800	28,800	-1,000	-3.5	27,700
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,800	22,800	0	0.0	22,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	63,200	65,300	-2,100	-3.2	63,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,300	20,000	-700	-3.5	19,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	186,800	201,800	-15,000	-7.4	189,000
Professional, Scientific.....	84,700	91,200	-6,500	-7.1	85,900
Legal Services.....	13,400	13,800	-400	-2.9	13,500
Computer Systems Design.....	21,700	22,000	-300	-1.4	21,700
Management of Companies.....	26,000	26,000	0	0.0	26,000
Administrative and Support.....	76,100	84,600	-8,500	-10.0	77,100
Employment Services.....	26,300	27,900	-1,600	-5.7	25,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	304,900	304,000	900	0.3	302,900
Educational Services.....	61,900	61,600	300	0.5	61,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	243,000	242,400	600	0.2	241,500
Hospitals.....	61,400	60,300	1,100	1.8	61,500
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	60,600	60,200	400	0.7	60,700
Social Assistance.....	44,400	44,400	0	0.0	43,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	136,900	135,100	1,800	1.3	139,900
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	22,000	21,100	900	4.3	24,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	114,900	114,000	900	0.8	115,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	103,000	102,400	600	0.6	103,400
OTHER SERVICES	62,100	62,400	-300	-0.5	61,800
GOVERNMENT	253,600	259,200	-5,600	-2.2	251,200
Federal Government.....	19,200	19,400	-200	-1.0	19,500
State Government.....	70,600	73,400	-2,800	-3.8	69,900
Local Government**.....	163,800	166,400	-2,600	-1.6	161,800

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



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				OCT 2009
	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	406,000	417,800	-11,800	-2.8	404,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	51,700	54,600	-2,900	-5.3	51,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	13,800	15,100	-1,300	-8.6	14,000
MANUFACTURING.....	37,900	39,500	-1,600	-4.1	37,900
Durable Goods.....	28,800	29,900	-1,100	-3.7	28,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	354,300	363,200	-8,900	-2.5	352,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	72,900	75,400	-2,500	-3.3	70,700
Wholesale Trade.....	13,800	14,700	-900	-6.1	13,800
Retail Trade.....	48,200	49,400	-1,200	-2.4	46,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,900	11,300	-400	-3.5	10,700
INFORMATION.....	10,600	11,000	-400	-3.6	10,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	44,300	45,300	-1,000	-2.2	44,300
Finance and Insurance.....	38,200	38,900	-700	-1.8	38,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,300	66,100	-3,800	-5.7	63,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	66,400	66,000	400	0.6	65,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	54,900	54,700	200	0.4	54,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	34,900	34,400	500	1.5	35,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	26,500	26,100	400	1.5	26,400
OTHER SERVICES.....	16,800	16,800	0	0.0	16,800
GOVERNMENT.....	46,100	48,200	-2,100	-4.4	45,800
Federal.....	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,100
State & Local.....	43,100	45,100	-2,000	-4.4	42,700

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

DANBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				OCT 2009
	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	66,900	69,500	-2,600	-3.7	66,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	11,800	12,500	-700	-5.6	11,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	55,100	57,000	-1,900	-3.3	54,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	14,700	15,800	-1,100	-7.0	14,400
Retail Trade.....	10,900	11,900	-1,000	-8.4	10,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,900	8,200	-300	-3.7	8,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	5,500	5,500	0	0.0	5,600
GOVERNMENT.....	8,700	8,900	-200	-2.2	8,400
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,100	8,300	-200	-2.4	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*

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	547,800	561,000	-13,200	-2.4	545,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	75,400	83,400	-8,000	-9.6	75,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	17,700	20,500	-2,800	-13.7	18,200
MANUFACTURING	57,700	62,900	-5,200	-8.3	57,700
Durable Goods	47,500	52,500	-5,000	-9.5	47,900
Transportation Equipment	16,700	18,200	-1,500	-8.2	16,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	472,400	477,600	-5,200	-1.1	469,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	87,900	91,500	-3,600	-3.9	87,100
Wholesale Trade.....	19,500	20,300	-800	-3.9	19,700
Retail Trade.....	52,800	55,500	-2,700	-4.9	52,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,600	15,700	-100	-0.6	15,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,300	12,300	0	0.0	12,100
INFORMATION	11,700	12,000	-300	-2.5	11,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	63,100	65,300	-2,200	-3.4	62,600
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	7,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	43,300	44,600	-1,300	-2.9	43,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	60,400	62,100	-1,700	-2.7	60,000
Professional, Scientific.....	29,300	29,000	300	1.0	29,200
Administrative and Support.....	24,100	25,400	-1,300	-5.1	23,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	96,600	94,800	1,800	1.9	95,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	82,300	81,000	1,300	1.6	80,700
Ambulatory Health Care.....	24,800	24,400	400	1.6	24,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	41,300	40,800	500	1.2	42,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,900	35,700	200	0.6	35,800
OTHER SERVICES	20,900	20,800	100	0.5	20,900
GOVERNMENT	90,500	90,300	200	0.2	89,500
Federal.....	5,600	5,800	-200	-3.4	5,700
State & Local.....	84,900	84,500	400	0.5	83,800

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

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	402,500	414,200	-11,700	-2.8	402,000
DANBURY LMA	66,100	68,700	-2,600	-3.8	66,400
HARTFORD LMA	541,900	555,000	-13,100	-2.4	541,200
NEW HAVEN LMA	270,800	274,500	-3,700	-1.3	270,500
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	131,400	135,200	-3,800	-2.8	131,400
WATERBURY LMA	64,100	66,200	-2,100	-3.2	64,400

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

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE		OCT 2009
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	275,100	278,800	-3,700	-1.3	273,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	40,500	41,500	-1,000	-2.4	40,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	10,700	10,900	-200	-1.8	10,700
MANUFACTURING	29,800	30,600	-800	-2.6	29,800
Durable Goods.....	21,800	22,200	-400	-1.8	21,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	234,600	237,300	-2,700	-1.1	232,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	51,300	51,600	-300	-0.6	50,300
Wholesale Trade.....	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,100
Retail Trade.....	30,100	30,400	-300	-1.0	29,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,100	9,200	-100	-1.1	9,100
INFORMATION	7,400	7,600	-200	-2.6	7,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,500	12,800	-300	-2.3	12,500
Finance and Insurance.....	9,000	9,200	-200	-2.2	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,900	26,400	-500	-1.9	26,100
Administrative and Support.....	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	12,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	71,700	71,900	-200	-0.3	70,600
Educational Services.....	27,500	27,900	-400	-1.4	26,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	44,200	44,000	200	0.5	44,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	20,900	21,000	-100	-0.5	21,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,600	17,800	-200	-1.1	17,600
OTHER SERVICES	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	10,800
GOVERNMENT	34,100	35,200	-1,100	-3.1	33,900
Federal.....	4,800	5,000	-200	-4.0	4,900
State & Local.....	29,300	30,200	-900	-3.0	29,000

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

■ Value of quality changes for 2010 passenger cars and light trucks

The retail equivalent value of quality changes for the 2010 model year domestic passenger cars averaged \$271.42. This change represents 38.0 percent of the average \$713.99 over-the-year increase in manufacturer's suggested list prices. The retail equivalent value of quality changes for the 2010 model year domestic light trucks averaged \$(-2.92). The average over-the-year increase in manufacturer's suggested list prices was \$752.81. The \$(-2.92) estimated retail value of quality change breaks down as follows: \$45.50 for mandated and non-mandated safety changes such as improvements to headrests and airbags; \$(-48.42) for other quality changes such as changes in audio systems, powertrains, and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

These data are from the BLS Producer Price Index program. Learn more in "Report on Quality Changes for 2010 Model Vehicles," news release USDL 09-1400 (PDF).

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1, 2009

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

	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE		OCT 2009
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	131,300	135,100	-3,800	-2.8	131,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	18,400	19,500	-1,100	-5.6	18,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,500	4,000	-500	-12.5	3,600
MANUFACTURING	14,900	15,500	-600	-3.9	15,000
Durable Goods.....	10,400	10,500	-100	-1.0	10,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,500	5,000	-500	-10.0	4,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	112,900	115,600	-2,700	-2.3	113,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	22,900	23,200	-300	-1.3	22,600
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Retail Trade.....	15,400	15,700	-300	-1.9	15,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,100	5,000	100	2.0	5,200
INFORMATION	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,300	9,800	-500	-5.1	9,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,400	20,100	300	1.5	20,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,400	17,300	100	0.6	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	13,300	13,500	-200	-1.5	14,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,400	11,500	-100	-0.9	11,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	9,800	9,700	100	1.0	10,100
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
GOVERNMENT	38,800	40,500	-1,700	-4.2	38,700
Federal.....	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
State & Local**.....	36,000	37,800	-1,800	-4.8	35,900

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

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE		OCT 2009
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	64,800	66,900	-2,100	-3.1	64,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,800	12,500	-700	-5.6	11,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,500	2,800	-300	-10.7	2,500
MANUFACTURING	9,300	9,700	-400	-4.1	9,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	53,000	54,400	-1,400	-2.6	53,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,900	13,300	-400	-3.0	12,800
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade.....	8,700	8,900	-200	-2.2	8,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
INFORMATION	800	800	0	0.0	800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,600	5,000	-400	-8.0	4,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	15,100	15,100	0	0.0	15,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	14,100	13,700	400	2.9	14,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,100	5,200	-100	-1.9	5,100
OTHER SERVICES	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
GOVERNMENT	9,900	10,300	-400	-3.9	10,000
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,400	9,800	-400	-4.1	9,500

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

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	47,700	49,600	-1,900	-3.8	47,100
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,300	38,200	-1,900	-5.0	35,800
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,100	37,600	-1,500	-4.0	35,800

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

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2009	2008	NO.	%	2009
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	288,800	298,100	-9,300	-3.1	289,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	42,700	46,000	-3,300	-7.2	42,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	8,600	10,400	-1,800	-17.3	8,700
MANUFACTURING.....	34,100	35,600	-1,500	-4.2	34,100
Durable Goods.....	21,900	22,800	-900	-3.9	21,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	12,200	12,800	-600	-4.7	12,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	246,100	252,100	-6,000	-2.4	246,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	58,100	60,500	-2,400	-4.0	57,300
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	11,300
Retail Trade.....	33,500	35,300	-1,800	-5.1	32,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7	13,300
INFORMATION.....	4,100	4,400	-300	-6.8	4,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,300	17,500	-200	-1.1	17,400
Finance and Insurance.....	14,100	14,000	100	0.7	14,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	22,500	23,900	-1,400	-5.9	22,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	59,000	59,200	-200	-0.3	58,600
Educational Services.....	13,100	13,200	-100	-0.8	13,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,900	46,000	-100	-0.2	45,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	22,900	24,700	-1,800	-7.3	24,000
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,100
GOVERNMENT.....	51,200	50,600	600	1.2	51,300
Federal.....	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	6,900
State & Local.....	44,500	43,900	600	1.4	44,400

* New England City and Town Area

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

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT STATUS		NOV 2009	NOV 2008	CHANGE NO. %		OCT 2009
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>								
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force			1,892,900	1,884,200	8,700	0.5	1,899,400
	Employed			1,742,400	1,766,800	-24,400	-1.4	1,740,900
	Unemployed			150,500	117,400	33,100	28.2	158,500
	Unemployment Rate			7.9	6.2	1.7	---	8.3
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force			478,500	477,000	1,500	0.3	480,400
	Employed			442,700	449,200	-6,500	-1.4	442,100
	Unemployed			35,800	27,800	8,000	28.8	38,300
	Unemployment Rate			7.5	5.8	1.7	---	8.0
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force			92,000	92,200	-200	-0.2	92,500
	Employed			85,800	87,700	-1,900	-2.2	85,700
	Unemployed			6,200	4,500	1,700	37.8	6,800
	Unemployment Rate			6.7	4.9	1.8	---	7.3
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force			50,400	50,200	200	0.4	50,300
	Employed			46,300	47,100	-800	-1.7	46,400
	Unemployed			4,200	3,100	1,100	35.5	3,900
	Unemployment Rate			8.3	6.2	2.1	---	7.8
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force			598,500	595,000	3,500	0.6	600,400
	Employed			550,600	557,800	-7,200	-1.3	549,800
	Unemployed			47,900	37,300	10,600	28.4	50,500
	Unemployment Rate			8.0	6.3	1.7	---	8.4
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force			317,500	314,400	3,100	1.0	318,300
	Employed			292,500	294,500	-2,000	-0.7	291,800
	Unemployed			25,000	19,900	5,100	25.6	26,600
	Unemployment Rate			7.9	6.3	1.6	---	8.3
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force			151,900	152,100	-200	-0.1	152,800
	Employed			140,200	142,200	-2,000	-1.4	140,600
	Unemployed			11,700	9,800	1,900	19.4	12,200
	Unemployment Rate			7.7	6.5	1.2	---	8.0
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force			55,300	55,800	-500	-0.9	55,300
	Employed			51,100	52,700	-1,600	-3.0	50,800
	Unemployed			4,300	3,100	1,200	38.7	4,500
	Unemployment Rate			7.7	5.6	2.1	---	8.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force			103,100	101,900	1,200	1.2	103,700
	Employed			91,900	93,500	-1,600	-1.7	92,100
	Unemployed			11,200	8,300	2,900	34.9	11,600
	Unemployment Rate			10.9	8.2	2.7	---	11.2
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force			58,800	58,700	100	0.2	58,900
	Employed			53,500	54,300	-800	-1.5	53,500
	Unemployed			5,400	4,400	1,000	22.7	5,400
	Unemployment Rate			9.1	7.5	1.6	---	9.2
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force			153,539,000	154,624,000	-1,085,000	-0.7	153,635,000
	Employed			139,132,000	144,609,000	-5,477,000	-3.8	139,088,000
	Unemployed			14,407,000	10,015,000	4,392,000	43.9	14,547,000
	Unemployment Rate			9.4	6.5	2.9	---	9.5

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

CONNECTICUT

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	NOV		CHG	OCT	NOV		CHG	OCT	NOV		CHG	OCT
	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009	2009	2008	Y/Y	2009
MANUFACTURING	\$968.07	\$913.00	\$55.07	\$942.84	41.3	41.9	-0.6	40.5	\$23.44	\$21.79	\$1.65	\$23.28
DURABLE GOODS	1,005.31	937.57	67.73	984.95	41.1	41.8	-0.7	40.4	24.46	22.43	2.03	24.38
Transport. Equipment	1,251.21	1,181.50	69.71	1,212.78	42.1	42.5	-0.4	41.0	29.72	27.80	1.92	29.58
NON-DUR. GOODS	853.60	841.05	12.55	823.69	41.7	42.2	-0.5	41.0	20.47	19.93	0.54	20.09
CONSTRUCTION	954.41	996.53	-42.12	1,002.20	38.1	38.7	-0.6	38.8	25.05	25.75	-0.70	25.83

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

- With holidays coming, Edible Arrangements in Wallingford is hiring 220 workers. Rizzuto's restaurant has opened in Westport (65 workers). Noble Americas is hiring 100 in Stamford. Whole Foods has opened in Milford (125 workers). Food Basics has replaced A&P in Bridgeport, hiring 45. Savers will open in Orange (50 workers). Doctors Research, a maker of bone cement, will hire 25 in Southbury. New food outlets at highway service plazas will create 350 jobs. Shack restaurant (40 workers) will open in Groton. RHYS, a real estate firm in Stamford, is hiring 40.
- In November 2009, The American Red Cross in Hartford laid off 22 employees due a drop in blood donations. Stamford-based Archstone Consulting has been acquired by The Hackett Group, resulting in 10-15 job cuts. Aetna has laid off 160 employees.

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)

NOVEMBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont....				
	478,504	442,720	35,784	7.5	Canton	5,867	5,528	339	5.8
Ansonia	10,125	9,206	919	9.1	Colchester	9,007	8,387	620	6.9
Bridgeport	64,221	56,565	7,656	11.9	Columbia	3,103	2,912	191	6.2
Darien	9,249	8,738	511	5.5	Coventry	7,150	6,673	477	6.7
Derby	7,096	6,390	706	9.9	Cromwell	7,984	7,433	551	6.9
Easton	3,760	3,546	214	5.7	East Granby	3,026	2,828	198	6.5
Fairfield	28,804	26,850	1,954	6.8	East Haddam	5,243	4,933	310	5.9
Greenwich	30,609	28,846	1,763	5.8	East Hampton	7,165	6,654	511	7.1
Milford	32,785	30,279	2,506	7.6	East Hartford	26,064	23,450	2,614	10.0
Monroe	10,707	10,024	683	6.4	Ellington	8,944	8,361	583	6.5
New Canaan	9,051	8,526	525	5.8	Farmington	13,187	12,390	797	6.0
Newtown	14,385	13,571	814	5.7	Glastonbury	18,570	17,507	1,063	5.7
Norwalk	49,085	45,653	3,432	7.0	Granby	6,447	6,065	382	5.9
Oxford	7,507	7,033	474	6.3	Haddam	4,947	4,680	267	5.4
Redding	4,711	4,471	240	5.1	Hartford	51,175	43,944	7,231	14.1
Ridgefield	11,749	11,129	620	5.3	Hartland	1,210	1,149	61	5.0
Seymour	9,393	8,694	699	7.4	Harwinton	3,222	3,005	217	6.7
Shelton	23,282	21,702	1,580	6.8	Hebron	5,593	5,261	332	5.9
Southbury	9,215	8,625	590	6.4	Lebanon	4,425	4,120	305	6.9
Stamford	67,436	62,562	4,874	7.2	Manchester	32,847	30,356	2,491	7.6
Stratford	26,386	24,098	2,288	8.7	Mansfield	13,118	12,517	601	4.6
Trumbull	17,981	16,844	1,137	6.3	Marlborough	3,770	3,485	285	7.6
Weston	4,903	4,696	207	4.2	Middlefield	2,387	2,255	132	5.5
Westport	12,824	12,108	716	5.6	Middletown	27,180	25,257	1,923	7.1
Wilton	8,368	7,900	468	5.6	New Britain	36,048	31,723	4,325	12.0
Woodbridge	4,871	4,663	208	4.3	New Hartford	3,855	3,614	241	6.3
					Newington	16,996	15,796	1,200	7.1
DANBURY	92,025	85,820	6,205	6.7	Plainville	10,278	9,451	827	8.0
Bethel	10,929	10,131	798	7.3	Plymouth	7,020	6,357	663	9.4
Bridgewater	1,041	977	64	6.1	Portland	5,450	5,089	361	6.6
Brookfield	9,129	8,542	587	6.4	Rocky Hill	10,890	10,235	655	6.0
Danbury	44,857	41,745	3,112	6.9	Simsbury	12,291	11,598	693	5.6
New Fairfield	7,604	7,099	505	6.6	Southington	24,694	22,978	1,716	6.9
New Milford	16,317	15,296	1,021	6.3	South Windsor	15,042	14,113	929	6.2
Sherman	2,148	2,030	118	5.5	Stafford	7,024	6,436	588	8.4
					Thomaston	4,740	4,321	419	8.8
ENFIELD	50,449	46,265	4,184	8.3	Tolland	8,509	8,007	502	5.9
East Windsor	6,380	5,833	547	8.6	Union	482	454	28	5.8
Enfield	24,352	22,293	2,059	8.5	Vernon	17,748	16,413	1,335	7.5
Somers	4,810	4,407	403	8.4	West Hartford	29,724	27,664	2,060	6.9
Suffield	7,590	7,079	511	6.7	Wethersfield	13,578	12,512	1,066	7.9
Windsor Locks	7,317	6,653	664	9.1	Willington	3,918	3,707	211	5.4
					Windsor	16,629	15,280	1,349	8.1
HARTFORD	598,479	550,615	47,864	8.0					
Andover	2,006	1,882	124	6.2					
Ashford	2,655	2,510	145	5.5					
Avon	9,363	8,861	502	5.4					
Barkhamsted	2,261	2,097	164	7.3					
Berlin	11,642	10,852	790	6.8					
Bloomfield	10,374	9,464	910	8.8					
Bolton	3,071	2,900	171	5.6					
Bristol	35,059	32,025	3,034	8.7					
Burlington	5,501	5,126	375	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)

NOVEMBER 2009

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	317,543	292,502	25,041	7.9	TORRINGTON	55,338	51,067	4,271	7.7
Bethany	3,181	3,013	168	5.3	Bethlehem	2,039	1,899	140	6.9
Branford	17,647	16,531	1,116	6.3	Canaan	610	571	39	6.4
Cheshire	14,792	13,952	840	5.7	Colebrook	813	793	20	2.5
Chester	2,307	2,191	116	5.0	Cornwall	833	789	44	5.3
Clinton	8,084	7,598	486	6.0	Goshen	1,639	1,542	97	5.9
Deep River	2,633	2,462	171	6.5	Kent	1,601	1,513	88	5.5
Durham	4,351	4,134	217	5.0	Litchfield	4,425	4,146	279	6.3
East Haven	16,587	15,187	1,400	8.4	Morris	1,313	1,212	101	7.7
Essex	3,838	3,632	206	5.4	Norfolk	955	892	63	6.6
Guilford	13,170	12,515	655	5.0	North Canaan	1,740	1,623	117	6.7
Hamden	31,474	29,160	2,314	7.4	Roxbury	1,373	1,306	67	4.9
Killingworth	3,651	3,470	181	5.0	Salisbury	1,963	1,861	102	5.2
Madison	10,234	9,719	515	5.0	Sharon	1,545	1,484	61	3.9
Meriden	32,795	29,550	3,245	9.9	Torrington	20,178	18,161	2,017	10.0
New Haven	57,630	51,166	6,464	11.2	Warren	753	708	45	6.0
North Branford	8,569	7,995	574	6.7	Washington	1,941	1,837	104	5.4
North Haven	13,420	12,569	851	6.3	Winchester	6,109	5,548	561	9.2
Old Saybrook	5,569	5,263	306	5.5	Woodbury	5,509	5,182	327	5.9
Orange	7,376	6,972	404	5.5					
Wallingford	25,913	24,092	1,821	7.0	WATERBURY	103,066	91,864	11,202	10.9
Westbrook	3,779	3,527	252	6.7	Beacon Falls	3,369	3,086	283	8.4
West Haven	30,542	27,802	2,740	9.0	Middlebury	3,912	3,672	240	6.1
					Naugatuck	17,405	15,776	1,629	9.4
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	138,658	128,130	10,528	7.6	Prospect	5,304	4,916	388	7.3
Bozrah	1,475	1,373	102	6.9	Waterbury	51,553	44,625	6,928	13.4
Canterbury	3,198	2,977	221	6.9	Watertown	12,346	11,373	973	7.9
East Lyme	9,738	9,117	621	6.4	Wolcott	9,178	8,417	761	8.3
Franklin	1,184	1,100	84	7.1					
Griswold	7,238	6,671	567	7.8	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	58,824	53,450	5,374	9.1
Groton	20,538	18,942	1,596	7.8	Brooklyn	3,937	3,568	369	9.4
Ledyard	8,586	7,997	589	6.9	Chaplin	1,473	1,392	81	5.5
Lisbon	2,583	2,393	190	7.4	Eastford	1,017	961	56	5.5
Lyme	1,134	1,074	60	5.3	Hampton	1,237	1,166	71	5.7
Montville	10,968	10,201	767	7.0	Killingly	9,597	8,632	965	10.1
New London	13,694	12,406	1,288	9.4	Plainfield	8,489	7,624	865	10.2
No. Stonington	3,280	3,067	213	6.5	Pomfret	2,308	2,107	201	8.7
Norwich	20,974	18,992	1,982	9.4	Putnam	5,359	4,873	486	9.1
Old Lyme	4,178	3,938	240	5.7	Scotland	1,019	973	46	4.5
Preston	2,886	2,678	208	7.2	Sterling	2,123	1,920	203	9.6
Salem	2,625	2,451	174	6.6	Thompson	5,540	4,993	547	9.9
Sprague	1,800	1,651	149	8.3	Windham	11,949	10,800	1,149	9.6
Stonington	10,495	9,903	592	5.6	Woodstock	4,777	4,442	335	7.0
Voluntown	1,644	1,493	151	9.2					
Waterford	10,443	9,707	736	7.0					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
	151,863	140,160	11,703	7.7
Westerly, RI	13,205	12,030	1,175	8.9

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,892,900	1,742,400	150,500	7.9
UNITED STATES	153,539,000	139,132,000	14,407,000	9.4
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,894,900	1,739,600	155,400	8.2
UNITED STATES	153,877,000	138,502,000	15,375,000	10.0

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	NOV 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	2008	TOWN	NOV 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	2008	TOWN	NOV 2009	YR TO DATE 2009	2008
Andover	1	4	3	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	2	8
Ansonia	1	1	5	Groton	5	39	60	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	2	9	8	Guilford	2	15	41	Putnam	0	12	15
Avon	3	116	14	Haddam	0	15	28	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	12	16	Ridgefield	2	15	105
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	0	7	10	Rocky Hill	2	20	17
Berlin	6	50	40	Hartford	0	23	65	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	8	7
Bethel	10	47	25	Harwinton	0	8	11	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	3	4
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	7	6	Seymour	1	14	35
Bolton	1	6	5	Killingly	2	25	29	Sharon	1	6	7
Bozrah	0	1	2	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	0	15	111
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	3	8	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	4	43	120	Ledyard	0	9	4	Simsbury	0	2	9
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	3	7	Somers	2	13	22
Bristol	4	18	28	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	22	26
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	2	6	Southbury	1	6	9
Brooklyn	1	18	26	Madison	0	16	19	Southington	4	58	96
Burlington	0	19	13	Manchester	1	10	224	Sprague	1	6	10
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	3	20	22	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	4	8	Marlborough	0	4	5	Stamford	1	35	682
Canton	0	8	11	Meriden	0	28	31	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	10	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	3	20	29
Cheshire	3	15	39	Middlefield	0	1	2	Stratford	1	15	13
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	7	74	171	Suffield	2	21	27
Clinton	1	4	6	Milford	7	72	261	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	2	18	24	Monroe	1	3	16	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	1	1	3	Montville	1	18	18	Tolland	1	9	16
Columbia	1	7	9	Morris	1	3	3	Torrington	2	9	17
Cornwall	0	1	2	Naugatuck	0	13	39	Trumbull	0	1	20
Coventry	1	21	14	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	4	3
Cromwell	2	18	22	New Canaan	1	12	26	Vernon	4	30	160
Danbury	11	252	87	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	3	5
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	16	11	Wallingford	2	29	36
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	0	13	58	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	25	31	Washingtown	na	na	na
Durham	2	8	21	New Milford	2	14	28	Waterbury	2	34	52
East Granby	2	15	18	Newington	14	18	66	Waterford	0	10	26
East Haddam	4	18	18	Newtown	0	9	20	Watertown	1	23	34
East Hampton	2	23	41	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	1	31	112
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	3	11	North Canaan	0	3	8	Westbrook	3	12	12
East Lyme	2	17	27	North Haven	0	0	4	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	39	107	North Stonington	1	10	4	Westport	6	27	57
Eastford	0	3	2	Norwalk	9	434	204	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	5	Norwich	0	177	21	Willington	1	11	5
Ellington	5	62	85	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	2	13	12	Winchester	0	8	15
Essex	0	4	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	12	12
Fairfield	3	29	56	Oxford	3	28	70	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	21	26	Plainfield	0	9	19	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	2	Plainville	0	19	26	Wolcott	1	13	24
Glastonbury	7	24	38	Plymouth	0	5	8	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	1	19	20	Pomfret	1	5	9	Woodbury	1	10	16
Granby	0	3	10	Portland	1	7	9	Woodstock	1	8	16
Greenwich	9	85	126								

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 -0.9	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -6.6	New Housing Permits -56.4	Info Center Visitors -16.1
Leading General Drift Indicator -5.5	Electricity Sales -14.6	Attraction Visitors -11.8
Coincident General Drift Indicator -4.7	Construction Contracts Index -8.4	Air Passenger Count -9.7
TD Bank Business Barometer -5.0	New Auto Registrations -8.7	Indian Gaming Slots -6.9
Total Nonfarm Employment -3.7	Air Cargo Tons -16.4	Travel and Tourism Index +1.9
	Exports -14.8	
Unemployment Rate +1.9*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +0.3	Secretary of the State -4.6	Total +1.2
Employed -1.7	Dept. of Labor -25.2	Wages & Salaries +1.4
Unemployed +30.5		Benefit Costs +1.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims -8.8	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate +1.82*	Secretary of the State -25.9	U.S. City Average +1.8
U-6 Unemployment Rate +3.3*	Dept. of Labor -28.6	Northeast Region +2.0
		NY-NJ-Long Island +1.8
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -1.4	State Revenues +25.3	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +1.8
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +7.6	Corporate Tax +67.8	
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +6.0	Personal Income Tax +0.2	Interest Rates
CT Mfg. Production Index -15.1	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +5.5	Prime -0.75*
Production Worker Hours -8.1	Sales & Use Tax +75.4	Conventional Mortgage -1.21*
Industrial Electricity Sales -20.1	Indian Gaming Payments -5.3	
Personal Income -1.6		
UI Covered Wages -2.4		

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

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