

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.16 No.9

A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

## SEPTEMBER 2011

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### In July...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,623,100  
 Change over month ..... -0.02%  
 Change over year ..... +0.5%

United States ..... 131,190,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.09%  
 Change over year ..... +1.0%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 9.1%  
 United States ..... 9.1%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 225.9  
 Change over year ..... 3.6%

## Connecticut's Defense-Related Industry: Spending, Employment, and Dependency

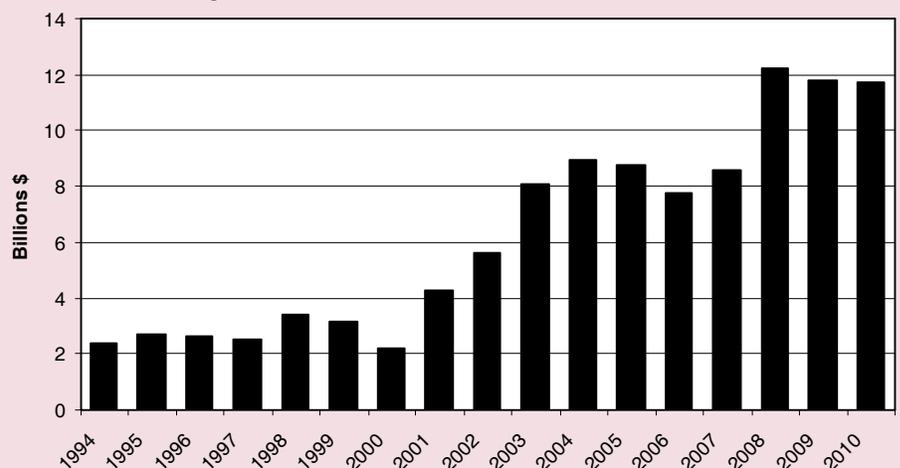
By Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist, DECD, Mark.Prisloe@ct.gov

**T**his article examines how Connecticut's defense industry has fared in recent years and how much the overall state economy depends on it. When last reported in this publication (August 1996 and February 2005), from 1985 to 1995 U.S. federal defense procurement had dropped precipitously by 43% from \$179 billion in 1985 to \$101 billion in 1995. It was \$327.5 billion in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2009.<sup>1</sup> This was in part attributable to the "peace dividend" following the end of the Cold War. In Connecticut defense procurement also dropped significantly over the same period by 64%, from \$7.1 billion to \$2.5 billion (in fixed 1992 dollars). This trend has been thoroughly reversed by one of the largest surges in national security spending in the state's history (Figure 1).

Although prime contract awards in Connecticut from 1994 to 1997 averaged \$2.586 billion,<sup>2</sup> in contrast, from 1996 to 2010, prime contract awards averaged \$6.781 billion and topped \$12.0 billion in FFY 2009, the highest level of prime contracts awarded to Connecticut in one year. The FFY 2010 estimate of prime contracts awarded in Connecticut is \$11.17 billion.<sup>3</sup> This massive boost in defense spending was part of a national trend, partly in response to 9/11 and partly because of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In FFY 2010, Connecticut's defense contract awards of \$11.17 billion represented 5.3% of Connecticut's \$211.3 billion real 2010 state gross domestic product (SRGDP), as estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. To put this in perspective, a share of

Figure 1: Connecticut Prime Contract Awards



Source: Department of Defense

*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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We would like to acknowledge the contributions of many DOL Research and DECD staff and Rob Damroth to the publication of the Digest.

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SRGDP defense contracts in Connecticut were at an all-time high in FFY 1982 of 12.6%.<sup>4</sup> One conclusion is that despite the large dollar increase in defense procurement in Connecticut in recent years, the state economy has undergone a marked diversification.

### Office of Military Affairs

The Connecticut Office of Military Affairs (OMA) was established in 2007 to, among other things, “promote and coordinate statewide activities that enhance the quality of life of all branches of military personnel and their families and to expand the military and homeland security presence in this state.”<sup>5</sup> OMA’s *Annual Report 2009-2010* cites broader measures of the magnitude of the defense industry in Connecticut including not only prime contracts, but also all Department of Defense (DoD) purchases of goods and services as well as payments to military and civilian Connecticut residents that have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” economic impacts.<sup>6</sup> These impacts are substantial and are projected to position Connecticut ahead of numerous other states for some years to come, according to the OMA based on data from *The Projected Defense Purchases: Detail by Industry and State: Calendar Years 2009 through 2015* published in October 2010.

The OMA noted: “We have a very positive story to tell. Defense spending is up and any future declines will be much smaller in Connecticut relative to other states. As we experienced this major [2007-2009] recession, it was the defense and military sector that not only thrived, but also grew as a portion of the state’s economy. Major firms like Sikorsky and Pratt & Whitney saw great losses on the commercial side, but were shored up by increases on their military productions.”<sup>7</sup>

DoD “projects that it will make \$12.963 billion in direct payments for purchases and pay to Connecticut entities in 2011. While this represents a 3.76% reduction in outlays of \$13.47 billion in 2010, nationwide DoD outlays for purchases and pay during the same period will be down 11.3%. By

2015, when nationwide defense spending is projected to have dropped by more than 20%, Connecticut will face only about a 10% cut, to \$12.290 billion...On a per capita basis, Connecticut currently ranks 6th among all states with direct and indirect defense expenditures of \$4,953 per person. This is 66% higher than the national average of just \$2,986 per person.” (See footnote 6, p. 5)

Although “Connecticut’s defense industry and military bases produce billions of dollars in economic activity throughout the state, in large and small businesses in virtually every Municipality,” (footnote 6, p. 2) southeastern Connecticut is particularly impacted by the Naval Submarine Base and Electric Boat in Groton. The Navy assesses this impact at \$4.55 billion in SFY 2009, up from \$3.1 billion in SFY 2008.<sup>8</sup> The Base employs 9,500 workers (7,500 active-duty personnel and 2,000 civilians and contractors, see footnote 6). In late 2008, the Navy contracted with Electric Boat for eight Virginia-class submarines, one ship per year in 2009 and 2010 and two ships per year from 2011 through 2013 (about \$2.4 billion each). OMA noted the statewide impact: “in the Virginia Class program, 622 suppliers are dispersed in all five congressional districts, with the largest concentration in central Connecticut’s 1st District. All together, they supply over \$600 million of goods and services in this defense acquisition program alone.” In addition, DoD’s multi-billion investment in a new ballistic-missile submarine program to replace the current fleet of Ohio-class, or Trident, submarines is having a beneficial statewide impact. In 2009 and 2010, Connecticut invested \$11 million from bond revenues to finance construction of training and energy efficiency facilities. These investments enhanced the “military value” of Submarine Base New London that narrowly escaped closure during the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round (footnote 6). It is the first time a state has completely financed infrastructure improvements on a military installation.

**Table 1: Connecticut's Top Five Direct and Indirect Defense Purchases**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total Direct Expenditures (Purchases and Pay)</b>	(Millions of 2011 dollars)						
Aerospace products and parts	4,321	4,820	4,623	4,382	4,242	4,489	4,518
Ship and boat building	2,756	1,945	2,242	2,631	3,161	2,192	2,465
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,988	1,995	1,909	1,832	1,736	1,624	1,551
Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment	984	1,039	966	840	922	996	1,003
General government industry	625	651	622	637	696	538	548
<b>Indirect Defense Purchases Resulting from Direct Purchases</b>							
Professional, scientific and technical services	780	768	722	685	648	605	586
Management of companies and enterprises	710	710	614	560	525	516	512
Insurance	430	419	368	343	326	323	323
Fabricated metal products	412	407	346	307	283	272	268
Securities, investments, funds and trusts	370	361	316	292	277	267	267

Source: DoD, *Projected Defense Purchases: Detail by Industry and State*, p. 116, October 2010

**Industries**

Table 1 shows Connecticut's top five largest purchases by industrial sector for total direct expenditures (purchases and pay) and indirect defense purchases resulting from direct purchases. Of note are Connecticut's aerospace and ship building industries and fabricated metals among manufacturing industries, and professional, scientific and technical services and insurance and securities among service industries.

**Employment**

As noted in *The Digest* in 2005,<sup>9</sup> defense-related employment declined by almost half in Connecticut, from 96,200 jobs (in SIC-based industries) in 1988 to 52,000 jobs in 1999 and 48,600 jobs in 2003 (both recent years used NAICS-based accounting). These estimates of private defense-related employment were derived by tracking industries isolated from a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics input-

output defense model and mapping the older SIC-defined industry codes to the newer NAICS-defined codes.<sup>10</sup> The original model indicated that approximately 40% of the product of certain industries related to defense.

Based upon this same set of industries and updating the Connecticut employment in these NAICS industries using 40% of the industry's employment as involved with defense work, we estimate the current employment in defense-related industries to be about 24,436 (see Table 2).<sup>11</sup> For purposes of this analysis, defense industries include NAICS 32952 (Explosives Manufacturing), NAICS 33299 (All other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, Small Arms, Ordnance, and ammunition found here), NAICS 334511 (Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing), NAICS 3364 (Aerospace Products and Parts

Manufacturing including Guided Missiles, and Space Vehicle Manufacturing), NAICS 3366 (Ship and Boat Building), NAICS 336992 (Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component), and NAICS 5417 (Scientific Research and Development Services).

It should be noted that some of these industries encompass manufacturing that is not entirely defense-related, but may be partly commercial in nature (e.g., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft). In addition, there are industries that may contain military-related production not included here such as electronics and computers. Therefore, the defense-related job estimates presented here are conservative. The March 2011 estimate by the Connecticut Department of Labor, using the same NAICS codes as used to define the defense industry as in 2005, shows 48,004 jobs. One possible reason for the decline in Connecticut defense-related employment, even as contract dollars increased in recent years, is the outsourcing of component manufacturing.

**State Ranking**

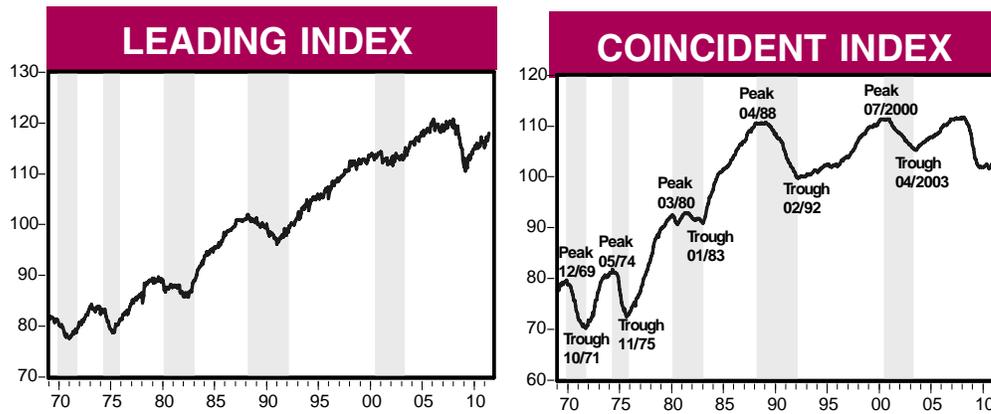
Connecticut (with \$12.0 billion total and \$3,412 per capita) ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in prime contract awards per capita and 8<sup>th</sup> highest in the total dollar amount of its prime contract awards in FFY 2009, just behind Virginia (with \$51.12 billion total and \$6,485 per capita) and Alaska (with \$3.459 billion total and

--Continued on page 5--

**Table 2: Private Defense-Related Employment by NAICS Industry Code**

NAICS	Employment (mid-pt of range)	Employment (upper-end of range)	Estimated Employment based on 40% of total
32592	325	500	130
33299	3,186	3,186	1,274
334511	1,750	2,500	700
3364	37,500	50,000	15,000
3366	7,500	10,000	3,000
336992	10	20	4
5417	10,818	10,818	4,327
Total	61,089	77,024	24,436

Source: Census County Business Patterns, 2009



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. Source: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

## Mixed Signals Confound Yet Proffer Hope

Nonfarm payrolls rose by 117,000 in July, while private sector job gains were 154,000. The unemployment rate ticked down from 9.2% to 9.1%. Real gross domestic product increased at an annual rate of 1.3% in the second quarter of 2011, following a revised 0.4% (from 1.9%) in the first quarter. Citing slower growth, flat household spending, deteriorating labor market conditions and a depressed housing sector, the Fed stated it will maintain “exceptionally low levels for the federal funds rate at least through mid-2013.” The seasonally adjusted, annualized, month-over-month changes in commercial and industrial loan values reported by the Fed increased 3.2% in June 2011, following an increase of 11.2% in May. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (“JOLTS”) hires rate (3.1%) and separations rate (3.1%) were unchanged over the month in June 2011. Disposable income grew 0.1% in June after a 0.2% increase in May.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and increased from 101.9 in June 2010 to 102.3 in June 2011. Positive contributors to the year-over-year (YOY) change in this index include the insured unemployment rate that declined 0.66 percentage point to 3.67% in June, and nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) that increased by 7,800 jobs (0.5%). The total unemployment rate was unchanged at 9.1%. However, total employment (from the household survey) decreased YOY in June by 10,291 persons (-0.60%) and contributed

negatively to the YOY change in this index.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the June 2011 coincident employment index declined from 102.6 in May to 102.3. The insured unemployment rate decreased from 3.81% in May to 3.67% in June 2011 and contributed positively to the MOM change in this index. Nonfarm employment that decreased by 4,100 jobs (-0.3%) and total employment that decreased by 7,100 jobs (-0.41%) had a negative effect on the MOM change in this index. The rate of unemployment at 9.1% was unchanged in June and had a neutral effect on the MOM change in this index. For reference, Connecticut’s unemployment rate has been within one-tenth percentage point of 9% since May 2010 and has been equal to or greater than 9% since December 2009.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 115 a year ago to 118 in June 2011. The manufacturing sector that added 1,200 jobs (0.7%) contributed positively, while the construction sector that lost 900 jobs (-1.0%) negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Manufacturing average weekly hours that decreased from 39.6 to 39.4 and construction average weekly hours that decreased from 37.4 to 36.8 negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Initial claims that decreased by 6.0% had a positive effect. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that declined from 2.25% to 1.98% YOY, Moody’s Baa bond rate that decreased from 6.23% a year ago to 5.75% in June

2011, as well as housing permits that increased 89% YOY from 191 to 362 units. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in June 2011.

On a month-over-month basis, the leading employment index increased from 116.6 in May to 118. While average weekly hours in construction that increased from 36.5 in May to 36.8 in June had a positive effect, average weekly hours in manufacturing that declined from 39.5 in May to 39.4 in June negatively influenced the MOM change in this index. Initial claims that declined 7.7% had a positive effect, as did the short duration unemployment rate that declined from 2.0% to 1.98%. Moody’s Baa bond rate that fell from 5.78% to 5.75% had a positive influence along with housing permits that rose 68.9% from 214 units to 362 units over the month.

The Connecticut economy limps along with the U.S. economy with which it is intimately linked. While unemployment remains unacceptably high, demand for goods and services as well as tax revenues will remain significantly lower than their full employment levels. As uncertainty over federal fiscal reform, health care policy, immigration reform, tax reform and the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis does not wane, households and businesses are reluctant to spend and invest. While Connecticut’s fiscal situation shows signs of improvement with Governor Malloy’s concession program ratified by the state employees’ unions, the state needs to focus on job creation as the key to recovery. This is a daunting task, but one we must work together to achieve.

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--Continued from page 3--

\$3,412 per capita).<sup>12</sup> Connecticut's figure was nearly three times the national average per capita of \$1,181. Connecticut's rank improved from 11<sup>th</sup> in total defense contracts awarded and 4<sup>th</sup> in per capita defense contract dollars awarded in FFY 2008.

### Counties

Among Connecticut's counties, the distribution of defense contract dollars was overwhelming in New London and Fairfield. In FFY 2011, New London had the largest share at 38% and Fairfield the next largest share at 35%. Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland, and Windham combined had 1% of defense contract dollars in FFY 2011.<sup>13</sup>

### Conclusion

An issue that has faced Connecticut for decades has been the extent to which Connecticut's economy depends on defense expenditures. The short answer is that the economy seems sufficiently diversified so as not to be overly reliant on the defense industry. This is indicated in part by the state's survival of a dramatic downturn in defense contracts in the early to mid 1990s. Similarly, the strength of Connecticut's

defense industry is indicated by the sustained ability of Connecticut firms such as East Hartford-based Pratt and Whitney, Windsor Locks-based Hamilton Sundstrand, Groton-based Electric Boat, and Stratford-based helicopter maker Sikorsky Aircraft to attract significant defense dollars over the years. Undoubtedly, the Connecticut economy is strengthened by these and other defense contractors and subcontractors. They serve not only as investments in our state's highly skilled workers, but they are vital to maintaining a strong national defense. ■

<sup>1</sup> Hesse, William (1996). Connecticut Department of Labor and Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (August). "Defense spending down," *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 1-3.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Defense, Prime Contract Awards by State – Fiscal Year 1997. [http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/procurement/historical\\_reports/geographic/p09/fy1997/p09\\_97.htm](http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/procurement/historical_reports/geographic/p09/fy1997/p09_97.htm)

<sup>3</sup> USASpending.com. <http://usaspending.gov/advanced-search>.

<sup>4</sup> State of Connecticut Department of Economic Development (1995). "Defense Contracts Continue to Decline," *Connecticut Economic Monitor*, (April). Vol. 2, No. 4. pp. 1-3.

<sup>5</sup> Connecticut General Statutes 32-58b enacted by Public Act 07-205, "An Act

Establishing an Office of Military Affairs and Implementing Recommendations of the Governor's Commission for the Economic Diversification of Southeastern Connecticut," Section 1. Approved July 10, 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Ross, Robert T. (2011). *State of Connecticut Office of Military Affairs (OMA) Annual Report 2009-2010*, February 4, 2011. <http://www.ct.gov/oma/site/default.asp>.

<sup>7</sup> Ross, Robert. Email February 17, 2011.

<sup>8</sup> McDermott, Jennifer (2010). "Navy showing stronger economic impact on local economy: \$1B annual hike seen as result of boost in sub quota," *The Day*, New London, Connecticut. October 23, 2010. <http://www.theday.com/article/20101023/NWS09/310239894/1069/rss>.

<sup>9</sup> Dyer, Lincoln (2005). "Defense-Related Employment: Can Connecticut Stop the Decline?" *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 1-3, 5, Connecticut Department of Labor (February).

<sup>10</sup> Dyer, Lincoln (2005). Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (February 2005). "Employment in private defense-related industries drops again in 1995," *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Estimated from 2009 U.S. Census, County Business Patterns using 40% of the midpoint of employment ranges used by NAICS to protect confidentiality of individual business firms.

<sup>12</sup> Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, *FY 2012 - FY 2013 Biennium Economic Report of the Governor*, p. 58.

<sup>13</sup> Source: Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation. <https://www.fpds.gov/fpdsng.cms>

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	117.1	115.4	1.7	1.5	116.1
<b>Coincident</b>	102.6	101.9	0.7	0.7	102.6
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Coincident</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	124.4	123.8	0.6	0.5	124.7
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***</b>	<b>JUL</b>	<b>JUL</b>			<b>JUN</b>
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>			<b>2011</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	156.4	152.1	4.3	2.8	156.0
<b>United States</b>	153.0	149.4	3.6	2.4	152.7

Sources: \**The Connecticut Economy*, University of Connecticut \*\*Farmington Bank \*\*\*Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

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 **Farmington 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.

The **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index** summarizes current economic condition by using four coincident variables: nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average).

Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,623.1	1,614.4	8.7	0.5	1,623.4
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	50.9	49.7	1.2	2.4	50.0
Manufacturing	168.7	166.2	2.5	1.5	166.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	290.7	291.2	-0.5	-0.2	291.8
Information	32.0	31.5	0.5	1.6	31.7
Financial Activities	133.3	134.9	-1.6	-1.2	133.6
Professional and Business Services	193.4	191.7	1.7	0.9	192.9
Educational and Health Services	315.0	307.1	7.9	2.6	314.5
Leisure and Hospitality Services	132.3	133.9	-1.6	-1.2	134.7
Other Services	60.3	60.7	-0.4	-0.7	60.9
Government*	245.9	246.9	-1.0	-0.4	246.1

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	9.1	9.1	0.0	---	9.1
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,875.9	1,896.8	-20.9	-1.1	1,886.2
Employed (000s)	1,705.8	1,723.7	-17.9	-1.0	1,714.5
Unemployed (000s)	170.0	173.1	-3.1	-1.8	171.6
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	5,039	5,313	-274	-5.2	5,103
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	3.84	4.22	-0.39	---	3.58
	<b>2Q2011</b>	<b>2Q2010</b>			<b>1Q2011</b>
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	15.9	15.1	0.8	---	15.7

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

The production worker weekly earnings fell over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN	MAY
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011	2011
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	40.0	41.2	-1.2	-2.9	41.1	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	24.02	23.51	0.51	2.2	24.43	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	960.80	968.61	-7.81	-0.8	1,004.07	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)</b>	94.5	90.9	3.6	3.9	96.8	98.4
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,200	4,145	55	1.3	4,311	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	319	314	5.2	1.7	328	340

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

Personal income for fourth quarter 2011 is forecasted to increase 4.3 percent from a year earlier.

## INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$210,174	\$201,587	8,587	4.3	\$208,999
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$99,258	\$96,522	2,736	2.8	\$98,269

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, June 2011 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
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	JUL 2011	276	-6.8	1,686	2,281	-26.1
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	MAY2011	2,290	7.4	12,349	12,159	1.6
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	JUL 2011	250.6	15.1	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	JUL 2011	12,399	-21.8	109,925	84,692	29.8
<b>Air Cargo Tons (000s)</b>	JUL 2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	2Q 2011	4.29	3.6	8.40	7.85	7.0
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	JUL 2011	1,292.28	17.3	---	---	---

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
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	JUL 2011	1,840	-2.1	15,835	15,438	2.6
<b>Department of Labor</b>	4Q2010	1,319	2.2	6,466	6,685	-3.3
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	JUL 2011	761	-7.2	6,568	6,437	2.0
<b>Department of Labor</b>	4Q2010	966	-67.1	5,765	8,471	-31.9

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

## STATE REVENUES

	YEAR TO DATE					
	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

*Air passenger count rose over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Info Center Visitors***</b>	JUL 2011	38,750	-10.8	151,936	174,965	-13.2
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	JUL 2011	253,335	6.6	946,365	891,297	6.2
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	JUL 2011	513,450	4.8	3,299,955	3,048,164	8.3
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	JUL 2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	2Q 2011	---	NA	---	---	---

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

\*See page 23 for explanation

\*\*The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

\*\*\*Due to state budget cuts CT Info Centers suspended some services causing a drop in visitors.

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.3 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 2011	MAR 2011	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 2011	JUN 2010	12-Mo % Chg
<b>Private Industry Workers</b> (Dec. 2005 = 100)						
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	114.2	113.3	0.8	114.3	111.7	2.3
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	113.8	113.2	0.5	113.8	111.9	1.7
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	115.3	113.5	1.6	115.4	111.0	4.0
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	115.3	112.7	2.3
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	114.6	112.6	1.8

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.6 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	JUL 2011	225.9	3.6	0.1
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	JUL 2011	\$0.443	-3.5	-0.1
<b>Northeast Region</b>	JUL 2011	242.3	3.6	0.2
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	JUL 2011	249.2	3.3	0.3
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	JUL 2011	244.3	3.4	-0.1
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	JUL 2011	222.7	4.1	0.1

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

\*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

Conventional mortgage rose to 4.55 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	JUL 2011	JUN 2011	JUL 2010
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	3.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.07	0.09	0.18
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.04	0.04	0.16
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.08	0.10	0.20
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.19	0.18	0.29
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.68	0.71	0.98
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.54	1.58	1.76
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.28	2.29	2.43
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.00	3.00	3.01
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.95	3.91	3.80
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	4.55	4.51	4.56

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,623.1	1,614.4	8.7	0.5	1,623.4
<b>Maine</b>	595.7	591.7	4.0	0.7	594.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,246.8	3,190.0	56.8	1.8	3,234.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	631.7	622.1	9.6	1.5	631.1
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,872.9	3,858.0	14.9	0.4	3,871.1
<b>New York</b>	8,656.7	8,550.1	106.6	1.2	8,627.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,693.2	5,622.7	70.5	1.3	5,684.5
<b>Rhode Island</b>	466.8	459.9	6.9	1.5	465.5
<b>Vermont</b>	301.7	299.3	2.4	0.8	301.8
<b>United States</b>	131,190.0	129,932.0	1,258.0	1.0	131,073.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

All nine states posted decreases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,875.9	1,896.8	-20.9	-1.1	1,886.2
<b>Maine</b>	694.1	695.2	-1.1	-0.2	697.5
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,472.1	3,491.9	-19.8	-0.6	3,487.5
<b>New Hampshire</b>	739.4	742.8	-3.4	-0.5	741.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,496.2	4,496.6	-0.4	0.0	4,497.8
<b>New York</b>	9,505.7	9,622.9	-117.2	-1.2	9,555.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,302.8	6,327.0	-24.2	-0.4	6,327.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	564.4	576.4	-12.0	-2.1	567.3
<b>Vermont</b>	359.8	360.2	-0.4	-0.1	361.4
<b>United States</b>	153,228.0	153,628.0	-400.0	-0.3	153,421.0

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

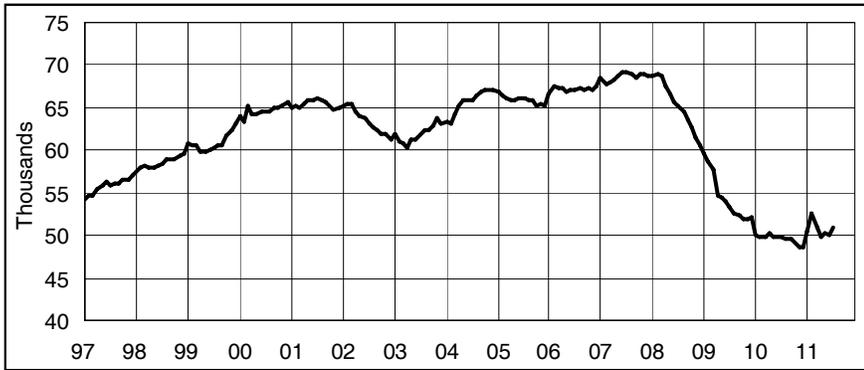
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Seven states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	JUL	JUL	CHANGE	JUN
	2011	2010		2011
<b>Connecticut</b>	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1
<b>Maine</b>	7.7	7.8	-0.1	7.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>	7.6	8.4	-0.8	7.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	5.2	5.9	-0.7	4.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	9.5	9.4	0.1	9.5
<b>New York</b>	8.0	8.5	-0.5	8.0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	7.8	8.6	-0.8	7.6
<b>Rhode Island</b>	10.8	11.6	-0.8	10.8
<b>Vermont</b>	5.7	6.1	-0.4	5.5
<b>United States</b>	9.1	9.5	-0.4	9.2

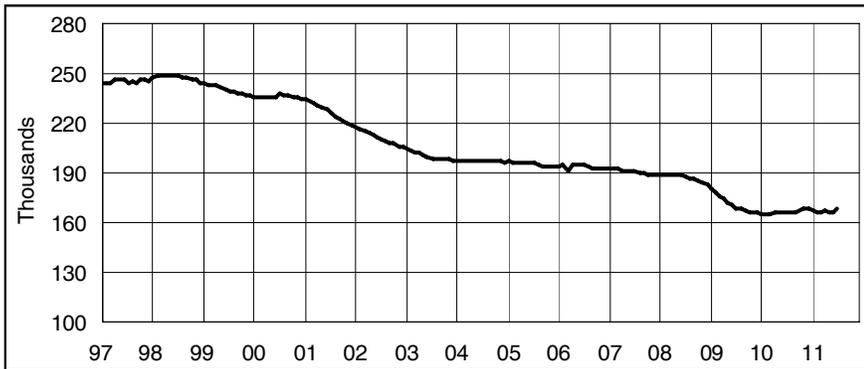
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



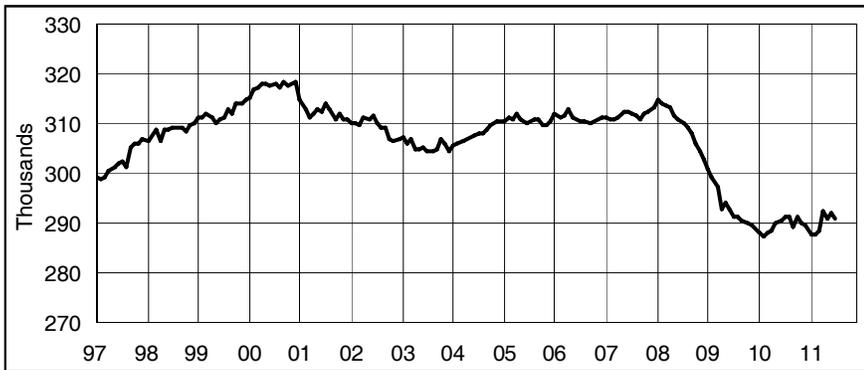
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	59.6	50.1	50.6
Feb	58.7	49.8	52.6
Mar	57.8	49.8	50.9
Apr	54.7	50.2	49.8
May	54.5	49.9	50.2
Jun	54.0	49.7	50.0
Jul	53.2	49.7	50.9
Aug	52.6	49.6	
Sep	52.4	49.5	
Oct	52.0	49.1	
Nov	52.0	48.7	
Dec	52.1	48.6	

**MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



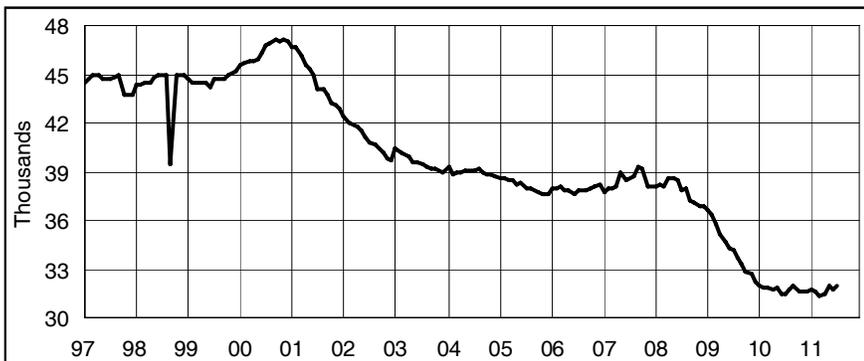
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	180.1	165.1	167.2
Feb	177.9	165.1	166.3
Mar	176.1	165.2	166.2
Apr	174.0	165.4	167.3
May	172.6	165.7	166.6
Jun	171.0	165.7	166.6
Jul	169.0	166.2	168.7
Aug	168.4	166.2	
Sep	167.4	165.9	
Oct	166.6	167.3	
Nov	165.8	168.3	
Dec	165.4	168.1	

**TRADE, TRANSP., & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



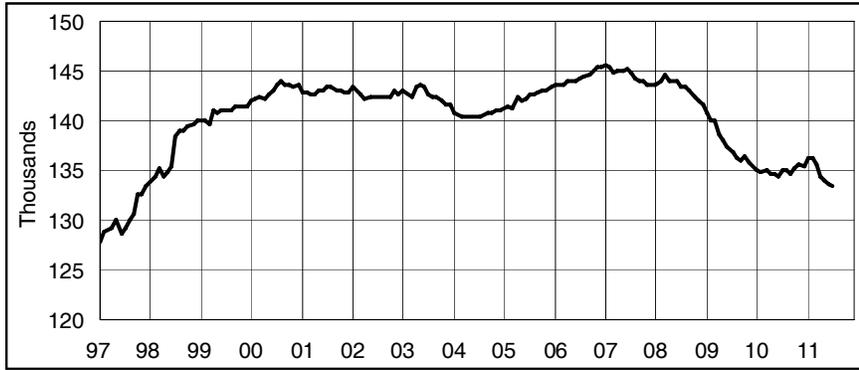
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	301.0	287.9	287.5
Feb	299.3	287.3	287.7
Mar	297.2	288.2	288.3
Apr	292.8	288.3	292.5
May	293.9	289.9	290.8
Jun	293.0	290.4	291.8
Jul	291.3	291.2	290.7
Aug	291.1	291.3	
Sep	290.4	289.4	
Oct	290.2	291.1	
Nov	289.6	289.8	
Dec	288.9	289.5	

**INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



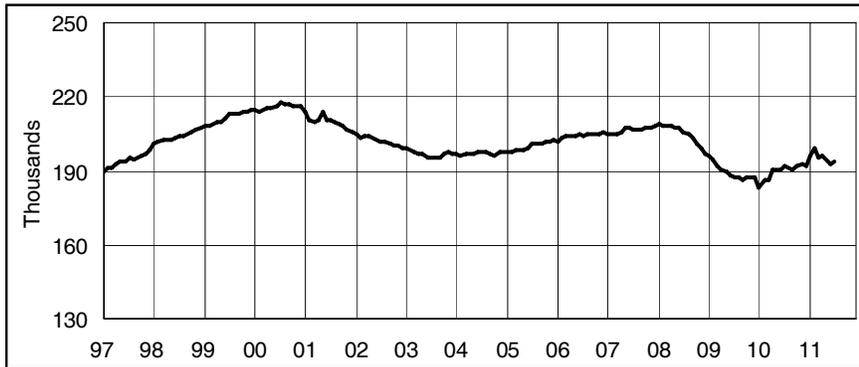
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	36.6	32.0	31.7
Feb	36.4	31.8	31.6
Mar	35.7	31.8	31.4
Apr	35.2	31.7	31.5
May	34.6	31.8	32.0
Jun	34.3	31.5	31.7
Jul	34.2	31.5	32.0
Aug	33.7	31.7	
Sep	33.3	31.9	
Oct	32.8	31.6	
Nov	32.7	31.6	
Dec	32.2	31.6	

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



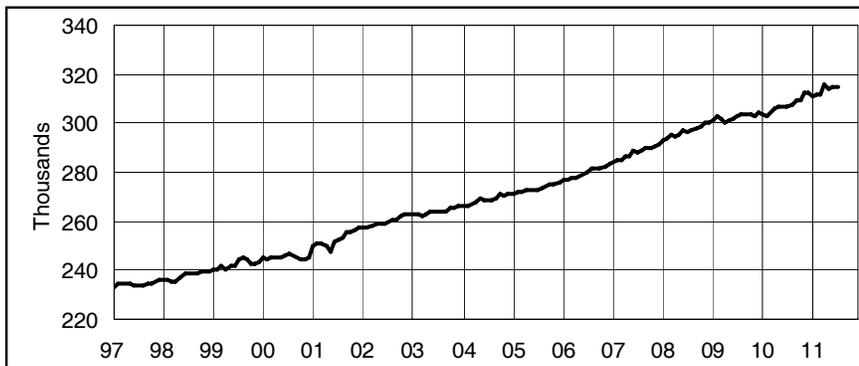
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	140.8	135.1	136.2
Feb	140.1	134.8	136.2
Mar	139.9	134.9	135.6
Apr	138.6	134.7	134.3
May	138.1	134.7	134.0
Jun	137.3	134.5	133.6
Jul	136.8	134.9	133.3
Aug	136.2	134.9	
Sep	136.0	134.7	
Oct	136.3	135.2	
Nov	135.8	135.6	
Dec	135.4	135.5	

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



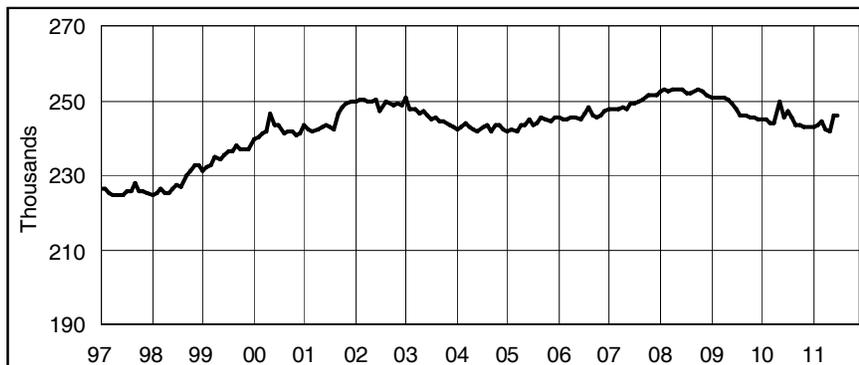
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	196.3	183.4	195.8
Feb	194.2	186.3	199.3
Mar	192.2	186.4	195.3
Apr	190.2	190.6	196.0
May	189.4	190.8	194.7
Jun	187.6	190.6	192.9
Jul	186.8	191.7	193.4
Aug	186.8	190.9	
Sep	186.4	190.6	
Oct	187.1	191.8	
Nov	187.2	193.0	
Dec	187.2	192.2	

## EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	301.1	303.9	311.0
Feb	302.3	302.9	311.9
Mar	301.6	304.3	311.4
Apr	300.0	306.0	315.6
May	301.3	306.6	313.7
Jun	301.6	306.6	314.5
Jul	303.1	307.1	315.0
Aug	303.6	307.7	
Sep	303.3	309.0	
Oct	303.3	308.8	
Nov	303.1	312.4	
Dec	304.2	312.2	

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT\* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	250.8	244.9	242.9
Feb	250.8	244.8	243.5
Mar	250.8	243.7	244.2
Apr	250.9	243.8	242.1
May	250.4	249.7	242.0
Jun	249.2	245.5	246.1
Jul	247.7	246.9	245.9
Aug	245.9	245.3	
Sep	246.1	243.3	
Oct	245.5	243.1	
Nov	245.4	242.8	
Dec	245.1	242.6	

\*Includes Indian tribal government employment

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,617,000</b>	<b>1,606,600</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,641,400</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,389,400</b>	<b>1,378,200</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,396,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>223,400</b>	<b>220,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>221,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>54,900</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>53,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>168,500</b>	<b>166,600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>168,300</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>129,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>129,300</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	27,900	28,000	-100	-0.4	28,300
Machinery.....	14,900	15,100	-200	-1.3	14,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,700	13,400	300	2.2	13,700
Transportation Equipment.....	43,500	42,700	800	1.9	43,600
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,400	30,900	500	1.6	31,600
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>39,500</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>39,000</b>
Chemical.....	12,700	12,700	0	0.0	12,700
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,393,600</b>	<b>1,386,100</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,419,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>288,200</b>	<b>288,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>294,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	63,600	63,300	300	0.5	63,900
Retail Trade.....	179,700	178,700	1,000	0.6	181,700
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	19,700	19,500	200	1.0	19,700
Building Material.....	14,700	14,800	-100	-0.7	15,100
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,200	43,100	100	0.2	43,300
General Merchandise Stores.....	24,800	25,000	-200	-0.8	24,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	44,900	46,100	-1,200	-2.6	48,800
Utilities.....	7,900	7,900	0	0.0	7,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	37,000	38,200	-1,200	-3.1	40,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>32,100</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>31,800</b>
Telecommunications.....	9,300	10,000	-700	-7.0	9,300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>134,300</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>134,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	115,000	116,600	-1,600	-1.4	114,900
Credit Intermediation.....	26,900	27,100	-200	-0.7	27,000
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	23,700	23,000	700	3.0	23,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,300	61,400	-2,100	-3.4	59,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,300	19,700	-400	-2.0	19,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>195,300</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>197,300</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	86,000	86,200	-200	-0.2	86,000
Legal Services.....	12,700	13,200	-500	-3.8	12,600
Computer Systems Design.....	21,400	21,300	100	0.5	21,600
Management of Companies.....	25,900	26,200	-300	-1.1	26,000
Administrative and Support.....	83,400	80,300	3,100	3.9	85,300
Employment Services.....	28,200	25,000	3,200	12.8	29,200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>310,600</b>	<b>302,400</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>311,800</b>
Educational Services.....	55,500	54,700	800	1.5	55,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	255,100	247,700	7,400	3.0	256,700
Hospitals.....	62,300	61,300	1,000	1.6	61,700
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,600	61,500	1,100	1.8	62,800
Social Assistance.....	48,000	45,300	2,700	6.0	50,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>143,800</b>	<b>144,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>143,300</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	29,600	29,900	-300	-1.0	28,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	114,200	114,400	-200	-0.2	114,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	102,400	101,900	500	0.5	103,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>61,700</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>61,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>227,600</b>	<b>228,400</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>245,300</b>
Federal Government.....	18,000	20,800	-2,800	-13.5	17,800
State Government.....	63,000	62,600	400	0.6	65,300
Local Government**.....	146,600	145,000	1,600	1.1	162,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>402,900</b>	<b>403,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>404,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>360,300</b>	<b>357,700</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>359,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>45,600</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>46,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>10,200</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>10,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>35,400</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>35,500</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>26,900</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>27,100</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>357,300</b>	<b>355,000</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>358,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>71,100</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>72,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,500	13,700	-200	-1.5	13,500
Retail Trade.....	47,800	47,200	600	1.3	48,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,800	9,700	100	1.0	10,600
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>10,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>42,800</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>42,600</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	36,700	37,300	-600	-1.6	36,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>65,500</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>66,700</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>67,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	55,800	55,300	500	0.9	57,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>40,000</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>38,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	28,400	26,300	2,100	8.0	28,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>16,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>42,600</b>	<b>45,300</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>45,200</b>
Federal.....	2,700	3,700	-1,000	-27.0	2,700
State & Local.....	39,900	41,600	-1,700	-4.1	42,500

For further information on the Bridgeport-Stamford Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

## DANBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>65,400</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>66,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>57,200</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>57,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,300</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11,300</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>54,100</b>	<b>53,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>55,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>14,700</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>15,200</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,100	11,100	0	0.0	11,600
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7,400</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>8,200</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9,000</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,600	7,100	500	7.0	8,400

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Sal DiPillo at (860) 263-6291.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.*

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>532,000</b>	<b>528,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>542,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>452,700</b>	<b>450,500</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>456,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>75,300</b>	<b>74,700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>75,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>56,200</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>56,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	47,000	47,100	-100	-0.2	47,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>456,700</b>	<b>453,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>467,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>85,600</b>	<b>84,700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>86,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	18,200	18,600	-400	-2.2	18,300
Retail Trade.....	53,400	52,400	1,000	1.9	53,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,000	13,700	300	2.2	14,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	11,100	10,700	400	3.7	12,000
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>60,700</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>60,800</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,100	7,000	100	1.4	7,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	40,800	41,300	-500	-1.2	40,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>60,500</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,800	28,300	500	1.8	29,000
Administrative and Support.....	24,800	24,100	700	2.9	25,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>96,300</b>	<b>95,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>97,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	85,000	83,700	1,300	1.6	85,800
Ambulatory Health Care.....	26,600	25,500	1,100	4.3	26,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>44,200</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>44,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	34,600	34,300	300	0.9	35,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>19,800</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>20,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>79,300</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>85,700</b>
Federal.....	5,300	6,000	-700	-11.7	5,200
State & Local.....	74,000	72,000	2,000	2.8	80,500

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Sal DiPillo at (860) 263-6291.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.*

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

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

Labor Market Areas	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>400,100</b>	<b>400,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>399,000</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>65,300</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>65,600</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>535,800</b>	<b>532,600</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>538,400</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>265,400</b>	<b>265,900</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>264,700</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>130,200</b>	<b>129,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>130,100</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>63,400</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>63,200</b>

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.*

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

## NEW HAVEN LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>261,200</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>266,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>232,100</b>	<b>231,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>232,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>35,900</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>34,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>26,700</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>26,000</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,500	19,200	300	1.6	18,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>225,300</b>	<b>226,600</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>231,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>48,100</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>49,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,400	-100	-0.9	11,400
Retail Trade.....	29,000	28,300	700	2.5	29,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	7,800	8,100	-300	-3.7	8,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>12,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,800	8,800	0	0.0	8,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>26,900</b>
Administrative and Support.....	13,500	12,500	1,000	8.0	13,700
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>73,200</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>73,300</b>
Educational Services.....	26,200	25,200	1,000	4.0	26,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	47,000	46,500	500	1.1	47,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>21,000</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>20,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,800	19,200	-1,400	-7.3	17,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>10,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>29,100</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>34,200</b>
Federal.....	4,700	5,700	-1,000	-17.5	4,700
State & Local.....	24,400	24,900	-500	-2.0	29,500

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

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.*

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

## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

### ■ Access to benefits in private industry, March 2011

Paid leave benefits continued to be the most widely available benefit offered by employers, with paid vacations available to 77 percent of all workers in private industry, and 91 percent of full-time private industry workers. Access to these benefits, however, varied by employee characteristics. In private industry, paid vacation benefits were available to only 37 percent of part-time workers. Paid vacations were available to 90 percent of workers earning wages in the highest 10th percent of private industry employees and only to 38 percent of workers in the lowest 10 percent of private industry wage earners. Paid sick leave was available to 75 percent of full-time workers and 27 percent of part-time workers. By wages earned, paid sick leave benefits ranged from 21 percent for the lowest wage category to 87 percent for the highest wage category. In private industry, 64 percent of all employees had access to retirement benefits. Medical care benefits were available to 69 percent of all private industry workers.

These earnings data are from the Employee Benefits Survey. To learn more, see "Employee Benefits in the United States — March 2011" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-11-1112.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 28, 2011

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

	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>131,300</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>131,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>96,000</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>95,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>18,300</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>18,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>14,700</b>
Durable Goods.....	10,400	10,500	-100	-1.0	10,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,200	4,300	-100	-2.3	4,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>113,000</b>	<b>112,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>113,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>23,000</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,300
Retail Trade.....	15,900	15,500	400	2.6	15,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,800	4,700	100	2.1	5,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9,400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>20,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,200	17,500	700	4.0	18,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>16,200</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>15,400</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,200	13,900	-700	-5.0	12,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,900	11,500	-600	-5.2	10,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>35,300</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>36,100</b>
Federal.....	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,600
State & Local**.....	32,700	33,400	-700	-2.1	33,500

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

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	JUL 2011	JUL 2010	CHANGE		JUN 2011
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>63,000</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>64,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>53,800</b>	<b>52,200</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>53,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>9,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>53,600</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>54,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>12,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,100
Retail Trade.....	8,800	8,300	500	6.0	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>16,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,500	14,300	1,200	8.4	15,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>10,200</b>
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	8,700	9,000	-300	-3.3	9,700

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Sal DiPillo at (860) 263-6291.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.*

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

## SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,000	43,300	700	1.6	44,900
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,400	35,100	1,300	3.7	36,800
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	35,700	35,300	400	1.1	36,300

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

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA\*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>285,300</b>	<b>285,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>290,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>241,500</b>	<b>240,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>242,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>42,800</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,700	10,300	1,400	13.6	11,400
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>31,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	21,100	20,800	300	1.4	20,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,500	11,000	-500	-4.5	10,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>242,000</b>	<b>243,100</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>248,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>57,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	10,900	200	1.8	11,100
Retail Trade.....	34,700	34,100	600	1.8	34,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,800
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16,100</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	12,700	12,600	100	0.8	12,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	8,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>22,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>57,100</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>57,800</b>
Educational Services.....	10,800	11,500	-700	-6.1	11,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	46,300	47,000	-700	-1.5	46,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>30,300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>48,700</b>
Federal.....	6,100	6,400	-300	-4.7	6,100
State & Local.....	37,700	38,500	-800	-2.1	42,600

\* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE		JUN
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		JUL	JUL	NO.	%	2011
		2011	2010			
STATUS						
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,907,000	1,930,800	-23,800	-1.2	1,900,300
	Employed	1,731,900	1,749,000	-17,100	-1.0	1,726,700
	Unemployed	175,000	181,700	-6,700	-3.7	173,600
	Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.4	-0.2	---	9.1
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	487,200	494,400	-7,200	-1.5	482,200
	Employed	445,900	451,400	-5,500	-1.2	441,200
	Unemployed	41,300	42,900	-1,600	-3.7	41,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.7	-0.2	---	8.5
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	92,600	94,000	-1,400	-1.5	92,200
	Employed	85,700	86,400	-700	-0.8	85,500
	Unemployed	6,900	7,500	-600	-8.0	6,700
	Unemployment Rate	7.4	8.0	-0.6	---	7.3
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	50,300	51,000	-700	-1.4	50,500
	Employed	45,600	46,200	-600	-1.3	45,700
	Unemployed	4,700	4,900	-200	-4.1	4,800
	Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.5	-0.1	---	9.5
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	599,300	606,000	-6,700	-1.1	599,900
	Employed	543,500	547,900	-4,400	-0.8	544,800
	Unemployed	55,700	58,100	-2,400	-4.1	55,100
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.6	-0.3	---	9.2
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	316,000	321,300	-5,300	-1.6	315,800
	Employed	285,300	290,000	-4,700	-1.6	285,600
	Unemployed	30,700	31,300	-600	-1.9	30,200
	Unemployment Rate	9.7	9.7	0.0	---	9.6
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	155,700	157,800	-2,100	-1.3	153,400
	Employed	141,900	143,800	-1,900	-1.3	139,800
	Unemployed	13,800	14,000	-200	-1.4	13,500
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.9	-0.1	---	8.8
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	56,300	56,000	300	0.5	56,600
	Employed	51,600	50,900	700	1.4	52,000
	Unemployed	4,700	5,100	-400	-7.8	4,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	9.1	-0.8	---	8.2
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	102,900	103,700	-800	-0.8	102,800
	Employed	90,800	91,100	-300	-0.3	90,700
	Unemployed	12,200	12,600	-400	-3.2	12,200
	Unemployment Rate	11.8	12.2	-0.4	---	11.8
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	59,700	59,900	-200	-0.3	59,700
	Employed	53,600	53,500	100	0.2	53,300
	Unemployed	6,100	6,400	-300	-4.7	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	10.2	10.7	-0.5	---	10.6
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	154,812,000	155,270,000	-458,000	-0.3	154,538,000
	Employed	140,384,000	140,134,000	250,000	0.2	140,129,000
	Unemployed	14,428,000	15,137,000	-709,000	-4.7	14,409,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.7	-0.4	---	9.3

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	JUL		CHG Y/Y	JUN 2011	JUL		CHG Y/Y	JUN 2011	JUL		CHG Y/Y	JUN 2011
	2011	2010			2011	2010			2011	2010		
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$960.80	\$968.61	-\$7.81	\$1,004.07	40.0	41.2	-1.2	41.1	\$24.02	\$23.51	\$0.51	\$24.43
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,012.80	1,016.82	-4.02	1,056.68	40.0	41.2	-1.2	41.1	25.32	24.68	0.64	25.71
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	804.40	835.45	-31.05	840.50	40.0	41.4	-1.4	41.1	20.11	20.18	-0.07	20.45
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,032.93	1,027.78	5.15	1,005.84	38.2	37.8	0.4	38.1	27.04	27.19	-0.15	26.40
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	953.95	925.07	28.87	942.34	33.9	33.3	0.6	33.8	28.14	27.78	0.36	27.88
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,166.61	1,162.05	4.56	1,171.45	38.9	39.1	-0.2	38.7	29.99	29.72	0.27	30.27
Construction	1,078.18	1,084.97	-6.79	1,048.80	37.0	37.4	-0.4	36.8	29.14	29.01	0.13	28.50
Manufacturing	1,201.86	1,183.85	18.01	1,219.68	39.6	39.7	-0.1	39.6	30.35	29.82	0.53	30.80
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	911.99	880.03	31.96	899.82	32.9	32.2	0.7	32.9	27.72	27.33	0.39	27.35
Trade, Transp., Utilities	878.08	765.57	112.51	859.56	34.1	33.3	0.8	34.3	25.75	22.99	2.76	25.06
Financial Activities	1,551.49	1,521.39	30.10	1,559.95	36.8	36.9	-0.1	36.8	42.16	41.23	0.93	42.39
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,047.55	989.01	58.54	1,033.70	35.0	33.3	1.7	35.1	29.93	29.70	0.23	29.45
Education & Health Ser.	828.83	806.18	22.65	809.12	30.8	30.9	-0.1	30.8	26.91	26.09	0.82	26.27
Leisure & Hospitality	405.69	398.10	7.59	399.43	27.1	26.7	0.4	26.7	14.97	14.91	0.06	14.96
Other Services	625.44	657.15	-31.71	627.39	31.7	30.2	1.5	30.5	19.73	21.76	-2.03	20.57
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,036.31	991.01	45.30	1,025.38	33.8	33.3	0.5	33.4	30.66	29.76	0.90	30.70
Danbury	981.02	924.70	56.32	969.15	35.2	35.0	0.2	35.5	27.87	26.42	1.45	27.30
Hartford	1,035.00	1,002.50	32.50	1,022.99	35.3	35.2	0.1	35.3	29.32	28.48	0.84	28.98
New Haven	900.57	852.80	47.77	901.47	33.0	32.5	0.5	33.4	27.29	26.24	1.05	26.99
Norwich-New London	693.22	664.33	28.89	696.93	31.1	31.0	0.1	30.5	22.29	21.43	0.86	22.85
Waterbury	773.47	767.98	5.50	810.14	33.6	34.3	-0.7	34.8	23.02	22.39	0.63	23.28

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In July 2011, Mohegan Sun in Montville added 30 jobs when it reopened the Seasons Buffet. Electric Boat of Groton announced that it had hired 260 employees over the past year because engineering ramped up faster than expected. CIGNA of Bloomfield and TicketNetwork of South Windsor agreed to add at least 200 jobs each over the next two years, as part of Governor Malloy's "First Five" initiative. Big Y will open a store in Meriden later this year, adding 100 jobs. Sal'z Pizza created 15 jobs when it opened a new restaurant in Bethel last month. Lululemon Athletica will hire 16 to 20 employees when it opens its athletic apparel store in West Hartford in August. A children's clothing store, 77kids, opened a new store in Trumbull, adding 25 new jobs.
- In July 2011, Bank of America announced it will eliminate 57 jobs in Hartford and 50 jobs in East Hartford later this year when it relocates units to nearby states. Electric Boat of Groton will lay off 104 workers in September as work on the USS Mississippi wraps up. Unilever announced it will lay off 184 workers when it closes its Clinton plant and transfers the work to other U.S. facilities. Borders will be closing the remaining six Connecticut stores in September due to bankruptcy. DRS Fermont of Bridgeport will lay off 160 employees from September to November because of a lack of government contracts.

*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)

**JULY 2011**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
	<b>487,189</b>	<b>445,906</b>	<b>41,283</b>	<b>8.5</b>	Canton	5,844	5,446	398	6.8
Ansonia	10,284	9,183	1,101	10.7	Colchester	9,065	8,332	733	8.1
Bridgeport	66,163	56,784	9,379	14.2	Columbia	3,099	2,879	220	7.1
Darien	9,307	8,753	554	6.0	Coventry	7,230	6,612	618	8.5
Derby	7,083	6,361	722	10.2	Cromwell	7,953	7,358	595	7.5
Easton	3,779	3,553	226	6.0	East Granby	3,025	2,823	202	6.7
Fairfield	29,146	26,849	2,297	7.9	East Haddam	5,308	4,890	418	7.9
Greenwich	31,002	29,061	1,941	6.3	East Hampton	7,364	6,644	720	9.8
Milford	33,474	30,797	2,677	8.0	East Hartford	26,241	22,985	3,256	12.4
Monroe	10,969	10,036	933	8.5	Ellington	9,069	8,435	634	7.0
New Canaan	9,102	8,569	533	5.9	Farmington	13,076	12,189	887	6.8
Newtown	14,617	13,590	1,027	7.0	Glastonbury	18,430	17,277	1,153	6.3
Norwalk	49,382	45,818	3,564	7.2	Granby	6,388	5,955	433	6.8
Oxford	7,796	7,232	564	7.2	Haddam	5,031	4,685	346	6.9
Redding	4,748	4,466	282	5.9	Hartford	51,713	42,954	8,759	16.9
Ridgefield	12,090	11,290	800	6.6	Hartland	1,196	1,133	63	5.3
Seymour	9,596	8,732	864	9.0	Harwinton	3,207	2,966	241	7.5
Shelton	23,864	21,849	2,015	8.4	Hebron	5,571	5,204	367	6.6
Southbury	9,376	8,632	744	7.9	Lebanon	4,516	4,073	443	9.8
Stamford	69,057	63,875	5,182	7.5	Manchester	33,003	30,075	2,928	8.9
Stratford	26,781	24,055	2,726	10.2	Mansfield	13,733	12,473	1,260	9.2
Trumbull	18,216	16,916	1,300	7.1	Marlborough	3,669	3,425	244	6.7
Weston	4,981	4,693	288	5.8	Middlefield	2,394	2,217	177	7.4
Westport	13,012	12,235	777	6.0	Middletown	27,471	25,102	2,369	8.6
Wilton	8,423	7,922	501	5.9	New Britain	35,863	31,083	4,780	13.3
Woodbridge	4,940	4,654	286	5.8	New Hartford	3,883	3,561	322	8.3
<b>DANBURY</b>					<b>Newington</b>				
	<b>92,556</b>	<b>85,687</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>7.4</b>		16,944	15,607	1,337	7.9
Bethel	10,879	10,071	808	7.4	Plainville	10,196	9,324	872	8.6
Bridgewater	1,040	973	67	6.4	Plymouth	6,965	6,240	725	10.4
Brookfield	9,258	8,621	637	6.9	Portland	5,449	5,015	434	8.0
Danbury	45,158	41,726	3,432	7.6	Rocky Hill	10,876	10,054	822	7.6
New Fairfield	7,633	7,050	583	7.6	Simsbury	12,168	11,378	790	6.5
New Milford	16,440	15,225	1,215	7.4	Southington	24,617	22,762	1,855	7.5
Sherman	2,147	2,021	126	5.9	South Windsor	15,019	14,020	999	6.7
<b>ENFIELD</b>					<b>Stafford</b>				
	<b>50,339</b>	<b>45,613</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>9.4</b>		6,999	6,361	638	9.1
East Windsor	6,519	5,910	609	9.3	Thomaston	4,629	4,232	397	8.6
Enfield	24,197	21,843	2,354	9.7	Tolland	8,519	7,962	557	6.5
Somers	4,890	4,439	451	9.2	Union	486	452	34	7.0
Suffield	7,581	6,925	656	8.7	Vernon	17,867	16,414	1,453	8.1
Windsor Locks	7,151	6,496	655	9.2	West Hartford	29,890	27,314	2,576	8.6
<b>HARTFORD</b>					<b>Wethersfield</b>				
	<b>599,285</b>	<b>543,548</b>	<b>55,737</b>	<b>9.3</b>		13,378	12,272	1,106	8.3
Andover	1,992	1,864	128	6.4	Willington	3,943	3,656	287	7.3
Ashford	2,684	2,472	212	7.9	Windsor	16,571	15,131	1,440	8.7
Avon	9,245	8,708	537	5.8	<p>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.</p>				
Barkhamsted	2,255	2,073	182	8.1					
Berlin	11,670	10,762	908	7.8					
Bloomfield	10,335	9,289	1,046	10.1					
Bolton	3,069	2,868	201	6.5					
Bristol	34,735	31,491	3,244	9.3					
Burlington	5,442	5,051	391	7.2					

**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)

**JULY 2011**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>316,021</b>	<b>285,316</b>	<b>30,705</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Bethany	3,184	2,943	241	7.6
Branford	17,507	16,112	1,395	8.0
Cheshire	14,866	13,729	1,137	7.6
Chester	2,283	2,132	151	6.6
Clinton	8,015	7,415	600	7.5
Deep River	2,609	2,402	207	7.9
Durham	4,336	4,064	272	6.3
East Haven	16,468	14,756	1,712	10.4
Essex	3,812	3,566	246	6.5
Guilford	13,076	12,238	838	6.4
Hamden	31,640	28,597	3,043	9.6
Killingworth	3,675	3,421	254	6.9
Madison	10,080	9,478	602	6.0
Meriden	32,238	28,752	3,486	10.8
New Haven	57,660	49,575	8,085	14.0
North Branford	8,432	7,775	657	7.8
North Haven	13,379	12,193	1,186	8.9
Old Saybrook	5,540	5,128	412	7.4
Orange	7,266	6,768	498	6.9
Wallingford	25,678	23,562	2,116	8.2
Westbrook	3,740	3,469	271	7.2
West Haven	30,533	27,239	3,294	10.8

**\*NORWICH-NEW LONDON**

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>142,634</b>	<b>129,875</b>	<b>12,759</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Bozrah	1,500	1,406	94	6.3
Canterbury	3,342	3,039	303	9.1
East Lyme	10,387	9,509	878	8.5
Franklin	1,213	1,127	86	7.1
Griswold	7,606	6,842	764	10.0
Groton	19,862	17,969	1,893	9.5
Ledyard	8,830	8,159	671	7.6
Lisbon	2,690	2,459	231	8.6
Lyme	1,174	1,103	71	6.0
Montville	11,416	10,442	974	8.5
New London	14,410	12,720	1,690	11.7
No. Stonington	3,402	3,149	253	7.4
Norwich	21,539	19,389	2,150	10.0
Old Lyme	4,284	4,007	277	6.5
Preston	2,986	2,748	238	8.0
Salem	2,714	2,512	202	7.4
Sprague	1,890	1,697	193	10.2
Stonington	10,807	10,146	661	6.1
Voluntown	1,695	1,533	162	9.6
Waterford	10,888	9,918	970	8.9

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

**NORWICH-NEW LONDON**

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>155,676</b>	<b>141,910</b>	<b>13,766</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Westerly, RI	13,042	12,035	1,007	7.7

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	%
<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>56,330</b>	<b>51,628</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Bethlehem	2,049	1,921	128	6.2
Canaan	626	577	49	7.8
Colebrook	849	798	51	6.0
Cornwall	843	797	46	5.5
Goshen	1,726	1,587	139	8.1
Kent	1,629	1,524	105	6.4
Litchfield	4,505	4,170	335	7.4
Morris	1,325	1,215	110	8.3
Norfolk	951	898	53	5.6
North Canaan	1,794	1,637	157	8.8
Roxbury	1,400	1,312	88	6.3
Salisbury	1,985	1,867	118	5.9
Sharon	1,581	1,494	87	5.5
Torrington	20,507	18,450	2,057	10.0
Warren	768	713	55	7.2
Washington	2,012	1,854	158	7.9
Winchester	6,196	5,587	609	9.8
Woodbury	5,584	5,229	355	6.4

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>102,945</b>	<b>90,778</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Beacon Falls	3,414	3,090	324	9.5
Middlebury	4,027	3,685	342	8.5
Naugatuck	17,430	15,573	1,857	10.7
Prospect	5,390	4,955	435	8.1
Waterbury	51,139	43,920	7,219	14.1
Watertown	12,387	11,242	1,145	9.2
Wolcott	9,159	8,313	846	9.2

**WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON**

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>59,697</b>	<b>53,595</b>	<b>6,102</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Brooklyn	3,996	3,610	386	9.7
Chaplin	1,498	1,383	115	7.7
Eastford	1,024	949	75	7.3
Hampton	1,299	1,159	140	10.8
Killingly	9,748	8,693	1,055	10.8
Plainfield	8,640	7,622	1,018	11.8
Pomfret	2,310	2,119	191	8.3
Putnam	5,400	4,859	541	10.0
Scotland	1,000	953	47	4.7
Sterling	2,118	1,936	182	8.6
Thompson	5,474	4,979	495	9.0
Windham	12,402	10,895	1,507	12.2
Woodstock	4,789	4,439	350	7.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,907,000	1,731,900	175,000	9.2
UNITED STATES	154,812,000	140,384,000	14,428,000	9.3

Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,875,900	1,705,800	170,000	9.1
UNITED STATES	153,228,000	139,296,000	13,931,000	9.1

## 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	JUL 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	2010	TOWN	JUL 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	2010	TOWN	JUL 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	2010
Andover	0	0	1	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	4	3
Ansonia	0	1	3	Groton	2	10	16	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	2	3	Guilford	2	13	12	Putnam	1	5	8
Avon	0	20	10	Haddam	0	4	12	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	1	3	11	Ridgefield	1	6	4
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	4	4	Rocky Hill	3	9	9
Berlin	2	36	36	Hartford	16	29	16	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	1	7
Bethel	1	34	34	Harwinton	0	4	3	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	1
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	3	2	Seymour	0	8	11
Bolton	1	2	8	Killingly	5	10	22	Sharon	0	3	6
Bozrah	0	2	2	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	24	7
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	1	4	1	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	6	76	25	Ledyard	0	7	5	Simsbury	1	6	7
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	3	1	Somers	0	7	11
Bristol	2	9	30	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	6	10
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	1	Southbury	2	3	2
Brooklyn	1	11	12	Madison	0	4	4	Southington	2	40	64
Burlington	0	7	15	Manchester	2	8	15	Sprague	0	1	3
Canaan	0	1	0	Mansfield	1	5	11	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	1	4	6	Marlborough	0	2	5	Stamford	2	18	21
Canton	0	7	6	Meriden	0	5	7	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	9	13
Cheshire	1	10	28	Middlefield	0	3	4	Stratford	0	9	15
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	22	53	Suffield	0	15	10
Clinton	1	4	3	Milford	6	54	51	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	9	26	Monroe	1	5	3	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	1	5	26	Tolland	1	3	5
Columbia	0	3	4	Morris	0	1	2	Torrington	0	2	3
Cornwall	0	0	0	Naugatuck	0	5	4	Trumbull	2	6	4
Coventry	2	10	18	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	2	2
Cromwell	1	16	15	New Canaan	2	12	7	Vernon	16	72	46
Danbury	1	61	60	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	0
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	4	4	Wallingford	2	29	52
Deep River	0	0	2	New Haven	2	97	464	Warren	0	2	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	15	23	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	1	5	New Milford	1	13	6	Waterbury	5	13	24
East Granby	1	6	2	Newington	0	3	3	Waterford	1	6	8
East Haddam	1	7	13	Newtown	4	12	7	Watertown	2	10	18
East Hampton	0	6	15	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	1	23	7
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	14	2	North Canaan	1	2	3	Westbrook	0	4	9
East Lyme	2	16	15	North Haven	1	3	3	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	1	22	59	North Stonington	1	1	1	Westport	7	38	28
Eastford	1	2	0	Norwalk	12	45	17	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	1	2	1	Norwich	0	4	28	Willington	0	1	3
Ellington	83	93	16	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	23	5	Winchester	0	2	3
Essex	0	0	4	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	14	66
Fairfield	4	26	20	Oxford	1	11	24	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	13	15	Plainfield	0	12	11	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	7	29	Plainville	0	12	15	Wolcott	1	5	11
Glastonbury	4	20	29	Plymouth	1	3	3	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	1	6	Pomfret	1	2	3	Woodbury	0	6	3
Granby	0	2	3	Portland	2	5	7	Woodstock	1	4	4
Greenwich	4	35	60								

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

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

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

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

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

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

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

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

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

## **INDIAN GAMING DATA**

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

## **INITIAL CLAIMS**

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

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

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

## **LABOR MARKET AREAS**

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

## **LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES**

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

## **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

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

## **UI COVERED WAGES**

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

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... +2.6	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +0.4	New Housing Permits ..... -6.8	Info Center Visitors ..... -10.8
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... NA	Electricity Sales ..... +7.4	Attraction Visitors ..... +6.6
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> .. NA	Construction Contracts Index ..... +15.1	Air Passenger Count ..... +4.8
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> +0.5	New Auto Registrations ..... -21.8	Indian Gaming Slots ..... NA
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +2.8	Air Cargo Tons ..... NA	Travel and Tourism Index ..... NA
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.5	Exports ..... +3.6	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +17.3	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... 0.0*	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Labor Force ..... -1.1	Secretary of the State ..... -2.1	Total ..... +2.3
Employed ..... -1.0	Dept. of Labor ..... +2.2	Wages & Salaries ..... +1.7
Unemployed ..... -1.8		Benefit Costs ..... +4.0
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -5.2	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.39*	Secretary of the State ..... -7.2	U.S. City Average ..... +3.6
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate</b> ..... +0.8*	Dept. of Labor ..... -67.1	Northeast Region ..... +3.6
		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +3.3
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +3.4
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... -2.9	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... NA	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +2.2	Corporate Tax ..... NA	Prime ..... 0.00*
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -0.8	Personal Income Tax ..... NA	Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.01*
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... +3.9	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... NA	
Production Worker Hours ..... +1.3	Sales & Use Tax ..... NA	
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... +1.7	Indian Gaming Payments ..... NA	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +4.3		
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +2.8		

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

September 2011

### THE CONNECTICUT

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

A joint publication of  
The Connecticut Departments of Labor and  
Economic and Community Development

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