Andover Ansonia **Ashford**
Avon Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls Berlin Bethany
Bethel Bethlehem Bloomfield
Bolton **Bozrah** Branford
Bridgeport Bridgewater Bristol
Brookfield **Brooklyn** Burlington
Canaan **Canterbury** Canton
Chaplin Cheshire Chester
Clinton **Colchester** Colebrook
Columbia Cornwall **Coventry**
Cromwell Danbury Darien
Deep River Derby Durham
East Granby East Haddam
East Hampton East Hartford
East Haven **East Lyme**
East Windsor **Eastford** Easton
Ellington Enfield Essex Fairfield
Farmington **Franklin** Glastonbury
Goshen Granby Greenwich
Griswold Groton Guilford
Haddam Hamden **Hampton**
Hartford Hartland Harwinton
Hebron Kent **Killingly**
Killingworth **Lebanon Ledyard**
Lisbon Litchfield **Lyme** Madison
Manchester **Mansfield**
Marlborough Meriden Middlebury
Middlefield Middletown Milford
Monroe **Montville** Morris
Naugatuck New Britain
New Canaan New Fairfield
New Hartford New Haven
New London New Milford
Newington Newtown Norfolk
North Branford North Canaan
North Haven **North Stonington**
Norwalk **Norwich Old Lyme**
Old Saybrook Orange Oxford
Plainfield Plainville Plymouth
Pomfret Portland **Preston**
Prospect **Putnam** Redding
Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury
Salem Salisbury **Scotland**
Seymour Sharon Shelton
Sherman Simsbury Somers
South Windsor Southbury
Southington **Sprague** Stafford
Stamford **Sterling Stonington**
Stratford Suffield Thomaston
Thompson Tolland Torrington
Trumbull **Union** Vernon
Voluntown Wallingford Warren
Washington Waterbury **Waterford**
Watertown West Hartford
West Haven Westbrook Weston
Westport Wethersfield **Willington**
Wilton Winchester **Windham**
Windsor Windsor Locks Wolcott
Woodbridge Woodbury
Woodstock

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CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Information for Workforce Investment Planning

EASTERN WIA - 2002

Labor Market Information
from the Office of Research

Information for Workforce Investment Planning

Eastern Workforce Investment Area - 2002

Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
Phone: (860) 263-6275
E-mail: dol.lmi@po.state.ct.us

Labor Market Information
from the Office of Research

To view labor market publications on-line, visit www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Information for Workforce Investment Planning - 2002 provides the latest Labor Market Information (LMI) to assist Workforce Investment Board planners in the development of their local plans. Data are provided for Connecticut's 169 towns, where available, and aggregated on a statewide level and by workforce investment area.

Data on residents in need of workforce investment services, including public aid recipients, high school dropout rates, and persons with other barriers to employment, are based on information from several State agencies, as well as the Connecticut Department of Labor. We wish to thank all of the agencies that contributed to this report. We also wish to thank Office of Research and the Office for Performance Management staff who helped put this report together.

The tables, charts, and narrative in this report are within the public domain, and may be copied and/or quoted. We do, however, request that you attribute such material to this publication. We encourage your comments and suggestions, which may be directed to the Office of Research at the address below.

Changes, changes…

Connecticut's Workforce Investment Areas (WIAs) are currently being reorganized from eight to five. Since these changes will be in effect as of July 2003, planning data is being provided for the five proposed WIAs. The town composition of these Areas mirrors the composition of the Connecticut Department of Economic & Community Development regions.

A number of changes are taking place in the collection of labor market information and how the data is reported. Major coding system changes include the shift in industry classification from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This is the last year that employment data is being provided using the SIC, a system last updated in 1987. Employment data is now being collected, and will be reported, under NAICS. For additional information on NAICS, access the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site at: http://stats.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm

Beginning in 2001, due to a change in federal law that governs the way Indian tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), federally recognized Indian tribes and related establishments are now classified in local government. This reclassification is reflected in the services and government sectors' annual average employment estimates.

Additionally, several factors have come together simultaneously to impact the timely production and release of the latest employment projections, not just in Connecticut but nationally. Industry and occupational employment projections will therefore be released separately at a later date.

Please look for this report on our Web site at: **http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi**

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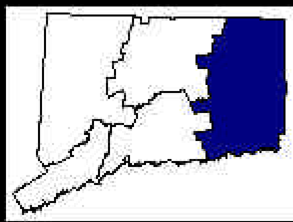
Eastern Workforce Investment Area



E a s t e r n

Workforce Investment Area

Ashford
Bozrah
Brooklyn
Canterbury
Chaplin
Colchester
Columbia
Coventry
East Lyme
Eastford
Franklin
Griswold
Groton
Hampton
Killingly
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Mansfield
Montville
New London
North Stonington
Norwich
Old Lyme
Plainfield
Pomfret
Preston
Putnam
Salem
Scotland
Sprague
Sterling
Stonington
Thompson
Union
Voluntown
Waterford
Willington
Windham
Woodstock

HIGHLIGHTS

Geography

The “new” Eastern Connecticut Workforce Investment Area (WIA) combines last year’s Northeast and Southeast WIAs. It contains all of New London and Windham counties and the UCONN side (Mansfield) of Tolland County totaling 41 towns.

Population

Census data indicates that the Eastern WIA grew in population by 12,277 people over the recent decade, reaching 412,026 people by the end of 2000. Twenty percent of the region’s population is between 0–14 years of age and 17 percent is within the 35-44 years of age group.

Labor Force

Data indicates that the labor force population has exhibited no significant gains or losses over the years for the Eastern WIA, thus it has been relatively stable.

Non Farm Employment

The Eastern WIA is the only Connecticut workforce investment area to avoid an employment downturn in this current recessionary environment.

Indian Casino development and expansions have more than stabilized the regional economy after the defense downturn, but now have brought new economic challenges to the WIA.

Other Economic Issues

Area out-migration fallacies from the early 1990’s have distorted housing and labor market dynamics which led to affordable housing problems, labor supply shortages, and behind schedule transportation planning.

Efforts at economic diversification have been successful in recent years with high value development from Pfizer leading the way, but fresh industries and strategies should be explored.

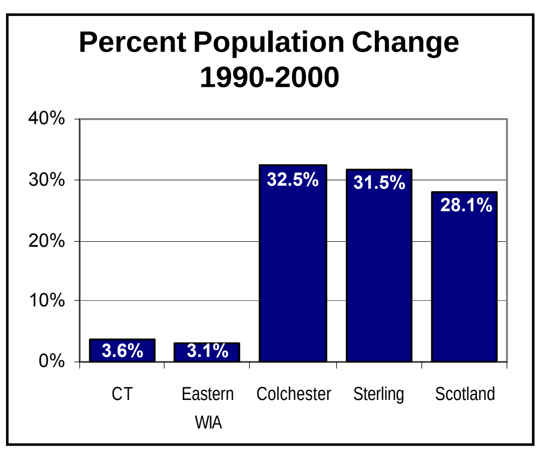
Transportation solutions may need to be carried out to further move along balanced growth and to help with better integration, convergence, and diversification of the WIA with other regions.

ANALYSIS

The EASTERN Workforce Investment Area (WIA) now consists of the eastern third of the state and contains 41 towns. This new WIA is essentially the combination of last year's Northeast WIA and Southeast WIA. This eastern Connecticut area has borders with three states, including Rhode Island and Massachusetts to the east and north, respectively, as well as New York right off the Groton-Stonington coast to the south, on Long Island Sound with the exclusive Fishers Island (3 miles). Scheduled New London-based car and passenger ferry service to both Fishers Island and Long Island (12 miles) ties the region directly into the Empire State. Ferry service also extends to Block Island, RI in the summer. Commercial airline connections exist from Groton-New London Airport to a main airline hub in Philadelphia, PA. The upper part of the region is host to three small airports located in the towns of Windham, Danielson, and Woodstock, and is also known as Connecticut's "Quiet Corner." Amtrak and Shoreline East provide rail service from New London. I-95 marks the main east-west corridor along the coast and I-395 bisects the area in the north-south direction providing an important conduit to this enlarged eastern region. A small section of I-84 passes through the western uppermost section of the WIA. The Eastern WIA contains all of New London and Windham counties and the UCONN side (Mansfield) of Tolland County.

Population Change

Census data indicates that the Eastern WIA grew in population by 12,277 people over the decade between 1990 and 2000. Representing a growth rate of 3.1percent, it lags slightly behind Connecticut's growth rate of 3.6 percent. Yet within this WIA, New London County had a 1.6-percent population growth while contiguous Windham County grew 6.4 percent and Tolland County grew 6.0 percent. New London County mostly supplies the jobs and the surrounding counties and states supply much of the incremental workforce to fill those jobs. New London County, however, never lost population in any Census in the 20th Century, and it probably won't start now. People will always congregate on the coast. Of the 41 towns in the region, 32 towns gained in population, or an overwhelming 78 percent positive growth diffusion. The highest growth occurred in the towns of Colchester and East Lyme showing an additional 3,571 and 2,778 residents, respectively. The smallest growth occurred in the town of Franklin, which added 25 people. The continuing propensity of population movement from urban settings to more suburban and rural townships that has been apparent in past censuses also held true for the 2000 count as the "big three" (Groton, New London, and Norwich) city-like municipalities in the southeastern part of the WIA all lost population. The town of Groton lost the most people, 5,237, followed by New London, 2,869, and Norwich which lost 1,274 residents. However, these three towns together are home to nearly 25percent of the region's population. Incidentally, the larger municipali-



ties in the northeastern part of the WIA, Windham and Killingly both had better than average population gains of 3.7 percent each.

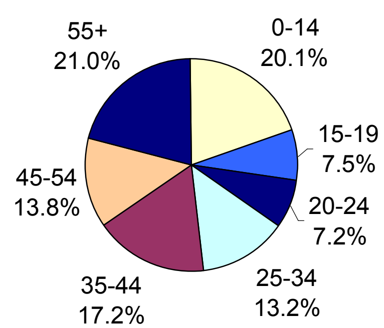
Land area for the region totals 1,344 square miles. The population density table indicates an overall increase of 9.1 persons per square mile over the decade. The town of New London still ranked first in population density in the year 2000, supporting 4,667.5 persons per square mile, compared with the town of Union with the lowest density at 24.1. Population density in the WIA was 306.5 persons per square mile compared with 702.9 for the State, or less than half as dense in population.

Much has been written about the recent 2000 Census release of population trends that showed real net population gains in the area instead of the declining population predicted even just before the release. Some analysts had already figured this out due to the connection between job growth and population growth - “can’t have one with out some of the other.” The misplaced perception that lingered throughout much of the nineties of huge out-migration from the area was not only oppositely apparent in job growth for some time but also in school enrollment. Housing market dynamics were also affected by these out-migration fallacies, despite the billion-dollar Sunburst expansion in Uncasville and Pfizer’s development in New London and their associated job development by 1998. One way to assess housing demand is to look at employment growth. Out-migration fears also tied into labor supply issues, especially in the recent staffing of the Sunburst expansion. No one believed the Mohegans could staff the 3,000 or so job increase—they forgot about *in-migration and immigration*. Census Bureau estimates from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001 again have New London County declining in population (-346) one year after the latest Census of population. What these estimates may be missing is the 4,100 increase (2.6 percent) in the New London Labor Market Area’s civilian labor force, measured to June 2002 from June 2001; that this was the only Connecticut area to add significant jobs during that time period; and that new housing permit issuance has been strong in the region through June 2002. In addition, defense and homeland activities have increased since 2001 bringing enhanced military operations to the region.

Population by Age

The region’s population distribution by age almost replicates that of the State. The only difference is in the age groups that rank fourth and fifth highest for the state compared with the region. That is, the 25-34 year age group ranks fifth highest in number of people at the state level but is the fourth highest for the Eastern region. And the 65+ age group ranks fourth highest at the state level but is fifth highest for the region.

2000 Population by Age Eastern WIA



The largest population group in the Eastern region lies in the 0-14 years of age bracket, 82,748 people equating to 20 percent of the population. The 35-44 years of age bracket ranks second, with

70,829 residents or 17 percent of the region's population. The working-age population, people between the ages of 15-64, totals 278,169 or nearly 68 percent of the region's total. There are 51,109 people aged 65 and over, or 12 percent of the region's population is of retirement age. The median age of the region is slightly above 35 years of age.

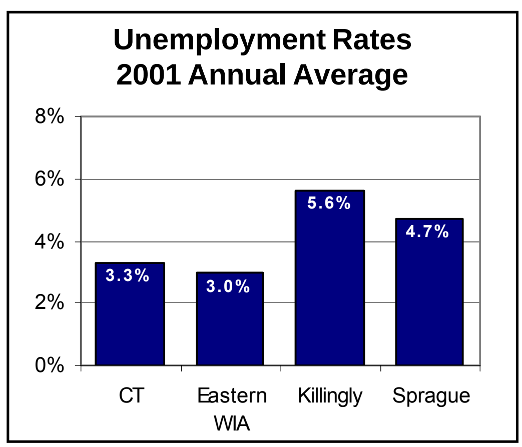
Population Race/ Ethnicity

The Population by Race/Ethnic Group Table shows that of the five predominant race/ethnic groups listed for the region, four experienced significant growth in membership. Most notably is the 75 percent growth in the Native American Community, an increase of 1,322 members. The Hispanic Community is not far behind with an increase of 8,699 members or growth rate of 64 percent over the decade. Worth mentioning is the 43 percent increase in the Asian/Pacific community and the 20 percent growth in the black community. While slightly more than 13 percent of the State's white population resided in the Eastern WIA in the year 2000, it realized a loss of 7,589 members. The white population experienced the largest declines in Groton, New London, Norwich, Windham, and Mansfield; while it increased most in Colchester, East Lyme, Coventry, and Woodstock. The Hispanic population grew most sizably in Windham, up by 85 percent, as well as in the towns of New London and Norwich.

Labor Force

The labor force in the Eastern WIA rose by 800 people between 1997 and 2001, a slight growth rate of 0.4 percent for the region and significantly enough above the 0.3 percent decline in the State's labor force over the same period. The number employed over this period rose significantly for the region (3.3 percent), the highest rate among the five regions and more than double the State's growth rate of 1.6 percent.

As the annual averages show in the Labor Force Data (By Place of Residence) Table, in 2000 the labor force in the Eastern WIA had reached a peak, 213,100 persons. With 208,200 employed, it translated into a low 2.3 percent unemployment rate. While the labor force shrank between 2000-2001 by 1,800 people, the number employed shrank by 3,100 people; so many people wanting to work found themselves without a job. Between 2000 and 2001, the number of unemployed people who were seeking work increased by 1,400, from 4,900 to 6,300. Glancing over the labor force data for the towns in the region it appears that no town lost a significant number of people in its labor force over the year. And while a few towns recorded over-the-year losses of more than 100 in the number of employed residents, the spread of job losses was relatively even over the majority of the towns.



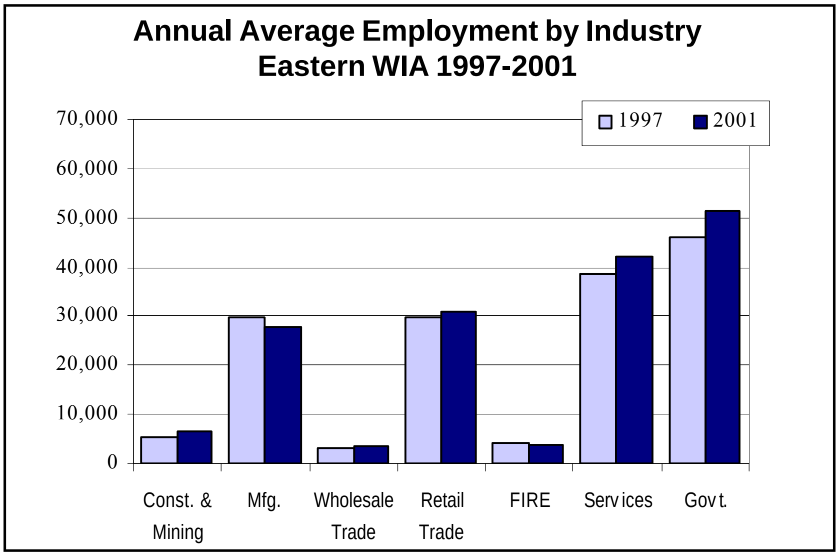
Nonfarm-Employment (Industry)

Going from one extreme to another is tumultuous for a regional economy. Remember the early 1990's, when the eastern third of Connecticut was heavily impacted by massive national defense realignments. These decimated employment at major defense manufacturers like Electric Boat in Groton, United Nuclear, which closed in Uncasville, Pratt and Whitney (affecting commuters), and a major defense research facility that closed in New London by late 1996. (Yet virtually every defense installation closure in the nation from the 1990's became an eventual job generator.) And remember the strong service job creation and the replacement of lost manufacturing positions by opportunities that arose from federally recognized Indian tribes, despite dire predictions of depression-level unemployment rates by 1998. The Mashantucket Pequot Foxwood's Casino opened in February 1992, and the Mohegan Sun Casino opened in October 1996, abetting the region's structural shift to services. Eastern WIA unemployment rates dropped from 5.7 percent annualized in 1997 (highest of any WIA at the time) to 3.0 percent in 2001, the lowest level of unemployment among Connecticut's five WIAs by 2001.

Now that the 1990's transition from an economy that was overly dependent on defense has been fully integrated, the area has developed a more diversified, value-added economic base that has shown it can add jobs in future economic downturns. The result*: The Eastern half of Connecticut has been the only portion of the state not to lose net jobs during the years of this post Y2K and 9-11 nationwide recessionary environment*. Although the Eastern WIA covers nearly 28 percent of Connecticut's land area, it includes 12 percent of the State's population, provides just 10.6 percent of Connecticut's covered employment and accounts for an even lower 8.4 percent of the total wages paid in Connecticut. Consider the future—head *east* young Yank! The potential and room to grow are there. But if the living costs are already high, relative to incomes or to the kind of job opportunities that are currently being created, should unfettered growth be held unchecked? Perhaps better living standards and economic diversification should become the heightened policy focus so that area wages keep pace with continued employment growth in the WIA.

Employment by industry grew in this WIA from 166,913 to 176,248 between the years 1997-2001, and indicates that the region surpassed the State average in terms of growth, 5.6 compared with 4.9 percent. In terms of absolute growth over the period, the major contributors in the Eastern WIA are government (+5,360), with Indian casinos measured here, services (+3,636), and retail trade (+1,177); whereas, the services (+43,399), government (+19,020), and finance, insurance & real estate (+13,446) sectors are the major contributors statewide. The Eastern WIA's share of the loss in manufacturing jobs (-1,799) accounts for 8.5 percent of the total statewide loss (-21,025) over the period.

The government sector remains the primary employer in this area, accounting for 29 percent of the region's total employment in 2001 and nearly 22 percent of the State's total government employment. Employment at the main campus of the University of Connecticut (UCONN) and Indian-related employment from casinos are measured here. The services sector ranks first in employment at the State level, and second at the regional level, with a growth rate in this WIA leading slightly at 9.4 compared with 9.2 percent in Connecticut. Mini-mall development and mall expansion in the region boosted the retail trade sector to the top third employer in the region in 2001, bumping the manufacturing sector down to fourth place. In 2001, the region's manufacturing sector accounted for 16 percent of WIA employment and 11percent of Connecticut's manufacturing employment.



In June 2001, the town of Groton was the highest provider of nonfarm employment in the region (27,290), followed by the town of Norwich (18,190), and ranking third highest was the town of New London (15,220). The jobs in Groton were distributed nearly equally between the goods and service producing industries, and the number of manufacturing jobs, at 12,580, well exceeded those in all other towns. The town of Norwich, however, was the leader in service jobs having posted 16,140 jobs. In the more rural sections of the region, the town of Windham provided a total of 10,580 jobs and Mansfield 9,650 jobs, with the number of government jobs surpassing all other towns (6,350) in the WIA.

In 2001 the annual wage in this region averaged $37,154, approximately 20 percent below the State's average of $46,947. The average manufacturing wage ($58,726) nearly equaled the statewide average ($60,173), and the transportation, communications & utilities (TCPU) annual average wage ($50,657) surpassed that of the State ($49,624). Among the WIA's manufacturing industries, the annual average wage for the paper & allied products industry surpassed the State's average by nearly 17 percent. Far exceeding all wages, security & commodity brokers, & dealers in the Eastern WIA earned $132,107 on average.

Available data indicates that employment in crop production has a significant presence in the region relative to the state and to the nation. Land conducive to farming, weather, and the entrance of new wine makers to the region are some contributing factors to its high ranking for the years shown. Almost expectedly, the decline in manufacturing over the years resulted in employment in primary metals industries dropping from first place in 1997 to fifth by 2001, relative to the state, although in 2000 it ranked fourth relative to the nation. New casino hotels and hotel expansions account for the rise in employment concentration in the industry from fourth to second place relative to the state between 1997 and 2001, as well as second to the nation in 2000. Manufacturing sectors in the Eastern WIA have been losing jobs for some time. Between 1997 and 2001, about 1,800 manufacturing jobs were lost. This occurred even as Pfizer has added significant employment since 1997. Recently, however, losses have been noticeable in printing sectors and primary-fabricated metals as well as plastic extrusion. The path of de-industrialization is perpetual at this point. By mid 2002 however, some lessening of production job losses has occurred especially now that employment levels have stabilized and are expected to head higher at Electric Boat (EB) in Groton. EB is winning contract work at the Naval Submarine Base in Groton and at other naval facilities and is able to maintain important core competencies. Defense-related producers are expected to do better, nevertheless, a Kaman aircraft production plant is closing in Moosup, idling around 400. Since 1997, the WIA has lost 6.0 percent of its manufacturing jobs while the State has lost 7.7 percent.

The major Pfizer pharmaceutical expansions in both Groton and New London in recent years have been a coveted, value-added boost to incomes and business balance in the WIA. This has boosted the Eastern WIA's economic profile with a highly educated and nicely paid workforce. The major drug mergers that Pfizer has initiated in recent years seem to benefit the WIA, as merger consolidation favors Pfizer's (the buyer) established facilities. Maintaining the presence of Central Research headquarters of one of the most valued drug companies in the world is paramount to the Area and the State. We're seeing some other development associated with Pfizer in the State, but right now most of it is outside the WIA, in the New Haven area, tied in with Yale medical research. Some biotech-contracting spin-off for the immediate region would be the next hope

Retail trade, which has added 1,200 new positions between 1997 and 2001, continues to flourish in the region. Last year's opening of Lisbon Landing in the middle of the WIA showed the need for more retailing options north of Norwich where the higher population growth is being encountered. Occum Village, off I-395 in the northern part of Norwich, has development proposals (Target). Ames closures will cut jobs in the short term this fall, but competitors are already here. Even though retail activity is dispersing throughout the WIA, Norwich still registers the highest net retail sales of $444,189,303 (2001) of any town in the area. The recent opening of the Mohegan Sunburst expansion in Uncasville brought a new influx of national specialty retailers to the area. The area is still waiting for plans on the rebuilding of a retail portion of downtown Mystic that burned in 2000. The Crystal Mall corridor in Waterford is set for a new development across Route 85 from the main mall section and is due to open in September 2003. A Borders Bookstore and a Pier 1, as well as some new restaurants will anchor the new development. The area could see housing-related retail entering the market soon. Pawn shops and fireworks stores also have become prevalent lately. Retail sales totaled closed to $2.8 billion in the WIA but represented only 6.5 percent of the state's total.

Wholesale trade sectors have added 300 jobs since 1997 and have benefited from some local buying policies of the Indian casinos. Also home furniture distribution has been boosted in the Norwich area by the relocation of a growing concern in this area. United Natural Foods in Killingly has also emerged as a strong creator of jobs since the mid-1990's, capitalizing on the natural food trend. They are the nation's largest distributors of natural foods. More state pier (New London) distribution of ship cargo would help the wholesale sector add more jobs and ties into a good rail connection that would help keep trucks off the road. Recently in 2002, wholesale employment has been flat due to manufacturing woes, since wholesalers supply many production sectors.

Transportation, communications and utilities (TCU) sectors in the WIA have not fared so well. Impacted by the closure of Millstone 1 and the eventual sale of the entire Millstone Power Station in Waterford to Dominion Resources, electric utility components have downsized employment significantly since 1997. Millstone is the largest nuclear power station in New England. The communications industry troubles have also kept telephone and cable employment declining. TCU division employment in the WIA has fallen 3.6 percent since 1997, or 262 positions, while TCU employment in the State as a whole has gained 4.8 percent. Power plants have been changing ownership in recent years and a major power plant has opened or is close to opening in Killingly.Transportation components in this division will surely be adding jobs as regional planning focus has highlighted the need for mass transit options. Taxis, bus, and more water-based travel alternatives could help this sector add jobs from the tourism outgrowth. Some private sector transportation initiatives on a small scale already have proven successful.

Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) is another industry division that declined in the WIA since 1997, while significant growth occurred statewide. FIRE lost 425 positions in the Eastern WIA, or 9.6 percent. At the same time, the State had growth of over 10.4 percent in this sector. Most of the job loss may be due to a large bank merger in the area. People's Bank of Bridgeport took over the Norwich Savings Society and some job cutbacks resulted. Some local banks and credit unions are trying to gain deposit share by expanding branches and services. Citizens and Fleet, major New England banking players, are strong as well in the region. Real Estate is very active and should be a steady job generator in this region for a long time.

Construction and closely related mining (gravel mining in Connecticut) job levels should hold current levels after some employment adjustments resulting from the completion of some of the large construction projects in the area like Sunburst at Mohegan, Pfizer in New London, and power plants in Killingly. Residential construction demand will undoubtedly help maintain healthy construction job levels after these projects are fully completed. There are some large residential projects kicking around in the region. Focus now turns to Norwich downtown redevelopment, the Mashantucket Pequot golf resort plans, Crystal Mall area retail growth in Waterford, Fort Trumbull peninsula plans in New London, UCONN enhancements, other casino initiatives, and transportation planning in the nonresidential construction areas.

Government employing units will be facing different situations at the local, state, and government levels. Local government employment, the sub-segment where Indian employment is tallied, may start to see some decline in education and public maintenance areas as state budget woes have an effect on town budgets. This is after significant growth in recent years. Yet Indian job gains could mask this potential loss in statistics. State worker job tallies will probably stay flat and really have no potential for any strong growth in coming years except for student laborers working on state university campuses. In the short term, many people are going back to school or upgrading skills during this national recession. UCONN still has strong support for bonding expenditures. Federal employment will see some slight gains as homeland security measures are enacted by the Coast Guard and at the naval sub base and airport in Groton.

Per Capita Income, Retail Sales and Housing Permits

The most recent per capita income data is the Census 2000 per capita money income, which differs from per capita personal income data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Residents in the towns of Lyme ($43,347), Old Lyme ($41,386), Stonington ($29,653), and Columbia ($29,446) were the only towns in the WIA to have surpassed the Connecticut's per capita money income of $28,766. The town of Windham recorded the lowest per capita money income ($16,978), while New London recorded the lowest median family ($38,942) and household ($33,809) incomes.

Retail sales for the region exceeded $2,759 million in 2001. The town of Norwich lead in sales with more than $444 million equating to over 16 percent of the WIA's total sales. The town of New London followed with over $389 million in sales, and the town of Waterford ranked third with nearly $352 million. Together the three towns accounted for almost 43 percent of the region's total sales in 2001.

Housing permits for the region totaled 1,368 in 2001, a decline of only 2 permits from their 2000 level. The town of Groton issued the most permits in 2000 with 121, and dropped to second place in 2001 with 76 permits. The town of Waterford had the lead in 2001 with 96 new permits. Every town in the region for both years had experienced residential growth in housing ranging from 1 to 121 permits.

Economic Diversification

Ideas for further economic diversification in the WIA have become engaging. Aquaculture propagation has some Mohegan Tribal support and has established a better foothold, including a base consisting of shellfish hatchery infrastructure. Educational opportunities in these fields are also being offered at regional schools and more local fishermen have been increasing experimentation in this realm. A new proposal came from the marine cluster initiative (Connecticut Maritime Coalition) that would advance the aggregation of a more permanent fishing fleet in New London. This could help establish a strong local market with a Fisherman Co-op ideal that may concentrate on the deep-sea scallop fishery (this fishery is supposedly strengthening). Working with Stonington fishermen on plans would only strengthen the proposal especially if it includes the Mohegans who have a base of aquacultural operations in Stonington. This would complement the fledgling aquaculture industry that mainly works with shellfish. It would also embellish the tourism industry, as fresh seafood is an appealing offering that is very much in demand. The maritime "cluster" participants have been studying other synergistic proposals that take advantage of eastern Connecticut's coastal assets as well as promoting ideas that support tourism, urban development, transportation, and quality of life of issues.

Other approaches center on instilling a rejuvenated urban environment in areas that could use a redevelopment makeover, accomplished through preserving key reusable infrastructure without being confined by an area's past. This was done in New London with Pfizer and Fort Trumbull (now a state park). Bringing culture and artistry to small cities is also a plan to attract new people in to bring into being a "creative class" of professionals. This "creative class" is diverse in background and versatile in work needs and can adapt to available opportunities while embracing new ways of doing things. New London just ranked number ten in the country in a Creativity Index (for small-sized metro areas) that examined innovation-creativity, high-tech environment, and overall diversity. Human activity needs to be sustained by what is wanted everyday (a neighborhood), and that includes nightlife, museums, or a music scene, so cities don't stagnate. Norwich looks to proceed with some downtown and waterfront refurbishment projects that look as promising as ever now that the Three Rivers Community College consolidation (to Mohegan Campus part) has been decided upon. Intended office space has been tentatively pre-leased to the Mashantucket Pequots for administrative purposes, and some housing development and parking, aligned with more waterfront activity, might help pull it off. The Norwich Hospital site, cradling the Norwich-Preston line (Brewster Point), is still being marketed by the State but has laid fallow recently, except for some parking spillover use from the busy Mohegan Sun as well some logistics associated with Mohegan wholesale deliveries. Maybe it's time to start some sort of commercial incubator at Brewster Point.

Branching out to other tourism-related activities also diversifies a region that is looking to build a broader visitor-offering especially if one considers the current popularity of heritage tourism. The eastern part of the state has a lot to build on with a strong colonial, maritime or Indian history base already being utilized. The Mystic area is well known and has branded this recognition with "Mystic Places" to promote southeastern Connecticut. The area has an unbelievably strong concentration of museums for its population size. The establishment of a Coast Guard Museum in New London, near Fort Trumbull state park, would be a natural if plans work out. A boat tour of the lower Thames could document this river's military and maritime history including the Nautilus, Mt. Decatur, Fort Griswold (Groton), Avery Point, the Bark Eagle, US Naval Sub Base, and the story of the Amistad. Ocean Beach in New London has been renovated this year and is up in attendance. Historical reenactments and outdoor theater undertakings have been in the works. Also, the Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor, mainly in the Northeast, is gaining attention with its colonial and industrial past and peaceful settings, plus the area has a strong antique trade. The WIA contains several well known state parks: Nipmuck, Natchaug, James Goodwin, Patchaug State Forest, Harkness, Hopeville, Mashamoquet, Rocky Neck, Bigelow Hollow, and the just opened Fort Trumbull which offer fishing, hiking, swimming, and boating. The area has ample hotel accommodations now with a tripling of the number of hotel rooms in the last decade. This will allow for marketing to longer and cheaper visitor stays.

Transportation and Housing

Transportation and infrastructure solutions go hand in hand with intelligently developing the region. Traffic has been building in the region especially on I-95 and heightened 24-hour activity is unprecedented around the Indian casinos. Councils of Government are again speaking to the water access issues and have initiated studies on housing availability problems. Higher-end priced housing in the suburban areas has been built steadily but more affordable or rental housing supply in both the urban or outer towns has not kept pace. Natural market tendencies in suburban towns have restricted affordable housing growth due to the high price of land that coincides with lack of infrastructure resulting in land use restrictions that prevent affordable housing from being built. Also towns are fearful of having to spend on a new wave school building that would escalate mill rates. The increased retirement community development in the area is the current market response that could further solidify these divergent trends versus need. The phenomena of growth from adult communities in places like Mystic and Waterford should not be discouraged while affordable housing undertakings will need some government and private support. A relocating or staying-put senior citizen community in the Eastern region may be beneficial in coming years as a flexible labor force with experience will be needed. The winters have been mild in Connecticut's southeast in recent years. Also an aging population means growth in services because of the varied domestic services needed.

Water supply awareness has been acutely brought to the forefront due to the underlying drought that is still lingering in current rainfall statistics. The Mohegan Tribe has pledged a proposal with some financial backing to get some surplus water in the Groton reservoir system over to the western side of the Thames River. This proposal helped get the water discussions back on the agenda and will tie into the placement and development of potential future plans to nurture any affordable housing outgrowth as well as further commercial development especially on lower Route 32 near the Mohegan Sun in Uncasville.

Transportation planning is an overwhelming focus in all of Connecticut. The Eastern WIA will have intense competition for available funds to address identified congestion problems. Yet initiatives have been brought forward. Adding an extra lane to both ways of I-95, completing Route 11 to Hartford, leapfrogging barge-container service down the Connecticut coast, and better integrating an existing regional bus service to ferries and possible rail loop service have been discussed. Large sources of funding to add lanes to I-95 and to complete Route 11 seem to be solutions that are out of the region's hands short term. However, focusing on small fixes that the region is doing inexpensively and at the local level has given some new insight to addressing the larger issues. Water taxies and local trolleys have had local support and some definite success during peak periods of operation in tourist centers like Mystic, and rail has worked for OpSail and the Yale-Harvard Regattas on the Thames.

Completing Route 11 and focusing on east-west connections in the middle of the state (like Route 6 and 44) would help the region diversify further and would help the southeast (where the jobs are) tap into other areas more efficiently for needed workers and educational development. Tapping into the Hartford region diversifies the region by connecting the eastern part of the state into a region that really has a different mix of industries. Stronger economic convergence could be the result, which would help increase incomes in eastern Connecticut. The East has a less developed financial sector, and Hartford is developing its intellectual capacity in a “Knowledge Corridor” initiative for educational opportunities and advancement. Higher educational attainment correlates with higher earnings in the workplace and could attract fresh industry looking for a better-educated workforce (human capital). The Eastern WIA has a surplus of service jobs that need to be filled and the corresponding defense work in each area is not overlapping with aerospace and submarines. Also the region relies on bigger airport connections for tourism and enhancing the Hartford or Providence option for commercial flights is desirable. A completed Route 11 would also give the region a better evacuation highway from the Millstone nuclear power plant.

Native American Competition?

The next phase of differentiation and growth in the regional Indian gaming duopoly has been initated. Two golf courses with housing development on the Lake of Isles property near Foxwoods (Mashantucket, off Rt. 2) is the next physical stage in the Indian development game of federally recognized tribes in the Southeast. The Mohegan Sun in Uncasville officially opened their high rise hotel in June of 2002. The fall 2001 SunBurst opening at Mohegan brought the region’s Indian gaming market into almost equal market share symmetry based on slot play statistics, which are public knowledge. Now the Mohegans have a hotel to accommodate players like Foxwoods. These two Indian gaming behemoths watch each other’s moves closely and respond accordingly. Their best interest may lie with expanding the overall market instead of head to head competition. Employment levels have been adjusting between the two giant casinos as they adapt to the changing market potential after the large employment additions at the Sun in late September 2001. Indian tribal-related employment counts are in the 22,000 range right now. The Indians now have to contemplate a third federally recognized entrant, the newly combined and recognized as one tribe—the Eastern Pequots and the Paucatuck Eastern Pequots. This newly recognized entity, with a state-recognized reservation only two miles from the Mashantucket Pequot’s Foxwoods Casino in North Stonington, already does have established casino backers. Indian gaming development prospects are definitely not confined to the southeast. Northeastern parts of the WIA have been mentioned as potential gaming outposts (near the Massachusetts line) if more tribes are federally recognized. Area opposition to a third casino is apparent especially when word surfaced about trying to confine Indian gaming to the eastern part of the state. Regional tribal recognition, hospitality unions, and gaming saturation worries will need to be addressed in the region, and the region is in the national spotlight on this issue.

POPULATION CHANGE from 1990 to 2000 with population density (persons/sq.mile)

	Population				Population Density (persons/sq/mile)			
	2000	1990	Change	%Change	Land Area	2000	1990	Change
Connecticut	**3,405,565**	**3,287,116**	**118,449**	**3.6%**	**4,844.8**	**702.9**	**678.5**	**24.4**
Eastern WIA	**412,026**	**399,749**	**12,277**	**3.1%**	**1,344.2**	**306.5**	**297.4**	**9.1**
Towns								
Ashford	4,098	3,765	333	8.8%	38.8	105.6	97.0	8.6
Bozrah	2,357	2,297	60	2.6%	20.0	117.9	114.9	3.0
Brooklyn	7,173	6,681	492	7.4%	29.0	247.3	230.4	17.0
Canterbury	4,692	4,467	225	5.0%	39.9	117.6	112.0	5.6
Chaplin	2,250	2,048	202	9.9%	19.4	116.0	105.6	10.4
Colchester	14,551	10,980	3,571	32.5%	49.1	296.4	223.6	72.7
Columbia	4,971	4,510	461	10.2%	21.4	232.3	210.7	21.5
Coventry	11,504	10,063	1,441	14.3%	37.7	305.1	266.9	38.2
East Lyme	18,118	15,340	2,778	18.1%	34.0	532.9	451.2	81.7
Eastford	1,618	1,314	304	23.1%	28.9	56.0	45.5	10.5
Franklin	1,835	1,810	25	1.4%	19.5	94.1	92.8	1.3
Griswold	10,807	10,384	423	4.1%	35.0	308.8	296.7	12.1
Groton	39,907	45,144	-5,237	-11.6%	31.3	1,275.0	1,442.3	-167.3
Hampton	1,758	1,578	180	11.4%	25.0	70.3	63.1	7.2
Killingly	16,472	15,889	583	3.7%	48.5	339.6	327.6	12.0
Lebanon	6,907	6,041	866	14.3%	54.1	127.7	111.7	16.0
Ledyard	14,687	14,913	-226	-1.5%	38.1	385.5	391.4	-5.9
Lisbon	4,069	3,790	279	7.4%	16.3	249.6	232.5	17.1
Lyme	2,016	1,949	67	3.4%	31.9	63.2	61.1	2.1
Mansfield	20,720	21,103	-383	-1.8%	44.5	465.6	474.2	-8.6
Montville	18,546	16,673	1,873	11.2%	42.0	441.6	397.0	44.6
New London	25,671	28,540	-2,869	-10.1%	5.5	4,667.5	5,189.1	-521.6
North Stonington	4,991	4,884	107	2.2%	54.3	91.9	89.9	2.0
Norwich	36,117	37,391	-1,274	-3.4%	28.3	1,276.2	1,321.2	-45.0
Old Lyme	7,406	6,535	871	13.3%	23.1	320.6	282.9	37.7
Plainfield	14,619	14,363	256	1.8%	42.3	345.6	339.6	6.1
Pomfret	3,798	3,102	696	22.4%	40.3	94.2	77.0	17.3
Preston	4,688	5,006	-318	-6.4%	30.9	151.7	162.0	-10.3
Putnam	9,002	9,031	-29	-0.3%	20.3	443.4	444.9	-1.4
Salem	3,858	3,310	548	16.6%	28.9	133.5	114.5	19.0
Scotland	1,556	1,215	341	28.1%	18.6	83.7	65.3	18.3
Sprague	2,971	3,008	-37	-1.2%	13.2	225.1	227.9	-2.8
Sterling	3,099	2,357	742	31.5%	27.2	113.9	86.7	27.3
Stonington	17,906	16,919	987	5.8%	38.7	462.7	437.2	25.5
Thompson	8,878	8,668	210	2.4%	46.9	189.3	184.8	4.5
Union	693	612	81	13.2%	28.7	24.1	21.3	2.8
Voluntown	2,528	2,113	415	19.6%	38.9	65.0	54.3	10.7
Waterford	19,152	17,930	1,222	6.8%	32.8	583.9	546.6	37.3
Willington	5,959	5,979	-20	-0.3%	33.3	178.9	179.5	-0.6
Windham	22,857	22,039	818	3.7%	27.1	843.4	813.2	30.2
Woodstock	7,221	6,008	1,213	20.2%	60.5	119.4	99.3	20.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2000 POPULATION by AGE GROUP

	Total Population	Age Groups 0-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Connecticut	**3,405,565**	**709,075**	**216,627**	**187,571**	**451,640**	**581,049**	**480,807**	**308,613**	**470,183**
Eastern WIA	**412,026**	**82,748**	**30,865**	**29,563**	**54,334**	**70,829**	**56,974**	**35,604**	**51,109**
Towns									
Ashford	4,098	870	259	269	557	753	670	378	342
Bozrah	2,357	456	146	90	267	443	379	245	331
Brooklyn	7,173	1,395	450	369	1,026	1,309	992	710	922
Canterbury	4,692	956	383	210	529	942	807	427	438
Chaplin	2,250	471	128	126	331	446	364	201	183
Colchester	14,551	3,749	824	466	2,146	3,165	1,908	960	1,333
Columbia	4,971	1,110	272	149	528	976	900	496	540
Coventry	11,504	2,609	682	507	1,559	2,313	1,851	1,000	983
East Lyme	18,118	3,294	997	827	2,475	3,573	2,824	1,844	2,284
Eastford	1,618	345	114	58	167	306	258	153	217
Franklin	1,835	350	126	76	204	342	304	199	234
Griswold	10,807	2,284	696	532	1,537	2,103	1,562	871	1,222
Groton	39,907	8,676	2,476	3,469	7,015	6,146	4,394	2,902	4,829
Hampton	1,758	376	115	50	175	343	340	155	204
Killingly	16,472	3,517	1,130	910	2,250	2,723	2,271	1,483	2,188
Lebanon	6,907	1,534	560	218	716	1,427	1,150	647	655
Ledyard	14,687	3,390	1,059	630	1,712	2,846	2,299	1,431	1,320
Lisbon	4,069	868	274	166	453	785	657	401	465
Lyme	2,016	340	89	43	142	301	413	287	401
Mansfield	20,720	2,244	4,450	5,348	1,965	1,954	1,817	1,103	1,839
Montville	18,546	3,611	1,209	1,147	2,742	3,599	2,487	1,739	2,012
New London	25,671	5,015	2,294	3,056	3,845	3,759	2,880	1,715	3,107
North Stonington	4,991	993	375	206	522	966	889	521	519
Norwich	36,117	7,275	2,242	2,396	5,047	5,854	4,834	2,924	5,545
Old Lyme	7,406	1,515	366	165	602	1,353	1,227	938	1,240
Plainfield	14,619	3,244	1,046	810	2,123	2,568	1,944	1,209	1,675
Pomfret	3,798	837	267	156	385	732	644	366	411
Preston	4,688	833	310	184	533	845	749	578	656
Putnam	9,002	1,723	600	516	1,177	1,460	1,229	756	1,541
Salem	3,858	968	258	114	424	842	652	347	253
Scotland	1,556	373	107	51	199	294	241	152	139
Sprague	2,971	648	194	125	403	557	442	253	349
Sterling	3,099	741	205	162	481	648	416	215	231
Stonington	17,906	3,244	922	683	2,093	3,010	2,816	2,013	3,125
Thompson	8,878	1,807	628	362	1,061	1,720	1,237	881	1,182
Union	693	126	30	16	93	147	132	67	82
Voluntown	2,528	557	168	81	402	531	356	192	241
Waterford	19,152	3,450	1,192	907	1,904	3,189	2,787	2,079	3,644
Willington	5,959	1,004	379	1,023	702	1,016	901	474	460
Windham	22,857	4,412	2,344	2,647	3,078	3,136	2,725	1,645	2,870
Woodstock	7,221	1,538	499	243	764	1,407	1,226	647	897

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

POPULATION by RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
2000 and 1990

	Total		White		Black		Native American		Asian/Pacific		Hispanic		More Than One
	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Statewide	3,405,565	3,287,116	2,780,355	2,859,353	309,843	274,269	9,639	6,654	83,679	50,698	320,323	213,116	74,848
Eastern WIA	412,026	399,749	364,644	372,233	16,897	14,070	3,087	1,765	7,966	5,565	22,256	13,557	9,698
Towns													
Ashford	4,098	3,765	3,922	3,663	41	39	11	13	42	30	82	52	64
Bozrah	2,357	2,297	2,272	2,269	13	12	20	9	13	3	42	23	27
Brooklyn	7,173	6,681	6,686	6,481	263	90	46	17	38	82	186	170	80
Canterbury	4,692	4,467	4,567	4,395	17	19	13	22	13	22	50	31	68
Chaplin	2,250	2,048	2,189	2,014	16	3	6	5	8	6	44	24	24
Colchester	14,551	10,980	13,900	10,700	200	157	61	35	89	59	280	118	192
Columbia	4,971	4,510	4,843	4,459	19	18	4	0	38	25	84	61	39
Coventry	11,504	10,063	11,153	9,899	66	78	29	24	71	25	198	118	139
East Lyme	18,118	15,340	15,815	14,437	1,154	543	79	49	519	213	832	365	331
Eastford	1,618	1,314	1,582	1,301	7	4	3	2	6	4	22	16	15
Franklin	1,835	1,810	1,798	1,801	13	2	1	1	2	5	22	12	20
Griswold	10,807	10,384	10,189	10,184	151	80	116	41	99	46	210	102	181
Groton	39,907	45,144	33,368	40,291	2,774	2,985	330	302	1,396	974	2,001	1,649	1,377
Hampton	1,758	1,578	1,699	1,564	4	5	8	1	15	2	31	30	28
Killingly	16,472	15,889	15,439	15,473	230	115	84	73	262	202	370	123	330
Lebanon	6,907	6,041	6,692	5,941	56	47	27	21	22	19	114	57	76
Ledyard	14,687	14,913	12,959	14,216	367	313	515	87	331	248	401	230	391
Lisbon	4,069	3,790	3,935	3,723	13	28	17	16	19	13	23	43	70
Lyme	2,016	1,949	1,976	1,923	1	4	1	7	27	15	23	10	10
Mansfield	20,720	21,103	17,387	18,912	1,010	690	41	31	1,492	1,281	893	573	401
Montville	18,546	16,673	15,956	15,666	1,019	468	270	149	357	239	1,010	435	530

POPULATION by RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
2000 and 1990

	Total		White		Black		Native American		Asian/Pacific		Hispanic		More Than One
	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
New London	25,671	28,540	16,299	20,828	4,784	4,807	225	194	565	614	5,061	3,459	1,455
North Stonington	4,991	4,884	4,707	4,788	30	27	103	24	53	43	72	39	87
Norwich	36,117	37,391	30,029	34,145	2,469	1,974	437	240	768	400	2,208	1,161	1,416
Old Lyme	7,406	6,535	7,211	6,421	19	34	21	16	87	57	70	42	44
Plainfield	14,619	14,363	14,056	14,120	114	66	78	32	91	79	384	213	188
Pomfret	3,798	3,102	3,693	3,065	15	17	6	4	28	10	61	17	42
Preston	4,688	5,006	4,483	4,831	35	104	39	13	55	46	65	93	52
Putnam	9,002	9,031	8,581	8,788	117	103	70	37	38	37	168	108	153
Salem	3,858	3,310	3,684	3,229	32	28	23	9	57	32	47	40	51
Scotland	1,556	1,215	1,520	1,200	7	11	1	0	11	2	36	19	9
Sprague	2,971	3,008	2,835	2,930	21	34	19	23	42	13	33	38	43
Sterling	3,099	2,357	2,981	2,314	5	5	22	9	11	13	41	24	75
Stonington	17,906	16,919	17,156	16,665	112	98	67	43	234	89	233	220	255
Thompson	8,878	8,668	8,702	8,572	37	19	22	30	33	26	67	73	63
Union	693	612	683	605	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	4	9
Voluntown	2,528	2,113	2,443	2,092	14	6	25	4	7	11	30	9	29
Waterford	19,152	17,930	17,699	17,194	426	372	91	55	484	250	459	310	310
Willington	5,959	5,979	5,605	5,796	58	57	7	17	185	94	108	85	67
Windham	22,857	22,039	16,919	19,390	1,156	593	128	83	325	223	6,136	3,321	864
Woodstock	7,221	6,008	7,031	5,948	12	14	21	23	32	13	59	40	93

Note: Since respondents could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, the data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not directly comparable. Total may not equal the sum of the categories due to the exclusion of all other categories.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

LABOR FORCE DATA
Employment Status of Area Residents

	2001 Annual Average				2000 Annual Average			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			No.	%			No.	%
Connecticut	***1,717,600***	***1,661,300***	***56,400***	***3.3***	***1,746,500***	***1,707,100***	***39,300***	***2.3***
Eastern WIA	**211,300**	**205,100**	**6,300**	**3.0**	**213,100**	**208,200**	**4,900**	**2.3**
Towns								
Ashford	2,134	2,088	46	2.2	2,178	2,142	36	1.7
Bozrah	1,462	1,416	46	3.1	1,464	1,435	29	2.0
Brooklyn	3,958	3,860	98	2.5	3,972	3,893	79	2.0
Canterbury	2,775	2,688	87	3.1	2,784	2,725	59	2.1
Chaplin	1,188	1,155	33	2.8	1,201	1,185	16	1.3
Colchester	6,623	6,437	186	2.8	6,733	6,605	128	1.9
Columbia	2,639	2,585	54	2.0	2,691	2,653	38	1.4
Coventry	6,103	5,935	168	2.8	6,202	6,089	113	1.8
East Lyme	9,313	9,122	191	2.1	9,405	9,246	159	1.7
Eastford	898	876	22	2.4	898	883	15	1.7
Franklin	1,092	1,072	20	1.8	1,102	1,086	16	1.5
Griswold	5,801	5,605	196	3.4	5,827	5,682	145	2.5
Groton	17,304	16,821	483	2.8	17,440	17,050	390	2.2
Hampton	1,131	1,100	31	2.7	1,133	1,109	24	2.1
Killingly	8,694	8,210	484	5.6	8,644	8,279	365	4.2
Lebanon	3,302	3,210	92	2.8	3,364	3,293	71	2.1
Ledyard	8,008	7,859	149	1.9	8,092	7,966	126	1.6
Lisbon	2,234	2,177	57	2.6	2,255	2,206	49	2.2
Lyme	1,086	1,069	17	1.6	1,107	1,095	12	1.1
Mansfield	9,031	8,889	142	1.6	9,238	9,121	117	1.3
Montville	9,717	9,462	255	2.6	9,798	9,591	207	2.1
New London	13,086	12,560	526	4.0	13,162	12,730	432	3.3
North Stonington	2,924	2,848	76	2.6	2,943	2,887	56	1.9
Norwich	18,754	18,088	666	3.6	18,876	18,333	543	2.9
Old Lyme	3,803	3,735	68	1.8	3,847	3,786	61	1.6
Plainfield	8,624	8,322	302	3.5	8,676	8,435	241	2.8
Pomfret	2,174	2,121	53	2.4	2,182	2,139	43	2.0
Preston	2,549	2,493	56	2.2	2,578	2,527	51	2.0
Putnam	4,821	4,637	184	3.8	4,822	4,677	145	3.0
Salem	2,042	1,992	50	2.4	2,055	2,019	36	1.8
Scotland	885	869	16	1.8	888	876	12	1.4
Sprague	1,676	1,597	79	4.7	1,675	1,619	56	3.3
Sterling	1,648	1,580	68	4.1	1,635	1,593	42	2.6
Stonington	9,747	9,564	183	1.9	9,836	9,694	142	1.4
Thompson	4,593	4,435	158	3.4	4,612	4,479	133	2.9
Union	405	395	10	2.5	407	398	9	2.2
Voluntown	1,383	1,325	58	4.2	1,380	1,336	44	3.2
Waterford	10,344	10,090	254	2.5	10,421	10,227	194	1.9
Willington	3,414	3,344	70	2.1	3,484	3,432	52	1.5
Windham	9,977	9,548	429	4.3	10,115	9,797	318	3.1
Woodstock	4,003	3,891	112	2.8	4,001	3,923	78	1.9

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

WORKSITES by SIZE CLASS
December 2001

Size Class (No. of Employees)	Worksites* Number	Worksites* Percent of total	Employment* Number	Employment* Percent of total
0-4	4,803	54.0%	8,748	6.9%
5-9	1,837	20.6%	12,230	9.7%
10-19	1,181	13.3%	15,737	12.4%
20-49	709	8.0%	21,922	17.3%
50-99	188	2.1%	12,951	10.2%
100-249	134	1.5%	19,964	15.8%
250-499	36	0.4%	12,050	9.5%
500-999	8	0.1%	5,528	4.4%
1,000 & over	6	0.1%	17,443	13.8%
TOTAL	**8,902**	**100%**	**126,573**	**100%**

* Excludes government.

Size Class is determined by the number of employees at a worksite.

NOTE: The sum of the areas is less than the statewide total because some firms only report statewide employment and are, therefore, not included in the area data.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Information by county is available on-line at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi.

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRY
1997-2001

Industry Group	Employment 1997	Employment 2001	Change Number	Change Percent
Connecticut	**1,590,180**	**1,668,267**	**78,087**	**4.9%**
Eastern WIA	**166,913**	**176,248**	**9,335**	**5.6%**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,476	2,689	213	8.6%
Construction & Mining	5,494	6,593	1,099	20.0%
Manufacturing	29,762	27,963	-1,799	-6.0%
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	7,200	6,938	-262	-3.6%
Wholesale Trade	3,262	3,586	324	9.9%
Retail Trade	29,679	30,856	1,177	4.0%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,405	3,980	-425	-9.6%
Services*	38,707	42,343	3,636	9.4%
Government*	45,890	51,250	5,360	11.7%

*Reflects the reclassification of Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments.

Note: Total includes employment in nonclassifiable establishments.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION*
EASTERN WIA RELATIVE to CONNECTICUT and the U.S.

These figures reflect the importance of various industries to the economy of an area, in terms of the number of jobs they provide, compared with their significance to the State and Nation. Specifically, they measure the concentration of an industry's employment in a local area relative to the larger areas. A ratio above 1.0 indicates that an industry may be more important to the area than to the State or Nation as a whole. For example, if an industry provides 3.0 percent of local area jobs and 1.5 percent of State jobs, its local employment concentration ratio would be 2.0, revealing twice the concentration of jobs in that industry in the local area than exists in the State overall. This may uncover smaller industries that make relatively significant contributions to the local economy, representing both a source of economic strength to the area and a potential vulnerability if an economic turn affects those industries. In the Eastern WIA, the concentration of employment in the crop production industry is over three times its share of employment statewide and nationwide. To identify the number of businesses and actual employment, see the following table on covered employment by industry.

SIC: Industry Description	Relative to Connecticut 2001	Relative to Connecticut 1997	Relative to the U.S. 2000
01: Agricultural production - crops	3.11	2.46	2.72
70: Hotels & other lodging places	2.83	1.77	2.32
26: Paper & allied products	2.18	1.76	1.79
49: Electric, gas, & sanitary services	2.18	2.18	2.02
30: Rubber & misc. plastics products	2.15	1.54	1.79
33: Primary metal industries	2.01	2.53	1.98
20: Food & kindred products	1.94	1.52	1.82
55: Automotive dealers, & gasoline service stations	1.54	1.33	1.36
53: General merchandise stores	1.35	1.02	1.06
58: Eating & drinking places	1.34	1.22	1.21
54: Food stores	1.33	1.18	1.20
15: General building contractors	1.31	1.01	1.15
83: Social services	1.24	1.04	1.09
59: Miscellaneous retail	1.21	1.11	1.04
42: Motor freight transportation & warehousing	1.18	0.94	1.18
52: Building materials, hardware, & garden supply	1.17	1.03	0.98
17: Special trade contractors	1.11	0.85	0.91
80: Health services	1.02	0.89	0.92
82: Educational services	0.98	0.90	0.90
75: Automotive repair, services, & parking	0.97	0.79	0.88
72: Personal services	0.96	0.82	0.88

* Excludes industries with employment under 1000, or concentration of under 0.95 in this WIA.
** Employment used was the annual average for 2000, as data for the U.S. for 2001 is not yet available.

Figures that tend to reveal data reported by individual firms cannot be disclosed. For this reason, location quotients could not be provided for the following SIC's: 28: Chemicals & allied products, 31: Leather & leather products, 37: Transportation equipment, 61: Non-depository credit institutions, 67: Holding & other investment offices.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY: 2001

Standard Industrial Classification	Units Rept'g 4th Qtr	Annual Average Employ.	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
Eastern WIA Total	**9,701**	**176,248**	**$6,548,234,684**	**$37,154**	**$714**
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	**284**	**2,689**	**$61,541,494**	**$22,886**	**$440**
01 Agricultural production - crops	26	1,146	$25,773,846	$22,490	$433
02 Agricultural production - livestock	40	508	$12,849,514	$25,294	$486
07 Agricultural services	209	1,007	$22,337,384	$22,182	$427
08/09 Forestry, fishing, hunting, & trapping	9	28	$580,750	$20,741	$399
Mining	**20**	**171**	**$7,336,524**	**$42,904**	**$825**
14 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	20	171	$7,336,524	$42,904	$825
Construction	**1,024**	**6,422**	**$282,280,346**	**$43,955**	**$845**
15 General building contractors	286	1,473	$63,238,672	$42,932	$826
16 Heavy construction, except building	37	490	$25,626,881	$52,300	$1,006
17 Special trade contractors	701	4,459	$193,414,793	$43,376	$834
Manufacturing	**471**	**27,963**	**$1,642,144,393**	**$58,726**	**$1,129**
20 Food & kindred products	16	1,345	$50,369,987	$37,450	$720
22 Textile mill products	17	584	$17,136,921	$29,344	$564
23 Apparel & other finished fabric products	16	262	$6,762,078	$25,809	$496
24 Lumber & wood products, exc. furniture	31	216	$6,048,828	$28,004	$539
25 Furniture & fixtures	11	175	$5,732,571	$32,758	$630
26 Paper & allied products	15	1,388	$101,320,092	$72,997	$1,404
27 Printing & publishing	60	1,264	$42,189,446	$33,378	$642
28 Chemicals & allied products*	***	***	***	***	***
29 Petroleum refining & related industries	4	30	$2,688,456	$89,615	$1,723
30 Rubber & misc. plastics products	40	1,930	$92,940,781	$48,156	$926
31 Leather & leather products*	***	***	***	***	***
32 Stone, clay, glass, & concrete products	24	601	$26,609,349	$44,275	$851
33 Primary metal industries	13	1,542	$62,946,467	$40,821	$785
34 Fabricated metal products	46	998	$39,621,329	$39,701	$763
35 Industrial machinery & computer equipment	74	1,414	$69,370,900	$49,060	$943
36 Electronic & other elect. equip.	29	1,019	$39,501,203	$38,765	$745
37 Transportation equipment*	***	***	***	***	***
38 Measuring, analyzing, & controlling	16	569	$16,105,203	$28,304	$544
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	17	359	$10,583,084	$29,479	$567

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY: 2001

Standard Industrial Classification	Units Rept'g 4th Qtr	Annual Average Employ.	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	**329**	**6,938**	**$351,461,708**	**$50,657**	**$974**
41 Local & interurban transit	38	1,138	$22,958,215	$20,174	$388
42 Motor freight transportation & warehousing	125	1,248	$44,869,711	$35,953	$691
44 Water transportation	41	478	$17,127,542	$35,832	$689
45 Transportation by air	16	552	$19,595,161	$35,498	$683
47 Transportation services	46	199	$6,121,894	$30,763	$592
48/49 Communications and utilities	63	3,323	$240,789,185	$72,461	$1,393
Wholesale Trade	**423**	**3,586**	**$151,025,169**	**$42,115**	**$810**
50 Wholesale trade - durable goods	294	1,708	$73,857,425	$43,242	$832
51 Wholesale trade - nondurable goods	129	1,878	$77,167,744	$41,090	$790
Retail Trade	**2,202**	**30,856**	**$584,621,884**	**$18,947**	**$364**
52 Building materials, hardware, & garden	88	1,378	$34,140,503	$24,775	$476
53 General merchandise stores	44	3,102	$51,730,790	$16,677	$321
54 Food stores	265	5,857	$94,562,915	$16,145	$310
55 Automotive dealers, & gasoline service	274	3,684	$130,537,027	$35,434	$681
56 Apparel & accessory stores	125	1,176	$15,138,796	$12,873	$248
57 Home furniture, furnishings, & equip. stores	167	1,015	$27,333,508	$26,930	$518
58 Eating & drinking places	667	9,422	$116,390,209	$12,353	$238
59 Miscellaneous retail	572	5,222	$114,788,136	$21,982	$423
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**650**	**3,980**	**$159,513,588**	**$40,079**	**$771**
60 Depository institutions	161	1,792	$64,069,555	$35,753	$688
61 Non-depository credit institutions*	***	***	***	***	***
62 Security & commodity brokers, & dealers	56	203	$26,817,620	$132,107	$2,541
63 Insurance carriers	21	183	$8,118,480	$44,363	$853
64 Insurance agents, brokers, & services	125	540	$22,090,410	$40,908	$787
65 Real estate	242	933	$26,806,199	$28,731	$553
67 Holding & other investment offices*	***	***	***	***	***

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY: 2001

Standard Industrial Classification	Units Rept'g 4th Qtr	Annual Average Employ.	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
Services	**3,484**	**42,343**	**$1,363,449,620**	**$32,200**	**$619**
70 Hotels & other lodging places	101	2,894	$56,546,136	$19,539	$376
72 Personal services	325	1,533	$25,282,147	$16,492	$317
73 Business services	446	5,948	$227,362,368	$38,225	$735
75 Automotive repair, services, & parking	239	1,258	$32,684,034	$25,981	$500
76 Miscellaneous repair services	65	260	$7,840,676	$30,156	$580
78 Motion pictures	39	300	$4,300,351	$14,335	$276
79 Amusement & recreation services	168	1,488	$21,779,742	$14,637	$281
80 Health services	596	14,267	$554,885,241	$38,893	$748
81 Legal services	189	930	$42,118,144	$45,288	$871
82 Educational services	104	3,505	$105,773,052	$30,178	$580
83 Social services	348	5,237	$105,484,429	$20,142	$387
84 Museums and botanical & zoological gardens	16	705	$16,419,693	$23,290	$448
86 Membership organizations	168	802	$13,379,896	$16,683	$321
87 Engineering, accounting, & management	395	2,722	$142,599,777	$52,388	$1,007
88 Private households	272	468	$5,940,638	$12,694	$244
89 Miscellaneous services	13	26	$1,053,296	$40,511	$779
Government	**799**	**51,250**	**$1,944,196,442**	**$37,936**	**$730**
91 Federal Government	142	3,026	$124,226,727	$41,053	$789
92 State Government	177	12,493	$606,786,535	$48,570	$934
93 Local Government	480	35,731	$1,213,183,180	$33,953	$653
Nonclassifiable Establishments	**15**	**50**	**$663,516**	**$13,270**	**$255**

* Disclosure provisions of Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of figures which tend to reveal data reported by individual firms.

NOTE: Covered employment under unemployment insurance laws includes all civilian workers with the following general exceptions: 1) Railroad employees who are covered under a special railroad unemployment insurance act; 2) religious organizations and some private elementary and secondary schools run by parish churches; 3) certain agricultural and private household workers whose employers do not meet the size or payroll or time criteria established by the laws; 4) the self-employed; 5) student workers under certain conditions; 6) elected officials; and 7) miscellaneous other exceptions.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT by TOWN
June 2001

	Ashford	Bozrah	Brooklyn	Canterbury	Chaplin	Colchester	Columbia	Coventry
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**480**	**960**	**1,400**	**470**	**300**	**3,220**	**920**	**1,270**
Goods Producing Industries	**70**	**220**	**170**	**40**	**40**	**730**	**270**	**130**
Construction	50	80	70	40	30	110	100	110
Manufacturing	20	140	100	0	10	620	170	20
Service Producing Industries	**410**	**740**	**1,230**	**430**	**260**	**2,490**	**650**	**1,140**
T.C.P.U.**	*	*	10	10	0	110	40	20
Trade	*	*	280	130	0	1,000	250	290
Wholesale	*	*	10	*	0	120	0	10
Retail	*	*	270	*	0	880	250	280
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	*	0	50	10	0	90	10	20
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	180	110	620	90	130	840	160	310
Government	150	170	270	190	130	450	190	500

	East Lyme	Eastford	Franklin	Griswold	Groton	Hampton	Killingly	Lebanon
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**4,900**	**420**	**650**	**1,650**	**27,290**	**440**	**8,150**	**740**
Goods Producing Industries	**650**	**300**	**110**	**200**	**12,780**	**40**	**2,840**	**150**
Construction	360	20	80	70	200	30	480	*
Manufacturing	290	280	30	130	12,580	10	2,360	*
Service Producing Industries	**4,250**	**120**	**540**	**1,450**	**14,510**	**400**	**5,310**	**590**
T.C.P.U.**	40	0	70	30	440	0	300	*
Trade	1,290	30	300	290	4,140	50	2,430	100
Wholesale	50	*	180	*	180	20	490	20
Retail	1,240	*	120	*	3,960	30	1,940	80
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	150	0	20	100	610	0	130	*
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	1,300	70	90	520	4,950	290	1,190	160
Government	1,470	20	60	510	4,370	60	1,260	300

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT by TOWN
June 2001

	Ledyard	Lisbon	Lyme	Mansfield	Montville	New London	North Stonington	Norwich
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	*****	**740**	**140**	**9,650**	*****	**15,220**	**1,440**	**18,190**
Goods Producing Industries	**510**	**70**	**40**	**280**	**1,200**	**1,400**	**410**	**2,050**
Construction	410	40	30	*	730	460	150	560
Manufacturing	100	30	10	*	470	940	260	1,490
Service Producing Industries	*****	**670**	**100**	**9,370**	*****	**13,820**	**1,030**	**16,140**
T.C.P.U.**	110	70	*	20	240	1,090	*	650
Trade	350	360	*	1,230	680	2,780	400	4,280
Wholesale	30	*	*	10	120	310	40	550
Retail	320	*	*	1,220	560	2,470	360	3,730
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	40	10	0	310	60	340	*	750
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	*#	60	30	1,460	*#	7,040	390	7,550
Government	550	170	30	6,350	1,420	2,570	200	2,910

	Old Lyme	Plainfield	Pomfret	Preston	Putnam	Salem	Scotland	Sprague
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**2,310**	**4,670**	**1,600**	**840**	**5,750**	**850**	**160**	**830**
Goods Producing Industries	**280**	**1,690**	**710**	**180**	**1,430**	**70**	**50**	**560**
Construction	220	140	110	170	130	20	20	70
Manufacturing	60	1,550	600	10	1,300	50	30	490
Service Producing Industries	**2,030**	**2,980**	**890**	**660**	**4,320**	**780**	**110**	**270**
T.C.P.U.**	70	90	20	50	180	0	*	0
Trade	570	1,220	230	190	1,610	320	30	70
Wholesale	120	170	50	30	300	20	*	*
Retail	450	1,050	180	160	1,310	300	*	*
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	90	70	30	0	220	10	*	*
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	1,010	1,080	470	140	1,670	300	50	90
Government	290	520	140	280	640	150	10	100

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT by TOWN
June 2001

	Sterling	Stonington	Thompson	Union	Voluntown
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**360**	**7,290**	**1,510**	**100**	**320**
Goods Producing Industries	**120**	**1,520**	**460**	**0**	**50**
Construction	10	300	80	0	50
Manufacturing	110	1,220	380	0	0
Service Producing Industries	**240**	**5,770**	**1,050**	**100**	**270**
T.C.P.U.**	*	*	*	0	0
Trade	60	1,990	450	50	70
Wholesale	30	230	30	0	0
Retail	30	1,760	420	50	70
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	*	*	*	10	*
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	40	2,640	260	30	*
Government	100	660	300	10	170

	Waterford	Willington	Windham	Woodstock
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**11,020**	**780**	**10,580**	**1,610**
Goods Producing Industries	**690**	**100**	**1,610**	**660**
Construction	570	60	100	90
Manufacturing	120	40	1,510	570
Service Producing Industries	**10,330**	**680**	**8,970**	**950**
T.C.P.U.**	2,020	*	610	0
Trade	4,290	310	2,600	170
Wholesale	220	40	130	50
Retail	4,070	270	2,470	120
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	280	*	260	30
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	2,750	130	3,280	510
Government	990	230	2,220	240

*Disclosure provisions of Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of figures which tend to reveal individual firms.
**Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities (incl. Railroads)
Includes Indian Casinos
NOTE: The sum of industry groups may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.
Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA - JULY 2002

Startups and Expansions

STARTUP/ EXPANSION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/COMMENTS	SOURCE
July 10, 2002	Residence Inn Southington	Hotel	30	New hotel has opened on West Street	New Britain Herald 7/10/02
Summer 2002	CRC Bank Wethersfield	Commercial bank	20	New bank has been formed	New Britain Herald 6/13/02
August 2002	**Big Y Foods, Inc. Waterford**	**Supermarket**	**200**	**New store is being built on Boston Post Road**	**New Haven Register 6/11/02**
June 2002	Shop Rite Derby	Supermarket	350	New store is built in the former Valley Shopping Center	New Haven Register 6/11/02
Summer 2003	Dunkin' Donuts Cheshire	Bakery	30	New enterprise will bake products for Dunkin' Donuts	Waterbury Republican-American 5/2/02
April 17, 2002	Wal-Mart Stratford	Discount retailer	300	New store has opened at the old Raymark site	Connecticut Post 4/8/02
March 2002	Burlington Coat Factory Meriden	Retail apparel	110	New store has opened in the Townline Square Mall	New Haven Register 3/12/02
March 1, 2002	Crystal Motor Express Cheshire	Trucking terminal	20	Massachusetts based company needs Connecticut facility	Waterbury Republican-American 3/12/02
February 19, 2002	Discount Food Outlet Bristol	Discount grocery store	30-35	New store has opened in the former Adams IGA	Bristol Press 2/19/02
February 11, 2002	Staybridge Suites Stratford	Hotel	175	Division of the Holiday Inn chain has opened on upper Main Street	Connecticut Post 2/11/02
January 24, 2002	Save-A-Lot Hamden	Grocery store	25	New store has opened on Dixwell Avenue	New Haven Register 1/22/02
January 17, 2002	Villa Pizza New Britain	Restaurant	10-15	New pizza restaurant has opened	New Britain Herald 1/17/02
January 10, 2002	Home Depot Stratford	Home improvement	160	New store has been built on the old Raymark site	New Haven Register 1/11/02
Fall 2002	Best Western Berlin	Hotel	10	New hotel is being built on the Berlin Turnpike	New Britain Herald 12/11/01
2002	**Electric Boat Groton**	**Navy submarines**	**500**	**More repair and overhaul work to go along with ship building**	**Hartford Courant 12/6/01**

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA - JULY 2002

STARTUP/ EXPANSION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/COMMENTS	SOURCE
2002	**Raymour & Flanigan** Waterbury, Danbury, Norwalk, **Waterford,** Orange, Stratford	**Furniture chain**	**240-350**	**Company will open new stores**	**Waterbury Republican-American 11/8/01**
November 9, 2001	Best Buy Orange, West Hartford, Manchester	Consumer electronics	340	New stores are opening	New Haven Register 11/7/01
May 2002	Home Depot Bloomfield	Retail store	150-180	New store is being built	Hartford Courant 10/9/01
Summer 2002	The Home Depot Bristol	Retail store	300	New store will be built on Route 6	Bristol Press 8/9/01
Fall 2001	**Illiano's New London**	**Restaurant**	**15-20**	**New restaurant is opening on Bank Street**	**New London Day 5/10/01**
September 2001	Moore Corp. Stamford	Business communications	150	Company will relocate its headquarters from Chicago	New Haven Register 5/10/01
Summer 2001	Verizon Wireless New Haven	Retail cellular telephones	25	Company is opening five new stores	New Haven Register 5/15/01
Summer 2001	Sikorsky Aircraft Stratford	Helicopters	114	New contracts	New Haven Register 5/2/01
October 2001	Target Corp. Meriden	Discount store	200	National chain will be opening its fourth Connecticut store	New Haven Register 2/1/01
2002	UBS Warburg Stamford	Financial services	500	Expansion	Stamford Advocate 8/9/00
Summer 2001	Wal-Mart Bristol	Retail store	210	New store will be built on Farmington Avenue	Bristol Press 6/15/00
2001	**Bob's Discount Furniture Norwich**	**Distribution center**	**80**	**Expansion of existing warehouse**	**Norwich Bulletin 4/8/00**
2000-2001	Connecticut Life Meriden	Insurance	50-100	Company will expand when acquired by Direct Response	Hartford Courant 3/7/00
April 2002	**Mohegan Sun Montville**	**Resort and casino**	**3,000**	**New expansion planned for hotel, gambling & shopping space**	**New Haven Register 2/17/00**
2000-2001	**State Farm Insurance Statewide**	**Auto & home insurance**	**60**	**Company is starting to sell insurance in Connecticut**	**Hartford Courant 2/3/00**

Layoffs and Staff Reductions

LAYOFF/STAFF REDUCTION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/COMMENTS	SOURCE
DECEMBER 2002	Handy & Harman Fairfield	Precious metals processor	90	Plant is being shut down	Connecticut Post 6/12/02
SPRING 2002	CIGNA HealthCare Bristol	Insurance	56	Mailroom is being shut down	Bristol Press 5/3/02
MAY 2, 2002	Howmet Castings Winsted	Engine parts	30	Weak demand in the aerospace industry	Torrington Register-Citizen 5/2/02
APRIL 3, 2002	Goss & DeLeeuw Berlin	Metal machine cutting tools	40	Lack of orders has forced business to suddenly close	New Britain Herald 4/4/02
2002-2003	MedSpan, Inc. Hartford	HMO	130	Company has been bought by Oxford Health Plans, Inc.	Hartford Courant 3/20/02
MAY 15, 2002	Bindley Western Orange	Pharmaceutical warehouse	198	Facility is closing	New Haven Register 3/5/02
SPRING 2002	Clairol Stamford	Hair color products	260	Part of the production is being shifted to Iowa	Hartford Courant 3/7/02
MARCH 8, 2002	Winchester Electronics Watertown	Communication equipment	34	Restructuring	Waterbury Republican-American 3/14/02
SPRING 2002	A-P-A Transport Corp. Meriden	Trucking terminal	90	Industry slowdown since September 11	Waterbury Republican-American 2/20/02
SUMMER 2002	Black & Decker Shelton	Consumer appliances	200	Operations are moving to Florida	Connecticut Post 1/15/02
MAY 2002	Playtex Apparel, Inc. Stamford	Intimate apparel	50	Operations will be moving to North Carolina	New Haven Register 1/11/02
JANUARY 3, 2002	Hamilton Sundstrand Windsor Locks	Aerospace	88	Layoffs are a response to slowdown since September 11	Hartford Courant 1/4/02
WINTER 2002	BE Aerospace Litchfield	Aircraft seats	375	Struggles within the airline industry	Waterbury Republican-American 12/6/01
WINTER 2002	ING Hartford	Reinsurance	325	Weak economy and lackluster stock market	Hartford Courant 12/7/01
WINTER 2002	UnitedHealth Group, Inc. Hartford & Hamden	Health insurance	43	Work is being transferred to Minnesota	Hartford Courant 12/7/01

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA - JULY 2002

LAYOFF/STAFF REDUCTION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/COMMENTS	SOURCE
December 17, 2001	Sheraton Waterbury	Hotel	100	Collapse in business after September 11 and unpaid taxes	Middletown Press 12/7/01
Spring 2002	MacDermid, Inc. Waterbury	Chemical manufacturing	40	Production is being transferred to Michigan	Waterbury Republican-American 11/9/01
November 2001	CiDRA Wallingford	Telecommunications	36	Declining orders	New Haven Register 11/8/01
November 2001	Gerber Scientific, Inc. South Windsor	Automated equipment	61	Drop in business since September	Hartford Courant 11/7/01
November 1, 2001	Henlopen Manufacturing Watertown	Cosmetic containers	35	Slowdown since September 11	Waterbury Republican-American 11/2/01
2002	**United Technologies Statewide**	**Aircraft components**	**2,500**	**Drop in air travel since the terrorist attacks**	**Hartford Courant 10/17/01**
December 31, 2001	The Stanley Works New Britain	Hardware	95	Hardware production is being shifted to China	Bristol Press 10/2/01
December 12, 2001	Milford Jai Alai Milford	Gaming fronton	200	Gambling casinos have led to decreased attendance	Hartford Courant 10/16/01
Fall 2001	DSL.Net New Haven	Internet service provider	86	Venture capital is conditioned on the layoffs	New Haven Register 10/17/01
October 2001	The Torrington Co. Torrington	Bearings	14	Company needs to reduce costs	Waterbury Republican-American 10/10/01
February 2002	F.J. Potter Winsted	Textiles	33	Plant is closing	Torrington Register-Citizen 9/5/01
February 2002	**Ortronics, Inc. Norwich**	**Electronic components**	**128**	**Operations are being moved to North Carolina**	**Norwich Bulletin 8/3/01**
August 2001	The Torrington Co. Torrington	Precision bearings	25	Slowdown in the automotive industry	Waterbury Republican-American 8/15/01
Summer 2001	Aetna Windsor	Insurance	149	Financial cutbacks	Hartford Courant 7/12/01
Summer 2001	Accent Color Sciences East Hartford	Inkjet printing systems	46	Company is going out of business	Hartford Courant 7/12/01
August 3, 2001	Lucent Technologies, Inc. Wallingford	Communication equipment	54	Division is being shut down	Hartford Courant 7/12/01
November 30, 2001	Advest Group Hartford	Brokerage house	155	Some operations are being contracted out	Hartford Courant 6/2/01

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA - JULY 2002

LAYOFF/STAFF REDUCTION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/COMMENTS	SOURCE
2001-2002	Union Carbide Danbury	Chemicals	400-500	Jobs cuts are the result of purchase by Dow Chemical	News Channel 8, 5/1/01
2002	Teleflex, Inc. Waterbury	Cable controls	340	Slowdown in the automotive industry will result in shutdown	New Haven Register 4/12/01
SEPTEMBER 1, 2001	EADmotors Waterbury	Electric motors	42	Lower orders have led to the closing of the plant	Waterbury Republican-American 3/22/01
DECEMBER 2001	Corometrics Medical Wallingford	Cardiac monitors	200	Plant is being closed to reduce costs	Associated Press 2/3/01

INA* -- Information not available or not known

2000 CENSUS MONEY INCOME

	Per Capita Money Income*	Median Family Income	Median Household Income
Connecticut	**$28,766**	**$65,521**	**$53,935**
Towns			
Ashford	26,104	61,693	55,000
Bozrah	26,569	65,481	57,059
Brooklyn	20,359	60,208	49,756
Canterbury	22,317	65,095	55,547
Chaplin	22,101	55,263	51,602
Colchester	27,038	72,346	64,807
Columbia	29,446	77,665	70,208
Coventry	27,143	72,674	64,680
East Lyme	28,765	74,430	66,539
Eastford	25,364	62,031	57,159
Franklin	25,477	68,478	62,083
Griswold	21,196	58,852	50,156
Groton	23,995	51,402	46,154
Hampton	25,344	66,339	54,464
Killingly	19,779	46,645	41,087
Lebanon	25,784	63,198	61,173
Ledyard	24,953	69,214	62,647
Lisbon	22,476	61,888	55,149
Lyme	43,347	82,853	73,250
Mansfield	18,094	69,661	48,888
Montville	22,357	61,643	55,086
New London	18,437	38,942	33,809
North Stonington	25,815	61,733	57,887
Norwich	20,742	49,155	39,181
Old Lyme	41,386	75,779	68,386
Plainfield	18,706	47,447	42,851
Pomfret	26,029	64,650	57,937
Preston	24,752	62,554	54,942
Putnam	20,597	53,460	43,010
Salem	27,288	75,747	68,750
Scotland	22,573	60,147	56,848
Sprague	20,796	57,500	43,125
Sterling	19,679	52,202	49,167
Stonington	29,653	63,431	52,437
Thompson	21,003	53,088	46,065
Union	27,900	65,417	58,214
Voluntown	23,707	61,618	56,802
Waterford	26,807	65,659	56,047
Willington	27,062	70,684	51,690
Windham	16,978	42,023	35,087
Woodstock	25,331	65,574	55,313

Please note: Connecticut's per capita **money** income, now available by town from the U.S. Census Bureau, is based on responses to the Census long-form questionnaire from a sample of the population, 15 years and older. It differs from per capita **personal** income data provided by the BEA, which is included in the statewide report. The difference lies in both the types and sources of income that each measure includes or excludes. A more complete explanation is provided on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at: www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

RETAIL SALES and HOUSING PERMITS

	Retail Sales	Housing Permits		
	2001	2001	2000	Change
Connecticut	**$42,183,471,187**	**9,254**	**9,311**	**-57**
Eastern WIA	**2,759,369,550**	**1,368**	**1,370**	**-2**
Towns				
Ashford	5,200,101	21	22	-1
Bozrah	7,554,691	14	11	3
Brooklyn	25,732,779	45	26	19
Canterbury	9,363,564	24	20	4
Chaplin	691,028	14	14	0
Colchester	140,593,314	85	95	-10
Columbia	41,733,019	32	23	9
Coventry	23,358,889	58	71	-13
East Lyme	75,116,045	60	87	-27
Eastford	7,175,241	7	5	2
Franklin	7,933,674	5	9	-4
Griswold	31,721,566	46	42	4
Groton	274,287,372	76	121	-45
Hampton	1,070,505	19	18	1
Killingly	78,488,352	60	45	15
Lebanon	6,250,607	38	42	-4
Ledyard	43,032,024	49	40	9
Lisbon	42,750,615	19	19	0
Lyme	13,408,081	11	17	-6
Mansfield	38,299,483	43	59	-16
Montville	50,144,601	55	53	2
New London	389,175,866	1	1	0
North Stonington	17,254,925	27	23	4
Norwich	444,189,302	31	31	0
Old Lyme	28,652,700	33	26	7
Plainfield	79,114,205	49	87	-38
Pomfret	8,466,649	21	23	-2
Preston	43,556,625	18	21	-3
Putnam	94,213,947	16	12	4
Salem	7,091,827	17	18	-1
Scotland	885,759	7	7	0
Sprague	2,758,581	6	3	3
Sterling	1,935,387	18	17	1
Stonington	140,080,102	64	69	-5
Thompson	10,037,757	47	26	21
Union	7,747,714	5	6	-1
Voluntown	4,717,760	12	18	-6
Waterford	351,852,081	96	69	27
Willington	12,965,739	27	17	10
Windham	149,288,222	26	7	19
Woodstock	41,478,851	66	50	16

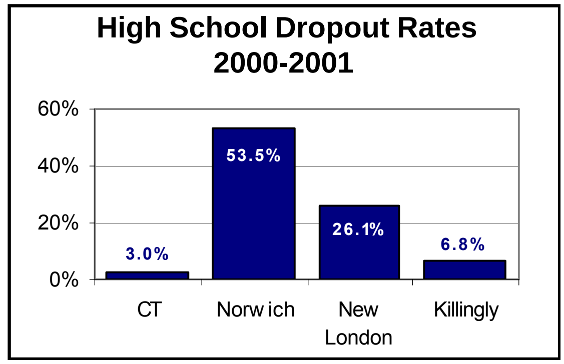
Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
Connecticut Department of Revenue Services

RESIDENTS IN NEED OF WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SERVICES

- Among Connecticut's five Workforce Investment Areas, the Eastern region recorded the lowest percentage of cases in most assistance programs. These included State Administered General Assistance, (7.5 percent receiving cash, and 8.0 receiving Medical), Food Stamps (9.7 percent), Temporary Family Assistance (Regular - 8.8 percent, UP - 12.8 percent), Medicaid (11.2 percent) and Total State Supplement (11percent).

- Under State Administered General Assistance (SAGA), the City of New London had 18.3 percent of the region's Cash and 17.1 percent of its Medical cases. In each of the other four WIAs, the largest city had about 50 percent of the region's caseload for both SAGA Cash and Medical.

- Connecticut's annual dropout rate for grades 9-12, for the school year 2000-2001, was 3.0 percent. Among the Eastern WIA towns, New London had the highest number of dropouts (181 pupils), followed by Norwich Free Academy, (91), and Killingly, (68). The 53.5 percent dropout rate reported for the Norwich school district is, in fact, the rate for its alternative high school. The city has an arrangement to send its general secondary-school population to Norwich Free Academy (NFA), where the drop out rate is 4.1 percent. Twelve of the region's 23 secondary schools reported dropout rates above 3.0 percent. Only five districts: East Lyme, District 18 (serving the towns of Lyme and Old Lyme), Woodstock Academy, Groton, and Waterford reported dropout rates below 2.0 percent.



- Among the five regions, the Eastern WIA had the lowest number of Active Mental Retardation Clients in Connecticut, reporting 2,262 or 15.5 percent of the State's 14,580 clients as of June 2002.

- The Eastern region had the fourth highest number of Alcohol & Drug Abusers served, 38,060 or 13.4 percent of 38,060 served statewide during State Fiscal Year 2000-2001. Conversely, the WIA had the lowest number of Probationers, 6,049 or 10.8 percent of the State's 55,889 probationers, as of May 2002.

- All 41 towns and cities in the WIA reported five or more dislocated workers as of March 2002. These persons accounted for 10.2 percent or 4,241 of the State total of 41,653. Over half of the workers had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more, and 35 percent were 45 years of age or older. The largest number of dislocated workers came from Norwich, (451) and Groton (322). Twenty-seven out of the 41 towns reported fewer than 100 dislocated workers. In the WIA, of the 4,241 dislocated workers, 76. 5 percent were white, and 65.2 percent were male. Black and Hispanic dislocated workers accounted for the fewest number of cases in the WIA.

- Nearly 17 percent of the region's 9,970 CT Works registrants, the highest percentage among the five WIAs, are 24 years of age or younger. Those 55 and older accounted for 10.6 percent of the applicants in the WIA, compared with nearly 14 percent of the applicants statewide. Nearly one in ten registrants (971 or 9.7 percent) is a veteran. Almost two-thirds (6,299 or 63.2 percent) of the WIA applicants have at least completed high school.

- The highest number of teenage mothers in the Eastern WIA through December, 1999, was in the 19 year old category. Nineteen year olds accounted for 179 cases, 42 percent of the WIA's total, (427) and nearly 15 percent of the State's 19-year-old teenage mothers. The next highest share (27 percent), was among 18 year-olds. Groton, Norwich, and New London ranked highest in total teenage mothers. The region reported having only two mothers under age 15. Of the 41 cities and towns, six reported having no teenage mothers.

FOOD STAMPS, TEMPORARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE, STATE SUPPLEMENT and MEDICAID

State Fiscal Year 2001

	Food Stamps		Temporary Family Assistance				State Supplement				Total Medicaid (TFA & S.Supp & Medicaid only, excl. QMB/SLMB)**	
			Regular		UP*							
	Cases	Recip.	Cases	Recip.	Cases	Recip.	Aged	Blind	Disab.	Total	Cases	Recip.
Connecticut	**77,961**	**151,733**	**24,168**	**55,953**	**1,253**	**4,888**	**6,566**	**134**	**16,251**	**22,952**	**201,669**	**325,789**
Eastern WIA	**7,550**	**14,436**	**2,126**	**4,685**	**161**	**630**	**536**	**19**	**1,964**	**2,536**	**22,513**	**36,244**
Towns												
Ashford	33	64	13	28	0	1	11	0	10	21	146	255
Bozrah	30	45	9	17	0	0	17	0	18	35	96	128
Brooklyn	46	101	15	39	1	5	13	1	31	46	277	413
Canterbury	42	65	8	13	1	4	1	0	12	13	169	279
Chaplin	8	15	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	76
Colchester	112	196	33	68	1	5	12	0	32	44	546	817
Columbia	18	26	5	10	0	0	2	2	22	27	112	163
Coventry	72	124	17	27	2	8	1	1	30	33	309	508
East Lyme	90	151	25	58	0	4	10	1	37	48	410	601
Eastford	11	22	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	32	56
Franklin	8	14	3	8	0	0	1	0	3	4	53	75
Griswold	163	280	37	73	2	7	11	0	36	48	507	801
Groton	586	1,139	214	473	10	38	62	1	124	188	1,761	2,797
Hampton	15	39	6	15	0	3	0	0	6	7	76	147
Killingly	572	1,098	155	337	12	47	34	0	125	160	1,591	2,558
Lebanon	60	94	12	24	0	0	7	3	12	23	188	335
Ledyard	73	135	20	43	2	9	7	0	38	46	322	527
Lisbon	30	62	9	17	1	4	3	0	8	11	104	178
Lyme	4	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	7	26	38
Mansfield	119	209	26	50	2	6	4	0	25	29	453	703
Montville	159	287	56	104	1	5	14	1	99	114	774	1,153
New London	1,350	2,737	394	943	31	116	79	2	302	384	3,118	5,332
North Stonington	24	42	10	20	0	2	0	1	11	12	106	173

FOOD STAMPS, TEMPORARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE, STATE SUPPLEMENT and MEDICAID

State Fiscal Year 2001

	Food Stamps		Temporary Family Assistance				State Supplement				Total Medicaid (TFA & S.Supp & Medicaid only, excl. QMB/SLMB)**	
			Regular		UP*							
	Cases	Recip.	Cases	Recip.	Cases	Recip.	Aged	Blind	Disab.	Total	Cases	Recip.
Norwich	1,379	2,573	358	820	30	115	100	2	394	497	3,420	5,555
Old Lyme	22	39	5	16	0	0	2	1	15	18	114	173
Plainfield	265	538	97	210	8	26	11	0	81	93	1,019	1,643
Pomfret	19	37	3	7	0	0	8	0	10	18	98	162
Preston	26	39	7	12	0	0	1	0	15	16	113	180
Putnam	277	552	77	174	7	28	31	0	54	85	839	1,341
Salem	14	31	2	4	1	6	1	0	7	8	63	113
Scotland	5	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	32	49
Sprague	47	107	18	40	4	14	6	0	15	21	178	292
Sterling	27	46	9	15	0	1	0	0	10	10	124	201
Stonington	198	337	56	117	2	9	11	0	80	92	847	1,234
Thompson	105	186	26	52	2	8	8	1	20	29	314	502
Union	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	17
Voluntown	32	56	8	17	0	0	3	0	10	13	113	182
Waterford	108	166	27	44	3	13	14	1	46	63	795	998
Willington	25	34	10	16	0	1	14	0	21	35	127	181
Windham	1,344	2,687	341	748	38	142	35	1	188	225	2,963	5,098
Woodstock	30	48	9	14	0	2	0	0	7	7	126	210

* Two parent household where the primary wage earner is unemployed.

** Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB) and Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) are excluded from the total due to extensive overlap with other Medicaid groups.

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services

STATE ADMINISTERED GENERAL ASSISTANCE (SAGA)
State Fiscal Year 2001

	State-Administered General Assistance			
	Cash		Medical	
	Cases	Recip.	Cases	Recip.
Connecticut	**4,083**	**4,179**	**20,392**	**20,403**
Eastern WIA	**306**	**315**	**1,632**	**1,633**
Towns				
Ashford	2	2	10	10
Bozrah	1	1	25	25
Brooklyn	2	2	9	9
Canterbury	3	3	5	5
Chaplin	-	-	3	3
Colchester	9	9	28	28
Columbia	1	1	6	6
Coventry	6	6	26	26
East Lyme	7	7	30	30
Eastford	-	-	4	4
Franklin	-	-	2	2
Griswold	12	12	35	35
Groton	20	20	87	87
Hampton	1	1	3	3
Killingly	26	26	101	101
Lebanon	2	2	80	80
Ledyard	3	3	20	20
Lisbon	2	2	9	9
Lyme	-	-	3	3
Mansfield	6	6	36	36
Montville	10	10	34	34
New London	56	61	279	279
North Stonington	1	1	6	6
Norwich	29	30	147	147
Old Lyme	1	1	9	9
Plainfield	4	4	43	43
Pomfret	1	1	7	7
Preston	2	2	7	7
Putnam	8	9	54	54
Salem	-	-	4	4
Scotland	-	-	3	3
Sprague	2	2	10	10
Sterling	1	1	7	7
Stonington	16	18	53	54
Thompson	4	4	19	19
Union	-	-	-	-
Voluntown	2	2	9	9
Waterford	8	8	27	27
Willington	3	3	11	11
Windham	54	54	375	375
Woodstock	1	1	6	6

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services

TOTAL ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE GRADES 9 - 12
2000 - 2001

TOWN	Number of Dropouts	Total Enrollment	Rate
Colchester	19	755	2.5%
Coventry	18	525	3.4%
East Lyme	20	1,073	1.9%
Griswold	20	649	3.1%
Groton	11	1,272	0.9%
Killingly	68	994	6.8%
Lebanon	13	564	2.3%
Ledyard	33	1,072	3.1%
Montville	21	806	2.6%
New London	181	693	26.1%
North Stonington	8	284	2.8%
Norwich	46	86	53.5%
Plainfield	52	810	6.4%
Putnam	21	389	5.4%
Stonington	19	690	2.8%
Thompson	19	389	4.9%
Waterford	4	824	0.5%
Windham	63	969	6.5%
District 11*	8	230	3.5%
District 18**	7	415	1.7%
District 19***	28	1,189	2.4%
Norwich Free Academy	91	2,244	4.1%
Woodstock Academy	13	964	1.3%
Statewide Average	**4,643**	**153,037**	**3.0%**

*Regional School District 11 serves the towns of Chaplin, Hampton, Scotland

**Regional School District 18 serves the towns of Lyme, Old Lyme

***Regional School District 19 serves the towns of Ashford, Mansfield, Willington

Source: Connecticut Department of Education, Bureau of Evaluation and Student Assessment

MENTAL RETARDATION CLIENTS, ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSERS, and PROBATIONERS

	Active Mental Retardation Clients June 2002[1]	Alcohol & Drug Abusers Served SFY 2000-2001[2]	Probationers by Residence May 2002[3]
Connecticut	**14,580**	**38,060**	**55,889**
Eastern WIA	**2,262**	**5,101**	**6,049**
Towns			
Ashford	16	41	37
Bozrah	13	92	34
Brooklyn	60	55	67
Canterbury	26	48	50
Chaplin	1	17	19
Colchester	59	75	137
Columbia	47	41	35
Coventry	48	101	121
East Lyme	92	89	162
Eastford	6	16	9
Franklin	17	11	9
Griswold	36	64 *	155
Groton	218	310	621
Hampton	7	18	18
Killingly	181	448	374
Lebanon	40	61	67
Ledyard	69	75	150
Lisbon	11	-- *	39
Lyme	8	2 **	12
Mansfield	49	98	132
Montville	117	103	262
New London	164	754	813
North Stonington	24	33	49
Norwich	272	628	878
Old Lyme	23	41 **	51
Plainfield	88	215	210
Pomfret	20	33	22
Preston	21	25	51
Putnam	78	148	145
Salem	21	13	35
Scotland	6	6	8
Sprague	15	10	35
Sterling	9	35	39
Stonington	36	160	149
Thompson	30	62	69
Union	1	-- ***	****
Voluntown	5	22	51
Waterford	131	146	162
Willington	10	46	48
Windham	163	919	688
Woodstock	24	40	36

****Towns with fewer than five probationers have their data suppressed.

Alcohol and Drug Abusers numbers are compiled based on client's zip code.
* Griswold and Lisbon share a common zip code; client count included in Griswold.
** Lyme and Old Lyme share a common zip code; client count included in Old Lyme.
*** Stafford and Union share a common zip code; client count included in Stafford.

Sources:
1. Connecticut Department of Mental Retardation, Active Clients as of June 2002
Note: Statewide total includes 117 out-of-state clients.
2. Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Clients by Place of Residence, State Fiscal Year 2000-2001
3. Connecticut Judicial Department, Office of Adult Probation, Clients as of May 2002

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DISLOCATED WORKERS BY SEX, RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
March 2002

	TOTAL	SEX		RACE/ETHNIC			
		MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER
Connecticut*	**41,653**	**25,051**	**16,602**	**26,075**	**4,688**	**4,363**	**6,522**
Eastern WIA	**4,241**	**2,767**	**1,474**	**3,243**	**198**	**173**	**627**
Towns							
Ashford	51	32	19	37	1	0	13
Bozrah	36	27	9	31	0	0	5
Brooklyn	64	38	26	52	1	0	11
Canterbury	64	46	18	56	3	0	5
Chaplin	26	17	9	20	0	1	5
Colchester	167	114	53	143	2	4	18
Columbia	31	17	14	29	1	0	1
Coventry	140	92	48	111	1	2	26
East Lyme	159	107	52	133	0	1	25
Eastford	13	11	2	11	0	1	1
Franklin	20	13	7	17	0	1	2
Griswold	126	83	43	99	6	2	19
Groton	322	193	129	239	28	13	42
Hampton	28	26	2	23	0	0	5
Killingly	283	183	100	235	4	3	41
Lebanon	83	53	30	73	1	0	9
Ledyard	87	58	29	68	7	1	11
Lisbon	48	39	9	45	0	0	3
Lyme	10	8	2	9	0	0	1
Mansfield	82	59	23	62	0	0	20
Montville	212	137	75	174	9	3	26
New London	246	155	91	99	66	48	33
North Stonington	50	35	15	37	1	0	12
Norwich	451	301	150	331	43	29	48
Old Lyme	38	27	11	32	0	1	5
Plainfield	277	178	99	211	3	2	61
Pomfret	24	17	7	21	0	0	3
Preston	53	41	12	44	1	0	8
Putnam	105	57	48	93	1	1	10
Salem	39	22	17	35	0	0	4
Scotland	11	9	2	8	0	0	3
Sprague	47	33	14	38	0	2	7
Sterling	42	25	17	40	0	0	2
Stonington	119	77	42	97	0	1	21
Thompson	55	35	20	52	1	0	2
Union	5	2	3	1	0	0	4
Voluntown	34	26	8	29	0	1	4
Waterford	196	139	57	161	7	3	25
Willington	68	39	29	54	0	0	14
Windham	279	165	114	154	11	53	61
Woodstock	50	31	19	39	0	0	11

* Connecticut residents only

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Claims and Wage Record Files

ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS BY UI* STATUS
March 2002

	CURRENT REG CLAIMS 15 PLUS WEEKS	UI EXHAUSTED BENEFITS	UI CLAIMANTS AGE 45+ 4-14 WEEKS	PERMANENT LAYOFFS AGE UNDER 45	TOTAL DISLOCATED WORKERS
Connecticut*	**22,431**	**3,895**	**13,117**	**2,210**	**41,653**
Eastern WIA	**2,292**	**328**	**1,466**	**155**	**4,241**
Towns					
Ashford	25	3	15	8	51
Bozrah	19	2	12	3	36
Brooklyn	37	3	24	0	64
Canterbury	36	5	23	0	64
Chaplin	17	1	6	2	26
Colchester	94	13	57	3	167
Columbia	13	3	15	0	31
Coventry	78	8	42	12	140
East Lyme	75	14	67	3	159
Eastford	7	1	5	0	13
Franklin	7	1	9	3	20
Griswold	67	6	45	8	126
Groton	167	24	124	7	322
Hampton	14	2	12	0	28
Killingly	172	22	85	4	283
Lebanon	45	9	27	2	83
Ledyard	38	9	38	2	87
Lisbon	25	2	19	2	48
Lyme	5	1	4	0	10
Mansfield	42	9	28	3	82
Montville	120	19	64	9	212
New London	137	14	85	10	246
North Stonington	18	2	26	4	50
Norwich	263	35	129	24	451
Old Lyme	13	2	22	1	38
Plainfield	150	22	99	6	277
Pomfret	13	0	11	0	24
Preston	29	1	23	0	53
Putnam	60	14	28	3	105
Salem	18	3	18	0	39
Scotland	8	1	2	0	11
Sprague	24	6	15	2	47
Sterling	28	6	7	1	42
Stonington	54	8	50	7	119
Thompson	29	4	20	2	55
Union	1	0	4	0	5
Voluntown	21	2	11	0	34
Waterford	100	15	76	5	196
Willington	33	4	26	5	68
Windham	167	25	74	13	279
Woodstock	23	7	19	1	50

* Unemployment Insurance
** Connecticut residents only
Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Claims and Wage Record Files

Characteristics of Active *Connecticut Works* Applicants
As of June 30, 2002

Area	Total	Male	Female	Age <18	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55+	Veterans
Statewide	**83,338**	**46,891**	**36,443**	**505**	**11,093**	**20,132**	**23,258**	**17,056**	**11,264**	**7,199**
Eastern WIA	9,970	5,744	4,226	77	1,596	2,432	2,941	1,868	1,053	971
North Central WIA	23,703	13,772	9,928	166	3,391	5,738	6,522	4,821	3,054	2,247
Northwest WIA	15,182	8,579	6,603	89	1,789	3,426	4,210	3,305	2,357	1,367
South Central WIA	16,969	9,285	7,683	89	2,250	4,195	4,709	3,447	2,273	1,298
Southwest WIA	17,514	9,511	8,003	84	2,067	4,341	4,876	3,615	2,527	1,316

		- - - - - Minority Group - - - - -			*- - - - - - Highest School Grade - - - - - - -*				
Area	**Total**	**Total**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**7**	**8-11**	**12**	**Over 12**	**Handi-capped**
Statewide	**83,338**	**25,979**	**12,630**	**11,302**	**20,368**	**12,204**	**40,464**	**10,302**	**564**
Eastern WIA	9,970	1,799	769	808	2,185	1,486	5,100	1,199	76
North Central WIA	23,703	8,120	3,703	3,766	5,385	3,588	12,268	2,462	144
Northwest WIA	15,182	3,775	1,411	1,969	3,823	2,311	7,105	1,943	159
South Central WIA	16,969	5,346	3,130	1,880	4,013	2,221	8,523	2,212	83
Southwest WIA	17,514	6,939	3,617	2,879	4,962	2,598	7,468	2,486	102

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Characteristics of Active *Connecticut Works* Applicants
As of June 30, 2002

Area	Total	Male	Female	Age <18	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55+	Veterans
Statewide	**100.0%**	**56.3%**	**43.7%**	**0.6%**	**13.3%**	**24.2%**	**27.9%**	**20.5%**	**13.5%**	**8.6%**
Eastern WIA	100.0%	57.6%	42.4%	0.8%	16.0%	24.4%	29.5%	18.7%	10.6%	9.7%
North Central WIA	100.0%	58.1%	41.9%	0.7%	14.3%	24.2%	27.5%	20.3%	12.9%	9.5%
Northwest WIA	100.0%	56.5%	43.5%	0.6%	11.8%	22.6%	27.7%	21.8%	15.5%	9.0%
South Central WIA	100.0%	54.7%	45.3%	0.5%	13.3%	24.7%	27.8%	20.3%	13.4%	7.6%
Southwest WIA	100.0%	54.3%	45.7%	0.5%	11.8%	24.8%	27.8%	20.6%	14.4%	7.5%

Area	Total	Minority Group Total	Minority Group Black	Minority Group Hispanic	Highest School Grade 7	Highest School Grade 8-11	Highest School Grade 12	Highest School Grade Over 12	Handi-capped
Statewide	**100.0%**	**31.2%**	**15.2%**	**13.6%**	**24.4%**	**14.6%**	**48.6%**	**12.4%**	**0.7%**
Eastern WIA	100.0%	18.0%	7.7%	8.1%	21.9%	14.9%	51.2%	12.0%	0.8%
North Central WIA	100.0%	34.3%	15.6%	15.9%	22.7%	15.1%	51.8%	10.4%	0.6%
Northwest WIA	100.0%	24.9%	9.3%	13.0%	25.2%	15.2%	46.8%	12.8%	1.0%
South Central WIA	100.0%	31.5%	18.4%	11.1%	23.6%	13.1%	50.2%	13.0%	0.5%
Southwest WIA	100.0%	39.6%	20.7%	16.4%	28.3%	14.8%	42.6%	14.2%	0.6%

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

TEENAGE MOTHERS by AGE and PLACE of RESIDENCE

January - December 1999

	<15 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	Total
Connecticut	**49**	**147**	**368**	**677**	**955**	**1,237**	**3,433**
Eastern WIA	**2**	**9**	**34**	**87**	**116**	**179**	**427**
Towns							
Ashford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bozrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chaplin	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Colchester	0	1	0	2	3	5	11
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Coventry	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
East Lyme	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Eastford	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Griswold	0	0	3	3	1	3	10
Groton	0	2	4	4	22	35	67
Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Killingly	0	1	2	11	8	16	38
Lebanon	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Ledyard	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Lisbon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mansfield	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
Montville	0	0	2	3	5	6	16
New London	0	2	8	10	14	28	62
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Norwich	2	0	4	12	26	19	63
Old Lyme	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Plainfield	0	0	2	7	7	8	24
Pomfret	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Preston	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Putnam	0	0	1	1	2	4	8
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sprague	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sterling	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Stonington	0	0	0	1	3	5	9
Thompson	0	0	0	3	0	3	6
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntown	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
Waterford	0	0	1	2	1	1	5
Willington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Windham	0	2	4	17	10	16	49
Woodstock	0	0	0	1	0	3	4

Base Period: A selected period of time, frequently one year, against which changes to other points in time are calculated (also see Index Number).

Benchmarking: The process of reestimating statistics as more complete data become available. Estimates are usually calculated using only a sample of the universe (total count). Therefore, benchmarking allows for correction of estimating errors. New benchmarking levels are introduced on an annual basis.

Covered Employment: Employment in any industry insured under the provisions of the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law.

Current Population Survey: A national household survey conducted each month by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is gathered from a sample of about 60,000 households (1,200 in Connecticut) designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of persons 16 years of age and over.

Discouraged Workers: Persons not included in the unemployment count who say they did not look for work because they think none is available, or they believe they lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

Dislocated Worker: As defined under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, an individual who: (A) 1. has been terminated or laid off, or received notice of same; and 2. is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation, or has demonstrated attachment to the workforce but is not eligible for unemployment compensation; and 3. is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation. Or (B) 1. has been terminated or laid off, or has received notice of same, as a result of permanent closure or substantial layoff at a plant, facility or enterprise; or 2. is employed at a facility at which employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; or, 3. for purposes of receiving certain services, is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close. Or (C) was self-employed but is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters. Or (D) is a displaced homemaker.

Displaced Homemaker: An individual who has been providing unpaid services to family members in the home and who (A) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; and (B) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

Durable Goods: Items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances, and mobile homes are examples. Because of their nature, expenditures for durable goods are generally postponable. Consequently, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures.

Employed Persons: Those individuals who are 16 years of age and over who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month, or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-owned business, and individuals who were temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or personal reasons. Excluded are persons whose only activity consists of work around the house and volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Establishment: An economic unit such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, which produces goods or provides services. It is usually at a single physical location and engaged in one predominant type of economic activity.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Farm Employment: Persons who work as owners and operators of farms, as unpaid family workers on farms, or as hired workers who are engaged in farm activities.

Full-Time Employment: Employment of 35 or more hours per week.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Housing Permits: Counted by the Bureau of the Census, new housing permits include permits issued for all new privately owned, attached and detached single-family houses.

Index Number: A measure of the relative changes occurring in a series of values compared with a base period. The base period usually equals 100, and any changes from it represent percentages. By use of an index number, large or unwieldy data, such as sales in thousands of dollars or costs in dollars and cents, are reduced to a form in which they can be readily understood.

Industry: A generic term for a distinct group of economic activities. Industries are described and classified by their primary activity or product.

Initial Claim: A notice filed by a worker, at the beginning of a period of unemployment, requesting a determination of insured status for jobless benefits.

Labor Force: All persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor-management dispute. The labor force does not include persons who never worked a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer and "discouraged workers" who have been unemployed for a substantial length of time and are no longer actively seeking employment. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are counted by their place of residence. The civilian labor force excludes members of the armed forces and the institutionalized population.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force."

Labor Market Area (LMA): As defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence.

Labor Market Information (LMI): The body of information that deals with the functioning of labor markets and the determination of the demand for and supply of labor. It includes, but is not limited to, such key factors as changes in the level and/or composition of economic activity, the population, employment and unemployment, income and earnings, wage rates, and fringe benefits.

Labor Surplus Area: A civil jurisdiction where the average unemployment rate is at least 20 percent above the average unemployment for all states, or its unemployment during the previous two calendar years was ten percent or more. The designation allows establishments in the area preference in bidding for certain federal contracts.

Location Quotients: Measure an industry's concentration or specialization in one geographical area relative to a larger area.

Manufacturing: Includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials handling equipment. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be "finished" in the sense that it is ready for utilization and consumption, or it may be "semi-finished" to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing.

Median: The middle value or midpoint between two middle values in a set of data arranged in order of increasing or decreasing magnitude. As such, one-half of the items in the set are less than the median and one-half are greater.

Median Income: The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families, including those with no income. Additional information on median income is available from the U.S. Census Bureau at: http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): The general concept of a Metropolitan Statistical Area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Connecticut currently has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

Money Income: Census-based money income is derived from a sample of individuals 15 years of age and older, and consists only of income that is received by individuals in cash and its equivalents.

Nondurable Goods: Items that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less). Food, beverages, apparel, and gasoline are common examples. Because of their nature, nondurable goods are generally purchased when needed.

Nonfarm Employment: The total number of persons on establishment payroll employed full- or part-time who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, is included. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff the entire pay period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed.

Occupation: A name or title of a job that identifies a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they are in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries, other occupations are found in the majority of industries.

Part-Time Employment: As defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in which a worker is regularly scheduled to work fewer than 35 hours a week.

Per Capita Personal Income: The annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1.

Personal Income: Measures the net earnings, rental income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments by place of residence before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes. Reported in current dollars.

Private Household Workers: Persons who work for profit or fees in private households such as child care workers, cooks, housekeepers or other household staff.

Production Worker: Employees, up through the level of working supervisor, who are directly engaged in the manufacture of the product of an establishment. Among those excluded from this category are persons in executive and managerial positions and persons engaged in activities such as accounting, sales, advertising, routine clerical work, and professional and technical functions.

Retail Sales: Based on sales taxes received by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services from firms in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries 52 through 59, Retail Trade.

SAGA (State-Administered General Assistance): Provides cash, medical, and emergency assistance to persons who do not qualify for federal and state assistance programs, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and Medicaid.

Seasonal Adjustments: The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intrayear variations that tend to occur each year in approximately the same manner. Examples of such variations include school terms, holidays, and yearly weather patterns.

Seasonal Industry: An industry in which activity is affected by regularly recurring weather changes, holidays, vacations, etc. The construction and recreational industries are typically characterized as "seasonal."

Self-Employed Workers: Persons who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Self-employed persons whose businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers, because technically, they are paid employees of a corporation.

Underemployed: Persons working full- or part-time in jobs that are below their earning capacity or level of competence. The terms "underemployed" and "underutilized" are used interchangeably. Underemployment has also been defined as "involuntary part-time" employment or employment of a person on a part-time basis when full-time work is desired.

Unemployed: Persons who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and: (a) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past four weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (b) were waiting to be called back from a job from which they had been laid off; or (c) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate: Represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate eliminates the influence of regularly recurring seasonal fluctuations which can be ascribed to weather, crop-growing cycles, holidays, vacations, etc., and therefore, more clearly shows the underlying basic trend of unemployment.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998: Represents significant changes to federal statutes governing programs of job training, adult education and literacy, and vocational rehabilitation in order to establish a coordinated, streamlined and more flexible workforce development system. It is a revitalized system that focuses on providing *employers* with skilled workers, and the economic and workforce information they need to conduct business effectively - and on providing *workers* with the information, advice, job search assistance, and training they need to get and keep good jobs.

Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research Publications:

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media
Connecticut Career Paths
Connecticut Careers: Career Directions for Entry-Level Jobs
Connecticut Data for Affirmative Action Plans
Connecticut Economic Digest, The
Connecticut Labor Market Information At-A-Glance
Connecticut Labor Situation
Connecticut Occupational Employment & Wages
Directory of Labor Market Information
Equal Employment Opportunity Special Census File
Forecast 2008: New Decade, New Careers
Information for Workforce Investment Planning
Jobs in Connecticut
Labor Force Data for Labor Market Areas & Towns
Making the Future Yours
Nonfarm Employment - Annual Averages
Soaring to New Heights...Connecticut Job Outlook
Total Nonfarm Employment by Town
Writing Your Résumé for Success
Your Job Search Guide

Many of these publications are available on the Internet at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

The Job & Career ConneCTion provides on-line information on career development, occupational profiles, and finding employment, all at one site - www.ctjobandcareer.org.