

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

Information for Workforce Investment Planning

SOUTHWEST WIA - 2002

Opportunity • Guidance • Support



Labor Market Information
from the Office of Research

Information for Workforce Investment Planning

Southwest Workforce Investment Area - 2002

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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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Southwest Workforce Investment Area

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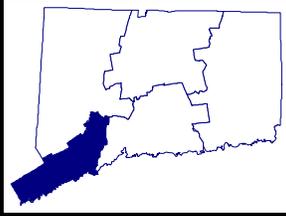
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Southwest Workforce Investment Area

Ansonia
Beacon Falls
Bridgeport
Darien
Derby
Easton
Fairfield
Greenwich
Monroe
New Canaan
Norwalk
Oxford
Seymour
Shelton
Stamford
Stratford
Trumbull
Weston
Westport
Wilton



HIGHLIGHTS

Race/Ethnicity According to the 2000 Census, the racial composition in the city of Bridgeport, for those who indicated one race, is 45 percent white, 32 percent Hispanic and 31 percent Black, among others. Over five percent of the population indicated more than one race.

Unemployment Rate The Southwest WIA's unemployment rate averaged 3.3 percent in 2001, the same as Connecticut's rate.

Services The services industry accounted for the largest number of jobs in the Southwest WIA.

Jobs Stamford, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Greenwich had the largest concentration of jobs in the Southwest WIA.

Financial Services The Southwest WIA has a strong concentration of jobs in financial services, primarily due to its proximity to the New York City financial markets.

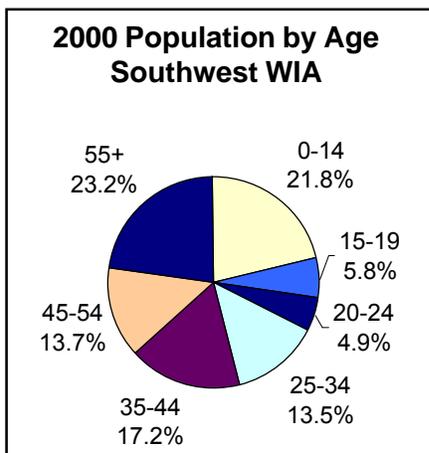
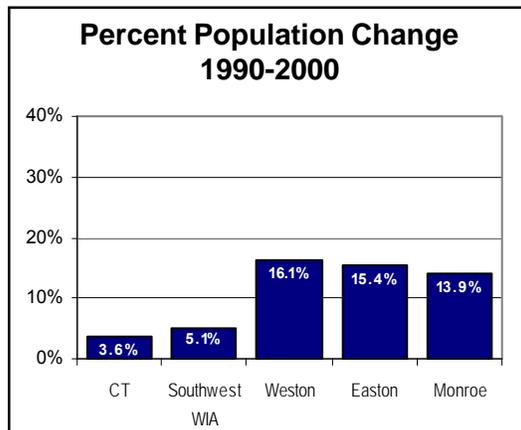
Manufacturing While the manufacturing sector has lost many jobs over the past few decades, employment in trade and services has been rising at a much greater rate.

Future Employment New construction, available office space, and closeness to the Big Apple indicate that employment will increase during the next few years.

ANALYSIS

Geography The Southwest Workforce Investment Area (WIA) is comprised of twenty cities and towns that cover mainly the Bridgeport and Stamford Labor Market Areas. The Area extends from the border of New York State along the Long Island Sound coastline and it extends as far north as lower New Haven County. Directly north along Interstate Route 95, the Area is accessible via railway (Amtrak, Metro North) and numerous interstate bus lines. Residents are within driving distance of the three New York area international airports and also Connecticut's Bradley International Airport. These are in addition to several regional airports (Tweed-New Haven, White Plains, Islip, and Sikorsky) that offer commuter flights to larger facilities.

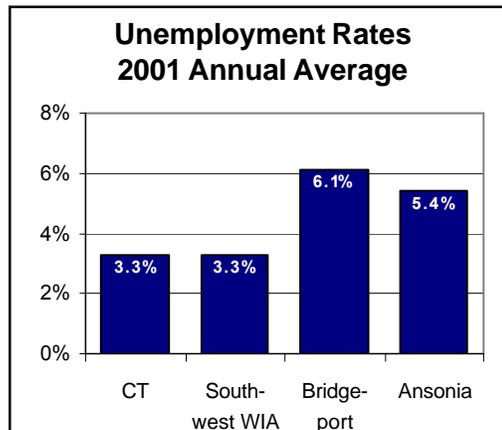
Population From 1990 to 2000, the number of people residing in the Southwest WIA increased from 723,719 to 760,730, a 5.1 percent increase. This outpaces the 3.6 percent increase recorded for the entire state. Nineteen of the twenty towns in the Area experienced a growth in population during the decade with the only decline occurring in Bridgeport. The largest increases occurred in Stamford (9,027), Norwalk (4,620), Fairfield (3,922), Greenwich (2,660), and Monroe (2,351). Population density in the Area was 1,692.7 people per square mile in 2000. This is far greater than statewide density of 702.9 people per square mile. Over the ten-year period, population density increased by 82.4 persons per square mile in the Area. Statewide, this increase was only 24.4 people per square mile. The most crowded city in the Southwest WIA was Bridgeport with 8,720.6 people per square mile followed by Norwalk with 3,636.6 and Stamford with a population density of 3,101.5. The least crowded towns were Easton with 265.2, Oxford 298.6 and Weston with 506.9 persons per square mile. By age group, almost 22 percent of Area residents were under fifteen years old, 14 percent were 65 and over, and 13.5 percent were between 25 and 34. The statewide breakdown was pretty much the same as



the Area's. Within the WIA, the highest number of senior citizens resided in Stamford followed by Bridgeport. Bridgeport and Stamford also had the highest number of youth, teens and pre-teens. In 2000 Area population broke down into White; 78.3 percent, Black; 11.1 percent and Hispanic, 12.3 percent. Statewide, the ratio was White; 81.6 percent, Black; 9.1 percent and Hispanic, 9.4 percent. From 1990 to 2000, Area Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian/Pacific Islanders all experienced increases in population. In

2000, the race breakdown of the population in the United States was 75.1 percent White, 12.5 percent Hispanic, 12.3 percent Black, and 3.8 percent Asian/Pacific Islander. In 1990, these percentages were 80.3 percent White, 12.1 percent Black, 9.0 percent Hispanic and 2.9 percent Asian/Pacific Islander.

In 2000, the Southwest Workforce Investment Area had 389,800 people actively in the labor force. Out of this number, 381,600 were employed while 8,200 individuals were jobless. The Area unemployment rate was 2.1 percent. This rate was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 2.3. In 2001, the number of individuals in the WIA labor force had declined to 382,800, the number of people with jobs decreased to 370,200 while those unemployed moved up to 12,600. As a result, the Area unemployment rate stood at 3.3 percent. This was the same as the statewide jobless rate, but it was much lower than the 4.8 percent rate for the United States. All twenty towns in the Southwest WIA experienced an increase in the unemployment rate in 2001. The highest unemployment rates were in Bridgeport (6.1 percent), Ansonia (5.4 percent) and Derby (4.5 percent). New Canaan (1.5 percent), Greenwich (1.7 percent), and Darien, Weston and Wilton (all 1.9 percent) had the lowest jobless rates.



Labor Force

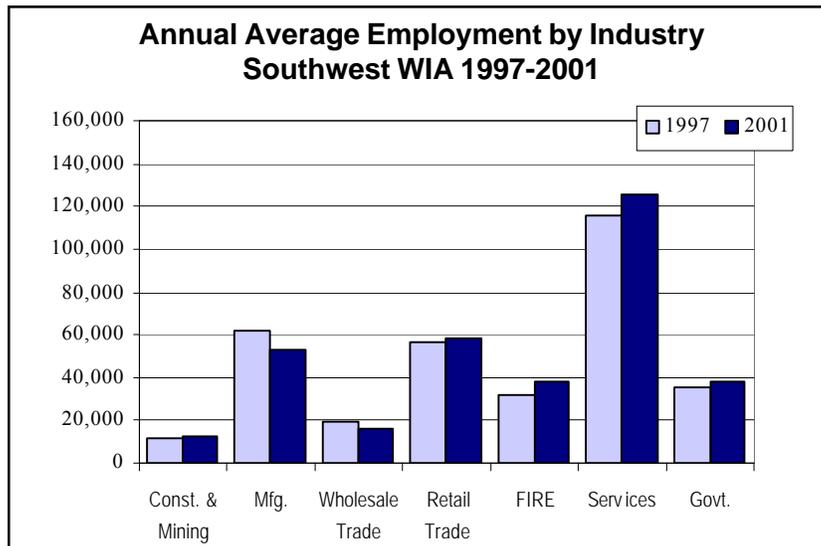
More than 82,000 jobs in the WIA are located in Stamford. Almost 50,000 are in Bridgeport and approximately 45,000 are in Norwalk. The highest concentration of factory jobs is in Bridgeport, Norwalk, Shelton, Stamford, and Stratford. Stamford has a high number of jobs in finance, insurance and real estate and in transportation, communications and utilities. There is also a great deal of construction activity going on in Bridgeport and Stamford. Trade and services employment is relatively strong throughout the Area.

Nonfarm Employment

In 2001, the average annual employment in the Southwest Workforce Investment Area was 362,191. Over one third were employed in the services industry and numbered 125,589. Retail trade workers totaled 58,642, and manufacturing workers numbered 53,357. Finance, insurance and real estate employed 38,093, and 37,729 people worked for the government. There were while 16,251 people employed in transportation, communications and utilities. Wholesale trade workers numbered 15,996, and workers in construction industries numbered 12,082. The average annual wage in the area was \$65,195 in 2001. By major industrial category, the highest annual average wage of \$167,659 was reported in finance, insurance and real estate. Wholesale trade wages were the next highest, with an average of \$90,651. Construction workers averaged \$49,253, manufacturing industries (which include management and executives) averaged \$78,379, and transportation, communications and utilities averaged \$62,296. Average salaries in,

Employment by Industry

retail trade (which includes many part-time employees) \$30,108, services \$51,135, and government \$43,680.



The most recent per capita income data by town is the Census 2000 per capita money income, which differs from per capita personal income data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In 2000, per capita money income in Connecticut was \$28,766. Seven of the twenty towns had a lower per capita money income, with Bridgeport reporting the lowest at \$16,306, and Ansonia coming in as second lowest at \$20,504. On the high end, New Canaan recorded the highest per capita money income, at \$82,049, followed by Darien, with \$77,519. Census-based median family income was \$65,521, and median household income was \$53,935 in Connecticut. In the WIA, the lowest median family and household income was reported in Bridgeport, at \$39,571 and \$34,658, respectively. The median family income was highest in New Canaan, at \$175,331, while seven other towns in the region recorded a median family income above 100,000. The highest median household income was recorded in Darien, at \$146,755.

The 2002 Poverty Income Level in the United States was \$18,100 for a family of four. The Lower Living Standard Income Level, 70 percent LLSIL, for a family of four was \$21,600 in a metro area and \$21,250 in a nonmetro area.

The Economy

The Southwest Workforce Investment Area is comprised mainly of two Labor Market Areas, Bridgeport and Stamford. No two areas can be as opposite as these two are.

The City of Bridgeport dominates the Bridgeport Labor Market Area. Bridgeport has all of the characteristics of the typical large northeastern urban area. This area was dominated historically by manufacturing industries and a strong, vibrant large city. With the construction of Interstate Route 95, the area was easily accessible. Through the first two-thirds of the twentieth century, the area fed off Bridgeport. The jobs, people, and major activities were all there. In the late sixties and seventies, though, things started to change. The suburban towns started to develop and with the increased use of the automobile, people started moving out of Bridgeport and into the surrounding towns.

On top of this, the nature of the economy started to change. Factories, which were in old out-dated and inefficient facilities, were forced to either move or shut down. Bridgeport, like virtually every other large city in the Northeast faced the loss of people and jobs. This trend continued for the next thirty years. While the towns flourished, the cities suffered. Crime rose, and in many cases the educational system lagged behind. In the last part of the nineties, this started to change. With housing costs in suburban towns being prohibitive, people started coming back to Bridgeport. The old factories, which sat idle for years were redeveloped and housing, businesses, and entertainment venues now stood at these sites. Bridgeport illustrates this as well as any city; population has started to increase. On the site of the old Jenkins Valve factory now stands the Ball Park At Harbor Yard (home of the Bridgeport Bluefish and Bridgeport Barrage) and the Arena At Harbor Yard (home of the Bridgeport Sound Tigers). In Stratford, the old Raymark site is now the home of a super shopping center, and in Ansonia, the old Farrel building now has a building supply store on its former site. The employment situation has also started to improve despite the past recession. The jobs are back and the people are back. With its close proximity to New York, the Bridgeport Labor Market Area seems poised for continued strength.

The Stamford Labor Market Area is very unique in that it is probably more similar to New York than it is to Connecticut. The residents, in many cases, work in New York, shop in New York, read New York newspapers, watch New York television stations, and listen to New York radio stations. Instead of being dependent on manufacturing, the Stamford Labor Market Area has had a strong emphasis on the financial industries. This, of course, has its drawbacks during times of economic downturns; the financial industries usually are among the hardest hit. In times of prosperity, however, these industries flourish. Over the past ten years, the economy in the Stamford Labor Market Area has been extremely strong. After the tragic events of September 11, however, things began to change. The economy had already begun slowing down and this tragedy compounded the situation. The transportation industry has suffered heavy losses, and finance, insurance and real estate also have been in a decline. Despite these occurrences, the area is still well situated. The housing market is still very strong and population is still increasing. The office vacancy rate remains extremely low and the infrastructure is strong enough to withstand any occurrences. When the recovery begins, the Stamford Labor Market Area will be well positioned to take full advantage. The area labor force is well qualified and is in a good position to be fully utilized. The future for the Stamford Labor Market is bright, indeed.

**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
Southwest WIA	760,730	723,719	37,011	5.1%	449.4	1,692.7	1,610.3	82.4
Towns								
Ansonia	18,554	18,403	151	0.8%	6.0	3,076.9	3,051.9	25.0
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,083	163	3.2%	9.8	536.4	519.7	16.7
Bridgeport	139,529	141,686	-2,157	-1.5%	16.0	8,720.6	8,855.4	-134.8
Darien	19,607	18,196	1,411	7.8%	12.9	1,524.7	1,414.9	109.7
Derby	12,391	12,199	192	1.6%	5.0	2,488.2	2,449.6	38.6
Easton	7,272	6,303	969	15.4%	27.4	265.2	229.9	35.3
Fairfield	57,340	53,418	3,922	7.3%	30.0	1,909.4	1,778.8	130.6
Greenwich	61,101	58,441	2,660	4.6%	47.8	1,277.5	1,221.8	55.6
Monroe	19,247	16,896	2,351	13.9%	26.1	736.6	646.6	90.0
New Canaan	19,395	17,864	1,531	8.6%	22.1	876.4	807.2	69.2
Norwalk	82,951	78,331	4,620	5.9%	22.8	3,636.6	3,434.1	202.5
Oxford	9,821	8,685	1,136	13.1%	32.9	298.6	264.1	34.5
Seymour	15,454	14,288	1,166	8.2%	14.6	1,060.7	980.6	80.0
Shelton	38,101	35,418	2,683	7.6%	30.6	1,246.4	1,158.6	87.8
Stamford	117,083	108,056	9,027	8.4%	37.8	3,101.5	2,862.4	239.1
Stratford	49,976	49,389	587	1.2%	17.6	2,841.2	2,807.8	33.4
Trumbull	34,243	32,016	2,227	7.0%	23.3	1,470.3	1,374.7	95.6
Weston	10,037	8,648	1,389	16.1%	19.8	506.9	436.8	70.2
Westport	25,749	24,410	1,339	5.5%	20.0	1,286.8	1,219.9	66.9
Wilton	17,633	15,989	1,644	10.3%	27.0	654.3	593.3	61.0

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
Southwest WIA	760,730	165,505	43,827	37,322	102,512	130,968	104,193	69,814	106,589
Towns									
Ansonia	18,554	3,794	1,092	1,116	2,714	3,129	2,250	1,588	2,871
Beacon Falls	5,246	1,089	323	252	788	1,051	755	482	506
Bridgeport	139,529	33,582	10,455	11,207	22,147	20,463	15,466	10,197	16,012
Darien	19,607	5,665	931	349	1,740	3,788	2,833	1,865	2,436
Derby	12,391	2,280	608	692	1,991	2,098	1,544	1,119	2,059
Easton	7,272	1,799	378	168	531	1,446	1,229	754	967
Fairfield	57,340	11,756	4,316	3,137	6,145	9,619	7,868	5,152	9,347
Greenwich	61,101	13,528	2,799	1,742	6,759	10,855	9,128	6,574	9,716
Monroe	19,247	4,769	1,143	600	1,963	3,801	3,086	1,860	2,025
New Canaan	19,395	5,200	1,101	388	1,382	3,540	3,124	2,040	2,620
Norwalk	82,951	15,786	4,028	4,332	14,644	14,809	11,007	7,744	10,601
Oxford	9,821	2,219	678	345	1,045	2,053	1,765	859	857
Seymour	15,454	3,045	964	652	2,128	2,907	2,231	1,306	2,221
Shelton	38,101	7,513	2,124	1,563	4,665	6,779	5,785	4,000	5,672
Stamford	117,083	22,264	5,669	6,617	20,802	20,202	15,142	10,212	16,175
Stratford	49,976	9,714	2,649	2,060	6,159	8,070	6,889	4,842	9,593
Trumbull	34,243	7,573	1,834	1,209	3,304	6,141	4,839	3,429	5,914
Weston	10,037	2,892	552	157	577	1,987	1,853	1,050	969
Westport	25,749	6,246	1,220	432	1,847	4,905	4,293	2,923	3,883
Wilton	17,633	4,791	963	304	1,181	3,325	3,106	1,818	2,145

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
Southwest WIA	760,730	723,719	596,143	604,742	84,543	78,480	1,550	1,073	23,535	13,677	93,455	65,542	18,870
Towns													
Ansonia	18,554	18,403	15,867	16,562	1,562	1,524	63	41	212	123	1,376	474	439
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,083	5,087	5,016	38	47	4	2	56	4	112	62	40
Bridgeport	139,529	141,686	62,822	82,945	42,925	37,684	664	405	4,684	3,288	44,478	37,547	7,775
Darien	19,607	18,196	18,816	17,678	89	75	8	9	479	371	429	340	157
Derby	12,391	12,199	11,162	11,571	449	301	20	22	223	94	950	539	225
Easton	7,272	6,303	7,035	6,165	16	19	3	2	148	104	128	81	40
Fairfield	57,340	53,418	54,630	52,134	623	437	32	40	1,187	674	1,340	993	555
Greenwich	61,101	58,441	55,001	54,503	1,017	1,245	52	46	3,181	2,039	3,846	2,583	958
Monroe	19,247	16,896	18,453	16,324	231	279	15	23	292	220	482	357	160
New Canaan	19,395	17,864	18,477	17,232	201	230	8	13	446	349	338	247	190
Norwalk	82,951	78,331	61,339	62,106	12,663	12,123	174	100	2,739	1,290	12,966	7,339	2,445
Oxford	9,821	8,685	9,594	8,569	50	15	17	21	69	50	180	132	57
Seymour	15,454	14,288	14,642	14,008	209	114	32	10	276	112	470	187	134
Shelton	38,101	35,418	35,984	34,396	428	342	57	67	792	457	1,326	880	499
Stamford	117,083	108,056	81,718	82,421	18,019	19,217	243	135	5,902	2,811	19,635	10,562	3,593
Stratford	49,976	49,389	42,361	44,483	4,892	3,899	82	74	717	400	3,399	1,771	853
Trumbull	34,243	32,016	32,194	30,983	645	408	38	25	821	537	923	564	303
Weston	10,037	8,648	9,610	8,421	88	98	11	2	205	104	206	125	98
Westport	25,749	24,410	24,503	23,671	292	262	12	28	630	399	602	547	209
Wilton	17,633	15,989	16,848	15,554	106	161	15	8	476	251	269	212	140

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
Southwest WIA	382,800	370,200	12,600	3.3	389,800	381,600	8,200	2.1
Towns								
Ansonia	8,473	8,019	454	5.4	8,517	8,224	293	3.4
Beacon Falls	2,803	2,706	97	3.5	2,846	2,776	70	2.5
Bridgeport	60,045	56,401	3,644	6.1	60,407	57,842	2,565	4.2
Darien	9,555	9,377	178	1.9	9,808	9,712	96	1.0
Derby	6,234	5,953	281	4.5	6,322	6,105	217	3.4
Easton	3,274	3,192	82	2.5	3,316	3,274	42	1.3
Fairfield	26,331	25,628	703	2.7	26,692	26,283	409	1.5
Greenwich	31,284	30,747	537	1.7	32,173	31,848	325	1.0
Monroe	9,837	9,555	282	2.9	9,965	9,799	166	1.7
New Canaan	9,456	9,315	141	1.5	9,724	9,649	75	0.8
Norwalk	48,387	47,046	1,341	2.8	49,581	48,731	850	1.7
Oxford	4,755	4,602	153	3.2	4,825	4,720	105	2.2
Seymour	7,650	7,355	295	3.9	7,743	7,543	200	2.6
Shelton	19,939	19,252	687	3.4	20,200	19,743	457	2.3
Stamford	65,817	64,025	1,792	2.7	67,479	66,318	1,161	1.7
Stratford	24,311	23,365	946	3.9	24,570	23,961	609	2.5
Trumbull	16,567	16,094	473	2.9	16,801	16,504	297	1.8
Weston	4,801	4,712	89	1.9	4,918	4,881	37	0.8
Westport	14,254	13,973	281	2.0	14,625	14,474	151	1.0
Wilton	9,029	8,858	171	1.9	9,263	9,176	87	0.9

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

WORKSITES by SIZE CLASS

December 2001

Size Class (No. of Employees)	Worksites*		Employment*	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
0-4	16,861	62.9%	27,588	8.5%
5-9	4,363	16.3%	28,678	8.9%
10-19	2,709	10.1%	36,789	11.4%
20-49	1,796	6.7%	54,547	16.9%
50-99	581	2.2%	40,309	12.5%
100-249	362	1.4%	55,550	17.2%
250-499	92	0.3%	31,208	9.6%
500-999	27	0.1%	18,767	5.8%
1,000 & over	16	0.1%	30,104	9.3%
TOTAL	26,807	100%	323,540	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		Change	
	1997	2001	Number	Percent
Connecticut	1,590,180	1,668,267	78,087	4.9%
Southwest WIA	351,976	362,191	10,215	2.9%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,419	4,050	631	18.5%
Construction & Mining	11,130	12,238	1,108	10.0%
Manufacturing	61,968	53,357	-8,611	-13.9%
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	16,110	16,251	141	0.9%
Wholesale Trade	19,789	15,996	-3,793	-19.2%
Retail Trade	56,760	58,642	1,882	3.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	32,126	38,093	5,967	18.6%
Services	115,500	125,589	10,089	8.7%
Government	34,956	37,729	2,773	7.9%

Note: Total includes employment in nonclassifiable establishments.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION*
SOUTHWEST 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 Southwest WIA, the concentration of employment in the security and commodity brokers and dealers industry is 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		Relative to the U.S.
	2001	1997	2000
62: Security & commodity brokers, & dealers	3.09	2.80	3.04
47: Transportation services	2.29	2.36	2.31
67: Holding & other investment offices	2.26	2.16	2.23
61: Non-depository credit institutions	2.19	2.24	2.26
44: Water transportation	2.04	2.12	2.20
88: Private households	2.02	2.12	2.08
23: Apparel & other finished fabric products	1.93	1.83	2.24
87: Engineering, accounting, & management services	1.58	1.54	1.62
38: Measuring, analyzing, & controlling instruments	1.46	1.72	1.59
79: Amusement & recreation services	1.44	0.66	0.75
07: Agricultural services	1.33	1.37	1.35
20: Food & kindred products	1.31	1.20	1.28
73: Business services	1.30	1.34	1.31
65: Real estate	1.18	1.38	1.24
60: Depository institutions	1.18	1.16	1.20
81: Legal services	1.15	1.15	1.15
59: Miscellaneous retail	1.15	0.98	1.22
78: Motion pictures	1.14	1.09	1.04
35: Industrial machinery & computer equipment	1.14	1.16	1.13
57: Home furniture, furnishings, & equip. stores	1.11	1.22	1.13
72: Personal services	1.10	1.25	1.08
27: Printing & publishing	1.08	1.17	1.15
36: Electronic & other elect. equip.	1.08	1.19	1.05
86: Membership organizations	1.01	0.93	0.90
51: Wholesale trade - nondurable goods	1.01	1.18	1.09
28: Chemicals & allied products	0.98	0.87	0.94
52: Building materials, hardware, & garden supply	0.96	1.04	0.98

* 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: 01: Agricultural production - crops, 02: Agricultural production - livestock, 08: Forestry, 10: Metal mining, 13: Oil & gas extraction, 21: Tobacco products, 22: Textile mill products, 29: Petroleum refining & related industries.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY: 2001

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Standard Industrial Classification	Units Rept'g 4th Qtr	Annual Average Employ.	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
Southwest WIA Total	27,307	362,191	\$23,612,910,059	\$65,195	\$1,254
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	751	4,050	\$126,763,536	\$31,300	\$602
01 Agricultural production - crops*	***	***	***	***	***
02 Agricultural production - livestock*	***	***	***	***	***
07 Agricultural services	734	3,905	\$122,474,978	\$31,364	\$603
08/09 Forestry, fishing, hunting, & trapping	6	57	\$1,800,594	\$31,589	\$607
Mining	9	156	\$13,807,431	\$88,509	\$1,702
10/11 Metal and coal mining*	***	***	***	***	***
13 Oil & gas extraction*	***	***	***	***	***
14 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	5	132	\$11,188,751	\$84,763	\$1,630
Construction	2,208	12,082	\$595,078,422	\$49,253	\$947
15 General building contractors	664	2,718	\$145,938,952	\$53,694	\$1,033
16 Heavy construction, except building	51	1,161	\$62,927,689	\$54,201	\$1,042
17 Special trade contractors	1,493	8,203	\$386,211,781	\$47,082	\$905
Manufacturing	1,218	53,357	\$4,182,073,920	\$78,379	\$1,507
20 Food & kindred products	39	2,365	\$181,927,024	\$76,925	\$1,479
21 Tobacco products*	***	***	***	***	***
22 Textile mill products*	***	***	***	***	***
23 Apparel & other finished fabric products	34	1,114	\$49,770,164	\$44,677	\$859
24 Lumber & wood products, exc. furniture	59	673	\$26,933,120	\$40,019	\$770
25 Furniture & fixtures	23	442	\$17,777,183	\$40,220	\$773
26 Paper & allied products	22	1,156	\$113,565,861	\$98,240	\$1,889
27 Printing & publishing	281	5,518	\$303,624,140	\$55,024	\$1,058
28 Chemicals & allied products	54	4,941	\$502,901,815	\$101,781	\$1,957
29 Petroleum refining & related industries*	***	***	***	***	***
30 Rubber & misc. plastics products	58	2,128	\$93,420,623	\$43,901	\$844
31 Leather & leather products	4	324	\$25,056,764	\$77,336	\$1,487
32 Stone, clay, glass, & concrete products	32	310	\$15,756,756	\$50,828	\$977
33 Primary metal industries	22	1,109	\$51,568,984	\$46,500	\$894
34 Fabricated metal products	122	3,275	\$133,195,417	\$40,670	\$782
35 Industrial machinery & computer equipment	189	8,081	\$565,616,034	\$69,993	\$1,346
36 Electronic & other elect. equip.	106	6,330	\$914,904,003	\$144,535	\$2,780
37 Transportation equipment	46	7,359	\$503,463,058	\$68,415	\$1,316
38 Measuring, analyzing, & controlling	64	6,237	\$529,706,180	\$84,930	\$1,633
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	49	1,237	\$51,078,138	\$41,292	\$794

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY: 2001

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Standard Industrial Classification	Units Rept'g 4th Qtr	Annual Average Employ.	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	881	16,251	\$1,012,371,333	\$62,296	\$1,198
41 Local & interurban transit	130	2,848	\$77,919,722	\$27,359	\$526
42 Motor freight transportation & warehousing	227	1,699	\$68,787,897	\$40,487	\$779
44 Water transportation	73	1,171	\$88,842,602	\$75,869	\$1,459
45 Transportation by air	41	2,009	\$73,046,449	\$36,360	\$699
47 Transportation services	221	2,708	\$182,283,383	\$67,313	\$1,294
48/49 Communications and utilities	189	5,816	\$521,491,280	\$89,665	\$1,724
Wholesale Trade	1,843	15,996	\$1,450,059,612	\$90,651	\$1,743
50 Wholesale trade - durable goods	1,102	8,706	\$632,754,047	\$72,680	\$1,398
51 Wholesale trade - nondurable goods	741	7,290	\$817,305,565	\$112,113	\$2,156
Retail Trade	4,425	58,642	\$1,765,607,361	\$30,108	\$579
52 Building materials, hardware, & garden	178	2,946	\$100,378,817	\$34,073	\$655
53 General merchandise stores	61	3,656	\$79,385,646	\$21,714	\$418
54 Food stores	512	10,669	\$229,688,791	\$21,529	\$414
55 Automotive dealers, & gasoline service	453	5,435	\$245,345,148	\$45,142	\$868
56 Apparel & accessory stores	341	3,814	\$89,696,416	\$23,518	\$452
57 Home furniture, furnishings, & equip. stores	416	3,656	\$132,616,713	\$36,274	\$698
58 Eating & drinking places	1,310	15,552	\$284,899,229	\$18,319	\$352
59 Miscellaneous retail	1,154	12,914	\$603,596,601	\$46,740	\$899
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,047	38,093	\$6,386,627,228	\$167,659	\$3,224
60 Depository institutions	354	6,572	\$402,603,955	\$61,260	\$1,178
61 Non-depository credit institutions	190	4,477	\$658,723,706	\$147,135	\$2,830
62 Security & commodity brokers, & dealers	850	11,030	\$3,559,446,522	\$322,706	\$6,206
63 Insurance carriers	120	6,889	\$716,914,450	\$104,067	\$2,001
64 Insurance agents, brokers, & services	386	2,395	\$182,781,258	\$76,318	\$1,468
65 Real estate	900	4,468	\$264,582,709	\$59,217	\$1,139
67 Holding & other investment offices	247	2,262	\$601,574,628	\$265,948	\$5,114

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY: 2001

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Standard Industrial Classification	Units Rept'g 4th Qtr	Annual Average Employ.	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
Services	12,290	125,589	\$6,422,016,043	\$51,135	\$983
70 Hotels & other lodging places	48	1,886	\$51,192,365	\$27,143	\$522
72 Personal services	766	4,543	\$121,338,752	\$26,709	\$514
73 Business services	2,459	33,184	\$2,020,075,914	\$60,875	\$1,171
75 Automotive repair, services, & parking	499	2,888	\$101,198,953	\$35,041	\$674
76 Miscellaneous repair services	180	852	\$31,390,386	\$36,843	\$709
78 Motion pictures	148	1,068	\$38,276,581	\$35,839	\$689
79 Amusement & recreation services	417	6,964	\$227,105,433	\$32,611	\$627
80 Health services	1,586	32,790	\$1,458,478,505	\$44,479	\$855
81 Legal services	700	3,795	\$266,332,314	\$70,180	\$1,350
82 Educational services	214	6,527	\$237,480,398	\$36,384	\$700
83 Social services	641	10,044	\$262,950,126	\$26,180	\$503
84 Museums and botanical & zoological gardens	22	495	\$12,208,963	\$24,665	\$474
86 Membership organizations	339	2,948	\$60,816,116	\$20,630	\$397
87 Engineering, accounting, & management	1,859	14,406	\$1,441,119,420	\$100,036	\$1,924
88 Private households	2,336	2,909	\$64,671,287	\$22,231	\$428
89 Miscellaneous services	76	290	\$27,380,530	\$94,416	\$1,816
Government	500	37,729	\$1,648,000,079	\$43,680	\$840
91 Federal Government	84	3,636	\$177,489,820	\$48,815	\$939
92 State Government	78	4,689	\$201,934,226	\$43,066	\$828
93 Local Government	338	29,404	\$1,268,576,033	\$43,143	\$830
Nonclassifiable Establishments	135	246	\$10,505,094	\$42,704	\$821

* 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

	Ansonia	Beacon Falls	Bridgeport	Darien	Derby	Easton	Fairfield	Greenwich	Monroe	New Canaan
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	4,220	920	48,270	7,830	4,860	740	23,190	36,620	6,300	5,770
Goods Producing Industries	1,110	480	9,500	440	630	100	2,370	3,940	1,340	280
Construction	140	90	2,270	150	180	90	470	1,110	240	240
Manufacturing	970	390	7,230	290	450	10	1,900	2,830	1,100	40
Service Producing Industries	3,110	440	38,770	7,390	4,230	640	20,820	32,680	4,960	5,490
T.C.P.U.**	60	20	2,390	400	80	*	390	1,930	360	90
Trade	1,040	220	6,860	2,420	1,600	80	6,090	7,750	1,790	1,500
Wholesale	80	170	1,340	340	180	30	610	1,640	350	160
Retail	960	50	5,520	2,080	1,420	50	5,480	6,110	1,440	1,340
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	100	30	3,400	670	60	*	1,360	6,120	170	430
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	1,100	70	18,430	3,250	2,120	240	10,800	13,370	2,020	2,470
Government	810	100	7,690	650	370	320	2,180	3,510	620	1,000

	Norwalk	Oxford	Seymour	Shelton	Stamford	Stratford	Trumbull	Weston	Westport	Wilton
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	44,940	1,970	4,440	21,810	82,330	25,890	13,900	1,470	17,940	10,200
Goods Producing Industries	10,090	650	1,620	6,960	12,290	10,070	2,310	60	620	2,360
Construction	1,610	290	420	600	2,480	1,310	560	60	270	440
Manufacturing	8,480	360	1,200	6,360	9,810	8,760	1,750	0	350	1,920
Service Producing Industries	34,850	1,320	2,820	14,850	70,040	15,820	11,590	1,410	17,320	7,840
T.C.P.U.**	2,570	270	290	950	3,760	1,880	190	*	780	180
Trade	11,050	320	1,110	4,150	14,380	4,180	4,360	190	4,780	1,810
Wholesale	2,160	60	80	1,400	4,540	1,510	600	30	330	500
Retail	8,890	260	1,030	2,750	9,840	2,670	3,760	160	4,450	1,310
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	3,170	50	100	3,480	13,500	980	1,250	*	2,730	830
Services (incl. Nonprofit)	13,940	330	730	5,100	32,300	6,420	4,670	730	7,530	3,870
Government	4,120	350	590	1,170	6,100	2,360	1,120	430	1,500	1,150

*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)

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

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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

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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

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

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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

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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

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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			
Ansonia	20,504	53,718	43,026
Beacon Falls	25,285	62,461	56,592
Bridgeport	16,306	39,571	34,658
Darien	77,519	173,777	146,755
Derby	23,117	54,715	45,670
Easton	53,885	135,055	125,557
Fairfield	43,670	100,920	83,512
Greenwich	74,346	122,719	99,086
Monroe	34,161	92,514	85,000
New Canaan	82,049	175,331	141,788
Norwalk	31,781	68,219	59,839
Oxford	28,250	80,422	77,126
Seymour	24,056	65,012	52,408
Shelton	29,893	75,523	67,292
Stamford	34,987	69,337	60,556
Stratford	26,501	64,364	53,494
Trumbull	34,931	88,290	79,507
Weston	74,817	162,032	146,697
Westport	73,664	152,894	119,872
Wilton	65,806	158,415	141,428

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

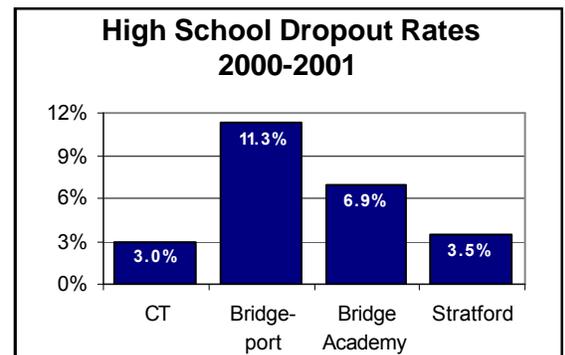
RETAIL SALES and HOUSING PERMITS

	Retail Sales	Housing Permits		
	2001	2001	2000	Change
Connecticut	\$42,183,471,187	9,254	9,311	-57
Southwest WIA	9,909,280,245	1,764	1,688	76
Towns				
Ansonia	289,220,170	22	38	-16
Beacon Falls	6,217,351	24	48	-24
Bridgeport	749,803,123	102	59	43
Darien	394,479,304	36	45	-9
Derby	324,853,868	27	46	-19
Easton	7,028,385	37	30	7
Fairfield	640,608,295	46	42	4
Greenwich	1,262,061,893	117	98	19
Monroe	89,688,914	34	51	-17
New Canaan	214,827,330	52	58	-6
Norwalk	787,284,320	328	116	212
Oxford	28,423,383	92	85	7
Seymour	262,183,824	45	41	4
Shelton	1,107,072,707	119	121	-2
Stamford	1,424,729,258	394	571	-177
Stratford	557,222,504	47	23	24
Trumbull	175,380,102	123	69	54
Weston	16,925,750	27	28	-1
Westport	1,237,607,488	71	75	-4
Wilton	333,662,276	21	44	-23

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

RESIDENTS IN NEED OF WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS

- Although the Southwest WIA consists of the smallest number of towns (20) among the five WIAs in Connecticut (Eastern and Northwest WIAs include 41 towns each, North Central, 37, and South Central, 30) the Southwest ranks third in the number of assistance cases. Compared with the statewide caseload, program percentages for State Fiscal Year 2001 were: State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) Cash, 20.1 percent; Medical, 16.4 percent; Food Stamps, 17.4 percent; Temporary Family Assistance, both Regular and UP, 17.4 percent; Medicaid, 19.7 percent and Total State Supplement, 17.2 percent.
- The City of Bridgeport reported 49 percent of the SAGA Cash and 55 percent of the SAGA Medical cases. This appears to fit the norm for four out of the five regions in Connecticut where the biggest city has the greatest volume.
- The Southwest WIA reported 2,469 Active Mental Retardation Clients in Connecticut, comprising 16.9 percent of the State's 14,580 clients as of June 2002.
- The number of Alcohol & Drug Abusers served in the WIA, during State Fiscal Year 2000-2001, accounted for 17.6 percent of the State's 38,060. Probationers in this WIA comprised 22.1 percent of Connecticut's total of 55,889 as of May 2002.
- The Southwest WIA was home to one fifth of Connecticut's teenage mothers. Nearly 60 percent (413) of the Area's 704 teenage mothers resided in the City of Bridgeport while Stamford ranked a far second with 85. Seven of the Region's most affluent municipalities (as measured by median household income), reported having either one teenage mother or none. Mothers younger than 15 years of age numbered 18 in the WIA and accounted for 37 percent of the State's youngest mothers.
- The estimated 8,927 dislocated workers in the WIA accounted for 21 percent of the State's total of 41,653 as of March 2002. Bridgeport was home to 29 percent of the Southwest WIA's dislocated workers, while one in four came from the two other urban centers of Stamford (1,289) and Norwalk (1,014). New Canaan (4), Weston (6), and Beacon Falls (9) reported the fewest dislocated workers.
- Over half of the Region's dislocated workers had received unemployment insurance (UI) benefits for fifteen weeks or more. Approximately 12 percent had exhausted their UI benefits and fewer than six percent were under age 45 and unemployed due to permanent layoffs.
- The statewide high-school dropout rate, for school year 2000-2001 was 3.0 percent. In the Southwest WIA, the Bridgeport Public School System reported the highest dropout rate (11.3 percent), followed by The Bridgeport Academy, (6.9 percent). Stratford (3.5 percent) and Norwalk (3.3 percent) also reported dropout rates higher than the State's. Although the City of Stamford was second to Bridgeport in the number enrolled as well as the number of dropouts, its dropout rate was 2.9 percent, just under the statewide rate. Overall, six of the towns in the Region reported dropout rates below one percent, while New Canaan and Weston reported none.



- Thirty-five percent (6,142)of the Region's 17,514 active CT Works registrants were over 45 years of age. Among the five WIAs, the Southwest had the highest percentage of applicants with over 12 years of school (14 percent), as well as the highest percentage of those who had completed fewer than eight years (28 percent, or double the number of the more highly educated registrants). Veterans (1,316) comprised 7.5 percent of the total active applicants as of June 2002.

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.	Cases	Recip.	Aged	Blind	Disab.	Total		
Connecticut	77,961	151,733	24,168	55,953	1,253	4,888	6,566	134	16,251	22,952	201,669	325,789
Southwest WIA	13,531	26,637	4,209	9,382	218	897	1,373	13	2,555	3,946	39,781	63,446
Towns												
Ansonia	577	1,166	188	454	9	37	22	0	67	89	1,334	2,263
Beacon Falls	29	44	11	19	0	0	2	0	10	12	117	179
Bridgeport	7,809	16,749	2,494	5,817	170	701	573	6	1,213	1,793	19,001	33,079
Darien	21	26	2	4	0	0	2	0	9	11	168	207
Derby	304	594	81	185	5	22	13	0	36	49	852	1,340
Easton	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	8	43	48
Fairfield	166	246	45	87	2	8	18	0	67	85	1,251	1,534
Greenwich	186	285	40	74	1	6	74	0	76	151	1,111	1,407
Monroe	37	64	9	19	0	0	6	1	34	42	215	314
New Canaan	27	44	5	12	0	0	4	0	12	16	144	173
Norwalk	1,532	2,608	513	1,090	11	42	127	2	309	439	4,409	6,757
Oxford	34	60	8	17	0	2	0	0	16	16	157	244
Seymour	177	324	50	114	1	5	3	0	40	43	567	871
Shelton	243	410	62	132	1	5	50	1	64	115	1,172	1,602
Stamford	1,710	2,826	482	937	11	40	395	3	361	760	5,881	8,617
Stratford	507	932	185	352	6	24	38	0	113	151	1,960	3,097
Trumbull	101	153	18	33	1	5	32	0	60	92	790	996
Weston	4	5	3	5	0	0	2	0	6	8	38	52
Westport	54	77	9	19	0	0	10	0	44	54	298	364
Wilton	9	19	4	12	0	0	1	0	11	12	273	302

* 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
Southwest WIA	820	853	3,351	3,352
Towns				
Ansonia	24	24	120	120
Beacon Falls	1	1	10	10
Bridgeport	402	421	1,852	1,853
Darien	1	1	7	7
Derby	12	13	67	67
Easton	-	-	4	4
Fairfield	20	23	66	66
Greenwich	13	14	42	42
Monroe	2	2	14	14
New Canaan	-	-	7	7
Norwalk	117	117	401	401
Oxford	5	5	10	10
Seymour	14	14	38	38
Shelton	16	16	64	64
Stamford	134	135	447	447
Stratford	41	49	142	142
Trumbull	12	12	31	31
Weston	-	-	1	1
Westport	5	5	19	19
Wilton	1	1	9	9

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services

**TOTAL ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE GRADES 9 - 12
2000 - 2001**

TOWN	Number of Dropouts	Total Enrollment	Rate
Ansonia	17	624	2.7%
Bridgeport	511	4,528	11.3%
Darien	4	814	0.5%
Derby	11	398	2.8%
Fairfield	19	1,926	1.0%
Greenwich	27	2,183	1.2%
Monroe	3	1,246	0.2%
New Canaan	0	931	0.0%
Norwalk	98	2,941	3.3%
Seymour	12	1,004	1.2%
Shelton	35	1,546	2.3%
Stamford	114	3,979	2.9%
Stratford	73	2,083	3.5%
Trumbull	14	1,651	0.8%
Weston	0	508	0.0%
Westport	6	1,122	0.5%
Wilton	4	953	0.4%
District 9*	3	743	0.4%
The Bridge Academy (Bridgeport)	12	173	6.9%
Statewide Average	4,643	153,037	3.0%

*Regional School District 9 serves the towns of Easton and Redding

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
Southwest WIA	2,469	6,681	12,373
Towns			
Ansonia	75	227	388
Beacon Falls	9	37	53
Bridgeport	667	2,839	5,663
Darien	31	52	97
Derby	50	120	230
Easton	21	0	21
Fairfield	139	189	309
Greenwich	133	252	376
Monroe	66	62	109
New Canaan	28	62	81
Norwalk	337	873	1,317
Oxford	25	53	68
Seymour	42	126	189
Shelton	103	145	338
Stamford	259	1,223	2,099
Stratford	219	196	641
Trumbull	156	96	179
Weston	11	11	37
Westport	65	82	115
Wilton	33	36	63

- 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
Southwest WIA	8,927	5,038	3,889	5,010	1,415	1,258	1,244
Towns							
Ansonia	353	197	156	237	34	24	58
Beacon Falls	58	38	20	46	0	0	12
Bridgeport	2,572	1,455	1,117	625	786	732	429
Darien	98	64	34	91	0	1	6
Derby	193	106	87	144	11	15	23
Easton	67	40	27	56	1	1	9
Fairfield	466	279	187	397	9	11	49
Greenwich	279	144	135	227	14	9	29
Monroe	198	117	81	160	5	7	26
New Canaan	43	25	18	38	1	0	4
Norwalk	1,014	576	438	565	179	163	107
Oxford	134	90	44	117	0	2	15
Seymour	239	141	98	200	3	4	32
Shelton	548	310	238	418	5	20	105
Stamford	1,289	694	595	635	280	211	163
Stratford	707	379	328	492	73	43	99
Trumbull	324	188	136	268	8	10	38
Weston	47	26	21	38	1	2	6
Westport	186	101	85	158	3	2	23
Wilton	112	68	44	98	2	1	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
Southwest WIA	4,769	1,025	2,608	525	8,927
Towns					
Ansonia	189	25	116	23	353
Beacon Falls	30	0	23	5	58
Bridgeport	1,449	311	656	156	2,572
Darien	51	14	30	3	98
Derby	97	24	60	12	193
Easton	30	9	25	3	67
Fairfield	220	51	164	31	466
Greenwich	152	51	66	10	279
Monroe	95	21	67	15	198
New Canaan	14	6	22	1	43
Norwalk	561	119	274	60	1,014
Oxford	77	8	45	4	134
Seymour	125	19	77	18	239
Shelton	267	49	179	53	548
Stamford	720	160	345	64	1,289
Stratford	349	67	246	45	707
Trumbull	166	48	99	11	324
Weston	22	6	17	2	47
Westport	99	24	59	4	186
Wilton	56	13	38	5	112

* 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 -----						Veterans
				<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	
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

Area	Total	----- Minority Group -----			----- Highest School Grade -----				Handi- capped
		Total	Black	Hispanic	7	8-11	12	Over 12	
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 -----						Veterans
				<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	
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 -----			----- Highest School Grade -----				Handi-capped
		Total	Black	Hispanic	7	8-11	12	Over 12	
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
Southwest WIA	18	33	92	127	187	247	704
Towns							
Ansonia	3	0	4	2	11	6	26
Beacon Falls	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Bridgeport	12	17	57	76	106	145	413
Darien	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Derby	0	0	0	5	1	4	10
Easton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fairfield	0	0	0	0	3	5	8
Greenwich	0	0	2	2	3	5	12
Monroe	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
New Canaan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwalk	2	3	7	12	18	31	73
Oxford	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Seymour	0	0	0	3	3	5	11
Shelton	0	1	0	4	2	9	16
Stamford	1	8	17	10	28	21	85
Stratford	0	2	5	11	8	10	36
Trumbull	0	1	0	1	1	2	5
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westport	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.