

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### In October...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut ..... 1,676,900

Change over month ..... 0.2%

Change over year ..... 0.6%

United States ..... 135,844,000

Change over month ..... 0.07%

Change over year ..... 1.5%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut ..... 4.2%

United States ..... 4.4%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 201.8

Change over year ..... 1.3%

## Occupation Profile: Public Relations Specialists

By Cynthia L. DeLisa, Research Analyst, DOL

*"Never lie. Your credibility is one of your most important assets."  
Michael, PR Specialist*

### A day in the life

When athletes turn professional, when celebrities go into rehab, or when business executives are accused of fraud, there's only one thing to do: hire a public relations (PR) specialist. PR specialists do more than put a positive spin on their client's less-than-admirable activities. They also spread the word when they've done something good, like donating money to a charity, promoting exemplary sportsmanship, and winning an Academy Award. And how do PR specialists get the word out? They spend much of their time writing press releases and pitching story ideas to reporters.

A PR specialist is an image shaper. Their job is to generate positive publicity for their client and enhance their reputation. The client can be a company, an individual or a government entity. In the government, PR people are called press secretaries. They keep the public informed about the activity of government agencies, explain policy, and manage political campaigns. Public Relations people working for a company may handle consumer relations, or the relationship between parts of the company such as the managers and employees, or different branch offices. Though

the job often involves the broadcasting of information, some view this cynically as "spin doctoring." Regardless, the successful PR person must be a good communicator – in print, in person, and on the phone. They cultivate and maintain contacts with journalists, set-up speaking engagements, schedule TV and radio interviews, write executive speeches and annual reports, respond to inquiries and speak directly to the press, all on behalf of their client. Public relations people also write press releases and may be involved in producing sales or marketing material.

Are you a generalist? Do you have broad knowledge and skills in many areas? If yes, PR may be your dream career. A successful PR person must keep on top of all current events and be well versed in pop culture to understand what stories will get the public's attention. It takes a combination of analysis and creative problem solving to get their client in the public eye. The content of the work is ever-changing, and unforeseen challenges arise every day. In addition to the standard duties, a PR person may have to do damage control and feed stories to reporters on behalf of his client who's just been arrested for criminal activity one day; and the next day

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speak at a press conference and try to put a warm-'n-fuzzy spin on a company's latest oil-spill disaster.

Some public relations specialists work a standard 35- to 40-hour week, but unpaid overtime is common. Occasionally, they must be at the job or on-call around the clock, especially if there is an emergency or crisis. Public relations offices are busy places; work schedules can be irregular and frequently interrupted. A PR person's work schedule must be flexible, so that they can meet deadlines, give speeches, travel, attend meetings and other activities.

### Where do I start?

There are no defined education and training standards for getting into a public relations career. Since public relations requires familiarity with a wide variety of topics, a broad education is the best preparation. The most qualified individuals will have a college degree in communications, public relations, or journalism, in addition to having successful internship experience.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that employment of public relations specialists is expected to grow faster than the overall occupational average through 2014. The Connecticut Department of Labor estimates that 2,810 public relations specialists were employed in the State during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006. Thirty-five percent of the total number of PR specialists employed in CT during this period worked in the Professional and Business Services industry (970 employees), and 15 percent worked in the Financial Activities industry (410 employees).

Employment opportunities will continue to be very competitive as many people are attracted to the high-levels of notoriety and public recognition associated

with the job. The need for good public relations in an ever-growing cutthroat business climate should spur demand for PR specialists in organizations of all types and sizes. A company's success depends on its relationship with the public and corporate accountability, and more emphasis will be placed on improving the image of the client, as well as building public confidence.

### Show me the Money!

Average annual wages for salaried PR specialists were \$56,275, and entry-level earnings were \$36,815 in 2006. The highest paid public relations specialists employed in CT earn up to \$85,000 per year, and are employed in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Financial Activities; Manufacturing; and Public Administration industries. Average annual wages for salaried PR managers were \$96,500; and the highest paid among them earned over \$145,500 in 2006.

**High profile company looking for someone with ...creativity, initiative, good judgment, an outgoing personality, and the ability to communicate thoughts clearly and simply. A public relations specialist must be a good writer with the gift of gab; decision-making, problem solving, and research skills are also a plus. People who choose public relations as a career need self-confidence, an understanding of human psychology, and an enthusiasm for motivating people. They should be competitive, yet able to function as part of a team and be open to new ideas. ■**

# Town/City Profile: Glastonbury

By Cynthia L. DeLisa, Research Analyst, DOL

**H**istory In 1636, a couple dozen families settled in Pyaug (or Nayuag), a tract of land belonging to Wethersfield located along the eastern bank of the Connecticut River. Sowheag, a Native American Chief, sold Pyaug to these early settlers for 12 yards of trading cloth—what a bargain! In 1690, they petitioned the General Court to become a separate entity. By 1693, those determined people convinced Reverend Timothy Stevens to serve as their minister and built their meeting-house, which was a requisite of the CT General Court for town-ship. ‘Glassenbury,’ as the town was first penned, thrived and began to take shape.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Glastonbury was a shipbuilding town, located between the CT River, oak forests, and reliable waterpower. In 1840, the J.B. Williams Soap Factory set up shop in James B. Williams’ drugstore in Manchester, where he experimented with chemical formulas for shaving soap. Two years later he and his brother William Williams moved the

business to Glastonbury, and formed what is believed to be the first commercial soap manufacturing business in the world. J.H. Hale Orchards began in Glastonbury in 1866 and started on just one acre of land. John Hale (a.k.a. the Peach King) was a marketing pioneer, shipping his unique hearty, disease resistant peaches all over the country. By 1900, the Orchard grew to more than 1,200 acres. With only a grade school education, John Hale was responsible for Storrs Agricultural College, or UCONN as we affectionately call it today.

During the Revolutionary War, while British warships plied New Haven Harbor, several Glastonbury homes served as classrooms for Yale students. Noah Webster was a student in these classes, and later he taught classes in one of Glastonbury’s early one-room schoolhouses. Other famous people with Glastonbury ties are the Smith Sisters, abolitionists and avid supporters of the Women’s Suffrage Movement; Thomas Welles, Governor of

Connecticut in 1655-1659; and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln. Some of the town’s 20<sup>th</sup> century notables include Gayle King, best friend of Ms. Winfrey; Amy Brenneman, TV show *Judging Amy*; and Candace Bushnell, author of the book *Sex in the City*.

## Location, Location, Location

Strategically located just nine miles from Hartford, and centrally located between Boston (107 mi.) and NYC (118 mi.), Glastonbury easily connects travelers to all parts of CT, New England, and New York. The lure of Glastonbury’s central location has helped draw numerous businesses and thousands of jobs to town. Key employers include IKON Office Systems, Open Solutions, and Glastonbury Health Care Center, to name a few. Several prestigious law firms, financial services institutions, light manufacturing and industrial companies, retail shops and eateries, as well as a variety of up and coming techni-

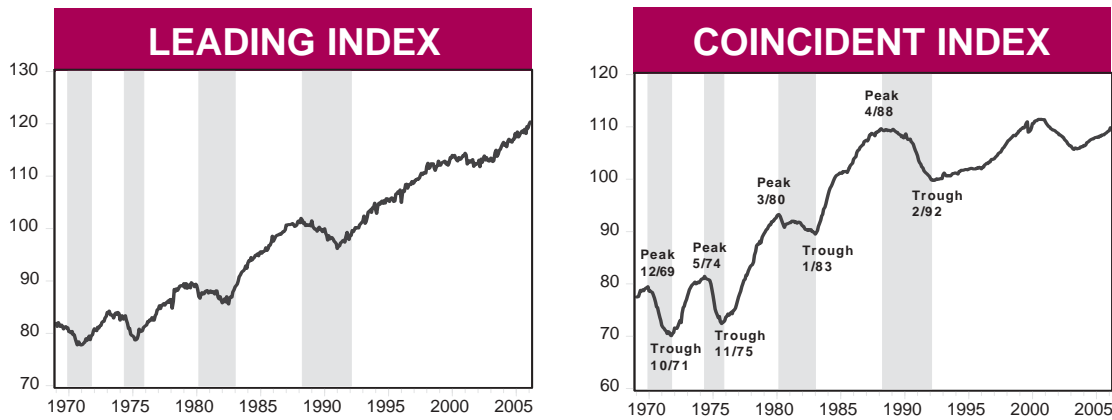
--Continued on page 5--

Glastonbury				Employment and wages							
Industry Sector	2003			2004			2005				
	Estab.	Jobs	Wages	Estab.	Jobs	Wages	Estab.	Jobs	Wages		
Total	1,221	14,819	\$45,245	1,226	14,927	\$45,725	1,230	15,089	\$47,142		
Construction.....	134	1,007	\$54,049	130	783	\$57,075	127	752	\$59,711		
Manufacturing.....	49	804	\$46,655	49	729	\$48,141	49	704	\$53,281		
Trade, Transportation and Utilities.....	224	2,658	\$40,766	223	2,892	\$37,995	217	2,835	\$38,204		
Information.....	13	111	\$59,482	12	152	\$58,704	11	116	\$66,101		
Financial Activities.....	167	1,964	\$60,358	161	1,975	\$68,849	176	2,044	\$70,024		
Professional and Business Services.....	265	3,071	\$60,587	263	3,074	\$58,155	257	3,255	\$60,761		
Educational and Health Services.....	119	1,425	\$34,995	126	1,506	\$37,343	126	1,439	\$39,069		
Leisure and Hospitality.....	79	1,367	\$14,986	82	1,407	\$15,947	83	1,554	\$15,296		
Other Services.....	129	634	\$29,720	140	646	\$28,364	141	656	\$28,148		
Government.....	25	1,612	\$39,467	25	1,615	\$41,179	25	1,626	\$42,504		

Economic Indicators \ Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Population.....	28,267	28,416	28,560	28,832	29,122	31,876	32,985	32,575	32,789	32,852	33,089
Labor Force.....	15,198	15,335	15,322	15,212	15,424	17,229	17,351	17,489	17,556	17,513	17,744
Employed.....	14,619	14,697	14,790	14,868	15,120	16,937	16,977	16,954	16,874	16,936	17,122
Unemployed.....	579	638	532	344	304	292	374	535	682	577	622
Unemployment Rate.....	3.8	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.5
New Housing Permits.....	148	169	164	246	187	124	128	102	74	113	79
Retail Sales (\$mil.).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	252.4	235.6

# EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



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

## More of the Same - Positive but Slow Job Growth in Connecticut

**A**mid signs of a slowing economy and expected moderation in the inflation rate from the recent decline in energy costs, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) voted to maintain the target federal funds rate at 5.25% at its October 24/25 meeting. Amid uncertainty created by November's midterm election result, the Dow Jones Industrial Average continues to set records. With one FOMC meeting left this year, we expect that the target federal funds rate will hold at its current level of 5.25%.

For September 2006, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose on a year-to-year basis from 108.75 in September 2005 to 110.40 in September 2006. Three of the four index components are positive contributors, with a lower total unemployment rate, higher total non-farm employment, and higher total employment. The insured unemployment rate remained unchanged from its year earlier level.

On a sequential month-to-month basis, this index fell, however, from 110.48 in August 2006 to 110.40 in September 2006. Both the insured unemployment rate and the total unemployment rates were up from their levels in August, while higher total non-farm employment and total employment are the two positive contributors to the index. The revised Connecticut Coincident Index published by the Philadelphia

Federal Reserve Bank (PFRB) rose from 152.02 in September 2005 to 157.26 in September 2006. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the PFRB revised Connecticut Coincident Index also rose from 157.03 in August to 157.26 in September 2006. Thus, the CCEA-ECRI and the PFRB indexes agree on a year-to-year basis but disagree on a month-to-month basis. Since the beginning of 2006, while the PFRB Connecticut Coincident Index rose steadily, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut Coincident Employment Index for Connecticut declined steadily since July 2006, having fallen previously from February through May 2006. It is difficult to interpret these conflicting signals not knowing which is more accurate. Note that though the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut Coincident Employment Index for Connecticut has been falling steadily since July, both total non-farm employment and total employment have been increasing during the same period, although not at the same pace as in the first four months of the year.

The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 119.00 in September 2005 to 119.75 in September 2006. A higher Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, and lower total housing permits are the two negative contributors. A decrease in initial claims for unemployment insurance, a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate,

and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction are the three positive contributors. The Hartford help-wanted index remained unchanged from its level a year ago.

On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 119.08 in August 2006 to 119.75 in September 2006. The Hartford help-wanted advertising index remained constant from its level in August 2006, while the remaining five components are all positive contributors to this index. Thus, the revised CCEA-ECRI's Connecticut Leading employment Index continues to indicate expansion in Connecticut's employment in the near future.

Connecticut's total unemployment rate, at 4.7% in September 2006, is slightly above the U.S. total civilian labor force unemployment rate of 4.6% for September. A disturbing trend is that Connecticut's total unemployment rate stood at 3.9% in April 2006 and has been rising since. Although total non-farm employment and total employment have been rising, both are rising at a much slower pace than in the first four months of this year. With national economic growth projected to slow next year, I predict a modestly good year for Connecticut for 2006, and more of the same for 2007.

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--Continued from page 3--

cal firms have also planted roots in Glastonbury. Demographic profiles show that these businesses are employing an educated and highly skilled workforce. As the table on page 3 shows, of the 15,100 jobs in Glastonbury in 2005, 22 percent are in professional and business services, 19 percent are in trade, transportation, and utilities, and 14 percent are in the financial activities industry. From 2004 to 2005, Glastonbury added 162 jobs and the average annual wage increased by \$1,417 to \$47,142 among all Glastonbury industries. With earnings of slightly over \$70,000, businesses involved in financial activities paid the town's highest average annual wages in 2005; followed by those in information, and professional and business services (\$66k and \$61k, respectively).

In addition to existing businesses, Glastonbury actively markets Gateway Corporate Park, which encompasses approximately 95 acres of prime land suitable for business development. Two major commercial office buildings are currently on the market and offer more than 2,000,000 sq. ft. of prime office

space. The recently opened Hilton Garden Inn, and Homewood Suites (across from Somerset Square) boast more than 85,000 sq. ft. of premier retail space, including specialty shops and fine restaurants.

Glastonbury employs a professional town management team and follows a careful development plan that has evolved over several decades. The plan's purpose is to preserve the agricultural character of the town yet provide space for commercial/industrial growth. Many farm markets still offer local produce during the growing season and historical, residential and commercial zones are clearly designated. With a land mass of over 50 square miles, Glastonbury offers plenty of room for all.

**There's no place like HOME**

Approximately two-thirds of Glastonbury acreage is devoted to housing, with the majority of its 32,000+ residents living in single-family homes. Among its 12,000+ households, the town boasts many fine examples of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture. Starting in the mid 1980s, Glastonbury went condo, of which several are located on the

New London Tpke., just south of the town center. Several rental apartment complexes are also located in the center of town. New home construction flourished in the 80's and 90's and continues today, with many new subdivisions featuring large, stylish abodes, attracting young professional families to town.

Ask any person who calls Glastonbury home, and they'll surely boast of the town's distinctive blend of capital city suburbia, rural character and strong agricultural heritage. In 2005, Connecticut Magazine believed what town residents knew all along, and gave Glastonbury the #1 ranking among the State's 24 towns with populations between 20,000 and 50,000. Today, Glastonbury serves as a model for all Connecticut town planners of how to build a pleasant, stable living environment, with good schools, low crime, cultural outlets, good places to eat, and lots of open space. Ongoing innovation, regional cooperation, and effective leadership makes Glastonbury a great place to live, work, and do business. ■

**GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	119.5	118.7	0.8	0.7	119.1
<b>Coincident</b>	110.5	108.6	1.9	1.7	110.8
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	102.9	102.6	0.3	0.3	102.9
<b>Coincident</b>	100.2	100.2	0.0	0.0	100.6
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	120.7	119.8	0.8	0.7	120.4

Sources: \*The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut  
 \*\*Banknorth Bank

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

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

Total nonfarm  
employment increased  
over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,676.9	1,667.6	9.3	0.6	1,674.2
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Construction	64.3	65.9	-1.6	-2.4	64.0
Manufacturing	193.4	194.3	-0.9	-0.5	193.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	312.7	312.6	0.1	0.0	309.8
Information	37.5	37.6	-0.1	-0.3	37.4
Financial Activities	144.8	142.6	2.2	1.5	144.7
Professional and Business Services	201.7	199.2	2.5	1.3	203.6
Educational and Health Services	279.3	274.4	4.9	1.8	278.4
Leisure and Hospitality Services	131.2	130.1	1.1	0.8	132.3
Other Services	62.8	63.0	-0.2	-0.3	63.6
Government*	248.4	247.1	1.3	0.5	246.2

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	4.2	4.9	-0.7	---	4.7
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,856.7	1,821.0	35.7	2.0	1,851.8
Employed (000s)	1,778.3	1,732.5	45.8	2.6	1,765.3
Unemployed (000s)	78.4	88.6	-10.2	-11.5	86.5
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	3,909	4,294	-385	-9.0	4,011
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	5	10	-5	-50.0	5
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.87	2.55	0.32	---	2.80

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker  
weekly earnings rose  
over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP	AUG
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006	2006
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	42.2	42.1	0.1	0.2	42.4	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	20.07	19.25	0.82	4.3	19.95	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	846.95	810.43	36.52	4.5	845.88	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)</b>	103.3	104.9	-1.6	-1.5	101.7	101.6
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,891	4,914	-23	-0.5	4,909	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	432	453	-21.0	-4.6	422	425

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first  
quarter 2007 is  
forecasted to increase 4.0  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2006
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$181,610	\$174,579	\$7,031	4.0	\$180,734
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$94,351	\$94,252	\$98	0.1	\$93,722

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: September 2006 release

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	OCT 2006	812	-3.4	8,007	9,514	-15.8	
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	AUG 2006	3,062	-6.6	21,704	22,375	-3.0	
<b>Retail Sales (Bil. \$)</b>	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0	
<b>Construction Contracts</b>							
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	OCT 2006	322.2	-17.9	---	---	---	
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	OCT 2006	19,014	10.9	177,710	201,226	-11.7	
<b>Air Cargo Tons</b>	OCT 2006	14,006	-0.3	133,344	132,098	0.9	
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	3Q 2006	3.10	29.2	9.08	7.06	28.6	

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

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>STARTS</b>							
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	OCT 2006	2,490	10.4	26,175	25,292	3.5	
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	1Q 2006	2,899	-1.9	2,899	2,954	-1.9	
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>							
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	OCT 2006	802	19.7	7,624	6,935	9.9	
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	1Q 2006	1,268	-23.9	1,268	1,666	-23.9	

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

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were up from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1070.3	938.4	14.1	10769.9	9971.7	8.0
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	52.4	33.4	56.9	674.7	539.9	25.0
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	364.5	331.8	9.9	5377.0	4845.4	11.0
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	15.9	19.1	-16.8	161.2	180.8	-10.8
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	391.7	316.4	23.8	2869.5	2808.4	2.2
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	36.0	35.4	1.7	363.3	354.6	2.4

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

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Gaming slots rose over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	OCT 2006	39,504	14.4	371,285	336,943	10.2	
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	OCT 2006	121,082	-0.7	1,493,899	1,512,059	-1.2	
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	OCT 2006	564,928	-10.8	5,846,181	6,184,266	-5.5	
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	OCT 2006	1,694	1.1	16,672	16,602	0.4	
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	3Q 2006	---	0.2	---	---	---	

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; Connecticut Lodging & Attractions Association; Division of Special Revenue

\*See page 23 for explanation

\*\*The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

Compensation cost for the nation rose 3.0 percent over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	2006	2006	% Chg	2006	2005	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	102.5	101.6	0.9	102.5	99.5	3.0
Wages and Salaries	102.5	101.7	0.8	102.5	99.5	3.0
Benefit Costs	102.5	101.5	1.0	102.5	99.7	2.8
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	102.5	99.2	3.3
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	102.5	99.2	3.3

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.3 percent over the year.

**CONSUMER NEWS**

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2006	201.8	1.3	-0.5
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	OCT 2006	\$0.496	-1.3	0.5
Northeast Region	OCT 2006	215.2	1.7	-0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2006	221.7	2.4	-0.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2006	224.5	2.0	-0.3
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2006	197.0	0.9	-0.7
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>				
Connecticut***	3Q 2006	NA	NA	NA
New England	OCT 2006	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	OCT 2006	NA	NA	NA

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

\*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

\*\*\*The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

Conventional mortgage rate fell to 6.36 percent over the month.

**INTEREST RATES**

(Percent)	OCT	SEP	OCT
	2006	2006	2005
<b>Prime</b>	8.25	8.25	6.75
<b>Federal Funds</b>	5.25	5.25	3.78
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.05	4.93	3.79
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.12	5.08	4.13
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	5.01	4.97	4.18
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.72	4.69	4.29
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.69	4.67	4.33
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.69	4.68	4.38
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.73	4.72	4.46
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.94	4.93	4.74
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	6.36	6.40	6.07

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,676.9	1,667.6	9.3	0.6	1,674.2
<b>Maine</b>	614.4	610.9	3.5	0.6	613.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,223.0	3,199.6	23.4	0.7	3,226.8
<b>New Hampshire</b>	643.0	636.4	6.6	1.0	643.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,081.5	4,056.7	24.8	0.6	4,083.7
<b>New York</b>	8,625.7	8,557.5	68.2	0.8	8,623.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,771.6	5,720.5	51.1	0.9	5,767.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	493.8	493.4	0.4	0.1	493.9
<b>Vermont</b>	308.9	306.0	2.9	0.9	309.2
<b>United States</b>	135,844.0	133,877.0	1,967.0	1.5	135,752.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,856.7	1,821.0	35.7	2.0	1,851.8
<b>Maine</b>	720.9	716.8	4.1	0.6	718.9
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,387.4	3,366.0	21.4	0.6	3,387.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	745.5	734.3	11.2	1.5	741.3
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,472.2	4,456.5	15.7	0.4	4,476.8
<b>New York</b>	9,452.4	9,448.8	3.6	0.0	9,446.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,305.8	6,292.5	13.3	0.2	6,290.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	578.2	572.3	5.9	1.0	579.0
<b>Vermont</b>	368.0	358.4	9.6	2.7	366.2
<b>United States</b>	151,998.0	150,043.0	1,955.0	1.3	151,799.0

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

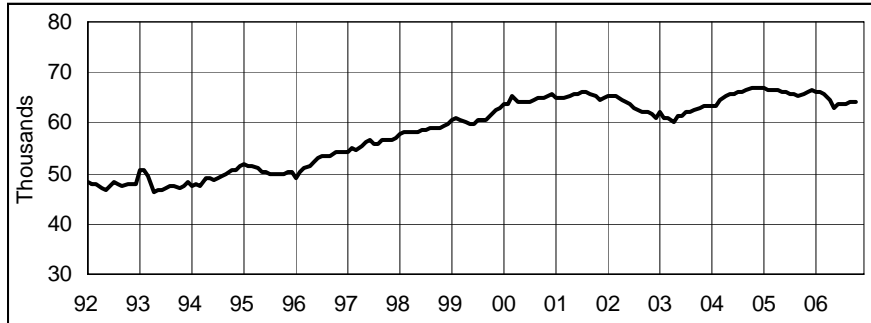
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Eight of nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE	SEP
	2006	2005		2006
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.2	4.9	-0.7	4.7
<b>Maine</b>	4.7	4.9	-0.2	4.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.6	4.8	-0.2	5.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.3	3.6	-0.3	3.2
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.4	4.4	0.0	5.2
<b>New York</b>	4.0	5.0	-1.0	4.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	4.3	4.8	-0.5	4.6
<b>Rhode Island</b>	5.0	5.1	-0.1	5.2
<b>Vermont</b>	3.6	3.7	-0.1	3.7
<b>United States</b>	4.4	4.9	-0.5	4.6

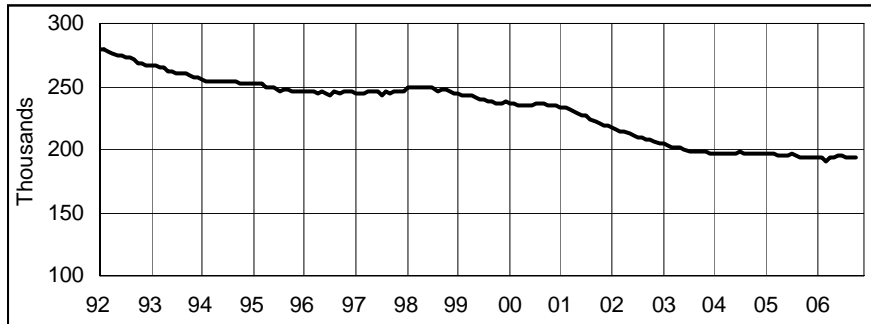
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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



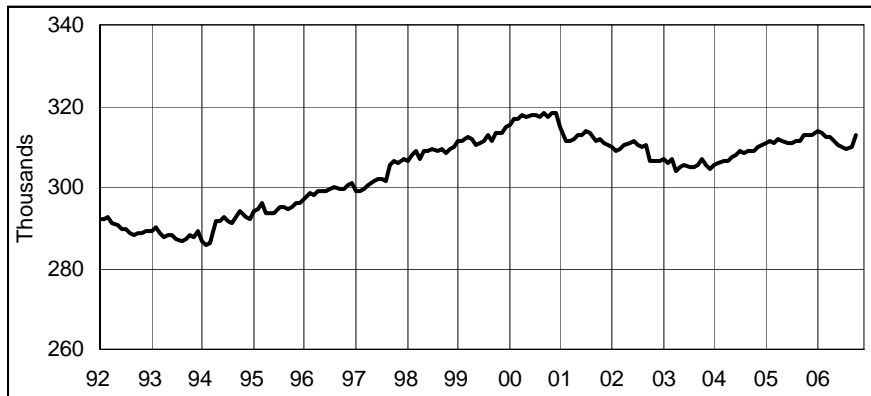
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	63.4	66.8	66.2
Feb	63.3	66.6	66.1
Mar	64.5	66.4	65.6
Apr	65.5	66.4	64.6
May	65.8	66.0	62.9
Jun	65.9	66.2	63.7
Jul	66.0	65.9	63.8
Aug	66.3	65.8	63.8
Sep	66.7	65.5	64.0
Oct	66.9	65.9	64.3
Nov	66.8	66.2	
Dec	67.0	66.4	

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



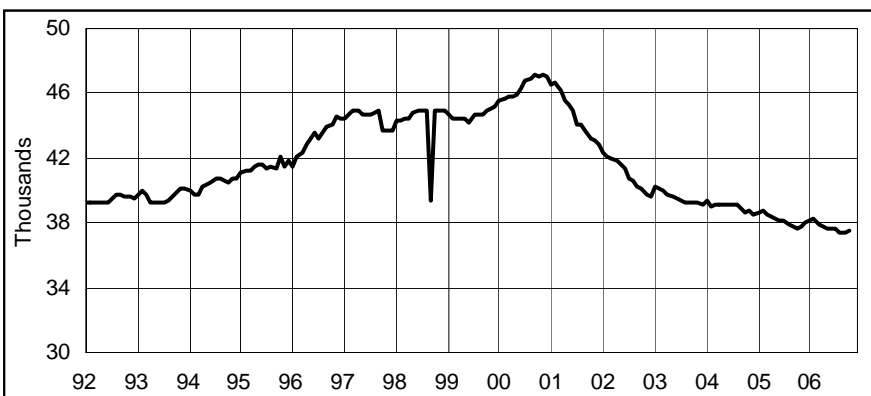
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	197.2	196.6	193.9
Feb	197.2	196.5	193.6
Mar	197.3	196.1	189.9
Apr	197.2	195.8	193.4
May	197.0	195.8	193.6
Jun	197.0	195.8	195.0
Jul	198.2	196.2	194.9
Aug	197.3	194.9	194.2
Sep	197.1	194.3	193.4
Oct	197.0	194.3	193.4
Nov	197.0	194.2	
Dec	196.7	194.0	

**TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES EMP.** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



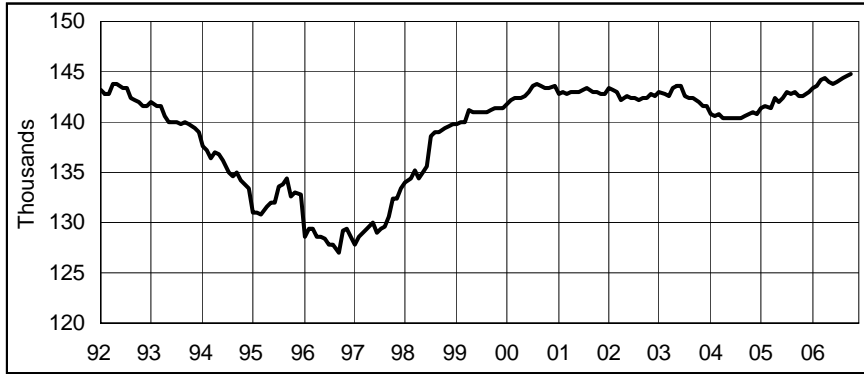
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	305.4	310.7	313.8
Feb	305.9	311.2	313.4
Mar	306.5	310.8	312.5
Apr	306.4	311.7	312.2
May	307.3	311.3	311.4
Jun	307.8	311.1	310.2
Jul	308.7	311.0	309.8
Aug	308.4	311.3	309.5
Sep	308.9	311.2	309.8
Oct	308.9	312.6	312.7
Nov	310.1	312.9	
Dec	310.2	312.9	

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



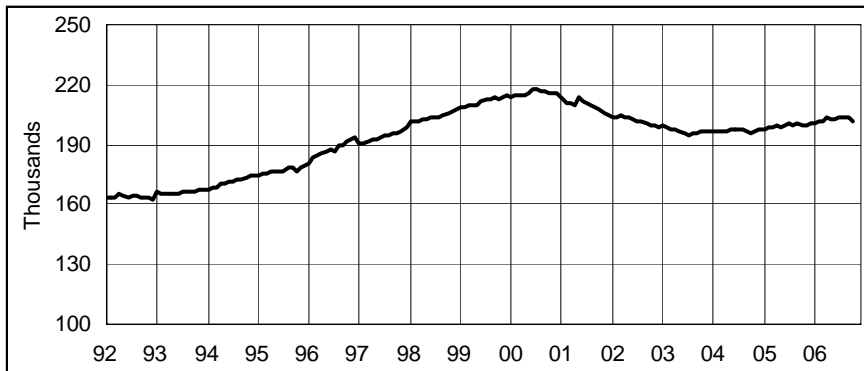
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	39.4	38.7	38.2
Feb	39.0	38.8	38.3
Mar	39.1	38.5	37.9
Apr	39.1	38.4	37.8
May	39.1	38.3	37.7
Jun	39.1	38.2	37.7
Jul	39.1	38.1	37.6
Aug	39.1	37.9	37.4
Sep	38.9	37.8	37.4
Oct	38.7	37.6	37.5
Nov	38.8	37.8	
Dec	38.5	38.0	

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



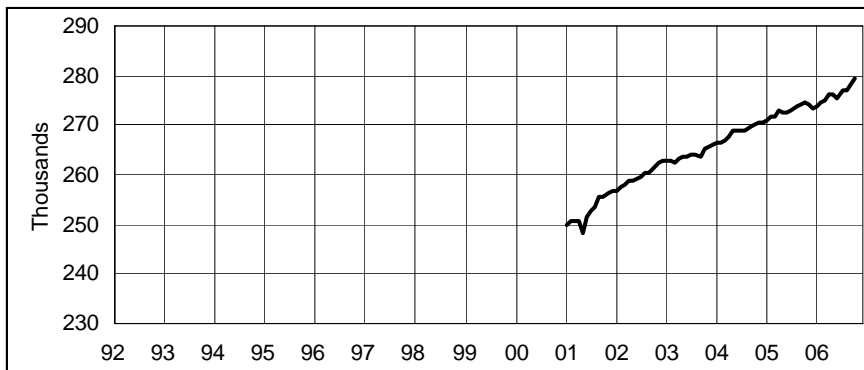
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	140.8	141.3	143.4
Feb	140.7	141.7	143.6
Mar	140.8	141.5	144.2
Apr	140.4	142.4	144.3
May	140.5	142.0	143.9
Jun	140.5	142.3	143.8
Jul	140.4	143.0	143.9
Aug	140.5	142.8	144.5
Sep	140.6	142.9	144.7
Oct	140.8	142.6	144.8
Nov	141.0	142.7	
Dec	140.8	143.0	

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



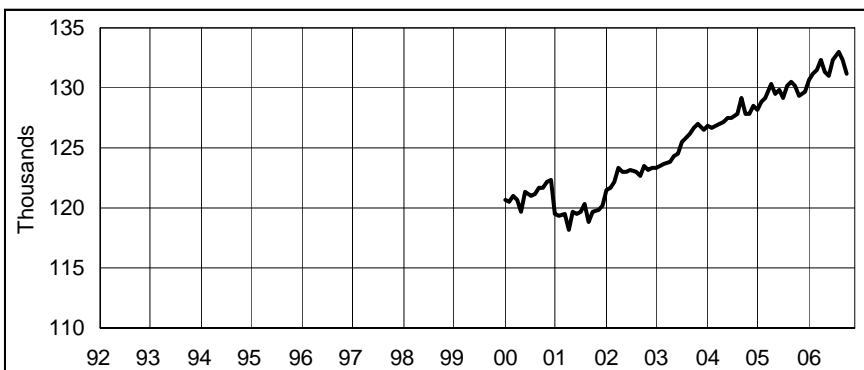
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	197.0	197.7	200.4
Feb	196.6	198.5	201.7
Mar	196.8	198.7	202.1
Apr	196.8	199.4	203.3
May	197.2	199.0	202.3
Jun	197.5	200.0	203.1
Jul	197.6	200.6	204.1
Aug	197.5	200.1	203.3
Sep	197.1	200.8	203.6
Oct	195.9	199.2	201.7
Nov	196.9	199.9	
Dec	197.8	200.9	

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



Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	266.3	271.0	273.8
Feb	266.6	271.6	274.4
Mar	266.7	271.7	275.1
Apr	267.9	272.9	276.1
May	269.1	272.6	276.1
Jun	269.1	272.5	275.5
Jul	268.9	273.1	276.9
Aug	268.9	273.6	277.2
Sep	269.6	274.2	278.4
Oct	270.3	274.4	279.3
Nov	270.5	274.1	
Dec	270.5	273.2	

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	126.9	128.2	130.6
Feb	126.7	128.9	131.2
Mar	126.8	129.2	131.5
Apr	127.0	130.4	132.4
May	127.1	129.5	131.3
Jun	127.5	129.8	131.0
Jul	127.5	129.1	132.4
Aug	127.9	130.1	133.0
Sep	129.1	130.5	132.3
Oct	127.9	130.1	131.2
Nov	127.9	129.4	
Dec	128.5	129.6	

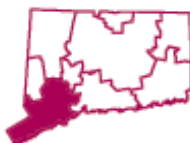
**CONNECTICUT***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	CHANGE		SEP 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>1,687,100</b>	<b>1,678,000</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,676,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>260,800</b>	<b>263,400</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>261,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING....</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>67,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>193,500</b>	<b>194,400</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>193,300</b>
<b>Durable Goods.....</b>	<b>145,300</b>	<b>144,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>144,900</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	34,000	33,600	400	1.2	33,900
Machinery.....	17,800	17,900	-100	-0.6	17,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,500	14,700	-200	-1.4	14,500
Electrical Equipment.....	10,600	10,600	0	0.0	10,500
Transportation Equipment.....	43,900	43,300	600	1.4	43,800
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,400	30,100	1,300	4.3	31,200
<b>Non-Durable Goods.....</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>48,400</b>
Printing and Related.....	7,800	7,900	-100	-1.3	7,800
Chemical.....	16,500	17,000	-500	-2.9	16,600
Plastics and Rubber Products.....	7,300	7,400	-100	-1.4	7,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>1,426,300</b>	<b>1,414,600</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,415,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>312,700</b>	<b>312,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>309,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	67,300	66,500	800	1.2	67,600
Retail Trade.....	191,700	191,900	-200	-0.1	189,300
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	23,100	22,900	200	0.9	23,100
Building Material.....	15,700	15,800	-100	-0.6	15,500
Food and Beverage Stores.....	41,300	41,900	-600	-1.4	40,900
General Merchandise Stores.....	26,100	26,400	-300	-1.1	25,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	53,700	54,200	-500	-0.9	52,400
Utilities.....	7,700	8,500	-800	-9.4	7,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	46,000	45,700	300	0.7	44,700
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>37,400</b>
Telecommunications.....	12,500	12,700	-200	-1.6	12,500
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>142,800</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>144,700</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	123,700	121,800	1,900	1.6	123,300
Credit Intermediation.....	32,200	32,000	200	0.6	32,100
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	20,500	19,900	600	3.0	20,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	65,900	65,000	900	1.4	65,800
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	21,300	21,000	300	1.4	21,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>203,200</b>	<b>200,700</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>205,400</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	89,000	88,000	1,000	1.1	89,000
Legal Services.....	14,300	14,400	-100	-0.7	14,300
Computer Systems Design.....	19,300	19,000	300	1.6	19,200
Management of Companies.....	25,000	25,100	-100	-0.4	25,000
Administrative and Support.....	89,200	87,600	1,600	1.8	91,400
Employment Services.....	33,100	31,900	1,200	3.8	34,400
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>282,300</b>	<b>277,400</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>277,500</b>
Educational Services.....	55,400	54,400	1,000	1.8	52,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	226,900	223,000	3,900	1.7	225,300
Hospitals.....	57,300	56,300	1,000	1.8	57,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	58,100	57,400	700	1.2	58,100
Social Assistance.....	37,300	36,300	1,000	2.8	36,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>130,700</b>	<b>129,600</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>134,700</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	23,400	23,600	-200	-0.8	25,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	107,300	106,000	1,300	1.2	109,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	95,000	93,900	1,100	1.2	97,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>62,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>252,500</b>	<b>251,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>243,700</b>
Federal Government.....	19,600	19,900	-300	-1.5	19,600
State Government.....	68,700	68,400	300	0.4	65,200
Local Government**.....	164,200	163,000	1,200	0.7	158,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	CHANGE NO.	SEP 2006	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>417,700</b>	<b>415,100</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>414,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>57,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING.....</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>16,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>40,800</b>
Durable Goods.....	29,700	29,600	100	0.3	29,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>360,200</b>	<b>358,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>357,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>73,900</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>73,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	14,600	14,600	0	0.0	14,900
Retail Trade.....	48,600	49,700	-1,100	-2.2	48,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,700	0	0.0	10,500
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>45,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	38,800	37,300	1,500	4.0	38,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>70,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>59,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,900	51,000	900	1.8	51,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>34,000</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	24,700	24,000	700	2.9	24,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>46,200</b>
Federal.....	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,500
State & Local.....	43,600	43,700	-100	-0.2	42,700

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

## DANBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	CHANGE NO.	SEP 2006	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>69,400</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>68,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13,100</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>55,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	10,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>8,100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>7,700</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,500	7,900	-400	-5.1	7,100

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

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>555,900</b>	<b>549,900</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>553,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>86,400</b>	<b>86,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>86,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>23,100</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>23,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>63,300</b>	<b>63,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>63,400</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>52,800</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>52,800</b>
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	18,000	18,400	-400	-2.2	18,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>469,500</b>	<b>463,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>466,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>91,400</b>	<b>90,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>90,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	19,700	19,300	400	2.1	19,800
Retail Trade.....	56,400	55,800	600	1.1	56,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,300	15,400	-100	-0.6	14,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,000	11,800	200	1.7	11,500
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>67,900</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>68,000</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,600	7,500	100	1.3	7,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	45,800	45,500	300	0.7	45,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>60,900</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	27,900	27,700	200	0.7	27,800
Administrative and Support.....	27,100	25,800	1,300	5.0	27,200
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>86,700</b>	<b>85,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>85,700</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	75,600	74,300	1,300	1.7	75,200
Ambulatory Health Care.....	22,800	22,600	200	0.9	22,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>40,700</b>	<b>39,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>41,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,900	32,500	1,400	4.3	34,400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>90,100</b>	<b>88,800</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>87,800</b>
Federal.....	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	5,900
State & Local.....	84,200	82,800	1,400	1.7	81,900

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

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

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

**BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS**

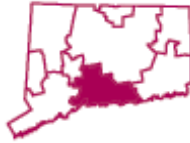
- **Workplace violence in 2005**

Five percent of all establishments (in U.S.) surveyed had an incident of workplace violence in the past 12 months. Half of the largest establishments—those employing 1,000 or more workers—reported an incident. In these largest establishments in private industry, goods-producing industries reported a higher percentage of co-worker workplace violence than service-providing industries. Service-providing industries reported much higher percentages of criminal, customer, and domestic violence than goods-producing industries.

State government reported higher percentages of all types of workplace violence in the past 12 months than did local government or private industry. Thirty-two percent of all State government workplaces reported some form of workplace violence, compared with 15 percent of local government workplaces and 5

--Continued on the following page--

## NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	CHANGE		SEP 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>277,000</b>	<b>274,900</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>275,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>44,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING.....</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33,000</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,600	22,500	100	0.4	22,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>232,400</b>	<b>230,300</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>230,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>51,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>51,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,800	11,300	500	4.4	11,600
Retail Trade.....	30,700	30,200	500	1.7	30,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	9,400	9,800	-400	-4.1	9,500
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	10,700	10,500	200	1.9	10,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>25,900</b>
Administrative and Support.....	13,100	12,600	500	4.0	13,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>66,100</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>64,700</b>
Educational Services.....	24,400	24,200	200	0.8	23,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	41,700	41,200	500	1.2	41,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>22,100</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,300	17,700	-400	-2.3	17,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>10,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>33,900</b>
Federal.....	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
State & Local.....	29,000	29,000	0	0.0	28,600

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki at (860) 263-6278.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

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

## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

percent of private industry establishments. The higher reported incidence of violence in State and local government workplaces may be attributed to their work environments. These workplaces reported much higher percentages of working directly with the public, having a mobile workplace, working with unstable or violent persons, working in high crime areas, guarding valuable goods or property, and working in community based settings than did private industry.

These new data are from the BLS Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities program and are from a special survey conducted BLS for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The survey covered private industry and State and local governments. For more information, see "Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 2005," (TXT) (PDF) news release USDL 06-1860. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 30, 2006)

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

	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	CHANGE		SEP 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>135,300</b>	<b>136,100</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>136,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>21,600</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>21,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>17,100</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>17,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	11,000	11,500	-500	-4.3	11,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	6,100	6,500	-400	-6.2	6,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>113,700</b>	<b>113,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>114,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>22,800</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>22,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,000	100	5.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	16,300	15,900	400	2.5	16,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,400	4,500	-100	-2.2	4,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>19,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,500	16,300	200	1.2	16,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>14,200</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	10,900	10,700	200	1.9	11,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	8,700	8,500	200	2.4	9,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>39,600</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>39,400</b>
Federal.....	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,500
State & Local**.....	37,200	37,700	-500	-1.3	36,900

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

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2006	OCT 2005	CHANGE		SEP 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>69,000</b>	<b>69,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>68,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>12,800</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>12,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>56,200</b>	<b>56,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>55,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>13,800</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,600	9,400	200	2.1	9,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>14,000</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	12,900	13,000	-100	-0.8	12,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>4,900</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>9,800</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	9,600	9,700	-100	-1.0	9,200

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

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

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



## SMALLER LMAS



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	46,800	47,100	-300	-0.6	46,800
TORRINGTON LMA.....	37,200	37,500	-300	-0.8	37,200
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	37,500	37,100	400	1.1	37,600

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

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA\*

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>300,600</b>	<b>298,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>299,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>49,900</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>50,200</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,900
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	24,400	24,200	200	0.8	24,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	14,000	14,200	-200	-1.4	14,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>250,700</b>	<b>248,800</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>249,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>61,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,700	11,400	300	2.6	11,700
Retail Trade.....	36,600	36,800	-200	-0.5	36,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	13,900	13,500	400	3.0	13,900
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>15,800</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	12,200	12,300	-100	-0.8	12,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,300	7,500	-200	-2.7	7,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>55,400</b>
Educational Services.....	13,400	13,200	200	1.5	12,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	42,900	41,800	1,100	2.6	42,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>27,700</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>48,000</b>
Federal.....	6,500	6,600	-100	-1.5	6,500
State & Local.....	41,700	42,000	-300	-0.7	41,500

\* New England City and Town Area

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

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

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

*(Not seasonally adjusted)*

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
		2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,853,400	1,823,400	30,000	1.6	1,839,100
	Employed	1,783,600	1,743,600	40,000	2.3	1,757,200
	Unemployed	69,800	79,700	-9,900	-12.4	81,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.4	-0.6	---	4.5
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	470,900	463,000	7,900	1.7	465,400
	Employed	454,800	444,100	10,700	2.4	446,300
	Unemployed	16,100	18,900	-2,800	-14.8	19,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	4.1	-0.7	---	4.1
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	91,200	90,000	1,200	1.3	90,600
	Employed	88,600	87,000	1,600	1.8	87,600
	Unemployed	2,600	3,000	-400	-13.3	3,100
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.3	-0.4	---	3.4
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	49,400	48,500	900	1.9	48,900
	Employed	47,600	46,500	1,100	2.4	46,800
	Unemployed	1,800	2,000	-200	-10.0	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.2	-0.5	---	4.3
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	583,500	572,200	11,300	2.0	580,700
	Employed	560,800	546,100	14,700	2.7	554,000
	Unemployed	22,800	26,100	-3,300	-12.6	26,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.6	-0.7	---	4.6
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	309,300	303,700	5,600	1.8	305,600
	Employed	296,900	290,100	6,800	2.3	291,100
	Unemployed	12,400	13,600	-1,200	-8.8	14,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.5	-0.5	---	4.7
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	149,900	148,800	1,100	0.7	150,300
	Employed	144,600	142,800	1,800	1.3	144,000
	Unemployed	5,300	6,000	-700	-11.7	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.1	-0.6	---	4.2
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	54,500	54,100	400	0.7	54,400
	Employed	52,700	52,100	600	1.2	52,300
	Unemployed	1,700	2,100	-400	-19.0	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.8	-0.6	---	3.8
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	101,000	100,200	800	0.8	99,800
	Employed	96,100	94,500	1,600	1.7	94,200
	Unemployed	4,900	5,700	-800	-14.0	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.7	-0.8	---	5.7
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	56,900	56,000	900	1.6	56,700
	Employed	54,300	53,100	1,200	2.3	53,700
	Unemployed	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.1	-0.6	---	5.3
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	152,397,000	150,304,000	2,093,000	1.4	151,635,000
	Employed	146,125,000	143,340,000	2,785,000	1.9	145,010,000
	Unemployed	6,272,000	6,964,000	-692,000	-9.9	6,625,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.6	-0.5	---	4.4

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.

## CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	
	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>\$846.95</b>	<b>\$810.43</b>	<b>\$36.53</b>	<b>\$845.88</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>\$20.07</b>	<b>\$19.25</b>	<b>\$0.82</b>	<b>\$19.95</b>	
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>874.02</b>	<b>835.56</b>	<b>38.46</b>	<b>878.48</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>20.81</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>20.67</b>	
Fabricated Metal	796.95	764.97	31.98	788.80	42.1	43.0	-0.9	42.8	18.93	17.79	1.14	18.43	
Machinery	850.30	818.69	31.62	835.58	41.6	41.6	0.0	40.8	20.44	19.68	0.76	20.48	
Computer & Electronic	687.94	666.63	21.31	677.61	40.9	40.5	0.4	40.6	16.82	16.46	0.36	16.69	
Transport. Equipment	1,099.10	1,041.61	57.49	1,103.66	42.8	42.9	-0.1	43.4	25.68	24.28	1.40	25.43	
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	<b>772.34</b>	<b>746.66</b>	<b>25.68</b>	<b>763.94</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>18.13</b>	<b>17.82</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>18.06</b>	
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>924.16</b>	<b>868.04</b>	<b>56.12</b>	<b>913.74</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>23.88</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>23.55</b>	

## LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP
	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Bridgeport - Stamford	\$934.53	\$841.97	\$92.56	\$929.63	44.8	43.2	1.6	43.4	\$20.86	\$19.49	\$1.37	\$21.42
New Haven	759.06	641.09	117.97	742.00	42.1	37.8	4.3	42.4	18.03	16.96	1.07	17.50
Norwich - New London	841.85	816.39	25.46	829.79	41.8	42.3	-0.5	42.1	20.14	19.30	0.84	19.71

*Due to constraints of the sample upon which estimates are made, manufacturing hours and earnings estimates for the Hartford and Waterbury labor market areas are being suspended.*

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- October 2006 had the announcement that the town of East Hartford is seeking to fill ten new police officer positions. A new Target store is scheduled to open in the spring of 2008 in a new shopping plaza being built across the street from Lisbon Landing. This store expects to hire 450 employees. As a result of becoming a subcontractor for Pratt & Whitney, Volvo Aero will increase the employment level at their Newington plant by 40. Stamford-based Cervalis will build another facility for data storage, resulting in the need for 15 new employees.
- In October, New Milford Hospital eliminated 20 jobs in an effort to reduce expenses. Greenwich Amaranth Advisors, a hedge fund manager dismissed 250 workers after liquidating some of the funds. Aetna, Inc. announced that they will lay off 280 workers in order to bring down the cost structure. Soap and detergent company, Unilever, will suffer a net loss of 100 workers due to the closing of an office in Greenwich.

*Business & Employment Changes Announced in the News Media lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm>.*

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**OCTOBER 2006**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>470,869</b>	<b>454,771</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>3.4</b>	Canton	5,531	5,387	144	2.6
Ansonia	9,983	9,541	442	4.4	Colchester	8,774	8,512	262	3.0
Bridgeport	62,692	59,062	3,630	5.8	Columbia	3,053	2,962	91	3.0
Darien	9,249	9,029	220	2.4	Coventry	7,010	6,811	199	2.8
Derby	6,905	6,610	295	4.3	Cromwell	7,829	7,594	235	3.0
Easton	3,785	3,681	104	2.7	East Granby	2,909	2,840	69	2.4
Fairfield	28,393	27,515	878	3.1	East Haddam	5,149	5,011	138	2.7
Greenwich	30,398	29,602	796	2.6	East Hampton	6,720	6,470	250	3.7
Milford	31,360	30,353	1,007	3.2	East Hartford	25,615	24,321	1,294	5.1
Monroe	10,705	10,387	318	3.0	Ellington	8,672	8,392	280	3.2
New Canaan	8,952	8,731	221	2.5	Farmington	12,885	12,501	384	3.0
Newtown	14,225	13,852	373	2.6	Glastonbury	18,273	17,776	497	2.7
Norwalk	48,593	47,101	1,492	3.1	Granby	6,240	6,091	149	2.4
Oxford	6,547	6,376	171	2.6	Haddam	4,737	4,626	111	2.3
Redding	4,584	4,466	118	2.6	Hartford	48,888	45,063	3,825	7.8
Ridgefield	11,815	11,527	288	2.4	Hartland	1,201	1,177	24	2.0
Seymour	9,164	8,814	350	3.8	Harwinton	3,154	3,054	100	3.2
Shelton	22,461	21,757	704	3.1	Hebron	5,464	5,307	157	2.9
Southbury	9,006	8,742	264	2.9	Lebanon	4,291	4,148	143	3.3
Stamford	66,849	64,766	2,083	3.1	Manchester	32,092	30,884	1,208	3.8
Stratford	26,277	25,207	1,070	4.1	Mansfield	12,801	12,468	333	2.6
Trumbull	18,000	17,467	533	3.0	Marlborough	3,574	3,479	95	2.7
Weston	4,947	4,827	120	2.4	Middlefield	2,418	2,336	82	3.4
Westport	12,667	12,369	298	2.4	Middletown	26,441	25,505	936	3.5
Wilton	8,395	8,185	210	2.5	New Britain	34,851	32,931	1,920	5.5
Woodbridge	4,918	4,806	112	2.3	New Hartford	3,764	3,661	103	2.7
					Newington	16,778	16,192	586	3.5
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>91,222</b>	<b>88,619</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>2.9</b>	Plainville	10,147	9,770	377	3.7
Bethel	10,946	10,642	304	2.8	Plymouth	6,867	6,558	309	4.5
Bridgewater	1,034	1,017	17	1.6	Portland	5,254	5,092	162	3.1
Brookfield	9,011	8,760	251	2.8	Rocky Hill	10,728	10,393	335	3.1
Danbury	44,023	42,751	1,272	2.9	Simsbury	12,115	11,789	326	2.7
New Fairfield	7,667	7,440	227	3.0	Southington	24,062	23,300	762	3.2
New Milford	16,387	15,906	481	2.9	South Windsor	14,692	14,278	414	2.8
Sherman	2,154	2,103	51	2.4	Stafford	6,858	6,589	269	3.9
					Thomaston	4,647	4,467	180	3.9
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>49,422</b>	<b>47,581</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Tolland	8,284	8,086	198	2.4
East Windsor	6,079	5,831	248	4.1	Union	477	459	18	3.8
Enfield	24,311	23,338	973	4.0	Vernon	17,249	16,617	632	3.7
Somers	4,744	4,573	171	3.6	West Hartford	29,711	28,663	1,048	3.5
Suffield	7,274	7,051	223	3.1	Wethersfield	13,602	13,088	514	3.8
Windsor Locks	7,014	6,788	226	3.2	Willington	3,925	3,830	95	2.4
					Windsor	16,172	15,590	582	3.6
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>583,546</b>	<b>560,785</b>	<b>22,761</b>	<b>3.9</b>					
Andover	1,980	1,923	57	2.9					
Ashford	2,603	2,513	90	3.5					
Avon	9,140	8,913	227	2.5					
Barkhamsted	2,246	2,161	85	3.8					
Berlin	11,009	10,678	331	3.0					
Bloomfield	10,035	9,562	473	4.7					
Bolton	3,096	3,000	96	3.1					
Bristol	34,234	32,816	1,418	4.1					
Burlington	5,299	5,151	148	2.8					

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is referred to as the 'Hartford LMA'. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the State as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

**LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS**

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## OCTOBER 2006

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>309,270</b>	<b>296,852</b>	<b>12,418</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>54,471</b>	<b>52,726</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Bethany	3,053	2,972	81	2.7	Bethlehem	2,043	1,987	56	2.7
Branford	17,375	16,846	529	3.0	Canaan	609	595	14	2.3
Cheshire	14,799	14,372	427	2.9	Colebrook	832	819	13	1.6
Chester	2,284	2,222	62	2.7	Cornwall	831	814	17	2.0
Clinton	7,953	7,721	232	2.9	Goshen	1,553	1,514	39	2.5
Deep River	2,580	2,521	59	2.3	Kent	1,599	1,558	41	2.6
Durham	4,188	4,078	110	2.6	Litchfield	4,356	4,241	115	2.6
East Haven	16,117	15,471	646	4.0	Morris	1,315	1,278	37	2.8
Essex	3,800	3,707	93	2.4	Norfolk	966	936	30	3.1
Guilford	12,932	12,616	316	2.4	North Canaan	1,734	1,693	41	2.4
Hamden	30,987	29,869	1,118	3.6	Roxbury	1,366	1,344	22	1.6
Killingworth	3,579	3,484	95	2.7	Salisbury	2,003	1,953	50	2.5
Madison	10,114	9,846	268	2.6	Sharon	1,569	1,537	32	2.0
Meriden	31,565	29,855	1,710	5.4	Torrington	19,464	18,680	784	4.0
New Haven	55,548	52,148	3,400	6.1	Warren	729	709	20	2.7
North Branford	8,312	8,042	270	3.2	Washington	1,959	1,909	50	2.6
North Haven	13,021	12,570	451	3.5	Winchester	6,032	5,789	243	4.0
Old Saybrook	5,481	5,314	167	3.0	Woodbury	5,510	5,370	140	2.5
Orange	7,145	6,941	204	2.9					
Wallingford	25,178	24,351	827	3.3	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>100,973</b>	<b>96,053</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Westbrook	3,650	3,554	96	2.6	Beacon Falls	3,217	3,105	112	3.5
West Haven	29,611	28,352	1,259	4.3	Middlebury	3,713	3,622	91	2.5
					Naugatuck	17,090	16,419	671	3.9
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>136,721</b>	<b>131,896</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Prospect	5,273	5,107	166	3.1
Bozrah	1,463	1,419	44	3.0	Waterbury	50,272	47,173	3,099	6.2
Canterbury	3,147	3,024	123	3.9	Watertown	12,430	11,962	468	3.8
East Lyme	9,663	9,384	279	2.9	Wolcott	8,978	8,665	313	3.5
Franklin	1,192	1,158	34	2.9					
Griswold	7,031	6,767	264	3.8	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>56,883</b>	<b>54,332</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Groton	19,438	18,719	719	3.7	Brooklyn	3,806	3,655	151	4.0
Ledyard	8,561	8,293	268	3.1	Chaplin	1,410	1,363	47	3.3
Lisbon	2,573	2,487	86	3.3	Eastford	972	949	23	2.4
Lyme	1,161	1,128	33	2.8	Hampton	1,149	1,108	41	3.6
Montville	10,974	10,586	388	3.5	Killingly	9,275	8,846	429	4.6
New London	13,616	12,995	621	4.6	Plainfield	8,397	7,990	407	4.8
No. Stonington	3,246	3,160	86	2.6	Pomfret	2,260	2,181	79	3.5
Norwich	20,623	19,709	914	4.4	Putnam	5,169	4,927	242	4.7
Old Lyme	4,262	4,145	117	2.7	Scotland	984	962	22	2.2
Preston	2,819	2,734	85	3.0	Sterling	1,909	1,841	68	3.6
Salem	2,572	2,505	67	2.6	Thompson	5,306	5,102	204	3.8
Sprague	1,789	1,717	72	4.0	Windham	11,754	11,061	693	5.9
Stonington	10,492	10,230	262	2.5	Woodstock	4,493	4,347	146	3.2
Voluntown	1,603	1,555	48	3.0					
Waterford	10,497	10,183	314	3.0					

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

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>				
	<b>149,924</b>	<b>144,614</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Westerly, RI	13,203	12,718	485	3.7

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

<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</b>				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,853,400</b>	<b>1,783,600</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>3.8</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>152,397,000</b>	<b>146,125,000</b>	<b>6,272,000</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Seasonally Adjusted:</b>				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,856,700</b>	<b>1,778,300</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>4.2</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>151,998,000</b>	<b>145,287,000</b>	<b>6,711,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	OCT 2006	YR TO DATE 2006	2005	TOWN	OCT 2006	YR TO DATE 2006	2005	TOWN	OCT 2006	YR TO DATE 2006	2005
Andover	0	5	13	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	3	27	26
Ansonia	1	8	12	Groton	1	52	135	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	18	14	Guilford	3	48	71	Putnam	3	28	32
Avon	6	58	61	Haddam	1	43	50	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	2	21	24	Ridgefield	1	37	30
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	2	20	20	Rocky Hill	3	51	69
Berlin	17	121	57	Hartford	7	298	129	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	2	13	25
Bethel	1	42	12	Harwinton	2	21	18	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	8	9
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	9	12	Seymour	1	42	84
Bolton	4	16	5	Killingly	10	99	96	Sharon	1	8	10
Bozrah	1	12	11	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	4	114	204
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	4	35	34	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	6	161	193	Ledyard	0	30	43	Simsbury	0	67	44
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	15	16	Somers	1	21	23
Bristol	7	60	100	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	54	63
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	3	8	Southbury	5	28	60
Brooklyn	4	52	56	Madison	2	31	40	Southington	8	79	132
Burlington	2	20	29	Manchester	15	136	251	Sprague	1	6	16
Canaan	0	3	5	Mansfield	4	58	48	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	3	21	19	Marlborough	2	23	28	Stamford	17	226	246
Canton	3	26	93	Meriden	3	54	109	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	1	15	17	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	42	92	69
Cheshire	3	62	35	Middlefield	0	4	2	Stratford	11	35	29
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	16	177	211	Suffield	16	50	82
Clinton	4	23	31	Milford	19	236	261	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	5	63	76	Monroe	3	21	37	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	3	7	Montville	2	25	69	Tolland	4	50	85
Columbia	2	19	30	Morris	1	5	8	Torrington	1	65	83
Cornwall	1	8	8	Naugatuck	11	70	80	Trumbull	2	66	37
Coventry	5	52	39	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	4	5
Cromwell	6	33	12	New Canaan	9	57	55	Vernon	15	161	179
Danbury	6	297	420	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	3	9	5
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	3	18	33	Wallingford	9	85	141
Deep River	0	7	4	New Haven	102	216	105	Warren	3	10	12
Derby	na	na	na	New London	6	58	65	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	3	33	41	New Milford	6	73	66	Waterbury	12	165	117
East Granby	1	31	21	Newington	1	93	36	Waterford	5	34	35
East Haddam	1	31	44	Newtown	5	32	92	Watertown	5	55	56
East Hampton	6	75	130	Norfolk	0	3	5	West Hartford	1	65	17
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	10	45	66	North Canaan	0	3	7	Westbrook	2	29	28
East Lyme	52	133	85	North Haven	2	26	139	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	1	55	77	North Stonington	4	15	24	Westport	8	76	97
Eastford	0	9	13	Norwalk	6	75	117	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	6	10	Norwich	21	105	264	Willington	0	14	15
Ellington	18	110	75	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	21	45	Winchester	4	33	41
Essex	2	9	9	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	4	18	60
Fairfield	12	100	125	Oxford	6	122	208	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	17	99	91	Plainfield	14	37	41	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	4	2	Plainville	3	15	17	Wolcott	8	53	48
Glastonbury	18	126	60	Plymouth	1	18	19	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	3	34	39	Pomfret	0	11	14	Woodbury	1	19	32
Granby	4	39	55	Portland	0	16	42	Woodstock	6	48	62
Greenwich	14	177	174								

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

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

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

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

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

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

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

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

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

## **INDIAN GAMING DATA**

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

## **INITIAL CLAIMS**

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

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

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

## **LABOR MARKET AREAS**

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

## **LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES**

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

## **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

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

## **UI COVERED WAGES**

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

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... +0.6	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +1.5	New Housing Permits ..... -3.4	Info Center Visitors ..... +14.4
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +0.3	Electricity Sales ..... -6.6	Attraction Visitors ..... -0.7
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> .. 0.0	Retail Sales ..... -0.6	Air Passenger Count ..... -10.8
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer</b> ... +0.7	Construction Contracts Index ..... -17.9	Indian Gaming Slots ..... +1.1
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.6	New Auto Registrations ..... +10.9	Travel and Tourism Index ..... +0.2
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.7	Air Cargo Tons ..... -0.3	
Labor Force ..... +2.0	Exports ..... +29.2	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Employed ..... +2.6		Total ..... +3.0
Unemployed ..... -11.5	<b>Business Starts</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +3.0
	Secretary of the State ..... +10.4	Benefit Costs ..... +2.8
	Dept. of Labor ..... -1.9	
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -9.0	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Hartford</b> ..... -50.0	Secretary of the State ..... +19.7	U.S. City Average ..... +1.3
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +0.32*	Dept. of Labor ..... -23.9	Northeast Region ..... +1.7
		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.4
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.0
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... +0.2	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +14.1	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.3	Corporate Tax ..... +56.9	Connecticut ..... NA
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.5	Personal Income Tax ..... +9.9	New England ..... NA
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -1.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -16.8	U.S. .... NA
Production Worker Hours ..... -0.5	Sales & Use Tax ..... +23.8	
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -4.6	Indian Gaming Payments ..... +1.7	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +4.0		Prime ..... +1.50*
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +0.1		Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.29*

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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- o What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?

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