

ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.12 No.12

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

DECEMBER 2007

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In October...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,702,000
 Change over month -0.04%
 Change over year 1.2%

United States 138,421,000
 Change over month 0.12%
 Change over year 1.2%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 4.7%
 United States 4.7%

Consumer Price Index

United States 208.9
 Change over year 3.5%

Older Workers and Their Earnings after a Mass Layoff

By Nicholas A. Jolly, Economist, DOL

Our society espouses ideas such as competition, technological progress, and creative destruction, and policy makers tend to support initiatives that bolster these ideals. However, these policies come at a cost; businesses may need to close or lay off workers to reduce costs and remain competitive in an increasingly international marketplace. Firms may lay off workers because a new technology diminishes the need for the human factor in the production process. Regardless of the reason, job displacement (when one loses a job because of plant closure, downsizing, or restructuring) places severe financial and psychological strain on workers who suffer from it because of events largely beyond the workers' control. This strain is the reason for such legislation as the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act and the Worker Adjustment Retraining Notification Act.¹

Older workers tend to face substantially larger financial costs when compared to their younger counterparts.² Older workers tend to have accumulated larger amounts of skills that are specific to an individual firm or industry, and they lose these skills when they have to find new employment. They also experience relatively longer periods of non-employment after a mass layoff.³ Workers also face the probability of losing employer provided health insurance, which is a necessity for older individuals with declining health who are not yet eligible for Medicare.⁴ Finally, the displacement

rate of older workers increased during the previous two decades relative to that of younger workers, thereby exacerbating these costs.⁵

Because of these issues, researchers at the Connecticut Department of Labor conducted a study on the impact that mass layoffs have on the earnings of Connecticut's older workers (those who are at least 40 years old at the time of the layoff). By matching Connecticut unemployment insurance records to records from the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, the authors compared the earnings of displaced older workers to the earnings of those who remained continuously employed. The purpose of this article is to show the major findings of this research.⁶

The earnings used in this study are total quarterly earnings. Several graphs follow. All are relatively similar. Before discussing the results, a brief discussion of these charts is important. The horizontal axis represents years in relation to the time of displacement. For example, t-1 means the year before the mass layoff, and t+1 means the year after the mass layoff. The vertical axis represents the loss in average quarterly earnings as a percentage of average quarterly earnings the year before layoff.

Earnings Losses by Age and Gender

Figure 1 graphs earnings of displaced older workers by age at the time of displacement. The horizontal axis shows years before

The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development, Compliance Office and Planning/Program Support. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The annual subscription is \$50. Send subscription requests to: *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are \$4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from *The Connecticut Economic Digest* may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

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

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and after the loss of a job. The figure shows that workers 40 years of age and older lose 36% of their earnings the year after displacement and this loss grows substantially with each successive age. Workers aged 40 at the time of mass layoff see their earnings fall 20% the year following displacement, whereas workers aged 70 and over lose 67%.

Earnings of workers suffering a mass layoff experience a slow recovery. For workers at least 40 years old, earnings are still 26% below pre-displacement levels six years later. For workers aged 40 at the time of layoff, the comparable earnings loss is 14%; for workers at least 70 years old, the loss is 63%. Workers aged 60 do not see any recovery in their earnings losses. The year after displacement, these workers lose 51% of their earnings, and six years after displacement, the earnings losses amount to 53%. Older workers leaving their career and taking part time employment may cause this increased loss in earnings six years following the layoff.

Figure 2 shows the time path of earnings by gender for those workers who are at least 40 years old at the time of mass layoff. The figure shows that men and women have relatively similar patterns in their earnings. In every period after the mass layoff, men have larger earnings losses than women do. However, the difference is always small and is never more than five percentage points.

Earnings Losses by Industry

Figure 3 shows the earnings losses for workers at least 40 years old by the industry in which they worked before suffering a mass layoff. In the year after mass layoff, individuals displaced from the manufacturing industry and the business and professional services industry experience the largest earnings losses (42% and 43%, respectively). Workers losing jobs in these industries also experience similar recovery patterns. Workers displaced from the business and professional services industry still have earnings losses

amounting to 34% six years following the mass layoff. The comparable figure for the manufacturing industry is 33%. Workers displaced from the financial services industry experience the smallest loss in earnings during the year following mass layoff (27%). However, they experience no earnings recovery since average quarterly earnings are still 28% below their pre-displacement level six years after the event.

Figure 4 presents the earnings losses for workers aged 40 and over who suffer a layoff in the manufacturing sector and become reemployed in the nonmanufacturing industry and vice versa. As Figure 4 shows, workers who switch from manufacturing to non-manufacturing suffer substantially larger earnings losses than those who switch in the opposite direction (53% versus 21%). These significantly larger earnings losses indicate that specific skills are relatively more important for workers in the manufacturing industry when compared to workers in the non-manufacturing industries. Figure 4 also shows the earnings losses for workers displaced from and reemployed in the same detailed industry within the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. The earnings losses for these two groups of workers are very similar, and they are much lower than those losses for workers switching industry sectors. This reinforces the motivation for the legislation discussed in the introductory paragraph since workers who switch industries after a displacement are the ones hardest hit by the event and most in need of retraining.

Summary

Older workers face substantial reductions in their earnings upon suffering from a mass layoff. These earnings losses are not only severe, but also persistent. For the average worker aged 40 years old and older, average quarterly earnings fall 36% the year following displacement, and these

--Continued on page 5--

Figure 1: Percent Earnings Loss by Year of Displacement - Both Genders

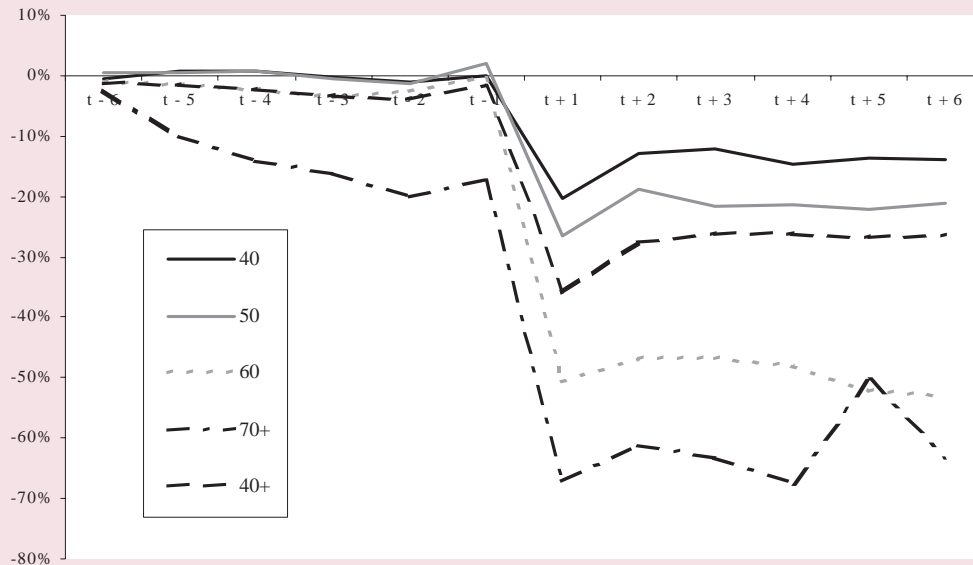


Figure 2: Percent Earnings Losses by Gender for Workers Aged 40 and Over

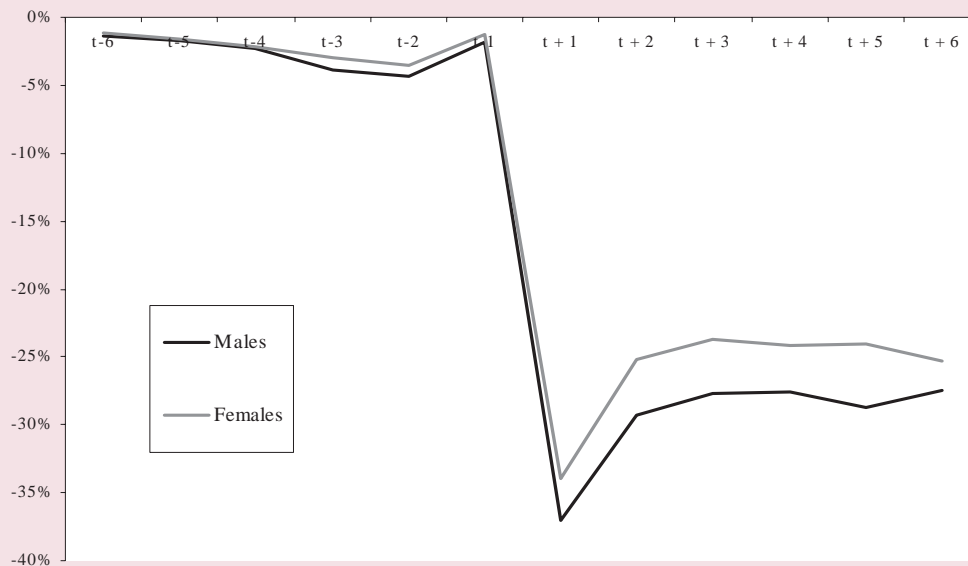
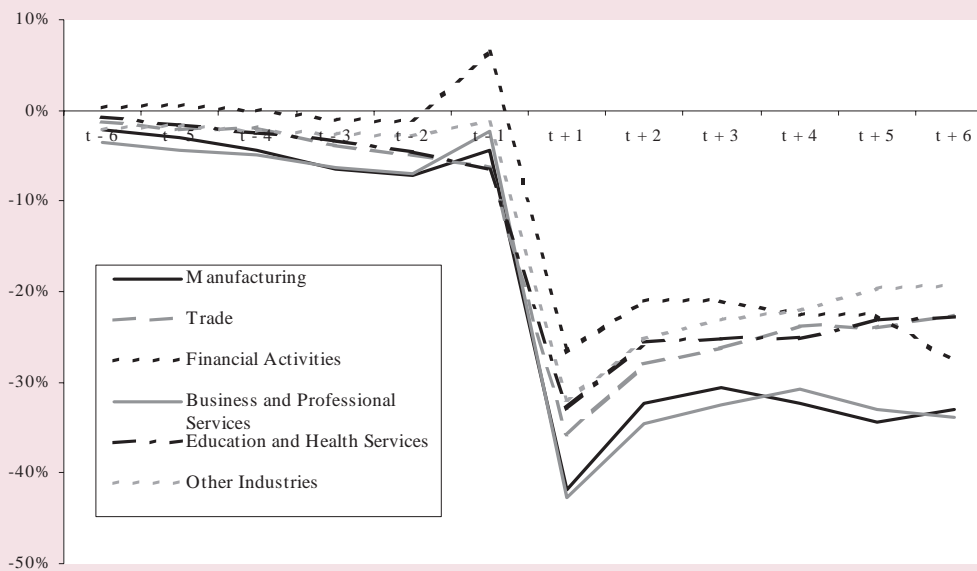
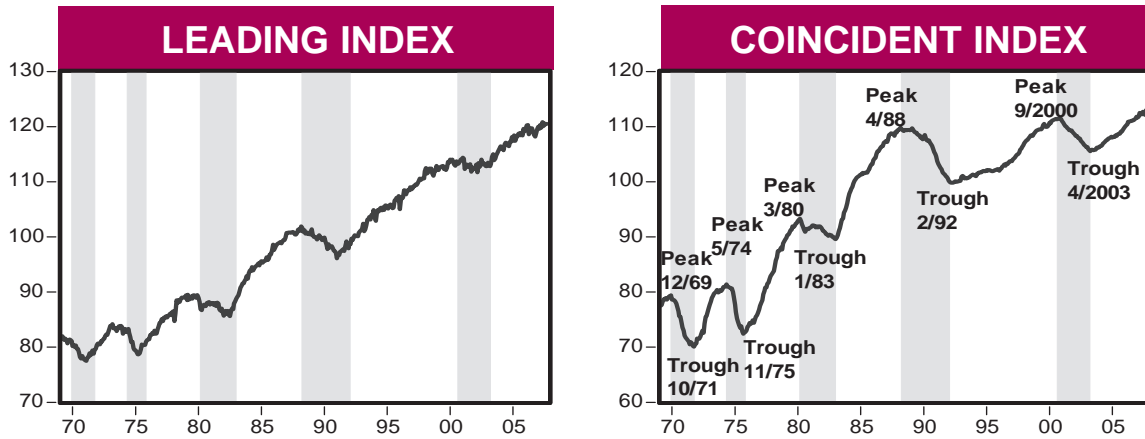


Figure 3: Percent Earnings Losses by Industry of Displacement



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.

The Slow and Unsteady Fall in the Housing and Credit Markets

The National Outlook

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) lowered its target for the federal funds rate 25 basis points to 4.5% on October 31. Economic growth was solid in the third quarter, and strains in financial markets eased. However, the pace of economic expansion will likely slow in the near term, partly reflecting the intensification of the housing correction. This rate reduction, combined with the policy action taken in September, should help forestall some of the adverse effects on the broader economy that might otherwise arise from the disruptions in financial markets and promote moderate growth over time. Readings on core inflation have improved modestly this year, but recent increases in energy and commodity prices, among other factors, may put renewed upward pressure on inflation.

According to the New England Economic Partnership (NEEP) forecast released November 13, the housing recession has yet to play out nationally and in Connecticut. This is counterbalanced by significant job gains in the state and rising labor productivity.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and rose on a year-to-year basis from

111.1 in September 2006 to 113 in September 2007. Total employment (from the household survey) increased 2% or 34,050 persons and nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) rose 1.17% since July 2006 and contributed positively to the annual change in this index. The total unemployment rate (4.5% vs. 4.44% a year ago) and the insured unemployment rate (2.46% vs. 2.39% a year ago) contribute negatively to the annual change in this index.

On a month-to-month basis, the September 2007 coincident employment index rose to 113 from 112.1 a month earlier. This reflects an accelerating 12-month moving average growth rate of this index (1.7% vs. 0.4% last month). Total employment increased by 21,000 persons (the largest monthly increase in the past seven years) and nonfarm employment increased by 600 jobs as both contributed positively to this month's index. The total insured employment rate inched downward from 2.4% last month to 2.39% in September and the total unemployment rate improved slightly from 4.6% to 4.5% as both contributed positively to the monthly change in this index.

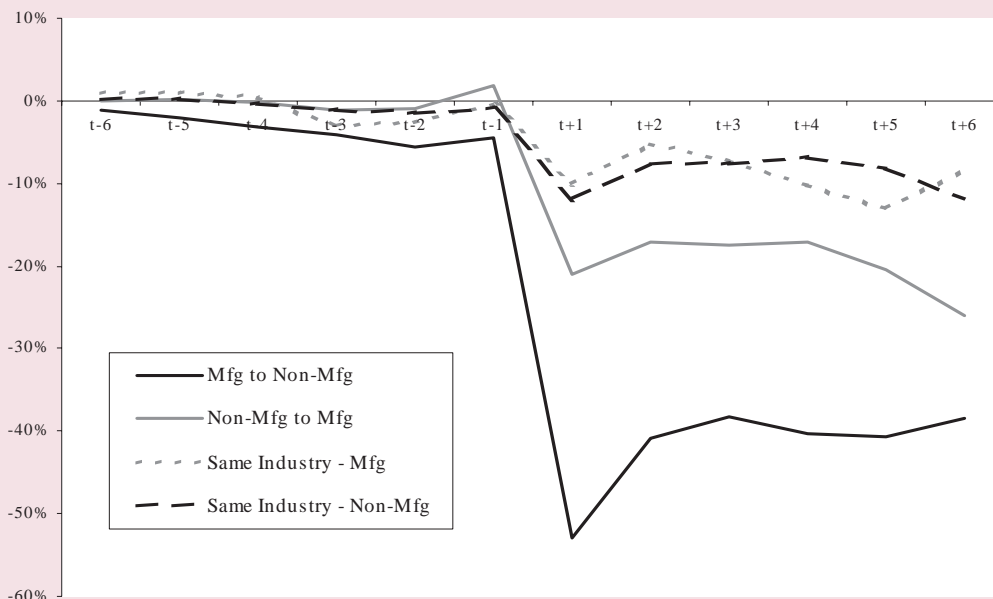
The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future activity improved from 118.5 in September 2006 to 119.9 in September 2007. Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,700 jobs

from 193,200 a year ago, while construction gained 1,500 jobs over the year (offsetting contributors). Average weekly hours increased slightly in both manufacturing and construction from a year ago. Positive contributors include the Hartford help-wanted index that increased slightly from a year ago; the short duration unemployment rate that decreased from 1.48% to 1.44% over the year, and initial claims for unemployment insurance that decreased by 8.3% from 16,781 a year ago. Negative contributors include Moody's Baa bond yield that worsened from 6.43% to 6.59% and housing permits that decreased from 733 last September to 500 in September 2007.

On a month-to-month basis, the leading employment index worsened from 120.4 to 119.9. Manufacturing employment declined by 600 jobs while construction employment declined by 1,000 jobs (both negative contributors). Average weekly hours increased slightly in manufacturing and inched downward in construction (offsetting contributors). The Hartford help-wanted index declined slightly and housing permits declined by 167 or 25% for the month (each a negative contributor). Initial claims declined by 1,003 and short duration unemployment inched downward with both contributing positively to the monthly change in this index.

By Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist, DECD, (860) 270-8166. Mark Prisloe provides research assistance. Professors Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute developed the leading and coincident employment indexes. The views expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily represent those of the Connecticut Department of Labor or the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.

Figure 4: Percent Earnings Losses for Industry Switchers 40 Years Old and Older



--Continued from page 2--

earnings remain 26% below their pre-displacement levels six years after the event. A mass layoff is a harsh interruption of an individual's life, and this is especially the case for older workers. Displacement forces one to reevaluate their life trajectory by either forcing early retirement due to lower re-employment wages, or forcing delayed retirement due to a spending down of savings. The losses presented here help in measuring the costs faced by older

workers who experience a mass layoff. ■

- ¹ Kletzer, Lori G. 1998. "Job Displacement." *The Journal of Economic Perspectives* 12(1) winter: 115-136.
- ² Chan, Sewin, and Ann Huff Stevens. 2004. "How Does Job Loss Affect the Timing of Retirement?" *Contributions to Economic Analysis & Policy* 3(1), Article 5.
- ³ Chan, Sewin, and Ann Huff Stevens. 2001. "Job Loss and Employment Patterns of Older Workers." *Journal of Labor Economics* 19(2): 484-521.
- ⁴ Lin, Emily Y. 2005. "Health Insurance Coverage and Reemployment Outcomes

among Older Displaced Workers." *Contemporary Economic Policy* 23(4): 529-544.

⁵ Rodriguez, Daniel, and Madeline Zavodny. 2003. "Change in the Age and Education Profile of Displaced Workers." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 56(3): 498-510.

⁶ See Couch, Kenneth A., Nicholas A. Jolly, and Dana W. Placzek "The Effect of Mass Layoffs on Earnings of Connecticut's Older Workers." (http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/occ_papers.htm) Connecticut Department of Labor, Occasional Paper Series, October 2007.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	120.3	119.1	1.2	1.0	120.2
Coincident	112.5	111.1	1.5	1.3	112.4
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	109.0	107.4	1.6	1.5	109.0
Coincident	112.8	110.8	2.0	1.8	113.9
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	124.6	121.6	3.0	2.5	124.6

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
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM	1,702.0	1,682.0	20.0	1.2	1,702.7
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Construction	68.5	67.0	1.5	2.2	68.6
Manufacturing	191.2	193.3	-2.1	-1.1	191.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	312.6	310.1	2.5	0.8	312.6
Information	37.4	37.2	0.2	0.5	37.4
Financial Activities	144.8	144.5	0.3	0.2	144.9
Professional and Business Services	209.0	204.5	4.5	2.2	209.4
Educational and Health Services	288.7	282.5	6.2	2.2	288.0
Leisure and Hospitality Services	135.3	132.7	2.6	2.0	135.5
Other Services	65.2	64.1	1.1	1.7	65.2
Government*	248.5	245.3	3.2	1.3	248.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.7	4.3	0.4	---	4.5
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,895.2	1,853.4	41.8	2.3	1,891.1
Employed (000s)	1,806.8	1,774.1	32.7	1.8	1,805.7
Unemployed (000s)	88.4	79.3	9.1	11.4	85.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,160	3,941	219	5.6	3,944
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	NA	5	NA	NA	10
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.27	2.78	-0.51	---	2.59

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP	AUG
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007	2007
Average Weekly Hours	42.4	42.1	0.3	0.7	42.6	--
Average Hourly Earnings	20.83	20.10	0.73	3.6	20.91	--
Average Weekly Earnings	883.19	846.21	36.98	4.4	890.77	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	109.4	100.8	8.6	8.5	107.2	125.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,830	4,888	-58	-1.2	4,856	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	454	412	41.9	10.2	441	550

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

Personal income for first
quarter 2008 is
forecasted to increase 1.7
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2008	2007	NO.	%	2007
Personal Income	\$190,955	\$187,829	3,126	1.7	\$188,636
UI Covered Wages	\$100,147	\$102,002	-1,854	-1.8	\$95,039

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: September 2007 release
*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	OCT 2007	582	-28.3	6,379	8,007	-20.3
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	AUG 2007	3,320	8.4	22,932	21,731	5.5
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	OCT 2007	314.2	-15.4	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	OCT 2007	19,359	1.8	178,028	177,710	0.2
Air Cargo Tons	OCT 2007	14,549	3.9	133,899	133,343	0.4
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2007	3.37	8.7	10.07	9.08	10.9

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2007	2,606	4.7	26,539	26,175	1.4
Department of Labor*	2Q2007	2,170	-13.3	4,965	5,528	-10.2
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2007	1,000	24.7	8,514	7,624	11.7
Department of Labor*	2Q2007	1,122	-37.7	2,468	3,437	-28.2

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 2007	OCT 2006	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,131.7	1,070.3	5.7	11,669.0	10,804.2	8.0
Corporate Tax	31.9	52.4	-39.1	666.2	675.1	-1.3
Personal Income Tax	419.7	364.5	15.1	6,038.7	5,376.9	12.3
Real Estate Conv. Tax	17.1	15.9	7.5	189.6	161.3	17.5
Sales & Use Tax	412.0	391.7	5.2	3,041.4	2,869.5	6.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	33.4	36.0	-7.2	358.4	363.3	-1.4

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

Air passenger count rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	OCT 2007	38,922	-1.5	358,208	371,285	-3.5
Major Attraction Visitors	OCT 2007	119,581	-1.2	1,516,705	1,495,881	1.4
Air Passenger Count	OCT 2007	577,047	2.1	5,487,471	5,846,181	-6.1
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	OCT 2007	1,549	-8.5	16,515	16,672	-0.9
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2007	---	2.8	---	---	---

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 3.1 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
	2007	2007	% Chg	2007	2006	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	105.6	104.8	0.8	105.7	102.5	3.1
Wages and Salaries	105.9	105.1	0.8	106.0	102.5	3.4
Benefit Costs	105.0	104.2	0.8	105.0	102.5	2.4
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	106.2	102.5	3.6
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	106.1	102.5	3.5

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.5 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2007	208.9	3.5	0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	OCT 2007	\$0.479	-3.4	-0.2
Northeast Region	OCT 2007	222.0	3.2	0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2007	228.6	3.1	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2007	227.9	1.5	0.4
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2007	204.3	3.7	0.2
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut***	3Q 2007	NA	NA	NA
New England	OCT 2007	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	OCT 2007	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 stayed at 6.38 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	OCT	SEP	OCT
	2007	2007	2006
Prime	7.74	8.03	8.25
Federal Funds	4.76	4.94	5.25
3 Month Treasury Bill	4.00	3.99	5.05
6 Month Treasury Bill	4.16	4.20	5.12
1 Year Treasury Note	4.10	4.14	5.01
3 Year Treasury Note	4.01	4.06	4.72
5 Year Treasury Note	4.20	4.20	4.69
7 Year Treasury Note	4.33	4.33	4.69
10 Year Treasury Note	4.53	4.52	4.73
20 Year Treasury Note	4.83	4.84	4.94
Conventional Mortgage	6.38	6.38	6.36

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
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Connecticut	1,702.0	1,682.0	20.0	1.2	1,702.7
Maine	616.6	612.7	3.9	0.6	617.8
Massachusetts	3,283.1	3,249.2	33.9	1.0	3,286.1
New Hampshire	651.7	641.0	10.7	1.7	651.1
New Jersey	4,107.7	4,083.8	23.9	0.6	4,106.3
New York	8,724.6	8,647.0	77.6	0.9	8,716.5
Pennsylvania	5,811.1	5,763.3	47.8	0.8	5,806.8
Rhode Island	499.6	495.8	3.8	0.8	499.6
Vermont	308.6	307.4	1.2	0.4	309.2
United States	138,421.0	136,745.0	1,676.0	1.2	138,255.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Connecticut	1,895.2	1,853.4	41.8	2.3	1,891.1
Maine	710.7	714.7	-4.0	-0.6	709.1
Massachusetts	3,412.7	3,415.8	-3.1	-0.1	3,406.9
New Hampshire	747.2	739.1	8.1	1.1	747.8
New Jersey	4,500.2	4,526.8	-26.6	-0.6	4,513.0
New York	9,471.0	9,502.4	-31.4	-0.3	9,474.9
Pennsylvania	6,332.8	6,322.3	10.5	0.2	6,328.5
Rhode Island	580.4	578.7	1.7	0.3	580.6
Vermont	358.5	362.7	-4.2	-1.2	357.9
United States	153,253.0	152,052.0	1,201.0	0.8	153,464.0

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

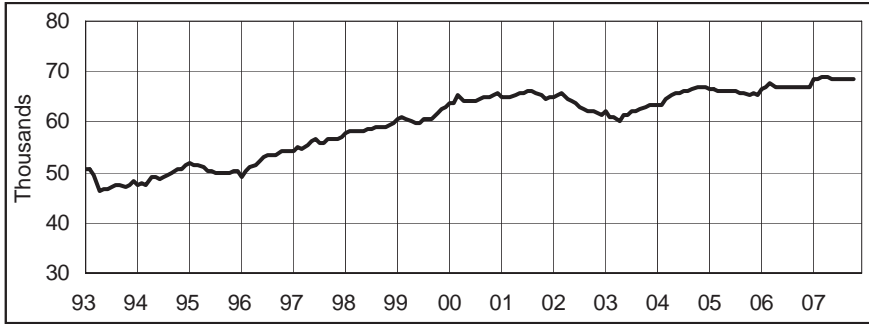
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE	SEP
	2007	2006		2007
Connecticut	4.7	4.3	0.4	4.5
Maine	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.8
Massachusetts	4.3	5.1	-0.8	4.4
New Hampshire	3.2	3.5	-0.3	3.5
New Jersey	4.1	4.4	-0.3	4.3
New York	4.6	4.2	0.4	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.5	4.7	-0.2	4.5
Rhode Island	4.9	5.1	-0.2	4.9
Vermont	4.3	3.7	0.6	4.2
United States	4.7	4.4	0.3	4.7

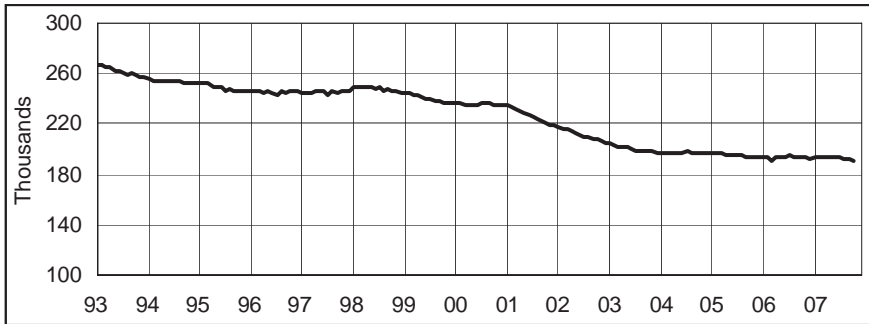
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



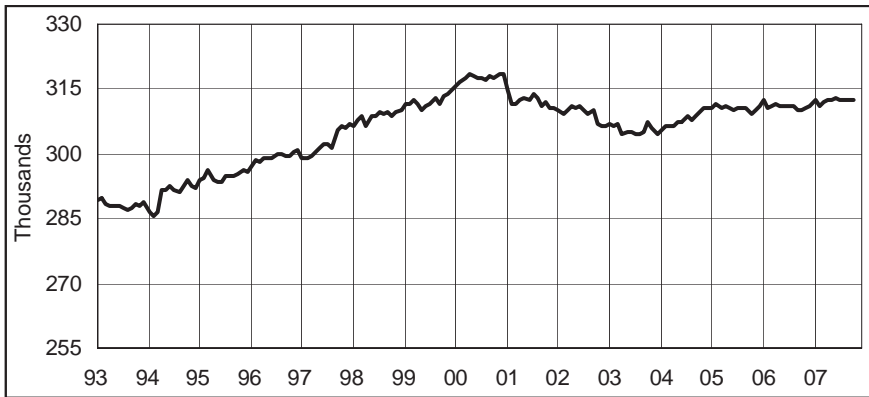
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	66.7	66.6	68.4
Feb	66.4	67.1	68.6
Mar	66.3	67.6	68.7
Apr	66.2	66.9	68.9
May	66.0	66.8	68.3
Jun	66.1	66.9	68.5
Jul	66.0	67.0	68.6
Aug	65.9	67.1	68.4
Sep	65.8	67.1	68.6
Oct	65.4	67.0	68.5
Nov	65.6	66.9	
Dec	65.2	66.8	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



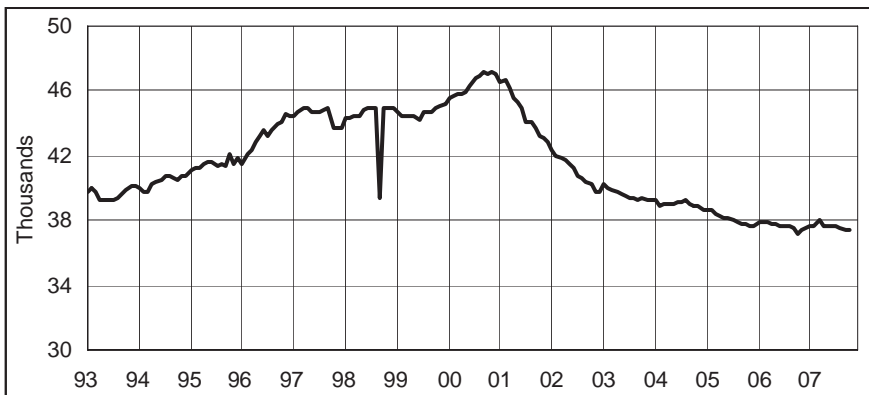
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	196.7	194.1	193.0
Feb	196.4	194.4	193.2
Mar	196.1	191.0	193.0
Apr	195.8	194.2	193.3
May	195.7	194.1	193.3
Jun	195.5	194.3	193.6
Jul	195.5	194.8	193.0
Aug	194.6	194.2	192.6
Sep	194.2	193.6	191.7
Oct	194.1	193.3	191.2
Nov	193.9	193.0	
Dec	193.7	192.8	

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



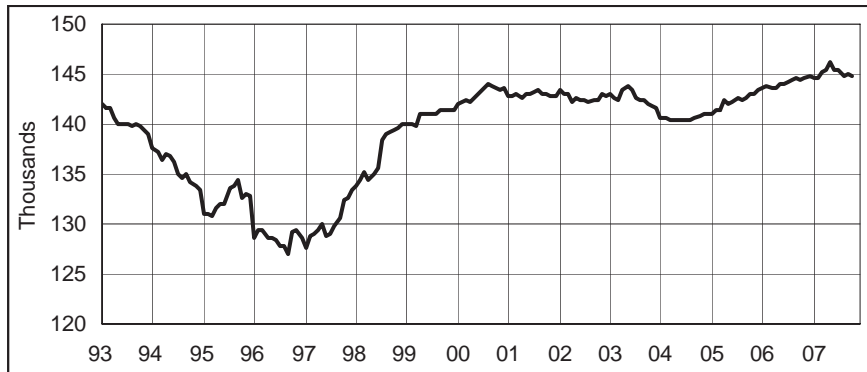
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	310.7	312.2	312.2
Feb	311.5	310.4	310.9
Mar	310.6	311.2	311.9
Apr	311.1	311.3	312.4
May	310.6	311.1	312.5
Jun	310.3	311.2	312.9
Jul	310.5	310.8	312.6
Aug	310.5	310.8	312.2
Sep	310.7	310.1	312.6
Oct	309.2	310.1	312.6
Nov	309.9	310.5	
Dec	311.0	311.2	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



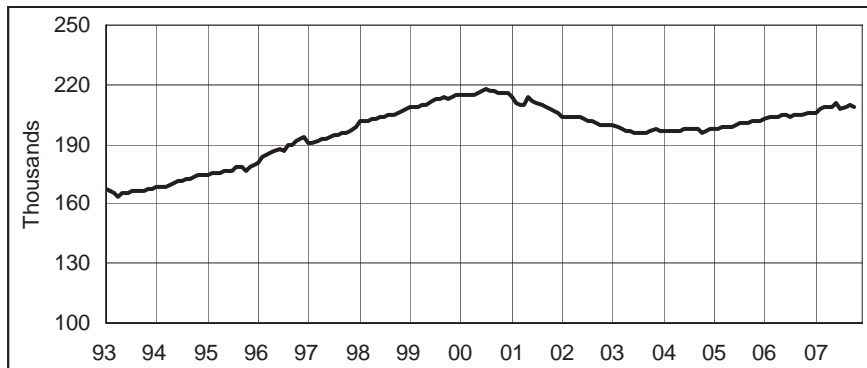
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	38.6	37.9	37.7
Feb	38.7	37.9	37.7
Mar	38.4	37.9	38.0
Apr	38.3	37.8	37.6
May	38.2	37.8	37.7
Jun	38.2	37.6	37.6
Jul	38.0	37.6	37.6
Aug	37.9	37.6	37.5
Sep	37.8	37.5	37.4
Oct	37.8	37.2	37.4
Nov	37.7	37.4	
Dec	37.7	37.5	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



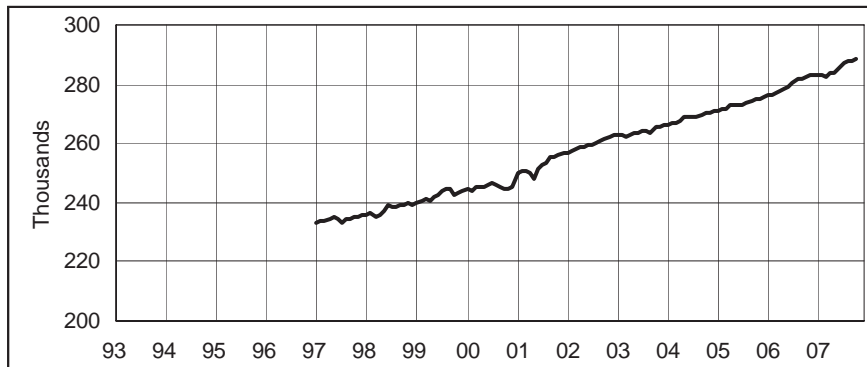
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	141.1	143.6	144.6
Feb	141.5	143.8	144.7
Mar	141.3	143.7	145.2
Apr	142.4	143.7	145.5
May	141.9	144.0	146.2
Jun	142.2	144.1	145.4
Jul	142.7	144.2	145.3
Aug	142.4	144.5	144.8
Sep	142.7	144.6	144.9
Oct	142.9	144.5	144.8
Nov	143.0	144.7	
Dec	143.3	144.8	

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



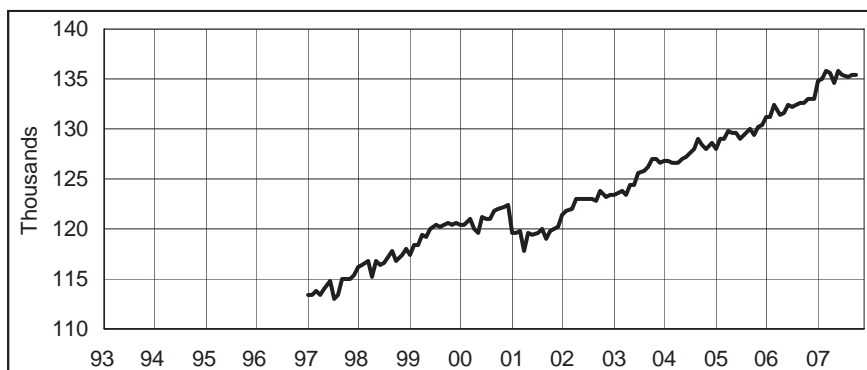
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	197.9	202.4	205.3
Feb	198.1	203.3	207.6
Mar	198.3	203.8	208.3
Apr	198.8	204.1	209.2
May	198.8	204.3	209.2
Jun	199.5	204.8	210.5
Jul	201.0	204.1	208.2
Aug	200.3	204.5	208.9
Sep	201.1	204.9	209.4
Oct	201.3	204.5	209.0
Nov	201.8	205.3	
Dec	202.1	206.2	

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



Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	270.8	276.5	283.2
Feb	271.7	276.6	282.8
Mar	271.7	277.2	282.6
Apr	272.8	277.8	283.9
May	272.8	278.2	283.7
Jun	273.0	279.0	284.8
Jul	273.1	280.6	287.0
Aug	273.5	281.8	288.0
Sep	274.3	281.8	288.0
Oct	274.7	282.5	288.7
Nov	275.0	283.1	
Dec	275.7	283.1	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	128.0	131.2	134.8
Feb	128.9	131.2	135.0
Mar	128.9	132.3	135.8
Apr	129.8	131.5	135.6
May	129.6	131.7	134.6
Jun	129.6	132.3	135.8
Jul	129.1	132.2	135.3
Aug	129.7	132.5	135.2
Sep	129.9	132.7	135.5
Oct	129.4	132.7	135.3
Nov	130.2	132.9	
Dec	130.3	133.1	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,712,900	1,692,500	20,400	1.2	1,704,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	263,100	263,600	-500	-0.2	263,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	71,800	70,200	1,600	2.3	72,500
MANUFACTURING	191,300	193,400	-2,100	-1.1	191,400
Durable Goods	144,500	145,500	-1,000	-0.7	144,400
Fabricated Metal.....	33,400	34,000	-600	-1.8	33,500
Machinery.....	18,400	18,200	200	1.1	18,300
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,200	14,400	-200	-1.4	14,200
Transportation Equipment.....	43,100	43,800	-700	-1.6	43,100
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,500	31,500	0	0.0	31,500
Non-Durable Goods	46,800	47,900	-1,100	-2.3	47,000
Chemical.....	15,200	16,300	-1,100	-6.7	15,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,449,800	1,428,900	20,900	1.5	1,440,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	313,200	310,700	2,500	0.8	310,800
Wholesale Trade.....	68,600	67,400	1,200	1.8	68,800
Retail Trade.....	190,300	189,500	800	0.4	188,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,600	22,100	-500	-2.3	21,700
Building Material.....	17,000	16,500	500	3.0	17,200
Food and Beverage Stores.....	42,500	42,100	400	1.0	42,400
General Merchandise Stores.....	23,600	24,300	-700	-2.9	23,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	54,300	53,800	500	0.9	53,400
Utilities.....	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	46,200	45,700	500	1.1	45,400
INFORMATION	37,400	37,200	200	0.5	37,300
Telecommunications.....	13,000	12,500	500	4.0	13,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	144,900	144,600	300	0.2	144,900
Finance and Insurance.....	124,000	123,600	400	0.3	123,900
Credit Intermediation.....	31,200	32,200	-1,000	-3.1	31,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,000	21,000	1,000	4.8	21,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	66,000	65,400	600	0.9	65,900
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,900	21,000	-100	-0.5	21,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	210,300	205,800	4,500	2.2	211,700
Professional, Scientific.....	95,700	91,900	3,800	4.1	94,900
Legal Services.....	14,200	14,500	-300	-2.1	14,100
Computer Systems Design.....	21,500	20,600	900	4.4	21,500
Management of Companies.....	24,200	24,500	-300	-1.2	24,400
Administrative and Support.....	90,400	89,400	1,000	1.1	92,400
Employment Services.....	33,100	33,000	100	0.3	34,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	292,200	285,900	6,300	2.2	286,700
Educational Services.....	59,900	57,400	2,500	4.4	55,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	232,300	228,500	3,800	1.7	231,000
Hospitals.....	58,000	57,300	700	1.2	58,300
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	58,100	57,800	300	0.5	58,100
Social Assistance.....	41,200	39,200	2,000	5.1	40,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	134,500	131,900	2,600	2.0	138,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	23,700	23,100	600	2.6	24,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	110,800	108,800	2,000	1.8	113,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	98,400	96,800	1,600	1.7	100,600
OTHER SERVICES	64,500	63,400	1,100	1.7	64,500
GOVERNMENT	252,800	249,400	3,400	1.4	246,200
Federal Government.....	19,300	19,600	-300	-1.5	19,300
State Government.....	71,400	68,800	2,600	3.8	67,900
Local Government**.....	162,100	161,000	1,100	0.7	159,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2006.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	OCT 2007	OCT 2006	CHANGE		SEP 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	424,800	419,000	5,800	1.4	422,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	58,500	57,300	1,200	2.1	58,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	17,500	16,200	1,300	8.0	17,500
MANUFACTURING.....	41,000	41,100	-100	-0.2	40,900
Durable Goods.....	30,700	30,200	500	1.7	30,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	366,300	361,700	4,600	1.3	364,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	77,100	75,700	1,400	1.8	76,300
Wholesale Trade.....	14,600	14,500	100	0.7	14,500
Retail Trade.....	50,900	49,900	1,000	2.0	50,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,600	11,300	300	2.7	11,500
INFORMATION.....	11,200	11,400	-200	-1.8	11,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	45,500	44,400	1,100	2.5	45,400
Finance and Insurance.....	39,100	37,800	1,300	3.4	39,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	72,500	71,200	1,300	1.8	72,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	61,100	61,400	-300	-0.5	60,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,400	51,500	-100	-0.2	51,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	33,900	33,400	500	1.5	34,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,700	25,100	600	2.4	25,900
OTHER SERVICES.....	16,700	16,900	-200	-1.2	16,700
GOVERNMENT	48,300	47,300	1,000	2.1	47,500
Federal.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
State & Local.....	45,000	43,900	1,100	2.5	44,200

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 2007	OCT 2006	CHANGE		SEP 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	70,100	69,500	600	0.9	69,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	13,400	13,200	200	1.5	13,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	56,700	56,300	400	0.7	56,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	15,600	15,500	100	0.6	15,400
Retail Trade.....	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,700	8,600	100	1.2	8,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	5,700	5,600	100	1.8	5,700
GOVERNMENT	8,300	8,200	100	1.2	8,100
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,700	7,600	100	1.3	7,500

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 2006.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	557,000	554,700	2,300	0.4	556,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	87,700	87,700	0	0.0	88,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	22,800	22,900	-100	-0.4	23,300
MANUFACTURING	64,900	64,800	100	0.2	64,700
Durable Goods	53,800	54,100	-300	-0.6	53,800
Transportation Equipment	18,600	18,700	-100	-0.5	18,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	469,300	467,000	2,300	0.5	468,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	89,300	89,700	-400	-0.4	89,300
Wholesale Trade.....	19,700	19,700	0	0.0	19,800
Retail Trade.....	54,600	55,100	-500	-0.9	54,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,000	14,900	100	0.7	15,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,200	11,900	300	2.5	12,200
INFORMATION	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	11,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	66,900	67,100	-200	-0.3	67,200
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	7,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	46,000	45,000	1,000	2.2	46,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	61,500	60,400	1,100	1.8	62,400
Professional, Scientific.....	30,100	29,000	1,100	3.8	30,000
Administrative and Support.....	25,700	25,300	400	1.6	26,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	89,500	87,500	2,000	2.3	88,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	78,400	76,100	2,300	3.0	77,900
Ambulatory Health Care.....	23,100	22,900	200	0.9	22,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	40,500	39,900	600	1.5	41,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,300	33,400	1,900	5.7	35,800
OTHER SERVICES	21,000	21,000	0	0.0	20,900
GOVERNMENT	88,700	89,600	-900	-1.0	86,700
Federal.....	5,900	5,900	0	0.0	5,900
State & Local.....	82,800	83,700	-900	-1.1	80,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2006.

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

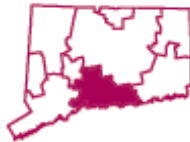
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

■ **Multiple jobholding in 2006**

In 2006, the States showed considerable variation in multiple jobholding rates, as has been the case for years. Overall, 31 States and the District of Columbia had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average of 5.2 percent, and 19 States had lower rates. Northern States generally had higher rates than southern States. Nebraska and South Dakota recorded the highest rates, 9.9 percent each. They were followed by Wyoming and Vermont at 9.3 percent each. Among the nine States with rates below 4.5 percent, six were in the South. Georgia and West Virginia recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rates in 2006, 3.5 percent each. These statistics are prepared by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program with data from the Current Population Survey. To learn more, see "Regional Trends: Multiple jobholding in States in 2006," by Jim Campbell, Monthly Labor Review, September 2007. Multiple jobholders are employed persons who had either two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 30, 2007)

--Continued on the following page--

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2007	OCT 2006	CHANGE		SEP 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	277,900	279,000	-1,100	-0.4	277,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,700	44,400	-700	-1.6	44,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,100	11,800	300	2.5	12,100
MANUFACTURING	31,600	32,600	-1,000	-3.1	32,100
Durable Goods.....	21,800	22,200	-400	-1.8	21,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	234,200	234,600	-400	-0.2	233,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	50,900	51,500	-600	-1.2	50,800
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,800	-500	-4.2	11,400
Retail Trade.....	30,900	30,800	100	0.3	30,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,700	8,900	-200	-2.2	8,700
INFORMATION	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	14,700	14,400	300	2.1	14,800
Finance and Insurance.....	10,600	10,600	0	0.0	10,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,600	26,000	-400	-1.5	25,600
Administrative and Support.....	12,700	12,700	0	0.0	12,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	68,700	68,400	300	0.4	67,800
Educational Services.....	25,700	25,400	300	1.2	24,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	43,000	43,000	0	0.0	43,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	21,000	20,900	100	0.5	21,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,200	17,500	700	4.0	18,600
OTHER SERVICES	11,400	11,100	300	2.7	11,400
GOVERNMENT	33,800	34,200	-400	-1.2	33,400
Federal.....	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,300
State & Local.....	28,600	28,900	-300	-1.0	28,100

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 2006.

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

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

■ Quits rates in September 2006 and September 2007

The overall quits rate (in U.S.) was 2.1 percent in September 2006 and 1.9 percent in September 2007, not seasonally adjusted. The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment. This rate can serve as a barometer of workers' ability to change jobs. Between September 2006 and September 2007, the quits rate did not rise significantly in any industry. The rate did fall in many industries, including wholesale trade; information; real estate and rental and leasing; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; and federal government. These data are from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Data for the most recent month are preliminary. To learn more, see "Job Openings and Labor Turnover: September 2007," news release USDL 07-1727. Total separations include quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 7, 2007)

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

	OCT 2007	OCT 2006	CHANGE		SEP 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	137,000	135,800	1,200	0.9	137,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,700	21,400	-700	-3.3	21,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,700	4,500	200	4.4	4,800
MANUFACTURING	16,000	16,900	-900	-5.3	16,200
Durable Goods.....	10,800	11,200	-400	-3.6	10,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	5,200	5,700	-500	-8.8	5,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	116,300	114,400	1,900	1.7	116,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,400	22,700	700	3.1	23,000
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,200
Retail Trade.....	16,500	16,300	200	1.2	16,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,700	4,300	400	9.3	4,600
INFORMATION	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	10,400	10,100	300	3.0	10,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	19,800	19,300	500	2.6	19,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,000	16,500	500	3.0	17,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	13,500	13,100	400	3.1	14,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,300	10,900	400	3.7	12,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	9,100	8,700	400	4.6	9,900
OTHER SERVICES	4,000	3,900	100	2.6	4,000
GOVERNMENT	39,700	39,700	0	0.0	39,200
Federal.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
State & Local**.....	37,200	37,300	-100	-0.3	36,700

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

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2007	OCT 2006	CHANGE		SEP 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	69,100	69,300	-200	-0.3	69,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,600	12,800	-200	-1.6	12,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	3,000
MANUFACTURING	9,600	9,900	-300	-3.0	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	56,500	56,500	0	0.0	57,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,200	13,600	-400	-2.9	13,500
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade.....	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	2,100	-200	-9.5	2,100
INFORMATION	900	900	0	0.0	900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,400	6,400	0	0.0	6,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	14,600	14,600	0	0.0	14,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,300	13,300	0	0.0	13,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,900	5,300	600	11.3	5,800
OTHER SERVICES	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
GOVERNMENT	10,200	10,400	-200	-1.9	10,100
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	9,600	9,800	-200	-2.0	9,500

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2006.

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	48,000	49,100	-1,100	-2.2	47,700
TORRINGTON LMA.....	38,300	37,800	500	1.3	38,600
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	38,100	37,500	600	1.6	37,900

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
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	302,900	302,200	700	0.2	301,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	46,900	48,700	-1,800	-3.7	47,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,800
MANUFACTURING.....	35,400	37,300	-1,900	-5.1	35,300
Durable Goods.....	22,800	23,800	-1,000	-4.2	22,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	12,600	13,500	-900	-6.7	12,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	256,000	253,500	2,500	1.0	254,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....	62,300	61,800	500	0.8	62,200
Wholesale Trade.....	12,100	11,600	500	4.3	12,100
Retail Trade.....	36,600	36,400	200	0.5	36,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	13,600	13,800	-200	-1.4	13,700
INFORMATION.....	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	17,300
Finance and Insurance.....	13,100	13,300	-200	-1.5	13,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,700	8,500	200	2.4	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,600	24,900	700	2.8	25,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	57,500	56,000	1,500	2.7	56,800
Educational Services.....	13,400	12,800	600	4.7	12,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	44,100	43,200	900	2.1	43,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	27,100	27,100	0	0.0	27,900
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,500	11,800	-300	-2.5	11,300
GOVERNMENT	50,400	50,200	200	0.4	49,600
Federal.....	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	6,700
State & Local.....	43,700	43,500	200	0.5	42,900

* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2006.

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
		2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,891,400	1,852,600	38,800	2.1	1,878,400
	Employed	1,811,600	1,784,200	27,400	1.5	1,797,500
	Unemployed	79,800	68,500	11,300	16.5	80,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.7	0.5	---	4.3
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	483,400	470,700	12,700	2.7	478,400
	Employed	464,600	454,900	9,700	2.1	459,600
	Unemployed	18,800	15,800	3,000	19.0	18,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.4	0.5	---	3.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	93,400	91,200	2,200	2.4	92,400
	Employed	90,300	88,700	1,600	1.8	89,300
	Unemployed	3,100	2,600	500	19.2	3,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	2.8	0.5	---	3.4
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,400	49,600	800	1.6	50,000
	Employed	48,300	47,700	600	1.3	47,800
	Unemployed	2,100	1,900	200	10.5	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.7	0.4	---	4.6
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	591,700	580,900	10,800	1.9	587,900
	Employed	566,200	558,800	7,400	1.3	562,000
	Unemployed	25,600	22,100	3,500	15.8	26,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.8	0.5	---	4.4
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	314,500	310,000	4,500	1.5	312,300
	Employed	300,400	297,700	2,700	0.9	298,000
	Unemployed	14,100	12,300	1,800	14.6	14,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.0	0.5	---	4.6
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	153,300	150,200	3,100	2.1	153,000
	Employed	147,300	144,900	2,400	1.7	146,900
	Unemployed	6,000	5,200	800	15.4	6,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.5	0.4	---	4.0
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	56,500	55,200	1,300	2.4	56,600
	Employed	54,300	53,400	900	1.7	54,500
	Unemployed	2,200	1,800	400	22.2	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.2	0.6	---	3.8
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,800	100,900	1,900	1.9	102,800
	Employed	97,200	96,100	1,100	1.1	97,100
	Unemployed	5,600	4,800	800	16.7	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	4.8	0.6	---	5.5
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,600	57,200	1,400	2.4	58,300
	Employed	55,700	54,700	1,000	1.8	55,300
	Unemployed	2,900	2,500	400	16.0	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.4	0.6	---	5.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	153,516,000	152,397,000	1,119,000	0.7	153,400,000
	Employed	146,743,000	146,125,000	618,000	0.4	146,448,000
	Unemployed	6,773,000	6,272,000	501,000	8.0	6,952,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.1	0.3	---	4.5

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2006.

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	
	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$883.19	\$846.21	\$36.98	\$890.77	42.4	42.1	0.3	42.6	\$20.83	\$20.10	\$0.73	\$20.91	
DURABLE GOODS	910.30	874.86	35.44	922.29	42.3	42.0	0.3	42.6	21.52	20.83	0.69	21.65	
Fabricated Metal	814.70	795.90	18.80	807.03	42.3	42.0	0.3	42.7	19.26	18.95	0.31	18.90	
Machinery	872.07	847.02	25.05	863.51	41.0	41.5	-0.5	41.1	21.27	20.41	0.86	21.01	
Computer & Electronic	719.55	685.89	33.66	710.40	41.0	40.9	0.1	40.0	17.55	16.77	0.78	17.76	
Transport. Equipment	1,154.44	1,096.96	57.48	1,160.78	42.9	42.8	0.1	43.2	26.91	25.63	1.28	26.87	
NON-DUR. GOODS	810.02	771.80	38.22	803.25	42.7	42.5	0.2	42.5	18.97	18.16	0.81	18.90	
CONSTRUCTION	951.45	916.03	35.42	942.10	39.3	38.7	0.6	38.5	24.21	23.67	0.54	24.47	

LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	
	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	
MANUFACTURING													
Bridgeport - Stamford	\$850.21	\$913.50	-\$63.29	\$904.54	41.8	43.5	-1.7	43.3	\$20.34	\$21.00	-\$0.66	\$20.89	
New Haven	849.35	757.91	91.44	844.57	37.4	42.2	-4.8	38.6	22.71	17.96	4.75	21.88	
Norwich - New London	870.63	840.60	30.03	867.15	42.1	41.8	0.3	42.3	20.68	20.11	0.57	20.50	

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 2006.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In October 2007, CorePlus Federal Credit Union opened in the Waterfall Shopping Center in Waterford with 10 workers. Ikonisys Inc., a maker of cell-based diagnostic products, has received \$30 million in capital to allow for the hiring of 15-40 employees at its New Haven facility. Kimberly-Clark Corp. has broken ground on a co-generation energy plant creating 50 to 70 construction jobs. As many as 400 jobs will be created as a new hangar will be built at Waterbury-Oxford Airport. Coldwater Creek, a women's clothing store, opened at the Milford Marketplace with 41 employees. Barnes & Noble has opened a bookstore in Stamford employing 80.
- On October 4, 2007, the Hartford Housing Authority laid off 10 workers in a restructuring. Budget woes have led the Stafford Ambulance Association to lay off 15 emergency medical technicians.

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 2007

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont....				
	483,445	464,639	18,806	3.9	Canton	5,767	5,601	166	2.9
Ansonia	10,204	9,696	508	5.0	Colchester	8,850	8,569	281	3.2
Bridgeport	64,019	59,958	4,061	6.3	Columbia	3,102	2,999	103	3.3
Darien	9,494	9,202	292	3.1	Coventry	7,127	6,865	262	3.7
Derby	7,054	6,714	340	4.8	Cromwell	7,943	7,671	272	3.4
Easton	3,879	3,758	121	3.1	East Granby	2,971	2,873	98	3.3
Fairfield	29,125	28,116	1,009	3.5	East Haddam	5,233	5,051	182	3.5
Greenwich	31,230	30,245	985	3.2	East Hampton	6,939	6,653	286	4.1
Milford	32,364	31,195	1,169	3.6	East Hartford	25,807	24,363	1,444	5.6
Monroe	10,959	10,581	378	3.4	Ellington	8,789	8,479	310	3.5
New Canaan	9,184	8,930	254	2.8	Farmington	13,147	12,675	472	3.6
Newtown	14,694	14,255	439	3.0	Glastonbury	18,561	17,968	593	3.2
Norwalk	49,895	48,146	1,749	3.5	Granby	6,378	6,169	209	3.3
Oxford	7,094	6,852	242	3.4	Haddam	4,854	4,714	140	2.9
Redding	4,678	4,557	121	2.6	Hartford	49,052	45,151	3,901	8.0
Ridgefield	12,119	11,766	353	2.9	Hartland	1,215	1,184	31	2.6
Seymour	9,383	9,008	375	4.0	Harwinton	3,210	3,096	114	3.6
Shelton	23,204	22,320	884	3.8	Hebron	5,581	5,393	188	3.4
Southbury	9,328	8,990	338	3.6	Lebanon	4,367	4,226	141	3.2
Stamford	68,495	66,076	2,419	3.5	Manchester	32,427	31,073	1,354	4.2
Stratford	26,759	25,594	1,165	4.4	Mansfield	13,124	12,708	416	3.2
Trumbull	18,461	17,834	627	3.4	Marlborough	3,654	3,538	116	3.2
Weston	5,062	4,931	131	2.6	Middlefield	2,430	2,337	93	3.8
Westport	13,093	12,672	421	3.2	Middletown	26,931	25,800	1,131	4.2
Wilton	8,619	8,349	270	3.1	New Britain	35,075	32,911	2,164	6.2
Woodbridge	5,049	4,894	155	3.1	New Hartford	3,864	3,724	140	3.6
					Newington	16,905	16,283	622	3.7
DANBURY	93,401	90,325	3,076	3.3	Plainville	10,245	9,830	415	4.1
Bethel	11,127	10,795	332	3.0	Plymouth	6,971	6,634	337	4.8
Bridgewater	1,068	1,035	33	3.1	Portland	5,453	5,239	214	3.9
Brookfield	9,276	8,951	325	3.5	Rocky Hill	10,895	10,503	392	3.6
Danbury	45,175	43,630	1,545	3.4	Simsbury	12,313	11,932	381	3.1
New Fairfield	7,813	7,552	261	3.3	Southington	24,506	23,604	902	3.7
New Milford	16,725	16,216	509	3.0	South Windsor	15,015	14,545	470	3.1
Sherman	2,216	2,146	70	3.2	Stafford	6,935	6,662	273	3.9
					Thomaston	4,731	4,515	216	4.6
ENFIELD	50,412	48,325	2,087	4.1	Tolland	8,475	8,205	270	3.2
East Windsor	6,244	6,008	236	3.8	Union	476	462	14	2.9
Enfield	24,638	23,560	1,078	4.4	Vernon	17,528	16,813	715	4.1
Somers	4,836	4,625	211	4.4	West Hartford	29,948	28,786	1,162	3.9
Suffield	7,498	7,214	284	3.8	Wethersfield	13,598	13,092	506	3.7
Windsor Locks	7,198	6,919	279	3.9	Willington	3,996	3,862	134	3.4
					Windsor	16,376	15,734	642	3.9
HARTFORD	591,733	566,174	25,559	4.3					
Andover	2,015	1,953	62	3.1					
Ashford	2,653	2,560	93	3.5					
Avon	9,328	9,051	277	3.0					
Barkhamsted	2,265	2,184	81	3.6					
Berlin	11,185	10,798	387	3.5					
Bloomfield	10,205	9,684	521	5.1					
Bolton	3,110	3,016	94	3.0					
Bristol	34,785	33,188	1,597	4.6					
Burlington	5,423	5,248	175	3.2					

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 2007

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	314,511	300,389	14,122	4.5	TORRINGTON	56,487	54,335	2,152	3.8
Bethany	3,142	3,032	110	3.5	Bethlehem	2,111	2,040	71	3.4
Branford	17,627	16,973	654	3.7	Canaan	630	610	20	3.2
Cheshire	14,915	14,404	511	3.4	Colebrook	864	847	17	2.0
Chester	2,310	2,241	69	3.0	Cornwall	861	841	20	2.3
Clinton	8,073	7,793	280	3.5	Goshen	1,652	1,596	56	3.4
Deep River	2,631	2,541	90	3.4	Kent	1,659	1,610	49	3.0
Durham	4,273	4,155	118	2.8	Litchfield	4,561	4,402	159	3.5
East Haven	16,399	15,604	795	4.8	Morris	1,374	1,311	63	4.6
Essex	3,843	3,732	111	2.9	Norfolk	989	959	30	3.0
Guilford	13,199	12,767	432	3.3	North Canaan	1,811	1,741	70	3.9
Hamden	31,371	30,081	1,290	4.1	Roxbury	1,429	1,390	39	2.7
Killingworth	3,633	3,529	104	2.9	Salisbury	2,079	2,020	59	2.8
Madison	10,253	9,953	300	2.9	Sharon	1,632	1,590	42	2.6
Meriden	32,097	30,450	1,647	5.1	Torrington	20,098	19,197	901	4.5
New Haven	56,508	52,709	3,799	6.7	Warren	764	738	26	3.4
North Branford	8,487	8,176	311	3.7	Washington	2,022	1,959	63	3.1
North Haven	13,307	12,808	499	3.7	Winchester	6,239	5,942	297	4.8
Old Saybrook	5,574	5,371	203	3.6	Woodbury	5,711	5,541	170	3.0
Orange	7,457	7,214	243	3.3					
Wallingford	25,643	24,679	964	3.8	WATERBURY	102,753	97,179	5,574	5.4
Westbrook	3,711	3,598	113	3.0	Beacon Falls	3,318	3,166	152	4.6
West Haven	30,057	28,577	1,480	4.9	Middlebury	3,871	3,734	137	3.5
					Naugatuck	17,422	16,648	774	4.4
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	140,008	134,477	5,531	4.0	Prospect	5,373	5,176	197	3.7
Bozrah	1,505	1,444	61	4.1	Waterbury	50,968	47,513	3,455	6.8
Canterbury	3,232	3,108	124	3.8	Watertown	12,632	12,138	494	3.9
East Lyme	9,781	9,471	310	3.2	Wolcott	9,168	8,803	365	4.0
Franklin	1,214	1,173	41	3.4					
Griswold	7,251	6,933	318	4.4	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	58,634	55,727	2,907	5.0
Groton	20,267	19,474	793	3.9	Brooklyn	3,940	3,746	194	4.9
Ledyard	8,738	8,454	284	3.3	Chaplin	1,456	1,401	55	3.8
Lisbon	2,622	2,535	87	3.3	Eastford	1,001	973	28	2.8
Lyme	1,179	1,143	36	3.1	Hampton	1,211	1,152	59	4.9
Montville	11,100	10,658	442	4.0	Killingly	9,610	9,099	511	5.3
New London	13,890	13,176	714	5.1	Plainfield	8,637	8,183	454	5.3
No. Stonington	3,339	3,230	109	3.3	Pomfret	2,327	2,250	77	3.3
Norwich	21,101	20,068	1,033	4.9	Putnam	5,348	5,056	292	5.5
Old Lyme	4,343	4,200	143	3.3	Scotland	1,012	987	25	2.5
Preston	2,911	2,797	114	3.9	Sterling	2,037	1,947	90	4.4
Salem	2,659	2,573	86	3.2	Thompson	5,491	5,246	245	4.5
Sprague	1,826	1,743	83	4.5	Windham	11,857	11,156	701	5.9
Stonington	10,732	10,413	319	3.0	Woodstock	4,708	4,531	177	3.8
Voluntown	1,649	1,582	67	4.1					
Waterford	10,669	10,301	368	3.4					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON	153,332	147,298	6,034	3.9
Westerly, RI	13,324	12,821	503	3.8

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,891,400	1,811,600	79,800	4.2
UNITED STATES	153,516,000	146,743,000	6,773,000	4.4
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,895,200	1,806,800	88,400	4.7
UNITED STATES	153,253,000	146,007,000	7,245,000	4.7

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 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	2006	TOWN	OCT 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	2006	TOWN	OCT 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	2006
Andover	0	6	5	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	13	27
Ansonia	2	12	8	Groton	8	55	52	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	10	18	Guilford	5	31	48	Putnam	2	22	28
Avon	4	37	58	Haddam	4	42	43	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	3	20	21	Ridgefield	21	102	37
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	13	20	Rocky Hill	5	29	51
Berlin	0	83	121	Hartford	2	113	298	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	8	13
Bethel	2	8	42	Harwinton	1	14	21	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	8	8
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	7	9	Seymour	1	26	42
Bolton	1	12	16	Killingly	6	68	99	Sharon	1	8	8
Bozrah	1	8	12	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	7	72	114
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	14	35	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	9	94	161	Ledyard	3	14	30	Simsbury	2	16	67
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	9	15	Somers	2	31	21
Bristol	3	93	60	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	30	54
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	6	3	Southbury	2	28	28
Brooklyn	4	34	52	Madison	4	23	31	Southington	7	95	79
Burlington	5	25	20	Manchester	3	322	136	Sprague	0	4	6
Canaan	0	5	3	Mansfield	4	40	58	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	2	13	21	Marlborough	2	20	23	Stamford	4	484	226
Canton	1	19	26	Meriden	3	49	54	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	1	13	15	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	9	47	92
Cheshire	4	39	62	Middlefield	1	5	4	Stratford	2	43	35
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	21	183	177	Suffield	1	27	50
Clinton	2	7	23	Milford	27	234	236	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	16	56	63	Monroe	0	17	21	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	3	Montville	3	30	25	Tolland	13	51	50
Columbia	0	7	19	Morris	1	5	5	Torrington	4	57	65
Cornwall	0	7	8	Naugatuck	5	40	70	Trumbull	4	27	66
Coventry	1	31	52	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	2	4
Cromwell	4	34	33	New Canaan	5	40	57	Vernon	18	159	161
Danbury	43	272	297	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	9	9
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	13	18	Wallingford	1	64	85
Deep River	0	4	7	New Haven	0	32	216	Warren	0	9	10
Derby	na	na	na	New London	5	45	58	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	2	27	33	New Milford	1	32	73	Waterbury	14	133	165
East Granby	1	17	31	Newington	24	74	93	Waterford	0	42	34
East Haddam	4	33	31	Newtown	0	33	32	Watertown	4	41	55
East Hampton	6	64	75	Norfolk	0	4	3	West Hartford	13	84	65
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	2	25	45	North Canaan	0	5	3	Westbrook	2	19	29
East Lyme	3	88	133	North Haven	3	11	26	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	7	83	55	North Stonington	4	18	15	Westport	6	65	76
Eastford	1	6	9	Norwalk	13	86	75	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	4	6	Norwich	11	84	105	Willington	0	3	14
Ellington	10	82	110	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	9	21	Winchester	0	19	33
Essex	0	25	9	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	3	16	18
Fairfield	9	80	100	Oxford	6	57	122	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	7	41	99	Plainfield	1	10	37	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	5	4	Plainville	0	38	15	Wolcott	0	30	53
Glastonbury	6	77	126	Plymouth	2	13	18	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	3	30	34	Pomfret	0	6	11	Woodbury	2	23	19
Granby	0	24	39	Portland	1	10	16	Woodstock	3	24	48
Greenwich	15	161	177								

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)

Leading Employment Index +1.2	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index +1.7	New Housing Permits -28.3	Info Center Visitors -1.5
Leading General Drift Indicator +1.5	Electricity Sales +8.4	Attraction Visitors -1.2
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.8	Retail Sales -0.6	Air Passenger Count +2.1
Banknorth Business Barometer ... +2.5	Construction Contracts Index -15.4	Indian Gaming Slots -8.5
	New Auto Registrations +1.8	Travel and Tourism Index +2.8
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.2	Air Cargo Tons +3.9	
	Exports +8.7	
Unemployment Rate +0.4	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +2.3	Secretary of the State +4.7	Total +3.1
Employed +1.8	Dept. of Labor -13.3	Wages & Salaries +3.4
Unemployed +11.4		Benefit Costs +2.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims +5.6	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford NA	Secretary of the State +24.7	U.S. City Average +3.5
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.51*	Dept. of Labor -37.7	Northeast Region +3.2
		NY-NJ-Long Island +3.1
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg +0.7	State Revenues +5.7	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +1.5
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.6	Corporate Tax -39.1	Consumer Confidence
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +4.4	Personal Income Tax +15.1	Connecticut NA
CT Mfg. Production Index +8.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +7.5	New England NA
Production Worker Hours -1.2	Sales & Use Tax +5.2	U.S. NA
Industrial Electricity Sales +10.2	Indian Gaming Payments -7.2	Interest Rates
Personal Income +1.7		Prime -0.51*
UI Covered Wages -1.8		Conventional Mortgage +0.02*

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

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

December 2007

THE CONNECTICUT

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

Opportunity • Guidance • Support



Mailing address:

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The Connecticut Economic Digest
is available on the internet at:
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