THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.12 No.6 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JUNE 2007

IN THIS ISSUE...

In April...

Nonfarm Employment
Connecticut 1,696,600
Change over month 0.19%
Change over year 1.2%

United States 137,684,000
Change over month 0.06%
Change over year 1.4%

Unemployment Rate
Connecticut 4.2%
United States 4.5%

Consumer Price Index
United States 206.7
Change over year 2.6%

Connecticut Employment Outlook to 2008

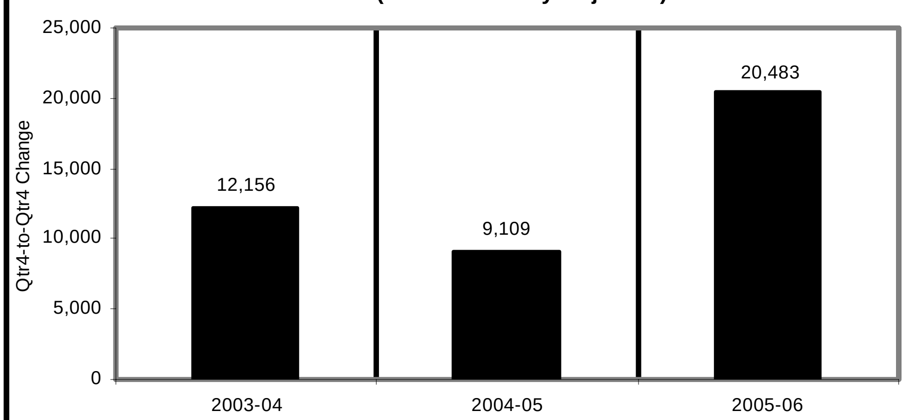
By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL

Despite the burst of job creation activity in 2006, as this goes to press the economy is still sending the mixed signals that, in the past, have been an indicator of either an inflection point or a turning point. For example, non-defense durable goods orders were up in April, industrial production came in stronger and the Dow went into record territory. On the other hand, the leading indicators were down, first quarter GDP came in at an anemic 1.3%, and the housing recession and sub-prime lending meltdown have spread to other sectors of the economy.

Graph 1 below presents the fourth quarter-to-fourth quarter changes in Connecticut non-agricultural employment over the 2003-2006 recovery period of the current cycle. It should be noted that the data in Graph 1, and that used in producing this forecast, are not seasonally adjusted. Thus, the return to the July 2000 employment level of 1.7 million (see table on page 3) should not be construed as a complete recovery of the jobs lost in the last recession. That would only be reflected in the seasonally adjusted nonfarm series, which, at the time of publication, had not quite returned to the 1.7 million level.

As indicated above, the year 2006 was a paradox. Despite weakness in the economy, as measured by other indicators such as GDP and Gross Private Domestic Investment (GPDI), there was a surge in job growth both in the U.S. and Connecticut economies. As shown in Graph 1, Connecticut non-agricultural employment, fourth quarter-to-

GRAPH 1: Change in CT Non-Agricultural Employment: 2003-2006 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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.

Contributing Staff: Rob Damroth (CCT), Cynthia L. DeLisa, Salvatore DiPillo, Lincoln S. Dyer, Arthur Famiglietti, Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Stanley McMillen, Ph.D. (DECD), David F. Post, Joseph Slepski, Mark Stankiewicz and Kolie Sun (DECD). **Managing Editor:** Jungmin Charles Joo. We would also like to thank our associates at the Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, for their contributions to the Digest.

Connecticut Department of Labor
Patricia H. Mayfield, Commissioner
Linda L. Agnew, Deputy Commissioner

Roger F. Therrien, Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us
Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
James F. Abromaitis, Commissioner
Ronald Angelo, Deputy Commissioner

Compliance Office and Planning/Program Support
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8200
E-Mail: decd@po.state.ct.us
Website: http://www.decd.org

fourth quarter, jumped by 20,483 between 2005 and 2006.

Nationally, the resolution of this paradox may lie in recent trends in productivity growth. In addition, there are some factors specific to Connecticut that provide some additional explanation to the State's recent employment trends.

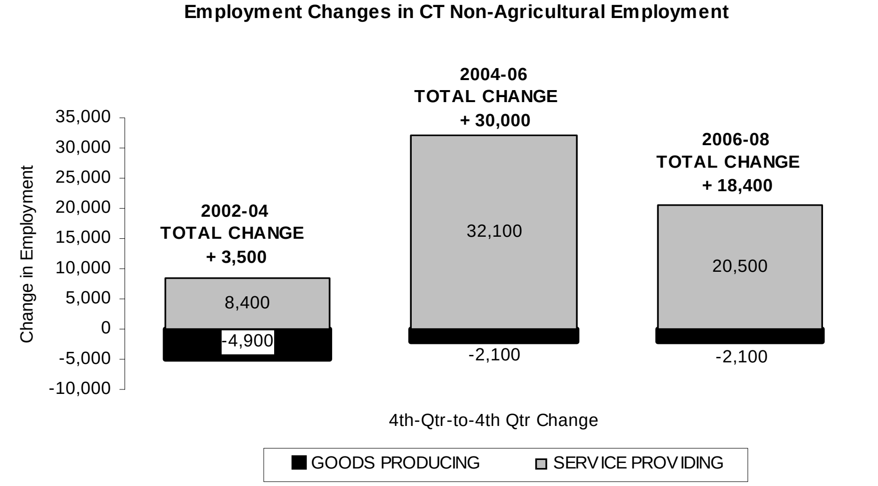
The national decline in productivity since 2005 has, no doubt, affected Connecticut's economy. It has probably been behind the recent simultaneous downward revisions in GDP growth and upward revisions in job growth. Some of the story behind the productivity slowdown may lie in the GPDI numbers. Business fixed investment has been weak during this recovery. Plant and equipment, including IT equipment, has been aging, and efficiency gains from more effective use of newly acquired equipment from the previous boom has long since reached its limits, resulting in a capital stock that has probably become less productive. Consequently, it takes more and more workers to produce a given level of output.

Another important development, which could explain both the productivity slowdown, and the gains in employment, is where job growth is taking place. Between 2003 and 2006, *health care and social assistance*, a low productivity sector (at least as currently measured), accounted for 15.5% of the 6.6 million new jobs add by the 16 major industry sectors that had net gains in the U.S. Over the same period, 22.3%, or 10,600, of the jobs created by Connecticut's 12 major industry sectors with net gains in employment have been in *health care and social assistance*. Of the four remaining major industry sectors contributing more than 10% of the new job growth in the State's economy over the current recovery, only *construction* is in the goods producing sector. The remaining three, *accommodation and food services*, *administration and support services*, and *educational services* are all in the lower productivity, service-providing sector.

The Current Recovery

Over the current recovery (2003 to 2006), Connecticut's goods producing sector had an annual net decline of 1,000 jobs, while the service-providing sector had an annual net gain of 36,200 jobs, producing a total net gain of 35,200 annual, nonagricultural jobs over the three-year period. One-half of those job gains, in both service-providing and total nonfarm employment, were in 2006. In fact, more than 85% of the 3,500 net new jobs in *professional, technical, and scientific services* were in 2006,

GRAPH 2: Contributions of Goods Producing and Services Providing Employment Changes in CT Non-Agricultural Employment



as were one-half of all the job gains in *wholesale trade*. *Health care and social assistance* and *accommodation and food services* each had more than 40% of their net gains in annual employment in 2006. *Administrative and support services* and *educational services* also had a significant portion of their job gains in 2006. Some of the factors driving the 2006 jobs surge were discussed above.

Other factors include the significant decline in energy prices over the last half of 2006, which acted as a progressive tax cut on the economy. The mild weather in November, December, and into January mitigated high heating bills and brought consumers out to spend, and extended the activities of seasonal industries. With strong world economic growth outside the U.S., exports accelerated. An increase in government spending also boosted the economy.

Temporary increases in economic activity have also boosted the 2006 employment numbers. The way in which the movie industry puts together the necessary staff to film a production resulted in a burst of job growth in *payroll services* and *temporary help services*. In addition to payroll services, the 2006 surge in *professional, technical, and scientific services* employment was also concentrated in *computer systems design*. New job growth in this area appears to have been driven by the financial services industry and by the in-state outsourcing of firms' IT functions and may have been the product of both cyclical and structural/trend factors.

However, much of the recent job growth in the national and State economies has been driven by trend-dominated forces operating through demographics and lifestyle changes. Of the 47,600 new jobs created between 2003 and 2006 in the 12 Connecticut industry sectors with net growth, one-half of those jobs were created in demographically or lifestyle-driven sectors. Health care job creation has been driven, especially in 2006, by significant increases in *hospital* employment and, to a lesser extent, by *residential mental health care facilities* and by *homes for the elderly*. Hospital job growth was concentrated in *general medical and surgical hospitals*, even as consolidations reduced the number of establishments by two between 2005 and 2006. The *social assistance* segment of *health care and social assistance* employment growth has been driven by growth in *individual and family services*. Virtually all of the growth in *accommodation and foods services* has occurred in the *food services* segment of this sector. More than 2,000 net new jobs were created and 93 net new establishments were opened up between 2005 and 2006 in *full-service restaurants*. In addition, 48 net new *limited service restaurants* came on line, creating 842 new jobs, with 754 of those jobs in the *snack and non-alcoholic beverage bars* segment of this industry. *Education* growth was driven by *elementary and secondary schools*. Employment at *private colleges* grew by 799.

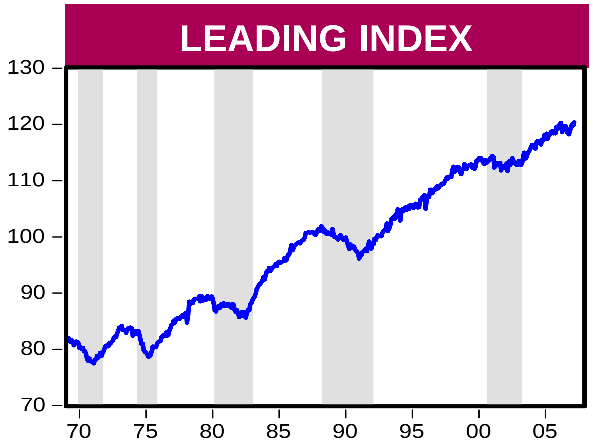
The goods producing sector continued to shrink, but at a much slower pace. Annual employment declined by 1,000 between 2003 and 2006, with a drop of 515 in 2006. *Construction* gained during the housing bubble, as *manufacturing* continued its decline, losing over 6,000 jobs between 2003 and 2006. Nevertheless, it too joined in the job spurt in 2006. There was a burst of employment growth in the *aerospace industry*. Most of it

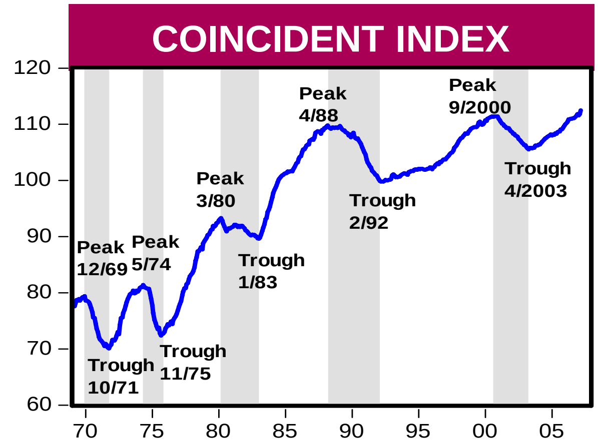
--Continued on page 5--

Connecticut Non-Agricultural Employment: History and Forecast

INDUSTRY	HISTORICAL			FORECAST	NUMERICAL CHANGES			PERCENT CHANGES		
	2002:Q4	2004:Q4	2006:Q4	2008:Q4	CH02-04	CH04-06	CH06-08	%CH02-04	%CH04-06	%CH06-08
TOTAL	**1,670,989**	**1,674,441**	**1,704,456**	**1,722,886**	**3,452**	**30,015**	**18,430**	**0.21**	**1.79**	**1.08**
GOODS PRODUCING	**275,178**	**270,316**	**268,247**	**266,137**	**-4,862**	**-2,069**	**-2,110**	**-1.77**	**-0.77**	**-0.79**
Mining	733	746	748	775	13	2	27	1.73	0.22	3.66
Construction	67,027	72,449	73,096	73,548	5,422	647	452	8.09	0.89	0.62
Manufacturing	207,417	197,121	194,403	191,814	-10,296	-2,717	-2,589	-4.96	-1.38	-1.33
SERVICE PROVIDING	**1,370,330**	**1,378,721**	**1,410,804**	**1,431,317**	**8,391**	**32,084**	**20,512**	**0.61**	**2.33**	**1.45**
Wholesale Trade	65,530	65,475	68,237	70,396	-55	2,761	2,159	-0.08	4.22	3.16
Retail Trade	199,002	200,906	197,249	196,866	1,904	-3,658	-383	0.96	-1.82	-0.19
Transportation and Warehousing	51,053	52,490	54,153	55,124	1,437	1,663	971	2.81	3.17	1.79
Utilities	10,867	10,951	8,889	8,206	84	-2,062	-683	0.77	-18.83	-7.69
Information	43,287	41,617	40,602	39,412	-1,670	-1,015	-1,190	-3.86	-2.44	-2.93
Finance and Insurance	122,434	120,423	124,129	124,852	-2,011	3,705	723	-1.64	3.08	0.58
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,731	20,972	21,846	21,114	241	874	-732	1.16	4.17	-3.35
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	90,767	88,414	94,141	94,987	-2,352	5,727	846	-2.59	6.48	0.90
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26,849	25,495	26,129	26,120	-1,354	633	-8	-5.04	2.48	-0.03
Admin and Support/Waste Manage/Remediation	83,951	86,783	90,755	92,407	2,832	3,972	1,652	3.37	4.58	1.82
Educational Services	158,149	162,758	167,594	172,280	4,609	4,836	4,686	2.91	2.97	2.80
Health Care and Social Assistance	236,085	238,579	245,080	251,032	2,494	6,501	5,953	1.06	2.72	2.43
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46,261	48,627	47,241	47,079	2,365	-1,386	-162	5.11	-2.85	-0.34
Accommodation and Food Services	99,790	103,107	109,687	113,200	3,317	6,579	3,514	3.32	6.38	3.20
Other Services	55,261	55,914	58,348	59,826	653	2,434	1,478	1.18	4.35	2.53
Government	60,313	56,209	56,727	58,415	-4,104	518	1,689	-6.81	0.92	2.98

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research NOTE: Data not seasonally adjusted





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.

Cautious Optimism Blooms in March 2007

On May 9 the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) maintained its target for the federal funds rate at 5-1/4 percent. U.S. economic growth slowed in the first part of this year and the adjustment in the housing sector is ongoing. Nevertheless, the economy seems likely to expand at a moderate pace over coming quarters even as core inflation (that excludes food and energy prices) remains somewhat elevated. Although inflation pressures seem likely to moderate over time, the high level of resource utilization has the potential to sustain inflationary pressure. In these circumstances, the FOMC's predominant policy concern remains the risk that inflation will fail to moderate as expected.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity. This index rose on a year-to-year basis from 110.4 in March 2006 to 112.5 in March 2007. A lower total unemployment rate (4.1% vs. 4.33% a year ago), higher total non-farm employment (rising 1.16% since March 2006), and higher total employment (rising 1.98% over the year) contribute positively to this index. The insured unemployment rate (2.41% vs. 2.40% a year ago) is essentially unchanged.

On a month-to-month basis, the coincident index rose from 111.8 in February 2007 to 112.5 in March 2007. This reflects an accelerating 12-month moving average growth rate of this index (2.1%). Total employment increased by 13,700 in March, while non-farm employment inched upward by 1,500 jobs and the total unemployment rate eased downward contributing positively to the index's improvement. The total insured unemployment rate inched upward from 2.39 % last month to 2.41% contributing negatively to this index.

The Connecticut Coincident Index published by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) rose from 155.26 in March 2006 to 161.10 in March 2007. On a month-to-month basis, the Philadelphia FRB's Connecticut Coincident Index rose from 160.51 in February 2007 to 161.10 in March 2007. The CCEA-ECRI and the Philadelphia FRB indexes agree on a year-to-year basis and on a month-to-month basis. The Philadelphia FRB's Survey of Professional Forecasters revised downward their forecast for U.S. GDP growth for 2007 from 2.8% to 2.1% while predicting a rebound to 2.9% in 2008.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that measures future activity improved slightly from 120.3 in March 2006 to 120.4 in March 2007. Manufacturing employment increased by 2,700 jobs from 190,900 a year ago, while construction added 1,300 jobs over the year. Average hours increased as well in both industries. Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined by 5.25% from 17,199 a year ago and Moody's Baa bond yield improved from 6.41% over the year to 6.27% contributing positively to the annual change in this index. Seasonally adjusted housing permits declined from 987 to 548 over the year and the short duration unemployment rate increased from 1.43% to 1.51% over the year both contributing negatively to the annual change in this index.

On a month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 119.8 to 120.4. Each component of the monthly change in this index improved over the month. With net manufacturing and construction employment increasing by 1,300 over the month, most of the huge monthly gain reported above was in other sectors. The sole negative contributor to the monthly change in this index was reduced housing permits.

The accelerating 12-month moving average growth rate (1.76%) of the leading index portends slow and positive growth in the Connecticut economy in the near term.

Stan McMillen [(860) 270-8166, DECD, 505 Hudson Street, Hartford, CT 06106-7106]. ***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 Department of Economics, the University of Connecticut, 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.***

--Continued from page 3--

was concentrated in *aircraft manufacturing*.

With this brief sketch of the current recovery, the next section turns to the outlook for the fourth quarter of 2008.

The Outlook for 2008:Q4

The table on page 3 presents Connecticut's industry sector employment for the fourth-quarter historical periods of 2002, 2004, and 2006, and the forecast period of 2008. Graph 2 depicts the historical and forecasted changes (fourth quarter-to-fourth quarter) in goods producing, service providing, and total employment for the 2002-04 and 2004-06 historical periods, and the 2006-08 forecast period. After the 2006 burst in job growth, the forecast expects slowing annual job growth. Connecticut employment is projected to increase by 14,500 in 2007, and by 9,000 in 2008. Though slightly higher than previously forecasted, due to the momentum of 2006 job growth which carried over into the first quarter of 2007, the trend is still the same: progressively decelerating employment growth over the two-year forecast horizon. The spreading contagion from the housing recession and the sub-prime lending meltdown, in conjunction with high debt burdens, high and rising energy prices, particularly gasoline, and weak domestic fixed investment and slowing productivity growth are all exerting significant drag forces on the forward momentum of the economy. Then again, some mitigating factors, such as the International Monetary Fund's forecast for 4.9% world growth this year, which should help U.S. exports, and the possibility that U.S. corporations may invest some of their profits in expanding domestic capacity this year, or rebuild inventories, or both, could reenergize the U.S. economy.

On balance, it is expected that U.S. economic growth will continue to slow in 2007 and further decelerate in 2008. Further, slowing growth will eventually break the momentum in employment growth in the second half of 2007. Mitigating the drags on the economy's momentum are demographics and lifestyle trends, which should continue to generate job growth in the service providing sector, as the goods producing sector continues to shed jobs. This is depicted in Graph 2. It is expected that 20,500 net new jobs will be created in Connecticut's service providing sector over the 2006-08 period. Demographics and lifestyles are expected to be significant drivers of the trend-dominated growth, offsetting cyclical and structural job losses over the next eight quarters. One half, or 10,000, of the 20,500 net new service jobs will be generated by the *health care* and *educational service* sectors. As lifestyles continue to change, *accommodation and food services* is expected to add 3,500 new jobs. State and local governments, including the tribal nations, are expected to create 1,600 new jobs. In addition, *wholesale trade* is expected to generate 2,000 new jobs, and a*dministrative and support services* is forecasted to increase its employment by 1,700. The goods producing sector is expected to continue to shed jobs between 2006 and 2008, dominated by losses in m*anufacturing*, particularly in non-durable goods. Though there have been recent gains, some losses in durable goods should resume. Although hurt by the housing recession, *construction* could see moderate gains from *heavy and civil engineering* and *specialty trades*. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	1Q 2007	1Q 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q 2006
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	120.1	120.0	0.0	0.0	118.8
Coincident	112.0	110.2	1.8	1.6	111.5
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	107.9	109.4	-1.5	-1.4	104.4
Coincident	110.3	110.3	0.0	0.0	110.2
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	122.1	121.0	1.2	1.0	121.5

*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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM	1,696.6	1,676.3	20.3	1.2	1,693.4
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7
Construction	68.9	66.9	2.0	3.0	68.7
Manufacturing	193.2	194.2	-1.0	-0.5	193.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	312.4	311.3	1.1	0.4	311.9
Information	37.6	37.8	-0.2	-0.5	38.0
Financial Activities	145.4	143.7	1.7	1.2	145.2
Professional and Business Services	209.1	204.1	5.0	2.4	208.3
Educational and Health Services	283.5	277.8	5.7	2.1	282.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	135.8	131.5	4.3	3.3	135.8
Other Services	64.0	63.2	0.8	1.3	63.7
Government*	245.9	245.0	0.9	0.4	245.5

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.2	4.0	0.2	---	4.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,860.9	1,832.4	28.5	1.6	1,867.6
Employed (000s)	1,782.6	1,758.8	23.8	1.4	1,790.8
Unemployed (000s)	78.2	73.6	4.6	6.3	76.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,193	4,188	5	0.1	4,008
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	8	10	-2	-20.0	10
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.60	2.31	0.30	---	1.84

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007	FEB 2007
Average Weekly Hours	42.4	41.6	0.8	1.9	42.4	--
Average Hourly Earnings	20.31	19.56	0.75	3.8	20.26	--
Average Weekly Earnings	861.14	813.70	47.44	5.8	859.02	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	96.4	95.5	0.9	0.9	99.2	100.8
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,899	4,840	59	1.2	4,891	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	380	387	-7.2	-1.9	398	408

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

Personal income for third quarter 2007 is forecasted to increase 3.0 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2007	3Q 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 2007
Personal Income	$180,173	$174,906	$5,267	3.0	$178,740
UI Covered Wages	$92,041	$88,740	$3,301	3.7	$94,098

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

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	APR 2007	779	-0.3	2,153	2,956	-27.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	FEB 2007	2,761	10.0	5,521	5,287	4.4
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	APR 2007	368.4	-19.1	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	APR 2007	16,357	3.9	64,832	63,470	2.1
Air Cargo Tons	APR 2007	12,507	-5.4	51,820	50,827	2.0
Exports (Bil. $)	1Q 2007	3.22	16.7	3.22	2.76	16.7

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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	APR 2007	2,811	13.3	11,385	11,085	2.7
Department of Labor*	1Q 2006	2,899	-1.9	2,899	2,954	-1.9
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	APR 2007	1,024	32.0	3,710	3,364	10.3
Department of Labor*	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.

(Millions of dollars)	APR 2007	APR 2006	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	2,130.7	1,787.5	19.2	5,618.1	5,060.9	11.0
Corporate Tax	87.0	71.7	21.3	313.2	299.8	4.5
Personal Income Tax	1,430.5	1,215.0	17.7	3,236.4	2,856.7	13.3
Real Estate Conv. Tax	12.7	13.8	-8.0	64.9	54.1	20.0
Sales & Use Tax	337.2	306.6	10.0	1,246.2	1,160.3	7.4
Indian Gaming Payments**	34.8	35.9	-3.1	137.3	139.2	-1.3

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 fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	APR 2007	25,838	-8.6	74,825	80,061	-6.5
Major Attraction Visitors	APR 2007	154,426	4.5	393,520	403,071	-2.4
Air Passenger Count	APR 2007	544,842	-10.4	2,048,020	2,273,564	-9.9
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	APR 2007	1,603	-3.5	6,277	6,346	-1.1
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2007	---	-1.7	---	---	---

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 3.2 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted MAR 2007	DEC 2006	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted MAR 2007	MAR 2006	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	103.9	103.3	0.6	104.0	100.8	3.2
Wages and Salaries	104.3	103.2	1.1	104.3	100.7	3.6
Benefit Costs	103.1	103.4	-0.3	103.2	101.0	2.2
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	104.0	100.9	3.1
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	104.0	100.8	3.2

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.6 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	APR 2007	206.7	2.6	0.6
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	APR 2007	$0.484	-2.5	-0.6
Northeast Region	APR 2007	219.5	2.2	0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	APR 2007	225.8	2.5	0.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	MAR 2007	226.4	2.3	0.9
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	APR 2007	202.1	2.5	0.7
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut***	1Q 2007	NA	NA	NA
New England	APR 2007	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	APR 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 rose to 6.18 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	APR 2007	MAR 2007	APR 2006
Prime	8.25	8.25	7.75
Federal Funds	5.25	5.26	4.79
3 Month Treasury Bill	5.01	5.08	4.72
6 Month Treasury Bill	5.07	5.10	4.90
1 Year Treasury Note	4.93	4.92	4.90
3 Year Treasury Note	4.60	4.51	4.89
5 Year Treasury Note	4.59	4.48	4.90
7 Year Treasury Note	4.62	4.50	4.94
10 Year Treasury Note	4.69	4.56	4.99
20 Year Treasury Note	4.95	4.81	5.22
Conventional Mortgage	6.18	6.16	6.51

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
Connecticut	1,696.6	1,676.3	20.3	1.2	1,693.4
Maine	618.5	615.5	3.0	0.5	617.1
Massachusetts	3,271.3	3,236.8	34.5	1.1	3,273.2
New Hampshire	644.2	638.4	5.8	0.9	642.4
New Jersey	4,085.8	4,067.0	18.8	0.5	4,089.4
New York	8,668.3	8,598.7	69.6	0.8	8,673.1
Pennsylvania	5,796.4	5,749.5	46.9	0.8	5,798.5
Rhode Island	498.4	493.9	4.5	0.9	496.6
Vermont	308.2	307.1	1.1	0.4	308.2
United States	137,684.0	135,803.0	1,881.0	1.4	137,596.0

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

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

LABOR FORCE

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
Connecticut	1,860.9	1,832.4	28.5	1.6	1,867.6
Maine	714.3	708.7	5.6	0.8	714.4
Massachusetts	3,397.8	3,395.5	2.3	0.1	3,403.8
New Hampshire	741.3	734.8	6.5	0.9	745.3
New Jersey	4,488.9	4,511.4	-22.5	-0.5	4,499.5
New York	9,419.4	9,493.6	-74.2	-0.8	9,455.0
Pennsylvania	6,255.3	6,295.7	-40.4	-0.6	6,257.0
Rhode Island	575.7	577.8	-2.1	-0.4	577.7
Vermont	360.4	358.9	1.5	0.4	362.7
United States	152,587.0	150,862.0	1,725.0	1.1	152,979.0

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

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

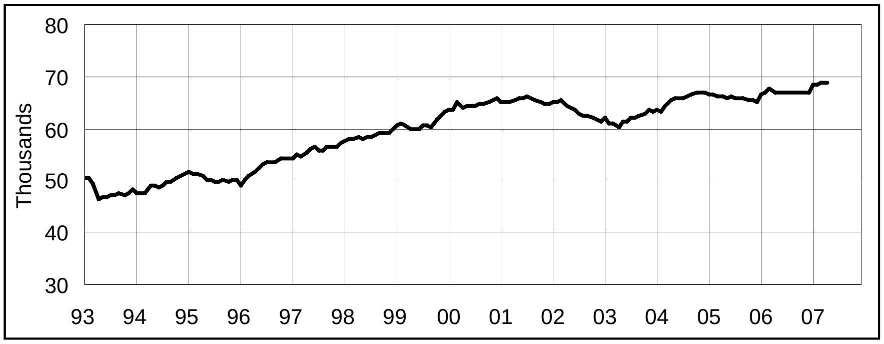
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally adjusted)	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE	MAR 2007
Connecticut	4.2	4.0	0.2	4.1
Maine	4.3	4.3	0.0	4.3
Massachusetts	4.6	4.9	-0.3	4.4
New Hampshire	4.0	3.4	0.6	3.8
New Jersey	4.3	4.8	-0.5	4.3
New York	4.1	4.7	-0.6	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.1	4.7	-0.6	3.8
Rhode Island	4.5	5.2	-0.7	4.2
Vermont	3.9	3.3	0.6	3.8
United States	4.5	4.7	-0.2	4.4

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

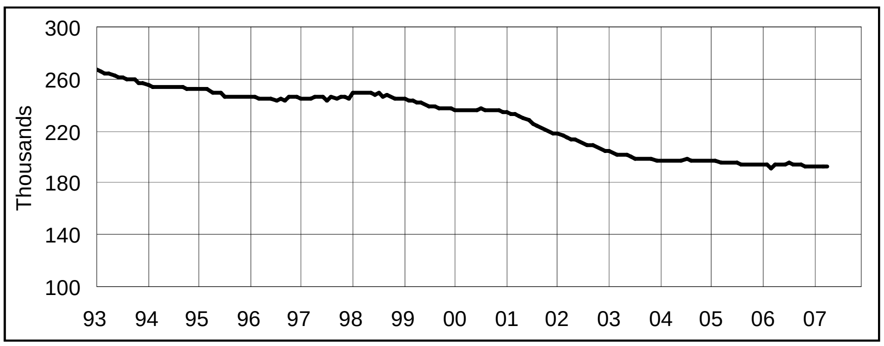
Five of nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



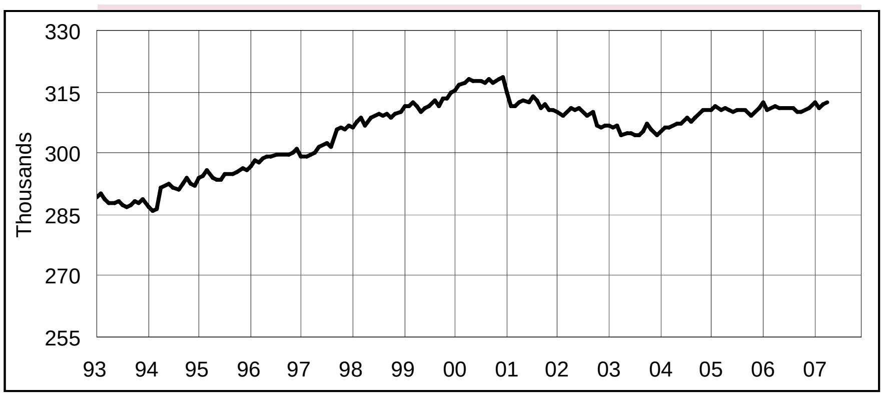
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	66.7	66.6	68.4
Feb	66.4	67.1	68.6
Mar	66.3	67.6	68.7
Apr	66.2	66.9	68.9
May	66.0	66.8	
Jun	66.1	66.9	
Jul	66.0	67.0	
Aug	65.9	67.1	
Sep	65.8	67.1	
Oct	65.4	67.0	
Nov	65.6	66.9	
Dec	65.2	66.8	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



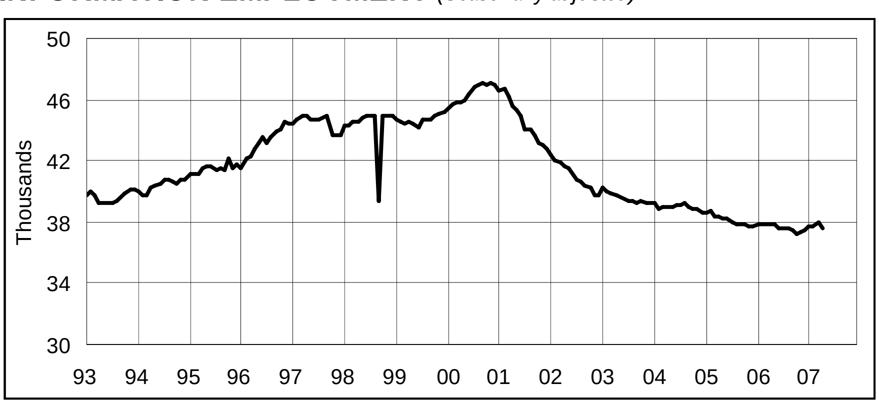
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	196.7	194.1	193.0
Feb	196.4	194.4	193.2
Mar	196.1	191.0	193.0
Apr	195.8	194.2	193.2
May	195.7	194.1	
Jun	195.5	194.3	
Jul	195.5	194.8	
Aug	194.6	194.2	
Sep	194.2	193.6	
Oct	194.1	193.3	
Nov	193.9	193.0	
Dec	193.7	192.8	

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



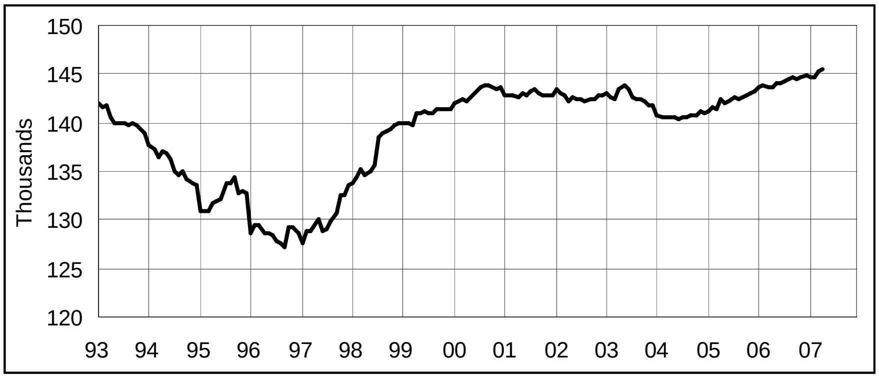
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	310.7	312.2	312.2
Feb	311.5	310.4	310.9
Mar	310.6	311.2	311.9
Apr	311.1	311.3	312.4
May	310.6	311.1	
Jun	310.3	311.2	
Jul	310.5	310.8	
Aug	310.5	310.8	
Sep	310.7	310.1	
Oct	309.2	310.1	
Nov	309.9	310.5	
Dec	311.0	311.2	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



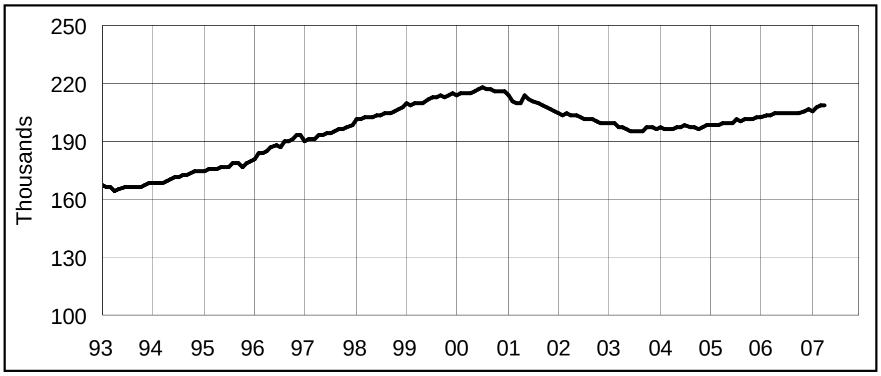
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	38.6	37.9	37.7
Feb	38.7	37.9	37.7
Mar	38.4	37.9	38.0
Apr	38.3	37.8	37.6
May	38.2	37.8	
Jun	38.2	37.6	
Jul	38.0	37.6	
Aug	37.9	37.6	
Sep	37.8	37.5	
Oct	37.8	37.2	
Nov	37.7	37.4	
Dec	37.7	37.5	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



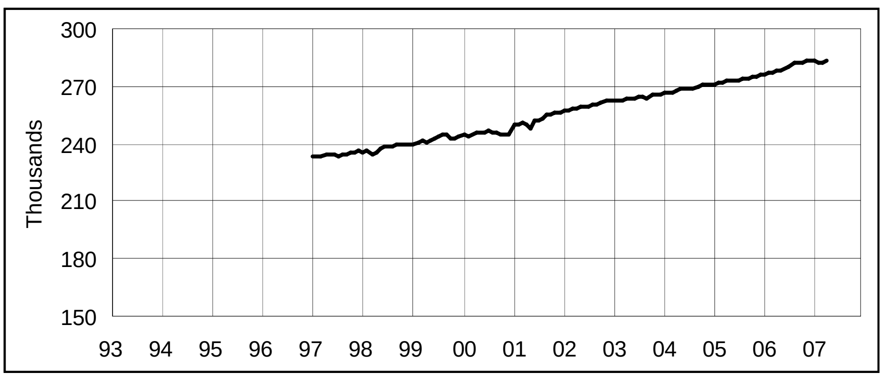
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	141.1	143.6	144.6
Feb	141.5	143.8	144.7
Mar	141.3	143.7	145.2
Apr	142.4	143.7	145.4
May	141.9	144.0	
Jun	142.2	144.1	
Jul	142.7	144.2	
Aug	142.4	144.5	
Sep	142.7	144.6	
Oct	142.9	144.5	
Nov	143.0	144.7	
Dec	143.3	144.8	

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



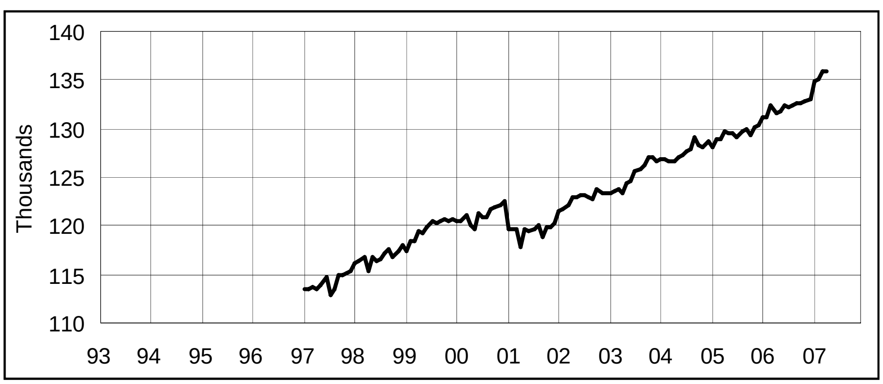
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	197.9	202.4	205.3
Feb	198.1	203.3	207.6
Mar	198.3	203.8	208.3
Apr	198.8	204.1	209.1
May	198.8	204.3	
Jun	199.5	204.8	
Jul	201.0	204.1	
Aug	200.3	204.5	
Sep	201.1	204.9	
Oct	201.3	204.5	
Nov	201.8	205.3	
Dec	202.1	206.2	

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	283.5
May	272.8	278.2	
Jun	273.0	279.0	
Jul	273.1	280.6	
Aug	273.5	281.8	
Sep	274.3	281.8	
Oct	274.7	282.5	
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	135.8
May	129.6	131.7	
Jun	129.6	132.3	
Jul	129.1	132.2	
Aug	129.7	132.5	
Sep	129.9	132.7	
Oct	129.4	132.7	
Nov	130.2	132.9	
Dec	130.3	133.1	

CONNECTICUT

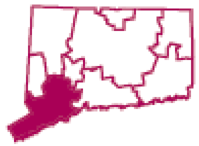
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,697,100**	**1,678,200**	**18,900**	**1.1**	**1,677,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**261,100**	**261,000**	**100**	**0.0**	**256,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**68,200**	**66,800**	**1,400**	**2.1**	**63,900**
MANUFACTURING	**192,900**	**194,200**	**-1,300**	**-0.7**	**192,800**
Durable Goods	**145,400**	**145,600**	**-200**	**-0.1**	**145,300**
Fabricated Metal	34,200	34,000	200	0.6	34,200
Machinery	18,200	17,900	300	1.7	18,200
Computer and Electronic Product	14,300	14,500	-200	-1.4	14,300
Transportation Equipment	43,300	44,100	-800	-1.8	43,200
Aerospace Product and Parts	31,300	31,100	200	0.6	31,100
Non-Durable Goods	**47,500**	**48,600**	**-1,100**	**-2.3**	**47,500**
Chemical	16,200	16,700	-500	-3.0	16,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,436,000**	**1,417,200**	**18,800**	**1.3**	**1,420,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**310,100**	**308,700**	**1,400**	**0.5**	**308,100**
Wholesale Trade	68,700	67,600	1,100	1.6	68,100
Retail Trade	188,100	188,700	-600	-0.3	187,100
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	21,800	22,500	-700	-3.1	21,600
Building Material	17,700	16,900	800	4.7	16,300
Food and Beverage Stores	41,600	41,500	100	0.2	41,400
General Merchandise Stores	23,300	23,900	-600	-2.5	23,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	53,300	52,400	900	1.7	52,900
Utilities	7,900	8,200	-300	-3.7	7,900
Transportation and Warehousing	45,400	44,200	1,200	2.7	45,000
INFORMATION	**37,600**	**37,700**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**37,800**
Telecommunications	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	12,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**144,900**	**142,900**	**2,000**	**1.4**	**144,600**
Finance and Insurance	124,300	122,200	2,100	1.7	124,000
Credit Intermediation	31,700	31,900	-200	-0.6	31,700
Securities and Commodity Contracts	21,700	20,100	1,600	8.0	21,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	65,900	65,200	700	1.1	65,700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,600	20,700	-100	-0.5	20,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**208,900**	**204,600**	**4,300**	**2.1**	**205,200**
Professional, Scientific	94,700	91,200	3,500	3.8	94,700
Legal Services	14,200	14,500	-300	-2.1	14,200
Computer Systems Design	21,400	19,800	1,600	8.1	21,300
Management of Companies	24,400	24,800	-400	-1.6	24,400
Administrative and Support	89,800	88,600	1,200	1.4	86,100
Employment Services	32,700	32,300	400	1.2	32,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**286,400**	**280,800**	**5,600**	**2.0**	**283,300**
Educational Services	58,100	56,300	1,800	3.2	55,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	228,300	224,500	3,800	1.7	228,100
Hospitals	57,200	56,100	1,100	2.0	57,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	57,700	57,300	400	0.7	57,800
Social Assistance	39,900	38,400	1,500	3.9	39,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**133,000**	**129,300**	**3,700**	**2.9**	**128,200**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	23,100	22,200	900	4.1	20,900
Accommodation and Food Services	109,900	107,100	2,800	2.6	107,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	97,900	95,700	2,200	2.3	95,800
OTHER SERVICES	**63,900**	**63,100**	**800**	**1.3**	**63,300**
GOVERNMENT	**251,200**	**250,100**	**1,100**	**0.4**	**250,100**
Federal Government	19,400	19,600	-200	-1.0	19,400
State Government	69,300	67,700	1,600	2.4	68,600
Local Government**	162,500	162,800	-300	-0.2	162,100

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

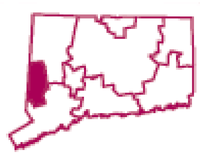


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT……………	**420,900**	**415,700**	**5,200**	**1.3**	**415,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES………..	**57,900**	**56,400**	**1,500**	**2.7**	**56,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING…..	**16,900**	**15,500**	**1,400**	**9.0**	**15,200**
MANUFACTURING………………………….	**41,000**	**40,900**	**100**	**0.2**	**41,200**
Durable Goods………………………………	**30,500**	**29,900**	**600**	**2.0**	**30,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES……….	**363,000**	**359,300**	**3,700**	**1.0**	**359,500**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES…..	**75,600**	**75,300**	**300**	**0.4**	**75,500**
Wholesale Trade…………………………….	14,600	14,600	0	0.0	14,600
Retail Trade………………………………….	49,600	49,900	-300	-0.6	49,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities….	11,400	10,800	600	5.6	11,300
INFORMATION……………………………….	**11,200**	**11,300**	**-100**	**-0.9**	**11,300**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES……………………..	**44,900**	**43,300**	**1,600**	**3.7**	**45,100**
Finance and Insurance…………………….	38,600	36,800	1,800	4.9	38,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**72,200**	**71,600**	**600**	**0.8**	**70,700**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**60,900**	**60,600**	**300**	**0.5**	**60,500**
Health Care and Social Assistance……….	50,900	51,000	-100	-0.2	50,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY……………….	**33,200**	**32,500**	**700**	**2.2**	**31,600**
Accommodation and Food Services……….	25,100	24,300	800	3.3	24,300
OTHER SERVICES………………………….	**17,000**	**16,900**	**100**	**0.6**	**16,900**
GOVERNMENT ………………………………	**48,000**	**47,800**	**200**	**0.4**	**47,900**
Federal………………………………………….	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
State & Local………………………………….	44,700	44,400	300	0.7	44,600

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

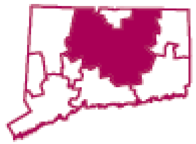
	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT……………	**69,800**	**68,900**	**900**	**1.3**	**68,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES………..	**13,300**	**13,000**	**300**	**2.3**	**13,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES……….	**56,500**	**55,900**	**600**	**1.1**	**55,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES…..	**15,200**	**15,300**	**-100**	**-0.7**	**15,300**
Retail Trade………………………………….	11,200	11,400	-200	-1.8	11,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,700**	**8,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**8,300**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY……………….	**5,600**	**5,400**	**200**	**3.7**	**5,500**
GOVERNMENT ………………………………	**8,700**	**8,100**	**600**	**7.4**	**8,800**
Federal………………………………………….	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local………………………………….	8,100	7,500	600	8.0	8,200

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

	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**555,100**	**549,900**	**5,200**	**0.9**	**547,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**86,900**	**86,100**	**800**	**0.9**	**85,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**22,100**	**21,600**	**500**	**2.3**	**20,500**
MANUFACTURING	**64,800**	**64,500**	**300**	**0.5**	**64,500**
Durable Goods	**53,900**	**53,700**	**200**	**0.4**	**53,900**
Transportation Equipment	18,500	18,700	-200	-1.1	18,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**468,200**	**463,800**	**4,400**	**0.9**	**462,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**89,200**	**89,500**	**-300**	**-0.3**	**88,200**
Wholesale Trade	19,900	19,800	100	0.5	19,700
Retail Trade	54,600	55,200	-600	-1.1	53,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14,700	14,500	200	1.4	14,600
Transportation and Warehousing	11,800	11,400	400	3.5	11,700
INFORMATION	**12,000**	**11,900**	**100**	**0.8**	**12,000**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**67,000**	**67,100**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**66,400**
Depository Credit Institutions	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	45,800	45,000	800	1.8	45,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**61,700**	**60,100**	**1,600**	**2.7**	**60,500**
Professional, Scientific	30,000	28,900	1,100	3.8	29,900
Administrative and Support	25,600	25,100	500	2.0	24,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**87,600**	**86,200**	**1,400**	**1.6**	**87,300**
Health Care and Social Assistance	76,300	74,900	1,400	1.9	76,100
Ambulatory Health Care	23,000	22,500	500	2.2	22,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**40,000**	**39,100**	**900**	**2.3**	**38,600**
Accommodation and Food Services	34,800	33,000	1,800	5.5	33,600
OTHER SERVICES	**20,800**	**20,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**20,700**
GOVERNMENT	**89,900**	**89,100**	**800**	**0.9**	**88,400**
Federal	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	5,900
State & Local	83,900	83,100	800	1.0	82,500

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

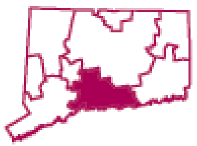
- **Foreign-born workers by region and occupation, 2006**

  In 2006, foreign-born workers made up 15.3 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force, up from 14.8 percent in 2005. By region, the foreign born comprised 24.0 percent of the total labor force in the West, 17.9 percent in the Northeast, and 13.5 percent in the South. By comparison, only 7.3 percent of the total labor force in the Midwest was foreign born.

  In 2006, a smaller proportion of foreign-born than native-born workers was employed in management, professional, and related occupations, 26.4 versus 36.4 percent. Foreign-born workers were more likely than their native-born counterparts to be employed in service occupations (22.5 versus 15.4 percent); these included food preparation and serving related occupations and building and grounds cleaning and

--Continued on the following page--

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**278,300**	**276,900**	**1,400**	**0.5**	**274,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,600**	**44,100**	**-500**	**-1.1**	**42,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**11,100**	**11,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,400**
MANUFACTURING	**32,500**	**33,000**	**-500**	**-1.5**	**32,500**
Durable Goods	**22,200**	**22,600**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**22,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**234,700**	**232,800**	**1,900**	**0.8**	**231,500**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**50,700**	**51,100**	**-400**	**-0.8**	**50,200**
Wholesale Trade	11,500	11,700	-200	-1.7	11,200
Retail Trade	30,500	30,300	200	0.7	30,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,700	9,100	-400	-4.4	8,500
INFORMATION	**8,300**	**8,200**	**100**	**1.2**	**8,300**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**14,500**	**14,000**	**500**	**3.6**	**14,600**
Finance and Insurance	10,400	10,300	100	1.0	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**25,600**	**26,100**	**-500**	**-1.9**	**25,500**
Administrative and Support	12,800	12,500	300	2.4	12,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**68,200**	**66,900**	**1,300**	**1.9**	**65,900**
Educational Services	25,200	25,100	100	0.4	22,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	43,000	41,800	1,200	2.9	43,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**20,900**	**20,400**	**500**	**2.5**	**20,600**
Accommodation and Food Services	17,200	17,300	-100	-0.6	17,100
OTHER SERVICES	**11,900**	**10,800**	**1,100**	**10.2**	**11,600**
GOVERNMENT	**34,600**	**35,300**	**-700**	**-2.0**	**34,800**
Federal	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
State & Local	29,300	29,900	-600	-2.0	29,500

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski 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*

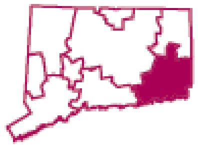
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

maintenance occupations. More than one in four of all native-born workers were employed in sales and office occupations; the proportion of foreign-born workers in these occupations was 17.9 percent. Foreign-born workers were more likely than native-born workers to be employed in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (16.5 versus 10.0 percent), and in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (16.7 versus 11.9 percent).

These data are from the Current Population Survey. For more information, see "Foreign-Born Workers: Labor Force Characteristics in 2006", news release USDL 07-0603.

(The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1 and May 3, 2007)

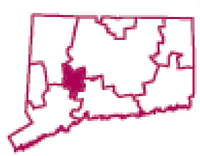
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA



	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**136,200**	**135,400**	**800**	**0.6**	**133,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,200**	**22,100**	**-900**	**-4.1**	**21,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**4,400**	**4,300**	**100**	**2.3**	**4,200**
MANUFACTURING	**16,800**	**17,800**	**-1,000**	**-5.6**	**16,800**
Durable Goods	**11,000**	**11,600**	**-600**	**-5.2**	**11,000**
Non-Durable Goods	**5,800**	**6,200**	**-400**	**-6.5**	**5,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**115,000**	**113,300**	**1,700**	**1.5**	**112,700**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,700**	**22,300**	**400**	**1.8**	**22,400**
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,100
Retail Trade	16,100	15,900	200	1.3	16,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	4,300
INFORMATION	**2,100**	**2,000**	**100**	**5.0**	**2,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**3,500**	**3,400**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,400**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**10,400**	**10,000**	**400**	**4.0**	**10,200**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**19,600**	**19,100**	**500**	**2.6**	**19,500**
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,700	16,400	300	1.8	16,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**13,300**	**12,900**	**400**	**3.1**	**11,900**
Accommodation and Food Services	11,100	10,700	400	3.7	10,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	9,300	8,800	500	5.7	8,600
OTHER SERVICES	**4,000**	**3,800**	**200**	**5.3**	**3,900**
GOVERNMENT	**39,400**	**39,800**	**-400**	**-1.0**	**39,300**
Federal	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local**	37,000	37,400	-400	-1.1	36,800

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

WATERBURY LMA



	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**69,500**	**68,500**	**1,000**	**1.5**	**69,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**12,600**	**12,800**	**-200**	**-1.6**	**12,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,800**	**2,700**	**100**	**3.7**	**2,600**
MANUFACTURING	**9,800**	**10,100**	**-300**	**-3.0**	**9,800**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**56,900**	**55,700**	**1,200**	**2.2**	**56,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**13,500**	**13,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**13,400**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Retail Trade	9,300	9,200	100	1.1	9,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
INFORMATION	**900**	**900**	**0**	**0.0**	**900**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,500**	**2,600**	**-100**	**-3.8**	**2,500**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**6,800**	**6,400**	**400**	**6.3**	**6,900**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**14,700**	**14,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**14,600**
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,400	13,200	200	1.5	13,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,500**	**4,700**	**800**	**17.0**	**5,300**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,800**	**2,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,800**
GOVERNMENT	**10,200**	**10,100**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,200**
Federal	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local	9,600	9,500	100	1.1	9,600

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski 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

	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**48,400**	**49,200**	**-800**	**-1.6**	**47,800**
TORRINGTON LMA	**36,600**	**37,000**	**-400**	**-1.1**	**36,400**
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA	**38,300**	**37,700**	**600**	**1.6**	**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

	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	MAR 2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**300,500**	**300,400**	**100**	**0.0**	**295,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**46,500**	**48,400**	**-1,900**	**-3.9**	**45,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,600**	**11,100**	**-500**	**-4.5**	**9,500**
MANUFACTURING	**35,900**	**37,300**	**-1,400**	**-3.8**	**35,800**
Durable Goods	**23,000**	**23,500**	**-500**	**-2.1**	**22,900**
Non-Durable Goods	**12,900**	**13,800**	**-900**	**-6.5**	**12,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**254,000**	**252,000**	**2,000**	**0.8**	**249,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**61,500**	**61,300**	**200**	**0.3**	**60,600**
Wholesale Trade	11,800	11,500	300	2.6	11,500
Retail Trade	36,000	35,800	200	0.6	35,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13,700	14,000	-300	-2.1	13,600
INFORMATION	**4,400**	**4,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**4,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**17,200**	**17,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**17,200**
Finance and Insurance	13,100	13,200	-100	-0.8	13,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	8,500	8,300	200	2.4	8,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**25,400**	**25,100**	**300**	**1.2**	**24,100**
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	**56,400**	**55,500**	**900**	**1.6**	**56,600**
Educational Services	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	13,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	43,600	42,700	900	2.1	43,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**27,300**	**26,900**	**400**	**1.5**	**25,200**
OTHER SERVICES	**11,300**	**11,500**	**-200**	**-1.7**	**11,300**
GOVERNMENT	**50,500**	**50,100**	**400**	**0.8**	**50,400**
Federal	6,600	6,600	0	0.0	6,600
State & Local	43,900	43,500	400	0.9	43,800

* 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.*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	APR 2007	APR 2006	CHANGE NO.	%	MAR 2007
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,851,400	1,823,800	27,600	1.5	1,857,800
	Employed	1,775,700	1,751,200	24,500	1.4	1,778,800
	Unemployed	75,700	72,600	3,100	4.3	79,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.0	0.1	---	4.3
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	470,700	463,000	7,700	1.7	473,100
	Employed	453,800	446,400	7,400	1.7	455,500
	Unemployed	16,800	16,600	200	1.2	17,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.6	0.0	---	3.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	91,200	89,500	1,700	1.9	91,600
	Employed	88,300	86,800	1,500	1.7	88,600
	Unemployed	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.0	0.1	---	3.3
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,300	49,000	300	0.6	49,300
	Employed	47,300	47,000	300	0.6	47,200
	Unemployed	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	0.0	---	4.3
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	581,000	571,900	9,100	1.6	583,000
	Employed	556,200	548,400	7,800	1.4	556,800
	Unemployed	24,800	23,500	1,300	5.5	26,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.1	0.2	---	4.5
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	309,400	305,000	4,400	1.4	310,300
	Employed	295,900	292,400	3,500	1.2	296,600
	Unemployed	13,500	12,500	1,000	8.0	13,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.1	0.3	---	4.4
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	149,900	148,800	1,100	0.7	149,600
	Employed	144,300	142,900	1,400	1.0	143,700
	Unemployed	5,600	5,900	-300	-5.1	5,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.9	-0.2	---	3.9
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,100	53,600	500	0.9	54,700
	Employed	51,900	51,600	300	0.6	52,200
	Unemployed	2,200	2,000	200	10.0	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.7	0.4	---	4.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	101,400	99,500	1,900	1.9	101,900
	Employed	95,900	94,300	1,600	1.7	96,300
	Unemployed	5,500	5,200	300	5.8	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.2	0.2	---	5.5
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	57,700	56,700	1,000	1.8	57,500
	Employed	54,800	54,000	800	1.5	54,600
	Unemployed	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	0.1	---	5.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	151,829,000	150,209,000	1,620,000	1.1	152,236,000
	Employed	145,297,000	143,405,000	1,892,000	1.3	145,323,000
	Unemployed	6,532,000	6,804,000	-272,000	-4.0	6,913,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	-0.2	---	4.5

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

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 2007	APR 2006	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2007	AVG WEEKLY HOURS APR 2007	APR 2006	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2007	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS APR 2007	APR 2006	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2007
MANUFACTURING	**$861.14**	**$813.70**	**$47.45**	**$859.02**	**42.4**	**41.6**	**0.8**	**42.4**	**$20.31**	**$19.56**	**$0.75**	**$20.26**
DURABLE GOODS	**889.55**	**842.08**	**47.48**	**887.01**	**42.4**	**41.4**	**1.0**	**42.4**	**20.98**	**20.34**	**0.64**	**20.92**
Fabricated Metal	797.12	768.03	29.09	792.20	42.4	41.9	0.5	42.5	18.80	18.33	0.47	18.64
Machinery	826.61	800.78	25.82	847.85	40.8	40.2	0.6	41.5	20.26	19.92	0.34	20.43
Computer & Electronic	697.82	657.64	40.18	697.07	40.5	40.1	0.4	40.2	17.23	16.40	0.83	17.34
Transport. Equipment	1,111.01	1,049.16	61.85	1,105.85	42.6	42.0	0.6	42.5	26.08	24.98	1.10	26.02
NON-DUR. GOODS	**785.25**	**739.28**	**45.97**	**783.98**	**42.4**	**42.1**	0.3	**42.4**	**18.52**	**17.56**	**0.96**	**18.49**
CONSTRUCTION	**926.54**	**903.88**	**22.66**	**928.59**	**38.8**	**38.3**	**0.5**	**39.0**	**23.88**	**23.60**	**0.28**	**23.81**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 2007	APR 2006	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2007	AVG WEEKLY HOURS APR 2007	APR 2006	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2007	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS APR 2007	APR 2006	CHG Y/Y	MAR 2007
Bridgeport - Stamford	$869.80	$874.53	-$4.73	$841.89	42.7	41.0	1.7	42.2	$20.37	$21.33	-$0.96	$19.95
New Haven	825.82	644.92	180.90	789.82	39.4	37.3	2.1	39.1	20.96	17.29	3.67	20.20
Norwich - New London	863.26	824.33	38.93	857.50	42.4	42.8	-0.4	42.2	20.36	19.26	1.10	20.32

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 April 2007, F&S Oil, of Waterbury, started work on a bio-fuel factory. When this plant is finished in 2009, the company will have 24 new jobs. Golf Galaxy, a retailer of golfing equipment, opened a store in Milford on April 13th with 21 employees. Goodwill Industries will open a "Super Store" in Brookfield in July that will employ 25 people. Emhart Glass is building a new glass making research center in Windsor and will hire 10 more workers by the end of the year.

- In April 2007, Webster Financial Corp. closed part of its mortgage operations in Hamden and outsourced 20 jobs. Electronics retailer, Tweeter, is closing stores in North Haven, Milford and Waterford. By the end of May, these stores will close and 26 employees will lose their jobs. Ameriquest, a subprime mortgage lender, has closed its Shelton office, putting 28 people out of work. Citigroup, Inc., in an effort to cut costs, plans to eliminate 75 positions.

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.

Town

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

APRIL 2007

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	470,689	**453,849**	**16,840**	**3.6**
Ansonia	9,958	9,471	487	4.9
Bridgeport	62,506	58,565	3,941	6.3
Darien	9,205	8,988	217	2.4
Derby	6,848	6,559	289	4.2
Easton	3,784	3,671	113	3.0
Fairfield	28,368	27,463	905	3.2
Greenwich	30,300	29,542	758	2.5
Milford	31,555	30,471	1,084	3.4
Monroe	10,655	10,336	319	3.0
New Canaan	8,936	8,722	214	2.4
Newtown	14,330	13,924	406	2.8
Norwalk	48,614	47,028	1,586	3.3
Oxford	6,909	6,693	216	3.1
Redding	4,564	4,452	112	2.5
Ridgefield	11,789	11,492	297	2.5
Seymour	9,192	8,799	393	4.3
Shelton	22,551	21,801	750	3.3
Southbury	9,064	8,781	283	3.1
Stamford	66,649	64,542	2,107	3.2
Stratford	26,051	25,000	1,051	4.0
Trumbull	17,955	17,420	535	3.0
Weston	4,918	4,816	102	2.1
Westport	12,708	12,378	330	2.6
Wilton	8,366	8,155	211	2.5
Woodbridge	4,912	4,780	132	2.7
DANBURY	**91,164**	**88,349**	**2,815**	**3.1**
Bethel	10,860	10,559	301	2.8
Bridgewater	1,038	1,012	26	2.5
Brookfield	9,020	8,756	264	2.9
Danbury	44,070	42,676	1,394	3.2
New Fairfield	7,622	7,387	235	3.1
New Milford	16,401	15,861	540	3.3
Sherman	2,153	2,099	54	2.5
ENFIELD	**49,319**	**47,269**	**2,050**	**4.2**
East Windsor	6,162	5,876	286	4.6
Enfield	24,026	23,045	981	4.1
Somers	4,716	4,524	192	4.1
Suffield	7,329	7,056	273	3.7
Windsor Locks	7,086	6,768	318	4.5
HARTFORD	**581,005**	**556,193**	**24,812**	**4.3**
Andover	1,978	1,919	59	3.0
Ashford	2,613	2,515	98	3.8
Avon	9,138	8,891	247	2.7
Barkhamsted	2,226	2,146	80	3.6
Berlin	10,994	10,608	386	3.5
Bloomfield	9,954	9,513	441	4.4
Bolton	3,050	2,963	87	2.9
Bristol	34,200	32,603	1,597	4.7
Burlington	5,328	5,156	172	3.2

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Canton	5,662	5,502	160	2.8
Colchester	8,717	8,418	299	3.4
Columbia	3,040	2,946	94	3.1
Coventry	6,999	6,744	255	3.6
Cromwell	7,793	7,536	257	3.3
East Granby	2,927	2,823	104	3.6
East Haddam	5,117	4,962	155	3.0
East Hampton	6,852	6,536	316	4.6
East Hartford	25,281	23,934	1,347	5.3
Ellington	8,631	8,329	302	3.5
Farmington	12,855	12,451	404	3.1
Glastonbury	18,172	17,651	521	2.9
Granby	6,231	6,061	170	2.7
Haddam	4,765	4,631	134	2.8
Hartford	48,371	44,355	4,016	8.3
Hartland	1,201	1,163	38	3.2
Harwinton	3,158	3,042	116	3.7
Hebron	5,462	5,298	164	3.0
Lebanon	4,302	4,152	150	3.5
Manchester	31,805	30,525	1,280	4.0
Mansfield	12,959	12,484	475	3.7
Marlborough	3,589	3,476	113	3.1
Middlefield	2,382	2,296	86	3.6
Middletown	26,419	25,345	1,074	4.1
New Britain	34,463	32,330	2,133	6.2
New Hartford	3,801	3,658	143	3.8
Newington	16,621	15,996	625	3.8
Plainville	10,093	9,656	437	4.3
Plymouth	6,870	6,517	353	5.1
Portland	5,357	5,147	210	3.9
Rocky Hill	10,682	10,318	364	3.4
Simsbury	12,046	11,721	325	2.7
Southington	24,085	23,188	897	3.7
South Windsor	14,733	14,289	444	3.0
Stafford	6,861	6,544	317	4.6
Thomaston	4,635	4,435	200	4.3
Tolland	8,301	8,060	241	2.9
Union	469	454	15	3.2
Vernon	17,181	16,516	665	3.9
West Hartford	29,332	28,279	1,053	3.6
Wethersfield	13,347	12,861	486	3.6
Willington	3,906	3,794	112	2.9
Windsor	16,051	15,456	595	3.7

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 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

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

APRIL 2007

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**309,364**	**295,901**	**13,463**	**4.4**
Bethany	3,070	2,987	83	2.7
Branford	17,379	16,720	659	3.8
Cheshire	14,663	14,189	474	3.2
Chester	2,267	2,207	60	2.6
Clinton	7,960	7,676	284	3.6
Deep River	2,582	2,503	79	3.1
Durham	4,223	4,092	131	3.1
East Haven	16,179	15,371	808	5.0
Essex	3,782	3,677	105	2.8
Guilford	12,939	12,576	363	2.8
Hamden	30,906	29,632	1,274	4.1
Killingworth	3,581	3,477	104	2.9
Madison	10,066	9,804	262	2.6
Meriden	31,593	29,995	1,598	5.1
New Haven	55,579	51,922	3,657	6.6
North Branford	8,362	8,054	308	3.7
North Haven	13,087	12,617	470	3.6
Old Saybrook	5,463	5,291	172	3.1
Orange	7,314	7,106	208	2.8
Wallingford	25,187	24,311	876	3.5
Westbrook	3,656	3,544	112	3.1
West Haven	29,526	28,150	1,376	4.7
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	136,730	**131,610**	**5,120**	**3.7**
Bozrah	1,468	1,414	54	3.7
Canterbury	3,153	3,041	112	3.6
East Lyme	9,554	9,269	285	3.0
Franklin	1,177	1,148	29	2.5
Griswold	7,078	6,785	293	4.1
Groton	19,851	19,059	792	4.0
Ledyard	8,542	8,274	268	3.1
Lisbon	2,552	2,481	71	2.8
Lyme	1,157	1,118	39	3.4
Montville	10,847	10,431	416	3.8
New London	13,581	12,895	686	5.1
No. Stonington	3,265	3,161	104	3.2
Norwich	20,553	19,640	913	4.4
Old Lyme	4,224	4,111	113	2.7
Preston	2,828	2,737	91	3.2
Salem	2,590	2,519	71	2.7
Sprague	1,791	1,706	85	4.7
Stonington	10,479	10,191	288	2.7
Voluntown	1,614	1,548	66	4.1
Waterford	10,424	10,081	343	3.3

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	149,939	**144,329**	**5,610**	**3.7**
Westerly, RI	13,209	12,719	490	3.7

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	**54,078**	**51,877**	**2,201**	**4.1**
Bethlehem	2,011	1,949	62	3.1
Canaan	600	583	17	2.8
Colebrook	828	809	19	2.3
Cornwall	822	804	18	2.2
Goshen	1,579	1,525	54	3.4
Kent	1,578	1,538	40	2.5
Litchfield	4,378	4,206	172	3.9
Morris	1,312	1,253	59	4.5
Norfolk	953	916	37	3.9
North Canaan	1,739	1,664	75	4.3
Roxbury	1,359	1,328	31	2.3
Salisbury	1,993	1,930	63	3.2
Sharon	1,553	1,519	34	2.2
Torrington	19,294	18,306	988	5.1
Warren	727	705	22	3.0
Washington	1,919	1,872	47	2.4
Winchester	5,996	5,677	319	5.3
Woodbury	5,437	5,294	143	2.6
WATERBURY	**101,371**	**95,894**	**5,477**	**5.4**
Beacon Falls	3,249	3,125	124	3.8
Middlebury	3,813	3,685	128	3.4
Naugatuck	17,238	16,428	810	4.7
Prospect	5,321	5,107	214	4.0
Waterbury	50,224	46,885	3,339	6.6
Watertown	12,486	11,977	509	4.1
Wolcott	9,040	8,687	353	3.9
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON				
	57,679	**54,795**	**2,884**	**5.0**
Brooklyn	3,858	3,688	170	4.4
Chaplin	1,438	1,376	62	4.3
Eastford	993	956	37	3.7
Hampton	1,179	1,132	47	4.0
Killingly	9,462	8,958	504	5.3
Plainfield	8,485	8,056	429	5.1
Pomfret	2,297	2,215	82	3.6
Putnam	5,254	4,945	309	5.9
Scotland	995	969	26	2.6
Sterling	1,995	1,917	78	3.9
Thompson	5,420	5,131	289	5.3
Windham	11,704	11,020	684	5.8
Woodstock	4,599	4,432	167	3.6

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,851,400**	**1,775,700**	**75,700**	**4.1**
UNITED STATES	**151,829,000**	**145,297,000**	**6,532,000**	**4.3**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,860,900**	**1,782,600**	**78,200**	**4.2**
UNITED STATES	**152,587,000**	**145,786,000**	**6,801,000**	**4.5**

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.

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	APR 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	YR TO DATE 2006	TOWN	APR 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	YR TO DATE 2006	TOWN	APR 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	YR TO DATE 2006
Andover	0	1	1	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	2	6	9
Ansonia	1	3	1	Groton	2	10	20	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	4	4	Guilford	3	10	25	Putnam	2	7	9
Avon	5	13	21	Haddam	5	17	16	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	3	6	8	Ridgefield	5	9	12
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	4	6	Rocky Hill	4	9	25
Berlin	7	49	35	Hartford	7	17	140	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	3	7
Bethel	2	4	7	Harwinton	4	6	11	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	3	2
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	2	2	Seymour	4	9	21
Bolton	2	5	4	Killingly	10	19	43	Sharon	0	0	0
Bozrah	1	2	6	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	7	19	35
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	1	13	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	12	45	46	Ledyard	2	5	14	Simsbury	0	3	21
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	2	6	7	Somers	7	12	11
Bristol	11	25	19	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	3	14	42
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	1	1	2	Southbury	2	17	8
Brooklyn	0	5	20	Madison	1	6	13	Southington	5	31	34
Burlington	3	10	6	Manchester	21	193	40	Sprague	1	1	2
Canaan	1	2	1	Mansfield	5	16	22	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	2	4	10	Marlborough	3	7	10	Stamford	199	230	39
Canton	5	8	15	Meriden	7	18	16	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	1	5	6	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	11	19
Cheshire	4	13	25	Middlefield	1	1	0	Stratford	9	26	14
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	16	66	69	Suffield	5	11	11
Clinton	0	1	7	Milford	21	85	97	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	5	19	29	Monroe	2	6	6	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	1	Montville	1	3	6	Tolland	6	8	24
Columbia	0	2	7	Morris	1	3	1	Torrington	8	34	26
Cornwall	1	2	2	Naugatuck	4	13	21	Trumbull	1	12	51
Coventry	0	7	20	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	1	1
Cromwell	2	12	7	New Canaan	3	13	26	Vernon	15	58	63
Danbury	30	66	195	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	6	4
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	5	6	Wallingford	5	39	31
Deep River	0	0	2	New Haven	14	20	19	Warren	2	5	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	5	16	23	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	4	11	14	New Milford	0	5	24	Waterbury	17	42	65
East Granby	3	7	16	Newington	0	9	53	Waterford	3	13	7
East Haddam	2	14	12	Newtown	5	13	17	Watertown	4	12	22
East Hampton	11	26	16	Norfolk	2	2	0	West Hartford	10	12	54
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	2	9	12	North Canaan	0	2	1	Westbrook	2	7	5
East Lyme	7	12	49	North Haven	0	4	3	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	8	24	North Stonington	3	7	5	Westport	8	25	31
Eastford	1	2	4	Norwalk	8	23	35	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	1	3	2	Norwich	27	33	33	Willington	0	1	6
Ellington	4	28	33	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	0	2	6	Winchester	6	9	6
Essex	1	4	3	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	2	4	9
Fairfield	16	31	38	Oxford	10	16	67	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	16	49	Plainfield	1	4	8	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	1	0	Plainville	5	12	0	Wolcott	2	10	20
Glastonbury	5	25	49	Plymouth	2	5	9	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	3	10	13	Pomfret	0	1	4	Woodbury	1	8	6
Granby	3	9	13	Portland	0	1	11	Woodstock	2	8	16
Greenwich	18	57	73								

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index	**+0.1**
Coincident Employment Index	**+1.9**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-1.4**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**0.0**
Banknorth Business Barometer	**+1.0**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**+1.2**
Unemployment Rate	**+0.2**
Labor Force	+1.6
Employed	+1.4
Unemployed	+6.3
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**+0.1**
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford	**-20.0**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**+0.30***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**+1.9**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+3.8**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+5.8**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**+0.9**
Production Worker Hours	+1.2
Industrial Electricity Sales	-1.9
Personal Income	**+3.0**
UI Covered Wages	**+3.7**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-0.3
Electricity Sales	+10.0
Retail Sales	-0.6
Construction Contracts Index	-19.1
New Auto Registrations	+3.9
Air Cargo Tons	-5.4
Exports	+16.7
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+13.3
Dept. of Labor	-1.9
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	+32.0
Dept. of Labor	-23.9
State Revenues	**+19.2**
Corporate Tax	+21.3
Personal Income Tax	+17.7
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	-8.0
Sales & Use Tax	+10.0
Indian Gaming Payments	-3.1

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-8.6
Attraction Visitors	+4.5
Air Passenger Count	-10.4
Indian Gaming Slots	-3.5
Travel and Tourism Index	-1.7
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+3.2
Wages & Salaries	+3.6
Benefit Costs	+2.2
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+2.6
Northeast Region	+2.2
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.3
Consumer Confidence	
Connecticut	NA
New England	NA
U.S.	NA
Interest Rates	
Prime	+0.50*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.33*

THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

Opportunity • Guidance • Support
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DECD

Mailing address:

Connecticut Economic Digest
Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

The Connecticut Economic Digest is available on the internet at: **http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi**

NEED A COPY OF THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST?

To receive a staple-bound, color copy of the Digest each month, please download the subscription order form at http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/misc/ctdigest.htm

For further information, please call the Office of Research at (860) 263-6290, or send an e-mail to dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us.

- ❑ If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) to the address at left.
- ❑ If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.
- ❑ If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.