

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.11 No.10

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

## OCTOBER 2006

### IN THIS ISSUE...

**Cities and towns profiled for 2005** ..... 1, 3

**Occupation Profile: Chefs and Head Cooks** ..... 2, 5

#### Economic Indicators

of Employment ..... 4

on the Overall Economy ..... 5

Individual Data Items ..... 6-8

Comparative Regional Data ..... 9

Economic Indicator Trends ..... 10-11

Business & Economic News ..... 14-15

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media ..... 19

#### Labor Market Areas:

Nonfarm Employment ..... 12-17

Labor Force ..... 18

Hours and Earnings ..... 19

#### Cities and Towns:

Labor Force ..... 20-21

Housing Permits ..... 22

Technical Notes ..... 23

At a Glance ..... 24

### In August...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut ..... 1,672,300

Change over month ..... -0.02%

Change over year ..... 0.5%

United States ..... 135,500,000

Change over month ..... 0.09%

Change over year ..... 1.3%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut ..... 4.5%

United States ..... 4.7%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 203.9

Change over year ..... 3.8%

## Cities and towns profiled for 2005

By Jungmin Charles Joo and Dana Placzek, Research Analysts, DOL

**T**he table on page three profiles all of Connecticut's 169 cities and towns using five economic indicators for 2005. Below are brief highlights from the latest annual average data prepared by the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research.

#### Labor Force

Stamford once again had the largest resident labor force of 65,491, and Bridgeport came in a close second at 61,970 in 2005. Unlike in 2004 when only about one out of five towns gained in labor force, this time all but six of the State's cities and towns experienced increases in labor force. Overall, the statewide labor force rebounded by 0.8 percent in 2005, after falling 0.2 percent from 2003 to 2004.

#### Unemployment Rate

Hartford's 9.7 percent unemployment rate continued to be the highest in the State, followed by Waterbury at 7.9, and Bridgeport at 7.7 percent in 2005. The statewide rate for the year, 4.9 percent, was unchanged from 2004.

#### Establishments

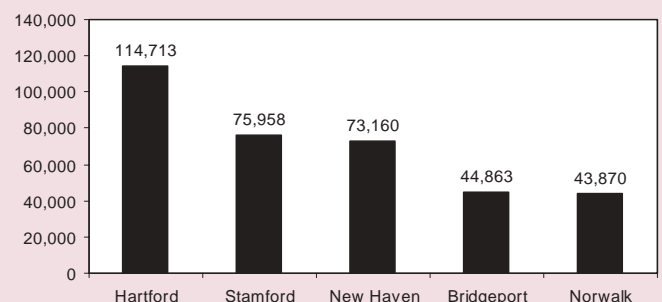
The total number of business establishments in Connecticut rose by 1.0 percent to 110,740 last

year. Stamford continued to have the largest number of establishments, with 5,172 units in 2005, an increase of 2.5 percent over the year.

#### Employment

Last year's average statewide employment rose by 0.8 percent, an improvement over the 0.4 percent growth between 2003 and 2004. Over half of the cities and

Five cities with greatest number of jobs in 2005



towns in the State experienced employment gains over the year, including Waterbury, Hartford and Danbury. As the chart above shows, Hartford, Stamford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Norwalk were the top five cities with the greatest number of jobs.

#### Wages

Over four out of five cities and towns posted wage gains last year, slightly fewer than in the previous year. The statewide average was \$52,968 per worker, a 3.9 percent increase over 2004. The average wage ranged from \$23,403 in Lisbon to \$122,119 in Greenwich. ■

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., David F. Post, Mark Prisloe (DECD), Joseph Slepiski, 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



# Occupation Profile: Chefs and Head Cooks

By Cynthia L. DeLisa, Research Analyst, DOL

**B**eing a chef is not just a 'job' ...

True chefs are 'chefs-to-the-bone' and consider the money involved merely a bonus to what he or she loves to be doing anyway. Chefs live, breathe, eat, and dream about – guess what? Food. If you know a successful professional chef, most likely part of his or her personality is so ingrained there is essentially no difference between that person and what they do for a living. Although there are many other duties associated with being a chef, such as management, personnel, accounting, etc., the core of a chef's livelihood is the preparation and presentation of food. If coming home smelling like barbecue or fish or Limburger cheese appalls you, then this may not be the right career for you. But if you're saying to yourself, "Yep, that's me, all right – **BAM!**" – a world of satisfying tastebuds eagerly awaits!

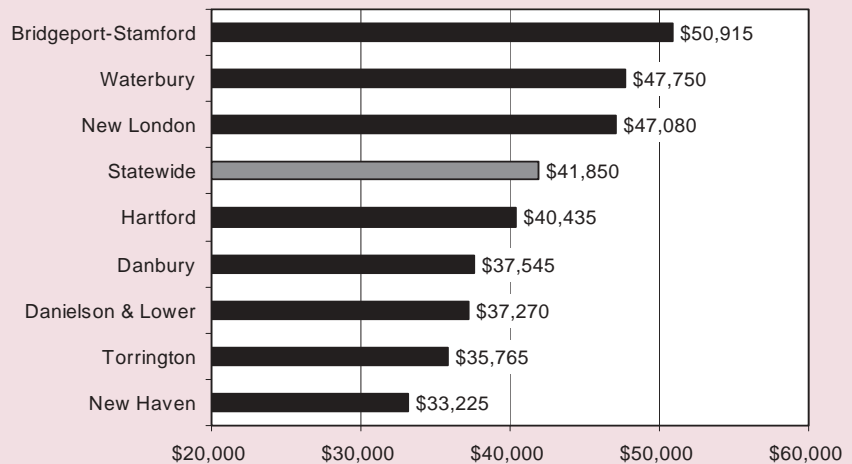
In general, chefs and cooks create recipes, and prepare, season and cook a wide range of foods – from soups, appetizers, and salads to entrees, side dishes, and desserts – in a variety of restaurants and other food services establish-

ments. Chefs and head cooks are also responsible for hiring and coordinating the work of all the kitchen staff. They determine serving sizes, plan menus, order food supplies, and oversee kitchen operations to ensure uniform quality and presentation of meals. But being a chef not only involves cooking delicious dishes, it also means that you have to be creative in serving those dishes. Many chefs earn fame both for themselves and for their kitchens because of the quality and distinctive nature of the food they serve. Although the terms chef and cook are often used interchangeably, chefs tend to be more highly skilled and better trained than cooks. Chefs generally have the more difficult cooking duties, such as developing their own recipes and coming up with unique 'specialties' of the restaurant.

Work hours in restaurants may include early mornings, late evenings, holidays, and weekends. Chefs and cooks are on their feet throughout their entire workday, and during peak mealtime hours they endure extreme pressure in the fast-paced, sweltering kitchen.

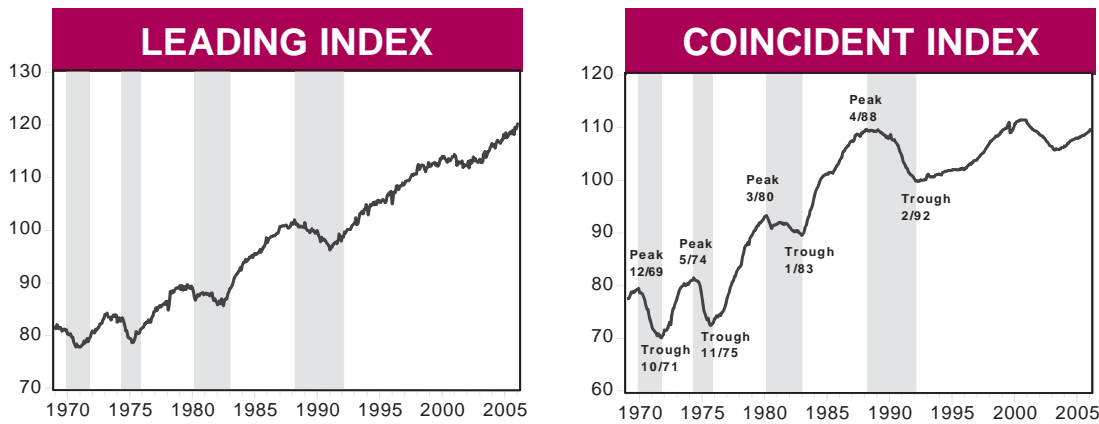
--Continued on page 5--

**Average annual wage for chefs and head cooks by Labor Market Area, 2006**



## 2005 Connecticut town economic data and 2004 to 2005 percent changes

Town	By Place of Residence					By Place of Work					Town	By Place of Residence					By Place of Work				
	Labor Force		Unemp. Rate		Establishments	Employment		Avg. Wage		Labor Force		Unemp. Rate		Establishments	Employment		Avg. Wage				
	2005	%	2004	2005		2005	%	2005	%	2005		%	2004		2005	2005	%	2005	%		
Connecticut	1,817,000	0.8	4.9	4.9	110,740	1.0	1,645,037	0.8	\$52,968	3.9	Monroe	10,464	0.8	3.6	3.9	639	0.6	7,027	0.6	\$35,431	2.8
Andover	1,934	1.8	3.6	4.2	51	-13.6	570	8.1	\$27,807	0.8	Montville	10,879	1.3	4.2	4.3	308	1.0	14,928	1.3	\$35,954	4.7
Ansonia	9,839	0.7	5.9	6.1	317	-5.9	3,794	1.3	\$36,265	0.4	Morris	1,301	0.1	4.3	4.2	71	-4.1	383	3.4	\$23,452	0.6
Ashford	2,520	1.4	3.8	4.0	59	0.0	449	-4.3	\$26,098	4.5	Naugatuck	16,944	0.2	5.7	5.4	566	1.1	7,682	-2.0	\$35,719	0.0
Avon	8,861	0.9	3.4	3.1	739	1.7	7,897	-10.9	\$43,062	12.9	New Britain	34,290	0.8	7.9	7.5	1,122	0.8	24,078	3.6	\$45,035	2.3
Barkhamsted	2,171	0.0	5.2	4.1	78	-7.1	612	-2.0	\$32,576	-1.6	New Canaan	8,730	0.8	2.9	3.2	916	-1.3	6,430	0.8	\$66,909	9.8
Barkhamsted	3,180	0.3	4.8	4.7	111	5.7	841	-7.2	\$43,587	9.9	New Fairfield	7,525	0.9	3.4	3.7	236	-0.8	1,570	0.6	\$38,333	-0.8
Berlin	10,751	1.3	4.2	4.3	683	2.1	11,389	0.1	\$46,159	1.1	New Hartford	3,664	0.2	4.7	3.8	162	0.0	1,263	-7.8	\$29,759	-3.8
Bethany	2,988	0.6	3.6	3.6	135	3.8	1,043	-2.4	\$44,426	8.1	New Haven	54,449	0.6	7.1	7.2	2,939	0.4	73,160	-0.9	\$50,616	2.4
Bethel	10,750	0.4	3.8	3.6	588	-0.2	6,878	3.9	\$48,925	4.7	New London	13,595	1.0	6.1	6.0	813	-0.7	15,665	-2.1	\$47,990	0.3
Bethlehem	2,015	0.3	3.6	3.8	104	3.0	640	5.9	\$26,778	-0.3	New Milford	16,092	0.5	3.8	3.7	828	3.4	8,395	-3.7	\$40,001	0.7
Bloomfield	9,790	1.0	6.1	5.9	771	-2.8	16,216	2.4	\$61,159	3.8	Newington	16,312	1.1	4.4	4.4	907	-1.5	17,137	4.0	\$40,283	2.4
Bolton	3,001	1.5	3.4	3.7	127	11.4	1,119	2.5	\$34,996	4.4	Newtown	13,913	0.6	3.5	3.6	741	2.6	7,590	0.0	\$44,949	5.0
Bozrah	1,466	1.5	4.5	4.8	80	1.3	1,067	-3.0	\$36,203	2.9	Norfolk	951	-0.3	4.5	3.9	98	2.1	452	4.9	\$29,056	4.7
Branford	17,013	0.5	4.1	4.0	1,129	-0.4	12,581	-3.0	\$40,529	2.8	North Branford	8,152	0.9	4.1	4.4	355	-1.1	4,188	-10.6	\$39,911	-6.2
Bridgeport	61,970	0.3	7.9	7.7	2,427	1.8	44,863	-1.5	\$44,119	2.2	North Canaan	1,727	0.4	4.2	4.3	148	8.8	2,179	3.8	\$38,154	-1.3
Bridgewater	1,021	0.6	3.0	2.9	54	0.0	243	-0.4	\$45,432	-8.2	North Haven	12,731	0.9	4.0	4.3	1,063	2.3	21,519	3.8	\$46,875	3.1
Bristol	33,450	1.1	5.6	5.5	1,221	-1.9	21,057	-1.1	\$46,372	9.9	North Stonington	3,221	1.0	3.7	3.5	126	0.0	1,263	-1.9	\$30,777	-11.7
Brookfield	8,838	0.5	3.6	3.5	672	1.1	7,226	-2.7	\$39,625	1.5	Norwalk	47,568	0.3	4.3	4.1	3,178	0.8	43,870	3.3	\$60,691	8.9
Brooklyn	3,694	2.3	4.6	4.4	142	5.2	1,335	-0.7	\$32,827	5.8	Norwich	20,501	1.1	5.6	5.4	996	0.8	17,200	2.0	\$39,203	3.4
Burlington	5,150	0.9	3.9	3.7	168	12.8	1,167	-0.8	\$37,862	10.7	Old Lyme	4,223	1.4	3.3	3.4	256	0.0	2,590	4.0	\$37,271	5.1
Canaan	604	-0.2	4.3	4.0	78	-4.9	688	-10.2	\$37,560	10.7	Old Saybrook	5,358	0.7	3.8	3.9	597	-0.3	5,924	2.6	\$36,869	6.6
Canterbury	3,125	1.3	4.8	4.8	76	2.7	574	0.6	\$30,761	-2.3	Orange	6,988	0.9	3.4	3.7	587	0.3	10,135	1.6	\$34,492	0.2
Canton	5,377	0.8	3.9	3.5	388	7.8	3,195	18.2	\$35,716	1.0	Oxford	6,416	0.6	3.7	3.8	281	2.2	2,364	8.3	\$41,502	0.7
Chaplin	1,376	0.7	5.0	4.6	41	5.1	309	3.6	\$27,826	-0.4	Plainfield	8,238	2.3	6.5	6.3	324	2.2	4,385	13.9	\$29,611	1.7
Cheshire	14,489	0.6	3.9	3.9	909	1.1	14,876	2.1	\$50,070	5.0	Plainville	9,933	1.2	5.3	5.3	557	0.0	9,084	-0.5	\$46,248	4.8
Chester	2,230	0.5	3.5	3.4	142	2.2	1,970	-0.3	\$38,360	7.2	Plymouth	6,695	1.4	5.5	5.6	232	3.6	2,138	4.4	\$37,281	0.8
Clinton	7,803	0.7	3.9	4.1	410	1.2	4,157	0.5	\$44,225	-10.9	Pomfret	2,200	2.8	4.0	4.2	120	-7.0	1,546	2.0	\$34,865	2.4
Colchester	8,562	1.0	4.4	4.2	348	0.3	3,418	-1.2	\$34,994	2.6	Portland	5,123	1.1	4.3	4.3	257	2.4	2,622	-9.1	\$38,198	-0.7
Colebrook	822	0.6	2.4	2.8	25	-13.8	183	-13.4	\$27,205	0.6	Preston	2,800	1.4	3.8	4.0	105	2.9	788	0.4	\$32,766	3.7
Columbia	2,963	0.8	4.0	3.7	126	2.4	1,087	-0.9	\$35,439	-0.5	Prospect	5,203	0.4	4.2	4.2	228	4.1	2,071	-2.3	\$35,119	7.2
Cornwall	819	0.4	2.9	3.1	98	-3.0	450	0.3	\$26,641	-3.4	Putnam	5,035	0.1	5.5	5.2	342	0.0	6,139	-0.9	\$40,303	5.7
Coventry	6,854	1.1	4.3	4.3	179	-1.1	1,218	-4.5	\$32,654	3.1	Redding	4,461	0.3	3.2	3.1	251	2.9	1,418	-9.8	\$41,532	24.1
Cromwell	7,633	1.1	4.2	4.2	409	6.2	6,469	5.2	\$32,615	3.1	Ridgefield	11,530	0.4	3.3	3.2	979	0.7	9,201	1.1	\$65,179	6.7
Danbury	43,333	0.5	4.0	3.9	2,501	1.3	43,154	1.0	\$52,515	5.6	Rocky Hill	10,440	1.0	4.2	4.1	762	2.7	12,895	4.2	\$49,527	4.2
Darien	9,037	0.6	3.1	3.3	926	3.0	7,059	-1.8	\$59,674	2.0	Roxbury	1,350	0.4	2.8	2.9	97	1.0	288	-4.4	\$34,892	3.2
Deep River	2,549	0.8	4.0	4.2	133	4.7	1,335	-1.2	\$37,690	0.6	Salem	2,560	1.6	3.4	3.7	93	-1.1	746	2.2	\$27,545	-1.0
Derby	6,789	0.2	6.0	5.7	339	-2.0	5,486	2.9	\$32,083	3.6	Salisbury	1,983	0.5	3.7	3.9	221	-3.9	2,041	0.1	\$35,355	4.2
Durham	4,092	0.7	3.3	3.4	175	4.2	1,763	2.3	\$40,651	3.1	Scotland	959	1.9	2.7	3.3	31	6.9	127	-6.7	\$30,612	12.8
East Granby	2,844	1.3	3.7	3.8	204	0.5	3,165	9.4	\$49,659	2.6	Seymour	8,954	0.5	4.6	4.7	333	3.7	4,406	0.0	\$38,073	1.1
East Haddam	5,025	1.0	4.1	3.9	169	7.0	1,447	2.0	\$32,166	5.4	Sharon	1,546	0.5	2.8	3.0	162	3.8	1,191	-0.6	\$46,569	8.7
East Hampton	6,637	2.1	5.3	6.1	211	-2.8	1,763	-4.1	\$32,213	0.2	Shelton	22,013	0.3	4.5	4.3	1,173	2.7	20,951	2.2	\$67,304	3.7
East Hartford	25,058	1.0	6.7	6.5	1,196	0.6	29,308	0.6	\$57,001	4.5	Sherman	2,118	1.0	2.9	3.3	103	3.0	475	3.3	\$35,406	0.0
East Haven	15,814	0.4	5.4	5.2	538	-3.1	6,868	-0.6	\$34,938	2.5	Simsbury	11,776	1.2	3.6	3.6	655	2.8	11,300	1.1	\$61,911	14.5
East Lyme	9,599	1.3	3.7	3.8	460	-0.2	5,084	5.8	\$37,057	1.2	Somers	4,622	0.5	4.4	4.6	227	5.1	2,350	6.0	\$41,829	0.6
East Windsor	5,939	0.5	5.2	5.3	426	1.9	6,855	3.3	\$35,997	4.5	South Windsor	14,272	1.1	3.7	3.6	852	0.9	11,582	0.0	\$45,810	1.0
Eastford	955	1.8	3.7	4.3	45	2.3	512	8.1	\$39,736	2.3	Southbury	8,820	0.5	4.0	4.0	594	1.9	9,512	-1.2	\$58,627	2.7
Easton	3,679	0.4	3.2	3.1	206	-0.5	877	0.3	\$41,862	11.5	Southington	23,450	0.9	4.6	4.3	1,100	-0.2	15,189	-0.7	\$39,818	7.2
Ellington	8,412	1.1	4.0	3.9	277	1.5	2,611	3.0	\$37,014	0.0	Sprague	1,792	0.8	6.1	5.7	53	0.0	692	-4.2	\$41,947	5.2
Enfield	23,646	0.0	5.2	4.8	947	0.2	19,273	2.2	\$40,618	2.2	Stafford	6,701	1.5	4.9	5.3	246	3.4	3,932	-0.8	\$36,575	8.3
Essex	3,729	0.6	3.6	3.6	398	3.1	3,559	-0.2	\$43,359	4.9	Stamford	65,491	0.6	4.1	4.2	5,172	2.5	75,958	-0.4	\$105,120	4.3
Fairfield	27,740	0.4	4.0	4.0	2,188	2.2	23,561	1.8	\$52,379	1.9	Sterling	1,883	3.2	4.9	5.5	58	3.6	389	-0.9	\$33,391	5.2
Farmington	12,529	1.1	4.0	3.9	1,207	1.8	29,458	3.9	\$50,879	2.2	Stonington	10,403	1.3	3.2	3.3	713	3.0	7,047	1.6	\$33,759	6.8
Franklin	1,184	1.5	3.5	3.8	80	5.3	1,266	-2.2	\$40,033	8.5	Stratford	25,766	0.5	5.3	5.3	1,325	-0.6	24,905	0.4	\$50,934	3.5
Glastonbury	17,744	1.3	3.4	3.5	1,235	0.7	15,096	1.0	\$47,098	3.0	Suffield	7,088	0.1	4.3	4.1	317	-2.5	4,291	6.3	\$35,711	1.6
Goshen	1,537	-0.3	4.3	3.9	108	-3.6	383	-5.6	\$33,655	2.7	Thomaston	4,540	1.2	5.3	5.2	239	3.0	2,862	-1.0	\$41,643	1.9
Granby	6,093	1.3	3.6	3.7	254	8.5	2,284	10.2	\$31,108	1.4	Thompson	5,201	0.2	5.1	5.0	152	0.0	1,405	-0.5	\$32,462	6.2
Greenwich	29,639	0.6	3.1	3.3	3,944	0.8	34,875	0.2	\$122,119	15.9	Tolland	8,064	1.0	3.6	3.4	298	1.7	3,740	-2.0	\$43,882	7.4
Griswold	7,004	1.4	4.8	5.0	174	1.8	1,907	2.1	\$28,554	3.0	Torrington	19,320	1.0	6.0	5.6	1,023	0.6	15,931	1.1	\$38,046	1.7
Groton	19,299	1.1	4.7	4.6	975	-0.6	26,365	2.5	\$58,266	-1.3	Trumbull	17,591	0.4	3.9	3.9	984	3.3	17,193	3.5	\$55,391	-6.3
Gulford	12,651	0.7	3.2	3.3	755	4.7	6,606	1.3	\$38,997	9.6	Union	457	1.3	3.1	3.1	16	-20.0	117	-6.2	\$24,159	5.5
Haddam	4,624	1.3	3.5	3.6	178	-3.8	1,393	-2.0	\$42,390	-											



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.

## Will the Second Half Be As Good As the First For Connecticut?

**F**or the second time in a row, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) at its September 20 meeting decided to keep the target federal funds rate at 5.25%. Once again, the committee cited for its decision moderating U.S. economic growth due to a slowing housing market, and moderating energy costs that would help to keep inflation in check. The current recovery and expansion phase of the business cycle is almost five years old. So, while there is no reason to expect that it would come to an end soon, we should also not be surprised that it does. Having said that, I should also mention that we are only predicting a slowdown, and not a recession. The surest sign that the U.S. economy may be entering a recession is when the FOMC decides to lower the target federal funds rate, which some economists are predicting may come as early as the beginning of next year.

On the home front, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose on a year-to-year basis from 108.53 in July 2005 to 110.50 in July 2006. All four components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower insured unemployment rate, a lower total unemployment rate, higher total non-farm employment, and higher total employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, this index fell, however, from 110.76 in June 2006 to 110.50 in July 2006. In this case, a marginally higher total non-farm employment is the only positive contributor to the index. The revised Connecticut Coincident Index pub-

lished by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank also rose from 151.79 in July 2005 to 156.25 in July 2006. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's revised Connecticut Coincident Index also rose from 156.01 in June to 156.25 in July 2006. Thus, the CCEA-ECRI and the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank indexes are in agreement on a year-to-year basis but disagree on a month-to-month basis. Interestingly, since the beginning of 2006, the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's Connecticut Coincident Index has risen steadily, while the CCEA-ECRI Coincident Employment Index for Connecticut has fallen three times on a month-to-month basis – February to March, April to May, and June to July. It is difficult to interpret these conflicting signals at the moment, however.

The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 118.67 in July 2006 to 119.65 in July 2006. A higher Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, lower total housing permits, an increase in initial claims for unemployment insurance, and a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, are the four negative contributors. A higher Hartford help-wanted advertising index and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction are the two positive contributors. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 119.61 in June 2006 to 119.65 in July 2006. The negative contributors are lower total housing

permits, a marginally higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index. The Moody's Baa corporate bond yield edged down marginally in July, while initial claims for unemployment insurance fell, and average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction both increased slightly in July. Thus, the revised CCEA-ECRI's Connecticut leading employment Index continues to indicate expansion in Connecticut's employment in the near future, despite a downturn this month from the previous month in the CCEA-ECRI coincident employment Index.

I reported last month that Connecticut turned in a robust performance for the first six months (December to June) of this year when total employment increased by 24,699, and the unemployment rate fell from 4.6% to 4.1%. I should note, however, that much of the improvement came in between December and April. Since April, total employment increased only by 400, while the total unemployment rate crept up from 3.9% to 4.3%. Part of this reflects the slowing national economy, and with the expectation that the national economy will continue to moderate in the coming months, this does not bode well for Connecticut for the remainder of the year. However, a few large projects are soon to get underway, e.g., Cabela's in East Hartford and Utopia in Norwich, and I am still hopeful that this year will be a good one for Connecticut.

*Francis W. Ahking, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269. Phone: (860) 486-3026. Stan McMillen [(860) 486-0485, Storrs Campus], Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, provided research support. Leading and coincident employment indexes were developed by Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.*

--Continued from page 2--

They often face such hazards as cuts and burns, and may be exposed to oily mists, dusts, fumes, and smoke. Many chefs regularly work 12+ hour days because they oversee the delivery of foodstuffs early in the day, plan the menu, and start preparing those menu items that take the greatest amount of preparation time or skill.

Some cooks do not work in a food service establishment or restaurant. A personal chef is someone who prepares meals in their clients' homes or commercial kitchen for them to enjoy later. Busy, time-starved families hire a personal chef in order to eat better and enjoy food prepared just for them; they even do the family's weekly food shopping! Personal chefs customarily work for several clients, unlike a 'private' chef that works for only one client. Personal chefs may also supplement their part-time work schedule with in-home catering and party planning, holiday cooking, baking, and custom daily meal preparation specific to a client's dietary needs. If you love to cook but don't have the formal education and training to be a professional chef, cooking for busy people may be your dream culinary career. Depending on the location of your business and clientele market, a personal chef can earn from \$200 to \$400 per day. With people working longer

hours and having longer commutes, personal chefs are in high demand.

#### **If you can't stand the heat ...**

Executive chefs and head cooks who work in fine-dining restaurants require many years of training and experience and an intense desire to cook. Some chefs and cooks may start their training in high school or post-high school vocational programs. Others may receive formal training through independent cooking schools, professional culinary institutes, or 2- or 4-year college degree programs in hospitality or culinary arts. In addition, some large hotels and restaurants operate their own training and job-placement programs for chefs and cooks. Most formal training programs require some form of apprenticeship, or internship program jointly offered by the school and affiliated restaurants. Many chefs are trained on the job, receiving real work experience and training from chef mentors in the restaurants where they work. Most chefs and cooks eventually opt to go into business as caterers or personal chefs or they open their own restaurant.

#### **Looking to make (and bake) good bread?**

Nationally, job openings for chefs and head cooks are expected

to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations over the 2004-14 period. This projected employment growth will occur in the more casual dining restaurants, rather than upscale full-service restaurants. Employment growth will be spurred by increases in population, household income, and leisure time (or lack thereof) that will lead more families to opt for the convenience of dining out.

In 2006, the average wage for chefs and head cooks working in Connecticut was \$41,850 (see chart). Chefs and head cooks working in the Bridgeport-Stamford Labor Market Area earned the State's highest wages (\$50,915) in 2006, which was notably about \$17,700 more than their peers working in the nearby New Haven area. The need for trained people is the single biggest challenge facing the restaurant industry today. This means that the best-trained chefs and cooks will command increasing salaries and benefits in the years to come. ■

#### **Sources of Additional Information**

Personal Chefs Network, Inc.  
[www.personalchefsnetwork.com](http://www.personalchefsnetwork.com)

Professional Chef Recruitment Service  
<http://chefsemployment.com>

Connecticut Culinary Institute  
<http://www.ctculinary.com>

## **GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

	2Q 2006	2Q 2005	CHANGE		1Q 2006
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>			NO.	%	
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	119.2	118.2	0.9	0.8	120.3
<b>Coincident</b>	110.8	108.3	2.5	2.3	109.6
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	102.9	102.0	0.9	0.9	103.8
<b>Coincident</b>	99.7	100.2	-0.5	-0.5	100.0
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	120.4	119.7	0.7	0.5	120.8

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

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,672.3	1,663.7	8.6	0.5	1,672.6
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)</b>	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
<b>Construction</b>	63.8	65.8	-2.0	-3.0	63.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	194.2	194.9	-0.7	-0.4	194.9
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	309.5	311.3	-1.8	-0.6	309.8
<b>Information</b>	37.4	37.9	-0.5	-1.3	37.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	144.4	142.8	1.6	1.1	143.9
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	203.3	200.1	3.2	1.6	204.1
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	277.1	273.6	3.5	1.3	276.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality Services</b>	133	130.1	2.9	2.2	132.4
<b>Other Services</b>	63.6	62.8	0.8	1.3	63.4
<b>Government*</b>	245.2	243.6	1.6	0.7	245

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	4.5	5.0	-0.5	---	4.3
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,846.8	1,821.3	25.5	1.4	1,838.3
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,763.3	1,729.9	33.4	1.9	1,758.4
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	83.5	91.4	-7.9	-8.7	79.9
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	3,947	4,232	-285	-6.7	4,140
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	9	11	-2	-18.2	11
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.59	2.29	0.29	---	2.58

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker  
weekly earnings rose  
over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL	JUN
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006	2006
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	41.9	41.8	0.1	0.2	42.4	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	19.80	18.92	0.88	4.7	19.60	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	829.62	790.86	38.76	4.9	831.04	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)</b>	106.7	106.6	0.1	0.1	104.2	106.0
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,850	4,884	-34	-0.7	4,929	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	457	467	-10.1	-2.2	439	450

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

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for  
fourth quarter 2006 is  
forecasted to increase 3.4  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$175,074	\$169,308	\$5,766	3.4	\$173,659
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$90,009	\$87,930	\$2,079	2.4	\$90,318

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: June 2006 release

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations decreased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	AUG 2006	718	-31.9	6,360	7,492	-15.1
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	JUN 2006	2,745	-4.9	15,393	15,895	-3.2
<b>Retail Sales (Bil. \$)</b>	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	AUG 2006	694.7	24.0	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	AUG 2006	21,399	-26.0	143,957	161,488	-10.9
<b>Air Cargo Tons</b>	AUG 2006	14,457	7.9	105,276	104,113	1.1
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	2Q 2006	3.22	37.0	5.99	4.66	28.5

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
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	AUG 2006	2,552	2.0	21,248	20,580	3.2
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	4Q 2005	1,838	-3.7	9,328	9,353	-0.3
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	AUG 2006	769	25.2	6,089	5,646	7.8
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	4Q 2005	2,120	-31.0	6,867	8,624	-20.4

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					
	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	631.8	581.7	8.6	8687.2	7961.4	9.1
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	11.9	4.7	153.2	509.8	424.0	20.2
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	263.6	218.2	20.8	4432.7	3938.0	12.6
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	12.8	16.9	-24.3	129.9	142.4	-8.8
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	256.7	260.6	-1.5	2297.0	2232.0	2.9
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	38.3	37.6	1.9	290.5	283.3	2.6

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 %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	AUG 2006	66,071	34.9	286,488	252,389	13.5
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	AUG 2006	285,729	-0.6	1,262,119	1,283,740	-1.7
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	AUG 2006	628,281	-6.2	4,774,607	4,990,932	-4.3
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	AUG 2006	1,751	-0.9	13,289	13,240	0.4
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	2Q 2006	---	-3.5	---	---	---

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 2.8 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 2006	MAR 2006	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 2006	JUN 2005	12-Mo % Chg
<b>Private Industry Workers</b> (Dec. 2005 = 100)						
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	101.6	100.8	0.8	101.7	98.9	2.8
Wages and Salaries	101.7	100.8	0.9	101.7	98.9	2.8
Benefit Costs	101.5	100.8	0.7	101.7	99.0	2.7
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	101.8	98.5	3.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	101.7	98.6	3.1

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.8 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2006	203.9	3.8	0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	AUG 2006	\$0.490	-3.7	-0.2
Northeast Region	AUG 2006	218.1	4.5	0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	AUG 2006	224.1	4.7	0.4
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	JUL 2006	225.1	3.6	1.0
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2006	199.6	3.9	0.2
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>				
Connecticut***	2Q 2006	NA	NA	NA
New England	AUG 2006	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	AUG 2006	NA	NA	NA

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

\*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

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

Conventional mortgage rate fell to 6.52 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	AUG 2006	JUL 2006	AUG 2005
<b>Prime</b>	8.25	8.25	6.44
<b>Federal Funds</b>	5.25	5.24	3.50
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.09	5.08	3.52
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.17	5.27	3.78
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	5.08	5.22	3.87
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.85	5.07	4.08
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.82	5.04	4.12
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.83	5.05	4.18
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.88	5.09	4.26
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	5.08	5.25	4.53
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	6.52	6.76	5.82

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>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,672.3	1,663.7	8.6	0.5	1,672.6
<b>Maine</b>	614.1	611.5	2.6	0.4	614.5
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,224.7	3,195.6	29.1	0.9	3,225.7
<b>New Hampshire</b>	640.4	637.1	3.3	0.5	640.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,080.7	4,051.3	29.4	0.7	4,080.3
<b>New York</b>	8,618.1	8,537.5	80.6	0.9	8,608.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,758.8	5,711.1	47.7	0.8	5,758.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	493.7	492.4	1.3	0.3	494.9
<b>Vermont</b>	308.3	305.3	3.0	1.0	308.2
<b>United States</b>	135,500.0	133,792.0	1,708.0	1.3	135,372.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

All but one state posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,846.8	1,821.3	25.5	1.4	1,838.3
<b>Maine</b>	718.3	714.8	3.5	0.5	713.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,370.9	3,363.7	7.2	0.2	3,367.9
<b>New Hampshire</b>	739.5	733.3	6.2	0.8	740.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,493.8	4,444.7	49.1	1.1	4,474.1
<b>New York</b>	9,476.5	9,422.7	53.8	0.6	9,500.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,285.2	6,290.9	-5.7	-0.1	6,284.3
<b>Rhode Island</b>	576.8	571.1	5.7	1.0	580.6
<b>Vermont</b>	364.2	356.4	7.8	2.2	363.0
<b>United States</b>	151,698.0	149,792.0	1,906.0	1.3	151,534.0

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

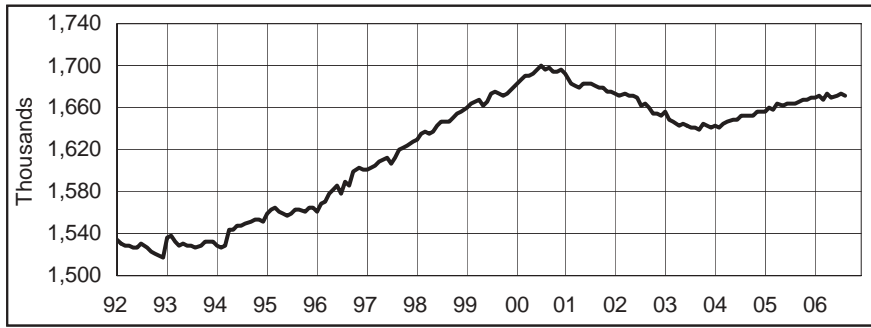
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE	JUL
	2006	2005		2006
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.5	5.0	-0.5	4.3
<b>Maine</b>	4.7	5.0	-0.3	4.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.9	4.7	0.2	4.7
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.5	3.6	-0.1	3.6
<b>New Jersey</b>	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.1
<b>New York</b>	4.7	4.9	-0.2	5.1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	5.6	5.1	0.5	5.6
<b>Vermont</b>	3.7	3.5	0.2	3.5
<b>United States</b>	4.7	4.9	-0.2	4.8

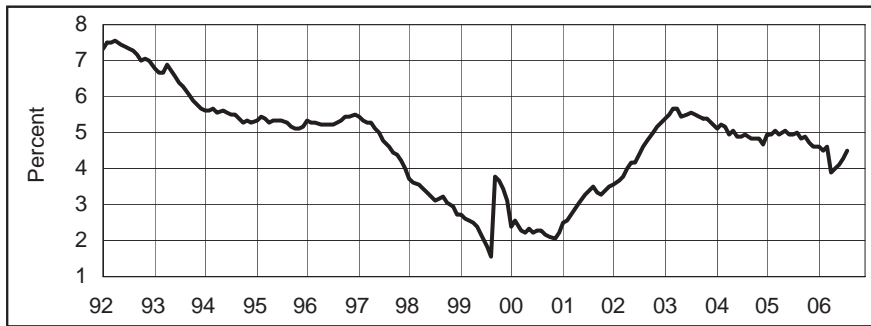
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** (Seasonally adjusted)



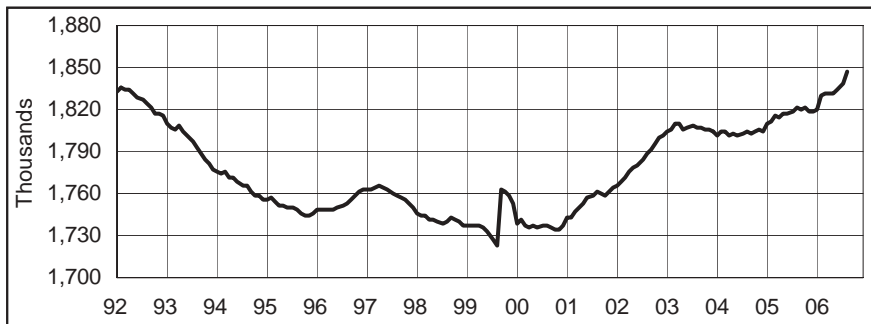
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	1,642.6	1,656.6	1,669.2
Feb	1,641.9	1,659.6	1,671.9
Mar	1,644.7	1,657.3	1,666.9
Apr	1,646.5	1,664.3	1,673.9
May	1,649.0	1,661.6	1,668.9
Jun	1,649.2	1,663.9	1,671.6
Jul	1,652.6	1,663.8	1,672.6
Aug	1,653.3	1,663.7	1,672.3
Sep	1,653.0	1,665.4	
Oct	1,652.8	1,667.6	
Nov	1,655.3	1,667.7	
Dec	1,656.1	1,668.6	

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** (Seasonally adjusted)



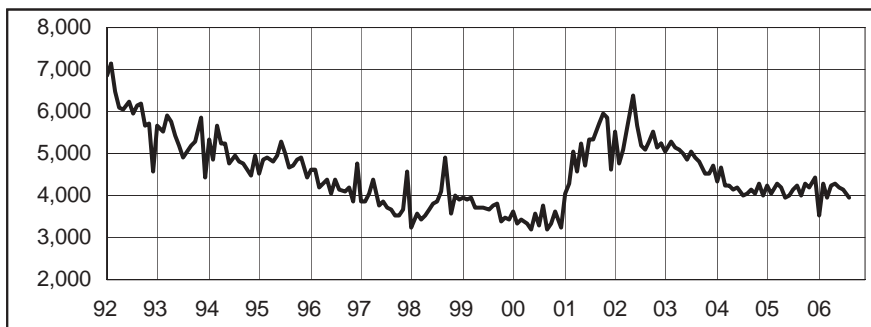
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	5.1	4.9	4.6
Feb	5.2	5.0	4.5
Mar	5.2	5.1	4.6
Apr	5.0	4.9	3.9
May	5.0	5.0	4.0
Jun	4.9	4.9	4.1
Jul	4.9	4.9	4.3
Aug	4.9	5.0	4.5
Sep	4.8	4.9	
Oct	4.8	4.9	
Nov	4.8	4.7	
Dec	4.7	4.6	

**LABOR FORCE** (Seasonally adjusted)



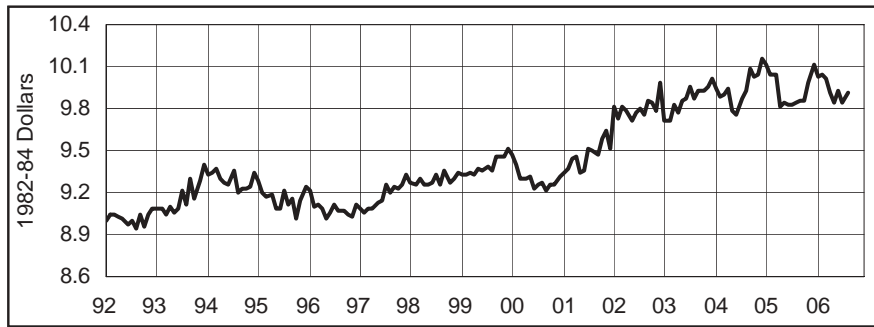
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	1,802.0	1,810.1	1,820.0
Feb	1,804.5	1,811.8	1,829.4
Mar	1,803.8	1,815.1	1,831.6
Apr	1,801.1	1,814.2	1,830.8
May	1,803.1	1,817.7	1,831.7
Jun	1,800.9	1,817.2	1,834.8
Jul	1,802.3	1,818.1	1,838.3
Aug	1,803.8	1,821.3	1,846.8
Sep	1,803.1	1,819.5	
Oct	1,803.9	1,821.0	
Nov	1,805.1	1,819.2	
Dec	1,804.2	1,818.9	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS** (Seasonally adjusted)



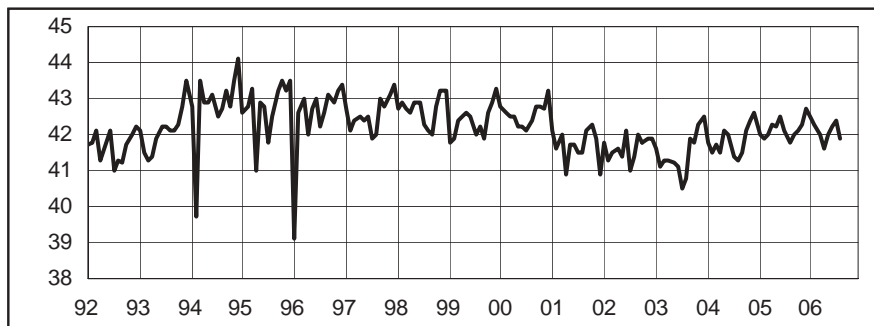
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	4,355	4,248	3,524
Feb	4,669	4,046	4,281
Mar	4,223	4,298	3,941
Apr	4,240	4,203	4,229
May	4,166	3,972	4,277
Jun	4,199	3,995	4,180
Jul	4,000	4,160	4,140
Aug	4,049	4,232	3,947
Sep	4,162	4,022	
Oct	4,025	4,294	
Nov	4,271	4,175	
Dec	4,020	4,435	

## REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted) \**



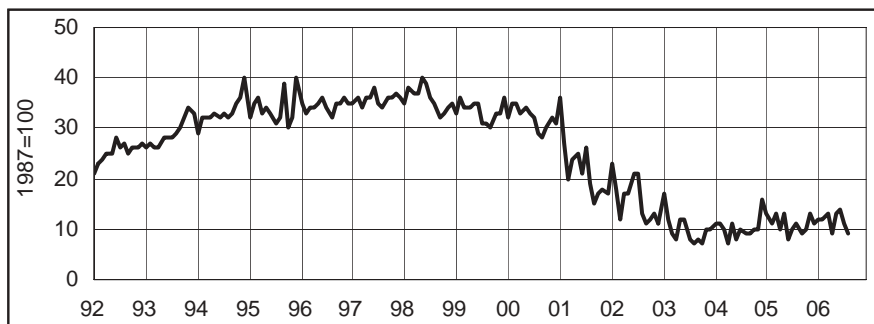
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	\$9.94	\$10.12	\$10.03
Feb	\$9.89	\$10.05	\$10.05
Mar	\$9.90	\$10.04	\$10.02
Apr	\$9.94	\$9.82	\$9.91
May	\$9.78	\$9.84	\$9.84
Jun	\$9.76	\$9.83	\$9.93
Jul	\$9.88	\$9.82	\$9.84
Aug	\$9.92	\$9.85	\$9.92
Sep	\$10.08	\$9.85	
Oct	\$10.02	\$9.86	
Nov	\$10.05	\$9.98	
Dec	\$10.16	\$10.11	

## AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



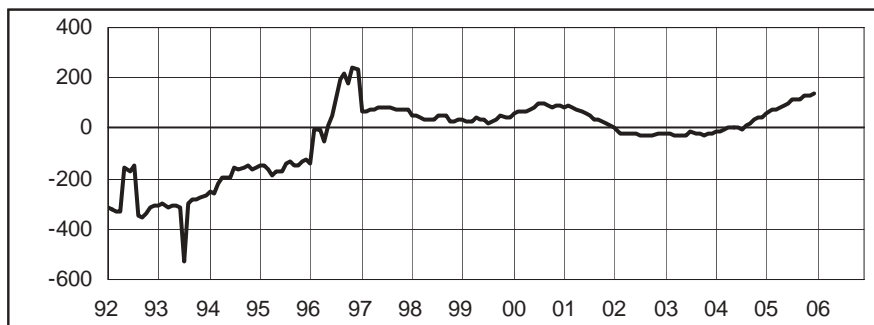
Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	41.8	42.0	42.5
Feb	41.5	41.9	42.3
Mar	41.7	42.0	42.0
Apr	41.5	42.3	41.6
May	42.1	42.2	42.0
Jun	42.0	42.5	42.2
Jul	41.4	42.1	42.4
Aug	41.3	41.8	41.9
Sep	41.5	42.0	
Oct	42.1	42.1	
Nov	42.4	42.3	
Dec	42.6	42.7	

## HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	11	13	12
Feb	11	11	12
Mar	10	13	13
Apr	7	10	9
May	11	13	13
Jun	8	8	14
Jul	10	10	11
Aug	9	11	9
Sep	9	9	
Oct	10	10	
Nov	10	13	
Dec	16	11	

## DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average) \*\**



Month	2004	2005	2006
Jan	-15	61	
Feb	-11	73	
Mar	-2	72	
Apr	1	85	
May	3	90	
Jun	3	101	
Jul	-3	114	
Aug	11	117	
Sep	21	118	
Oct	35	132	
Nov	40	134	
Dec	45	142	

\*New series began in 2001; prior years are not directly comparable

\*\*New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable

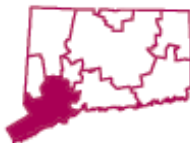
**CONNECTICUT***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2006	2005	NO.	%	2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,662,300</b>	<b>1,652,200</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,664,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>262,400</b>	<b>265,300</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>262,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>68,900</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>68,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>193,500</b>	<b>194,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>193,800</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>145,100</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>145,300</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	33,600	33,300	300	0.9	33,700
Machinery.....	17,800	18,000	-200	-1.1	17,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,500	14,900	-400	-2.7	14,500
Electrical Equipment.....	10,500	10,500	0	0.0	10,500
Transportation Equipment.....	44,100	43,600	500	1.1	44,300
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,400	30,300	1,100	3.6	31,400
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>48,400</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>48,500</b>
Printing and Related.....	7,800	7,900	-100	-1.3	7,900
Chemical.....	16,600	17,100	-500	-2.9	16,600
Plastics and Rubber Products.....	7,200	7,300	-100	-1.4	7,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,399,900</b>	<b>1,386,900</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,402,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>305,300</b>	<b>305,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>306,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	67,700	66,900	800	1.2	67,600
Retail Trade.....	189,900	190,600	-700	-0.4	190,200
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	23,200	23,000	200	0.9	23,300
Building Material.....	15,900	16,200	-300	-1.9	16,300
Food and Beverage Stores.....	40,800	41,700	-900	-2.2	40,800
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,300	25,600	-300	-1.2	25,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	47,700	47,900	-200	-0.4	48,900
Utilities.....	7,800	8,500	-700	-8.2	7,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	39,900	39,400	500	1.3	41,000
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>37,600</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>37,800</b>
Telecommunications.....	12,500	12,800	-300	-2.3	12,600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>145,500</b>	<b>144,400</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>145,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	123,700	122,900	800	0.7	123,200
Credit Intermediation.....	32,500	32,400	100	0.3	32,200
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	20,200	19,900	300	1.5	20,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	65,900	65,700	200	0.3	65,700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	21,800	21,500	300	1.4	21,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>205,100</b>	<b>202,200</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>205,200</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	89,300	88,100	1,200	1.4	89,200
Legal Services.....	14,500	14,700	-200	-1.4	14,600
Computer Systems Design.....	19,200	18,900	300	1.6	19,300
Management of Companies.....	25,000	25,200	-200	-0.8	25,200
Administrative and Support.....	90,800	88,900	1,900	2.1	90,800
Employment Services.....	32,800	31,400	1,400	4.5	32,800
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>265,700</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>272,600</b>
Educational Services.....	45,300	44,300	1,000	2.3	47,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	224,700	221,400	3,300	1.5	225,200
Hospitals.....	57,000	56,300	700	1.2	57,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	57,900	57,200	700	1.2	58,000
Social Assistance.....	36,400	35,500	900	2.5	36,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>141,800</b>	<b>139,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>142,700</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	29,500	29,000	500	1.7	30,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	112,300	110,400	1,900	1.7	112,100
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	98,300	96,800	1,500	1.5	98,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>64,300</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>64,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>230,300</b>	<b>228,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>227,400</b>
Federal Government.....	19,700	19,900	-200	-1.0	19,800
State Government.....	61,700	60,100	1,600	2.7	61,700
**Local Government.....	148,900	148,100	800	0.5	145,900

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

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>412,500</b>	<b>410,900</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>416,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>57,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING.....</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>16,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>40,700</b>
Durable Goods.....	29,400	29,600	-200	-0.7	29,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>355,300</b>	<b>354,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>359,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>73,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	14,700	14,700	0	0.0	14,700
Retail Trade.....	48,600	49,300	-700	-1.4	49,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,700	9,500	200	2.1	10,000
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>11,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>45,800</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	38,800	37,400	1,400	3.7	38,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>70,800</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>59,500</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,100	50,600	500	1.0	51,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>36,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,200	24,600	600	2.4	25,400
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>17,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>44,500</b>
Federal.....	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,500
State & Local.....	39,500	40,500	-1,000	-2.5	41,000

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

## DANBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUL 2006
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>68,900</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>69,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>12,800</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>56,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>15,600</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,300	11,600	-300	-2.6	11,700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>8,400</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>5,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,300</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	6,600	6,600	0	0.0	6,700

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

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

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>544,200</b>	<b>537,800</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>546,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>86,600</b>	<b>86,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>86,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>23,300</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>23,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>63,300</b>	<b>63,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>63,500</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>53,200</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>53,300</b>
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	18,400	18,500	-100	-0.5	18,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>457,600</b>	<b>451,000</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>459,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>89,200</b>	<b>88,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>89,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	19,800	19,300	500	2.6	19,800
Retail Trade.....	55,800	55,300	500	0.9	56,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	13,600	13,500	100	0.7	13,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	10,200	10,000	200	2.0	10,500
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11,600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>68,600</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>68,600</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,600	7,700	-100	-1.3	7,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	46,200	46,000	200	0.4	46,200
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>61,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,000	27,700	300	1.1	28,100
Administrative and Support.....	27,100	25,800	1,300	5.0	27,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>82,800</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>84,600</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	75,000	73,500	1,500	2.0	75,100
Ambulatory Health Care.....	22,700	22,400	300	1.3	22,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>42,800</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>42,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	34,100	33,200	900	2.7	34,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>20,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>79,600</b>	<b>78,600</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>80,500</b>
Federal.....	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,000
State & Local.....	73,600	72,500	1,100	1.5	74,500

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 2005.*

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

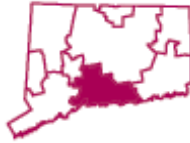
**BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS**

- **The labor market impact of Hurricane Katrina**

This month, a special issue of the Monthly Labor Review examines the impacts of Hurricane Katrina from several perspectives: labor market impacts on the local economies, program impacts on the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other data-gathering agencies, and the nature of the coastal economy at risk. Employment in Louisiana fell sharply following Hurricane Katrina and remains well below its August 2005 level. In June 2006, nonfarm payroll employment in the New Orleans metro area was about 30 percent below the level a year earlier. Employment in Mississippi edged down after Hurricane Katrina, but returned to its prehurricane level by February 2006. In the Gulfport-Biloxi metro area, however, employment was down 19 percent over the year ending June 2006. These data are from the Current Employment Statistics (State & Area) program. Read more about the labor market impact of Hurricane Katrina in the August 2006 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 31, 2006)

--Continued on the following page--

## NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>266,800</b>	<b>268,200</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>269,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>44,700</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>44,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>11,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>33,200</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,600	22,800	-200	-0.9	22,700
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>222,100</b>	<b>223,100</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>224,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>50,400</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>50,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,400	11,500	-100	-0.9	11,300
Retail Trade.....	30,100	30,000	100	0.3	30,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,900	9,000	-100	-1.1	9,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>14,100</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>14,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	10,800	10,400	400	3.8	10,600
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>26,000</b>
Administrative and Support.....	12,900	12,800	100	0.8	13,100
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>61,800</b>
Educational Services.....	19,600	19,600	0	0.0	20,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	41,200	41,100	100	0.2	41,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>21,700</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,800	18,300	-500	-2.7	17,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,600</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>10,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>30,200</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>30,700</b>
Federal.....	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,400
State & Local.....	24,800	24,400	400	1.6	25,300

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

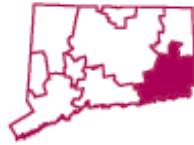
*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2005.*

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

## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

### ■ Youth unemployment, Summer 2006

In July 2006, 2.8 million youths aged 16 to 24 (in U.S.) were unemployed-not working, but actively looking for work and available to take a job. The youth unemployment rate-11.2 percent-was about the same as in July 2005. The July 2006 youth unemployment rates for men (11.2 percent), women (11.1 percent), whites (9.0 percent), blacks (24.7 percent), Asians (8.2 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (10.4 percent), showed little change from a year earlier. These data are a product of the Current Population Survey. The data are not seasonally adjusted. Find out more in "Employment and Unemployment Among Youth-Summer 2006," news release USDL 06-1497. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 29, 2006)

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

	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>137,200</b>	<b>137,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>137,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>22,200</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>22,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>17,500</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>17,800</b>
Durable Goods.....	11,200	11,500	-300	-2.6	11,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	6,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>115,000</b>	<b>114,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>115,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,000	100	5.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	16,400	16,200	200	1.2	16,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	4,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>18,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,400	16,200	200	1.2	16,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>15,400</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>15,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,500	12,400	100	0.8	12,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,000	9,900	100	1.0	10,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>39,100</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>38,800</b>
Federal.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
**State & Local.....	36,600	37,300	-700	-1.9	36,300

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

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>67,400</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>67,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>13,000</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>12,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>54,400</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>55,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,600	9,200	400	4.3	9,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>14,000</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	12,800	13,000	-200	-1.5	12,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>8,800</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>9,300</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,200	8,500	-300	-3.5	8,700

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

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

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



## SMALLER LMAS



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	46,800	45,900	900	2.0	47,000
TORRINGTON LMA.....	37,100	36,700	400	1.1	37,200
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,200	35,400	800	2.3	36,200

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*

	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>293,600</b>	<b>292,100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>294,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>50,000</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	12,100	12,100	0	0.0	11,900
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38,100</b>
Durable Goods.....	24,400	24,200	200	0.8	24,200
Non-Durable Goods.....	13,900	14,100	-200	-1.4	13,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>243,200</b>	<b>241,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>244,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>61,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,900	11,400	500	4.4	11,900
Retail Trade.....	36,300	36,500	-200	-0.5	36,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	13,100
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>15,900</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	12,300	12,300	0	0.0	12,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,300	7,600	-300	-3.9	7,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>24,800</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>52,600</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>53,900</b>
Educational Services.....	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	11,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	42,800	41,800	1,000	2.4	42,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>28,100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>44,100</b>
Federal.....	6,400	6,800	-400	-5.9	6,700
State & Local.....	36,800	36,900	-100	-0.3	37,400

\* New England City and Town Area

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

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

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

*(Not seasonally adjusted)*

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AUG 2006	AUG 2005	CHANGE		JUL 2006
				NO.	%	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,870,900	1,844,800	26,100	1.4	1,877,800
	Employed	1,787,900	1,755,300	32,600	1.9	1,790,700
	Unemployed	83,100	89,500	-6,400	-7.2	87,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.9	-0.5	---	4.6
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	476,900	471,000	5,900	1.3	479,900
	Employed	457,500	449,600	7,900	1.8	459,300
	Unemployed	19,400	21,400	-2,000	-9.3	20,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.5	-0.4	---	4.3
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	93,000	91,300	1,700	1.9	93,300
	Employed	89,700	87,900	1,800	2.0	89,800
	Unemployed	3,300	3,500	-200	-5.7	3,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	-0.3	---	3.7
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	49,400	48,500	900	1.9	49,200
	Employed	47,200	46,400	800	1.7	47,100
	Unemployed	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	-0.2	---	4.2
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	587,100	575,800	11,300	2.0	589,400
	Employed	560,000	546,700	13,300	2.4	560,900
	Unemployed	27,100	29,100	-2,000	-6.9	28,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.0	-0.4	---	4.8
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	308,400	306,100	2,300	0.8	309,900
	Employed	293,900	290,600	3,300	1.1	294,800
	Unemployed	14,600	15,500	-900	-5.8	15,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.1	-0.4	---	4.9
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	155,200	154,200	1,000	0.6	155,800
	Employed	148,700	147,400	1,300	0.9	149,000
	Unemployed	6,400	6,800	-400	-5.9	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.4	-0.2	---	4.4
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	55,700	54,700	1,000	1.8	55,300
	Employed	53,500	52,300	1,200	2.3	53,000
	Unemployed	2,200	2,400	-200	-8.3	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.4	-0.5	---	4.2
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	101,400	100,600	800	0.8	102,000
	Employed	95,800	94,400	1,400	1.5	95,900
	Unemployed	5,700	6,200	-500	-8.1	6,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.1	-0.5	---	5.9
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	57,400	56,000	1,400	2.5	56,900
	Employed	54,500	53,000	1,500	2.8	53,900
	Unemployed	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.3	-0.2	---	5.2
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	152,465,000	150,469,000	1,996,000	1.3	153,208,000
	Employed	145,379,000	143,142,000	2,237,000	1.6	145,606,000
	Unemployed	7,086,000	7,327,000	-241,000	-3.3	7,602,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.9	-0.3	---	5.0

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

## CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>\$829.62</b>	<b>\$790.86</b>	<b>\$38.76</b>	<b>\$831.04</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>\$19.80</b>	<b>\$18.92</b>	<b>\$0.88</b>	<b>\$19.60</b>	
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>861.84</b>	<b>824.04</b>	<b>37.80</b>	<b>860.38</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>20.34</b>	
Fabricated Metal	768.59	734.58	34.01	769.45	42.3	42.0	0.3	42.7	18.17	17.49	0.68	18.02	
Machinery	820.93	789.58	31.35	809.93	40.6	40.7	-0.1	40.7	20.22	19.40	0.82	19.90	
Computer & Electronic	671.52	630.82	40.70	667.20	39.9	39.5	0.4	40.0	16.83	15.97	0.86	16.68	
Transport. Equipment	1,082.74	1,034.05	48.69	1,067.16	43.0	42.8	0.2	43.1	25.18	24.16	1.02	24.76	
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	<b>743.81</b>	<b>707.94</b>	<b>35.87</b>	<b>755.85</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>17.88</b>	<b>17.10</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>17.66</b>	
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>935.27</b>	<b>925.49</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>902.87</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>23.43</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>23.33</b>	

## LMA's

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL
	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006	2006	2005	Y/Y	2006
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Bridgeport - Stamford	\$876.55	\$781.34	\$95.21	\$853.79	41.9	40.4	1.5	42.1	\$20.92	\$19.34	\$1.58	\$20.28
New Haven	730.17	683.88	46.29	724.40	41.7	41.7	0.0	41.3	17.51	16.40	1.11	17.54
Norwich - New London	806.32	777.91	28.41	807.08	41.8	41.4	0.4	42.3	19.29	18.79	0.50	19.08

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

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

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- August 2006 had the news that two new businesses will open in September in New Britain. La Quinta Inn & Suites plans to hire 35-40 employees and Famous Dave's, a barbecue restaurant, which plans to hire 100-150 people. Retail giant, Target Corp., is opening a new store in Waterbury in October and is looking to hire 300 workers. The city of Norwalk plans to hire 20 more police officers in the next year and is actively seeking candidates. Price Chopper has opened a new supermarket in Putnam with 240 employees.
- In August, it was announced that Dictaphone Corp. will close its Stratford operation at the end of September, leaving 70 people without a job. Viking Aluminum Products of New Britain announced that they will be shutting down in September leaving 20 people looking for new employment. Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield in North Haven will cut 46 jobs in November as the company plans to outsource its call center functions.

*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)

**AUGUST 2006**

<u>LMA/TOWNS</u>	<u>LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>LMA/TOWNS</u>	<u>LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
	<b>476,939</b>	<b>457,534</b>	<b>19,405</b>	<b>4.1</b>	Canton	5,544	5,379	165	3.0
Ansonia	10,176	9,599	577	5.7	Colchester	8,839	8,500	339	3.8
Bridgeport	63,872	59,421	4,451	7.0	Columbia	3,066	2,958	108	3.5
Darien	9,341	9,084	257	2.8	Coventry	7,078	6,801	277	3.9
Derby	7,027	6,650	377	5.4	Cromwell	7,872	7,583	289	3.7
Easton	3,813	3,703	110	2.9	East Granby	2,933	2,836	97	3.3
Fairfield	28,718	27,683	1,035	3.6	East Haddam	5,181	5,004	177	3.4
Greenwich	30,687	29,782	905	2.9	East Hampton	6,824	6,461	363	5.3
Milford	31,686	30,538	1,148	3.6	East Hartford	25,878	24,286	1,592	6.2
Monroe	10,852	10,450	402	3.7	Ellington	8,683	8,380	303	3.5
New Canaan	9,031	8,784	247	2.7	Farmington	12,930	12,483	447	3.5
Newtown	14,416	13,936	480	3.3	Glastonbury	18,291	17,750	541	3.0
Norwalk	49,097	47,387	1,710	3.5	Granby	6,268	6,082	186	3.0
Oxford	6,666	6,415	251	3.8	Haddam	4,743	4,619	124	2.6
Redding	4,623	4,493	130	2.8	Hartford	49,489	44,998	4,491	9.1
Ridgefield	11,966	11,597	369	3.1	Hartland	1,219	1,175	44	3.6
Seymour	9,280	8,868	412	4.4	Harwinton	3,160	3,050	110	3.5
Shelton	22,810	21,890	920	4.0	Hebron	5,484	5,299	185	3.4
Southbury	9,108	8,795	313	3.4	Lebanon	4,331	4,142	189	4.4
Stamford	67,628	65,160	2,468	3.6	Manchester	32,244	30,840	1,404	4.4
Stratford	26,674	25,360	1,314	4.9	Mansfield	12,974	12,450	524	4.0
Trumbull	18,207	17,573	634	3.5	Marlborough	3,583	3,474	109	3.0
Weston	4,995	4,856	139	2.8	Middlefield	2,418	2,332	86	3.6
Westport	12,804	12,444	360	2.8	Middletown	26,582	25,468	1,114	4.2
Wilton	8,497	8,235	262	3.1	New Britain	35,286	32,884	2,402	6.8
Woodbridge	4,968	4,835	133	2.7	New Hartford	3,768	3,655	113	3.0
					Newington	16,810	16,169	641	3.8
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>93,003</b>	<b>89,737</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Plainville	10,177	9,756	421	4.1
Bethel	11,176	10,776	400	3.6	Plymouth	6,889	6,549	340	4.9
Bridgewater	1,058	1,030	28	2.6	Portland	5,282	5,085	197	3.7
Brookfield	9,176	8,870	306	3.3	Rocky Hill	10,728	10,378	350	3.3
Danbury	44,912	43,290	1,622	3.6	Simsbury	12,138	11,772	366	3.0
New Fairfield	7,811	7,534	277	3.5	Southington	24,205	23,267	938	3.9
New Milford	16,678	16,107	571	3.4	South Windsor	14,763	14,257	506	3.4
Sherman	2,191	2,129	62	2.8	Stafford	6,885	6,580	305	4.4
					Thomaston	4,658	4,460	198	4.3
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>49,371</b>	<b>47,244</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Tolland	8,341	8,074	267	3.2
East Windsor	6,052	5,790	262	4.3	Union	482	459	23	4.8
Enfield	24,313	23,172	1,141	4.7	Vernon	17,284	16,593	691	4.0
Somers	4,728	4,541	187	4.0	West Hartford	29,905	28,622	1,283	4.3
Suffield	7,261	7,001	260	3.6	Wethersfield	13,654	13,069	585	4.3
Windsor Locks	7,018	6,740	278	4.0	Willington	3,969	3,825	144	3.6
					Windsor	16,274	15,568	706	4.3
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>587,057</b>	<b>559,978</b>	<b>27,079</b>	<b>4.6</b>					
Andover	1,989	1,920	69	3.5					
Ashford	2,616	2,509	107	4.1					
Avon	9,147	8,900	247	2.7					
Barkhamsted	2,245	2,158	87	3.9					
Berlin	11,070	10,663	407	3.7					
Bloomfield	10,081	9,548	533	5.3					
Bolton	3,103	2,996	107	3.4					
Bristol	34,372	32,769	1,603	4.7					
Burlington	5,322	5,143	179	3.4					

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)

## AUGUST 2006

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>308,441</b>	<b>293,863</b>	<b>14,578</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>55,662</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Bethany	3,052	2,942	110	3.6	Bethlehem	2,081	2,015	66	3.2
Branford	17,313	16,677	636	3.7	Canaan	627	603	24	3.8
Cheshire	14,754	14,227	527	3.6	Colebrook	845	830	15	1.8
Chester	2,279	2,200	79	3.5	Cornwall	845	825	20	2.4
Clinton	7,921	7,643	278	3.5	Goshen	1,583	1,535	48	3.0
Deep River	2,588	2,495	93	3.6	Kent	1,625	1,579	46	2.8
Durham	4,182	4,037	145	3.5	Litchfield	4,446	4,300	146	3.3
East Haven	16,089	15,315	774	4.8	Morris	1,339	1,295	44	3.3
Essex	3,779	3,670	109	2.9	Norfolk	982	949	33	3.4
Guilford	12,850	12,489	361	2.8	North Canaan	1,789	1,716	73	4.1
Hamden	31,011	29,568	1,443	4.7	Roxbury	1,389	1,362	27	1.9
Killingworth	3,546	3,449	97	2.7	Salisbury	2,048	1,980	68	3.3
Madison	10,037	9,747	290	2.9	Sharon	1,599	1,558	41	2.6
Meriden	31,334	29,555	1,779	5.7	Torrington	19,947	18,986	961	4.8
New Haven	55,515	51,623	3,892	7.0	Warren	742	719	23	3.1
North Branford	8,297	7,961	336	4.0	Washington	2,001	1,936	65	3.2
North Haven	13,002	12,443	559	4.3	Winchester	6,174	5,869	305	4.9
Old Saybrook	5,452	5,261	191	3.5	Woodbury	5,600	5,443	157	2.8
Orange	7,130	6,872	258	3.6					
Wallingford	25,100	24,105	995	4.0	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>101,440</b>	<b>95,782</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Westbrook	3,647	3,519	128	3.5	Beacon Falls	3,236	3,096	140	4.3
West Haven	29,567	28,066	1,501	5.1	Middlebury	3,725	3,612	113	3.0
					Naugatuck	17,197	16,373	824	4.8
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>					Prospect	5,292	5,092	200	3.8
	<b>141,612</b>	<b>135,746</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>4.1</b>	Waterbury	50,539	47,040	3,499	6.9
Bozrah	1,523	1,460	63	4.1	Watertown	12,427	11,928	499	4.0
Canterbury	3,248	3,112	136	4.2	Wolcott	9,025	8,641	384	4.3
East Lyme	10,019	9,657	362	3.6					
Franklin	1,230	1,192	38	3.1	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>57,391</b>	<b>54,476</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Griswold	7,284	6,964	320	4.4	Brooklyn	3,839	3,662	177	4.6
Groton	20,147	19,265	882	4.4	Chaplin	1,441	1,361	80	5.6
Ledyard	8,871	8,535	336	3.8	Eastford	980	948	32	3.3
Lisbon	2,679	2,559	120	4.5	Hampton	1,155	1,107	48	4.2
Lyme	1,203	1,161	42	3.5	Killingly	9,346	8,861	485	5.2
Montville	11,346	10,895	451	4.0	Plainfield	8,462	8,004	458	5.4
New London	14,115	13,374	741	5.2	Pomfret	2,283	2,185	98	4.3
No. Stonington	3,363	3,252	111	3.3	Putnam	5,181	4,951	230	4.4
Norwich	21,328	20,284	1,044	4.9	Scotland	988	961	27	2.7
Old Lyme	4,401	4,266	135	3.1	Sterling	1,918	1,845	73	3.8
Preston	2,928	2,814	114	3.9	Thompson	5,351	5,126	225	4.2
Salem	2,664	2,578	86	3.2	Windham	11,935	11,098	837	7.0
Sprague	1,862	1,767	95	5.1	Woodstock	4,513	4,368	145	3.2
Stonington	10,848	10,529	319	2.9					
Voluntown	1,663	1,600	63	3.8					
Waterford	10,888	10,480	408	3.7					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	<b>155,152</b>	<b>148,711</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Westerly, RI	13,540	12,965	575	4.2

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,870,900</b>	<b>1,787,900</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>4.4</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>152,465,000</b>	<b>145,379,000</b>	<b>7,086,000</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,846,800</b>	<b>1,763,300</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>4.5</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>151,698,000</b>	<b>144,579,000</b>	<b>7,119,000</b>	<b>4.7</b>

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	AUG 2006	YR TO DATE 2006	2005	TOWN	AUG 2006	YR TO DATE 2006	2005	TOWN	AUG 2006	YR TO DATE 2006	2005
Andover	1	4	10	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	3	22	20
Ansonia	1	5	12	Groton	9	47	126	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	3	15	11	Guilford	2	42	50	Putnam	3	22	26
Avon	6	47	54	Haddam	6	36	35	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	2	17	19	Ridgefield	0	24	25
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	2	16	15	Rocky Hill	4	46	61
Berlin	15	86	49	Hartford	8	190	101	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	9	20
Bethel	2	36	6	Harwinton	2	18	12	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	7	6
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	8	9	Seymour	3	39	45
Bolton	0	8	3	Killingly	7	76	78	Sharon	1	6	9
Bozrah	3	11	10	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	21	92	88
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	3	31	27	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	15	117	176	Ledyard	2	27	31	Simsbury	4	63	29
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	12	12	Somers	3	19	19
Bristol	4	49	84	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	49	43
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	2	7	Southbury	3	22	54
Brooklyn	2	45	50	Madison	2	28	23	Southington	9	68	117
Burlington	1	15	25	Manchester	5	101	125	Sprague	0	4	15
Canaan	0	1	3	Mansfield	8	49	39	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	1	17	17	Marlborough	3	19	21	Stamford	24	180	198
Canton	2	22	83	Meriden	5	48	88	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	2	13	13	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	4	45	44
Cheshire	5	51	28	Middlefield	1	4	2	Stratford	2	22	24
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	18	143	174	Suffield	6	24	71
Clinton	2	17	23	Milford	26	195	213	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	53	55	Monroe	6	18	32	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	3	4	Montville	1	20	56	Tolland	5	42	76
Columbia	2	16	28	Morris	1	4	6	Torrington	10	57	65
Cornwall	2	6	6	Naugatuck	7	53	63	Trumbull	3	63	30
Coventry	4	43	27	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	4	4
Cromwell	3	18	10	New Canaan	5	44	43	Vernon	17	131	146
Danbury	8	287	344	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	6	4
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	12	26	Wallingford	5	60	110
Deep River	2	6	3	New Haven	6	101	78	Warren	1	6	9
Derby	na	na	na	New London	6	47	50	Washingon	na	na	na
Durham	3	27	32	New Milford	8	62	57	Waterbury	7	120	100
East Granby	2	26	18	Newington	17	81	30	Waterford	3	25	27
East Haddam	4	28	33	Newtown	1	24	78	Watertown	6	46	45
East Hampton	9	66	102	Norfolk	0	3	3	West Hartford	1	62	14
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	5	35	55	North Canaan	0	3	7	Westbrook	2	25	26
East Lyme	6	78	66	North Haven	2	22	115	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	49	55	North Stonington	2	9	20	Westport	4	60	78
Eastford	1	9	11	Norwalk	11	59	98	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	6	7	Norwich	11	82	230	Willington	0	13	9
Ellington	15	79	52	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	3	16	39	Winchester	3	25	29
Essex	0	3	6	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	13	52
Fairfield	7	71	84	Oxford	3	100	168	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	0	76	71	Plainfield	7	22	39	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	3	2	Plainville	5	12	14	Wolcott	9	42	38
Glastonbury	29	105	50	Plymouth	2	16	14	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	4	28	30	Pomfret	2	11	10	Woodbury	2	17	25
Granby	4	31	47	Portland	0	13	34	Woodstock	1	37	50
Greenwich	19	146	133								

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)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... +0.8	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +1.8	New Housing Permits ..... -31.9	Info Center Visitors ..... +34.9
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +0.9	Electricity Sales ..... -4.9	Attraction Visitors ..... -0.6
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> ..... -0.5	Retail Sales ..... -0.6	Air Passenger Count ..... -6.2
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer</b> ... +0.5	Construction Contracts Index ..... +24.0	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -0.9
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.5	New Auto Registrations ..... -26.0	Travel and Tourism Index ..... -3.5
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.5	Air Cargo Tons ..... +7.9	
Labor Force ..... +1.4	Exports ..... +37.0	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Employed ..... +1.9		Total ..... +2.8
Unemployed ..... -8.7	<b>Business Starts</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +2.8
	Secretary of the State ..... +2.0	Benefit Costs ..... +2.7
	Dept. of Labor ..... -3.7	
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -6.7	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Hartford</b> ..... -18.2	Secretary of the State ..... +25.2	U.S. City Average ..... +3.8
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +0.29*	Dept. of Labor ..... -31.0	Northeast Region ..... +4.5
		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +4.7
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +3.6
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... +0.2	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +8.6	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.7	Corporate Tax ..... +153.2	Connecticut ..... NA
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.9	Personal Income Tax ..... +20.8	New England ..... NA
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... +0.1	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -24.3	U.S. .... NA
Production Worker Hours ..... -0.7	Sales & Use Tax ..... -1.5	
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -2.2	Indian Gaming Payments ..... +1.9	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +3.4		Prime ..... +1.81*
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +2.4		Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.70*

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

October 2006

### THE CONNECTICUT

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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



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>

### We would appreciate your input:

- o What article topics would you like to see covered in future issues?
- o What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?

Please send your comments, questions, and suggestions regarding the Digest to [dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us](mailto:dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us). Thank you!

- 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.