

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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In August...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,701,600
 Change over month 0.07%
 Change over year 1.0%

United States 138,037,000
 Change over month -0.00%
 Change over year 1.2%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 4.6%
 United States 4.6%

Consumer Price Index

United States 207.9
 Change over year 2.0%

Who is Moving into Connecticut?

By *Jessy George, Research Analyst, DOL*

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Connecticut's population increased by 99,207 between 2000 and 2006. The latest estimates indicate there was net in-migration of about 6,800 between 2004 and 2005 and 4,100 between 2005 and 2006. It is interesting to see who is entering the state, as well as who is leaving, from many different perspectives. Population growth and the characteristics of the individuals that contribute to that growth are of particular interest to those concerned about labor force availability.

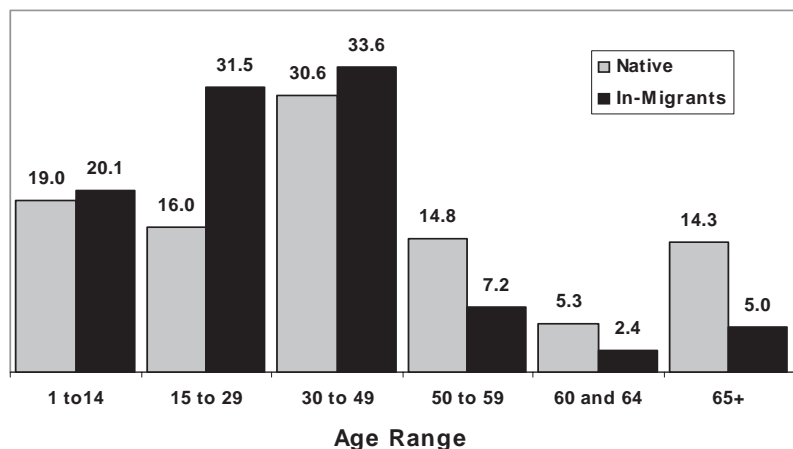
Characteristics of the in- and out-migrants are not available from the Census Bureau's current population estimates program. Some characteristics, like age, sex, income, education attained, etc. are available

through the American Community Survey (ACS). Although the ACS sample provides results with fairly sizeable margins of error, particularly with respect to subsets of the data, this survey provides a view of Connecticut residents (civilian and military) by place of residence, including those who were living out of state one year ago. The latest data for which these details are available is for 2005.

In-Migration

About 78,700 individuals moved into the state in 2005, according to ACS, bringing to 3,355,800 the number of individuals that were one year of age and older and members of households in 2005. Comparisons of the characteristics of the 78,700 who resided out of state in 2004 (in-migrants) with the 2,957,000 who resided

In-Migrants Tend to be Younger
 (percent of total age 1 and over)



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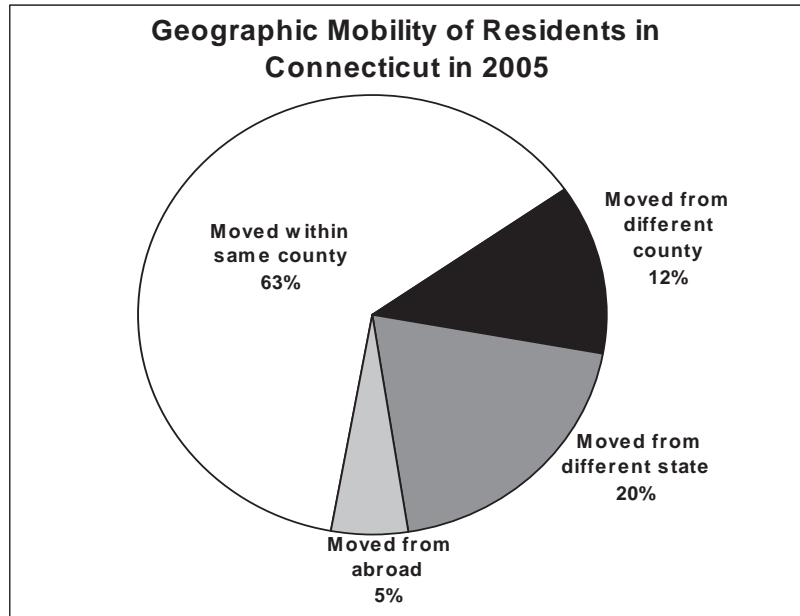
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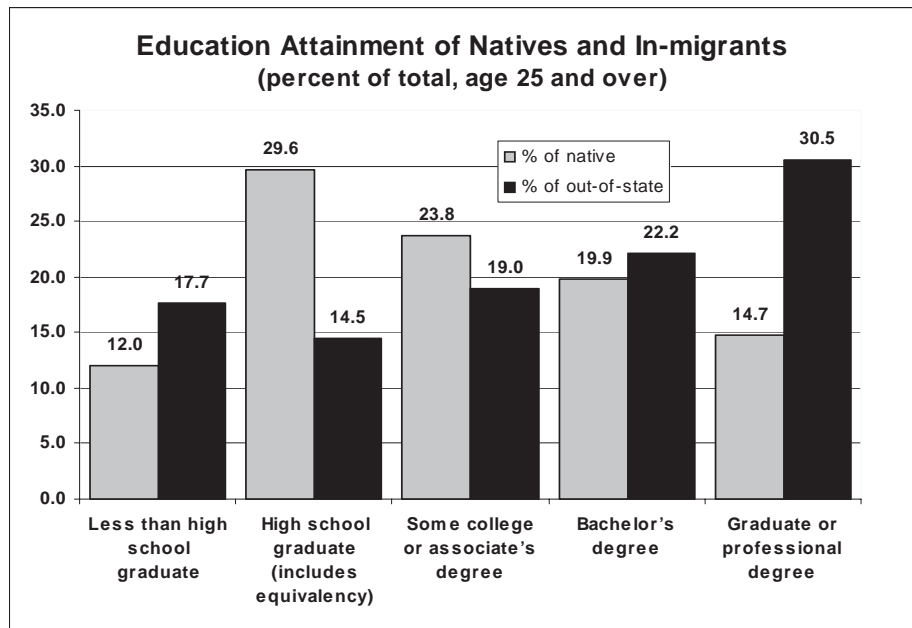
in state (native population) show that the in-migrants tended to be younger. Over 65 percent of the in-migrants were 15 to 49 years of age compared with 47 percent of the native population in Connecticut in 2004.

Of the 2,300,600 Connecticut residents age 25 and over in 2005, nearly 50,000 lived out of state a year earlier.

Geographic Mobility of State Residents

Of the 3,355,800 individuals that were 1 year of age and older and members of households in 2005, about 398,800 (11.9% - more than one in every ten) resided in a different house in 2004. Among them, about 63 percent moved within the same county while almost 13 percent moved from a different county within

--Continued on page 5--



By Cynthia L. DeLisa, Research Analyst, DOL

"The project could be going smoothly in the morning, and a single call can change everything. Next you're strategizing to keep the situation under control ... this presents endless challenges ... there's never a boring day at work." Jimmy, Construction Project Manager

The world record for juggling is held by a man who can juggle 12 balls at one time. What does this have to do with construction managers? Plenty! Most managers have to 'juggle' several things at once. They must deal with weather, workers, and architects. They have to communicate with clients, inspectors, and financial officers. In addition, they have to deal with subcontractors including the electricians, plumbers, and painters, as well as the graders, pavers, and drywall installers. Hey, that's twelve different elements they already have to deal with and, unlike the juggler, the construction manager juggles all these things every workday.

Coordinating one aspect of a construction project is a difficult task. But coordinating the entire process, from initial planning and foundation work, through the final coat of paint in the last room, takes someone with superior managerial skills, an exceptional force of will, and a clear aura of patience. Being a construction manager demands organization, attention to detail, an ability to see the 'big picture,' and an understanding of all facets of the construction process, usually acquired through years of experience. A construction manager is the intermediary between his clients and his workers, between the architect and his subcontractors, and between the project and any regulatory personnel. The wide range of responsibilities that the construction manager faces means that he should have a wide variety of skills and knowledge, including plumbing, basic electrician training, standard construction techniques, blueprint reading, budgeting, and purchasing.

The most underrated skill a construction manager needs is the ability to convince and persuade. He may have to assure a client that a last minute change suggested by the architect will mean countless delays or cost increases, or sway an unmotivated subcontractor to complete his job as required under contract. "You can always do your job

better if you can make other people do their jobs better," says Jimmy. The ability to motivate and demand good work has to be tempered with understanding the limits of your workers, and knowing when a change in plans already underway is worth fighting for and when it is not.

Construction project managers are responsible for obtaining all necessary permits and licenses and, depending upon the contractual arrangements, directing or monitoring compliance with building and safety codes and other regulations. They may be 'on call' 24-hours a day to deal with delays, the effects of bad weather or on-site emergencies. Most work more than a 40-hour week, and this grueling schedule may last for weeks in order to meet project deadlines. Aside from the high level of day-to-day stress this occupation fosters, the sense of satisfaction in a job well done among those in this industry is priceless. Workers in this profession work very hard, but they are rewarded immensely for the large burdens they take on.

Climbing the Ladder

Practical hands-on experience is a requirement in this field. For the most part, construction managers enter their careers as construction workers after high school (either as a plumber's assistant, carpenter, concrete, or steel structure worker), and decide later on to manage construction sites. A number of them follow their dreams through apprenticeship programs, two-year junior college programs, or classes at accredited universities in mathematics, building codes, and blueprint reading. On-the-job experience is the best training; anyone interested in this field should get as broad an experience as possible in the construction industry before going back for further education.

Most aspiring construction managers are in training programs, which combine academic rigor with physical labor. Most work on-site as assistants to construction managers, and act as the contact between construction workers and the manager on that job. The majority of the training program is spent learning the trade, local building codes, construction methodology, and how to communicate effectively with subcontractors. This experience, while

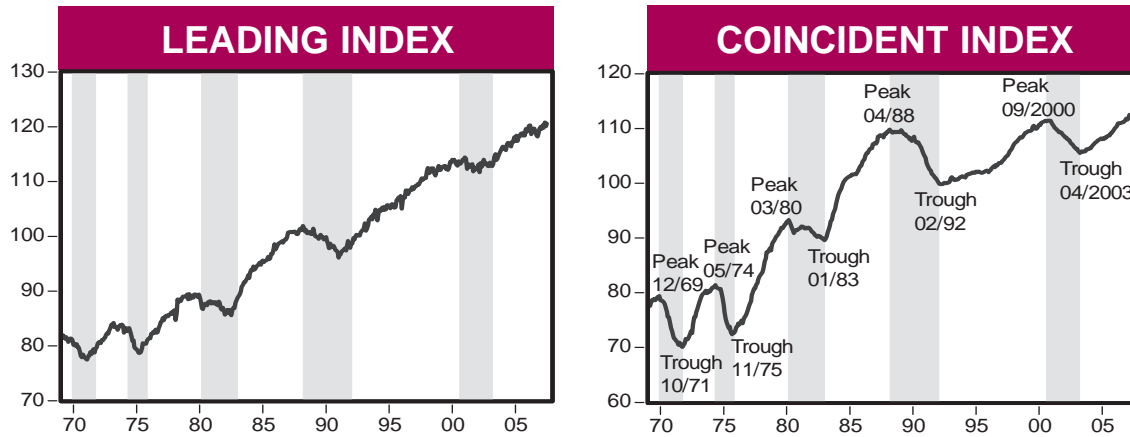
financially unrewarding, is invaluable. In 2007, the entry-level wage for construction managers employed in Connecticut was \$60,000.

"Busy" is an understatement for the construction managers with five years under his belt. They are supervising all stages of the construction project, as well as managing all filings with local authorities. On-the-job stress is significant. Client-communication skills are generally mastered in years four through eight, and construction managers can find themselves spending what they believe to be too much time in meetings and too little time supervising on-site. In 2007, the average wage for construction managers employed in Connecticut was \$93,000.

Ten-year veterans have established their reputations in the industry. They spend long hours at the construction site, but have learned how to delegate. Client contact is critical at this stage. Many construction managers find work through connections and word of mouth. Ten-year managers manage people on a daily basis less frequently, but they oversee all work of a project and sign off on it before moving crews to different areas of responsibility. Job satisfaction at this stage is high, but the 24-hour workday is stressful. In 2007, a construction manager in Connecticut with 10+ years experience may earn over \$145,000 a year, plus bonuses.

Job Outlook

In 2007, Connecticut had 2,100 construction manager jobs. Excellent employment opportunities for construction managers are expected through 2014 because the number of job openings will exceed the number of qualified individuals seeking to enter the occupation. The construction industry often does not attract a sufficient number of qualified job seekers because it is often seen as having poor working conditions. More construction managers will be needed as the level of construction projects continues to grow in the State. Many factors should drive job growth, including the increase of new construction and remodeling of homes, factories, public buildings and roadways. Still, it is important to keep in mind that construction jobs depend on and thrive in a healthy economy. ■



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.

Connecticut's Economy: Partly Sunny to Partly Cloudy in July 2007

The National Outlook

On September 18, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) lowered the target for the federal funds rate by 50 basis points to 4.75%. In related action, the Board of Governors unanimously approved a 50-basis-point decrease in the discount rate to 5.25%. National economic growth was moderate during the first half of the year, but the recent tightening of credit conditions could intensify the ongoing housing correction and restrain economic growth generally. The Fed's action intends to help forestall some adverse effects on the broader economy that might otherwise arise from the disruptions in financial markets and to promote moderate growth over time. The Fed needs to watch closely that the increased liquidity created through these rate reductions does not foster a similar situation that arose six years ago whose effects have led to the financial market and housing crisis we now face.

Connecticut Employment Indexes

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and rose on a year-to-year basis from 111 in July 2006 to 112.5 in July 2007. Total employment (from the household survey) increased 1.52% or 26,924 persons and nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) rose 1.11%

since July 2006 and contributed positively to the annual change in this index. The total unemployment rate (4.5% vs. 4.36% a year ago) contributes negatively while the insured unemployment rate (2.37% vs. 2.42% a year ago) contributes positively to the annual change in this index.

On a month-to-month basis, the July 2007 coincident employment index declined to 112.5 from 112.7 a month earlier. This reflects a decelerating 12-month moving average growth rate of this index (1.2% vs. 1.8% last month). Total employment increased by 10,300 persons and nonfarm employment increased by 800 jobs in July 2007 with both contributing positively to the index. The total insured unemployment rate inched downward from 2.39% last month to 2.37% in July contributing positively while the total unemployment rate worsened slightly from 4.3% to 4.5% contributing negatively to the annual change in this index.

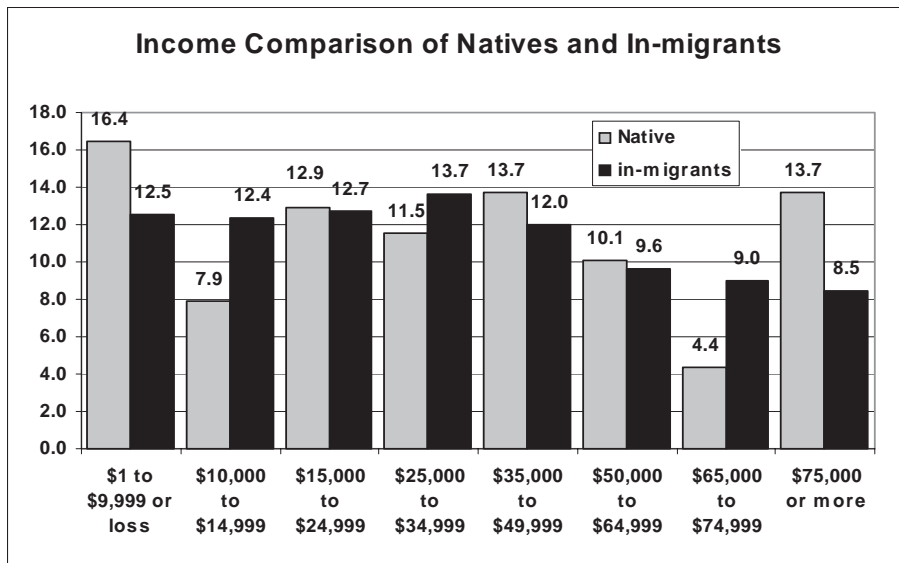
The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future activity improved from 119.7 in July 2006 to 120.6 in July 2007. Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,800 jobs from 194,200 a year ago, while construction gained 1,700 jobs over the year (offsetting contributors). Average weekly hours decreased slightly in both industries contributing negatively to the annual change in this index. Positive con-

tributors include: Moody's Baa bond yield that improved from 6.76% to 6.65%; seasonally-adjusted housing permits that increased from 730 last July to 861 in July 2007; and the short duration unemployment rate that decreased from 1.54% to 1.46% over the year. Negative contributors include: initial claims for unemployment insurance that increased by 5.3% from 17,506 a year ago and the Hartford help-wanted index that declined slightly from a year ago.

On a month-to-month basis, the leading employment index improved from 120.1 to 120.6. Manufacturing employment declined by 2,000 jobs while construction employment increased by 1,100 jobs over the month (offsetting contributors). Average weekly hours increased slightly in manufacturing and decreased in construction (offsetting contributors). In addition, initial claims increased by 1,224, short duration unemployment inched up and the Hartford help-wanted index declined (each a negative contributor). Some good news is that housing permits increased by 257 or 42% for the month contributing positively to this index.

The upturn of the 12-month moving average growth rate (1.67% vs. 0.9% last month [revised]) of the leading index portends perhaps more optimistic growth in the Connecticut economy in the near term given the Fed's realization of its expected behavior.

Stan McMillen [(860) 270-8166, DECD, 505 Hudson Street, Hartford, CT 06106]. Mark Prisloe provides research assistance. Professors Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute, developed the leading and coincident employment indexes. The views expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily represent those of the Connecticut Department of Labor or the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.



--Continued from page 2--

Connecticut. About 5 percent of these individuals were from abroad and almost 20 percent moved to Connecticut from another state.

From the ACS data, almost 72 percent of those who moved to Connecticut from out of state in 2005 had some college education or higher compared with just over

58 percent of the native population. Of the 12,000 in-migrants from abroad, 72 percent were highly educated.

Income of In-migrants

More native residents, age 15 years and older, reported incomes in the highest and lowest income ranges. However, com-

parably greater portions of in-migrants reported incomes in the next-to-highest and next-to-lowest income ranges. As a result, the proportions with incomes below \$15,000 and above \$65,000 were about the same for natives and in-migrants.

So Who is Moving to CT?

In essence, the majority of people who moved into Connecticut in 2005 were between the ages of 15 and 49, with about half of those under age 30. More than seven in ten had education beyond high school, with 50 percent holding a bachelors degree or higher. Except for those in the very low and very high income ranges, their incomes were distributed similarly to those of native residents. Overall, this perspective from 2005 indicates that a younger, more educated population, attached to the labor force, is moving into Connecticut. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	120.4	119.2	1.1	1.0	120.0
Coincident	112.4	110.9	1.4	1.3	112.0
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	108.5	108.3	0.2	0.2	108.9
Coincident	112.0	110.0	2.0	1.8	111.9
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	122.1	120.1	2.0	1.7	123.6

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

**Banknorth Bank

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

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

Total nonfarm
employment increased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,701.6	1,685.0	16.6	1.0	1,700.4
Natural Res & Mining (Not Sea. Adj.)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Construction	68.3	67.1	1.2	1.8	68.6
Manufacturing	192.6	194.2	-1.6	-0.8	193.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	312.2	310.8	1.4	0.5	312.6
Information	37.5	37.6	-0.1	-0.3	37.6
Financial Activities	144.8	144.5	0.3	0.2	145.3
Professional and Business Services	208.8	204.5	4.3	2.1	208.2
Educational and Health Services	287.8	281.8	6.0	2.1	287.0
Leisure and Hospitality Services	135.2	132.5	2.7	2.0	135.3
Other Services	64.4	63.7	0.7	1.1	64.1
Government*	249.2	247.5	1.7	0.7	247.9

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
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.6	4.5	0.1	---	4.5
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,871.3	1,851.8	19.5	1.1	1,877.4
Employed (000s)	1,784.7	1,769.2	15.5	0.9	1,793.6
Unemployed (000s)	86.7	82.6	4.1	5.0	83.9
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,918	3,986	-68	-1.7	4,094
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	6	8	-2	-25.0	8
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.47	2.63	-0.16	---	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
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007	2007
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	41.9	0.2	0.5	42.3	--
Average Hourly Earnings	20.74	19.85	0.89	4.5	20.68	--
Average Weekly Earnings	873.15	831.72	41.43	5.0	874.76	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)	109.4	102.5	6.9	6.7	107.4	119.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,830	4,865	-35	-0.7	4,856	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	456	425	30.9	7.3	444	512

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

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

INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$183,932	\$176,899	\$7,033	4.0	\$182,376
UI Covered Wages	\$93,713	\$91,093	\$2,620	2.9	\$93,378

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: June 2007 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
New Housing Permits*	AUG 2007	682	-5.0	5,278	6,360	-17.0
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUN 2007	2,871	4.6	16,457	15,391	6.9
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	AUG 2007	320.1	-53.7	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	AUG 2007	21,026	-1.7	141,102	143,957	-2.0
Air Cargo Tons	AUG 2007	14,229	-1.6	106,178	105,276	0.9
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2007	3.48	7.9	6.70	5.99	12.0

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2007	2,525	15.5	19,141	18,729	2.2
Department of Labor*	1Q2007	2,670	-11.3	2,670	3,011	-11.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2007	724	15.8	5,894	5,353	10.1
Department of Labor*	1Q2007	1,052	-32.8	1,052	1,566	-32.8

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 2007	AUG 2006	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	705.9	631.8	11.7	9,478.0	8,721.5	8.7
Corporate Tax	3.0	11.9	-74.8	541.5	510.2	6.1
Personal Income Tax	302.5	263.6	14.8	4,968.1	4,432.6	12.1
Real Estate Conv. Tax	24.1	12.8	88.3	158.3	130.0	21.8
Sales & Use Tax	267.8	256.7	4.3	2,454.3	2,297.0	6.8
Indian Gaming Payments**	38.9	38.3	1.4	288.9	290.5	-0.6

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 rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	AUG 2007	60,169	-8.9	276,138	286,488	-3.6
Major Attraction Visitors	AUG 2007	287,596	0.7	1,275,261	1,264,101	0.9
Air Passenger Count	AUG 2007	610,436	-2.8	4,415,938	4,774,607	-7.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	AUG 2007	1,782	1.8	13,298	13,289	0.1
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2007	---	2.0	---	---	---

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

*See page 23 for explanation

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

Compensation cost for the nation rose 3.1 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 2007	MAR 2006	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 2007	JUN 2006	12-Mo % Chg
Private Industry Workers <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	104.8	103.9	0.9	104.9	101.7	3.1
Wages and Salaries	105.1	104.3	0.8	105.1	101.7	3.3
Benefit Costs	104.2	103.1	1.1	104.3	101.7	2.6
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	105.1	101.8	3.2
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	105.1	101.7	3.3

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.0 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>				
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2007	207.9	2.0	-0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	AUG 2007	\$0.481	-1.9	0.2
Northeast Region	AUG 2007	221.9	1.7	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	AUG 2007	228.8	2.1	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	JUL 2007	226.9	0.8	0.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2007	203.2	1.8	-0.2
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut***	2Q 2007	NA	NA	NA
New England	AUG 2007	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	AUG 2007	NA	NA	NA

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

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

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

Conventional mortgage rate fell to 6.57 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

	AUG 2007	JUL 2007	AUG 2006
<i>(Percent)</i>			
Prime	8.25	8.25	8.25
Federal Funds	5.02	5.26	5.25
3 Month Treasury Bill	4.32	4.96	5.09
6 Month Treasury Bill	4.55	5.04	5.17
1 Year Treasury Note	4.47	4.96	5.08
3 Year Treasury Note	4.34	4.82	4.85
5 Year Treasury Note	4.43	4.88	4.82
7 Year Treasury Note	4.53	4.93	4.83
10 Year Treasury Note	4.67	5.00	4.88
20 Year Treasury Note	5.00	5.19	5.08
Conventional Mortgage	6.57	6.70	6.52

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
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Connecticut	1,701.6	1,685.0	16.6	1.0	1,700.4
Maine	618.4	615.3	3.1	0.5	618.0
Massachusetts	3,286.8	3,247.4	39.4	1.2	3,284.0
New Hampshire	652.0	641.0	11.0	1.7	653.3
New Jersey	4,101.0	4,077.8	23.2	0.6	4,100.5
New York	8,702.4	8,615.8	86.6	1.0	8,708.8
Pennsylvania	5,799.9	5,756.3	43.6	0.8	5,800.8
Rhode Island	499.6	493.4	6.2	1.3	499.3
Vermont	308.8	307.1	1.7	0.6	308.2
United States	138,037.0	136,438.0	1,599.0	1.2	138,041.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
Connecticut	1,871.3	1,851.8	19.5	1.1	1,877.4
Maine	707.1	713.9	-6.8	-1.0	710.8
Massachusetts	3,384.6	3,409.9	-25.3	-0.7	3,425.2
New Hampshire	744.7	737.8	6.9	0.9	748.5
New Jersey	4,475.4	4,530.4	-55.0	-1.2	4,478.9
New York	9,430.6	9,504.1	-73.5	-0.8	9,446.1
Pennsylvania	6,262.1	6,309.4	-47.3	-0.7	6,262.7
Rhode Island	571.0	577.0	-6.0	-1.0	574.5
Vermont	356.8	361.8	-5.0	-1.4	359.7
United States	152,891.0	151,734.0	1,157.0	0.8	153,231.0

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

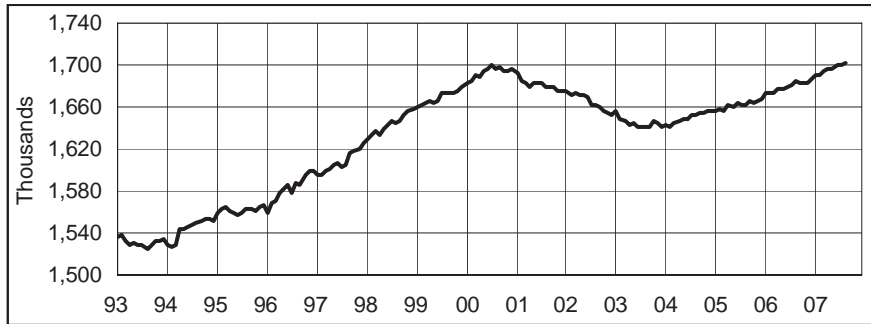
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE	JUL
	2007	2006		2007
Connecticut	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.5
Maine	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.8
Massachusetts	4.5	5.0	-0.5	5.1
New Hampshire	3.6	3.4	0.2	3.9
New Jersey	4.3	4.7	-0.4	4.6
New York	4.9	4.4	0.5	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.5	4.8	-0.3	4.3
Rhode Island	5.1	5.2	-0.1	5.0
Vermont	4.0	3.7	0.3	4.1
United States	4.6	4.7	-0.1	4.6

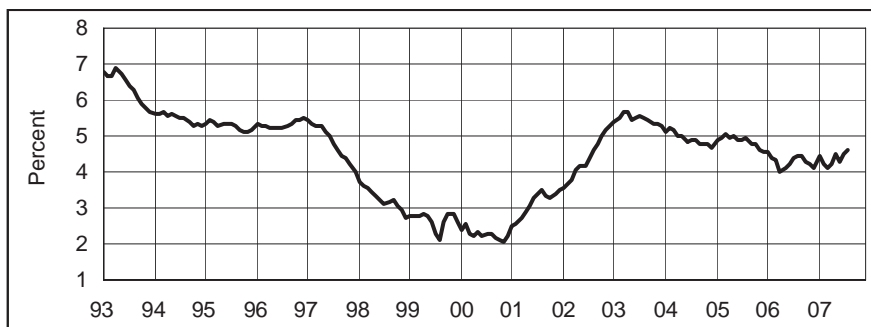
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally adjusted)



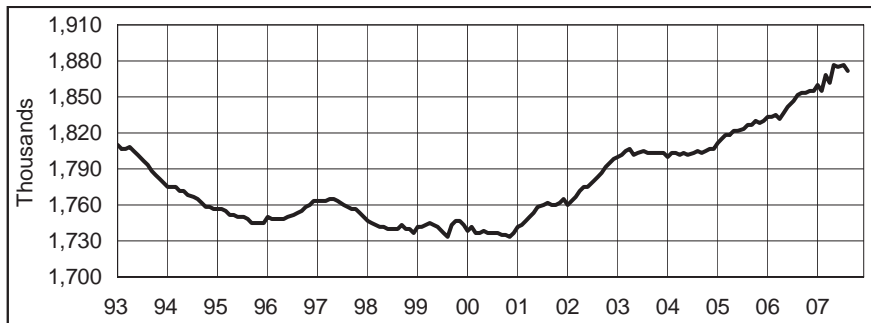
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	1,655.4	1,674.0	1,690.1
Feb	1,658.9	1,673.3	1,691.2
Mar	1,656.6	1,673.3	1,693.4
Apr	1,662.3	1,676.3	1,697.0
May	1,660.5	1,677.6	1,696.0
Jun	1,663.3	1,679.6	1,699.8
Jul	1,662.4	1,681.8	1,700.4
Aug	1,661.4	1,685.0	1,701.6
Sep	1,666.1	1,683.0	
Oct	1,663.3	1,682.0	
Nov	1,665.4	1,683.6	
Dec	1,668.4	1,686.0	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (Seasonally adjusted)



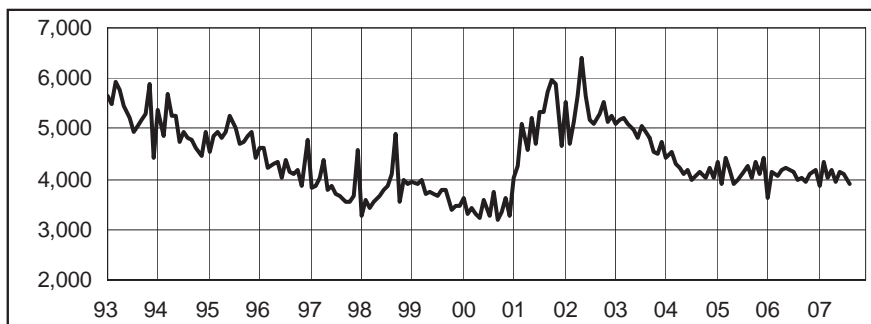
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	4.9	4.5	4.4
Feb	4.9	4.4	4.2
Mar	5.0	4.3	4.1
Apr	4.9	4.0	4.2
May	5.0	4.1	4.5
Jun	4.9	4.2	4.3
Jul	4.9	4.4	4.5
Aug	4.9	4.5	4.6
Sep	4.8	4.4	
Oct	4.8	4.3	
Nov	4.6	4.2	
Dec	4.5	4.1	

LABOR FORCE (Seasonally adjusted)



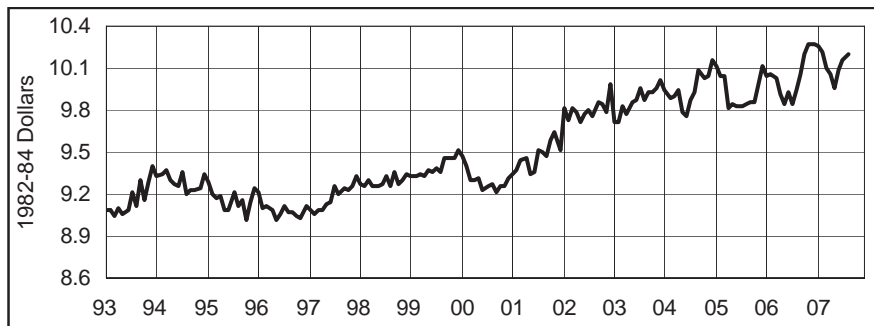
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	1,812.1	1,833.7	1,859.6
Feb	1,814.4	1,833.5	1,854.6
Mar	1,818.3	1,835.5	1,867.6
Apr	1,818.4	1,832.4	1,860.9
May	1,822.1	1,837.5	1,876.6
Jun	1,822.1	1,841.9	1,875.6
Jul	1,823.5	1,847.2	1,877.4
Aug	1,827.5	1,851.8	1,871.3
Sep	1,826.8	1,853.9	
Oct	1,829.7	1,853.4	
Nov	1,829.1	1,854.9	
Dec	1,830.5	1,855.1	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS (Seasonally adjusted)



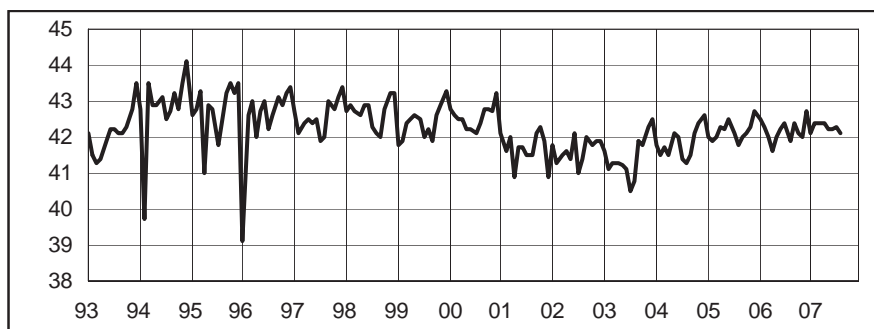
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	4,335	3,611	3,869
Feb	3,919	4,145	4,343
Mar	4,416	4,059	4,008
Apr	4,174	4,188	4,193
May	3,914	4,207	3,935
Jun	3,976	4,164	4,132
Jul	4,147	4,125	4,094
Aug	4,263	3,986	3,918
Sep	4,026	4,032	
Oct	4,324	3,941	
Nov	4,114	4,112	
Dec	4,428	4,185	

REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS (Not seasonally adjusted) *



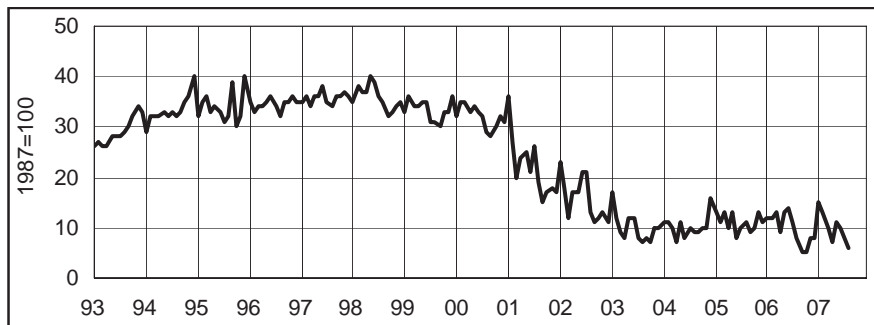
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	\$10.12	\$10.04	\$10.25
Feb	\$10.05	\$10.05	\$10.22
Mar	\$10.04	\$10.03	\$10.10
Apr	\$9.82	\$9.92	\$10.05
May	\$9.84	\$9.84	\$9.96
Jun	\$9.83	\$9.93	\$10.09
Jul	\$9.82	\$9.84	\$10.15
Aug	\$9.85	\$9.94	\$10.21
Sep	\$9.85	\$10.06	
Oct	\$9.86	\$10.20	
Nov	\$9.98	\$10.27	
Dec	\$10.12	\$10.27	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS (Not seasonally adjusted)



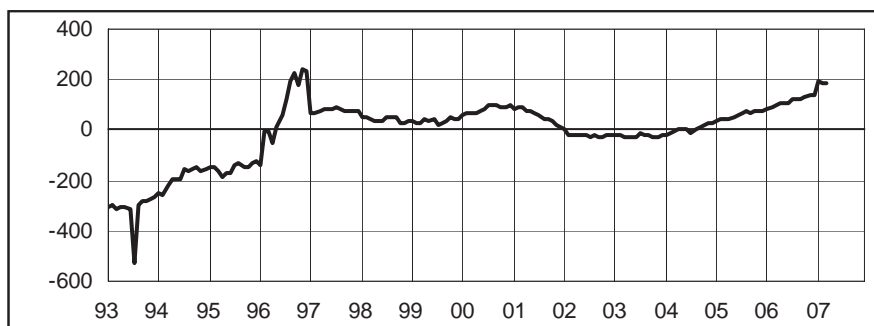
Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	42.0	42.5	42.1
Feb	41.9	42.3	42.4
Mar	42.0	42.0	42.4
Apr	42.3	41.6	42.4
May	42.2	42.0	42.2
Jun	42.5	42.2	42.2
Jul	42.1	42.4	42.3
Aug	41.8	41.9	42.1
Sep	42.0	42.4	
Oct	42.1	42.1	
Nov	42.3	42.0	
Dec	42.7	42.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX (Seasonally adjusted)



Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	13	12	15
Feb	11	12	13
Mar	13	13	10
Apr	10	9	7
May	13	13	11
Jun	8	14	10
Jul	10	11	8
Aug	11	8	6
Sep	9	5	
Oct	10	5	
Nov	13	8	
Dec	11	8	

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



Month	2005	2006	2007
Jan	34	85	195
Feb	41	91	184
Mar	39	96	188
Apr	45	105	
May	49	105	
Jun	59	107	
Jul	69	122	
Aug	72	119	
Sep	70	119	
Oct	75	133	
Nov	74	139	
Dec	78	140	

*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 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,689,400	1,674,200	15,200	0.9	1,691,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	265,500	266,000	-500	-0.2	265,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	73,400	72,100	1,300	1.8	73,400
MANUFACTURING	192,100	193,900	-1,800	-0.9	192,400
Durable Goods	144,900	145,600	-700	-0.5	145,200
Fabricated Metal.....	33,700	33,600	100	0.3	33,600
Machinery.....	18,300	18,200	100	0.5	18,300
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,300	14,500	-200	-1.4	14,400
Transportation Equipment.....	43,500	44,000	-500	-1.1	43,600
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,800	31,600	200	0.6	31,900
Non-Durable Goods	47,200	48,300	-1,100	-2.3	47,200
Chemical.....	15,800	16,600	-800	-4.8	15,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,423,900	1,408,200	15,700	1.1	1,425,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	306,900	305,200	1,700	0.6	308,600
Wholesale Trade.....	69,300	67,800	1,500	2.2	69,500
Retail Trade.....	189,200	189,500	-300	-0.2	189,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,800	22,300	-500	-2.2	21,900
Building Material.....	17,800	17,000	800	4.7	18,000
Food and Beverage Stores.....	42,600	41,800	800	1.9	42,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	23,400	24,000	-600	-2.5	23,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	48,400	47,900	500	1.0	49,500
Utilities.....	8,000	8,100	-100	-1.2	8,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	40,400	39,800	600	1.5	41,500
INFORMATION	37,700	37,700	0	0.0	37,800
Telecommunications.....	13,000	12,500	500	4.0	13,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	146,000	146,100	-100	-0.1	146,200
Finance and Insurance.....	125,000	124,700	300	0.2	125,100
Credit Intermediation.....	31,500	32,500	-1,000	-3.1	31,600
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,100	21,200	900	4.2	22,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	66,500	66,000	500	0.8	66,500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	21,000	21,400	-400	-1.9	21,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	210,800	206,500	4,300	2.1	210,100
Professional, Scientific.....	95,200	91,800	3,400	3.7	95,300
Legal Services.....	14,500	14,600	-100	-0.7	14,500
Computer Systems Design.....	21,800	20,600	1,200	5.8	21,800
Management of Companies.....	24,600	24,700	-100	-0.4	24,600
Administrative and Support.....	91,000	90,000	1,000	1.1	90,200
Employment Services.....	32,900	32,500	400	1.2	32,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	279,500	273,800	5,700	2.1	281,900
Educational Services.....	48,500	46,500	2,000	4.3	50,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	231,000	227,300	3,700	1.6	231,300
Hospitals.....	58,500	57,500	1,000	1.7	58,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	57,900	57,800	100	0.2	58,100
Social Assistance.....	40,300	38,600	1,700	4.4	40,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	144,200	141,700	2,500	1.8	145,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	29,200	29,100	100	0.3	30,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	115,000	112,600	2,400	2.1	115,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	100,900	99,000	1,900	1.9	101,200
OTHER SERVICES	65,400	64,600	800	1.2	65,600
GOVERNMENT	233,400	232,600	800	0.3	229,400
Federal Government.....	19,400	19,700	-300	-1.5	19,400
State Government.....	63,600	61,700	1,900	3.1	63,700
Local Government**.....	150,400	151,200	-800	-0.5	146,300

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

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	421,600	415,000	6,600	1.6	425,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	58,800	57,300	1,500	2.6	58,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	17,800	16,300	1,500	9.2	17,900
MANUFACTURING.....	41,000	41,000	0	0.0	40,900
Durable Goods.....	30,500	30,000	500	1.7	30,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	362,800	357,700	5,100	1.4	366,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	75,400	74,700	700	0.9	75,900
Wholesale Trade.....	14,500	14,500	0	0.0	14,600
Retail Trade.....	50,400	50,000	400	0.8	50,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,500	10,200	300	2.9	10,700
INFORMATION.....	11,200	11,300	-100	-0.9	11,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	45,900	44,700	1,200	2.7	46,100
Finance and Insurance.....	39,300	38,000	1,300	3.4	39,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	72,700	71,400	1,300	1.8	72,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	59,300	59,200	100	0.2	60,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,100	51,200	-100	-0.2	51,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	36,700	36,100	600	1.7	37,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	26,300	25,500	800	3.1	26,500
OTHER SERVICES.....	17,200	17,400	-200	-1.1	17,500
GOVERNMENT	44,400	42,900	1,500	3.5	45,900
Federal.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
State & Local.....	41,100	39,500	1,600	4.1	42,600

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 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	69,300	68,700	600	0.9	69,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	13,500	13,300	200	1.5	13,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	55,800	55,400	400	0.7	56,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	15,400	15,400	0	0.0	15,400
Retail Trade.....	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	6,000	5,800	200	3.4	5,900
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,200	100	1.4	7,400
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	6,700	6,600	100	1.5	6,800

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

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

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	AUG 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	548,500	545,800	2,700	0.5	550,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	88,600	88,500	100	0.1	88,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	23,800	23,800	0	0.0	23,500
MANUFACTURING	64,800	64,700	100	0.2	65,000
Durable Goods	53,800	54,000	-200	-0.4	53,900
Transportation Equipment	18,800	18,900	-100	-0.5	18,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	459,900	457,300	2,600	0.6	461,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	87,800	87,900	-100	-0.1	87,800
Wholesale Trade.....	19,900	19,900	0	0.0	19,900
Retail Trade.....	54,400	54,600	-200	-0.4	54,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	13,500	13,400	100	0.7	13,600
Transportation and Warehousing.....	10,700	10,300	400	3.9	10,800
INFORMATION	12,100	12,100	0	0.0	12,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	67,800	68,100	-300	-0.4	67,900
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,800	7,700	100	1.3	7,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	46,600	45,700	900	2.0	46,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,300	61,200	1,100	1.8	62,300
Professional, Scientific.....	30,100	29,100	1,000	3.4	30,200
Administrative and Support.....	26,300	26,000	300	1.2	26,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	87,000	85,400	1,600	1.9	87,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	77,800	75,900	1,900	2.5	77,800
Ambulatory Health Care.....	23,000	22,700	300	1.3	22,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	42,700	42,100	600	1.4	42,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,700	33,800	1,900	5.6	35,700
OTHER SERVICES	21,100	20,900	200	1.0	21,200
GOVERNMENT	79,100	79,600	-500	-0.6	80,000
Federal.....	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	6,000
State & Local.....	73,100	73,600	-500	-0.7	74,000

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

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

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

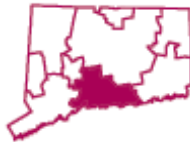
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

- **Gross job gains and losses by State**

BLS has introduced Business Employment Dynamics statistics by State. The new data track the number of jobs gained from opening and expanding establishments and the number of jobs lost at contracting and closing establishments during each quarter from September 1992 to December 2006 for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing units and the addition of new jobs at opening units. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing units and the loss of jobs at closing units. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. Business Employment Dynamics data at the State level can be used to help identify how one State's rate of gross job gains or gross job losses compares to another State's. For example, from September 2006 to December 2006, Alaska had the highest rate of gross job gains (10.9 percent) and gross job losses (11.4 percent). In contrast, Hawaii and Connecticut had the lowest rate of gross job losses (5.3 percent each). These data are from the Business Employment Dynamics program. To learn more, see "New Quarterly Data from BLS on Business Employment Dynamics by State" (TXT) (PDF), news release USDL

--Continued on the following page--

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	270,800	271,400	-600	-0.2	271,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	44,300	44,800	-500	-1.1	44,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	12,200	12,000	200	1.7	12,000
MANUFACTURING.....	32,100	32,800	-700	-2.1	32,200
Durable Goods.....	21,800	22,400	-600	-2.7	22,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	226,500	226,600	-100	0.0	227,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	50,800	50,600	200	0.4	50,500
Wholesale Trade.....	11,600	11,800	-200	-1.7	11,400
Retail Trade.....	31,200	30,800	400	1.3	31,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	8,100
INFORMATION.....	8,200	8,100	100	1.2	8,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	14,800	14,300	500	3.5	14,600
Finance and Insurance.....	10,700	10,500	200	1.9	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,800	26,100	-300	-1.1	25,500
Administrative and Support.....	12,700	12,700	0	0.0	12,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	63,600	63,400	200	0.3	64,500
Educational Services.....	20,700	20,700	0	0.0	21,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	42,900	42,700	200	0.5	42,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	22,000	22,600	-600	-2.7	22,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,400	18,500	-100	-0.5	18,400
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,400	11,100	300	2.7	11,600
GOVERNMENT	29,900	30,400	-500	-1.6	30,200
Federal.....	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
State & Local.....	24,600	25,000	-400	-1.6	24,900

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

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

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

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

07-1323. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 31, 2007)

■ **Security guard employment after 2001**

Employment in the security guards and patrol services industry spiked after the attacks on September 11, 2001 in New York City and Arlington, Virginia. Looking at national employment in the security guards and patrol services industry, the spike between 2001 and 2002 is clearly visible. Employment then dropped in 2003, rather than sustaining the higher levels for a longer period of time. The growth in security employment from 2001 to 2002 was diffused across many counties and not confined to the metropolitan areas that had been the targets. Levels of security industry employment subsequently subsided and are now roughly in line with what they might have been given the industry's secular uptrend in jobs. The BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program produced these data. Employment data presented here are for all private-sector workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs. Find out more in "Security Guard Employment Before and After 2001," (PDF) Issues in Labor Statistics, BLS Summary 07-08. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 14, 2007)

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

	AUG 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	137,800	137,100	700	0.5	137,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	21,000	21,800	-800	-3.7	20,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,700	4,600	100	2.2	4,600
MANUFACTURING	16,300	17,200	-900	-5.2	16,300
Durable Goods.....	10,800	11,300	-500	-4.4	10,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	5,500	5,900	-400	-6.8	5,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	116,800	115,300	1,500	1.3	116,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,000	22,400	600	2.7	23,300
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,300
Retail Trade.....	16,500	16,300	200	1.2	16,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,300	4,000	300	7.5	4,400
INFORMATION	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	10,600	10,200	400	3.9	10,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	19,200	18,800	400	2.1	19,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,800	16,500	300	1.8	16,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	15,700	15,500	200	1.3	15,700
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,900	12,600	300	2.4	12,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,600	10,200	400	3.9	10,500
OTHER SERVICES	4,000	3,900	100	2.6	4,000
GOVERNMENT	38,800	38,900	-100	-0.3	38,200
Federal.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
State & Local**.....	36,300	36,500	-200	-0.5	35,700

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

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	AUG 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	68,000	67,200	800	1.2	68,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	12,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
MANUFACTURING	9,700	9,900	-200	-2.0	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	55,300	54,300	1,000	1.8	56,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,300	13,100	200	1.5	13,600
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	9,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,800	1,700	100	5.9	1,900
INFORMATION	900	900	0	0.0	900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,400	6,500	-100	-1.5	6,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	14,700	14,300	400	2.8	14,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,500	13,200	300	2.3	13,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,000	5,300	700	13.2	6,000
OTHER SERVICES	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
GOVERNMENT	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	9,300
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,000	8,100	-100	-1.2	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 2006.

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	47,300	47,800	-500	-1.0	47,400
TORRINGTON LMA.....	38,200	36,900	1,300	3.5	37,900
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	37,800	36,500	1,300	3.6	37,700

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	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2007	2006	NO.	%	2007
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	294,800	293,200	1,600	0.5	296,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	47,400	49,100	-1,700	-3.5	47,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	11,900	12,000	-100	-0.8	11,900
MANUFACTURING.....	35,500	37,100	-1,600	-4.3	35,500
Durable Goods.....	22,700	23,600	-900	-3.8	22,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	12,800	13,500	-700	-5.2	12,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	247,400	244,100	3,300	1.4	249,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....	61,200	60,500	700	1.2	61,300
Wholesale Trade.....	12,000	11,700	300	2.6	12,000
Retail Trade.....	36,400	35,800	600	1.7	36,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,800	13,000	-200	-1.5	12,900
INFORMATION.....	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,400	17,300	100	0.6	17,400
Finance and Insurance.....	13,200	13,400	-200	-1.5	13,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,600	8,400	200	2.4	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	24,900	24,300	600	2.5	24,900
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	54,900	53,500	1,400	2.6	55,100
Educational Services.....	10,900	10,600	300	2.8	11,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	44,000	42,900	1,100	2.6	43,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	29,000	28,500	500	1.8	29,100
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,800	11,900	-100	-0.8	11,800
GOVERNMENT	43,900	43,700	200	0.5	45,100
Federal.....	6,700	6,600	100	1.5	6,700
State & Local.....	37,200	37,100	100	0.3	38,400

* New England City and Town Area

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

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AUG 2007	AUG 2006	CHANGE		JUL 2007
				NO.	%	
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,894,100	1,871,200	22,900	1.2	1,916,800
	Employed	1,807,500	1,788,600	18,900	1.1	1,825,400
	Unemployed	86,600	82,600	4,000	4.8	91,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.4	0.2	---	4.8
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	486,000	477,100	8,900	1.9	493,600
	Employed	465,700	457,900	7,800	1.7	472,300
	Unemployed	20,300	19,200	1,100	5.7	21,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.0	0.2	---	4.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	93,800	92,500	1,300	1.4	95,000
	Employed	90,400	89,200	1,200	1.3	91,400
	Unemployed	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.5	0.2	---	3.8
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,400	49,200	200	0.4	50,100
	Employed	47,300	47,000	300	0.6	47,800
	Unemployed	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.4	-0.2	---	4.5
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	591,300	586,400	4,900	0.8	598,300
	Employed	563,200	559,700	3,500	0.6	568,500
	Unemployed	28,100	26,700	1,400	5.2	29,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.6	0.2	---	5.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	312,900	310,800	2,100	0.7	316,100
	Employed	297,500	296,100	1,400	0.5	299,800
	Unemployed	15,400	14,700	700	4.8	16,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.7	0.2	---	5.1
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	155,900	155,000	900	0.6	157,100
	Employed	149,400	148,600	800	0.5	150,200
	Unemployed	6,500	6,400	100	1.6	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.1	0.1	---	4.4
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	56,800	55,400	1,400	2.5	57,300
	Employed	54,500	53,300	1,200	2.3	54,800
	Unemployed	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.9	0.2	---	4.3
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,700	101,000	1,700	1.7	104,200
	Employed	96,600	95,400	1,200	1.3	97,800
	Unemployed	6,000	5,600	400	7.1	6,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.5	0.4	---	6.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,700	57,300	1,400	2.4	58,900
	Employed	55,800	54,400	1,400	2.6	55,700
	Unemployed	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	3,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	0.0	---	5.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	153,493,000	152,465,000	1,028,000	0.7	154,871,000
	Employed	146,406,000	145,379,000	1,027,000	0.7	147,315,000
	Unemployed	7,088,000	7,086,000	2,000	0.0	7,556,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.6	0.0	---	4.9

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

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$873.15	\$831.72	\$41.44	\$874.76	42.1	41.9	0.2	42.3	\$20.74	\$19.85	\$0.89	\$20.68	
DURABLE GOODS	905.10	864.78	40.32	904.77	42.0	42.0	0.0	42.2	21.55	20.59	0.96	21.44	
Fabricated Metal	808.74	771.55	37.19	801.38	42.1	42.3	-0.2	42.2	19.21	18.24	0.97	18.99	
Machinery	851.95	820.93	31.01	845.42	40.9	40.6	0.3	41.0	20.83	20.22	0.61	20.62	
Computer & Electronic	713.60	673.51	40.09	710.89	40.0	39.9	0.1	40.3	17.84	16.88	0.96	17.64	
Transport. Equipment	1,132.20	1,082.74	49.46	1,125.07	42.5	43.0	-0.5	42.6	26.64	25.18	1.46	26.41	
NON-DUR. GOODS	783.65	746.01	37.64	790.34	42.2	41.7	0.5	42.4	18.57	17.89	0.68	18.64	
CONSTRUCTION	943.63	936.14	7.49	934.14	39.4	39.4	0.0	39.2	23.95	23.76	0.19	23.83	

LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	2007	2006	Y/Y	2007	
MANUFACTURING													
Bridgeport - Stamford	\$839.34	\$876.55	-\$37.21	\$894.83	41.8	41.9	-0.1	43.0	\$20.08	\$20.92	-\$0.84	\$20.81	
New Haven	790.26	738.09	52.17	792.30	37.4	41.7	-4.3	36.8	21.13	17.70	3.43	21.53	
Norwich - New London	848.22	806.32	41.90	850.15	41.6	41.8	-0.2	41.9	20.39	19.29	1.10	20.29	

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

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

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- On August 1, 2007, Wal-Mart opened a store in Milford with 286 employees. Outdoor gear retailer, L.L. Bean opened its first Connecticut store in South Windsor on August 9th, employing 125. An outlet store will open September 29th in Orange, employing 25. SPARTA, a new insurance company, has opened in Hartford with 21 employees. With financial backing, Oakleaf Waste Management will expand its workforce in East Hartford by 100. Health Haven, the operator of nursing homes, is planning to hire 100 people. Pilgrim Furniture will open in Milford with 75-100 employees. Humphrey's restaurant will open in Wallingford with 40 workers.
- In August 2007, Qualex Inc., a photofinishing company, announced it will end operations in East Hartford on September 28th, resulting in 81 layoffs. General Electric Co. announced the closing of its industrial production plant in Plainville in September 2008, with 57 employees being laid off. Pratt & Whitney, an East Hartford jet-engine maker, will eliminate 300 positions. Voltarc Technologies, a lamp maker in Waterbury, is cutting 26 jobs.

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 2007

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont....				
	486,007	465,688	20,319	4.2	Canton	5,751	5,572	179	3.1
Ansonia	10,341	9,718	623	6.0	Colchester	8,864	8,524	340	3.8
Bridgeport	64,699	60,093	4,606	7.1	Columbia	3,098	2,984	114	3.7
Darien	9,489	9,222	267	2.8	Coventry	7,133	6,828	305	4.3
Derby	7,124	6,730	394	5.5	Cromwell	7,916	7,631	285	3.6
Easton	3,884	3,766	118	3.0	East Granby	2,951	2,858	93	3.2
Fairfield	29,250	28,180	1,070	3.7	East Haddam	5,236	5,024	212	4.0
Greenwich	31,229	30,313	916	2.9	East Hampton	6,975	6,618	357	5.1
Milford	32,481	31,266	1,215	3.7	East Hartford	25,862	24,235	1,627	6.3
Monroe	11,050	10,605	445	4.0	Ellington	8,741	8,434	307	3.5
New Canaan	9,215	8,950	265	2.9	Farmington	13,071	12,608	463	3.5
Newtown	14,765	14,287	478	3.2	Glastonbury	18,444	17,874	570	3.1
Norwalk	50,081	48,254	1,827	3.6	Granby	6,364	6,137	227	3.6
Oxford	7,141	6,867	274	3.8	Haddam	4,840	4,690	150	3.1
Redding	4,685	4,568	117	2.5	Hartford	49,451	44,914	4,537	9.2
Ridgefield	12,160	11,792	368	3.0	Hartland	1,211	1,178	33	2.7
Seymour	9,498	9,028	470	4.9	Harwinton	3,198	3,080	118	3.7
Shelton	23,331	22,370	961	4.1	Hebron	5,567	5,365	202	3.6
Southbury	9,367	9,010	357	3.8	Lebanon	4,383	4,204	179	4.1
Stamford	68,814	66,225	2,589	3.8	Manchester	32,327	30,909	1,418	4.4
Stratford	26,990	25,652	1,338	5.0	Mansfield	13,246	12,641	605	4.6
Trumbull	18,526	17,874	652	3.5	Marlborough	3,646	3,520	126	3.5
Weston	5,073	4,942	131	2.6	Middlefield	2,417	2,325	92	3.8
Westport	13,093	12,701	392	3.0	Middletown	26,903	25,665	1,238	4.6
Wilton	8,642	8,368	274	3.2	New Britain	35,353	32,738	2,615	7.4
Woodbridge	5,073	4,905	168	3.3	New Hartford	3,848	3,704	144	3.7
DANBURY 93,821 90,391 3,430 3.7					Newington	16,865	16,198	667	4.0
Bethel	11,182	10,803	379	3.4	Plainville	10,214	9,778	436	4.3
Bridgewater	1,069	1,036	33	3.1	Plymouth	6,955	6,599	356	5.1
Brookfield	9,303	8,958	345	3.7	Portland	5,435	5,211	224	4.1
Danbury	45,343	43,662	1,681	3.7	Rocky Hill	10,857	10,448	409	3.8
New Fairfield	7,852	7,558	294	3.7	Simsbury	12,252	11,869	383	3.1
New Milford	16,856	16,228	628	3.7	Southington	24,432	23,480	952	3.9
Sherman	2,217	2,147	70	3.2	South Windsor	14,967	14,469	498	3.3
ENFIELD 49,392 47,314 2,078 4.2					Stafford	6,948	6,627	321	4.6
East Windsor	6,129	5,882	247	4.0	Thomaston	4,704	4,491	213	4.5
Enfield	24,168	23,067	1,101	4.6	Tolland	8,446	8,162	284	3.4
Somers	4,730	4,528	202	4.3	Union	474	460	14	3.0
Suffield	7,303	7,063	240	3.3	Vernon	17,444	16,724	720	4.1
Windsor Locks	7,063	6,775	288	4.1	West Hartford	29,959	28,635	1,324	4.4
HARTFORD 591,297 563,204 28,093 4.8					Wethersfield	13,580	13,023	557	4.1
Andover	2,007	1,943	64	3.2	Willington	3,994	3,842	152	3.8
Ashford	2,646	2,547	99	3.7	Windsor	16,384	15,651	733	4.5
Avon	9,273	9,004	269	2.9	<p>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.</p>				
Barkhamsted	2,250	2,173	77	3.4					
Berlin	11,140	10,742	398	3.6					
Bloomfield	10,160	9,633	527	5.2					
Bolton	3,101	3,000	101	3.3					
Bristol	34,614	33,014	1,600	4.6					
Burlington	5,400	5,221	179	3.3					

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 2007

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	312,887	297,462	15,425	4.9	TORRINGTON	56,842	54,527	2,315	4.1
Bethany	3,135	3,002	133	4.2	Bethlehem	2,122	2,047	75	3.5
Branford	17,524	16,808	716	4.1	Canaan	637	612	25	3.9
Cheshire	14,838	14,263	575	3.9	Colebrook	868	849	19	2.2
Chester	2,305	2,219	86	3.7	Cornwall	864	844	20	2.3
Clinton	8,041	7,717	324	4.0	Goshen	1,655	1,602	53	3.2
Deep River	2,613	2,516	97	3.7	Kent	1,667	1,615	52	3.1
Durham	4,247	4,114	133	3.1	Litchfield	4,596	4,417	179	3.9
East Haven	16,264	15,452	812	5.0	Morris	1,376	1,316	60	4.4
Essex	3,819	3,696	123	3.2	Norfolk	997	962	35	3.5
Guilford	13,087	12,643	444	3.4	North Canaan	1,829	1,747	82	4.5
Hamden	31,312	29,788	1,524	4.9	Roxbury	1,436	1,394	42	2.9
Killingworth	3,602	3,495	107	3.0	Salisbury	2,092	2,027	65	3.1
Madison	10,159	9,856	303	3.0	Sharon	1,653	1,596	57	3.4
Meriden	31,914	30,154	1,760	5.5	Torrington	20,231	19,270	961	4.8
New Haven	56,318	52,196	4,122	7.3	Warren	767	740	27	3.5
North Branford	8,450	8,096	354	4.2	Washington	2,046	1,966	80	3.9
North Haven	13,242	12,684	558	4.2	Winchester	6,271	5,962	309	4.9
Old Saybrook	5,518	5,319	199	3.6	Woodbury	5,734	5,560	174	3.0
Orange	7,406	7,144	262	3.5					
Wallingford	25,507	24,439	1,068	4.2	WATERBURY	102,654	96,643	6,011	5.9
Westbrook	3,697	3,563	134	3.6	Beacon Falls	3,299	3,149	150	4.5
West Haven	29,886	28,298	1,588	5.3	Middlebury	3,853	3,714	139	3.6
					Naugatuck	17,435	16,556	879	5.0
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	142,489	136,498	5,991	4.2	Prospect	5,361	5,147	214	4.0
Bozrah	1,541	1,466	75	4.9	Waterbury	50,945	47,251	3,694	7.3
Canterbury	3,289	3,154	135	4.1	Watertown	12,597	12,071	526	4.2
East Lyme	9,960	9,614	346	3.5	Wolcott	9,164	8,755	409	4.5
Franklin	1,236	1,191	45	3.6					
Griswold	7,377	7,037	340	4.6	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	58,731	55,752	2,979	5.1
Groton	20,642	19,767	875	4.2	Brooklyn	3,955	3,757	198	5.0
Ledyard	8,887	8,581	306	3.4	Chaplin	1,467	1,393	74	5.0
Lisbon	2,702	2,573	129	4.8	Eastford	1,008	968	40	4.0
Lyme	1,196	1,160	36	3.0	Hampton	1,196	1,146	50	4.2
Montville	11,286	10,818	468	4.1	Killingly	9,629	9,127	502	5.2
New London	14,156	13,374	782	5.5	Plainfield	8,707	8,208	499	5.7
No. Stonington	3,397	3,279	118	3.5	Pomfret	2,349	2,257	92	3.9
Norwich	21,424	20,370	1,054	4.9	Putnam	5,253	5,026	227	4.3
Old Lyme	4,420	4,264	156	3.5	Scotland	1,006	981	25	2.5
Preston	2,954	2,839	115	3.9	Sterling	2,032	1,953	79	3.9
Salem	2,703	2,612	91	3.4	Thompson	5,472	5,215	257	4.7
Sprague	1,854	1,769	85	4.6	Windham	12,007	11,217	790	6.6
Stonington	10,929	10,570	359	3.3	Woodstock	4,651	4,504	147	3.2
Voluntown	1,684	1,606	78	4.6					
Waterford	10,853	10,455	398	3.7					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON	155,933	149,398	6,535	4.2
Westerly, RI	13,444	12,900	544	4.0

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,894,100	1,807,500	86,600	4.6
UNITED STATES	153,493,000	146,406,000	7,088,000	4.6
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,871,300	1,784,700	86,700	4.6
UNITED STATES	152,891,000	145,794,000	7,097,000	4.6

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 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	2006	TOWN	AUG 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	2006	TOWN	AUG 2007	YR TO DATE 2007	2006
Andover	0	5	4	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	11	22
Ansonia	2	7	5	Groton	14	39	47	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	8	15	Guilford	1	23	42	Putnam	3	18	22
Avon	2	29	47	Haddam	3	33	36	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	2	15	17	Ridgefield	0	81	24
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	2	11	16	Rocky Hill	0	21	46
Berlin	7	78	86	Hartford	25	106	190	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	7	9
Bethel	1	6	36	Harwinton	1	11	18	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	1	6	7
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	6	8	Seymour	2	21	39
Bolton	3	11	8	Killingly	7	53	76	Sharon	0	6	6
Bozrah	2	6	11	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	6	62	92
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	5	13	31	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	6	81	117	Ledyard	3	10	27	Simsbury	0	11	63
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	8	12	Somers	2	27	19
Bristol	11	67	49	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	3	26	49
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	1	6	2	Southbury	1	26	22
Brooklyn	6	27	45	Madison	2	15	28	Southington	9	86	68
Burlington	3	20	15	Manchester	5	318	101	Sprague	1	3	4
Canaan	0	4	1	Mansfield	7	36	49	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	2	7	17	Marlborough	2	17	19	Stamford	24	479	180
Canton	3	17	22	Meriden	8	42	48	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	2	11	13	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	8	32	45
Cheshire	5	32	51	Middlefield	1	3	4	Stratford	3	37	22
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	18	145	143	Suffield	3	21	24
Clinton	1	5	17	Milford	25	187	195	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	8	32	53	Monroe	2	15	18	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	3	Montville	6	23	20	Tolland	5	30	42
Columbia	0	6	16	Morris	0	4	4	Torrington	1	50	57
Cornwall	0	5	6	Naugatuck	3	30	53	Trumbull	2	20	63
Coventry	8	26	43	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	1	4
Cromwell	4	27	18	New Canaan	5	32	44	Vernon	17	127	131
Danbury	8	195	287	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	7	6
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	2	12	12	Wallingford	4	60	60
Deep River	0	4	6	New Haven	4	30	101	Warren	1	8	6
Derby	na	na	na	New London	5	36	47	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	3	23	27	New Milford	6	23	62	Waterbury	14	117	120
East Granby	0	14	26	Newington	2	48	81	Waterford	6	37	25
East Haddam	1	27	28	Newtown	5	30	24	Watertown	5	33	46
East Hampton	7	53	66	Norfolk	0	4	3	West Hartford	12	61	62
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	5	21	35	North Canaan	1	4	3	Westbrook	0	15	25
East Lyme	54	81	78	North Haven	1	5	22	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	35	64	49	North Stonington	0	12	9	Westport	7	54	60
Eastford	0	4	9	Norwalk	18	64	59	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	1	4	6	Norwich	7	62	82	Willington	0	3	13
Ellington	6	61	79	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	2	8	16	Winchester	3	19	25
Essex	2	10	3	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	9	13
Fairfield	11	67	71	Oxford	6	50	100	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	1	27	76	Plainfield	1	8	22	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	4	3	Plainville	11	35	12	Wolcott	4	29	42
Glastonbury	12	65	105	Plymouth	0	11	16	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	3	24	28	Pomfret	2	6	11	Woodbury	3	20	17
Granby	0	22	31	Portland	1	5	13	Woodstock	3	19	37
Greenwich	16	133	146								

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INDIAN GAMING DATA

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

LABOR MARKET AREAS

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

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index +0.8	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index +1.4	New Housing Permits -5.0	Info Center Visitors -8.9
Leading General Drift Indicator +0.2	Electricity Sales +4.6	Attraction Visitors +0.7
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.8	Retail Sales -0.6	Air Passenger Count -2.8
Banknorth Business Barometer ... +1.7	Construction Contracts Index -53.7	Indian Gaming Slots +1.8
	New Auto Registrations -1.7	Travel and Tourism Index +2.0
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.0	Air Cargo Tons -1.6	
	Exports +7.9	
Unemployment Rate +0.1	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +1.1	Secretary of the State +15.5	Total +3.1
Employed +0.9	Dept. of Labor -11.3	Wages & Salaries +3.3
Unemployed +5.0		Benefit Costs +2.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims -1.7	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford -25.0	Secretary of the State +15.8	U.S. City Average +2.0
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.16*	Dept. of Labor -32.8	Northeast Region +1.7
		NY-NJ-Long Island +2.1
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua +0.8
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg +0.5	State Revenues +11.7	Consumer Confidence
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +4.5	Corporate Tax -74.8	Connecticut NA
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +5.0	Personal Income Tax +14.8	New England NA
CT Mfg. Production Index +6.7	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +88.3	U.S. NA
Production Worker Hours -0.7	Sales & Use Tax +4.3	
Industrial Electricity Sales +7.3	Indian Gaming Payments +1.4	Interest Rates
Personal Income +4.0		Prime 0.00*
UI Covered Wages +2.9		Conventional Mortgage +0.05*

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

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