Information for Workforce Investment Planning

SOUTHWEST WIA - 2002
Information for Workforce Investment Planning

Southwest Workforce Investment Area - 2002

Connecticut Department of Labor
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To view labor market publications on-line, visit www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi
Information for Workforce Investment Planning - 2002 provides the latest Labor Market Information (LMI) to assist Workforce Investment Board planners in the development of their local plans. Data are provided for Connecticut’s 169 towns, where available, and aggregated on a statewide level and by workforce investment area.

Data on residents in need of workforce investment services, including public aid recipients, high school dropout rates, and persons with other barriers to employment, are based on information from several State agencies, as well as the Connecticut Department of Labor. We wish to thank all of the agencies that contributed to this report. We also wish to thank Office of Research and the Office for Performance Management staff who helped put this report together.

The tables, charts, and narrative in this report are within the public domain, and may be copied and/or quoted. We do, however, request that you attribute such material to this publication. We encourage your comments and suggestions, which may be directed to the Office of Research at the address below.

Changes, changes...

Connecticut’s Workforce Investment Areas (WIAs) are currently being reorganized from eight to five. Since these changes will be in effect as of July 2003, planning data is being provided for the five proposed WIAs. The town composition of these Areas mirrors the composition of the Connecticut Department of Economic & Community Development regions.

A number of changes are taking place in the collection of labor market information and how the data is reported. Major coding system changes include the shift in industry classification from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This is the last year that employment data is being provided using the SIC, a system last updated in 1987. Employment data is now being collected, and will be reported, under NAICS. For additional information on NAICS, access the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site at: http://stats.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm

Beginning in 2001, due to a change in federal law that governs the way Indian tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), federally recognized Indian tribes and related establishments are now classified in local government. This reclassification is reflected in the services and government sectors’ annual average employment estimates.

Additionally, several factors have come together simultaneously to impact the timely production and release of the latest employment projections, not just in Connecticut but nationally. Industry and occupational employment projections will therefore be released separately at a later date.

Please look for this report on our Web site at: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

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# Southwest Workforce Investment Area

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- **GLOSS-1**

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*Information for Workforce Investment Planning 2002*
According to the 2000 Census, the racial composition in the city of Bridgeport, for those who indicated one race, is 45 percent white, 32 percent Hispanic and 31 percent Black, among others. Over five percent of the population indicated more than one race.

The Southwest WIA’s unemployment rate averaged 3.3 percent in 2001, the same as Connecticut’s rate.

The services industry accounted for the largest number of jobs in the Southwest WIA.

Stamford, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Greenwich had the largest concentration of jobs in the Southwest WIA.

The Southwest WIA has a strong concentration of jobs in financial services, primarily due to its proximity to the New York City financial markets.

While the manufacturing sector has lost many jobs over the past few decades, employment in trade and services has been rising at a much greater rate.

New construction, available office space, and closeness to the Big Apple indicate that employment will increase during the next few years.
The Southwest Workforce Investment Area (WIA) is comprised of twenty cities and towns that cover mainly the Bridgeport and Stamford Labor Market Areas. The Area extends from the border of New York State along the Long Island Sound coastline and it extends as far north as lower New Haven County. Directly north along Interstate Route 95, the Area is accessible via railway (Amtrak, Metro North) and numerous interstate bus lines. Residents are within driving distance of the three New York area international airports and also Connecticut’s Bradley International Airport. These are in addition to several regional airports (Tweed-New Haven, White Plains, Islip, and Sikorsky) that offer commuter flights to larger facilities.

From 1990 to 2000, the number of people residing in the Southwest WIA increased from 723,719 to 760,730, a 5.1 percent increase. This outpaces the 3.6 percent increase recorded for the entire state. Nineteen of the twenty towns in the Area experienced a growth in population during the decade with the only decline occurring in Bridgeport. The largest increases occurred in Stamford (9,027), Norwalk (4,620), Fairfield (3,922), Greenwich (2,660), and Monroe (2,351). Population density in the Area was 1,692.7 people per square mile in 2000. This is far greater than statewide density of 702.9 people per square mile. Over the ten-year period, population density increased by 82.4 persons per square mile in the Area. Statewide, this increase was only 24.4 people per square mile. The most crowded city in the Southwest WIA was Bridgeport with 8,720.6 people per square mile followed by Norwalk with 3,636.6 and Stamford with a population density of 3,101.5. The least crowded towns were Easton with 265.2, Oxford 298.6 and Weston with 506.9 persons per square mile. By age group, almost 22 percent of Area residents were under fifteen years old, 14 percent were 65 and over, and 13.5 percent were between 25 and 34. The statewide breakdown was pretty much the same as the Area’s. Within the WIA, the highest number of senior citizens resided in Stamford followed by Bridgeport. Bridgeport and Stamford also had the highest number of youth, teens and pre-teens. In 2000 Area population broke down into White: 78.3 percent, Black; 11.1 percent and Hispanic, 12.3 percent. Statewide, the ratio was White; 81.6 percent, Black; 9.1 percent and Hispanic, 9.4 percent. From 1990 to 2000, Area Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian/Pacific Islanders all experienced increases in population. In
2000, the race breakdown of the population in the United States was 75.1 percent White, 12.5 percent Hispanic, 12.3 percent Black, and 3.8 percent Asian/Pacific Islander. In 1990, these percentages were 80.3 percent White, 12.1 percent Black, 9.0 percent Hispanic and 2.9 percent Asian/Pacific Islander.

In 2000, the Southwest Workforce Investment Area had 389,800 people actively in the labor force. Out of this number, 381,600 were employed while 8,200 individuals were jobless. The Area unemployment rate was 2.1 percent. This rate was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 2.3. In 2001, the number of individuals in the WIA labor force had declined to 382,800, the number of people with jobs decreased to 370,200 while those unemployed moved up to 12,600. As a result, the Area unemployment rate stood at 3.3 percent. This was the same as the statewide jobless rate, but it was much lower than the 4.8 percent rate for the United States. All twenty towns in the Southwest WIA experienced an increase in the unemployment rate in 2001. The highest unemployment rates were in Bridgeport (6.1 percent), Ansonia (5.4 percent) and Derby (4.5 percent). New Canaan (1.5 percent), Greenwich (1.7 percent), and Darien, Weston and Wilton (all 1.9 percent) had the lowest jobless rates.

More than 82,000 jobs in the WIA are located in Stamford. Almost 50,000 are in Bridgeport and approximately 45,000 are in Norwalk. The highest concentration of factory jobs is in Bridgeport, Norwalk, Shelton, Stamford, and Stratford. Stamford has a high number of jobs in finance, insurance and real estate and in transportation, communications and utilities. There is also a great deal of construction activity going on in Bridgeport and Stamford. Trade and services employment is relatively strong throughout the Area.

In 2001, the average annual employment in the Southwest Workforce Investment Area was 362,191. Over one third were employed in the services industry and numbered 125,589. Retail trade workers totaled 58,642, and manufacturing workers numbered 53,357. Finance, insurance and real estate employed 38,093, and 37,729 people worked for the government. There were while 16,251 people employed in transportation, communications and utilities. Wholesale trade workers numbered 15,996, and workers in construction industries numbered 12,082. The average annual wage in the area was $65,195 in 2001. By major industrial category, the highest annual average wage of $167,659 was reported in finance, insurance and real estate. Wholesale trade wages were the next highest, with an average of $90,651. Construction workers averaged $49,253, manufacturing industries (which include management and executives) averaged $78,379, and transportation, communications and utilities averaged $62,296. Average salaries in,
retail trade (which includes many part-time employees) $30,108, services $51,135, and government $43,680.

The most recent per capita income data by town is the Census 2000 per capita money income, which differs from per capita personal income data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In 2000, per capita money income in Connecticut was $28,766. Seven of the twenty towns had a lower per capita money income, with Bridgeport reporting the lowest at $16,306, and Ansonia coming in as second lowest at $20,504. On the high end, New Canaan recorded the highest per capita money income, at $82,049, followed by Darien, with $77,519. Census-based median family income was $65,521, and median household income was $53,935 in Connecticut. In the WIA, the lowest median family and household income was reported in Bridgeport, at $39,571 and $34,658, respectively. The median family income was highest in New Canaan, at $175,331, while seven other towns in the region recorded a median family income above 100,000. The highest median household income was recorded in Darien, at $146,755.

The 2002 Poverty Income Level in the United States was $18,100 for a family of four. The Lower Living Standard Income Level, 70 percent LLSIL, for a family of four was $21,600 in a metro area and $21,250 in a nonmetro area.

**The Economy**

The Southwest Workforce Investment Area is comprised mainly of two Labor Market Areas, Bridgeport and Stamford. No two areas can be as opposite as these two are.

The City of Bridgeport dominates the Bridgeport Labor Market Area. Bridgeport has all of the characteristics of the typical large northeastern urban area. This area was dominated historically by manufacturing industries and a strong, vibrant large city. With the construction of Interstate Route 95, the area was easily accessible. Through the first two-thirds of the twentieth century, the area fed off Bridgeport. The jobs, people, and major activities were all there. In the late sixties and seventies, though, things started to change. The suburban towns started to develop and with the increased use of the automobile, people started moving out of Bridgeport and into the surrounding towns.
On top of this, the nature of the economy started to change. Factories, which were in old outdated and inefficient facilities, were forced to either move or shut down. Bridgeport, like virtually every other large city in the Northeast faced the loss of people and jobs. This trend continued for the next thirty years. While the towns flourished, the cities suffered. Crime rose, and in many cases the educational system lagged behind. In the last part of the nineties, this started to change. With housing costs in suburban towns being prohibitive, people started coming back to Bridgeport. The old factories, which sat idle for years were redeveloped and housing, businesses, and entertainment venues now stood at these sites. Bridgeport illustrates this as well as any city; population has started to increase. On the site of the old Jenkins Valve factory now stands the Ball Park At Harbor Yard (home of the Bridgeport Bluefish and Bridgeport Barrage) and the Arena At Harbor Yard (home of the Bridgeport Sound Tigers). In Stratford, the old Raymark site is now the home of a super shopping center, and in Ansonia, the old Farrel building now has a building supply store on its former site. The employment situation has also started to improve despite the past recession. The jobs are back and the people are back. With its close proximity to New York, the Bridgeport Labor Market Area seems poised for continued strength.

The Stamford Labor Market Area is very unique in that it is probably more similar to New York than it is to Connecticut. The residents, in many cases, work in New York, shop in New York, read New York newspapers, watch New York television stations, and listen to New York radio stations. Instead of being dependent on manufacturing, the Stamford Labor Market Area has had a strong emphasis on the financial industries. This, of course, has its drawbacks during times of economic downturns; the financial industries usually are among the hardest hit. In times of prosperity, however, these industries flourish. Over the past ten years, the economy in the Stamford Labor Market Area has been extremely strong. After the tragic events of September 11, however, things began to change. The economy had already begun slowing down and this tragedy compounded the situation. The transportation industry has suffered heavy losses, and finance, insurance and real estate also have been in a decline. Despite these occurrences, the area is still well situated. The housing market is still very strong and population is still increasing. The office vacancy rate remains extremely low and the infrastructure is strong enough to withstand any occurrences. When the recovery begins, the Stamford Labor Market Area will be well positioned to take full advantage. The area labor force is well qualified and is in a good position to be fully utilized. The future for the Stamford Labor Market is bright, indeed.
## POPULATION CHANGE from 1990 to 2000
with population density (persons/sq.mile)

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<th></th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population Density (persons/sq/mile)</th>
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<td>3,287,116</td>
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<tr>
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<td>723,719</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Towns</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ansonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beacon Falls</td>
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<td>5,083</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>139,529</td>
<td>141,686</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darien</td>
<td>19,607</td>
<td>18,196</td>
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau
### 2000 POPULATION by AGE GROUP

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau
## POPULATION by RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
### 2000 and 1990

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</thead>
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<td>13,677</td>
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<td><strong>Towns</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,562</td>
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<td>212</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>11,571</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>539</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>674</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>993</td>
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<td>3,846</td>
<td>2,583</td>
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<td>16,896</td>
<td>18,453</td>
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<td>279</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>357</td>
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<td>17,232</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>230</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>247</td>
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<td>78,331</td>
<td>61,339</td>
<td>62,106</td>
<td>12,663</td>
<td>12,123</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>57</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14,642</td>
<td>14,008</td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>134</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton</td>
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<td>35,984</td>
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<td>428</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>880</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>108,056</td>
<td>81,718</td>
<td>82,421</td>
<td>18,019</td>
<td>19,217</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>19,635</td>
<td>10,562</td>
<td>3,593</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratford</td>
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<td>49,389</td>
<td>42,361</td>
<td>44,483</td>
<td>4,892</td>
<td>3,899</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3,399</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>853</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>34,243</td>
<td>32,016</td>
<td>32,194</td>
<td>30,983</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>303</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>10,037</td>
<td>8,648</td>
<td>9,610</td>
<td>8,421</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
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<td>24,410</td>
<td>24,503</td>
<td>23,671</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>17,633</td>
<td>15,989</td>
<td>16,848</td>
<td>15,554</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Since respondents could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, the data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not directly comparable. Total may not equal the sum of the categories due to the exclusion of all other categories.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
### LABOR FORCE DATA

#### Employment Status of Area Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>2001 Annual Average</th>
<th>2000 Annual Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Force</td>
<td>Employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connecticut</strong></td>
<td>1,717,600</td>
<td>1,661,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwest WIA</strong></td>
<td>382,800</td>
<td>370,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Towns</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansonia</td>
<td>8,473</td>
<td>8,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Falls</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>2,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>60,045</td>
<td>56,401</td>
</tr>
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<td>Darien</td>
<td>9,555</td>
<td>9,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>6,234</td>
<td>5,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3,192</td>
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<td>25,628</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31,284</td>
<td>30,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>4,602</td>
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<td>19,939</td>
<td>19,252</td>
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<td>65,817</td>
<td>64,025</td>
</tr>
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<td>Stratford</td>
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<td>23,365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
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<td>16,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,712</td>
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<td>13,973</td>
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<td>Wilton</td>
<td>9,029</td>
<td>8,858</td>
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</table>

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research
## WORKSITES by SIZE CLASS
### December 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Class (No. of Employees)</th>
<th>Worksites*</th>
<th>Employment*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent of total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>16,861</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>4,363</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-49</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-99</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-249</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250-499</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 &amp; over</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,807</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes government.

Size Class is determined by the number of employees at a worksite.

NOTE: The sum of the areas is less than the statewide total because some firms only report statewide employment and are, therefore, not included in the area data.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Information by county is available on-line at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/imi.
## ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRY
### 1997-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1,590,180</td>
<td>1,668,267</td>
<td>78,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest WIA</td>
<td>351,976</td>
<td>362,191</td>
<td>10,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction &amp; Mining</td>
<td>11,130</td>
<td>12,238</td>
<td>1,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>61,968</td>
<td>53,357</td>
<td>-8,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Communications &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>16,110</td>
<td>16,251</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>19,789</td>
<td>15,996</td>
<td>-3,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>56,760</td>
<td>58,642</td>
<td>1,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>32,126</td>
<td>38,093</td>
<td>5,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>115,500</td>
<td>125,589</td>
<td>10,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>34,956</td>
<td>37,729</td>
<td>2,773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Total includes employment in nonclassifiable establishments.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION*
SOUTHWEST WIA RELATIVE to CONNECTICUT and the U.S.

These figures reflect the importance of various industries to the economy of an area, in terms of the number of jobs they provide, compared with their significance to the State and Nation. Specifically, they measure the concentration of an industry’s employment in a local area relative to the larger areas. A ratio above 1.0 indicates that an industry may be more important to the area than to the State or Nation as a whole. For example, if an industry provides 3.0 percent of local area jobs and 1.5 percent of State jobs, its local employment concentration ratio would be 2.0, revealing twice the concentration of jobs in that industry in the local area than exists in the State overall. This may uncover smaller industries that make relatively significant contributions to the local economy, representing both a source of economic strength to the area and a potential vulnerability if an economic turn affects those industries. In the Southwest WIA, the concentration of employment in the security and commodity brokers and dealers industry is three times its share of employment statewide and nationwide. To identify the number of businesses and actual employment, see the following table on covered employment by industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62: Security &amp; commodity brokers, &amp; dealers</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47: Transportation services</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67: Holding &amp; other investment offices</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61: Non-depository credit institutions</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44: Water transportation</td>
<td>2.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>88: Private households</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23: Apparel &amp; other finished fabric products</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87: Engineering, accounting, &amp; management services</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38: Measuring, analyzing, &amp; controlling instruments</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79: Amusement &amp; recreation services</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07: Agricultural services</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20: Food &amp; kindred products</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73: Business services</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65: Real estate</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60: Depository institutions</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81: Legal services</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59: Miscellaneous retail</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78: Motion pictures</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35: Industrial machinery &amp; computer equipment</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57: Home furniture, furnishings, &amp; equip. stores</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72: Personal services</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27: Printing &amp; publishing</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36: Electronic &amp; other elect. equip.</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86: Membership organizations</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51: Wholesale trade - nondurable goods</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28: Chemicals &amp; allied products</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52: Building materials, hardware, &amp; garden supply</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes industries with employment under 1000, or concentration of under 0.95 in this WIA.
** Employment used was the annual average for 2000, as data for the U.S. for 2001 is not yet available.

Figures that tend to reveal data reported by individual firms cannot be disclosed. For this reason, location quotients could not be provided for the following SIC’s: 01: Agricultural production - crops, 02: Agricultural production - livestock, 08: Forestry, 10: Metal mining, 13: Oil & gas extraction, 21: Tobacco products, 22: Textile mill products, 29: Petroleum refining & related industries.
### Covered Employment and Wages by Industry: 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Industrial Classification</th>
<th>Units 4th Qtr</th>
<th>Annual Average Employ.</th>
<th>Total Annual Wages</th>
<th>Annual Average Wage</th>
<th>Average Weekly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwest WIA Total</strong></td>
<td>27,307</td>
<td>362,191</td>
<td>$23,612,910,059</td>
<td>$65,195</td>
<td>$1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Agricultural production - crops*</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>$126,763,536</td>
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<tr>
<td>02 Agricultural production - livestock*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td>07 Agricultural services</td>
<td>734</td>
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<td>08/09 Forestry, fishing, hunting, &amp; trapping</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td><strong>Mining</strong></td>
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<td>156</td>
<td>$13,807,431</td>
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<td>$1,702</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/11 Metal and coal mining*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Oil &amp; gas extraction*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels</td>
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<td>132</td>
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<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
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<td>$947</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Heavy construction, except building</td>
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<td>$386,211,781</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Food &amp; kindred products</td>
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<td>2,365</td>
<td>$181,927,024</td>
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<td>$1,479</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Tobacco products*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Textile mill products*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Apparel &amp; other finished fabric products</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>$49,770,164</td>
<td>$44,677</td>
<td>$859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Lumber &amp; wood products, exc. furniture</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>$26,933,120</td>
<td>$40,019</td>
<td>$770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Furniture &amp; fixtures</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>$17,777,183</td>
<td>$40,220</td>
<td>$773</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Paper &amp; allied products</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>$113,565,861</td>
<td>$98,240</td>
<td>$1,889</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 Printing &amp; publishing</td>
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<td>$303,624,140</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Chemicals &amp; allied products</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4,941</td>
<td>$502,901,815</td>
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<td>$1,957</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Petroleum refining &amp; related industries*</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Rubber &amp; misc. plastics products</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2,128</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 Leather &amp; leather products</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>$25,056,764</td>
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<td>$1,487</td>
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<tr>
<td>32 Stone, clay, glass, &amp; concrete products</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>$15,756,756</td>
<td>$50,828</td>
<td>$977</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 Primary metal industries</td>
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<td>$894</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 Fabricated metal products</td>
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<td>3,275</td>
<td>$133,195,417</td>
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<td>$782</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 Industrial machinery &amp; computer equipment</td>
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<td>8,081</td>
<td>$565,616,034</td>
<td>$69,993</td>
<td>$1,346</td>
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<tr>
<td>36 Electronic &amp; other elect. equip.</td>
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<td>6,330</td>
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<tr>
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<td>46</td>
<td>7,359</td>
<td>$503,463,058</td>
<td>$68,415</td>
<td>$1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Measuring, analyzing, &amp; controlling</td>
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<td>6,237</td>
<td>$529,706,180</td>
<td>$84,930</td>
<td>$1,633</td>
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<tr>
<td>39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</td>
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<td>1,237</td>
<td>$51,078,138</td>
<td>$41,292</td>
<td>$794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Covered Employment and Wages by Industry: 2001

### Standard Industrial Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Industrial Classification</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Average Employ.</th>
<th>Total Annual Wages</th>
<th>Annual Average Wage</th>
<th>Average Weekly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation, Communications &amp; Utilities</strong></td>
<td>881</td>
<td>16,251</td>
<td>$1,012,371,333</td>
<td>$62,296</td>
<td>$1,198</td>
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<tr>
<td>41 Local &amp; interurban transit</td>
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<td>2,848</td>
<td>$77,919,722</td>
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<td>$526</td>
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<td>42 Motor freight transportation &amp; warehousing</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>$68,787,897</td>
<td>$40,487</td>
<td>$779</td>
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<tr>
<td>44 Water transportation</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>$88,842,602</td>
<td>$75,869</td>
<td>$1,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 Transportation by air</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td>$73,046,449</td>
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<td>$699</td>
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<tr>
<td>47 Transportation services</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>$182,283,383</td>
<td>$67,313</td>
<td>$1,294</td>
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<tr>
<td>48/49 Communications and utilities</td>
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<td>5,816</td>
<td>$521,491,280</td>
<td>$89,665</td>
<td>$1,724</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wholesale Trade</strong></td>
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<td>15,996</td>
<td>$1,450,059,612</td>
<td>$90,651</td>
<td>$1,743</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 Wholesale trade - durable goods</td>
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<td>8,706</td>
<td>$632,754,047</td>
<td>$72,680</td>
<td>$1,398</td>
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<tr>
<td>51 Wholesale trade - nondurable goods</td>
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<td>7,290</td>
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<td><strong>Retail Trade</strong></td>
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<td>$1,765,607,361</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Building materials, hardware, &amp; garden</td>
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<td>2,946</td>
<td>$100,378,817</td>
<td>$34,073</td>
<td>$655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 General merchandise stores</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3,656</td>
<td>$79,385,646</td>
<td>$21,714</td>
<td>$418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Food stores</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>10,669</td>
<td>$229,688,791</td>
<td>$21,529</td>
<td>$414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Automotive dealers, &amp; gasoline service</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>5,435</td>
<td>$245,345,148</td>
<td>$45,142</td>
<td>$868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Apparel &amp; accessory stores</td>
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<td>3,814</td>
<td>$89,696,416</td>
<td>$23,518</td>
<td>$452</td>
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<tr>
<td>57 Home furniture, furnishings, &amp; equip. stores</td>
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<td>3,656</td>
<td>$132,616,713</td>
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<td>$698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Eating &amp; drinking places</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>15,552</td>
<td>$284,899,229</td>
<td>$18,319</td>
<td>$352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Miscellaneous retail</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>12,914</td>
<td>$603,596,601</td>
<td>$46,740</td>
<td>$899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</strong></td>
<td>3,047</td>
<td>38,093</td>
<td>$6,386,627,228</td>
<td>$167,659</td>
<td>$3,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Depository institutions</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>6,572</td>
<td>$402,603,955</td>
<td>$61,260</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
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<tr>
<td>61 Non-depository credit institutions</td>
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<td>4,477</td>
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<tr>
<td>62 Security &amp; commodity brokers, &amp; dealers</td>
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<td>11,030</td>
<td>$3,559,446,522</td>
<td>$322,706</td>
<td>$6,206</td>
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<tr>
<td>63 Insurance carriers</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>6,889</td>
<td>$716,914,450</td>
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<td>$2,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 Insurance agents, brokers, &amp; services</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>$182,781,258</td>
<td>$76,318</td>
<td>$1,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Real estate</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>4,468</td>
<td>$264,582,709</td>
<td>$59,217</td>
<td>$1,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 Holding &amp; other investment offices</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>2,262</td>
<td>$601,574,628</td>
<td>$265,948</td>
<td>$5,114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Covered Employment and Wages by Industry: 2001

### Table: Standard Industrial Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Industrial Classification</th>
<th>Units Rept’g 4th Qtr</th>
<th>Annual Average Employ.</th>
<th>Total Annual Wages</th>
<th>Annual Average Wage</th>
<th>Average Weekly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>12,290</td>
<td>125,589</td>
<td>$6,422,016,043</td>
<td>$51,135</td>
<td>$983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Hotels &amp; other lodging places</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1,886</td>
<td>$51,192,365</td>
<td>$27,143</td>
<td>$522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Personal services</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>4,543</td>
<td>$121,338,752</td>
<td>$26,709</td>
<td>$514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 Business services</td>
<td>2,459</td>
<td>33,184</td>
<td>$2,020,755,914</td>
<td>$60,875</td>
<td>$1,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Automotive repair, services, &amp; parking</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>2,888</td>
<td>$101,198,953</td>
<td>$35,041</td>
<td>$674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 Miscellaneous repair services</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>$31,390,386</td>
<td>$36,843</td>
<td>$709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Motion pictures</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>$38,276,581</td>
<td>$35,839</td>
<td>$689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79 Amusement &amp; recreation services</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>6,964</td>
<td>$227,105,433</td>
<td>$32,611</td>
<td>$627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 Health services</td>
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<td>32,790</td>
<td>$1,458,478,505</td>
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<td>$855</td>
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<td>81 Legal services</td>
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<td>3,795</td>
<td>$266,332,314</td>
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<tr>
<td>82 Educational services</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>6,527</td>
<td>$237,480,398</td>
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<td>$700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 Social services</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>10,044</td>
<td>$262,950,126</td>
<td>$26,180</td>
<td>$503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 Museums and botanical &amp; zoological gardens</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>$12,208,963</td>
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<td>86 Membership organizations</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>2,948</td>
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</tr>
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<td>87 Engineering, accounting, &amp; management</td>
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<td>14,406</td>
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<td>$1,924</td>
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<tr>
<td>88 Private households</td>
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<td>2,909</td>
<td>$64,671,287</td>
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<tr>
<td>89 Miscellaneous services</td>
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<td>290</td>
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<td>3,636</td>
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<td>$48,815</td>
<td>$939</td>
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<td>93 Local Government</td>
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<td>29,404</td>
<td>$1,268,576,033</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonclassifiable Establishments</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>$10,505,094</td>
<td>$42,704</td>
<td>$821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Disclosure provisions of Connecticut’s Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of figures which tend to reveal data reported by individual firms.

**Note:** Covered employment under unemployment insurance laws includes all civilian workers with the following general exceptions: 1) Railroad employees who are covered under a special railroad unemployment insurance act; 2) religious organizations and some private elementary and secondary schools run by parish churches; 3) certain agricultural and private household workers whose employers do not meet the size or payroll or time criteria established by the laws; 4) the self-employed; 5) student workers under certain conditions; 6) elected officials; and 7) miscellaneous other exceptions.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research
## TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT by TOWN
### June 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Ansonia</th>
<th>Beacon Falls</th>
<th>Bridgeport</th>
<th>Darien</th>
<th>Derby</th>
<th>Easton</th>
<th>Fairfield</th>
<th>Greenwich</th>
<th>Monroe</th>
<th>New Canaan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>48,270</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>4,860</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>23,190</td>
<td>36,620</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>5,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Producing Industries</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>3,940</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>7,230</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,830</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Producing Industries</td>
<td>3,110</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>38,770</td>
<td>7,390</td>
<td>4,230</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>20,820</td>
<td>32,680</td>
<td>4,960</td>
<td>5,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.C.P.U.**</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>6,860</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6,090</td>
<td>7,750</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
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<td>*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,120</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>10,800</td>
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<td>320</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>3,510</td>
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*Disclosure provisions of Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of figures which tend to reveal individual firms.

**Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities (incl. Railroads)

NOTE: The sum of industry groups may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.
Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research
### Startups and Expansions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STARTUP/EXPANSION DATE</th>
<th>COMPANY AND LOCATION</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL PRODUCT</th>
<th>WORKERS INVOLVED</th>
<th>REASON/COMMENTS</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 10, 2002</td>
<td>Residence Inn</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>New hotel has opened on West Street</td>
<td>New Britain Herald 7/10/02</td>
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<td>Summer 2002</td>
<td>CRC Bank</td>
<td>Commercial bank</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>New bank has been formed</td>
<td>New Britain Herald 6/13/02</td>
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<td>Wethersfield</td>
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<td>August 2002</td>
<td>Big Y Foods, Inc.</td>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>New store is being built on Boston Post Road</td>
<td>New Haven Register 6/11/02</td>
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<td>June 2002</td>
<td>Shop Rite Derby</td>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>New store is built in the former Valley Shopping Center</td>
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<td>Dunkin’ Donuts</td>
<td>Bakery</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>New enterprise will bake products for Dunkin’ Donuts</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 5/2/02</td>
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<td>Derby</td>
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<td>April 17, 2002</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Discount retailer</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>New store has opened at the old Raymark site</td>
<td>Connecticut Post 4/8/02</td>
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<td>Burlington Coat Factory</td>
<td>Retail apparel</td>
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<td>New store has opened in the Townline Square Mall</td>
<td>New Haven Register 3/12/02</td>
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<td>March 1, 2002</td>
<td>Crystal Motor Express</td>
<td>Trucking terminal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Massachusetts based company needs Connecticut facility</td>
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<td>February 19, 2002</td>
<td>Discount Food Outlet</td>
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<td>30-35</td>
<td>New store has opened in the former Adams IGA</td>
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<td>Staybridge Suites</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Division of the Holiday Inn chain has opened on upper Main Street</td>
<td>Connecticut Post 2/11/02</td>
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<td>Save-A-Lot</td>
<td>Grocery store</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>New store has opened on Dixwell Avenue</td>
<td>New Haven Register 1/22/02</td>
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<td>January 17, 2002</td>
<td>Villa Pizza</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>New pizza restaurant has opened</td>
<td>New Britain Herald 1/17/02</td>
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<td>New Britain</td>
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<td>Home Depot</td>
<td>Home improvement</td>
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<td>New store has been built on the old Raymark site</td>
<td>New Haven Register 1/11/02</td>
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<td>Fall 2002</td>
<td>Best Western</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
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<td>New hotel is being built on the Berlin Turnpike</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Electric Boat</td>
<td>Navy submarines</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>More repair and overhaul work to go along with ship building</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 12/6/01</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Raymour &amp; Flanigan Waterbury, Danbury, Norwalk, Waterford, Orange, Stratford</td>
<td>Furniture chain</td>
<td>240-350</td>
<td>Company will open new stores</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 11/8/01</td>
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<td>November 9, 2001</td>
<td>Best Buy Orange, West Hartford, Manchester</td>
<td>Consumer electronics</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>New stores are opening</td>
<td>New Haven Register 11/7/01</td>
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<td>May 2002</td>
<td>Home Depot Bloomfield</td>
<td>Retail store</td>
<td>150-180</td>
<td>New store is being built</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 10/9/01</td>
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<td>Summer 2002</td>
<td>The Home Depot Bristol</td>
<td>Retail store</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>New store will be built on Route 6</td>
<td>Bristol Press 8/9/01</td>
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<td>Illiano’s New London</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>New restaurant is opening on Bank Street</td>
<td>New London Day 5/10/01</td>
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<td>September 2001</td>
<td>Moore Corp. Stamford</td>
<td>Business communications</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Company will relocate its headquarters from Chicago</td>
<td>New Haven Register 5/10/01</td>
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<td>Summer 2001</td>
<td>Verizon Wireless New Haven</td>
<td>Retail cellular telephones</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Company is opening five new stores</td>
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<td>Sikorsky Aircraft Stratford</td>
<td>Helicopters</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>New contracts</td>
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<td>Target Corp. Meriden</td>
<td>Discount store</td>
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<td>National chain will be opening its fourth Connecticut store</td>
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<td>UBS Warburg Stamford</td>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>Stamford Advocate 8/9/00</td>
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<td>Wal-Mart Bristol</td>
<td>Retail store</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>New store will be built on Farmington Avenue</td>
<td>Bristol Press 6/15/00</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Bob’s Discount Furniture Norwich</td>
<td>Distribution center</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Expansion of existing warehouse</td>
<td>Norwich Bulletin 4/8/00</td>
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<td>Connecticut Life Meriden</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>Company will expand when acquired by Direct Response</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 3/7/00</td>
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<td>Mohegan Sun Montville</td>
<td>Resort and casino</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>New expansion planned for hotel, gambling &amp; shopping space</td>
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<td>State Farm Insurance Statewide</td>
<td>Auto &amp; home insurance</td>
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<td>Company is starting to sell insurance in Connecticut</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 2/3/00</td>
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<td>REASON/COMMENTS</td>
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<td>Handy &amp; Harman</td>
<td>Precious metals</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Plant is being shut down</td>
<td>Connecticut Post 6/12/02</td>
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<td>CIGNA HealthCare</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Mailroom is being shut down</td>
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<td>Howmet Castings</td>
<td>Engine parts</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Weak demand in the aerospace industry</td>
<td>Torrington Register-Citizen 5/2/02</td>
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<td>Goss &amp; DeLeeuw</td>
<td>Metal machine</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Lack of orders has forced business to suddenly close</td>
<td>New Britain Herald 4/4/02</td>
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<td>MedSpan, Inc.</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>Company has been bought by Oxford Health Plans, Inc.</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 3/20/02</td>
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<td>Bindley Western</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical</td>
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<td>Facility is closing</td>
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<td>Clairol</td>
<td>Hair color products</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Part of the production is being shifted to Iowa</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 3/7/02</td>
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<td><strong>MARCH 8, 2002</strong></td>
<td>Winchester Electronics</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Restructuring</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 3/14/02</td>
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<td><strong>SPRING 2002</strong></td>
<td>A-P-A Transport Corp.</td>
<td>Trucking terminal</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Industry slowdown since September 11</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 2/20/02</td>
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<td>Black &amp; Decker</td>
<td>Consumer appliances</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Operations are moving to Florida</td>
<td>Connecticut Post 1/15/02</td>
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<td><strong>MAY 2002</strong></td>
<td>Playtex Apparel, Inc.</td>
<td>Intimate apparel</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Operations will be moving to North Carolina</td>
<td>New Haven Register 1/11/02</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stamford</td>
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<td><strong>JANUARY 3, 2002</strong></td>
<td>Hamilton Sundstrand</td>
<td>Aerospace</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Layoffs are a response to slowdown since September 11</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 1/4/02</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windsor Locks</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>WINTER 2002</strong></td>
<td>BE Aerospace</td>
<td>Aircraft seats</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>Struggles within the airline industry</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 12/6/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Litchfield</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WINTER 2002</strong></td>
<td>ING</td>
<td>Reinsurance</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>Weak economy and lackluster stock market</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 12/7/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WINTER 2002</strong></td>
<td>UnitedHealth Group, Inc.</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Work is being transferred to Minnesota</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 12/7/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hartford &amp; Hamden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAYOFF/STAFF REDUCTION DATE</td>
<td>COMPANY AND LOCATION</td>
<td>PRINCIPAL PRODUCT</td>
<td>WORKERS INVOLVED</td>
<td>REASON/COMMENTS</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 17, 2001</td>
<td>Sheraton Waterbury</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Collapse in business after September 11 and unpaid taxes</td>
<td>Middletown Press 12/7/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPRING 2002</td>
<td>MacDermid, Inc. Waterbury</td>
<td>Chemical manufacturing</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Production is being transferred to Michigan</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 11/9/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 2001</td>
<td>CiDRA Wallingford</td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Declining orders</td>
<td>New Haven Register 11/8/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 2001</td>
<td>Gerber Scientific, Inc. South Windsor</td>
<td>Automated equipment</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Drop in business since September</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 11/7/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 1, 2001</td>
<td>Henlopen Manufacturing Watertown</td>
<td>Cosmetic containers</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Slowdown since September 11</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 11/2/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>United Technologies Statewide</td>
<td>Aircraft components</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Drop in air travel since the terrorist attacks</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 10/17/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 31, 2001</td>
<td>The Stanley Works New Britain</td>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Hardware production is being shifted to China</td>
<td>Bristol Press 10/2/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 12, 2001</td>
<td>Milford Jai Alai Milford</td>
<td>Gaming fronton</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Gambling casinos have led to decreased attendance</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 10/16/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL 2001</td>
<td>DSL.Net New Haven</td>
<td>Internet service provider</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Venture capital is conditioned on the layoffs</td>
<td>New Haven Register 10/17/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 2001</td>
<td>The Torrington Co. Torrington</td>
<td>Bearings</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Company needs to reduce costs</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 10/10/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY 2002</td>
<td>F.J. Potter Winsted</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Plant is closing</td>
<td>Torrington Register-Citizen 9/5/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY 2002</td>
<td>Ortronics, Inc. Norwich</td>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Operations are being moved to North Carolina</td>
<td>Norwich Bulletin 8/3/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST 2001</td>
<td>The Torrington Co. Torrington</td>
<td>Precision bearings</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Slowdown in the automotive industry</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 8/15/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMER 2001</td>
<td>Aetna Windsor</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Financial cutbacks</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 7/12/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMER 2001</td>
<td>Accent Color Sciences East Hartford</td>
<td>Inkjet printing systems</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Company is going out of business</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 7/12/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST 3, 2001</td>
<td>Lucent Technologies, Inc. Wallingford</td>
<td>Communication equipment</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Division is being shut down</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 7/12/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 30, 2001</td>
<td>Advest Group Hartford</td>
<td>Brokerage house</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Some operations are being contracted out</td>
<td>Hartford Courant 6/2/01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA - JULY 2002**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAYOFF/STAFF REDUCTION DATE</th>
<th>COMPANY AND LOCATION</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL PRODUCT</th>
<th>WORKERS INVOLVED</th>
<th>REASON/COMMENTS</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>Union Carbide Danbury</td>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>400-500</td>
<td>Jobs cuts are the result of purchase by Dow Chemical</td>
<td>News Channel 8, 5/1/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Teleflex, Inc. Waterbury</td>
<td>Cable controls</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>Slowdown in the automotive industry will result in shutdown</td>
<td>New Haven Register 4/12/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEPTEMBER 1, 2001</strong></td>
<td>EADmotors Waterbury</td>
<td>Electric motors</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lower orders have led to the closing of the plant</td>
<td>Waterbury Republican-American 3/22/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DECEMBER 2001</strong></td>
<td>Corometrics Medical Wallingford</td>
<td>Cardiac monitors</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Plant is being closed to reduce costs</td>
<td>Associated Press 2/3/01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INA* -- Information not available or not known
## 2000 CENSUS MONEY INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per Capita Money Income*</th>
<th>Median Family Income</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connecticut</strong></td>
<td>$28,766</td>
<td>$65,521</td>
<td>$53,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Towns</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansonia</td>
<td>20,504</td>
<td>53,718</td>
<td>43,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Falls</td>
<td>25,285</td>
<td>62,461</td>
<td>56,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>16,306</td>
<td>39,571</td>
<td>34,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien</td>
<td>77,519</td>
<td>173,777</td>
<td>146,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>23,117</td>
<td>54,715</td>
<td>45,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton</td>
<td>53,885</td>
<td>135,055</td>
<td>125,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>43,670</td>
<td>100,920</td>
<td>83,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>74,346</td>
<td>122,719</td>
<td>99,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>34,161</td>
<td>92,514</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Canaan</td>
<td>82,049</td>
<td>175,331</td>
<td>141,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk</td>
<td>31,781</td>
<td>68,219</td>
<td>59,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>28,250</td>
<td>80,422</td>
<td>77,126</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seymour</td>
<td>24,056</td>
<td>65,012</td>
<td>52,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton</td>
<td>29,893</td>
<td>75,523</td>
<td>67,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamford</td>
<td>34,987</td>
<td>69,337</td>
<td>60,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford</td>
<td>26,501</td>
<td>64,364</td>
<td>53,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>34,931</td>
<td>88,290</td>
<td>79,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>74,817</td>
<td>162,032</td>
<td>146,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td>73,664</td>
<td>152,894</td>
<td>119,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>65,806</td>
<td>158,415</td>
<td>141,428</td>
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</table>

Please note: Connecticut’s per capita money income, now available by town from the U.S. Census Bureau, is based on responses to the Census long-form questionnaire from a sample of the population, 15 years and older. It differs from per capita personal income data provided by the BEA, which is included in the statewide report. The difference lies in both the types and sources of income that each measure includes or excludes. A more complete explanation is provided on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at: www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
## RETAIL SALES and HOUSING PERMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Retail Sales</th>
<th>Housing Permits</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$42,183,471,187</td>
<td>9,254</td>
<td>9,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest WIA</td>
<td>9,909,280,245</td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>1,688</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Towns</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ansonia</td>
<td>289,220,170</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beacon Falls</td>
<td>6,217,351</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>749,803,123</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darien</td>
<td>394,479,304</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>324,853,868</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Easton</td>
<td>7,028,385</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>640,608,295</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>1,262,061,893</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>89,688,914</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Canaan</td>
<td>214,827,330</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk</td>
<td>787,284,320</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>28,423,383</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seymour</td>
<td>262,183,824</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton</td>
<td>1,107,072,707</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratford</td>
<td>1,424,729,258</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford</td>
<td>557,222,504</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>175,380,102</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>16,925,750</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td>1,237,607,488</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>333,662,276</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
          Connecticut Department of Revenue Services

Information for Workforce Investment Planning 2002
RESIDENTS IN NEED OF WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SERVICES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Although the Southwest WIA consists of the smallest number of towns (20) among the five WIAs in Connecticut (Eastern and Northwest WIAs include 41 towns each, North Central, 37, and South Central, 30) the Southwest ranks third in the number of assistance cases. Compared with the statewide caseload, program percentages for State Fiscal Year 2001 were: State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) Cash, 20.1 percent; Medical, 16.4 percent; Food Stamps, 17.4 percent; Temporary Family Assistance, both Regular and UP, 17.4 percent; Medicaid, 19.7 percent and Total State Supplement, 17.2 percent.

- The City of Bridgeport reported 49 percent of the SAGA Cash and 55 percent of the SAGA Medical cases. This appears to fit the norm for four out of the five regions in Connecticut where the biggest city has the greatest volume.

- The Southwest WIA reported 2,469 Active Mental Retardation Clients in Connecticut, comprising 16.9 percent of the State’s 14,580 clients as of June 2002.

- The number of Alcohol & Drug Abusers served in the WIA, during State Fiscal Year 2000-2001, accounted for 17.6 percent of the State’s 38,060. Probationers in this WIA comprised 22.1 percent of Connecticut’s total of 55,889 as of May 2002.

- The Southwest WIA was home to one fifth of Connecticut’s teenage mothers. Nearly 60 percent (413) of the Area’s 704 teenage mothers resided in the City of Bridgeport while Stamford ranked a far second with 85. Seven of the Region’s most affluent municipalities (as measured by median household income), reported having either one teenage mother or none. Mothers younger than 15 years of age numbered 18 in the WIA and accounted for 37 percent of the State’s youngest mothers.

- The estimated 8,927 dislocated workers in the WIA accounted for 21 percent of the State’s total of 41,653 as of March 2002. Bridgeport was home to 29 percent of the Southwest WIA’s dislocated workers, while one in four came from the two other urban centers of Stamford (1,289) and Norwalk (1,014). New Canaan (4), Weston (6), and Beacon Falls (9) reported the fewest dislocated workers.

- Over half of the Region’s dislocated workers had received unemployment insurance (UI) benefits for fifteen weeks or more. Approximately 12 percent had exhausted their UI benefits and fewer than six percent were under age 45 and unemployed due to permanent layoffs.

- The statewide high-school dropout rate, for school year 2000-2001 was 3.0 percent. In the Southwest WIA, the Bridgeport Public School System reported the highest dropout rate (11.3 percent), followed by The Bridgeport Academy, (6.9 percent). Stratford (3.5 percent) and Norwalk (3.3 percent) also reported dropout rates higher than the State’s. Although the City of Stamford was second to Bridgeport in the number enrolled as well as the number of dropouts, its dropout rate was 2.9 percent, just under the statewide rate. Overall, six of the towns in the Region reported dropout rates below one percent, while New Canaan and Weston reported none.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High School Dropout Rates 2000-2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT 3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for Workforce Investment Planning 2002
Thirty-five percent (6,142) of the Region’s 17,514 active CT Works registrants were over 45 years of age. Among the five WIAs, the Southwest had the highest percentage of applicants with over 12 years of school (14 percent), as well as the highest percentage of those who had completed fewer than eight years (28 percent, or double the number of the more highly educated registrants). Veterans (1,316) comprised 7.5 percent of the total active applicants as of June 2002.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Food Stamps</th>
<th>Temporary Family Assistance</th>
<th>State Supplement</th>
<th>Total Medicaid (TFA &amp; S.Supp &amp; Medicaid only, excl. QMB/SLMB)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connecticut</strong></td>
<td>77,961</td>
<td>151,733</td>
<td>24,168</td>
<td>55,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwest WIA</strong></td>
<td>13,531</td>
<td>26,637</td>
<td>4,209</td>
<td>9,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ansonia</strong></td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beacon Falls</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bridgeport</strong></td>
<td>7,809</td>
<td>16,749</td>
<td>2,494</td>
<td>5,817</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Darien</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Derby</strong></td>
<td>304</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>185</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Easton</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fairfield</strong></td>
<td>166</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greenwich</strong></td>
<td>186</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monroe</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Canaan</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norwalk</strong></td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxford</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seymour</strong></td>
<td>177</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelton</strong></td>
<td>243</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stamford</strong></td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>2,826</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>937</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stratford</strong></td>
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<td>932</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>352</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trumbull</strong></td>
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* Two parent household where the primary wage earner is unemployed.
** Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB) and Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) are excluded from the total due to extensive overlap with other Medicaid groups.

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services
# STATE ADMINISTERED GENERAL ASSISTANCE (SAGA)
## State Fiscal Year 2001

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Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services
## TOTAL ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE GRADES 9 - 12
### 2000 - 2001

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<th>Number of Dropouts</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1.0%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>173</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>3.0%</strong></td>
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*Regional School District 9 serves the towns of Easton and Redding

Source: Connecticut Department of Education, Bureau of Evaluation and Student Assessment
## MENTAL RETARDATION CLIENTS, ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSERS, and PROBATIONERS

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<th></th>
<th>Active Mental Retardation Clients June 2002¹</th>
<th>Alcohol &amp; Drug Abusers Served SFY 2000-2001²</th>
<th>Probationers by Residence May 2002³</th>
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**Sources:**
1. Connecticut Department of Mental Retardation, Active Clients as of June 2002
   Note: Statewide total includes 117 out-of-state clients.
2. Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Clients by Place of Residence, State Fiscal Year 2000-2001
3. Connecticut Judicial Department, Office of Adult Probation, Clients as of May 2002
## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DISLOCATED WORKERS
### BY SEX, RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
#### March 2002

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</table>

* Connecticut residents only

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Claims and Wage Record Files
## ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS BY UI* STATUS

**March 2002**

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<tr>
<th>towns</th>
<th>CURRENT REG CLAIMS 15 PLUS WEEKS</th>
<th>UI EXHAUSTED BENEFITS</th>
<th>UI CLAIMANTS AGE 45+ 4-14 WEEKS</th>
<th>PERMANENT LAYOFFS AGE UNDER 45</th>
<th>TOTAL DISLOCATED WORKERS</th>
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* Unemployment Insurance
** Connecticut residents only

**SOURCE:** Connecticut Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Claims and Wage Record Files
## Characteristics of Active Connecticut Works Applicants
### As of June 30, 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>&lt;18</th>
<th>18-24</th>
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<th>45-54</th>
<th>55+</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>505</td>
<td>11,093</td>
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<td>23,258</td>
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<tbody>
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Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research
## Characteristics of Active Connecticut Works Applicants
### As of June 30, 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>&lt;18</th>
<th>18-24</th>
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<th>55+</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
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<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8-11</th>
<th>12</th>
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Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research
## TEENAGE MOTHERS by AGE and PLACE of RESIDENCE
January - December 1999

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</table>
**Base Period:** A selected period of time, frequently one year, against which changes to other points in time are calculated (also see Index Number).

**Benchmarking:** The process of reestimating statistics as more complete data become available. Estimates are usually calculated using only a sample of the universe (total count). Therefore, benchmarking allows for correction of estimating errors. New benchmarking levels are introduced on an annual basis.

**Covered Employment:** Employment in any industry insured under the provisions of the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law.

**Current Population Survey:** A national household survey conducted each month by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is gathered from a sample of about 60,000 households (1,200 in Connecticut) designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of persons 16 years of age and over.

**Discouraged Workers:** Persons not included in the unemployment count who say they did not look for work because they think none is available, or they believe they lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

**Dislocated Worker:** As defined under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, an individual who: (A) 1. has been terminated or laid off, or received notice of same; and 2. is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation, or has demonstrated attachment to the workforce but is not eligible for unemployment compensation; and 3. is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation. Or (B) 1. has been terminated or laid off, or has received notice of same, as a result of permanent closure or substantial layoff at a plant, facility or enterprise; or 2. is employed at a facility at which employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; or, 3. for purposes of receiving certain services, is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close. Or (C) was self-employed but is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters. Or (D) is a displaced homemaker.

**Displaced Homemaker:** An individual who has been providing unpaid services to family members in the home and who (A) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; and (B) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

**Durable Goods:** Items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances, and mobile homes are examples. Because of their nature, expenditures for durable goods are generally postponable. Consequently, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures.

**Employed Persons:** Those individuals who are 16 years of age and over who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month, or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-owned business, and individuals who were temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or personal reasons. Excluded are persons whose only activity consists of work around the house and volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Establishment:** An economic unit such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, which produces goods or provides services. It is usually at a single physical location and engaged in one predominant type of economic activity.

**Family:** A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Farm Employment:** Persons who work as owners and operators of farms, as unpaid family workers on farms, or as hired workers who are engaged in farm activities.

**Full-Time Employment:** Employment of 35 or more hours per week.

**Household:** A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

**Housing Permits:** Counted by the Bureau of the Census, new housing permits include permits issued for all new privately owned, attached and detached single-family houses.

**Index Number:** A measure of the relative changes occurring in a series of values compared with a base period. The base period usually equals 100, and any changes from it represent percentages. By use of an index number, large or unwieldy data, such as sales in thousands of dollars or costs in dollars and cents, are reduced to a form in which they can be readily understood.
Industry: A generic term for a distinct group of economic activities. Industries are described and classified by their primary activity or product.

Initial Claim: A notice filed by a worker, at the beginning of a period of unemployment, requesting a determination of insured status for jobless benefits.

Labor Force: All persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed, unemployed, and seeking employment, or involved in a labor-management dispute. The labor force does not include persons who never worked a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer and “discouraged workers” who have been unemployed for a substantial length of time and are no longer actively seeking employment. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are counted by their place of residence. The civilian labor force excludes members of the armed forces and the institutionalized population.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as “in the labor force.”

Labor Market Area (LMA): As defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence.

Labor Market Information (LMI): The body of information that deals with the functioning of labor markets and the determination of the demand for and supply of labor. It includes, but is not limited to, such key factors as changes in the level and/or composition of economic activity, the population, employment and unemployment, income and earnings, wage rates, and fringe benefits.

Labor Surplus Area: A civil jurisdiction where the average unemployment rate is at least 20 percent above the average unemployment for all states, or its unemployment during the previous two calendar years was ten percent or more. The designation allows establishments in the area preference in bidding for certain federal contracts.

Location Quotients: Measure an industry’s concentration or specialization in one geographical area relative to a larger area.

Manufacturing: Includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials handling equipment. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be “finished” in the sense that it is ready for utilization and consumption, or it may be “semi-finished” to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing.

Median: The middle value or midpoint between two middle values in a set of data arranged in order of increasing or decreasing magnitude. As such, one-half of the items in the set are less than the median and one-half are greater.

Median Income: The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families, including those with no income. Additional information on median income is available from the U.S. Census Bureau at: http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): The general concept of a Metropolitan Statistical Area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Connecticut currently has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

Money Income: Census-based money income is derived from a sample of individuals 15 years of age and older, and consists only of income that is received by individuals in cash and its equivalents.

Nondurable Goods: Items that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less). Food, beverages, apparel, and gasoline are common examples. Because of their nature, nondurable goods are generally purchased when needed.

Nonfarm Employment: The total number of persons on establishment payroll employed full- or part-time who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, is included. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm
workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff for the entire pay period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed.

**Occupation:** A name or title of a job that identifies a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they are in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries, other occupations are found in the majority of industries.

**Part-Time Employment:** As defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in which a worker is regularly scheduled to work fewer than 35 hours a week.

**Per Capita Personal Income:** The annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1.

**Personal Income:** Measures the net earnings, rental income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments by place of residence before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes. Reported in current dollars.

**Private Household Workers:** Persons who work for profit or fees in private households such as child care workers, cooks, housekeepers or other household staff.

**Production Worker:** Employees, up through the level of working supervisor, who are directly engaged in the manufacture of the product of an establishment. Among those excluded from this category are persons in executive and managerial positions and persons engaged in activities such as accounting, sales, advertising, routine clerical work, and professional and technical functions.

**Retail Sales:** Based on sales taxes received by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services from firms in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries 52 through 59, Retail Trade.

**SAGA (State-Administered General Assistance):** Provides cash, medical, and emergency assistance to persons who do not qualify for federal and state assistance programs, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and Medicaid.

**Seasonal Adjustments:** The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intrayear variations that tend to occur each year in approximately the same manner. Examples of such variations include school terms, holidays, and yearly weather patterns.

**Seasonal Industry:** An industry in which activity is affected by regularly recurring weather changes, holidays, vacations, etc. The construction and recreational industries are typically characterized as "seasonal."

**Self-Employed Workers:** Persons who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Self-employed persons whose businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers, because technically, they are paid employees of a corporation.

**Underemployed:** Persons working full- or part-time in jobs that are below their earning capacity or level of competence. The terms “underemployed” and “underutilized” are used interchangeably. Underemployment has also been defined as “involuntary part-time” employment or employment of a person on a part-time basis when full-time work is desired.

**Unemployed:** Persons who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and: (a) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past four weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (b) were waiting to be called back from a job from which they had been laid off; or (c) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

**Unemployment Rate:** Represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate eliminates the influence of regularly recurring seasonal fluctuations which can be ascribed to weather, crop-growing cycles, holidays, vacations, etc., and therefore, more clearly shows the underlying basic trend of unemployment.

**Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998:** Represents significant changes to federal statutes governing programs of job training, adult education and literacy, and vocational rehabilitation in order to establish a coordinated, streamlined and more flexible workforce development system. It is a revitalized system that focuses on providing employers with skilled workers, and the economic and workforce information they need to conduct business effectively - and on providing workers with the information, advice, job search assistance, and training they need to get and keep good jobs.
Connecticut Department of Labor’s Office of Research Publications:

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media
Connecticut Career Paths
Connecticut Careers: Career Directions for Entry-Level Jobs
Connecticut Data for Affirmative Action Plans
Connecticut Economic Digest, The
Connecticut Labor Market Information At-A-Glance
Connecticut Labor Situation
Connecticut Occupational Employment & Wages
Directory of Labor Market Information
Equal Employment Opportunity Special Census File
Forecast 2008: New Decade, New Careers
Information for Workforce Investment Planning
Jobs in Connecticut
Labor Force Data for Labor Market Areas & Towns
Making the Future Yours
Nonfarm Employment - Annual Averages
Soaring to New Heights...Connecticut Job Outlook
Total Nonfarm Employment by Town
Writing Your Résumé for Success
Your Job Search Guide

Many of these publications are available on the Internet at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

The Job & Career ConneCTion provides on-line information on career development, occupational profiles, and finding employment, all at one site - www.ctjobandcareer.org.