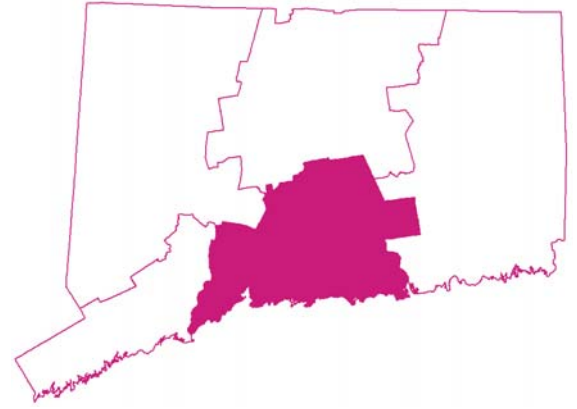


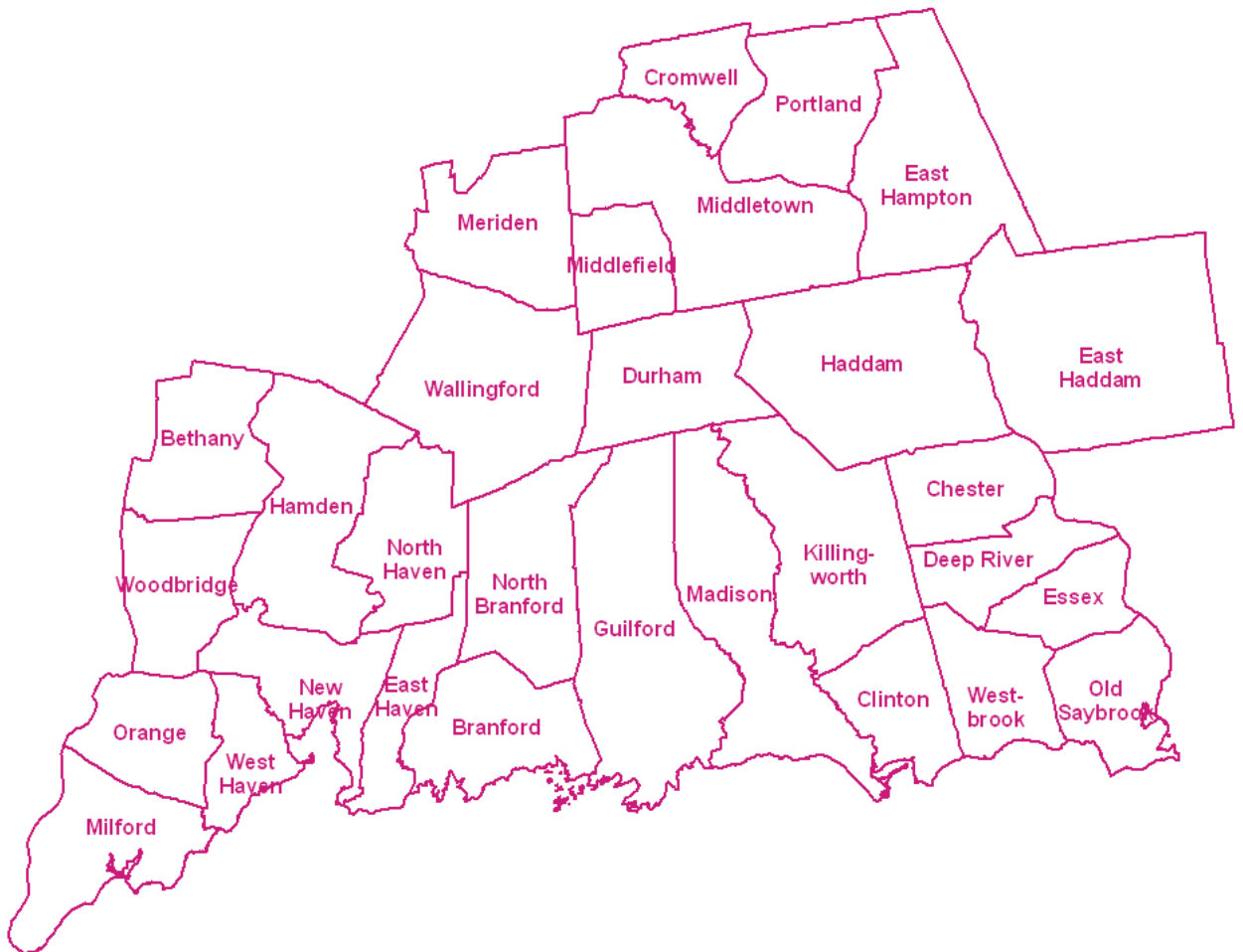


2009

Information for Workforce Investment Planning



South Central Workforce Investment Area



Eastern WIA (41 towns)	North Central WIA (37 towns)	Northwest WIA (41 towns)	South Central WIA (30 towns)	Southwest WIA (20 towns)
Ashford	Andover	Barkhamsted	Bethany	Ansonia
Bozrah	Avon	Bethel	Branford	Beacon Falls
Brooklyn	Berlin	Bethlehem	Chester	Bridgeport
Canterbury	Bloomfield	Bridgewater	Clinton	Darien
Chaplin	Bolton	Brookfield	Cromwell	Derby
Colchester	Bristol	Canaan	Deep River	Easton
Columbia	Burlington	Cheshire	Durham	Fairfield
Coventry	Canton	Colebrook	East Haddam	Greenwich
Eastford	East Granby	Cornwall	East Hampton	Monroe
East Lyme	East Hartford	Danbury	East Haven	New Canaan
Franklin	East Windsor	Goshen	Essex	Norwalk
Griswold	Ellington	Hartland	Guilford	Oxford
Groton	Enfield	Harwinton	Haddam	Seymour
Hampton	Farmington	Kent	Hamden	Shelton
Killingly	Glastonbury	Litchfield	Killingworth	Stamford
Lebanon	Granby	Middlebury	Madison	Stratford
Ledyard	Hartford	Morris	Meriden	Trumbull
Lisbon	Hebron	Naugatuck	Middlefield	Weston
Lyme	Manchester	New Fairfield	Middletown	Westport
Mansfield	Marlborough	New Hartford	Milford	Wilton
Montville	New Britain	New Milford	New Haven	
New London	Newington	Newtown	North Branford	
North Stonington	Plainville	Norfolk	North Haven	
Norwich	Plymouth	North Canaan	Old Saybrook	
Old Lyme	Rocky Hill	Prospect	Orange	
Plainfield	Simsbury	Redding	Portland	
Pomfret	Somers	Ridgefield	Wallingford	
Preston	Southington	Roxbury	Westbrook	
Putnam	South Windsor	Salisbury	West Haven	
Salem	Stafford	Sharon	Woodbridge	
Scotland	Suffield	Sherman		
Sprague	Tolland	Southbury		
Sterling	Vernon	Thomaston		
Stonington	West Hartford	Torrington		
Thompson	Wethersfield	Warren		
Union	Windsor	Washington		
Voluntown	Windsor Locks	Waterbury		
Waterford		Watertown		
Willington		Winchester		
Windham		Wolcott		
Woodstock		Woodbury		

PREFACE

The Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research is the state's leading producer of information and statistics on the economy, workforce, occupations, and careers. Our mission is to produce, analyze, and deliver timely and reliable workforce information and statistics to assist in decision-making for those planning economic development initiatives, for education and training providers, and for job seekers and students who are seeking guidance in making career choices.

Our Office is pleased to provide the *2009 Information for Workforce Investment Planning*. This publication includes data on Connecticut's population, the labor force, industry employment and wages, town employment and wages—which includes the top employing industry for each town, and data analysis on persons with specific barriers to employment, along with additional historical data for comparisons and trends.

In this edition, we've added a statewide employment and wages by major occupational category table and text analysis based on Connecticut's occupational employment and wage data for the 1st quarter of 2009.

Data sources are cited on each appendix table which includes other State agencies, the Connecticut Department of Labor and the U.S. Census Bureau. We wish to thank all of the data providers for their contribution to this year's publication. The charts and tables in the *2009 Information for Workforce Investment Planning* are within the public domain, and may be copied and/or quoted. However, we do request that you attribute such material to this publication.

We hope that you find this publication helpful and informative.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Managing Editor: Cynthia DeLisa, Research Analyst

We would like to thank the following Department of Labor and Office of Research staff who provided data and editorial assistance for this publication: John DiSette, Edward Doukas, Jessy George, Doreen LeBel, Dana Placzek, David Post, and Mark Stankiewicz.

This publication is dedicated to **Rachel Meyerhoff**, our respected 'eagle-eye' editor. Enjoy retirement Ms. Rachel, we miss you!

Questions regarding information in this report may be directed to:

Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109
(860) 263-6275
e-mail: dol.lmi@ct.gov



The *2009 Information for Workforce Investment Planning* and other Office of Research publications are available on the Internet at: www.ct.gov/dol 'Labor Market Information'

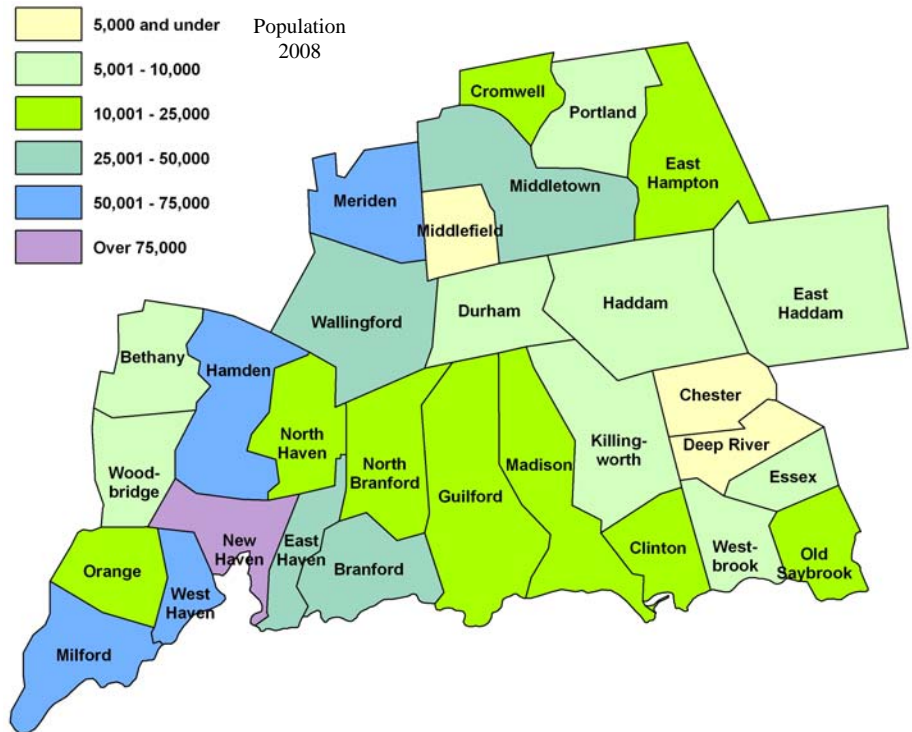
2009 Information for Workforce Investment Planning

TABLE OF CONTENTS

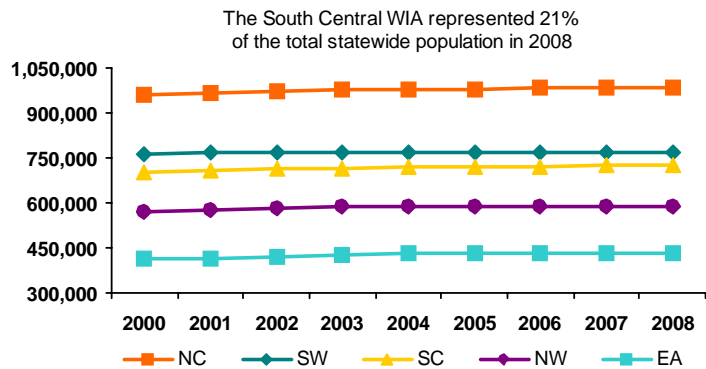
WIA Economic Data:	Page
Population and Population Density	1
Labor Force	2
Employment and Wages by Industry	3-4
New Housing Permits.....	5
WIA Data on Residents in Need of Workforce Investment Services:	
Temporary Family Assistance and Food Stamp Recipients.....	6-7
State Supplement and Medicaid Recipients.....	8-9
State Administered General Assistance Recipients.....	10
Department of Developmental Services Clients	11
Adult Probationers.....	12
High School Enrollment and Dropout Rate	13
Births to Teenage Mothers	14
APPENDIX TABLES	
WIA Economic Data:	
Population and Population Density	15
Labor Force	16
Worksites by Size Class.....	17
Employment and Wages by Industry	18-20
Employment and Wages by Town.....	21
New Housing Permits.....	22
WIA Data on Residents in Need of Workforce Investment Services:	
Temporary Family Assistance and Food Stamp Recipients.....	23
State Supplement and Medicaid Recipients.....	24
State Administered General Assistance Recipients.....	25
Department of Developmental Services Clients	26
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Clients	27
Adult Probationers.....	28
High School Enrollment and Dropout Rate.....	29
Births to Teenage Mothers	30
Statewide Data:	
Population by Town (Maps)	31
Labor Force by WIA	32
Unemployment Rate by Town (Map).....	33
Worksites by Size Class	34
Employment and Wages by Industry	35-37
Employment and Wages by Major Occupational Category.....	38
Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Living Standard Income Levels.....	39
Per Capita, Median Family and Household Income	40
Characteristics of <i>CTWORKS</i> Applicants.....	41-44
Glossary of Terms.....	45-47

- From 2000 to 2008, Connecticut's population increased by 95,648 (+2.8%) from 3,405,604 to 3,501,252.

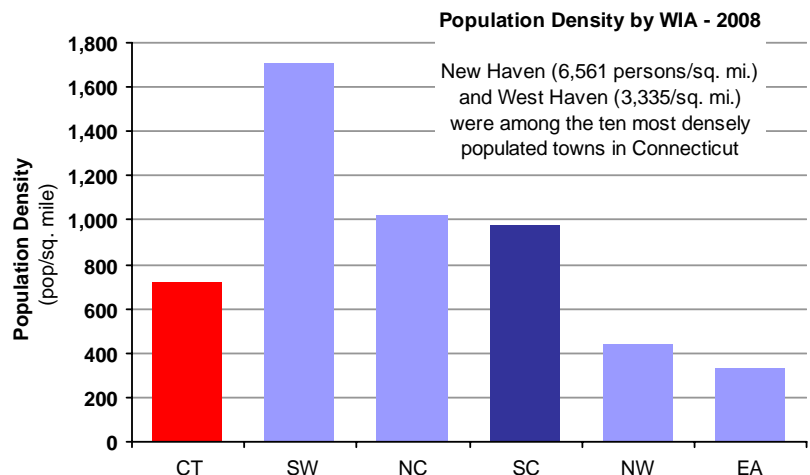
- In 2008, there were 724,341 residents in the South Central Workforce Investment Area (WIA), which were 22,469 more residents (+3.2%) since 2000. Six of the area's 30 towns reported an increase of more than 1,000 residents since 2000: Milford (+3,602), Middletown (+2,465), Wallingford (+1,833), East Hampton (+1,729), Hamden (+1,099) and Guilford (+1,000); New Haven (-108) was the only town that had a decline in population.



- Twelve of the 30 towns in the South Central WIA had populations of more than 15,000 in 2008. Forty-eight percent of the WIA's total population resided in New Haven (123,669), Meriden (59,186), Hamden (57,862), Milford (55,907) and West Haven (52,420).

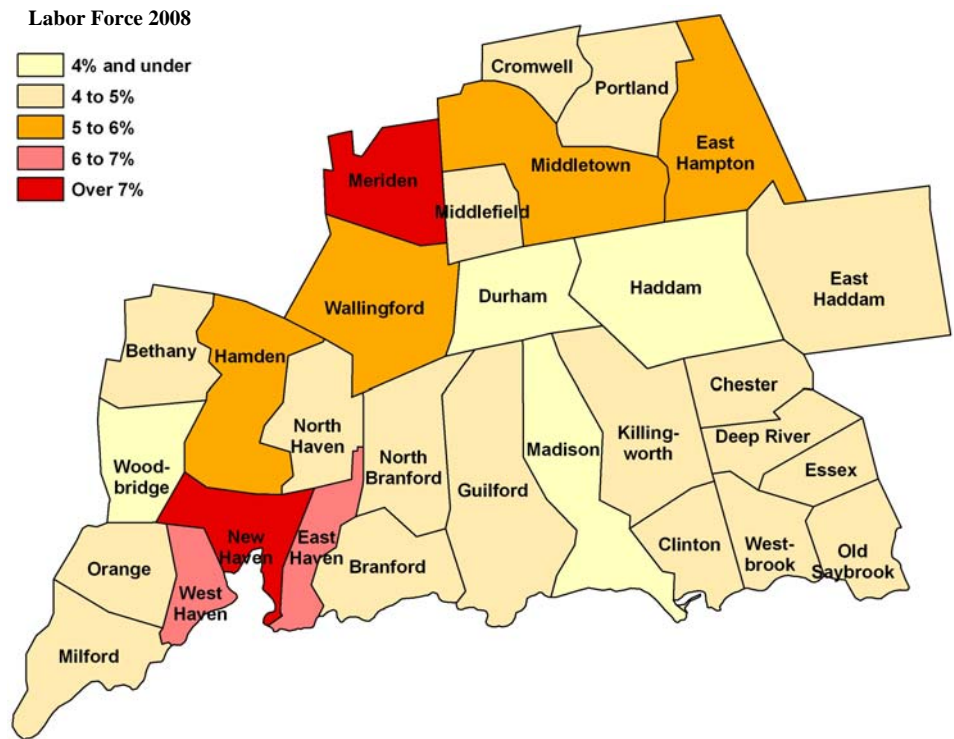


- In 2008, the South Central WIA reported a population density of 983 persons/sq. mile. New Haven was the area's most densely populated town and ranked third in Connecticut with 6,561 persons per square mile. New London (4,708/sq. mi.) and West Haven (3,335/sq. mi.) ranked as the state's 5th and 8th most densely populated towns.

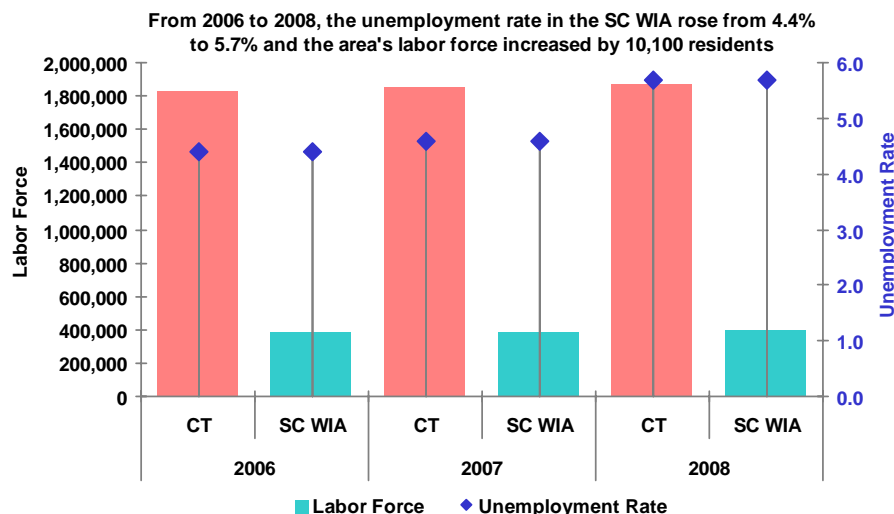


See Also Appendix Tables and Maps on Pages 15 and 31

- In 2008, Connecticut's labor force increased by 25,800 or 1.4 percent from a year ago to 1,876,100 and the unemployment rate (UR) rose from 4.6 to 5.7 percent. Of significant concern is the over-the-year increase of 22,400 unemployed residents bringing the level up to 106,900 in 2008 which is the largest total since the 1990s. The top five towns in the state with the largest labor force population in 2008 were Stamford (66,853 – 4.7 UR), Bridgeport (63,188 – 8.8 UR), New Haven (56,228 – 8.5 UR), Waterbury (50,107 – 9.3 UR) and Hartford (49,898 – 10.9 UR).



- The South Central WIA's labor force increased by 5,100 (+1.3%) to 395,200 residents in 2008 which accounted for twenty-one percent of Connecticut's total labor force. Thirty-eight percent of the area's labor force resided in New Haven (56,228 – 8.5 UR), Milford (32,405 – 4.8 UR), Meriden (31,962 – 7.0 UR) and Hamden (31,019 – 5.5 UR).
- From 2007 to 2008, the unemployed population in the South Central WIA increased by 4,400 to 22,500 residents and the unemployment rate from 4.6 to 5.7 percent. Four area towns experienced an unemployment rate of over 6.0 percent in 2008: New Haven (8.5), Meriden (7.0), West Haven (6.4) and East Haven (6.1). Among the ten South Central WIA towns that reported an over-the-year rise of more than 100 unemployed residents, New Haven (+782), Meriden (+500), West Haven (+400) and Milford (+353) showed the most significant increase.

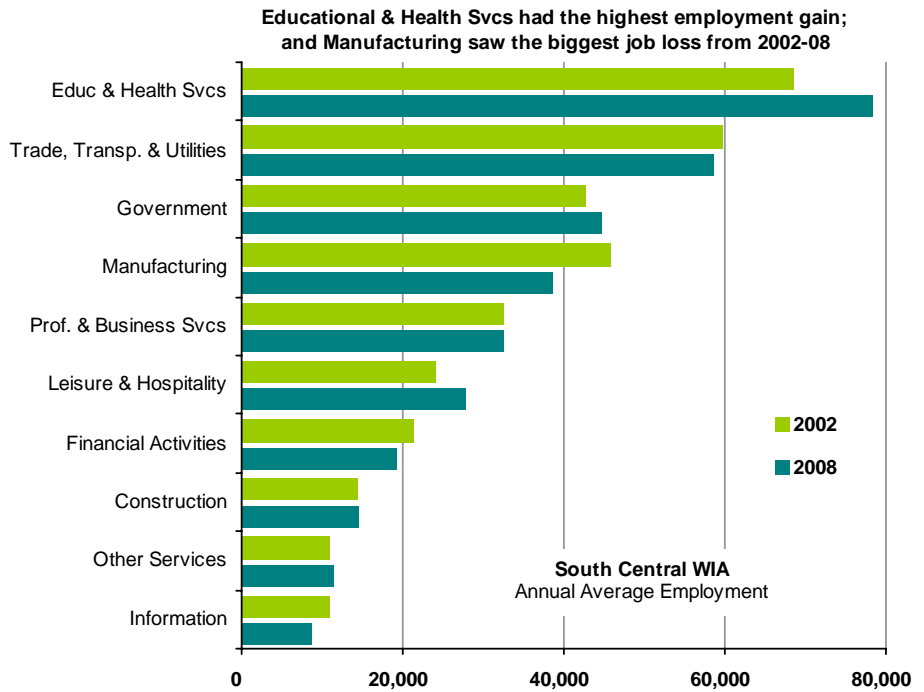


See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 16, 32-33

- From 2007 to 2008, Connecticut’s total employment fell by 9,614 jobs to 1,676,493, which is a sharp contrast to the 13,946 job growth during the prior year-to-year period. In 2008, the Educational & Health Services industry sector proved once again to be ‘recession-proof’ by adding 8,636 jobs. The only other sectors that reported job growth were Government which added 3,667 jobs and Leisure & Hospitality which added 1,781 jobs. The Financial Activities sector took the biggest hit in 2008 with a net loss of 12,059 jobs from the prior year, followed by Manufacturing which lost 4,742 jobs and Construction eliminating 3,341 jobs.

- Connecticut’s Educational & Health Services (+33,990) and Leisure & Hospitality (+14,693) sectors experienced the highest employment growth during the 2002 to 2008 period; and the largest job losses occurred in Manufacturing (-25,043) and Fin. Activities (-10,452).

- The South Central WIA accounted for 20 percent of Connecticut’s total employment in 2008 and lost 1,200 jobs from 2007 which brought the area’s total employment to 334,933. In 2008, more than half (54%) of the area’s total employment was in the Educ. & Health Services (78,326), Trade, Transp. & Utilities (58,675) and Government (44,616) sectors. Educ. & Health Services (+2,175) reported the greatest job growth from 2007 to 2008, while Financial Activities (-1,180) and Trade, Transp. & Utilities (-1,178) had the biggest loss.



- From 2002 to 2008, the South Central WIA gained 3,345 jobs, and the industry sectors that contributed the most toward this upswing were Educ. & Health Services (+9,764) and Leisure & Hospitality (+3,753), while Manufacturing (-7,305) and Information (-2,206) showed significant declines in employment.

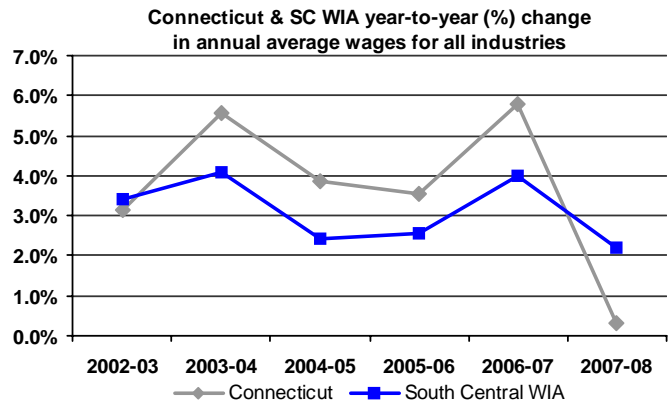
In 2008, more than half (54%) of the SC WIA's total employment was in the Educational & Health Services; Trade, Transportation & Utilities; and Government sectors.

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Connecticut	1,676,493	1,686,107	1,672,161	1,643,963	1,631,848	1,625,932	1,648,986
South Central WIA	334,933	336,133	335,957	329,668	329,748	325,299	331,588
Educ & Health Svcs	78,326	76,151	74,083	72,274	70,918	69,539	68,562
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	58,675	59,853	60,240	60,020	59,865	58,538	59,838
Government	44,616	44,077	45,092	41,936	41,841	42,123	42,784
Manufacturing	38,541	39,327	40,134	40,762	41,503	42,016	45,846
Prof. & Business Svcs	32,585	31,941	31,701	31,258	31,467	31,001	32,695
Leisure & Hospitality	27,828	27,606	27,130	26,236	25,885	24,966	24,075
Financial Activities	19,414	20,594	22,014	21,830	21,921	21,667	21,268
Construction	14,591	15,541	14,864	14,498	15,037	13,956	14,391
Other Services	11,502	11,508	11,279	11,098	11,193	10,986	10,993
Information	8,846	9,518	9,404	9,701	10,083	10,480	11,052

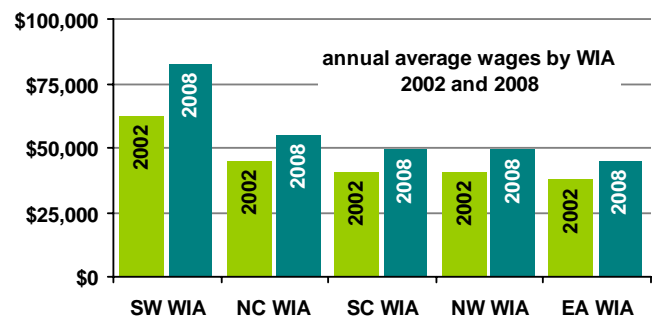
See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 18-21 and 35-38

- The 2008 annual average wage in Connecticut was \$58,189 which was only \$170 more than the 2007 level. With an average wage of \$123,871 in 2008, workers in the Financial Activities sector continued to be the state's top earners. Professional & Business Services (\$72,829), Manufacturing (\$70,456) and Information Services (\$69,404) workers also received hefty salaries. In contrast, workers in the Other Services* (\$29,969) and Leisure & Hospitality (\$19,901) earned the lowest average wages.

- All of Connecticut's major industry sectors experienced over-the-year average wage increases in 2008 (excl. Professional & Business Services sector, -\$46). Workers in the Construction (+\$1,863) and Educational & Health Services (+\$1,810) sectors received the biggest raise, followed by Government (+\$1,423) and Manufacturing (+\$1,096) workers.



- In the South Central WIA, average wages were \$49,145 in 2008, up \$1,060 from the 2007 level. Workers in the area's Financial Activities (\$66,351) and Information (\$64,957) sectors earned the highest in 2008, and had the biggest average wage increase from 2002 (+\$12,995 and \$13,555 respectively). Workers in the Other Services (\$29,089) and Leisure & Hospitality (\$17,632) sectors continue to earn the lowest average wages.



- From 2007 to 2008, South Central WIA workers in every major industry sector saw over-the-year pay increases. The Educational & Health Services (+\$2,081 to \$50,754) and Information (+\$1,825 to \$64,957) sectors had the biggest over-the-year pay increase.

major occupational industry sector annual average wage by WIA - 2008

	CT	EA	NC	NW	SC	SW
Total, All Industries	\$58,189	\$44,642	\$55,304	\$49,060	\$49,145	\$82,800
Construction	\$55,938	\$48,229	\$56,728	\$55,336	\$55,393	\$59,276
Manufacturing	\$70,456	\$71,175	\$68,805	\$71,144	\$64,097	\$80,787
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	\$45,344	\$38,285	\$39,293	\$39,380	\$39,433	\$56,792
Information	\$69,404	\$46,747	\$71,952	\$58,440	\$64,957	\$78,688
Financial Activities	\$132,871	\$47,705	\$92,195	\$76,759	\$66,351	\$232,635
Prof. & Business Svcs.	\$72,829	\$62,391	\$64,394	\$62,337	\$55,381	\$100,289
Educ. & Health Svcs.	\$46,899	\$40,565	\$45,654	\$44,372	\$50,754	\$49,088
Leisure & Hospitality	\$19,901	\$17,722	\$17,199	\$19,826	\$17,632	\$26,488
Other Services	\$29,969	\$25,172	\$32,000	\$25,657	\$29,089	\$32,074
Government	\$52,717	\$45,433	\$57,073	\$49,582	\$53,789	\$55,779

lowest highest

* The 'Other Services' (except Public Admin.) sector includes a wide range of employment establishments engaged in activities such as automotive & equipment repair/maintenance; religious or political advocacy activities; dry-cleaning/laundry, personal, death, or pet care services; and private household services.

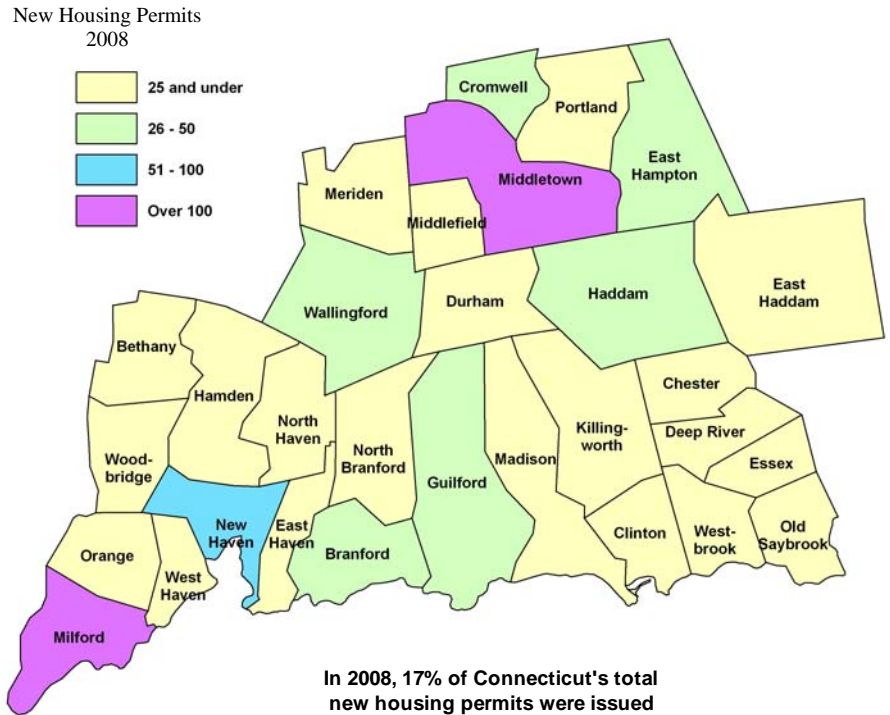
See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 18-21 and 35-38

- Since 1990, the highest number of new housing permits issued in Connecticut was in 2005 (11,885), and the lowest number of permits was issued in 2008 (5,220), indicating a fifty-six percent decline. Each of Connecticut’s five workforce investment areas experienced the same trend from 2005 to 2008: Eastern (-70%), Northwest (-67%), North/South Central (-58% each), and Southwest (-31%). During this period, Stamford (+426) and West Hartford (+95) were the only towns in Connecticut to have an increase of more than 50 new housing permits.

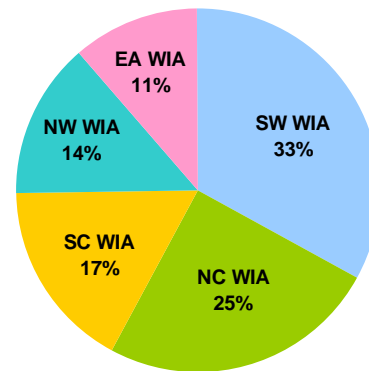
- Each of the five WIAs experienced a decline in new housing permits over the 2007 to 2008 period as well, with the Southwest (-123, -7%) and North Central (-880, -41%) areas reporting the smallest and largest decrease, respectively. The South Central WIA had the second smallest drop (-395, -31%), while the Northwest (-609, -45%) and Eastern (-519, -47%) areas experienced similar over the year declines.

- The number of new housing permits in the South Central WIA fell by 1,217 between 2005 to 2008, and thirty-eight percent of this decline was recorded in the towns of Wallingford (-141), North Haven (-124), Meriden (-101) and East Hampton (-100).

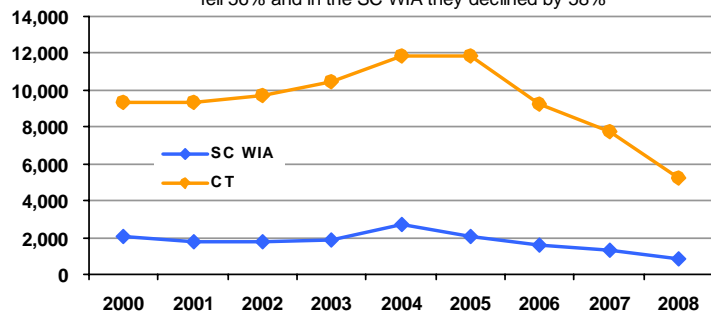
- In 2008, the South Central WIA issued 882 new housing permits, which represented seventeen percent of the statewide total. Milford (266), Middletown (172) and New Haven (58) reported the highest number of new housing permits. New Haven (+26) and Guilford (+4) were the only area towns that experienced an increase in new housing permits from 2007.



In 2008, 17% of Connecticut's total new housing permits were issued in the South Central WIA



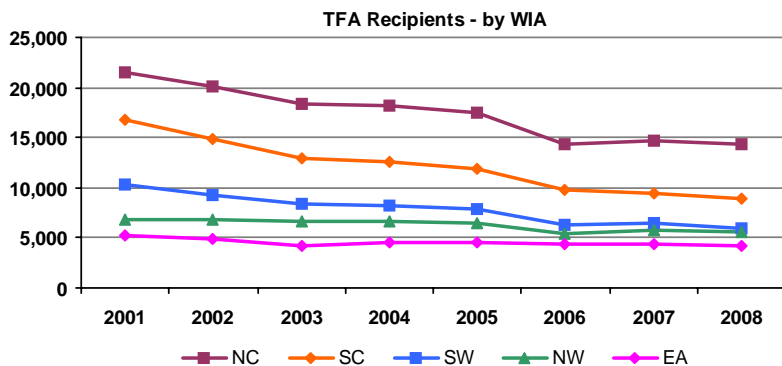
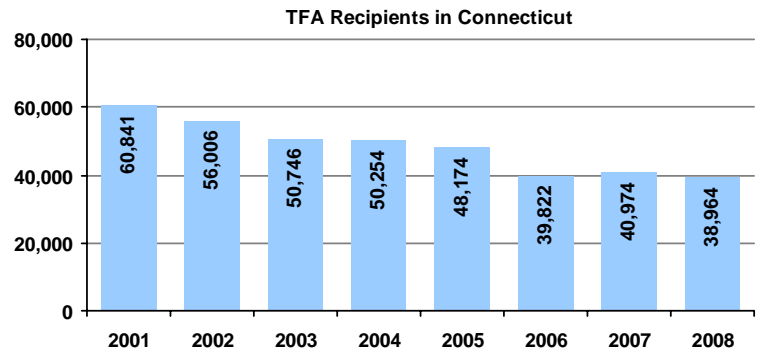
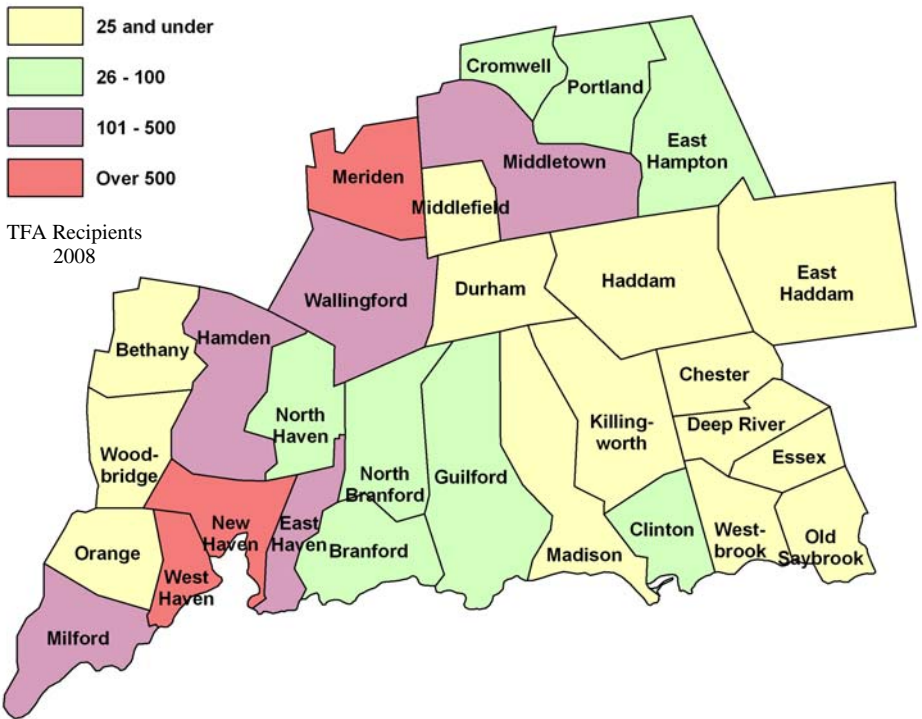
From 2005-08, the number of new housing permits issued statewide fell 56% and in the SC WIA they declined by 58%



See Also Appendix Tables on Page 22

- In 2008, the number of Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) recipients in Connecticut decreased by 2,010 to 38,964 which represented the lowest level of TFA recipients this decade. Each of the state's five WIAs also reported a decrease in TFA recipients from 2007: Southwest (-645 recipients), South Central (-476), North Central (-446), Northwest (-304) and Eastern (-133).
- Twenty-three percent of Connecticut's total TFA population resided in the South Central WIA (8,981 recipients) in 2008, among which fifty-four percent resided in New Haven (4,878).

- From 2007 to 2008, Westbrook (+19) and Clinton (+10) were the only South Central WIA towns to report an increase of at least ten TFA recipients. Among the seven area towns which experienced an over-the-year drop of at least ten TFA recipients, New Haven (-318) and Hamden (-39) were most significant.

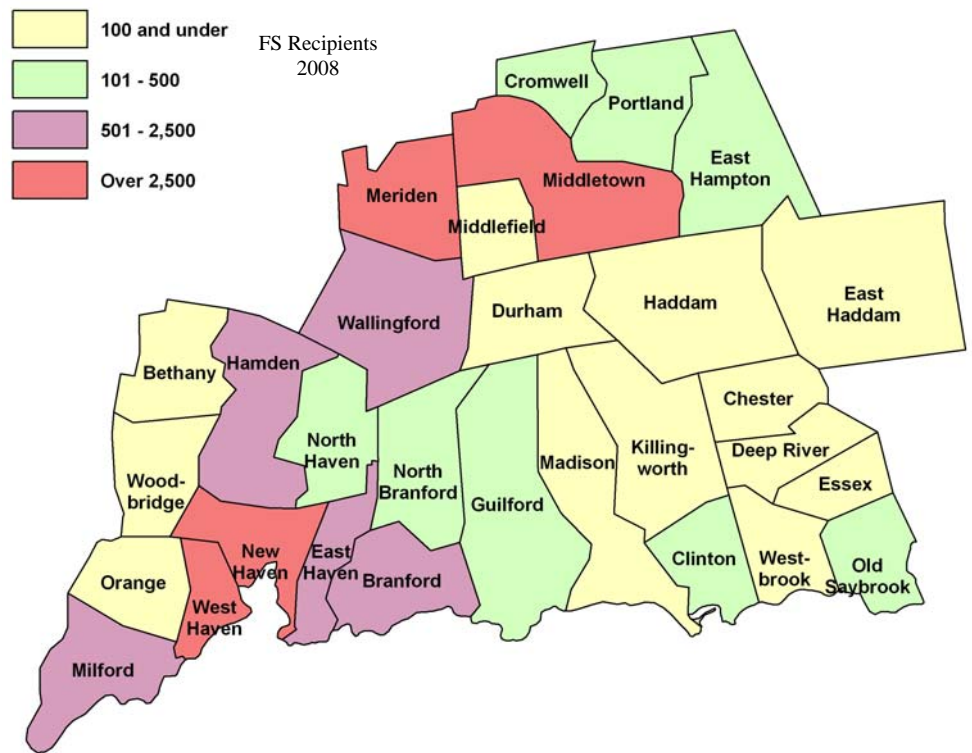


See Also Appendix Table on Page 23

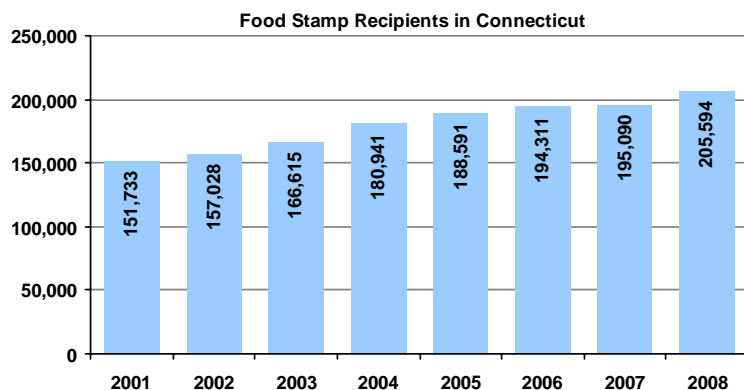
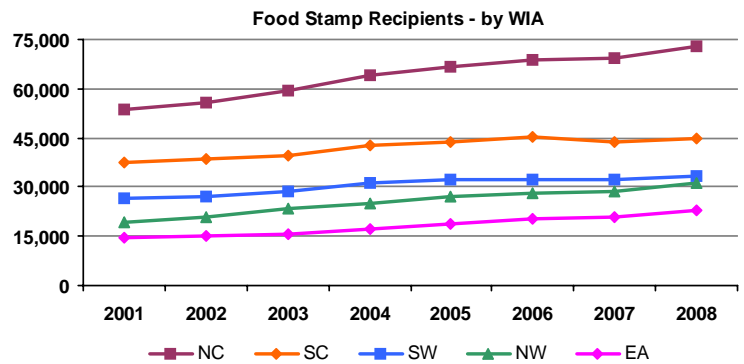
- From 2007 to 2008, the total number of Food Stamp (FS) recipients in Connecticut increased by 10,504 to 205,594, which was significantly greater than the prior over-the-year increase of 779 recipients.

- Among the state's five WIAs, North Central reported the largest increase in FS recipients (+3,619), followed by Northwest (+2,476), Eastern (+1,942), South Central (+1,304) and Southwest (+1,163).

- Twenty-two percent of Connecticut's total FS population resided in the South Central WIA (44,994 recipients) in 2008, among which fifty-four percent resided in New Haven (24,306).



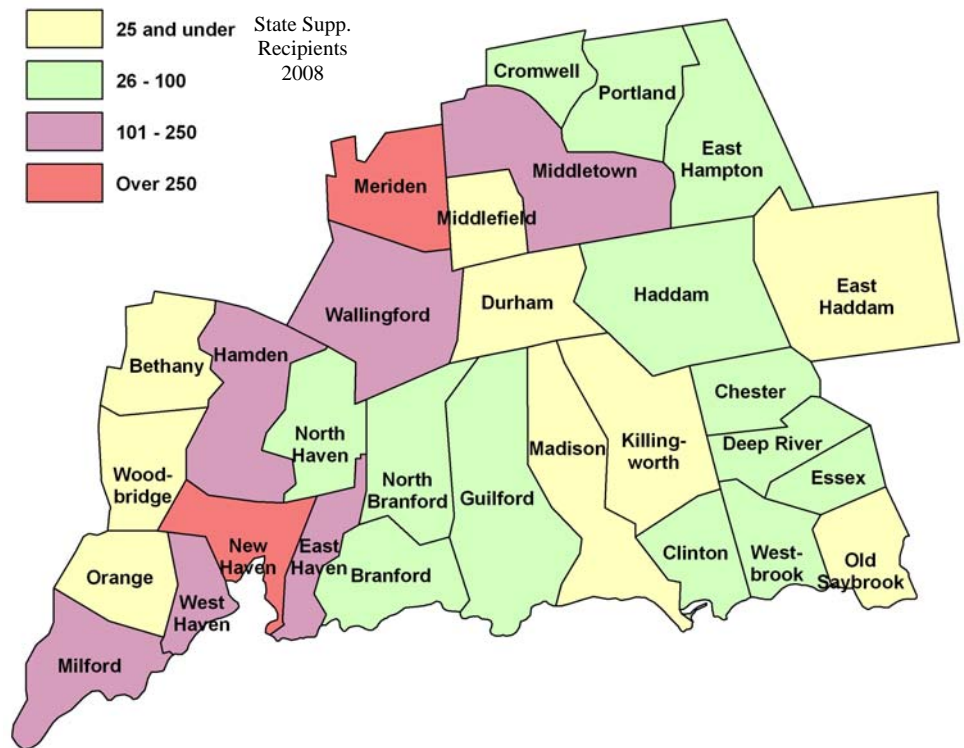
- Four South Central WIA towns experienced an increase of at least 100 FS recipients from 2007 to 2008: New Haven (+483), West Haven (+222), Meriden (+118) and East Haven (+108). Westbrook (-12), Madison (-11) and Killingworth (-10) were the only area towns that reported an over-the-year decrease of at least ten FS recipients.



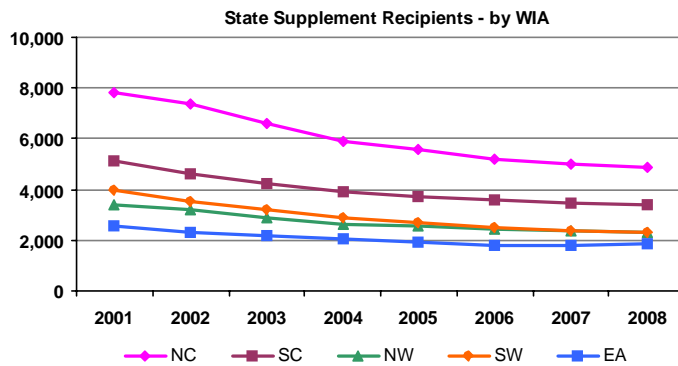
See Also Appendix Table on Page 23

- From 2007 to 2008, the total number of State Supplement recipients in Connecticut decreased by 215 to 14,868 recipients, representing a continuation of a declining trend over the last decade.

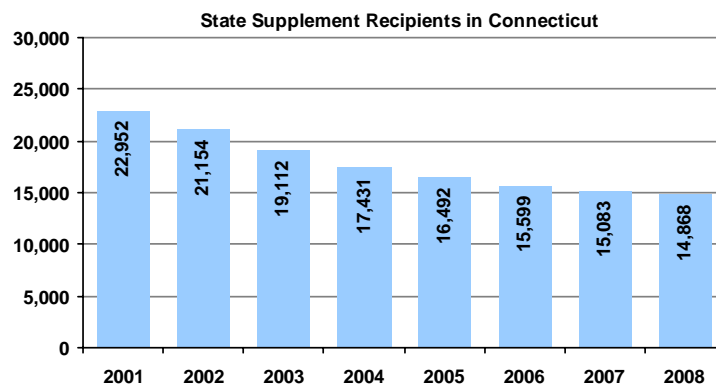
- The North Central WIA reported the largest decrease (-126) in State Supplement recipients in 2008 among the state's five areas, followed by Southwest (-67), South Central (-53) and Northwest (-18). Eastern was the only WIA that reported an increase (+51) in State Supplement recipients.



- Twenty-three percent of Connecticut's total State Supplement population resided in the South Central WIA (3,426 recipients) in 2008, among which forty-six percent resided in New Haven (1,048) and Meriden (521). Other area towns with more than 100 recipients included Middletown (240), Hamden (224), West Haven (210) Wallingford (167), East Haven (150) and Milford (102).



- New Haven (-49) and West Haven (-10) were the only South Central WIA towns that reported a drop of at least ten State Supplement recipients from 2007 to 2008, while none of the area towns had an increase of more than ten recipients.

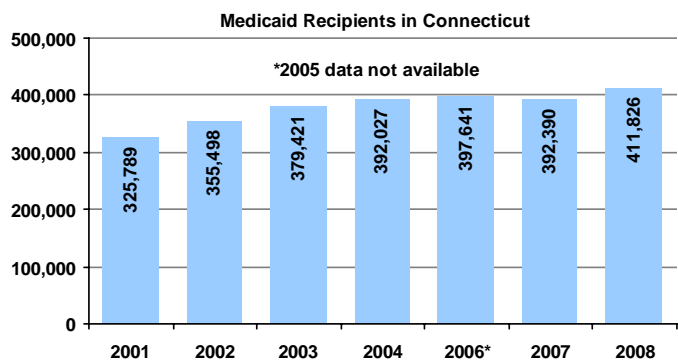
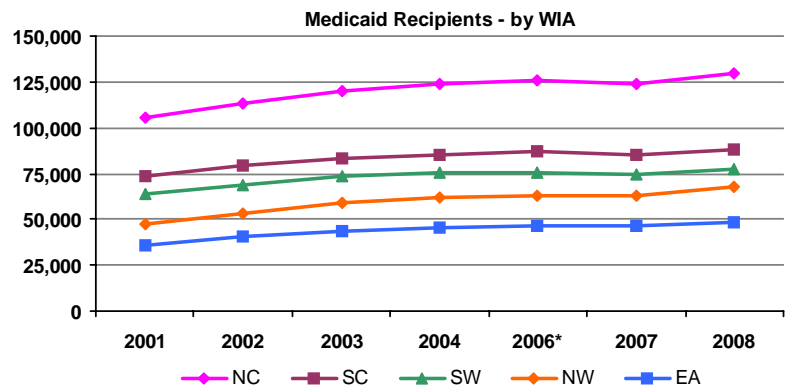
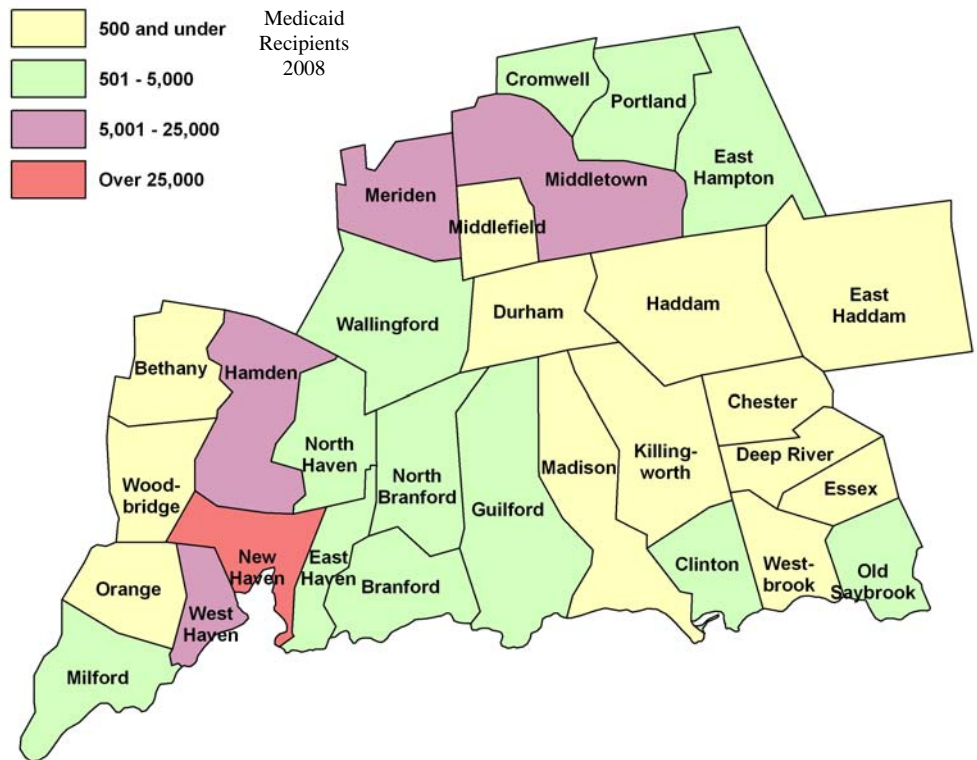


See Also Appendix Table on Page 24

- Connecticut's Medicaid population increased by 19,436 (5%) to 411,826 from 2007 to 2008. Consequently, each of the state's five WIAs reported an over-the-year increase: North Central (+6,331 recipients), Northwest (+4,261), Southwest (+3,368), South Central (+3,143) and Eastern (+2,255).

- Twenty-one percent of the state's total Medicaid population resided in the South Central WIA (88,146 recipients) in 2008, among which fifty-two percent resided in New Haven (34,085) and Meriden (12,078). In 2008, ten South Central WIA towns reported a Medicaid population of more than 1,000 recipients.

- In 2008, five South Central WIA towns reported an increase of at least 200 Medicaid recipients: Meriden (+565), New Haven (+519), West Haven (+454), Middletown (+285) and Hamden (+212). These towns accounted for sixty-five percent of the WIA's total Medicaid population over-the-year growth.



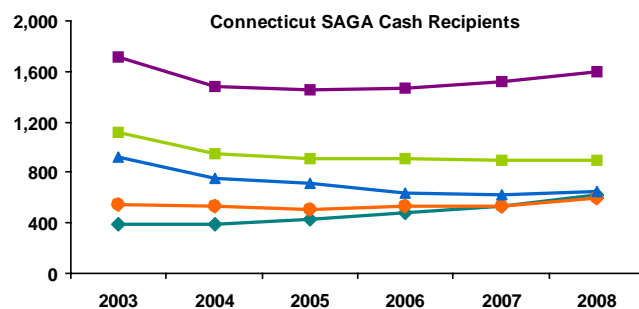
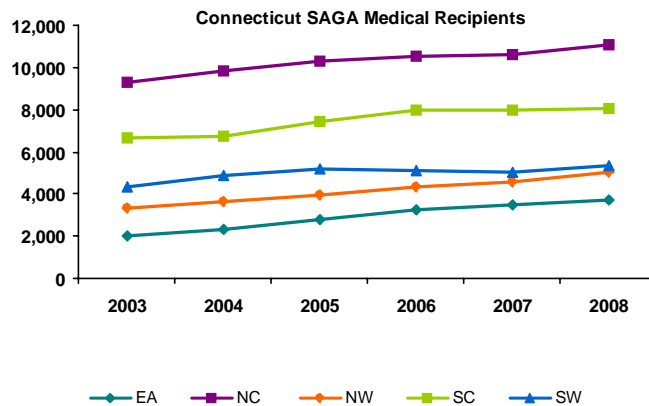
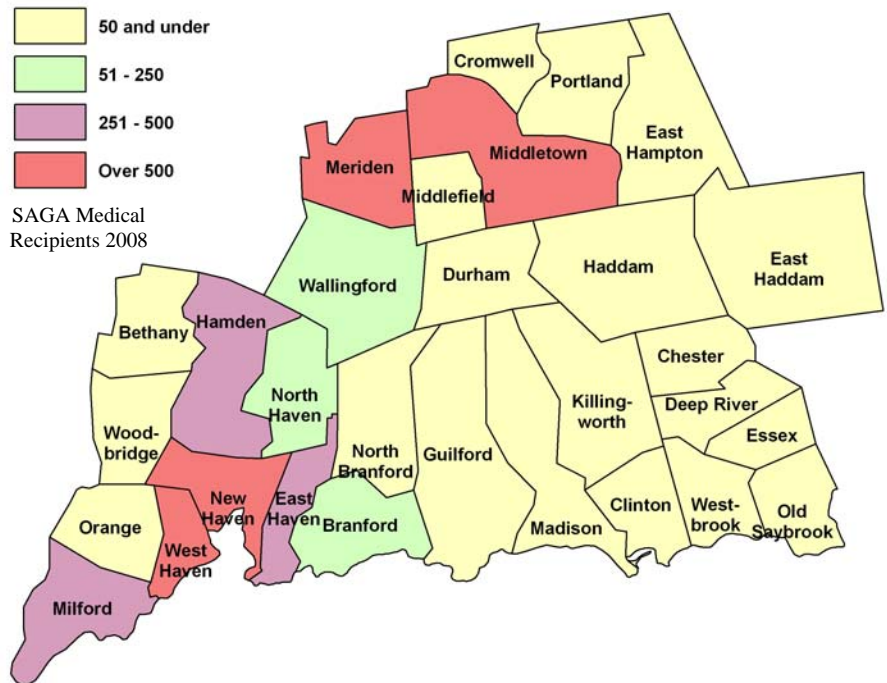
See Also Appendix Table on Page 24

- In 2008, Connecticut’s State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) cash recipients increased by 243 to 4,447 and medical recipients rose by 1,431 to 33,260 from 2007. This increase is more than double the 626 newly registered SAGA cash and medical recipients from the prior over-the-year period.

- Among the state’s five workforce investment areas, the North Central (1,592 cash and 11,058 medical) and South Central (902 cash and 8,065 medical) WIAs had largest number of SAGA recipients in 2008. The Northwest WIA (596) had the lowest number of SAGA cash recipients, while the Eastern WIA (3,680) had the lowest number of SAGA medical recipients.

- From 2003 to 2008, the number of SAGA cash recipients in the South Central WIA decreased from 1,115 to 902 and the number of medical recipients increased to 8,065 (+1,434). In 2008, the South Central WIA accounted for twenty-four percent of Connecticut’s total number of both SAGA cash and medical recipients.

- In 2008, New Haven accounted for more than half (53%) of the South Central WIA’s total number of SAGA recipients (379 cash and 4,399 medical). Meriden (145 cash and 756 medical), Middletown (95 cash and 524 medical) and West Haven (71 cash and 630 medical) also had significant recipient counts.

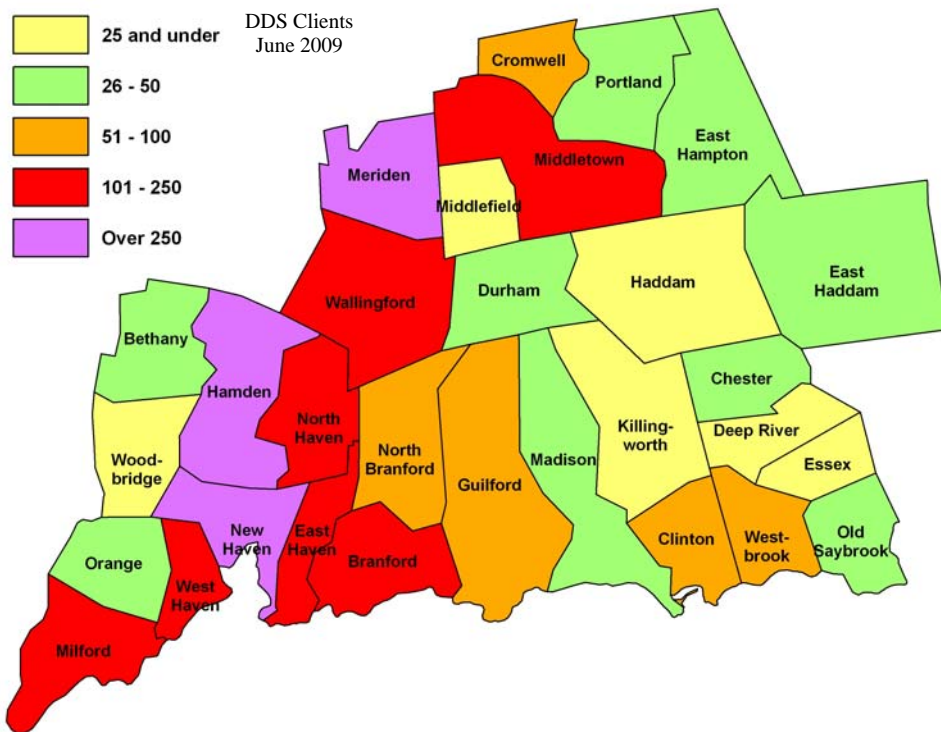


See Also Appendix Table on Page 25

- As of June 2009, there were 15,299 active Department of Developmental Services (DDS) clients in Connecticut, which represented the largest total in this decade and an increase of 1,575 clients (+12%) since June 2000. While the annual average number of DDS clients did not significantly change in any of the five Workforce Investment Areas during this period, the North Central WIA had the highest annual average (3,954) and the Eastern WIA reported the lowest average (2,231).

- The North Central (4,267) and South Central (2,231) WIAs had the highest total number of DDS clients among the five areas in June 2009, accounting for forty-nine percent of the statewide total.

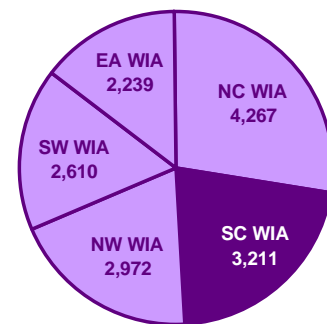
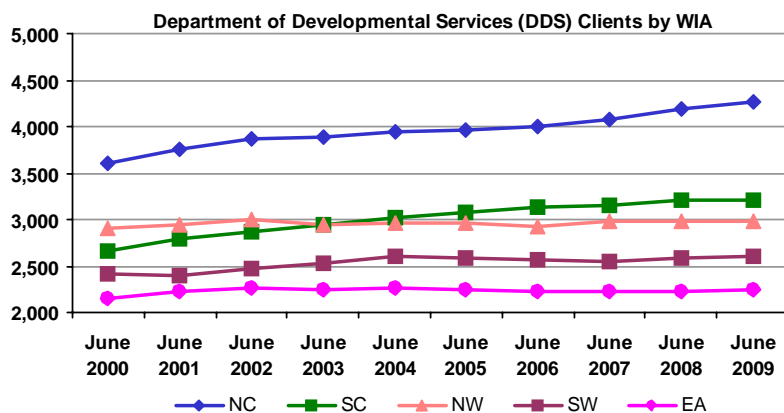
- From June 2000 to June 2009, the South Central WIA reported an increase of only 560 DDS clients. New Haven (+127) and Hamden (+58) had the area's biggest increase, while Essex (-14) and Old Saybrook (-11) reported the largest decline. From June 2008 to June 2009, Hamden (-14) and Meriden (-12) were the



only area towns that experienced a change (+/-) greater than 10 clients.

- Fifty-four percent of the resided in New Haven Middletown (234) in June

total DDS client population in the South Central WIA (3,211) (596), Meriden (350), Hamden (316), West Haven (240) and 2009.

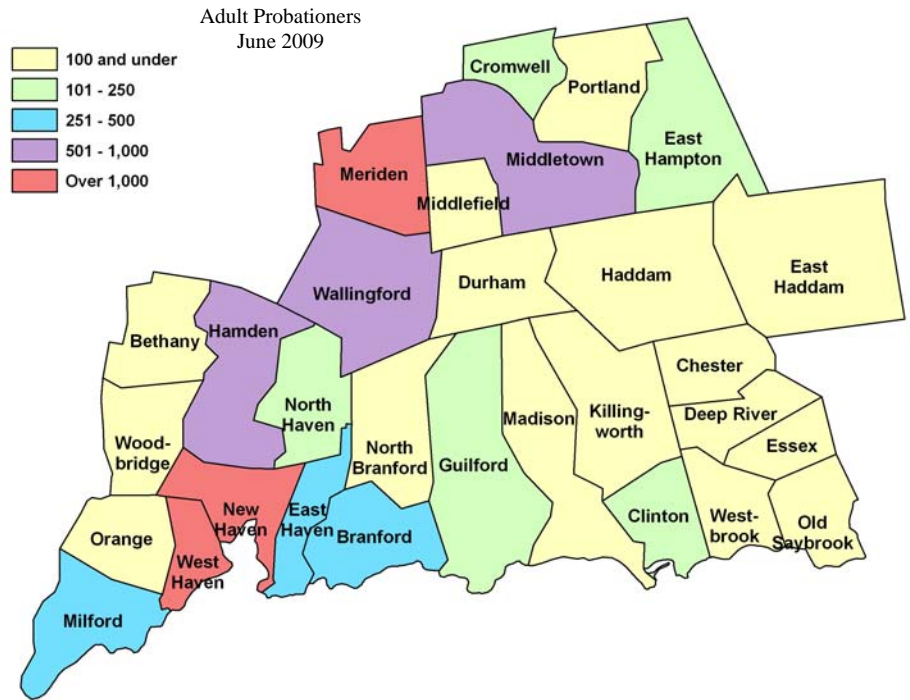


In June 2009, 21% of Connecticut's total DDS client population resided in the South Central WIA

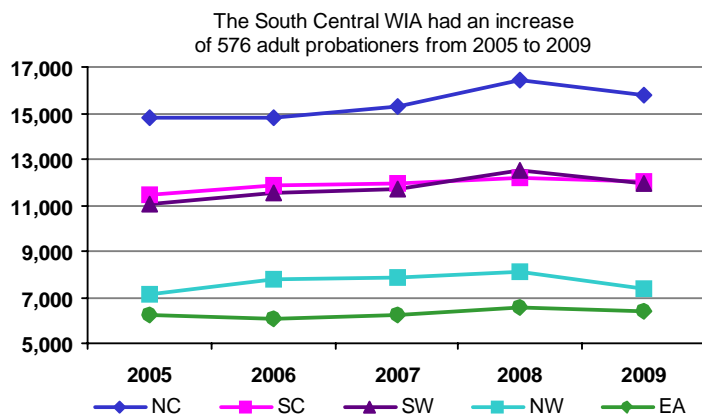
See Also Appendix Table on Page 26

- The number of adult probationers in Connecticut increased by 1,008 from 2008 to 56,901 in 2009 – which was less than one-half of the prior year increase (+2,768). In 2009, Bridgeport (5,226), Hartford (5,214), New Haven (4,662), Waterbury (2,710), New Britain (2,043) and Stamford (1,964) reported the largest adult probationer populations. These six towns accounted for thirty-eight percent of Connecticut’s total number of adult probationers.

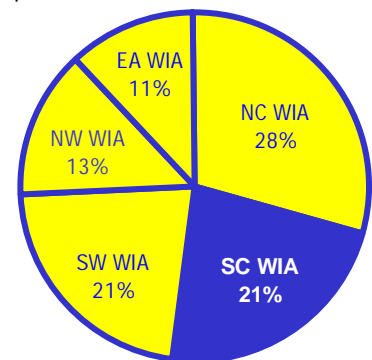
- The adult probationer population in the South Central WIA increased by 576 to 11,996 from 2005 to 2009. During this period, four area towns reported an increase of more than 50 adult probationers: Meriden (+428), Wallingford (+135), Middletown (+111) and Hamden (+72); New Haven (-383) and Guilford (-24) were the only towns that experienced a decline of at least 20 adult probationers.



- Meriden (+103) and New Haven (+91) were the only South Central WIA towns to experience an increase of at least 20 adult probationers from 2008 to 2009. Conversely, Milford (-104) and Hamden (-77) reported the largest decreases.
- In 2009, three towns had more than 1,000 adult probationers: New Haven (4,662), Meriden (1,634) and West Haven (1,040), accounting for sixty-one percent of the South Central WIA’s total adult probationer population.



As of June 2009, 21% of Connecticut's total adult probationer population resided in the South Central WIA



See Also Appendix Table on Page 28

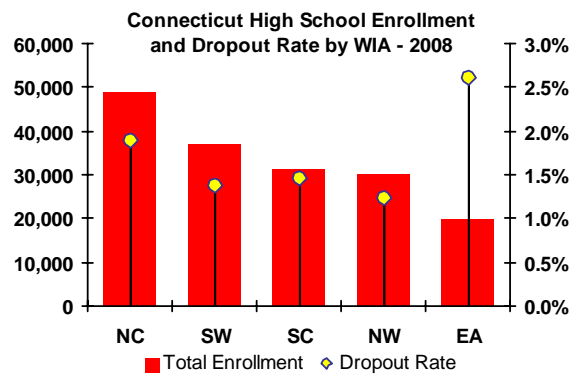
- During the school year ending 2008, high school enrollment in Connecticut decreased by 762 from the prior year to 175,300 students, after having gained nearly 2,400 students over the 2006 to 2007 period. In 2008 and for the fourth consecutive year, the number of dropouts increased (+643) to 3,894 students. The dropout rate rose from 1.8 percent to 2.2 percent in 2008, which was the largest year-to-year percent increase since 2000.

- In 2008, enrollment fell to 9,971 students (-55) in Connecticut's Technical High School System, representing the fifth consecutive year of decline. However, the dropout rate among the state's twenty high schools was only 0.4 percent (38 dropouts) in 2008. With an average annual enrollment of 10,480 students since 2004, the dropout rate has never exceeded 0.6 percent.

**South Central WIA high school districts
with over 2,000 students**

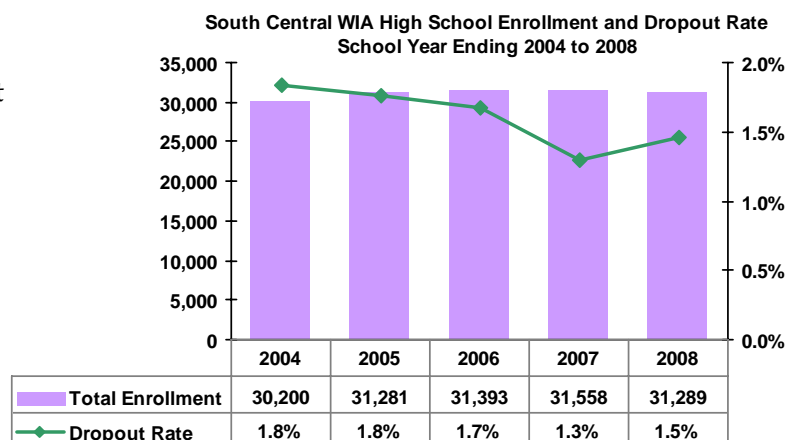
SYE 2008	Total Enrollment	Dropouts	
		#	%
New Haven	5,476	344	6.3%
Meriden	2,535	60	2.4%
Hamden	2,194	50	2.3%
Wallingford	2,168	47	2.2%
Milford	2,133	46	2.2%
West Haven	1,751	60	3.4%
Regional 5	1,649	14	0.8%

- Among the state's five workforce investment areas, the Eastern (2.6%) and Northwest (1.2%) WIAs reported the highest and lowest dropout rate in 2008, North Central (1.9%) had the second highest rate, while the South Central (1.5%) and Southwest (1.4%) had similar rates.



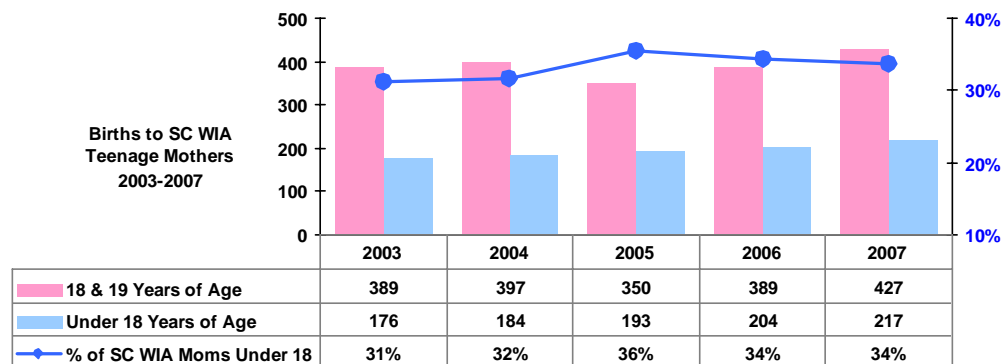
- From 2007 to 2008, the number of students enrolled in South Central WIA high schools fell by 269 to 31,289* students. New Haven (5,476) and Meriden (2,535) had the highest enrollment in 2008, accounting for twenty-six percent of the area's total.

- New Haven (344) was the only South Central WIA town to have more than sixty high school dropouts and a dropout rate (6.3%) of over 4.0 percent in 2008.

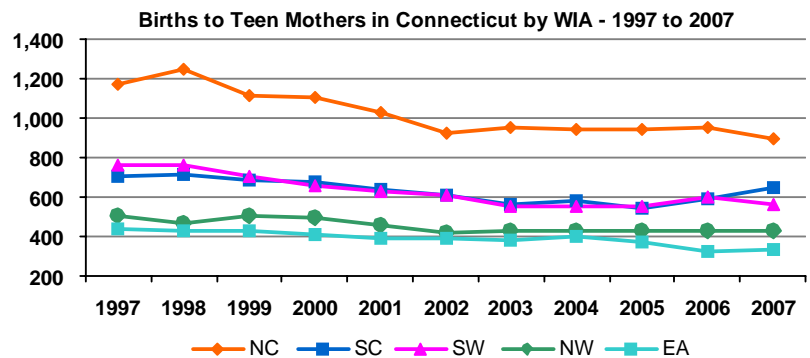
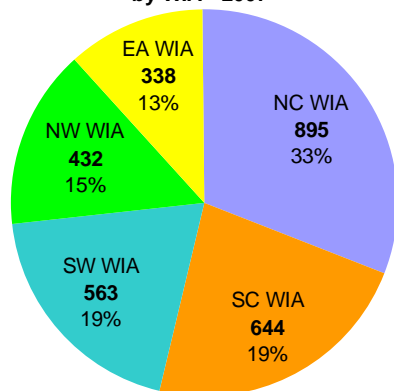


See Also Appendix Table on Page 29

- In 2007, the total number of births to teenage mothers in Connecticut (2,872) fell for a third consecutive year, and from 2000 this number dropped by 478 (-14%). During the seven-year period, births to teens under 18 years of age fell by 226 (-20%) to 918, and for teens between 18 and 19 years of age the number declined by 252 (-11%) to 1,954 births. In 2007, forty-eight percent of the statewide total number of births to teenage mothers was reported in Hartford (339), New Haven (309), Bridgeport (298), Waterbury (256), and New Britain (184).
- The North Central WIA reported 895 births to teen mothers in 2007, accounting for thirty-one percent of the statewide total. The Southwest (601) and South Central (593) WIAs each accounted for twenty-one percent. The Northwest WIA (432) represented fifteen percent, and twelve percent were recorded in the Eastern WIA (338).
- From 2006 to 2007, the South Central WIA experienced the highest increase of births to teenage mothers (+51), followed by the Eastern (+10) and Northwest (+6) WIAs; while the North Central (-57) and Southwest (-38) WIAs each reported a decline.
- In 2007, thirty-four percent of the teenage births in the South Central WIA were to mothers under 18 years of age. The area's remaining sixty-six percent were to mothers between 18 and 19 years old. New Haven (309), Meriden (88) and West Haven (73) reported the South Central WIA's highest number of births to teenage mothers in 2007, accounting for seventy-three percent of the area's total. Four area towns experienced a double-digit increase from 2006: New Haven (+30), West Haven (+14), East Haven (+13) and Branford (+11); while Meriden (-23) and Middletown (-12) had the most significant decrease.



Births to Teen Mothers in Connecticut by WIA - 2007



See Also Appendix Table on Page 30

	Population			Population Density (pop./sq. mile)		
	Estimate July 2008	Census 2000*	% Change 2000-08	Land Area	Estimate July 2008	Census 2000
Connecticut	3,501,252	3,405,604	2.8%	4,844.8	722.7	702.9
South Central WIA	724,341	701,872	3.2%	737.2	982.6	952.1
Bethany	5,575	5,040	10.6%	21.0	265.9	240.3
Branford	28,969	28,683	1.0%	22.0	1,318.0	1,305.0
Chester	3,811	3,743	1.8%	16.0	237.7	233.5
Clinton	13,554	13,094	3.5%	16.3	832.6	804.3
Cromwell	13,600	12,871	5.7%	12.4	1,097.7	1,038.8
Deep River	4,668	4,610	1.3%	13.6	344.5	340.2
Durham	7,456	6,627	12.5%	23.6	315.9	280.8
East Haddam	8,896	8,333	6.8%	54.3	163.7	153.4
East Hampton	12,685	10,956	15.8%	35.6	356.4	307.8
East Haven	28,590	28,188	1.4%	12.3	2,332.0	2,299.2
Essex	6,784	6,505	4.3%	10.4	654.8	627.9
Guilford	22,398	21,398	4.7%	47.1	476.0	454.8
Haddam	7,885	7,157	10.2%	44.0	179.1	162.5
Hamden	57,862	56,763	1.9%	32.8	1,765.2	1,731.6
Killingworth	6,463	6,018	7.4%	35.3	182.9	170.3
Madison	18,803	17,858	5.3%	36.2	519.4	493.3
Meriden	59,186	58,244	1.6%	23.8	2,492.0	2,452.4
Middlefield	4,249	4,203	1.1%	12.7	334.6	330.9
Middletown	48,030	45,565	5.4%	40.9	1,174.3	1,114.1
Milford	55,907	52,305	6.9%	22.6	2,478.1	2,318.5
New Haven	123,669	123,777	-0.1%	18.9	6,560.7	6,566.4
North Branford	14,374	13,906	3.4%	24.9	576.8	558.0
North Haven	23,961	23,035	4.0%	20.8	1,153.6	1,109.1
Old Saybrook	10,521	10,367	1.5%	15.0	699.5	689.3
Orange	13,781	13,233	4.1%	17.2	801.7	769.8
Portland	9,551	8,732	9.4%	23.4	408.2	373.2
Wallingford	44,859	43,026	4.3%	39.0	1,149.6	1,102.7
Westbrook	6,641	6,292	5.5%	10.8	612.6	580.4
West Haven	52,420	52,360	0.1%	15.7	3,334.6	3,330.8
Woodbridge	9,193	8,983	2.3%	18.8	489.0	477.8

* Reflects changes to the Census 2000 population resulting from legal boundary updates, other geographic program changes, and Count Question Resolution actions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates - July 1, 2009 release

Employment Status of Area Residents

	2008 Annual Average				2007 Annual Average				2006 Annual Average			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			#	%			#	%			#	%
Connecticut	1,876,100	1,769,200	106,900	5.7	1,850,300	1,765,800	84,500	4.6	1,829,000	1,748,400	80,700	4.4
South Central WIA	395,200	372,700	22,500	5.7	390,100	372,000	18,100	4.6	385,100	368,000	17,100	4.4
Bethany	3,166	3,031	135	4.3	3,136	3,027	109	3.5	3,068	2,970	98	3.2
Branford	17,475	16,625	850	4.9	17,279	16,604	675	3.9	17,069	16,470	599	3.5
Chester	2,300	2,204	96	4.2	2,278	2,201	77	3.4	2,251	2,183	68	3.0
Clinton	8,018	7,642	376	4.7	7,935	7,632	303	3.8	7,864	7,584	280	3.6
Cromwell	7,906	7,522	384	4.9	7,766	7,473	293	3.8	7,660	7,375	285	3.7
Deep River	2,599	2,476	123	4.7	2,566	2,473	93	3.6	2,550	2,460	90	3.5
Durham	4,327	4,158	169	3.9	4,296	4,153	143	3.3	4,225	4,087	138	3.3
East Haddam	5,221	4,992	229	4.4	5,150	4,960	190	3.7	5,068	4,901	167	3.3
East Hampton	7,145	6,734	411	5.8	7,025	6,690	335	4.8	6,876	6,562	314	4.6
East Haven	16,266	15,274	992	6.1	16,068	15,255	813	5.1	15,881	15,138	743	4.7
Essex	3,813	3,653	160	4.2	3,778	3,648	130	3.4	3,741	3,621	120	3.2
Guilford	13,131	12,587	544	4.1	12,997	12,571	426	3.3	12,807	12,430	377	2.9
Haddam	4,932	4,736	196	4.0	4,860	4,706	154	3.2	4,756	4,614	142	3.0
Hamden	31,019	29,327	1,692	5.5	30,659	29,289	1,370	4.5	30,396	29,082	1,314	4.3
Killingworth	3,637	3,490	147	4.0	3,599	3,486	113	3.1	3,554	3,446	108	3.0
Madison	10,162	9,775	387	3.8	10,066	9,762	304	3.0	9,941	9,650	291	2.9
Meriden	31,962	29,719	2,243	7.0	31,424	29,681	1,743	5.5	31,244	29,504	1,740	5.6
Middlefield	2,394	2,282	112	4.7	2,366	2,267	99	4.2	2,345	2,254	91	3.9
Middletown	27,008	25,559	1,449	5.4	26,598	25,394	1,204	4.5	26,027	24,952	1,075	4.1
Milford	32,405	30,834	1,571	4.8	32,077	30,859	1,218	3.8	31,336	30,146	1,190	3.8
New Haven	56,228	51,459	4,769	8.5	55,380	51,393	3,987	7.2	54,637	50,931	3,706	6.8
North Branford	951	911	40	4.2	944	909	35	3.7	949	912	37	3.9
North Haven	1,751	1,659	92	5.3	1,734	1,655	79	4.6	1,720	1,653	67	3.9
Old Saybrook	5,549	5,294	255	4.6	5,487	5,287	200	3.6	5,448	5,252	196	3.6
Orange	7,321	7,012	309	4.2	7,245	7,003	242	3.3	7,199	6,955	244	3.4
Portland	5,414	5,150	264	4.9	5,340	5,117	223	4.2	5,276	5,084	192	3.6
Wallingford	25,508	24,230	1,278	5.0	25,208	24,198	1,010	4.0	24,973	24,001	972	3.9
Westbrook	3,718	3,547	171	4.6	3,672	3,543	129	3.5	3,636	3,505	131	3.6
West Haven	29,884	27,961	1,923	6.4	29,448	27,925	1,523	5.2	29,124	27,683	1,441	4.9
Woodbridge	4,930	4,749	181	3.7	4,908	4,753	155	3.2	4,825	4,692	133	2.8

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Size Class	Number of Employees	2008 - 4th Qtr		2007 - 4th Qtr		2006 - 4th Qtr	
		Number of Worksites*	Employment*	Number of Worksites*	Employment*	Number of Worksites*	Employment*
1	0-4	11,695	19,570	11,447	19,426	11,148	19,294
2	5-9	3,555	23,555	3,629	24,083	3,602	23,887
3	10-19	2,340	31,498	2,395	32,244	2,390	32,308
4	20-49	1,705	51,548	1,763	53,670	1,717	52,525
5	50-99	554	37,885	575	39,380	595	40,436
6	100-249	373	56,982	385	58,439	377	57,787
7	250-499	41	13,873	45	14,966	44	14,134
8	500-999	15	9,100	18	11,570	21	13,531
9	1000+	14	44,539	13	42,521	13	41,232
TOTAL		20,292	288,550	20,270	296,299	19,907	295,134

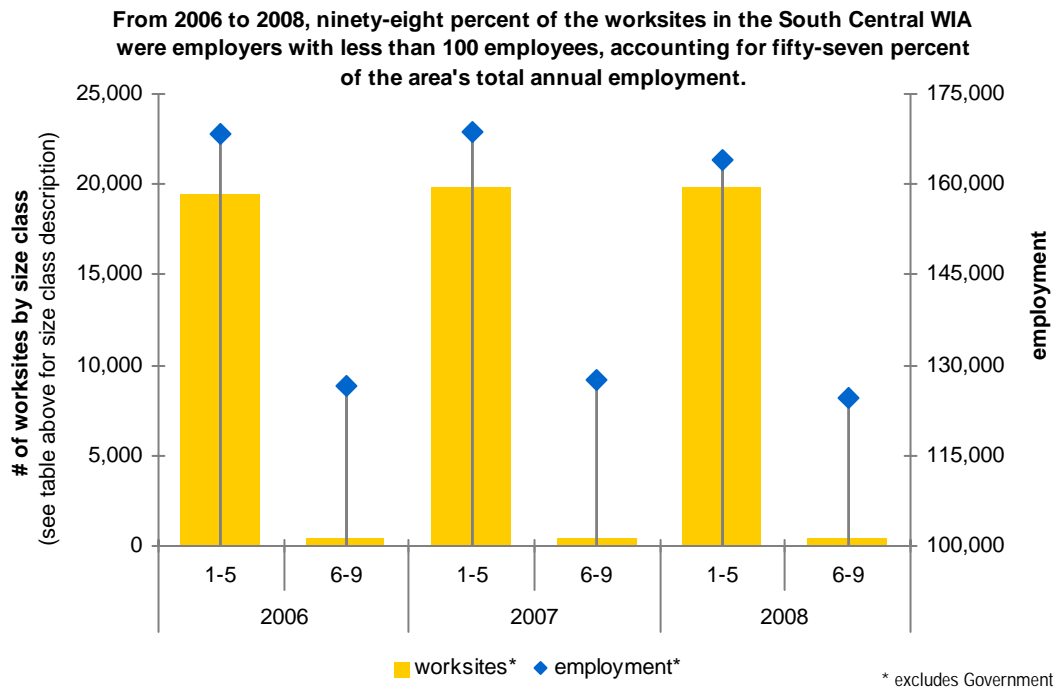
* Excludes government

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 not included in the area data.

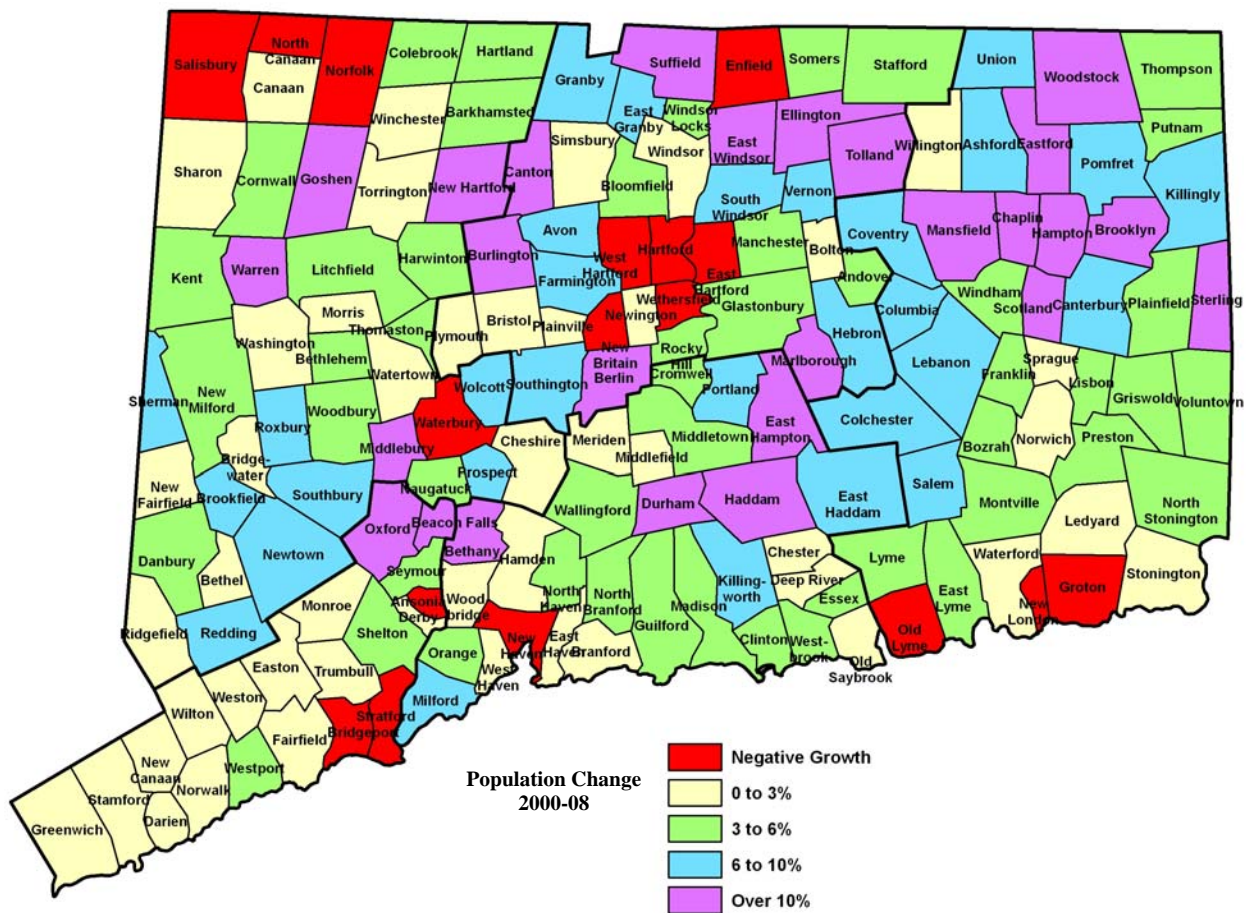
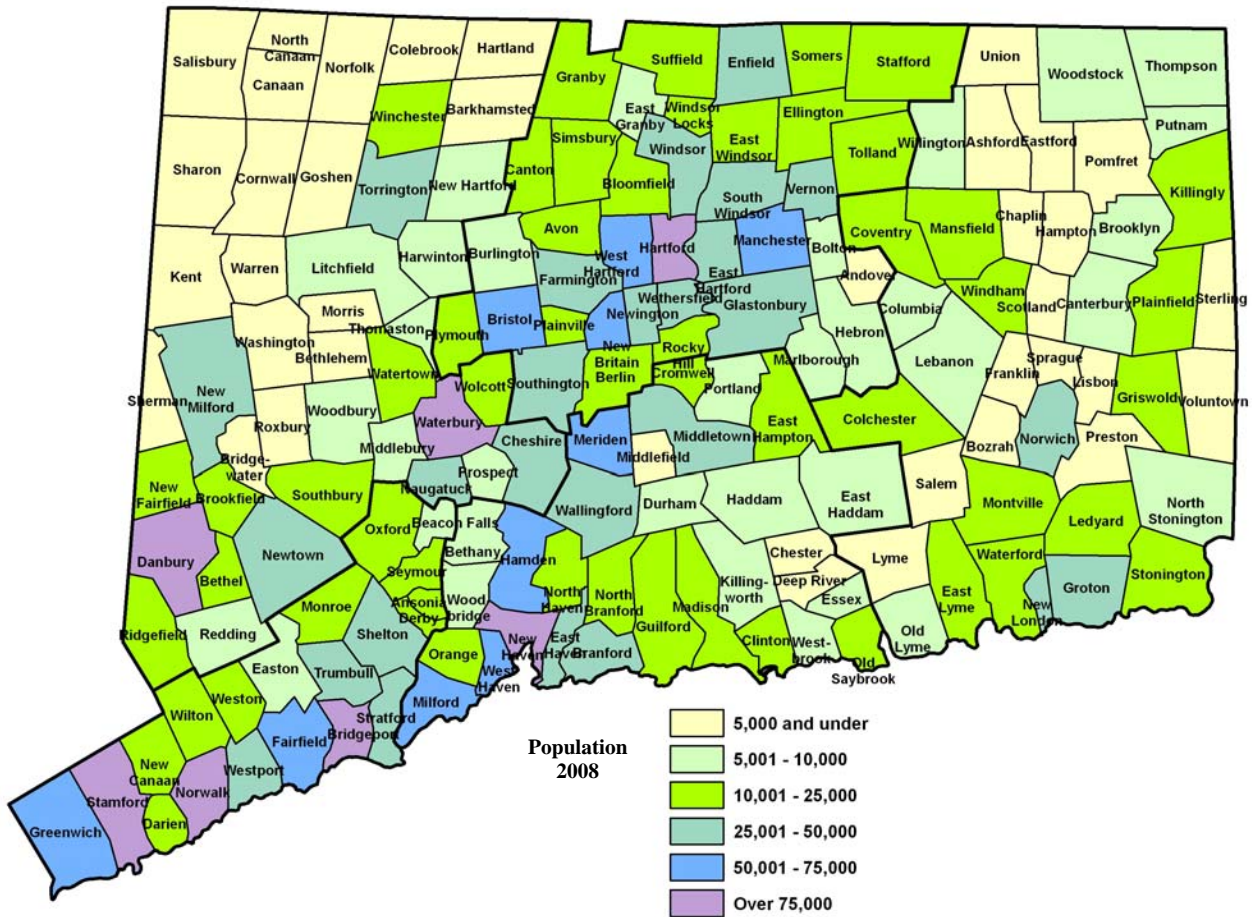
Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Information by county and labor market area is available online: www.ct.gov/dol Labor Market Information



South Central WIA Employment and Wages by Industry ~ 2008 Annual Avg.

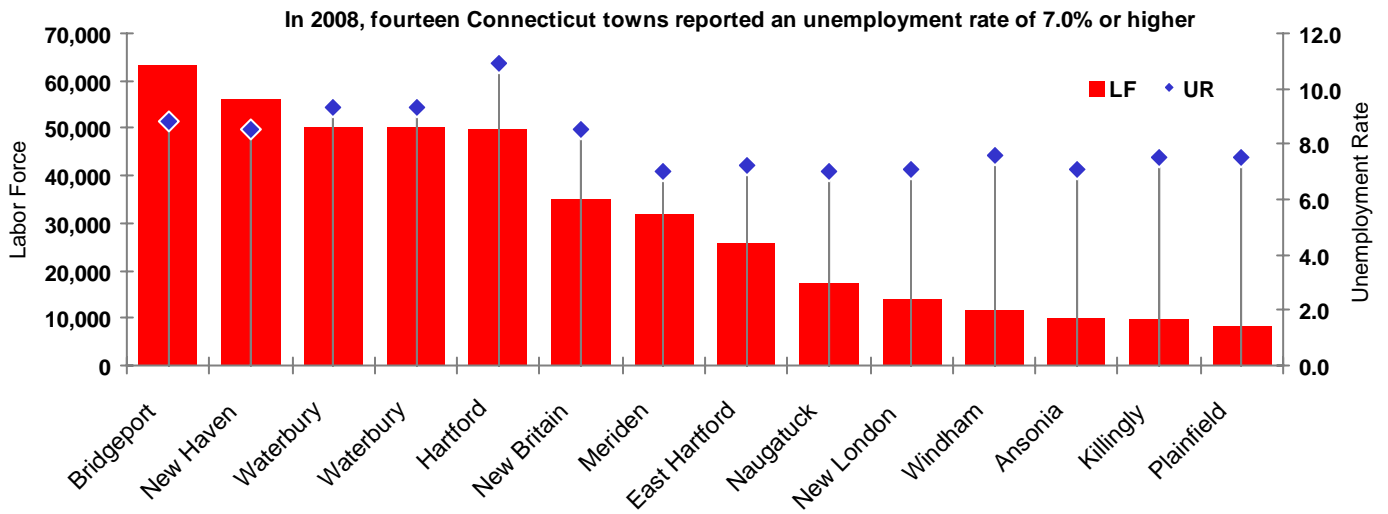
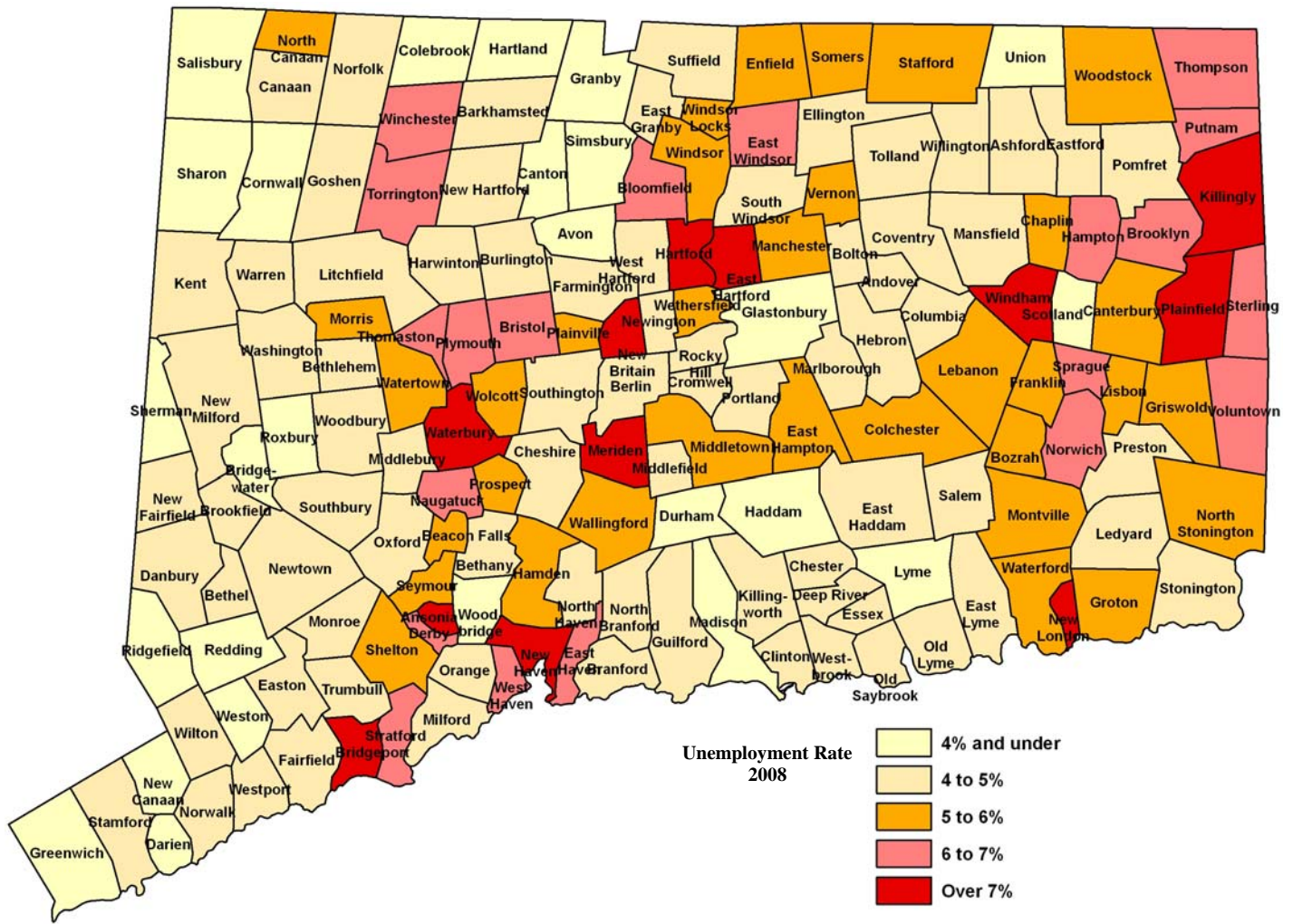
NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wages	Average Weekly Wages
	Total, All Industries	20,988	334,933	\$16,460,315,616	\$49,145	\$945
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50	874	\$23,250,943	\$26,603	\$512
111	Crop production	27	777	\$21,040,212	\$27,079	\$521
112	Animal production	8	35	\$711,111	\$20,317	\$391
113	Forestry and logging	*	*	*	*	*
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	*	*	*	*	*
115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	11	51	\$1,020,079	\$20,002	\$385
21	Mining	6	29	\$1,657,095	\$57,141	\$1,099
212	Mining, except oil and gas	*	*	*	*	*
213	Support activities for mining	*	*	*	*	*
22	Utilities	20	1,033	\$93,587,558	\$90,598	\$1,742
221	Utilities	20	1,033	\$93,587,558	\$90,598	\$1,742
23	Construction	2,077	13,688	\$783,330,196	\$57,228	\$1,101
236	Construction of buildings	593	3,290	\$201,524,093	\$61,254	\$1,178
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	89	1,000	\$64,328,063	\$64,328	\$1,237
238	Specialty trade construction	1,395	9,398	\$517,478,040	\$55,063	\$1,059
31-33	Manufacturing	1,122	38,541	\$2,470,373,806	\$64,097	\$1,233
311	Food manufacturing	64	1,838	\$64,129,643	\$34,891	\$671
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	7	43	\$875,756	\$20,366	\$392
313	Textile mills	7	301	\$14,402,154	\$47,848	\$920
314	Textile product mills	27	278	\$10,575,412	\$38,041	\$732
315	Apparel manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
321	Wood product manufacturing	32	308	\$11,789,080	\$38,276	\$736
322	Paper manufacturing	21	791	\$41,331,979	\$52,253	\$1,005
323	Printing and related support activities	99	1,776	\$96,221,996	\$54,179	\$1,042
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
325	Chemical manufacturing	49	3,082	\$319,054,761	\$103,522	\$1,991
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	47	1,602	\$78,213,253	\$48,822	\$939
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	41	961	\$53,800,731	\$55,984	\$1,077
331	Primary metal manufacturing	20	1,444	\$96,157,432	\$66,591	\$1,281
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	262	6,833	\$397,071,627	\$58,111	\$1,118
333	Machinery manufacturing	111	2,963	\$202,968,206	\$68,501	\$1,317
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	100	4,298	\$282,873,666	\$65,815	\$1,266
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	40	1,860	\$108,652,925	\$58,416	\$1,123
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	49	4,556	\$359,737,798	\$78,959	\$1,518
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	53	382	\$15,004,043	\$39,278	\$755
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	82	5,061	\$312,618,858	\$61,770	\$1,188
42	Wholesale trade	1,586	12,692	\$878,103,060	\$69,186	\$1,330
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	632	6,902	\$466,235,372	\$67,551	\$1,299
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	236	4,086	\$259,967,166	\$63,624	\$1,224
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	718	1,704	\$151,900,522	\$89,143	\$1,714
44-45	Retail trade	2,770	37,933	\$1,065,812,112	\$28,097	\$540
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	289	4,754	\$220,716,375	\$46,428	\$893
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	171	1,340	\$37,035,625	\$27,639	\$532
443	Electronics and appliance stores	146	1,441	\$61,223,035	\$42,486	\$817
444	Building material and garden supply stores	185	3,254	\$114,040,285	\$35,046	\$674
445	Food and beverage stores	479	7,628	\$184,072,625	\$24,131	\$464
446	Health and personal care stores	208	2,881	\$79,049,739	\$27,438	\$528
447	Gasoline stations	237	1,310	\$28,542,851	\$21,788	\$419
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	418	4,670	\$76,918,388	\$16,471	\$317
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	163	1,859	\$35,008,986	\$18,832	\$362
452	General merchandise stores	70	5,490	\$113,731,520	\$20,716	\$398



LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		Annual Average			Change 2007-08	
		2008	2007	2006	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES	Labor Force	154,287,000	153,124,000	151,428,000	1,163,000	0.8
	Employed	145,362,000	146,047,000	144,427,000	-685,000	-0.5
	Unemployed	8,924,000	7,078,000	7,001,000	1,846,000	26.1
	Rate	5.8	4.6	4.6	1.2	***
CONNECTICUT	Labor Force	1,876,100	1,850,300	1,829,000	25,800	1.4
	Employed	1,769,200	1,765,800	1,748,400	3,400	0.2
	Unemployed	106,900	84,500	80,700	22,400	26.5
	Rate	5.7	4.6	4.4	1.1	***
EASTERN WIA	Labor Force	241,700	238,000	235,200	3,700	1.6
	Employed	227,900	227,300	224,800	600	0.3
	Unemployed	13,800	10,700	10,300	3,100	29.0
	Rate	5.7	4.5	4.4	1.2	***
NORTH CENTRAL WIA	Labor Force	522,200	513,100	506,900	9,100	1.8
	Employed	491,100	488,200	482,900	2,900	0.6
	Unemployed	31,100	24,900	23,900	6,200	24.9
	Rate	5.9	4.9	4.7	1.0	***
NORTHWEST WIA	Labor Force	315,300	312,000	309,100	3,300	1.1
	Employed	297,600	298,100	296,000	-500	-0.2
	Unemployed	17,700	13,900	13,100	3,800	27.3
	Rate	5.6	4.4	4.2	1.2	***
SOUTH CENTRAL WIA	Labor Force	395,200	390,100	385,100	5,100	1.3
	Employed	372,700	372,000	368,000	700	0.2
	Unemployed	22,500	18,100	17,100	4,400	24.3
	Rate	5.7	4.6	4.4	1.1	***
SOUTHWEST WIA	Labor Force	401,800	397,100	392,700	4,700	1.2
	Employed	379,900	380,200	376,500	-300	-0.1
	Unemployed	21,900	16,900	16,200	5,000	29.6
	Rate	5.4	4.3	4.1	1.1	***

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research



Size Class	Number of Employees	2008 - 4th Qtr		2007 - 4th Qtr		2006 - 4th Qtr	
		Number of Worksites*	Employment*	Number of Worksites*	Employment*	Number of Worksites*	Employment*
1	0-4	67,017	106,173	65,885	105,667	64,930	105,250
2	5-9	18,005	119,273	18,451	122,278	18,307	121,176
3	10-19	11,824	158,842	12,007	161,994	11,980	161,224
4	20-49	8,032	243,132	8,191	250,311	8,134	247,646
5	50-99	2,744	188,263	2,799	192,598	2,898	198,776
6	100-249	1,677	253,007	1,728	261,072	1,682	255,520
7	250-499	345	118,003	362	123,696	357	120,404
8	500-999	106	67,713	110	71,604	111	72,618
9	1000+	74	174,792	73	171,974	73	169,721
		109,824	1,429,198	109,606	1,461,194	108,472	1,452,335

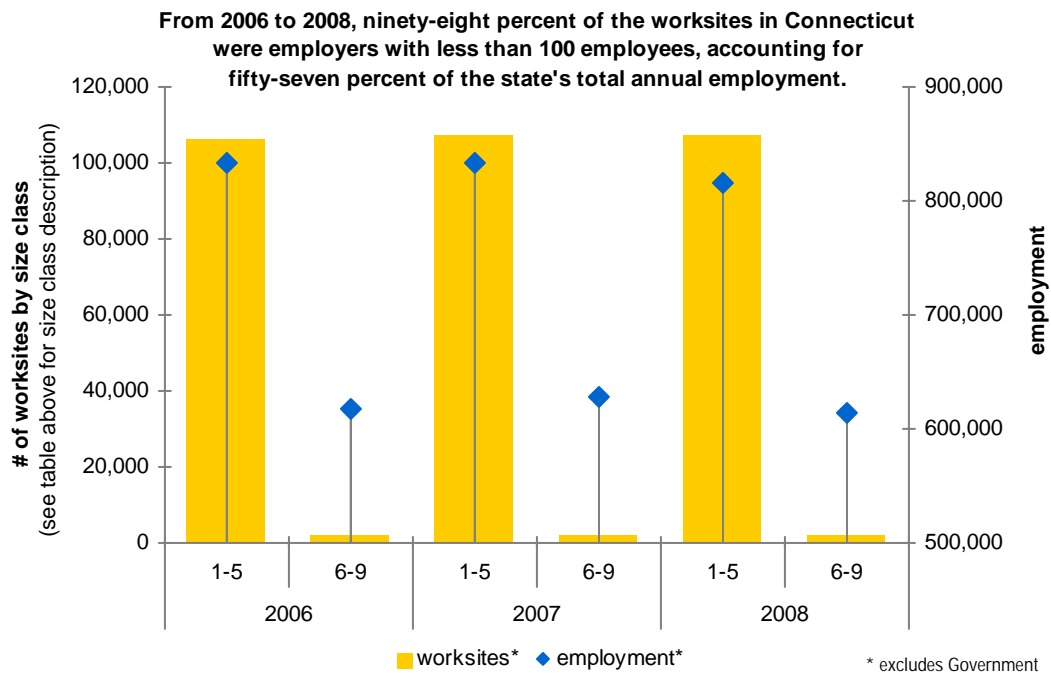
* Excludes government

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 not included in the area data.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Information by county and labor market area is available online: www.ct.gov/dol **Labor Market Information**



NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wages	Average Weekly Wages
	Total, All Industries	112,595	1,676,493	\$97,552,985,718	\$58,189	\$1,119
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	359	4,850	\$137,941,317	\$28,442	\$547
111	Crop production	173	3,639	\$98,339,692	\$27,024	\$520
112	Animal production	92	865	\$28,341,709	\$32,765	\$630
113	Forestry and logging	11	7	\$171,266	\$24,467	\$471
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	14	46	\$2,189,548	\$47,599	\$915
115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	69	293	\$8,899,102	\$30,372	\$584
21	Mining	48	701	\$43,614,854	\$62,218	\$1,197
211	Oil and gas extraction	*	*	*	*	*
212	Mining, except oil and gas	48	701	\$43,614,854	\$62,218	\$1,197
213	Support activities for mining	*	*	*	*	*
22	Utilities	165	6,761	\$740,286,378	\$109,494	\$2,106
221	Utilities	165	6,761	\$740,286,378	\$109,494	\$2,106
23	Construction	11,015	65,402	\$3,787,386,071	\$57,909	\$1,114
236	Construction of buildings	3,054	13,549	\$853,569,685	\$62,999	\$1,212
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	551	5,832	\$410,012,141	\$70,304	\$1,352
238	Specialty trade construction	7,410	46,021	\$2,523,804,245	\$54,840	\$1,055
31-33	Manufacturing	5,117	186,522	\$13,141,556,184	\$70,456	\$1,355
311	Food manufacturing	279	6,913	\$272,123,413	\$39,364	\$757
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	40	837	\$53,796,695	\$64,273	\$1,236
313	Textile mills	32	872	\$39,755,248	\$45,591	\$877
314	Textile product mills	106	1,265	\$49,558,978	\$39,177	\$753
315	Apparel manufacturing	27	248	\$9,706,833	\$39,140	\$753
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
321	Wood product manufacturing	136	1,550	\$68,526,016	\$44,210	\$850
322	Paper manufacturing	89	4,603	\$281,355,061	\$61,124	\$1,175
323	Printing and related support activities	434	7,173	\$379,702,672	\$52,935	\$1,018
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
325	Chemical manufacturing	190	14,452	\$1,701,558,058	\$117,739	\$2,264
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	204	6,625	\$339,629,315	\$51,265	\$986
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	159	2,874	\$152,668,079	\$53,120	\$1,022
331	Primary metal manufacturing	84	4,040	\$242,627,403	\$60,056	\$1,155
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,340	33,101	\$1,885,452,719	\$56,961	\$1,095
333	Machinery manufacturing	553	17,732	\$1,339,134,892	\$75,521	\$1,452
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	331	14,164	\$936,393,654	\$66,111	\$1,271
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	183	11,047	\$918,461,439	\$83,141	\$1,599
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	258	44,309	\$3,655,718,505	\$82,505	\$1,587
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	317	3,289	\$149,812,210	\$45,549	\$876
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	355	11,428	\$665,574,994	\$58,241	\$1,120
42	Wholesale trade	10,122	69,196	\$5,511,573,839	\$79,652	\$1,532
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2,902	31,434	\$2,302,477,924	\$73,248	\$1,409
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1,367	23,296	\$1,627,449,555	\$69,860	\$1,343
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	5,853	14,466	\$1,581,646,360	\$109,335	\$2,103
44-45	Retail trade	13,204	188,364	\$5,705,507,519	\$30,290	\$582
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,291	21,176	\$997,116,421	\$47,087	\$906
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	872	7,381	\$248,802,070	\$33,708	\$648
443	Electronics and appliance stores	711	6,947	\$320,138,760	\$46,083	\$886
444	Building material and garden supply stores	964	15,626	\$571,744,342	\$36,589	\$704
445	Food and beverage stores	2,194	41,725	\$1,014,588,179	\$24,316	\$468
446	Health and personal care stores	1,054	13,836	\$454,720,866	\$32,865	\$632
447	Gasoline stations	1,045	6,124	\$142,392,043	\$23,251	\$447
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,830	22,133	\$445,699,313	\$20,137	\$387

NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wages	Average Weekly Wages
	Total, All Industries	112,595	1,676,493	\$97,552,985,718	\$58,189	\$1,119
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	845	8,744	\$167,656,262	\$19,174	\$369
452	General merchandise stores	353	25,494	\$542,089,833	\$21,263	\$409
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	1,382	9,940	\$239,878,784	\$24,133	\$464
454	Nonstore retailers	663	9,238	\$560,680,646	\$60,693	\$1,167
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	1,895	41,775	\$1,922,117,008	\$46,011	\$885
481	Air transportation	77	2,081	\$126,526,359	\$60,801	\$1,169
482	Rail transportation	*	*	*	*	*
483	Water transportation	43	914	\$98,840,756	\$108,141	\$2,080
484	Truck transportation	738	6,931	\$321,628,402	\$46,404	\$892
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	361	12,229	\$356,890,293	\$29,184	\$561
486	Pipeline transportation	5	167	\$17,681,289	\$105,876	\$2,036
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	15	123	\$2,671,875	\$21,723	\$418
488	Support activities for transportation	355	3,762	\$339,046,721	\$90,124	\$1,733
491	Postal service	*	*	*	*	*
492	Couriers and messengers	168	7,021	\$281,975,875	\$40,162	\$772
493	Warehousing and storage	133	8,547	\$376,855,438	\$44,092	\$848
51	Information	1,843	37,675	\$2,614,779,783	\$69,404	\$1,335
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	494	11,107	\$734,043,193	\$66,088	\$1,271
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	372	2,935	\$88,758,974	\$30,242	\$582
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103	5,420	\$450,621,775	\$83,141	\$1,599
517	Telecommunications	477	13,044	\$1,003,456,121	\$76,929	\$1,479
518	ISPs, search portals, and data processing	149	2,359	\$145,375,798	\$61,626	\$1,185
519	Other information services	248	2,810	\$192,523,922	\$68,514	\$1,318
52	Finance and insurance	7,242	118,072	\$16,830,518,734	\$142,545	\$2,741
521	Monetary authorities - central bank	*	*	*	*	*
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	2,567	29,604	\$2,575,588,661	\$87,001	\$1,673
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	2,284	22,919	\$7,699,384,489	\$335,939	\$6,460
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	2,391	65,549	\$6,555,545,584	\$100,010	\$1,923
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	*	*	*	*	*
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	3,063	14,481	\$781,965,186	\$53,999	\$1,038
531	Real estate	3,063	14,481	\$781,965,186	\$53,999	\$1,038
532	Rental and leasing services	*	*	*	*	*
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	*	*	*	*	*
54	Professional and technical services	12,874	92,624	\$7,923,359,803	\$85,543	\$1,645
541	Professional and technical services	12,874	92,624	\$7,923,359,803	\$85,543	\$1,645
55	Management of companies and enterprises	737	28,540	\$3,898,834,990	\$136,609	\$2,627
551	Management of companies and enterprises	737	28,540	\$3,898,834,990	\$136,609	\$2,627
56	Administrative and waste management	6,943	85,772	\$3,248,839,613	\$37,878	\$728
561	Administrative and support activities	6,454	79,610	\$2,934,596,661	\$36,862	\$709
562	Waste management and remediation services	489	6,162	\$314,242,952	\$50,997	\$981
61	Educational services	1,474	51,350	\$2,598,034,103	\$50,595	\$973
611	Educational services	1,474	51,350	\$2,598,034,103	\$50,595	\$973
62	Health care and social assistance	9,651	238,037	\$10,973,907,642	\$46,102	\$887
621	Ambulatory health care services	6,417	76,715	\$4,410,381,403	\$57,490	\$1,106
622	Hospitals	49	60,070	\$3,477,394,732	\$57,889	\$1,113
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	1,192	59,722	\$2,059,442,376	\$34,484	\$663
624	Social assistance	1,993	41,530	\$1,026,689,131	\$24,722	\$475
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,701	24,425	\$707,617,870	\$28,971	\$557
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	520	4,226	\$242,183,329	\$57,308	\$1,102
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	111	2,127	\$61,215,020	\$28,780	\$553
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation	1,070	18,072	\$404,219,521	\$22,367	\$430

NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wages	Average Weekly Wages
	Total, All Industries	112,595	1,676,493	\$97,552,985,718	\$58,189	\$1,119
72	Accommodation and food services	7,597	113,185	\$2,030,903,820	\$17,943	\$345
721	Accommodation	481	12,261	\$309,704,458	\$25,259	\$486
722	Food services and drinking places	7,116	100,924	\$1,721,199,362	\$17,054	\$328
81	Other services, except public administration	13,775	58,166	\$1,743,154,050	\$29,969	\$576
811	Repair and maintenance	2,701	14,077	\$553,507,487	\$39,320	\$756
812	Personal and laundry services	3,192	19,144	\$468,561,955	\$24,476	\$471
813	Membership associations and organizations	2,068	16,101	\$524,244,616	\$32,560	\$626
814	Private households	5,814	8,844	\$196,839,992	\$22,257	\$428
	Total government	3,653	250,520	\$13,206,624,278	\$52,717	\$1,014
	Federal	572	19,470	\$1,140,152,678	\$58,559	\$1,126
	State	784	70,856	\$4,375,997,174	\$61,759	\$1,188
	Local**	2,297	160,194	\$7,690,474,426	\$48,007	\$923
99	Nonclassifiable establishments	117	75	\$4,462,676	\$59,502	\$1,144

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

** Includes Indian tribal government employment

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research - 2008 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Connecticut Occupational Wages and Estimated Employment

Major Occupational Category	Estimated Employment	Mid Wage		Average Wage		Entry Level Wage	
		hourly	annual	hourly	annual	hourly	annual
Office and Administrative Support	289,700	17.34	36,055	18.29	38,042	11.80	24,546
Sales and Related	176,790	13.00	27,044	20.33	42,287	8.62	17,915
Education, Training, and Library	127,910	25.54	53,120	27.36	56,911	13.48	28,048
Food Preparation and Serving-Related	126,800	9.87	20,517	11.44	23,802	8.51	17,701
Production	112,010	16.33	33,954	17.81	37,053	10.92	22,717
Transportation and Material Moving	94,360	14.20	29,550	15.83	32,924	9.80	20,387
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	91,560	31.89	66,318	36.60	76,133	20.81	43,295
Business and Financial Operations	84,630	31.81	66,170	35.52	73,881	20.73	43,128
Building/Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	60,500	13.03	27,097	14.39	29,933	9.60	19,976
Construction and Extraction	56,830	23.39	48,668	24.15	50,236	15.45	32,145
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	56,460	22.22	46,194	22.78	47,377	14.45	30,045
Healthcare Support	54,110	14.85	30,882	15.47	32,168	11.76	24,465
Personal Care and Service	49,390	11.00	22,884	13.22	27,505	8.58	17,854
Computer and Mathematical	46,410	37.22	77,427	38.47	80,026	24.50	50,959
Protective Service	37,500	20.92	43,523	21.56	44,839	11.29	23,485
Architecture and Engineering	35,310	33.94	70,588	35.15	73,106	23.33	48,523
Community and Social Services	31,210	23.08	48,024	24.29	50,510	14.64	30,443
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	24,060	21.54	44,783	25.16	52,345	12.21	25,398
Life, Physical, and Social Science	15,090	31.51	65,533	33.65	70,007	19.76	41,103
Legal	14,100	37.06	77,070	46.30	96,302	20.82	43,315
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	990	13.83	28,766	15.84	32,965	9.76	20,307
Management	<i>N/A</i>	46.82	97,398	52.88	109,996	27.27	56,729

The mid-wage is the median wage. The average wage is the mean wage. The entry-level wage is equal to the average of the lower third of reported wages for the occupation. **Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, Occupational Employment Statistics**

- More than half (53%) of Connecticut's jobs are concentrated in five major occupational categories (excl. Mgmt.): Office and Administrative Support, Sales and Related, Education, Training, and Library, Food Preparation and Serving-Related, and Production. Among these five categories, workers in the Education, Training, and Library earned the highest wages.
- Workers in 11 of Connecticut's 22 major occupational categories earn an annual average wage of at least \$50K/year.
- Entry level wages of below \$10/hour are predominate in six of the 22 occupational categories: Food Preparation and Serving-Related, Personal Care and Service, Sales and Related, Building/Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance, Farming, Fishing, and Forestry, and Transportation and Material Moving.
- Entry level wages of more than \$20/hour are predominate in six of the 22 occupational categories: Business and Financial Operations, Healthcare Practitioners and Technical, Legal, Architecture and Engineering, Computer and Mathematical, and Management.

2009 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES*

FAMILY SIZE	POVERTY INCOME LEVEL
1	\$10,830
2	\$14,570
3	\$18,310
4	\$22,050
5	\$25,790
6	\$29,530
7	\$33,270
8	\$37,010

For the poverty income level for families with more than 8 persons, add \$3,740 for each additional person.

** For the 48 contiguous States and D.C.*

Source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/index.shtml> (revised 1/23/09)

2009 Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)

70% LLSIL*

U.S. Northeast Region	FAMILY SIZE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
METRO	\$ 10,830	\$ 15,578	\$ 21,379	\$ 26,392	\$ 31,148	\$ 36,424
NON-METRO	\$ 10,830	\$ 14,909	\$ 20,467	\$ 25,260	\$ 29,812	\$ 34,859

For a family with over six members, add \$5,276 (Metro) or \$5,047 (Non-Metro).

* Where the poverty income level is higher than the 70% LLSIL, the table shows the poverty income level.

2009 LLSIL, Minimum Level for Establishing Self-Sufficiency

100% LLSIL*

U.S. Northeast Region	FAMILY SIZE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
METRO	\$ 13,578	\$ 22,254	\$ 30,542	\$ 37,703	\$ 44,497	\$ 52,034
NON-METRO	\$ 12,994	\$ 21,299	\$ 29,239	\$ 36,086	\$ 42,589	\$ 49,799

For a family with over six members, add \$7,537 (Metro) or \$7,210 (Non-Metro).

Note: Effective March 26, 2009

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

	Per Capita Income		U.S. Ranking		2007 Median Income	
	2007r	2006r	2007	2006	Family	Household
United States	\$38,564	\$36,744	--	--	\$61,173	\$50,740
Connecticut	\$54,984	\$51,468	#1	#1	\$81,421	\$65,967
Maine	BEA will post revised 2008 income data on 9/18/09					\$45,888
Massachus						\$62,365
New Hamp:						\$62,369
New Jersey						\$67,035
New York	\$46,664	\$43,898	5	5	\$64,602	\$53,514
Pennsylvania	\$38,740	\$36,727	19	20	\$60,825	\$48,576
Rhode Island	\$39,712	\$37,594	16	17	\$70,187	\$53,568
Vermont	\$37,446	\$35,142	21	21	\$61,561	\$49,907

r revised

SOURCE:

Per Capita Income: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Median Family and Household Income: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey

All Programs—Totals**Gender and Ethnic Group****July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009**

	Active Clients	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
EA WIA	31,381	17,905	13,476	3,045	24,031	2,221	570	431	46	1,377	576
NC WIA	67,227	37,248	29,979	14,765	35,146	13,252	1,453	419	115	2,131	830
NW WIA	37,599	21,611	15,987	6,236	25,338	4,118	720	200	46	1,594	562
SC WIA	48,632	27,426	21,206	7,897	28,715	8,959	746	275	46	1,931	567
SW WIA	37,613	20,191	17,422	7,938	17,886	9,282	912	157	40	965	263
TOTALS	222,452	124,381	98,070	39,881	131,116	37,832	4,401	1,482	293	7,998	2,798

Age and Education Level**July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009**

	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2009							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/ Unknown	No Diploma/ GED	H.S. Diploma/ GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
EA WIA	560	2,207	6,782	6,396	7,481	5,488	2,451	478	16,925	4,787	5,291	3,900
NC WIA	1,173	5,113	15,411	14,359	15,127	10,802	5,172	670	35,409	11,247	10,858	9,043
NW WIA	678	2,477	7,492	7,805	8,906	6,804	3,404	376	19,652	6,140	6,003	5,428
SC WIA	716	3,076	10,240	10,543	11,253	8,278	4,482	455	27,102	5,987	8,211	6,877
SW WIA	578	2,392	7,922	8,112	8,889	6,312	3,381	402	19,027	4,522	6,242	7,418
TOTALS	3,705	15,265	47,847	47,215	51,656	37,684	18,890	2,381	118,115	32,683	36,605	32,666

continued on next page

Wagner-Peyser Program

Gender and Ethnic Group

July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009

	Active Clients	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
EA WIA	31,667	18,524	13,143	2,929	24,133	2,218	593	440	51	1,514	604
NC WIA	67,503	38,801	28,702	14,269	34,223	13,704	1,432	431	116	2,376	889
NW WIA	38,509	22,644	15,864	6,247	25,437	4,372	746	201	47	1,761	603
SC WIA	48,667	28,354	20,313	7,508	28,537	8,870	743	272	46	2,062	504
SW WIA	37,014	20,638	16,376	7,711	17,169	9,098	914	149	38	1,052	227
TOTALS	223,360	128,961	94,398	38,664	129,499	38,262	4,428	1,493	298	8,765	2,827

Age and Education Level

July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009

	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2009							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/ Unknown	No Diploma/ GED	H.S. Diploma/ GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
EA WIA	449	2,128	6,518	6,454	7,805	5,746	2,550	54	17,288	4,822	5,398	4,105
NC WIA	1,163	4,538	14,635	14,612	15,824	11,337	5,319	147	35,885	10,958	11,064	9,449
NW WIA	623	2,362	7,388	7,983	9,365	7,195	3,558	98	20,224	6,334	6,187	5,666
SC WIA	638	2,738	9,806	10,558	11,659	8,615	4,608	116	27,592	5,520	8,324	7,115
SW WIA	529	2,085	7,466	7,956	9,021	6,444	3,484	117	19,207	3,923	6,224	7,543
TOTALS	3,402	13,851	45,813	47,563	53,674	39,337	19,519	532	120,196	31,557	37,197	33,878

continued on next page

Jobs First Employment Services (JFES) Program

Gender and Ethnic Group

July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009

	Active Clients	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
EA WIA	2,220	417	1,803	517	1,670	292	17	38	7	8	47
NC WIA	6,058	974	5,084	2,387	3,622	1,637	116	66	28	18	53
NW WIA	2,562	431	2,131	873	1,959	522	31	27	12	11	35
SC WIA	3,313	462	2,851	1,153	1,608	1,287	52	32	8	14	68
SW WIA	2,546	347	2,199	725	1,388	1,032	24	15	4	11	14
TOTALS	16,699	2,631	14,068	5,655	10,247	4,770	240	178	59	62	217

Age and Education Level

July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009

	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2009							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/ Unknown	No Diploma/ GED	H.S. Diploma/ GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
EA WIA	28	334	1,013	576	233	36	0	445	645	905	195	30
NC WIA	134	1,282	2,718	1,292	529	102	1	568	2,308	2,479	601	102
NW WIA	72	531	1,079	590	240	49	1	298	921	1,062	244	37
SC WIA	64	649	1,427	761	354	56	2	357	976	1,581	319	80
SW WIA	54	524	1,094	546	278	49	1	302	814	1,035	317	78
TOTALS	352	3,320	7,331	3,765	1,634	292	5	1,970	5,664	7,062	1,676	327

continued on next page

WIA Programs (Adults, Dislocated Workers, National Emergency Grant, Youth)**Gender and Ethnic Group****July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009**

	Active Clients	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
EA WIA	687	232	455	126	474	88	22	11	2	29	56
NC WIA	1,375	511	864	311	580	506	28	16	2	51	47
NW WIA	959	438	521	193	549	183	20	6	2	58	29
SC WIA	929	482	447	175	389	340	14	8	3	35	89
SW WIA	1,423	558	865	390	290	752	9	9	5	56	86
TOTALS	5,373	2,221	3,152	1,195	2,282	1,869	93	50	14	229	307

Age and Education Level**July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009**

	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2009							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/ Unknown	No Diploma/ GED	H.S. Diploma/ GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
EA WIA	143	96	131	99	106	83	29	0	247	279	125	36
NC WIA	71	191	260	231	325	259	38	0	105	925	248	97
NW WIA	97	64	140	181	241	199	37	0	155	557	125	122
SC WIA	94	91	122	164	241	176	41	0	171	525	139	94
SW WIA	71	176	338	328	290	191	29	1	251	928	169	74
TOTALS	476	618	991	1,003	1,203	908	174	1	929	3,214	806	423

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 re-estimating 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 non-institutional 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: 1. (a) has been terminated or laid off, or received notice of same; (b) 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 (c) is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation. 2. (a) 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 (b) is employed at a facility at which employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; (c) 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; (d) 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; (e) 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. Thus, 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.

Employment Concentration: Industry Employment Concentration, or Location Quotient reflects the importance of an industry to the economy of a geographical area, in terms of the number of jobs it provides. It is a calculated ratio that determines whether or not the local economy has a greater share of that industry than expected. This publication uses Location Quotients to compare workforce investment area employment by industry relative to Connecticut. A Location Quotient of greater than 1.0 indicates a higher level of employment concentration in an area, while a Location Quotient of 2.0 shows that an industry has twice the employment concentration in that area relative to Connecticut as a whole.

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 non-institutional 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: Measures an industry’s concentration or specialization in one geographical area relative to a larger area (also see *Employment Concentration*).

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.

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 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 1st of current year.



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.

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 Family Assistance (TFA), and Medicaid.

Seasonal Adjustments: The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intra-year 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 job-seeking activity within the past four weeks, i.e. registered at a public or private employment office, met with prospective employers, checked with friends or relatives, placed or answered advertisements, wrote letters of application, or was on a union or professional register; (b) were waiting to hear back from a job which they had been laid off; or (c) were waiting to report to a new wage/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.

Units: (see *Establishment*)

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.

Worksite: A worksite is an economic unit, generally at a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g. factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant).

Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research Publications:

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media

Connecticut Career Paths

Connecticut Data for Affirmative Action Plans

Connecticut Economic Digest, The

Connecticut Labor Market Information, At-A-Glance

Connecticut Labor Situation

Connecticut Occupational Employment & Wages

Equal Employment Opportunity Special Census File

Information for Workforce Investment Planning

Connecticut Forecast

Labor Force Data for Labor Market Areas and Towns

Soaring to New Heights...Connecticut Job Outlook

Start Now! A Look at Connecticut's Entry-Level Occupations

Writing Your Résumé for Success

Your Job Search Guide

Many of these publications are available online at:

www.ct.gov/dol
Labor Market Information



www.ct.gov/dol
Labor Market
Information

October
2009