

June 2009 Annual Update



18 Communities -  
Naugatuck Valley Corridor  
Comprehensive Economic  
Development Strategy  
(CEDS)

Presented to  
U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Economic Development Administration

Presented by  
Shelton Economic Development  
Corporation  
and  
Waterbury Development Corporation

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June 26, 2009

Mr. Jarrett Jackson  
US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration  
Curtis Center  
Independent Square West, Suite 140 South  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Re: 2009 CEDS Annual Report

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The Shelton Economic Development Corporation the lead administrative agent for the Naugatuck Valley Corridor Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (NVC CEDS) and the Waterbury Development Corporation are pleased to submit our final report under the current CEDS Five-year Plan.

Our June 2009 Annual Report reflects action and progress made during the timeframe of July 2008 through June 2009 and it reflects our work plan for the new Five-year CEDS. Our primary focus is to continue the overall CEDS program and to build on the accomplishment and commitment made by the 18 participating communities. Our major activity for 2009/2010 will be to concentrate on developing a new Five-year CEDS for the NVC. EDA's financial assistance will be necessary if the CEDS process is to be sustained. Substantial progress has made been. The planning process is working, communities are involved and their interests are expanding. Without EDA's financial assistance all the efforts and education about the CEDS process could be scuttled.

We request that you review our 2009 Annual Report and call us with any comments and/or suggestions. We look forward to working with you during the coming year. Your personal assistance has been very beneficial to the NVC Corridor.

Sincerely,

James E. Ryan, President  
SEDC

C: Leo J. Frank, WDC  
18 Communities



## **Introduction – CEDS Annual Update June 2009**

### **Goals/Work Plan and Accomplishments for 2008/2009**

This report closes out the 5-year plan period for the current US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration's (EDA) approved Naugatuck Valley Corridor (NVC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) has submitted an application to prepare a new five-year planning grant to prepare a new five-year CEDS. EDA requested the application for funds for the planning of a new five-year plan. EDA's Philadelphia Regional Office is considering the authorization of up to \$70,000 as their share from the planning/technical assistance program to support the development of the new five-year NVC CEDS. The Community Foundation of Greater New Haven has committed to assist our efforts with the understanding that other organizations must be willing to participate and support the on-going effort of the CEDS. With these contingent factors in mind, the SEDC and the Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC) have again committed to apply to the Katherine Matthies Foundation, the Community Foundation of Greater New Haven and the Connecticut Foundation for assistance to match the EDA targeted grant figure. SEDC/WDC are also contacting local utility firms serving the area to request their financial assistance.

The Development of a new five-year action plan is critical to the 18 communities. The previous two CEDS documents have served as an economic development platform for the region. The needs of many of the communities have been negatively impacted by the 2008/2009 recession, job loss; plant closings, (a list of impacted businesses and municipalities follows this section) business losses are all too often the daily headline. Focus has turned to the massive need for improved transportation.

The recession of 2008/2009 has had a direct impact on our CEDS area. As demonstrated in our individual communities and the NVC corridor's unemployment has been the major reason for the direct negative impact on the businesses listed (2008/2009 employment comparison follows this section). Also, the housing market sharp downturn continues and based on all the projections will continue well into 2009. The impact on the CEDS area is reflected in a downturn in the community population over the past years. Refer to the population chart at the end of this section. Ten of the eighteen communities have had a reduction in population from 2006 to 2007 based on the US Census population estimate. Ansonia and Waterbury are the two communities that have shown a drop in population from 2000 to 2007.

The overall financial institution market has had a negative impact on the market place and will continue based on all the economic forecast well into 2010.

The CEDS management organization expanded the original 17 CEDS communities to include a request from the Town of Newtown to be included in the NVC CEDS.



Newtown has many major capital projects planned within the community's comprehensive development plan. Being part of the CEDS area would make them eligible for potential EDA and/or other funding sources. One of their projects was rated as a Tier I and the project was recommended by the Steering Committee for one of the top priority projects. Newtown did submit a pre-application for consideration to EDA. As of this report no decision on funding has been made.

## **Organization**

The 18 community's demographic and labor statistics have been revised to include all the eighteen communities in the NVC CEDS. The US Department of Commerce EDA original approved the NVC CEDS 5-year plan on February 4, 2005 retroactive to June 2004. The planning area covers the Council of Government of the Central Naugatuck Valley, thirteen towns and the Lower Naugatuck Valley Council of Government area, four towns. The program is supported and administrated by the Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) and the Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC) with SEDC acting as the lead-administrating agent. The Greater Waterbury Chamber of Commerce and the Valley Chamber of Commerce further support the CEDS process. See map of the NVC CEDS area attached.

The CEDS Governing/Partnering Committee manages and oversees the CEDS process. The Steering Committee membership, which meets quarterly and the Strategy Committee membership made up of community and business leaders, which meets quarterly or as needed. See organizational chart at the end of this section.

The SEDC acts as the lead administrative element for the monitoring and overseeing of the NVC CEDS. As outlined in the overall administrative section a Steering Committee has been established, which has and will continue to meet at least quarterly (minutes are displayed in the Exhibits section.) The Steering Committee is made up of members from the Shelton Economic Development Corporation, the Waterbury Development Corporation, Valley Council of Governments, Central Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments, Greater Valley Chamber and Greater Waterbury Chamber.

The Strategy Committee includes representatives from each of the 18 communities plus representatives from banking, business, community organizations, education, finance, government, higher education, industry, labor, minorities, professional, public health, public safety and women. The Strategy Committee also meets on a quarterly basis or as needed and they monitor and revise the CEDS document (minutes are attached in the Exhibits section.)



## Goals for the NVC

**Goal I: Improve overall Transportation and Communications systems.**

**Goal II: Provide opportunities for job growth, advancement and job training, utilizing and identifying Connecticut Industry Clusters as the engine to support and sustain the regional economy, supporting and encouraging private investment in all these areas.**

**Goal III: Continue to develop local infrastructure that supports economic expansion while maintaining and protecting the environment.**

**Goal IV: Sustain economic expansion while reinforcing and complimenting the regional land use and quality of life of the NVC.**

## Work Plan/2009

One of the top work program activities of the new 5-year CEDS will be to re-evaluate the previous approved CEDS action plans and to reflect on changes in the 18-town CEDS area. Concentration will be on job retention for our existing businesses with assistance as appropriate. Also, based on availability of federal and/or state funds assist those communities that have been impacted with plant shutdowns or relocation of businesses including Municipal Development Plan (MDP), Brownfield Remediation, and improve access to local and major arteries.

The new CEDS will continue to examine the NVC needs, problems, and resources; establish goals and objectives, select a multi-year plan of action; and establish a process for evaluating its achievements and illustrating changing conditions.

Capital Needs/Infrastructure Program will be implemented with a new e-mail only survey keeping with green standards, which will be ranked and rated by the Steering Committee and incorporated as the building block of the new public works infrastructure programs.

The Planning Organization for the compilation of a CEDS for the 18-town NVC is made up the Shelton Economic Development (SEDC) and the Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC). DeCarlo & Doll will assist the Planning Organization with the following key activities of the CEDS:

- Review and revise as appropriate the existing Strategy Committee;
- Develop and submit to EDA a CEDS that complies with 13 C.F.R. § 303.7;
- Prepare a revised or replacement of the current CEDS and have available for



review and comment by the public for a period of at least thirty (30) days prior to submission to EDA;

- After approval of the CEDS submit an annual report to EDA (performance report).
- Submit a revised or replacement CEDS to EDA at least every 5 years (or as necessary based on available funding.)

The Strategy Committee is responsible for developing, implementing, revising, or replacing the CEDS for the "Planning Organization". The Strategy Committee will consist of broad-based representatives of the main economic interests of the region including private sector representatives, public officials, community leaders, and representatives of workforce development boards, representatives of institutions of higher education, minority and labor groups and private individuals who have an interest in the economic development activities of the 18-town NVC CEDS.

The CORPORATIONS will prepare a new CEDS, which will contain the following:

- Background of the economic development situation of the 18-towns that paints a realistic picture of the NVC including a narrative on the economy, population, geography, workforce development and use, transportation access, resources, environment and other pertinent information.
- Analysis of Economic Development Problems and Opportunities identifying strengths and weaknesses in the 18-town NVC.
  - Incorporate relevant material from other government-sponsored plans and demonstrate consistency with other state and local workforce investment strategies.
  - Identify past, present and projected future economic development investments in the region.
- Goals and Objectives – identify goals and objectives necessary to evaluate the economic problems and/or capitalize on the resources of the region over the 5 year time frame of the CEDS.
- Community and Private Sector Participation – discuss in narrative form the relationship between the community in general and the private sector in the development and implementation of the CEDS.
- Strategic Projects, Programs and Activities – Identify regional projects, programs and activities designed to implement the Goals and Objectives of the CEDS including suggested projects and vital projects including projects that have been advanced based on the "Stimulus" Legislation the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- CEDS Plan of Action – A narrative/guide necessary to implement the goals and objectives of the CEDS promoting economic development and opportunity, fostering effective transportation access, enhance and protect the environment, maximize effective development and use of the workforce consistent with any applicable state or local workforce investment strategies, promote the use of technology, including the use of Green Building Council standards and



technology to foster the use of the State Energy Program (SEP) with LEED and partner with utilities (CL&P and UI) to conserve energy, balance resources through sound management of physical development, and obtain and utilize adequate funds and other resources.

- Methodology for cooperating and integrating the CEDS with the State's economic development priorities, including clusters.
- Performance Measures – a list of performance measures used to evaluate the Planning Organization's successful development and implementation of the CEDS, such as number of jobs created after implementation of a CEDS activity, number and types of investments undertaken in the region, number of jobs retained in the region, amount of private sector investment.

### **Local Infrastructure Capital Improvements Projects**

The 18 communities received two requests from SEDC during the year to submit capital project requests for review. As of the June 12, 2009 Steering Committee meeting 9 communities have replied submitting 10 new or revised projects for consideration. The Strategy Committee reviewed, ranked and rated all the submissions at the June 12, 2009 meeting. Overall the NVC Capital Investment Priority Project List has a total of 40 projects. A project must be submitted and ranked in order to be considered for future EDA funding. All projects are included in the 2009 Annual Report to EDA due June 30, 2009 (matrix attached).

EDA, based on certain economic conditions of higher unemployment rates and plant closings, have made the entire NVC area eligible to receive funding providing the communities have submitted projects that have been ranked and rated by the Strategy and Steering Committees. The two corporations have contacted each of the chief elected officials in the 18 communities, highly recommending that they review their capital improvement projects relative to job growth and economic development.

As reported earlier, Ansonia, Derby, Newtown, and Waterbury have submitted Pre-applications to the EDA Philadelphia Regional office. Also, SEDC has will be submitting a planning grant requested to update the overall CEDS for the Fiscal Year 2009/2013.

Local officials have become more aware of the CEDS process and their participation in the quarterly meetings improves from quarter to quarter regarding attendance and submission of recommendations for inclusion.



## Demographics – NVC – 18 Communities

The demographics have been revised to show the expansion of the CEDS to 18 communities. The 18 communities of the NVC CEDS population in 2000 was 382,125 and in 2007 the population increased to 396,019. The Connecticut population in 2000 was 3,405,565 and in 2007 increased to 3,494,851.

The population in the NVC has increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate equal to or higher than the state (see chart 2). However, it should be noted that 9 communities had a slight decrease in population based on the US Census projections from 2005 to 2007. See chart #2.

Sixteen of the eighteen communities had an increase in population from 2000 to 2007. Oxford had the largest percentage increase of 22.2%, while Ansonia, Waterbury had a minor decrease in population or 0 growth change.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics - NVC

The Connecticut unemployment rate for the year from April of 2008 to April of 2009 increased from 4.9% to 7.9%. The average unemployment rate for the eighteen NVC communities increased to 8.9%. Ten of the eighteen communities were at or below the state average with Cheshire the lowest at 5.5%. The United States adjusted rate for the same period was 8.9%. All but Ansonia, Derby, Naugatuck, Thomaston and Waterbury were below the national average. The labor force for the NVC was 209,804 people. Waterbury had the largest workforce with Shelton second. Bethlehem had the smallest work force.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

The labor force in the NVC and the State of Connecticut had a modest increase of 237 and 9,200 respectively. Eleven of the communities in the NVC had an increase in the labor force with Waterbury showing the largest change of 723. Seven communities had a decrease in the labor force. See chart for comparison within the district and the state.

During the period of April 2007 to April 2008 Connecticut's workforce increased by 9,200 people while the eighteen NVC communities had an increase of 237 people in the workforce.

## Brownfield Conference

A Brownfield Conference was held on June 12, 2008 in Waterbury, Connecticut at the UCONN Campus. EPA leaders provided a clear outline on how to convert Brownfields to usable economic and productive uses (see note on the conference including



participation from most of the communities in the CEDS jurisdiction).

### Legislation

One of the work elements for the 2007/2008 work plan supported by the Strategy and Steering Committee was to evaluate and consider the formation of a district following EDA guidelines for the eighteen communities that currently make up the NVC area. The Connecticut General Assembly did not act on any legislation to permit a "District". Therefore, no further action is contemplated.

### Lessons Learned

The Governing and Partnering Committee under the leadership of its Chairman, Sheila O'Malley of the City of Derby has continued to develop a partnership with government and business leaders through the CEDS Outreach process. The results of the public forums have drawn more than four hundred participants.

SEDC/WDC continues to utilize the CEDS process to develop economic partners with the eighteen communities. The partnering committees continue to oversee the CEDS document, maintain, update and adjust, prepare and submit reports, monitor significant changes in the economy, coordinate all committees, outsource information by communicating with all the partners, all of which are reported in detail throughout the annual update.

The continued monitoring of the CEDS will have direct impacts on each of the communities with some communities having a greater economic benefit through economic growth, job expansion, new businesses and/or relocation than others, but the entire region will have the benefit because job opportunities will be available for all residents of the corridor. The demographics show that seven communities had decreases in their labor force during the past year. This is a concern as we set our vision for 2009/2010. The CEDS process is also to be used as a measuring stick for improving transportation, which is the bloodline for economic growth since the majority of our residents and/or businesses use our highways to commute and to deliver their products and services.

CT Congressional representatives are aware of the NVC CEDS and have participated in our public forums and assisted with economic development grants for our communities their assistance in procuring additional grants in aid for our individual communities or a regional organization will have an overall economic benefit.

### Priorities – 2008/2009

- Transportation
- Brownfields Remediation
- Infrastructure Investments Action on pending Pre-Applications from EDA



- Job retention and growth through various approaches
  - National Heritage designation
  - Philanthropy
    - Current major foundations and current major ED organizations
    - Role that foundations are playing with economic development
    - Role that foundations might play in economic development
    - Role that economic development organizations can play with philanthropic efforts
    - Possible efforts which could accent the potential working relationship between stakeholders
    - Next steps
  - New additions expected for inclusion 2008/2009:
    - Plan and create a new CEDS plan for the next 5-year period
    - Work Force development priorities
  - Next Steps
    - Plan additional review of this priority in the 2009/2010 CEDS work plan
    - Evaluate creating a new Foundation similar to the one created by the Cleveland Foundation for the purpose of advocating for these priorities.

## Future Plans

The two corporations will focus on the creation of the new 5-year strategy. This will require commitment from EDA for financial assistance. Other funding partners are in place or an application for assistance has been made for continued participation. Based on the approval of the CEDS continue to monitor, amend and report on the progress of the goals and objectives of the overall plan. Applications have been made to EDA, The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven and the Katharine Matthies Foundation, the various utility companies that service the CEDS district, and any other organization in order to support the development of a new CEDS. The funding from all of the organizations is vital in order to permit the successful implementation of the CEDS. Without full financial aid some activities will be reduced or eliminated and a new 5-year strategy could be in jeopardy.

## The CEDS Process

The CEDS process has permitted SEDC/WDC to reach out to the 18 municipalities, the Councils of Government and the private sector through the Chambers of Commerce to provide them with a framework for a planning process that incorporates all segments for economic development and growth within the region. The towns in the NVC represent the strengths and weaknesses of Connecticut. Some of the municipalities perform quite well either as a place to conduct business, a residential area, or both. By contrast, other cities struggle economically and provide less than optimal living conditions for current and potential residents. The municipalities that thrive maintain a stake in those cities that struggle because their success depends in part on the condition of towns that border them. The CEDS has focused on industry clusters, transportation needs,



Brownfields remediation, environmental awareness and community development activities, and encouraged information technology zones like the one currently existing in downtown Waterbury. Based on the Transportation Summit, the Economic Development Summit and the Regional Brownfields Partnership Summit, the CEDS leaders are planning on follow-up summits to further explore “new development” opportunities for the NVC CEDS area. The summits have the support of the Councils of Government, the Regional Planning Agencies and the two Chambers of Commerce. Through the ongoing planning process the corporations will identify new funding sources to benefit the continued planning that is necessary for the modification of the CEDS. Support by the continuation and the continued support of local community foundations similar to the excellent support provided by the Community Foundation for Greater New Haven and the Matthies Foundation, which have been instrumental in the success of the CEDS for the region to date.

### Work Plan 2009-2010 Outcomes

1. Creation of a new 5-year CEDS.
2. Improve overall transportation infrastructure.
3. Improve local infrastructure through capital projects.
4. Brownfield’s land/building reclamation/remediation.
5. Increase philanthropic activities and efforts.
6. Increase awareness of National Heritage Corridor.
7. Economic recession is having an impact on the 18 communities – loss of jobs, planting closings or relocations, housing slow downs, foreclosures are at an all time high. Even some population reductions in many communities and an increase in unemployment are areas that will require monitoring during the year.

Following this section is an Attachment A that outlines the NVC CEDS action plan for the coming year.

The SEDC/WDC will with the assistance of its financial partner continue the involvement of the eighteen communities and all its leaders to monitor amend and strengthen the overall CEDS process. Encourage all the economic development partners to actively participate in the planning, process, seminars and various capital projects, monitor the current jobs/employment status, and assist businesses with visions of expansion into the CEDS market area with:

- Site selection
- Job training, retraining efforts
- Philanthropic investment
- Brownfield reclamation
- Improved transportation networks via highway and rail
- Expand and improve public infrastructure
- Maintain and improve quality of life
- Establishment of the Area as a National Heritage Park.



# Ansonia's Demographics

## Population

Ansonia's population based on US Census Bureau's population findings estimated projections for 2007 was 18,550 a difference of -04 people from the 2000 population of 18,550. Ansonia's population, the eighth largest population in the NVC, was flat from 2000 to 2007. The population actually declined from 2006-2007 by 0.3%. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate equal to or higher than the state during the 2000 to 2007 period. Ansonia's rate was lower than the State and NVC averages.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Ansonia

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 9.7 in Ansonia, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Ansonia possessed the third highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Ansonia possessed 4.8 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 10,104 was the seventh largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed about one percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Despite its small labor force, Ansonia had more than 976 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in April of 2009. Ansonia maintained the fifth largest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in April of 2009. Waterbury possessed the highest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in April of 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

Ansonia's labor force increased by 41 people from April 2008 to April of 2009. The employed labor force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 and 9,200, respectively. In total, Ansonia gained 41 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Beacon Falls' Demographics

## Population

Beacon Falls' population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 5,770 a difference of 524 additional people from the 2000 population of 5,246. Beacon Falls' population, the second smallest population in the NVC, grew by 9.2 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Beacon Falls' rate was higher than the State and NVC averages.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Beacon Falls

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 8.5 in Beacon Falls, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Beacon Falls possessed the sixth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Beacon Falls possessed 1.6 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 3,360 was the second smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem only about more than one percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Beacon Falls had 285 unemployed in the labor force in the NVC in 2009. Beacon Falls maintained the third smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Beacon Falls' labor force increased by 31 workers from April of 2008 to April of 2009 whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 and 9,200, respectively. In total, Beacon Falls gained 31 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Bethlehem's Demographics

## Population

Bethlehem's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 3,549 a difference of 127 additional people from the 2000 population of 3,422. Bethlehem's population, the smallest in the NVC, grew by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Bethlehem's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Bethlehem

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 7.6 in Bethlehem, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Bethlehem possessed the sixth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 2,000 was the smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Bethlehem maintained less than 1 percent of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Bethlehem maintained the smallest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Bethlehem's labor force decreased by 22 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Bethlehem lost 22 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Cheshire's Demographics

## Population

Cheshire's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 28,833 a difference of 290 additional people from the 2000 population of 28,543. Cheshire's population, the fourth largest in the NVC, grew by 1.0 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Cheshire's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Cheshire

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 5.5 in Cheshire, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Cheshire possessed nearly 7.0 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 14,658 was the fourth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed only about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Cheshire had 801 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Cheshire had the lowest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Cheshire' labor force increased by 53 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people at 9,200, respectively. In total, Cheshire gained 53 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Derby's Demographics

## Population

Derby's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 12,434 a difference of 43 additional people from the 2000 population of 12,391. Derby's population, the twelfth smallest in the NVC, grew by 0.3 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Derby's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Derby

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 9.0 in Derby, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Derby possessed the fifth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Derby possessed 3.3 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 6,963 was the twelfth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Derby had more than 627 unemployed in the labor force in the NVC in 2009. Derby had the fifth largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest share of number on unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

Derby's labor force increased by 29 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Derby gained 29 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Middlebury's Demographics

## Population

Middlebury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projection for 2007 was 7,252 a difference of 801 additional people from the 2000 population of 6,451. Middlebury's population, the third smallest in the NVC, grew by 11.2 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Middlebury's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Derby

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 6.5 in Middlebury, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Middlebury possessed the sixth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Middlebury possessed 1.9 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 3,911 was the third smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Middlebury had 253 of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Middlebury had the second smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647), whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest share (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Middlebury's labor force increased by more than 27 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Middlebury gained 27 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Naugatuck's Demographics

## Population

Naugatuck's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projection for 2007 was 31,931 a difference of 942 additional people from the 2000 population of 30,989. Naugatuck's population, the third largest in the NVC, grew by 2.0 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Naugatuck's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Naugatuck

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 9.4 in Naugatuck, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Naugatuck possessed the fourth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Naugatuck possessed 8.3 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 17,352 was the third largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Naugatuck has 1,634 people of the unemployed in the labor force in the NVC in 2009. Naugatuck had the second largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647), whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Labor Force Over Time

Naugatuck's labor force decreased by 92 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Naugatuck lost 92 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Newtown's Demographics

## Population

Newtown's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 26,790 a difference of 1,759 additional people from the 2000 population of 25,031. Newtown's population, the fifth largest in the NVC, grew by 6.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Newtown's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Newtown

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 6.0 in Newtown, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Newtown possessed the second lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Newtown possessed 6.8 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 14,320 was the fifth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Newtown had 864 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Newtown had the sixth largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,646) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Newtown's employment work force as of April 2009 was 14,320 people. The employment force in the NVC was 209,804 and the state was 18,751,000 per the Connecticut Department of Labor.



# Oxford's Demographics

## Population

Oxford's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 12,527 a difference of 2,706 additional people from the 2000 population of 9,821. Oxford's population, the eleventh largest in the NVC, grew by 22 percent from 2000 to 2007, the largest percent of growth in the NVC. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Oxford's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Oxford

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 6.3 in Oxford, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Oxford possessed the fourth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Oxford possessed 3.5 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 7,443 was the eighth smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Oxford has 470 persons of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Oxford had the seventh smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Oxford's labor force increased by 99 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Oxford gained 435 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Prospect's Demographics

## Population

Prospect's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 9,274 a difference of 566 additional people from the 2000 population of 8,707. Prospect's population, the fifth smallest in the NVC, grew by 6.1 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2008 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Prospect's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Prospect

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 7.9 in Prospect, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Prospect possessed the fifth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Prospect possessed 2.5 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 5,319 was the fifth smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Prospect had 421 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Prospect had the tenth smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Prospect's labor force decreased by 29 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Prospect lost 29 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Seymour's Demographics

## Population

Seymour's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 16,240 a difference of 786 additional people from the 2000 population of 15,454. Seymour's population, the tenth largest in the NVC, grew by 4.8 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Seymour's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Seymour

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 8.2 in Seymour, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Seymour possessed the seventh lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Seymour possessed 4.5 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 9,390 was the eighth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Seymour had 770 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Seymour had the eighth highest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Seymour's labor force increased by 54 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Seymour gained 54 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Shelton's Demographics

## Population

Shelton's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 40,011 a difference of 1,910 additional people from the 2000 population of 38,101. Shelton's population, the second largest in the NVC, grew by 4.8 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Shelton's rate was higher than the state and equal to the NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Shelton

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 6.9 in Shelton, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Shelton possessed the seventh lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Shelton possessed 11.0 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 23,124 was the second largest in the NVC in 2007. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Shelton had 1,606 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Shelton had the second highest of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Shelton's labor force decreased by 89 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Shelton lost 89 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Southbury's Demographics

## Population

Southbury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 19,678 a difference of 1,111 additional people from the 2000 population of 18,567. Southbury's population, the seventh largest in the NVC, grew by 5.6 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Southbury's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Southbury

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 6.5 in Southbury, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Southbury possessed the sixth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Southbury possessed nearly 4.4 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 9,150 was the ninth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent, whereas Bethlehem only possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Southbury had 598 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Southbury had the seventh lowest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

Southbury's labor force increased by 3 workers from April 2008 to April 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Southbury gained 3 jobs from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Thomaston's Demographics

## Population

Thomaston's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 7,818 a difference of 315 additional people from the 2000 population of 7,503. Thomaston's population, the fourth smallest in the NVC, grew by 4.0 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Thomaston's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Thomaston

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 9.7 in Thomaston, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Thomaston possessed the second highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Thomaston possessed 2.3 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 4,757 was the fourth smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Thomaston had 461 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Thomaston had the sixth lowest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Thomaston's labor force increased by 36 workers from April of 2008 to April of 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Thomaston gained 36 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Waterbury's Demographics

## Population

Waterbury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 107,174 a difference of -97 additional people from the 2000 population of 107,271. Waterbury's population, declined from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Waterbury's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Waterbury

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 13.0 in Waterbury, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Waterbury possessed the highest unemployment rate (13.0) among NVC towns. Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5) of the NVC.

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Waterbury possessed 24.4 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 51,108 was the largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Waterbury had the highest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed 6,647 in 2009 whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number 151 (1%) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Waterbury's labor force increased by 773 workers jobs from April of 2008 to April of 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Waterbury gained 773 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Watertown's Demographics

## Population

Watertown's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 22,128 a difference of 467 additional people from the 2000 population of 21,661. Watertown's population, the sixth largest in the NVC, grew by 2.1 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Watertown's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Watertown

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 8.2 in Watertown, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Watertown possessed the seventh highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Watertown possessed 5.9 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 12,341 was the sixth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Watertown had 1,009 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Watertown had the fourth highest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the fourth largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Watertown's labor force decreased by 166 workers from April of 2008 to April of 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Watertown lost 166 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Wolcott's Demographics

## Population

Wolcott's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 16,407 a difference of 1,192 additional people from the 2000 population of 15,215.

Wolcott's population, the ninth largest in the NVC, grew by 7.3 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007.

Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Wolcott's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Wolcott

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 8.1 in Wolcott, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Wolcott possessed the ninth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Wolcott possessed 4.4 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 9,126 was the tenth largest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed 1.0 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Wolcott had 740 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Wolcott had the ninth highest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed 6,647 whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number 151 of the NVC's unemployed in April 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Wolcott's labor force increased by 43 workers from April 2008 to April of 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 237 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Wolcott increased by 43 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.



# Woodbury's Demographics

## Population

Woodbury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2007 was 9,654 a difference of 459 additional people from the 2000 population of 9,198. Woodbury's population, the thirteenth smallest in the NVC, grew by 4.7 percent from 2000 to 2007. The population in the NVC increased by 3.5 percent from 2000 to 2007. Connecticut's population grew by 2.5 percent during the 2000 to 2007 period. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Woodbury's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

## Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Woodbury

In April of 2009, the unemployment rate was 6.2 in Woodbury, 8.9 in the NVC, and 7.9 in Connecticut and 8.9 in the US. Woodbury possessed the second lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (13.0) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (5.5).

The unemployment and labor force have drastically changed during the past year because of the national/worldwide economic crisis. All of the communities in the NVC reflect the recession and loss of jobs, which results in spiked unemployment numbers.

In April of 2009, Woodbury possessed 2.6 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 5,378 was the sixth smallest in the NVC in 2009. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.4 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2009.

Woodbury had 332 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2009. Woodbury had the fourth smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2009. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (6,647) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (151) of the NVC's unemployed in 2009.

## Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Woodbury's labor force decreased by 138 workers from April of 2008 to April of 2009, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 236 people and 9,200, respectively. In total, Woodbury loss 138 workers from April 2008 to April 2009.

CHART 2

	POPULATION						
	2000	2005	2007	DIFFERENCE	DIFFERENCE	% Change	% Change
				2000-2007	2005-2007	2000-2007	2005-2007
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,510,297	3,494,851	89,286	-15,446	2.5%	-0.4%
U.S. (Adjusted)							
NVC Towns							
Ansonia	18,554	18,744	18,550	-4	-194	0.0%	-1.0%
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,596	5,770	524	174	9.4%	3.0%
Bethlehem	3,422	3,596	3,549	127	-47	3.5%	-1.3%
Cheshire	28,543	29,097	28,833	290	-264	1.0%	-0.9%
Derby	12,391	12,536	12,434	43	-102	0.3%	-0.8%
Middlebury	6,451	6,974	7,252	801	278	11.5%	3.8%
Naugatuck	30,989	31,864	31,931	942	67	3.0%	0.2%
Newtown	25,031	26,996	26,790	1,759	-206	6.5%	-0.8%
Oxford	9,821	11,709	12,527	2,706	818	23.1%	6.5%
Prospect	8,707	9,234	9,273	566	39	6.1%	0.4%
Seymour	15,454	16,144	16,240	786	96	4.9%	0.6%
Shelton	38,101	39,477	40,011	1,910	534	4.8%	1.3%
Southbury	18,567	19,677	19,678	1,111	1	5.6%	0.0%
Thomaston	7,503	7,938	7,818	315	-120	4.0%	-1.5%
Waterbury	107,271	107,902	107,174	-97	-728	-0.1%	-0.7%
Watertown	21,661	22,330	22,128	467	-202	2.1%	-0.9%
Wolcott	15,215	16,228	16,407	1,192	179	7.3%	1.1%
Woodbury	9,198	9,734	9,654	456	-80	4.7%	-0.8%
Totals	382,125	395,776	396,019	13,894	243	3.5%	0.1%

