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In May...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut	1,670,100
Change over month	0.03%
Change over year	1.3%

United States	133,347,000
Change over month	0.06%
Change over year	1.5%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut	5.3%
United States	5.1%

Consumer Price Index

United States	194.4
Change over year	2.8%

Bradley Airport's Economic Contribution Studied

By Stephen Houdlette, Economist, DECD

For most people, airports bring to mind images of vacations in warm weather or visiting relatives. Business owners however, may think about a shipment that needs to get cross-country by end-of-day tomorrow, or the opportunity to meet prospective clients at an out-of-state trade show. In either case, airports represent access to other places and other markets. A new study by the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) explores, for the first time, the link between providing air passenger and cargo services at Bradley International Airport (Bradley) and the economic benefits as they relate to Connecticut's residents and businesses.

Historically, airport economic impact studies have not addressed these concepts, and instead have focus solely on the number of people employed at the airport and visitor spending. This is not to say that these studies are incorrect, since the operations of an airport and visitor spending in a region most certainly produce economic impacts. What these traditional studies fail to do, or do inadequately, is quantify the value of airports as transportation assets. Specifically they do not quantify the value of the access they provide to other economies and other geographies, or the value of time savings they provide over other modes of transportation. By focusing solely on the operational impact of an airport, the broader

and more important role of the airport is obscured and the true benefit of airports is overlooked completely.

A New Approach

When the Bradley Board of Directors asked DECD to conduct an economic impact analysis of Bradley International Airport (Bradley), the agency's Research and Planning unit set to reviewing current best practices in airport impact analysis. After an extensive investigation of the existing literature of airport studies, DECD decided to develop a more comprehensive approach to quantifying not only operational and visitor spending impacts, but also the transportation and user benefits associated with airports.

In addition to raising the bar for estimating the economic impacts of airports, DECD's study establishes a baseline upon which Bradley can effectively plan for its future operations and expansions. In designing the methodology for this study, DECD put in place the capability to model scenarios related to specific policy initiatives or alternative plans related to Bradley's growth and development.

Selecting A Model

Most airport analyses use input-output (I-O) based tools in order to estimate the economic impacts of airports. The most commonly employed of these are IMPLAN (MIG), Policy Insight (REMI), and RIMS II (BEA). RIMS II is especially prominent due to it

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being recommended by the FAA. While these tools are capable of capturing the indirect and induced effects of operations and visitor spending at an airport by tracing inter-industry transactions within an economy, they are not equipped to deal with transportation impacts.

Until recently, models capable of estimating the economic consequences of transportation impacts were not widely available. Starting with the 5.0 version of REMI Policy Insight, the core structure of the model was revamped, and the changes have made the first step in bridging the gap between transportation changes and economic impacts. In the context of airports, the recent enhancements allow for structural linkages that capture the time savings and accessibility concepts that are missing in earlier analyses of airport economic impacts.

Once the groundwork was laid for more specific applications of economic models in transportation, DECD, at the request of the Bradley Board and Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT), worked with REMI to develop a first-of-its kind airport model: REMI TranSight/Airports. The model was tailor-built for the Bradley study, with regions defined, locally, along the I-91 corridor and the Bradley market area, and nationally, including major city destinations of the airport. With the model structure and theory now in place, it became increasingly clear that a wealth of data would be required to populate and calibrate the model.

To make this new model effective, baseline data needed to be collected. Passenger flow between regions, distance, and coupon (ticket price) data was obtained from Campbell-Hill Aviation. Much of the data could not adequately be obtained from secondary sources, however, meaning primary data would need to be generated. The UCONN Center for Survey Research and Analysis (CSRA) was contracted to collect the necessary data through a survey conducted at the airport. Likewise, business-related data, including frequency of use, employment, and cargo vs. passenger use of the airport were collected through a business survey of firms in Bradley's market area conducted by CSRA.

The next step was to define scenarios that best illustrated the different methods employed. In all, three scenarios were run with the new TranSight/Airports model: Airport Operations, which duplicates the RIMS II approach, the Tourism Effect scenario, which uses a more realistic treatment of visitor spending, and the Airport Contribution scenario, which is a more comprehensive analysis of airport impacts. Additionally, to lend comparability to past studies, an analysis using the RIMS II multipliers and FAA methods was added to the study.

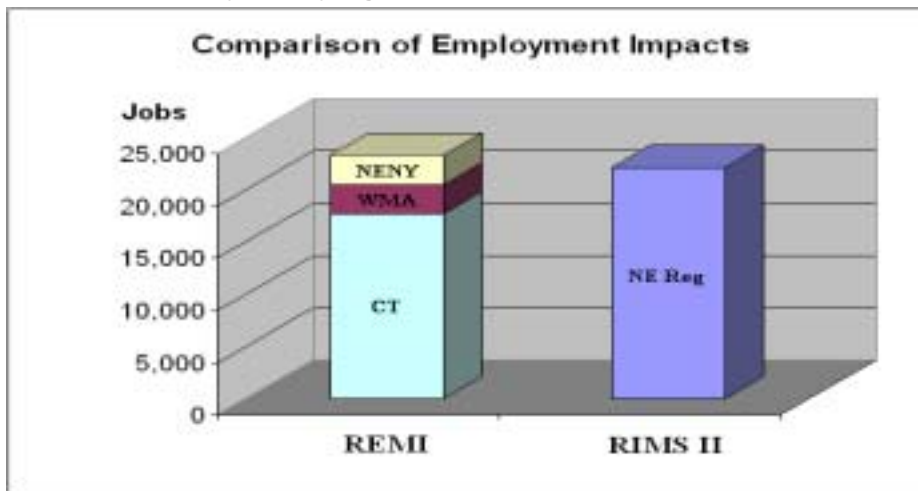
Study Results

The first REMI scenario, Airport Operations, uses inputs identical to the RIMS II scenario. Not surprisingly, the economic impacts from the two analyses bear a strong resemblance. The total

Table 1: Results and comparison between RIMS II and REMI - Airport Operations

REMI Airport Operations Scenario				RIMS II Scenario
CT	CTWMA	CTNENY		Northeast Reg
17,700	20,480	23,300	Employment (jobs)	22,140
\$1,772.4	\$1,961.0	\$2,485.7	Output (millions \$)	\$2,037.5
\$578.1	\$643.3	\$768.4	Earnings (millions \$)	\$618.4

Graph 1: Employment by region for RIMS II and REMI - Airport Operations



employment impact in Connecticut from the RIMS II analysis is higher than shown in the TranSight/Airports analysis by 4,440 jobs (25%), while total output differs by \$265 million (15%), and earnings differs by \$40 million (7%).

When comparing the results of these two approaches it is important to note the differences in regional capture of the models. The RIMS II multipliers explicitly cover a geographic range, which includes, besides Connecticut, New England and New York. However, since the REMI model has more specific geographic controls than RIMS II, we can look at results from specific states and even counties (in Connecticut). The second and third columns of the REMI results in Table 1 show a more comparable set of impacts. The column labeled “CTWMA” includes all of the State of Connecticut as well as Hampshire and Berkshire counties in Massachusetts. The column labeled “CTNENY” includes Connecticut, the rest of the New England states, and New York. Using these broader geographic definitions, the

impact of Bradley in REMI draws even closer comparisons in employment impact to the RIMS II results.

The second REMI scenario, Tourism Effect, contains both the on-airport employment and visitor spending featured in the Airport Operations scenario. However, it treats visitor spending impacts more realistically. In economist Joseph DeSalvo’s paper, “The Direct Impact of an Airport on Traveler’s Expenditures: Methodology and Application,” he points out that one of the shortcomings of existing economic impact studies is that “it is assumed that the demand for travel into the local area by visitors is perfectly elastic with respect to the time and money costs of travel, while the demand for travel by local residents is perfectly inelastic with respect to these variables.” This is modeled by recapturing income from Connecticut residents that would have been lost from outgoing air travel.

In traditional airport studies, visitor-spending impacts comprise a large portion of the economic

impacts. While this shows the large contributions of out-of-state visitors to the local economy in terms of visitor spending, it completely ignores the “tourism trade balance” that occurs when Connecticut residents take their income out of the region when they use the airport. The airport, while a facilitator of visiting travelers, actually allows more wealth to escape the region due to tourism travel than it actually brings in from “out-of-staters.”

When comparing the results of the first year of the Tourism Effect scenario to the results of the Airport Operations scenario, the difference in the size of the impact measurements is striking. The Airport Operations results are almost twice as large in each case; for output, Airport Operations results are 168% of the output created in the Tourism Effect scenario. Since the principle difference between these two scenarios is the recapturing of Connecticut resident income, the results point out the glaring contradiction in both the previous interpretations of visitor-spending impacts and the importance of airports as economic generators for the tourism industry.

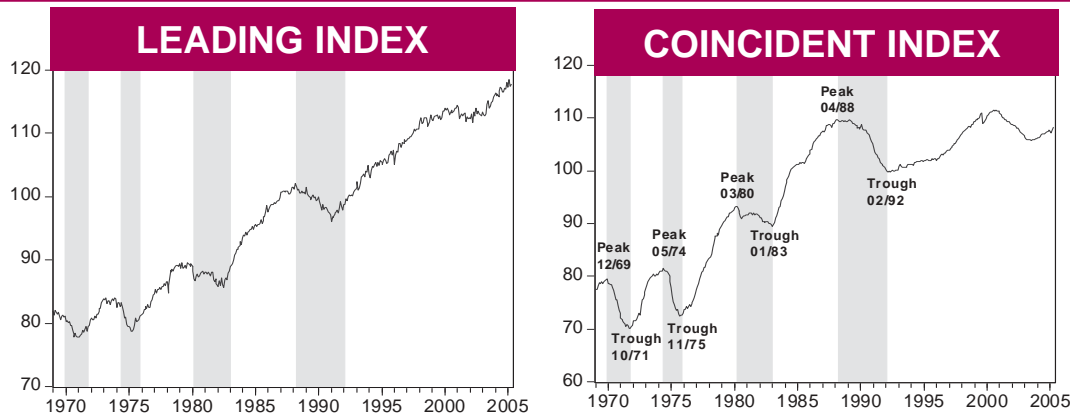
The Airport Contribution scenario highlights DECD’s new approach, which includes both the airport employment and visitor-spending components as well as quantifying the time savings and accessibility concepts. This is accomplished through use of the regional capabilities of the TranSight/Airports model, which establishes baseline relationships between local industry and the airport. Using a counterfactual approach, this scenario takes Bradley (and all air transportation services) out of the Bradley market area in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

Table 2 shows the first year impacts to be the largest of any of the REMI (and RIMSII) scenarios, with over 18,000 jobs, almost four billion in output, and over a billion in personal income. The second

Table 2: REMI Scenarios: Airport Operations, Tourism Effect & Airport Contribution

Airport Ops 2004	Tourism Eff 2004		Airport Contribution		
			2004	10 yr AVG	20 yr AVG
17,700	11,140	Employment (jobs)	18,400	81,500	140,175
\$1,772	\$1,055	Output (millions \$)	\$3,876	\$16,134	\$34,605
\$578	\$365	Earnings (millions \$)	\$1,150	\$5,286	\$11,478

--Continued on page 5--



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.

Good Employment Growth So Far This Year Eventhough the Connecticut Economy is Meandering

The U.S. economy continued to hum along for the first quarter of this year. Real GDP grew at an annual rate of 3.5% in the first quarter, according to initial estimate. The fear of another supply shock, caused by recent high and rising energy prices, has not materialized. I now expect that high and rising energy prices will slow the growth of the economy rather than causing another recession. Inflation remains relatively tame. All these prompted a well-known Wall Street economist to speculate that the current cycle of interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve may soon come to an end.

This month, the Connecticut economy turned in the best performance so far this year. The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose on a year-to-year basis from 106.89 in April 2004 to 108.31 in April 2005. All four components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower insured unemployment rate, a lower total unemployment rate, higher total non-farm employment, and higher total employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index

rose from 107.58 in March 2005 to 108.31 in April 2005. Three components contributed positively to this index, with a lower insured unemployment rate, a higher total non-farm employment, and higher total employment. The total unemployment rate remained constant from March to April.

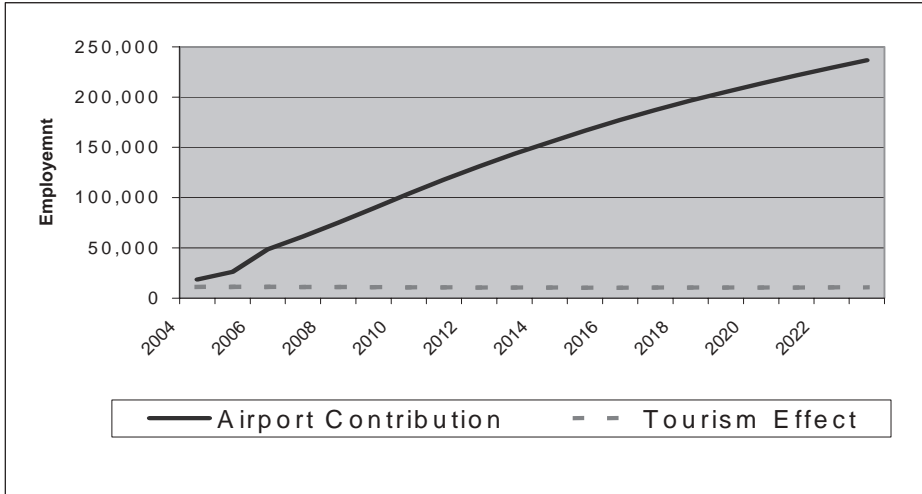
The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index also provided good news. It rose from 115.76 in April 2004 to 117.69 in April 2005. Four components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. Lower total housing permits is the only negative contributor, while the Hartford help-wanted advertising index remained at its April 2004 level. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 117.37 in March to 117.69 in April 2005. Four of the six components are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond

yield, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The two negative contributors to this index are a lower number of total housing permits, and a small drop in the Hartford help-wanted advertising index.

Once again, the coincident and leading employment indexes continued their patterns of moving up one month and down the next. Both indexes, however, increased since January, with a slightly higher gain for the coincident index. While the unemployment rate has gone up from 4.7 percent in January 2005 to 4.9 percent in April 2005, Connecticut's total employment has increased by 21,600 jobs since December 2004, far outpacing the approximately 4,000 jobs gained for the whole of 2004. The gain of 8,000 jobs in total non-farm employment so far this year is more modest. At this current pace, we will gain approximately 24,000 jobs in total non-farm employment by the end of this year, which is only slightly better than the gain of 23,000 jobs for 2004.

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Graph 2: Employment comparison for REMI - Airport Contribution & Tourism Effect



and third columns show the average annual impacts (i.e. comparable to 2004) over the 10 and 20 year forecast horizons. The dynamic relationship between the airport and the economy shows the increasing importance of the airport over time.

This is not to say, however, that the results of this scenario portray future job creation in the Connecticut economy by the airport (Table 2 & Graph 2). In using a counterfactual approach, these results instead show jobs supported by the airport that already exist in the Connecticut economy.

Or, to look at it another way, it represents the opportunity cost, or potential loss of jobs that would occur if the airport didn't exist. From this perspective, the Airport Contribution scenario shows the deep connection that is already established between the local economy and the airport and the enormous future cost of not continuing to develop and support this regional asset.

Graph 2 shows the difference between viewing the airport as an isolated generator of economic impacts, versus the more comprehensive and interconnected

representation of the airport as a transportation infrastructure asset. By providing crucial access to markets, the airport allows Connecticut businesses to continue to grow. By allowing a cost-effective means for moving goods and people, the airport creates a comparative regional advantage that is essential for economic viability.

Conclusion

In the face of globalization and interstate competition, the Connecticut economy continues to become more reliant on its ability to compete in national and international markets. As the stakes get higher, the comparative advantages gained by a productive and educated labor force can only be optimized with the proper infrastructure in place. Bradley is the centerpiece of the I-91 transportation corridor, and the greatest opportunity for future economic growth in the State. The DECD's new TranSight/Airports model, with its ability to accurately estimate economic contribution of airport development alternatives, will certainly help guide investment decisions in order to meet expected demands for Bradley Airport. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	1Q	1Q	CHANGE		4Q
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2004
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	117.7	116.1	1.5	1.3	117.3
Coincident	107.4	106.4	1.0	0.9	108.0
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	101.2	100.9	0.3	0.3	101.8
Coincident	103.7	102.0	1.7	1.7	102.9
Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**	117.8	114.4	3.4	3.0	117.0

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

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

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

Total nonfarm
employment increased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	MAY		CHANGE		APR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
TOTAL NONFARM	1670.1	1,648.1	22.0	1.3	1,669.6
Construction	70.7	65.6	5.1	7.8	70.8
Manufacturing	198.3	197.4	0.9	0.5	198.7
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	313.8	307.6	6.2	2.0	313.1
Information	39.4	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.4
Financial Activities	141.1	140.4	0.7	0.5	141.3
Professional and Business Services	197.6	197.1	0.5	0.3	197.9
Leisure and Hospitality	130.4	127.0	3.4	2.7	129.2
Government*	242.3	242.1	0.2	0.1	243.1

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor (see page 12 for other industries, not seasonally adjusted)

* Includes Native American tribal government employment

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

	MAY		CHANGE		APR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	5.3	5.0	0.3	---	4.9
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,813.1	1,799.0	14.1	0.8	1,808.0
Employed (000s)	1,716.3	1,709.4	6.9	0.4	1,719.7
Unemployed (000s)	96.8	89.6	7.2	8.0	88.3
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,940	4,173	-233	-5.6	4,320
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	11	11	0	0.0	8
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.44	3.05	-0.61	---	2.66

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	MAY		CHANGE		APR	MAR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005	2005
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.1	0.2	0.5	42.3	--
Average Hourly Earnings	18.69	18.07	0.62	3.4	18.67	--
Average Weekly Earnings	790.59	760.75	29.84	3.9	789.74	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	116.8	116.3	0.5	0.4	116.8	119.6
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,059	4,951	108	2.2	5,067	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	426	441	-15.3	-3.5	393	432

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

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for third
quarter 2005 is
forecasted to increase
from a year earlier.

INCOME

	3Q*		CHANGE		2Q*
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
Personal Income	\$169,835	\$160,037	\$9,798	6.1	\$168,389
UI Covered Wages	\$86,212	\$83,349	\$2,863	3.4	\$85,113

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: March 2005 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased from a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAR 2005	2,745	3.9	8,240	8,298	-0.7
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	MAY 2005	360.3	23.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAY 2005	19,330	1.1	90,984	93,607	-2.8
Air Cargo Tons	MAY 2005	12,713	-1.5	63,587	62,348	2.0
Exports (Bil. \$)	1Q 2005	2.31	6.9	2.31	2.16	6.9

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2005	2,576	14.1	13,228	12,814	3.2
Department of Labor*	3Q 2004	2,107	8.6	7,159	6,910	3.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2005	655	5.0	3,784	3,970	-4.7
Department of Labor*	3Q 2004	1,223	-32.9	4,289	5,418	-20.8

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor
* Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total

STATE REVENUES

Total State revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	747.8	625.4	19.6	5,348.0	4,759.4	12.4
Corporate Tax	16.4	25.9	-36.7	262.7	242.2	8.5
Personal Income Tax	292.8	257.7	13.6	2,823.2	2,486.0	13.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	21.6	15.1	43.0	77.7	61.9	25.5
Sales & Use Tax	257.4	244.9	5.1	1,361.7	1,310.0	3.9
Indian Gaming Payments**	37.0	35.3	4.8	171.8	166.7	3.0

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
*Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Air passenger count rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	MAY 2005	25,207	-12.5	101,226	107,408	-5.8
Major Attraction Visitors	MAY 2005	162,499	-3.4	540,427	598,595	-9.7
Air Passenger Count	MAY 2005	661,750	14.5	3,014,753	2,687,290	12.2
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	MAY 2005	1,715	-1.0	8,020	8,183	-2.0
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2005	---	-3.6	---	---	---

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

*See page 23 for explanation

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

Compensation cost for the nation rose 3.4 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	MAR 2005	DEC 2004	3-Mo % Chg	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	12-Mo % Chg
Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	177.3	176.2	0.6	177.2	171.4	3.4
Wages and Salaries	167.4	166.4	0.6	167.4	163.4	2.4
Benefit Costs	202.0	199.9	1.1	203.3	192.2	5.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	176.1	170.2	3.5
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	166.0	162.0	2.5

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.8 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	1Q 2005	---	NA	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2005	194.4	2.8	-0.1
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	MAY 2005	\$0.514	-2.7	0.1
Northeast Region	MAY 2005	206.2	3.2	-0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAY 2005	211.4	3.4	-0.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	MAY 2005	214.6	2.8	0.2
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2005	190.0	2.9	-0.1
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	1Q 2005	83.2	-11.5	-13.6
New England	MAY 2005	92.4	13.0	24.2
U.S.	MAY 2005	102.2	9.8	4.8

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

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

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

30-year conventional mortgage rate fell to 5.72 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	MAY 2005	APR 2005	MAY 2004
Prime	5.98	5.75	4.00
Federal Funds	3.00	2.79	1.00
3 Month Treasury Bill	2.90	2.84	1.04
6 Month Treasury Bill	3.17	3.14	1.33
1 Year Treasury Bill	3.33	3.32	1.78
3 Year Treasury Note	3.72	3.79	3.10
5 Year Treasury Note	3.85	4.00	3.85
7 Year Treasury Note	3.94	4.16	4.31
10 Year Treasury Note	4.14	4.34	4.72
20 Year Treasury Note	4.56	4.75	5.46
Conventional Mortgage	5.72	5.86	6.27

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
Connecticut	1,670.1	1,648.1	22.0	1.3	1,669.6
Maine	618.1	613.3	4.8	0.8	618.6
Massachusetts	3,200.4	3,179.9	20.5	0.6	3,200.8
New Hampshire	637.6	626.9	10.7	1.7	636.7
New Jersey	4,051.1	3,996.9	54.2	1.4	4,047.3
New York	8,512.5	8,443.9	68.6	0.8	8,506.0
Pennsylvania	5,697.7	5,635.6	62.1	1.1	5,692.3
Rhode Island	494.3	488.5	5.8	1.2	493.0
Vermont	307.9	302.9	5.0	1.7	305.7
United States	133,347.0	131,373.0	1,974.0	1.5	133,269.0

All nine states in the region added jobs over the year.

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

LABOR FORCE

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
Connecticut	1,813.1	1,799.0	14.1	0.8	1,808.0
Maine	709.0	698.3	10.7	1.5	705.7
Massachusetts	3,373.8	3,395.3	-21.5	-0.6	3,377.5
New Hampshire	734.1	722.6	11.5	1.6	733.8
New Jersey	4,405.8	4,384.5	21.3	0.5	4,413.5
New York	9,423.8	9,339.3	84.5	0.9	9,410.2
Pennsylvania	6,350.6	6,266.9	83.7	1.3	6,329.2
Rhode Island	570.8	563.4	7.4	1.3	567.6
Vermont	351.6	352.9	-1.3	-0.4	352.3
United States	149,122.0	147,018.0	2,104.0	1.4	148,762.0

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

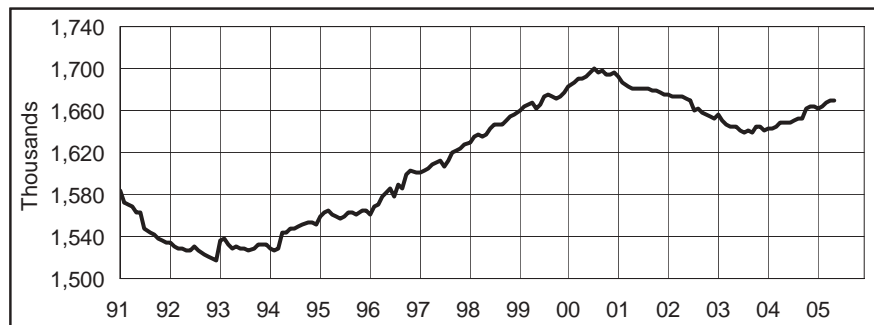
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

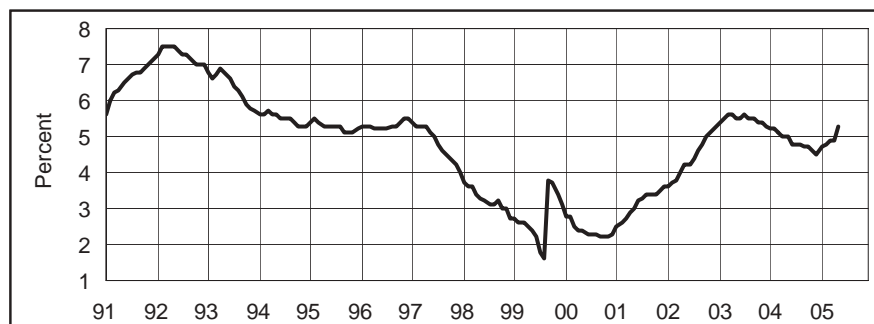
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	MAY	MAY	CHANGE	APR
	2005	2004		2005
Connecticut	5.3	5.0	0.3	4.9
Maine	5.0	4.4	0.6	4.7
Massachusetts	4.8	5.2	-0.4	4.7
New Hampshire	3.6	3.9	-0.3	3.4
New Jersey	3.9	4.9	-1.0	4.2
New York	5.0	5.8	-0.8	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.8	5.5	-0.7	4.9
Rhode Island	4.5	5.3	-0.8	4.7
Vermont	3.1	3.6	-0.5	3.3
United States	5.1	5.6	-0.5	5.2

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

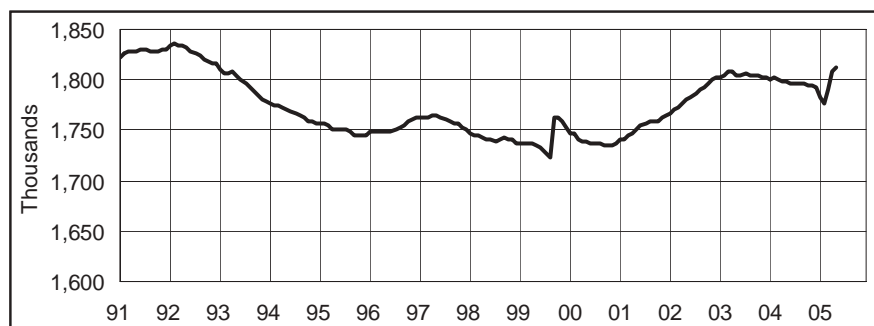
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

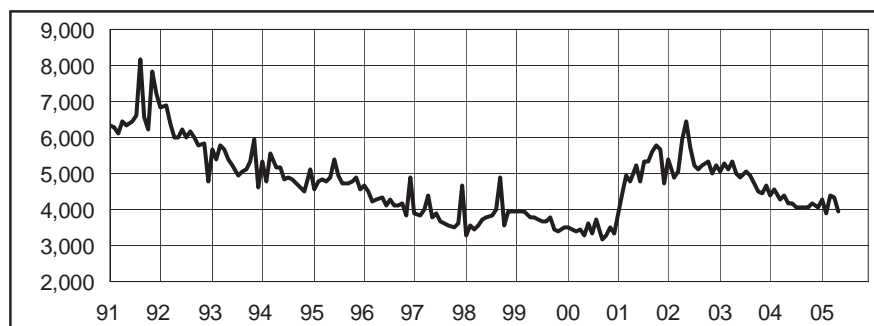
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	1,656.7	1,642.1	1,661.0
Feb	1,650.7	1,643.2	1,664.2
Mar	1,647.1	1,644.3	1,666.7
Apr	1,644.1	1,648.0	1,669.6
May	1,644.1	1,648.1	1,670.1
Jun	1,641.8	1,648.6	
Jul	1,639.1	1,650.7	
Aug	1,640.1	1,652.1	
Sep	1,638.8	1,652.4	
Oct	1,645.7	1,662.1	
Nov	1,645.0	1,664.5	
Dec	1,641.1	1,664.6	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	5.4	5.2	4.7
Feb	5.5	5.2	4.8
Mar	5.6	5.1	4.9
Apr	5.6	5.0	4.9
May	5.5	5.0	5.3
Jun	5.5	4.8	
Jul	5.6	4.8	
Aug	5.5	4.8	
Sep	5.5	4.7	
Oct	5.4	4.7	
Nov	5.4	4.6	
Dec	5.3	4.5	

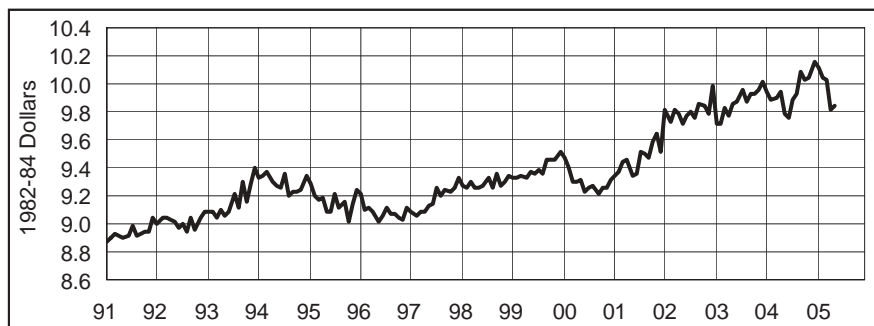
LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	1,803.3	1,800.9	1,782.3
Feb	1,805.2	1,802.0	1,776.7
Mar	1,808.0	1,801.2	1,789.6
Apr	1,807.4	1,798.3	1,808.0
May	1,804.5	1,799.0	1,813.1
Jun	1,805.2	1,796.8	
Jul	1,806.2	1,796.8	
Aug	1,805.1	1,797.0	
Sep	1,804.7	1,795.5	
Oct	1,803.4	1,794.9	
Nov	1,803.3	1,794.1	
Dec	1,802.7	1,791.5	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*

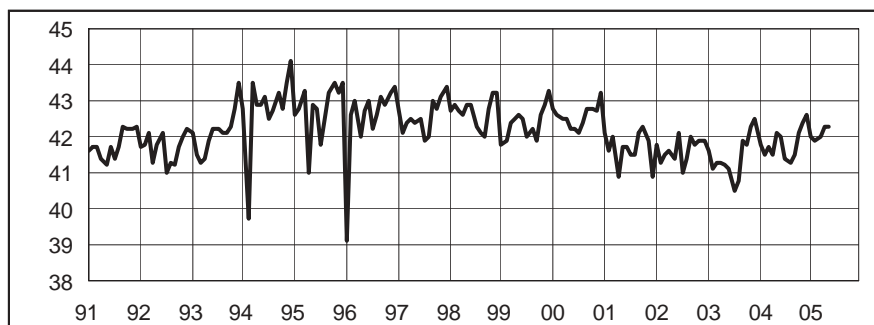
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	5,038	4,382	4,287
Feb	5,295	4,564	3,915
Mar	5,126	4,299	4,404
Apr	5,319	4,376	4,320
May	5,002	4,173	3,940
Jun	4,897	4,179	
Jul	5,072	4,033	
Aug	4,924	4,061	
Sep	4,720	4,060	
Oct	4,504	4,037	
Nov	4,445	4,170	
Dec	4,675	4,030	

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



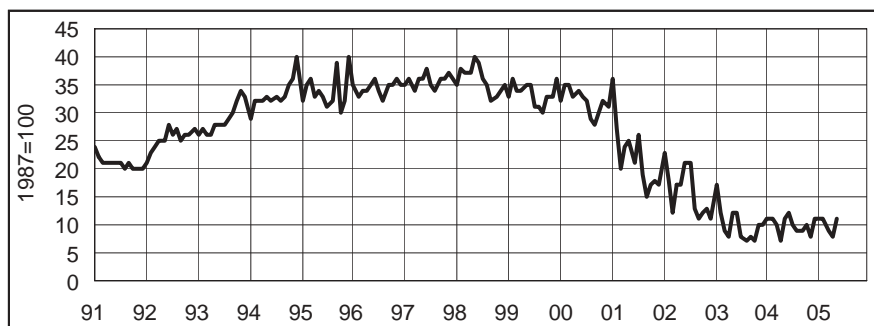
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	\$9.71	\$9.94	\$10.12
Feb	\$9.72	\$9.89	\$10.04
Mar	\$9.83	\$9.90	\$10.03
Apr	\$9.78	\$9.94	\$9.82
May	\$9.86	\$9.78	\$9.84
Jun	\$9.88	\$9.76	
Jul	\$9.96	\$9.88	
Aug	\$9.87	\$9.92	
Sep	\$9.93	\$10.08	
Oct	\$9.93	\$10.02	
Nov	\$9.95	\$10.05	
Dec	\$10.01	\$10.16	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



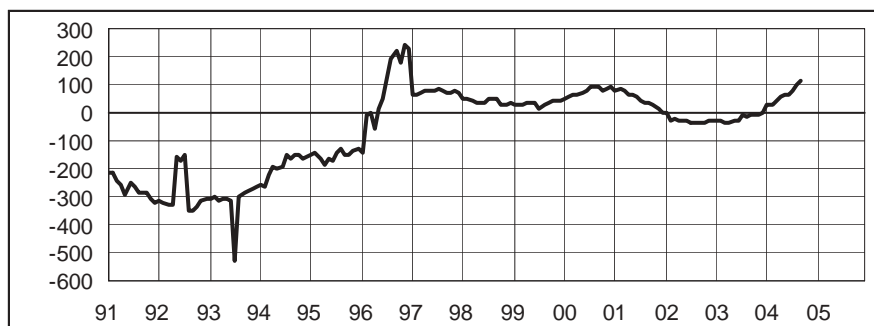
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	41.6	41.8	42.0
Feb	41.1	41.5	41.9
Mar	41.3	41.7	42.0
Apr	41.3	41.5	42.3
May	41.2	42.1	42.3
Jun	41.1	42.0	
Jul	40.5	41.4	
Aug	40.8	41.3	
Sep	41.9	41.5	
Oct	41.8	42.1	
Nov	42.3	42.4	
Dec	42.5	42.6	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	17	11	11
Feb	12	11	11
Mar	9	10	9
Apr	8	7	8
May	12	11	11
Jun	12	12	
Jul	8	10	
Aug	7	9	
Sep	8	9	
Oct	7	10	
Nov	10	8	
Dec	10	11	

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



Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	-27	29	
Feb	-31	31	
Mar	-34	43	
Apr	-35	56	
May	-30	62	
Jun	-27	67	
Jul	-7	80	
Aug	-13	99	
Sep	-8	114	
Oct	-10		
Nov	-5		
Dec	0		

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

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

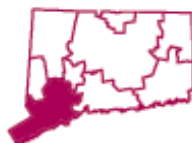
CONNECTICUT*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,679,600	1,658,100	21,500	1.3	1,667,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	271,200	265,000	6,200	2.3	268,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	73,000	67,500	5,500	8.1	70,000
MANUFACTURING	198,200	197,500	700	0.4	198,300
Durable Goods	147,600	146,300	1,300	0.9	147,600
Fabricated Metal.....	34,400	33,800	600	1.8	34,200
Machinery.....	18,600	18,600	0	0.0	18,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	15,500	15,400	100	0.6	15,400
Electrical Equipment.....	10,200	10,300	-100	-1.0	10,200
Transportation Equipment	43,400	43,000	400	0.9	43,500
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	30,100	29,700	400	1.3	30,200
Non-Durable Goods	50,600	51,200	-600	-1.2	50,700
Printing and Related.....	8,200	8,600	-400	-4.7	8,200
Chemical.....	17,000	17,100	-100	-0.6	17,000
Plastics and Rubber Products.....	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	7,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,408,400	1,393,100	15,300	1.1	1,399,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	313,400	306,500	6,900	2.3	310,700
Wholesale Trade.....	66,700	66,100	600	0.9	66,300
Retail Trade.....	195,500	190,500	5,000	2.6	193,400
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	23,300	23,100	200	0.9	23,300
Building Material.....	17,800	16,900	900	5.3	17,200
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,800	43,800	0	0.0	43,300
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,800	23,500	2,300	9.8	25,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	51,200	49,900	1,300	2.6	51,000
Utilities.....	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	8,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	42,600	41,300	1,300	3.1	42,300
INFORMATION	39,400	39,100	300	0.8	39,300
Telecommunications.....	13,300	13,800	-500	-3.6	13,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	140,600	140,000	600	0.4	140,500
Finance and Insurance.....	120,400	119,900	500	0.4	120,700
Credit Intermediation.....	31,300	31,700	-400	-1.3	31,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	19,400	18,200	1,200	6.6	19,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	65,000	65,300	-300	-0.5	65,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,200	20,100	100	0.5	19,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	198,400	197,600	800	0.4	197,500
Professional, Scientific.....	85,600	86,800	-1,200	-1.4	87,100
Legal Services.....	14,600	14,800	-200	-1.4	14,600
Computer Systems Design.....	18,500	18,200	300	1.6	18,500
Management of Companies.....	24,900	25,500	-600	-2.4	25,000
Administrative and Support.....	87,900	85,300	2,600	3.0	85,400
Employment Services.....	31,100	29,000	2,100	7.2	29,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	272,800	269,800	3,000	1.1	273,100
Educational Services.....	51,800	50,500	1,300	2.6	53,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	221,000	219,300	1,700	0.8	220,100
Hospitals.....	55,700	55,400	300	0.5	55,700
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	57,500	57,500	0	0.0	57,300
Social Assistance.....	36,100	35,000	1,100	3.1	35,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	133,300	130,600	2,700	2.1	126,900
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	26,500	25,700	800	3.1	23,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	106,800	104,900	1,900	1.8	103,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	95,400	93,700	1,700	1.8	92,500
OTHER SERVICES	63,800	62,800	1,000	1.6	63,100
GOVERNMENT	246,700	246,700	0	0.0	248,200
Federal Government.....	19,900	20,000	-100	-0.5	19,900
State Government.....	63,800	64,100	-300	-0.5	65,800
**Local Government.....	163,000	162,600	400	0.2	162,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	412,100	411,300	800	0.2	408,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	55,600	56,500	-900	-1.6	55,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	14,700	14,600	100	0.7	14,300
MANUFACTURING	40,900	41,900	-1,000	-2.4	41,000
Durable Goods.....	29,600	30,400	-800	-2.6	29,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	356,500	354,800	1,700	0.5	353,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	74,400	74,600	-200	-0.3	73,500
Wholesale Trade.....	14,600	14,800	-200	-1.4	14,500
Retail Trade.....	49,600	49,200	400	0.8	48,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,200	10,600	-400	-3.8	10,100
INFORMATION	12,100	12,100	0	0.0	12,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	42,300	41,300	1,000	2.4	42,000
Finance and Insurance.....	35,600	34,900	700	2.0	35,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	69,100	69,800	-700	-1.0	69,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	59,800	59,400	400	0.7	60,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,300	50,700	600	1.2	51,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	33,600	33,300	300	0.9	31,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	23,700	23,900	-200	-0.8	23,100
OTHER SERVICES	17,100	16,700	400	2.4	17,000
GOVERNMENT	48,100	47,600	500	1.1	48,000
Federal.....	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,600
State & Local.....	44,500	44,000	500	1.1	44,400

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	68,700	69,000	-300	-0.4	68,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	13,300	13,300	0	0.0	13,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	55,400	55,700	-300	-0.5	55,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	15,700	15,700	0	0.0	15,600
Retail Trade.....	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	11,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,600	8,300	300	3.6	8,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,100
GOVERNMENT	8,100	8,200	-100	-1.2	8,200
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,500	7,600	-100	-1.3	7,600

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	544,500	539,900	4,600	0.9	543,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	85,000	85,600	-600	-0.7	84,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	21,000	21,200	-200	-0.9	20,200
MANUFACTURING	64,000	64,400	-400	-0.6	63,900
Durable Goods	53,500	53,500	0	0.0	53,500
Transportation Equipment.....	18,400	18,200	200	1.1	18,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	459,500	454,300	5,200	1.1	459,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	89,300	88,600	700	0.8	88,800
Wholesale Trade.....	18,600	18,900	-300	-1.6	18,600
Retail Trade.....	56,200	55,200	1,000	1.8	55,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,500	14,500	0	0.0	14,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	10,800	11,000	-200	-1.8	10,700
INFORMATION	11,700	11,300	400	3.5	11,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	68,200	67,300	900	1.3	68,300
Depository Credit Institutions.....	8,000	7,800	200	2.6	8,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	44,400	45,500	-1,100	-2.4	44,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	58,400	56,800	1,600	2.8	58,600
Professional, Scientific.....	27,100	26,300	800	3.0	27,700
Administrative and Support.....	25,600	24,600	1,000	4.1	25,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	85,200	84,300	900	1.1	84,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	73,700	73,400	300	0.4	73,400
Ambulatory Health Care.....	22,100	22,100	0	0.0	22,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	39,000	38,800	200	0.5	37,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	31,800	31,200	600	1.9	31,200
OTHER SERVICES	20,900	20,700	200	1.0	20,800
GOVERNMENT	86,800	86,500	300	0.3	88,000
Federal.....	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,100
State & Local.....	80,800	80,400	400	0.5	81,900

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

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

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

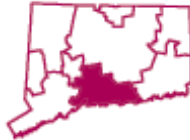
- **Foreign-born workers and occupations, 2004**

In 2004, the largest group of foreign-born workers (in U.S.) was employed in management, professional, and related occupations (26.5 percent). This was also the case for native-born workers, with 36.3 percent of them employed in this occupational category. An additional 22.8 percent of foreign-born workers were employed in service occupations and 18.4 percent were in sales and office occupations, as were 15.2 and 26.7 percent, respectively, of the native-born workers.

Reflecting the downward trend in manufacturing employment as a whole, the proportions of both foreign-born and native-born workers employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations declined from 2000 to 2004. In 2000, 20.4 percent of foreign-born and 13.8 percent of native-born workers were employed in these occupations. In 2004, the proportions were 17.5 percent for the foreign born and 12.1 percent for the native born.

--Continued on the following page--

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	272,100	273,700	-1,600	-0.6	271,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	46,400	45,700	700	1.5	46,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,500	11,800	700	5.9	12,200
MANUFACTURING	33,900	33,900	0	0.0	34,000
Durable Goods.....	22,600	23,200	-600	-2.6	22,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	225,700	228,000	-2,300	-1.0	225,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	49,600	49,900	-300	-0.6	49,500
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	11,400	-300	-2.6	11,200
Retail Trade.....	31,300	30,200	1,100	3.6	31,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	7,200	8,300	-1,100	-13.3	7,200
INFORMATION	8,800	8,600	200	2.3	8,700
Telecommunications.....	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	13,200	14,300	-1,100	-7.7	13,200
Finance and Insurance.....	9,700	10,600	-900	-8.5	9,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,100	26,000	-900	-3.5	24,900
Administrative and Support.....	11,700	12,100	-400	-3.3	11,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	61,100	61,900	-800	-1.3	62,400
Educational Services.....	21,000	21,700	-700	-3.2	22,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	40,100	40,200	-100	-0.2	40,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	22,700	20,800	1,900	9.1	21,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	19,100	17,300	1,800	10.4	18,000
OTHER SERVICES	10,700	10,800	-100	-0.9	10,600
GOVERNMENT	34,500	35,700	-1,200	-3.4	34,100
Federal.....	5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8	5,400
State & Local.....	29,100	30,200	-1,100	-3.6	28,700

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

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

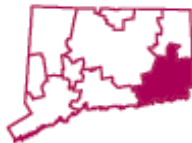
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

These data are from the Current Population Survey. Find more information in "Labor Force Characteristics of Foreign-born Workers in 2004," news release USDL 05-834. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 13, 2005)

■ **Highly paid healthcare occupations**

Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations, such as specialist physicians and dentists, accounted for 13 out of the 15 highest paying occupations in May 2004 (in U.S.). The average hourly wages for surgeons were \$87.31. Two other occupations-obstetricians and gynecologists, and anesthesiologists-also had average hourly wages greater than \$80.

These data are from the Occupational Employment Statistics program. More estimates of occupational employment and wages of wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries are published in Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2004, news release USDL 05-877. (The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 27, 2005)

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

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	134,800	134,500	300	0.2	133,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	22,200	22,000	200	0.9	22,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,700	4,600	100	2.2	4,600
MANUFACTURING	17,500	17,400	100	0.6	17,500
Durable Goods.....	11,200	10,900	300	2.8	11,200
Non-Durable Goods.....	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	6,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	112,600	112,500	100	0.1	111,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	22,000	21,900	100	0.5	21,800
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
Retail Trade.....	16,000	15,900	100	0.6	15,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,000
INFORMATION	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,300	3,300	0	0.0	3,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	10,200	10,100	100	1.0	10,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	18,200	18,000	200	1.1	18,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,700	15,400	300	1.9	15,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	12,900	13,200	-300	-2.3	12,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	10,600	10,800	-200	-1.9	9,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,200
OTHER SERVICES	4,000	3,900	100	2.6	4,000
GOVERNMENT	40,000	40,000	0	0.0	40,000
Federal.....	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,300
**State & Local.....	37,700	37,600	100	0.3	37,700

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

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY 2005	MAY 2004	CHANGE		APR 2005
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	69,900	69,000	900	1.3	69,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	14,300	13,800	500	3.6	14,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,100	3,000	100	3.3	3,000
MANUFACTURING	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	11,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	55,600	55,200	400	0.7	55,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	13,500
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	9,200	9,100	100	1.1	9,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	6,300	5,700	600	10.5	6,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	14,100	13,900	200	1.4	14,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	12,900	12,700	200	1.6	12,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	4,600
OTHER SERVICES	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
GOVERNMENT	10,000	10,500	-500	-4.8	9,900
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	9,400	9,900	-500	-5.1	9,300

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES LMA

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,400	46,200	-800	-1.7	45,000
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,100	37,200	-1,100	-3.0	36,000
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	37,500	36,700	800	2.2	36,900

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm>. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	297,900	297,000	900	0.3	295,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	50,400	49,900	500	1.0	49,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,000	10,800	200	1.9	10,100
MANUFACTURING.....	39,400	39,100	300	0.8	39,200
Durable Goods.....	24,800	24,300	500	2.1	24,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	14,600	14,800	-200	-1.4	14,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	247,500	247,100	400	0.2	246,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	61,400	60,700	700	1.2	60,900
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	10,900	600	5.5	11,400
Retail Trade.....	37,100	36,500	600	1.6	36,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,800	13,300	-500	-3.8	12,900
INFORMATION.....	4,300	4,700	-400	-8.5	4,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,300	16,300	0	0.0	16,400
Finance and Insurance.....	12,400	12,400	0	0.0	12,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	7,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	24,100	24,200	-100	-0.4	24,100
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	53,900	53,200	700	1.3	54,400
Educational Services.....	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	12,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	42,100	41,600	500	1.2	42,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	28,200	27,400	800	2.9	27,300
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,400	11,200	200	1.8	11,400
GOVERNMENT.....	47,900	49,400	-1,500	-3.0	47,800
Federal.....	6,900	6,800	100	1.5	6,900
State & Local.....	41,000	42,600	-1,600	-3.8	40,900

* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MAY		CHANGE		APR 2005
		2005	2004	NO.	%	
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,810,300	1,794,800	15,500	0.9	1,798,300
	Employed	1,714,900	1,704,900	10,000	0.6	1,711,300
	Unemployed	95,400	89,900	5,500	6.1	87,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.0	0.3	---	4.8
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	460,300	472,400	-12,100	-2.6	456,500
	Employed	437,400	451,100	-13,700	-3.0	436,100
	Unemployed	22,900	21,300	1,600	7.5	20,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.5	0.5	---	4.5
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	89,300	90,100	-800	-0.9	88,800
	Employed	85,600	86,700	-1,100	-1.3	85,600
	Unemployed	3,700	3,400	300	8.8	3,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.8	0.3	---	3.6
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	48,000	49,300	-1,300	-2.6	47,800
	Employed	45,600	46,900	-1,300	-2.8	45,500
	Unemployed	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	0.1	---	4.8
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	568,100	547,900	20,200	3.7	565,300
	Employed	536,800	518,300	18,500	3.6	536,700
	Unemployed	31,300	29,600	1,700	5.7	28,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.4	0.1	---	5.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	301,300	291,800	9,500	3.3	299,400
	Employed	285,000	276,700	8,300	3.0	284,700
	Unemployed	16,200	15,100	1,100	7.3	14,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.2	0.2	---	4.9
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	147,700	154,400	-6,700	-4.3	146,100
	Employed	140,700	147,800	-7,100	-4.8	139,700
	Unemployed	6,900	6,700	200	3.0	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.3	0.4	---	4.3
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	53,000	49,800	3,200	6.4	53,000
	Employed	50,400	47,300	3,100	6.6	50,400
	Unemployed	2,600	2,400	200	8.3	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.9	0.0	---	4.8
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	100,300	97,800	2,500	2.6	99,600
	Employed	93,700	91,400	2,300	2.5	93,200
	Unemployed	6,600	6,400	200	3.1	6,400
	Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.5	0.1	---	6.4
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	55,400	54,400	1,000	1.8	54,900
	Employed	52,300	51,300	1,000	1.9	51,900
	Unemployed	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.7	0.0	---	5.5
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	148,878,000	146,659,000	2,219,000	1.5	148,274,000
	Employed	141,591,000	138,867,000	2,724,000	2.0	140,939,000
	Unemployed	7,287,000	7,792,000	-505,000	-6.5	7,335,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.3	-0.4	---	4.9

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR	
	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$790.59	\$760.75	\$29.84	\$789.74	42.3	42.1	0.2	42.3	\$18.69	\$18.07	\$0.62	\$18.67	
DURABLE GOODS	820.02	788.05	31.97	816.20	42.4	42.3	0.1	42.4	19.34	18.63	0.71	19.25	
Fabricated Metal	740.89	701.81	39.08	743.04	43.0	42.1	0.9	43.2	17.23	16.67	0.56	17.20	
Machinery	790.63	763.16	27.47	774.11	40.4	40.4	0.0	39.8	19.57	18.89	0.68	19.45	
Computer & Electronic	645.52	620.29	25.24	640.38	39.7	40.2	-0.5	39.8	16.26	15.43	0.83	16.09	
Transport. Equipment	1,028.31	974.13	54.18	1,024.88	42.9	42.8	0.1	42.9	23.97	22.76	1.21	23.89	
NON-DUR. GOODS	713.56	690.15	23.41	723.70	41.9	41.5	0.4	42.1	17.03	16.63	0.40	17.19	
CONSTRUCTION	941.67	894.04	47.62	906.76	39.8	39.7	0.1	38.8	23.66	22.52	1.14	23.37	

LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR	
	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	
MANUFACTURING													
Bridgeport - Stamford	\$817.44	\$870.69	-\$53.25	\$782.28	41.6	41.6	0.0	41.0	\$19.65	\$20.93	-\$1.28	\$19.08	
Hartford	900.89	860.28	40.61	920.04	43.5	43.1	0.4	44.0	20.71	19.96	0.75	20.91	
New Haven	699.55	613.91	85.64	657.31	42.5	40.9	1.6	40.6	16.46	15.01	1.45	16.19	
Norwich - New London	784.37	757.55	26.82	793.05	41.9	41.9	0.0	42.5	18.72	18.08	0.64	18.66	
Waterbury	737.16	735.50	1.66	740.61	37.9	39.8	-1.9	39.0	19.45	18.48	0.97	18.99	

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2004.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- May 2005 had the announcement that Star Supply Co., a wholesaler of heating supplies, will expand by moving to a new location in New Haven, creating a need for 12 new workers. Tower Laboratories, a maker of effervescent products, has started an expansion of their operations in Clinton, with 25 new jobs being added. A Taco Bell/Long John Silver's restaurant will be built in Plainville with 20 employees being needed. Retailers TJX Cos. and Whole Foods Market will open distribution centers in Waterbury and Cheshire this fall, creating 315 jobs. UnitedHealth Group is hiring 100 new workers.
- May 2005 had the announcement that 43 employees will lose their jobs in August when Charlotte Hungerford Hospital in Torrington closes its commercial laundry center. Even though the Department of Defense has recommended the closing of the U.S. Naval Submarine Base in Groton, the final decision will not be made until September.

Business & Employment Changes Announced in the News Media lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm>.

*(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)***MAY 2005**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont....				
	460,278	437,351	22,927	5.0	Canton	5,274	5,084	190	3.6
Ansonia	9,841	9,205	636	6.5	Colchester	8,450	8,085	365	4.3
Bridgeport	61,967	56,965	5,002	8.1	Columbia	2,939	2,815	124	4.2
Darien	8,802	8,475	327	3.7	Coventry	6,841	6,531	310	4.5
Derby	6,784	6,378	406	6.0	Cromwell	7,585	7,281	304	4.0
Easton	3,679	3,551	128	3.5	East Granby	2,817	2,708	109	3.9
Fairfield	28,176	26,860	1,316	4.7	East Haddam	4,993	4,784	209	4.2
Greenwich	29,604	28,478	1,126	3.8	East Hampton	6,566	6,094	472	7.2
Milford	30,517	28,997	1,520	5.0	East Hartford	25,269	23,536	1,733	6.9
Monroe	10,414	9,988	426	4.1	Ellington	8,300	7,970	330	4.0
New Canaan	8,725	8,383	342	3.9	Farmington	12,479	11,929	550	4.4
Newtown	13,693	13,132	561	4.1	Glastonbury	17,795	17,054	741	4.2
Norwalk	47,496	45,383	2,113	4.4	Granby	6,035	5,793	242	4.0
Oxford	6,177	5,936	241	3.9	Haddam	4,614	4,411	203	4.4
Redding	4,430	4,274	156	3.5	Hartford	48,096	43,245	4,851	10.1
Ridgefield	11,526	11,089	437	3.8	Hartland	1,175	1,127	48	4.1
Seymour	8,891	8,466	425	4.8	Harwinton	3,051	2,925	126	4.1
Shelton	21,887	20,915	972	4.4	Hebron	5,301	5,081	220	4.2
Southbury	8,722	8,329	393	4.5	Lebanon	4,120	3,944	176	4.3
Stamford	65,584	62,514	3,070	4.7	Manchester	31,303	29,665	1,638	5.2
Stratford	25,734	24,318	1,416	5.5	Mansfield	12,142	11,561	581	4.8
Trumbull	17,495	16,727	768	4.4	Marlborough	3,438	3,296	142	4.1
Weston	4,821	4,647	174	3.6	Middlefield	2,353	2,249	104	4.4
Westport	12,324	11,850	474	3.8	Middletown	25,658	24,441	1,217	4.7
Wilton	8,174	7,872	302	3.7	New Britain	34,318	31,664	2,654	7.7
Woodbridge	4,815	4,620	195	4.0	New Hartford	3,611	3,462	149	4.1
DANBURY					Newington				
	89,327	85,641	3,686	4.1		16,365	15,607	758	4.6
Bethel	10,716	10,289	427	4.0	Plainville	10,011	9,458	553	5.5
Bridgewater	1,025	989	36	3.5	Plymouth	6,685	6,294	391	5.8
Brookfield	8,796	8,453	343	3.9	Portland	5,090	4,872	218	4.3
Danbury	43,135	41,281	1,854	4.3	Rocky Hill	10,400	9,935	465	4.5
New Fairfield	7,506	7,231	275	3.7	Simsbury	11,841	11,351	490	4.1
New Milford	16,041	15,369	672	4.2	Southington	23,324	22,244	1,080	4.6
Sherman	2,107	2,029	78	3.7	South Windsor	14,145	13,548	597	4.2
ENFIELD					Stafford				
	47,981	45,604	2,377	5.0		6,692	6,319	373	5.6
East Windsor	5,886	5,577	309	5.2	Thomaston	4,513	4,279	234	5.2
Enfield	23,688	22,479	1,209	5.1	Tolland	7,991	7,694	297	3.7
Somers	4,617	4,400	217	4.7	Union	455	438	17	3.7
Suffield	6,961	6,641	320	4.6	Vernon	16,784	15,948	836	5.0
Windsor Locks	6,828	6,506	322	4.7	West Hartford	29,217	27,685	1,532	5.2
HARTFORD					Wethersfield				
	568,061	536,750	31,311	5.5		13,305	12,625	680	5.1
Andover	1,926	1,845	81	4.2	Willington	3,837	3,689	148	3.9
Ashford	2,491	2,384	107	4.3	Windsor	15,765	14,959	806	5.1
Avon	8,737	8,417	320	3.7	<p>All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is referred to as the 'Hartford LMA'. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the State as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.</p>				
Barkhamsted	2,155	2,061	94	4.4					
Berlin	10,710	10,202	508	4.7					
Bloomfield	9,597	8,926	671	7.0					
Bolton	3,025	2,905	120	4.0					
Bristol	33,409	31,462	1,947	5.8					
Burlington	5,068	4,868	200	3.9					

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MAY 2005

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	301,259	285,019	16,240	5.4
Bethany	2,939	2,812	127	4.3
Branford	16,909	16,192	717	4.2
Cheshire	14,402	13,761	641	4.5
Chester	2,209	2,138	71	3.2
Clinton	7,790	7,440	350	4.5
Deep River	2,540	2,436	104	4.1
Durham	4,041	3,885	156	3.9
East Haven	15,702	14,839	863	5.5
Essex	3,713	3,563	150	4.0
Guilford	12,515	12,037	478	3.8
Hamden	30,433	28,870	1,563	5.1
Killingworth	3,482	3,345	137	3.9
Madison	9,761	9,422	339	3.5
Meriden	30,531	28,665	1,866	6.1
New Haven	54,289	50,090	4,199	7.7
North Branford	8,056	7,695	361	4.5
North Haven	12,664	12,056	608	4.8
Old Saybrook	5,344	5,127	217	4.1
Orange	6,968	6,674	294	4.2
Wallingford	24,410	23,292	1,118	4.6
Westbrook	3,580	3,419	161	4.5
West Haven	28,982	27,260	1,722	5.9

***NORWICH-NEW LONDON**

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON	134,605	128,120	6,485	4.8
Bozrah	1,440	1,377	63	4.4
Canterbury	3,048	2,903	145	4.8
East Lyme	9,536	9,146	390	4.1
Franklin	1,174	1,122	52	4.4
Griswold	6,941	6,567	374	5.4
Groton	19,071	18,108	963	5.0
Ledyard	8,379	8,038	341	4.1
Lisbon	2,532	2,420	112	4.4
Lyme	1,132	1,096	36	3.2
Montville	10,822	10,303	519	4.8
New London	13,540	12,682	858	6.3
No. Stonington	3,183	3,075	108	3.4
Norwich	20,281	19,101	1,180	5.8
Old Lyme	4,188	4,036	152	3.6
Preston	2,757	2,653	104	3.8
Salem	2,526	2,422	104	4.1
Sprague	1,755	1,674	81	4.6
Stonington	10,318	9,941	377	3.7
Voluntown	1,574	1,502	72	4.6
Waterford	10,406	9,953	453	4.4

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON	147,669	140,736	6,933	4.7
Westerly, RI	13,064	12,616	448	3.4

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON	53,036	50,415	2,621	4.9
Bethlehem	2,004	1,921	83	4.1
Canaan	602	576	26	4.3
Colebrook	821	791	30	3.7
Cornwall	808	782	26	3.2
Goshen	1,494	1,431	63	4.2
Kent	1,557	1,502	55	3.5
Litchfield	4,285	4,092	193	4.5
Morris	1,294	1,238	56	4.3
Norfolk	944	904	40	4.2
North Canaan	1,719	1,639	80	4.7
Roxbury	1,335	1,288	47	3.5
Salisbury	1,964	1,888	76	3.9
Sharon	1,535	1,484	51	3.3
Torrington	18,730	17,618	1,112	5.9
Warren	705	675	30	4.3
Washington	1,933	1,856	77	4.0
Winchester	5,941	5,582	359	6.0
Woodbury	5,364	5,147	217	4.0

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
WATERBURY	100,304	93,725	6,579	6.6
Beacon Falls	3,194	3,026	168	5.3
Middlebury	3,652	3,497	155	4.2
Naugatuck	16,945	16,037	908	5.4
Prospect	5,186	4,972	214	4.1
Waterbury	50,253	46,102	4,151	8.3
Watertown	12,271	11,673	598	4.9
Wolcott	8,802	8,417	385	4.4

WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	55,400	52,267	3,133	5.7
Brooklyn	3,681	3,496	185	5.0
Chaplin	1,342	1,287	55	4.1
Eastford	925	887	38	4.1
Hampton	1,092	1,038	54	4.9
Killingly	9,105	8,522	583	6.4
Plainfield	8,248	7,728	520	6.3
Pomfret	2,181	2,087	94	4.3
Putnam	4,998	4,727	271	5.4
Scotland	946	912	34	3.6
Sterling	1,852	1,743	109	5.9
Thompson	5,182	4,916	266	5.1
Windham	11,530	10,786	744	6.5
Woodstock	4,319	4,138	181	4.2

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
CONNECTICUT	1,810,300	1,714,900	95,400	5.3
UNITED STATES	148,878,000	141,591,000	7,287,000	4.9

Seasonally Adjusted:

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
CONNECTICUT	1,813,100	1,716,300	96,800	5.3
UNITED STATES	149,122,000	141,475,000	7,647,000	5.1

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	MAY 2005	YR TO DATE 2005	YR TO DATE 2004	TOWN	MAY 2005	YR TO DATE 2005	YR TO DATE 2004	TOWN	MAY 2005	YR TO DATE 2005	YR TO DATE 2004
Andover	0	4	10	Griswold	na	na	26	Preston	3	10	9
Ansonia	2	4	4	Groton	9	84	113	Prospect	na	na	17
Ashford	1	5	13	Guilford	8	31	41	Putnam	4	15	16
Avon	0	39	43	Haddam	11	23	14	Redding	na	na	5
Barkhamsted	na	na	7	Hamden	3	11	23	Ridgefield	5	14	26
Beacon Falls	na	na	14	Hampton	3	7	11	Rocky Hill	7	24	37
Berlin	14	26	32	Hartford	0	81	52	Roxbury	na	na	3
Bethany	na	na	15	Hartland	na	na	5	Salem	5	10	14
Bethel	2	6	16	Harwinton	2	9	13	Salisbury	na	na	5
Bethlehem	na	na	2	Hebron	na	na	14	Scotland	2	4	7
Bloomfield	na	na	52	Kent	1	5	7	Seymour	5	20	19
Bolton	0	2	6	Killingly	3	40	29	Sharon	4	5	4
Bozrah	0	6	5	Killingworth	na	na	10	Shelton	15	67	47
Branford	na	na	16	Lebanon	7	14	33	Sherman	na	na	8
Bridgeport	12	35	35	Ledyard	5	16	28	Simsbury	2	16	7
Bridgewater	na	na	6	Lisbon	3	8	8	Somers	2	11	18
Bristol	21	43	37	Litchfield	na	na	7	South Windsor	6	17	37
Brookfield	na	na	45	Lyme	0	5	1	Southbury	13	38	49
Brooklyn	5	23	18	Madison	1	9	14	Southington	19	64	53
Burlington	5	13	16	Manchester	13	66	70	Sprague	6	12	5
Canaan	2	3	0	Mansfield	5	23	20	Stafford	na	na	25
Canterbury	1	9	8	Marlborough	3	11	17	Stamford	46	81	52
Canton	13	47	57	Meriden	21	64	32	Sterling	na	na	12
Chaplin	2	7	9	Middlebury	na	na	13	Stonington	3	28	31
Cheshire	3	15	15	Middlefield	1	1	3	Stratford	3	9	19
Chester	na	na	4	Middletown	21	96	90	Suffield	4	32	23
Clinton	5	13	17	Milford	27	113	91	Thomaston	na	na	10
Colchester	10	23	32	Monroe	9	19	13	Thompson	na	na	8
Colebrook	1	2	5	Montville	8	23	24	Tolland	3	33	45
Columbia	1	10	14	Morris	1	3	6	Torrington	13	35	37
Cornwall	1	3	5	Naugatuck	7	34	16	Trumbull	5	17	26
Coventry	4	13	18	New Britain	na	na	12	Union	1	2	1
Cromwell	4	5	19	New Canaan	9	26	30	Vernon	18	82	82
Danbury	123	246	135	New Fairfield	na	na	16	Voluntown	0	3	4
Darien	na	na	36	New Hartford	1	17	18	Wallingford	7	55	47
Deep River	0	1	5	New Haven	3	17	13	Warren	1	4	6
Derby	na	na	6	New London	8	25	11	Washingtton	na	na	3
Durham	5	19	20	New Milford	11	33	40	Waterbury	24	48	33
East Granby	2	6	4	Newington	2	13	13	Waterford	10	22	15
East Haddam	1	18	24	Newtown	24	58	56	Watertown	6	27	22
East Hampton	14	62	66	Norfolk	0	2	1	West Hartford	6	9	14
East Hartford	na	na	6	North Branford	na	na	26	West Haven	na	na	8
East Haven	9	27	13	North Canaan	4	5	3	Westbrook	3	19	14
East Lyme	12	40	32	North Haven	0	114	29	Weston	na	na	4
East Windsor	4	35	33	North Stonington	4	12	11	Westport	11	45	44
Eastford	2	6	9	Norwalk	17	81	145	Wethersfield	na	na	4
Easton	0	4	6	Norwich	10	164	72	Willington	0	5	14
Ellington	4	20	20	Old Lyme	na	na	14	Wilton	na	na	17
Enfield	na	na	21	Old Saybrook	6	27	13	Winchester	4	16	12
Essex	1	2	10	Orange	na	na	16	Windham	10	33	9
Fairfield	6	48	103	Oxford	32	107	89	Windsor	na	na	31
Farmington	3	26	58	Plainfield	3	15	26	Windsor Locks	na	na	22
Franklin	0	1	2	Plainville	2	7	13	Wolcott	8	23	19
Glastonbury	10	29	37	Plymouth	0	5	23	Woodbridge	na	na	3
Goshen	5	16	22	Pomfret	3	7	9	Woodbury	5	12	17
Granby	3	25	30	Portland	1	23	99	Woodstock	10	29	29
Greenwich	21	66	57								

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INDIAN GAMING DATA

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

LABOR MARKET AREAS

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

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index +1.7	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index +1.3	New Housing Permits NA	Info Center Visitors -12.5
Leading General Drift Indicator +0.3	Electricity Sales +3.9	Attraction Visitors -3.4
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.7	Retail Sales -0.6	Air Passenger Count +14.5
Banknorth Business Barometer ... +3.0	Construction Contracts Index +23.9	Indian Gaming Slots -1.0
	New Auto Registrations +1.1	Travel and Tourism Index -3.6
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.3	Air Cargo Tons -1.5	
	Exports +6.9	
Unemployment Rate +0.3	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +0.8	Secretary of the State +14.1	Total +3.4
Employed +0.4	Dept. of Labor +8.6	Wages & Salaries +2.4
Unemployed +8.0		Benefit Costs +5.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims -5.6	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford 0.0	Secretary of the State +5.0	Connecticut NA
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate -0.61*	Dept. of Labor -32.9	U.S. City Average +2.8
		Northeast Region +3.2
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg +0.5	State Revenues +19.6	NY-NJ-Long Island +3.4
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.4	Corporate Tax -36.7	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +2.8
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +3.9	Personal Income Tax +13.6	Consumer Confidence
CT Mfg. Production Index +0.4	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +43.0	Connecticut -11.5
Production Worker Hours +2.2	Sales & Use Tax +5.1	New England +13.0
Industrial Electricity Sales -3.5	Indian Gaming Payments +4.8	U.S. +9.8
Personal Income +6.1		Interest Rates
UI Covered Wages +3.4		Prime +1.98*
		Conventional Mortgage -0.55*

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

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