

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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**In March...**

**Nonfarm Employment**

Connecticut ..... 1,666,500  
 Change over month ..... 0.1%  
 Change over year ..... 1.4%

United States ..... 132,926,000  
 Change over month ..... 0.1%  
 Change over year ..... 1.6%

**Unemployment Rate**

Connecticut ..... 4.9%  
 United States ..... 5.2%

**Consumer Price Index**

United States ..... 193.3  
 Change over year ..... 3.1%

## Small Business Profile

*By Edward T. Doukas Jr., Research Analyst, DOL*

**S**mall business establishments play a large role in Connecticut's economy. These establishments help fuel the State's economic engine and are vital to the State's economic health. This article will highlight the number of small business establishments, the number of workers these establishments employ, and wages earned by workers employed in small establishments statewide, and by industry and labor market area (LMA).

For the purpose of this article, establishments with fewer than 50 workers in one location are considered small establishments. An establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or provides services, usually at a single physical location, and is engaged in one or predominantly one activity. An establishment may be only a part of a firm, which is a

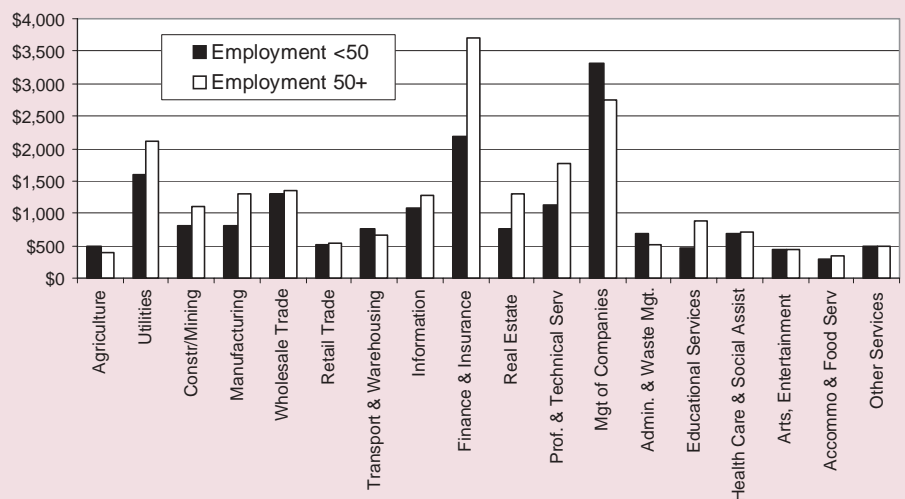
business entity that consists of one or several establishments.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program produces these data. The QCEW program provides the largest available universe of employment and wage data by industry and area representing approximately 98 percent of all Connecticut employment. Employment that is not covered by the QCEW program includes some workers in agriculture, domestic services, railroad employees, student workers, elected officials, employees of religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers.

**Statewide**

In March 2004, privately owned small establishments accounted for 95.6 percent of the Constitution State's total number

**Average Weekly Wages by Sector, First Quarter 2004**



# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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of private establishments, and were the source of 44.3 percent of Connecticut's total private employment. During the first quarter of 2004 (1Q04), workers in privately owned small establishments earned 33.6 percent of total wages paid by private establishments.

In the period between March 1996 and March 2004, small establishments accounted for 96.7 percent of the growth in the number of total private establishments. During the same period, establishments with fewer than 50 employees showed an employment growth of 8.9 percent or 49,378, while establishments with 50 or more employees showed an employment decline of 1.3 percent, down 10,235.

Although small establishments strengthen Connecticut's economy, workers in these establishments generally earn less, on average, than their cohorts in larger worksites. During 1Q04, the average weekly wage for workers in establishments with less than 50 employees was \$813 compared to the \$1,278 earned by workers in establishments with 50 or more employees, a difference of \$465 or 36.4 percent. Between the first quarter of 1996 (1Q96) and 1Q04, the wage earned by

workers in small establishments grew 36.6 percent while the pay for workers in establishments with 50 or more employees increased 63.4 percent.

Small establishments are a volatile part of Connecticut's economy. During times of economic growth, an increased number of small establishments open and existing establishments hire more workers. However, during times of economic downturns, small establishments are often the first to be forced to downsize or go out of business.

### Industries

During 1Q04, five industry sectors had a greater percentage of small establishments than the State average of 95.6 percent (table below). Small establishments accounted for 98.8 percent of establishments in *construction and real estate and rental and leasing*, 98.0 percent in *professional and technical services*, 97.7 percent in *wholesale trade*, and 99.3 percent in the *other services* grouping of industries.

In contrast, the *utilities* sector had the smallest percentage of small business establishments, 72.3 percent. The sector of industries involved in the *management of companies and enterprises*

Connecticut Small Business Establishments

NAICS SECTOR	Establishments	
	March 2004	% total private
Other Services, Except Public Administration..	12,636	99.3
Construction/Mining.....	10,556	98.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing.....	3,489	98.8
Professional & Technical Services.....	12,287	98.0
Wholesale Trade.....	9,256	97.7
<b>Connecticut.....</b>	<b>99,988</b>	<b>95.6</b>
Finance & Insurance.....	6,258	95.4
Administrative & Waste Management.....	6,156	95.2
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.....	325	94.8
Accommodation & Food Services.....	6,503	94.8
Retail Trade.....	12,528	94.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation.....	1,567	94.2
Health Care & Social Assistance.....	8,473	92.6
Information.....	1,614	91.4
Transportation & Warehousing.....	1,662	90.4
Educational Services.....	1,129	89.8
Manufacturing.....	4768	85.7
Management of Companies & Enterprises.....	509	81.1
Utilities.....	102	72.3

### Connecticut Small Business Employment

NAICS SECTOR	Employment	
	March 2004	% total private
Other Services, Except Public Administration..	45,564	82.3
Construction/Mining.....	46,440	78.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing.....	15,254	77.5
Accommodation & Food Services.....	66,639	67.7
Professional & Technical Services.....	54,233	61.5
Wholesale Trade.....	39,965	61.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation.....	11,799	56.5
Retail Trade.....	97,735	52.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.....	2,116	47.1
<b>Connecticut.....</b>	<b>606,921</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Administrative & Waste Management.....	32,027	40.3
Health Care & Social Assistance.....	71,923	33.3
Transportation & Warehousing.....	12,730	33.2
Finance & Insurance.....	35,844	29.7
Information.....	11,134	28.6
Manufacturing.....	49,180	24.9
Management of Companies & Enterprises.....	4,773	18.5
Educational Services.....	8,248	18.2
Utilities.....	1,124	13.1

had the next lowest percentage, 81.1 percent, followed by *manufacturing* and *educational services*, 85.7 percent and 89.8 percent, respectively.

Reviewing employment figures in the table above highlights that small business employment is not uniformly distributed among industry sectors. Nine sectors reported greater employment shares in small establishments than the State average of 44.3 percent. The *other services* group-

ing had 82.3 percent of its employment in small establishments. This was followed by *construction* with 78.4 percent of sector employment in small establishments, and *real estate and rental and leasing*, 77.5 percent. Other industry sectors with percentages higher than the State average included: *accommodation and food services*, 67.7 percent; *professional and technical services*, 61.5 percent; *wholesale trade*, 61.3 percent; *arts, entertainment and*

*recreation*, 56.5 percent; *retail trade*, 52.0 percent; and *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting*, 47.1 percent.

Conversely, three industry sectors had less than twenty percent of their employment in small establishments. *Utilities* had the lowest percentage, 13.1 percent. The others were *educational services*, 18.2 percent, and *management of companies and enterprises*, 18.5 percent. These are the industries most significantly comprised of large organizations.

During 1Q04, small establishment workers in six industry sectors recorded higher weekly earnings than their counterparts in establishments with 50 or more employees. As the chart on the front page and the table below show, with a difference of 35.4 percent, the *administrative and waste management* sector had the largest percentage gap in average weekly wage in favor of smaller establishments, \$694 compared to \$513. Following were *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* sector workers who earned 24.8 percent more, \$482 versus \$386; and workers in *management of companies and enterprises*, higher by 20.2 percent, \$3,301 versus \$2,745. Other sectors where smaller establishment workers earned more than large establishment employees were: *transportation and warehousing*, 13.1 percent more, \$758 versus \$670; *other services*, 2.1 percent more, \$492 versus \$482; and *arts, entertainment and recreation*, an average weekly wage 1.6 percent more, \$447 versus \$440.

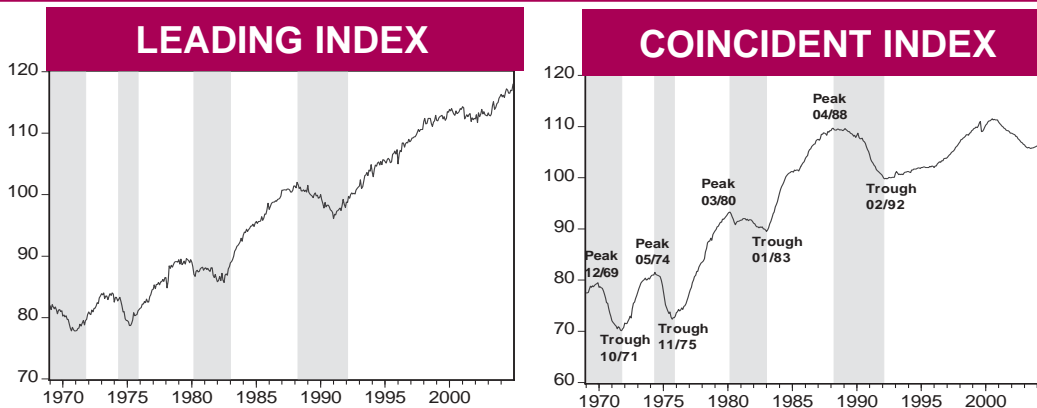
Generally, small establishment wages lag behind those of larger establishments. *Educational services* had the largest wage difference in favor of larger establishments. Workers in small establishments in the *educational services* sector earned 46.3 percent less than workers in establishments with 50 or more employees, \$476 compared to \$886. This was followed by *real estate*

### Connecticut Small Business Wages

NAICS SECTOR	Avg. Weekly Wage	
	1Q04 <50	% diff from 50+
Administrative & Waste Management.....	694	35.4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.....	482	24.8
Management of Companies & Enterprises.....	3,301	20.2
Transportation & Warehousing.....	758	13.1
Other Services, Except Public Administration..	492	2.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation.....	447	1.6
Health Care & Social Assistance.....	693	-3.7
Wholesale Trade.....	1,307	-3.8
Retail Trade.....	517	-5.1
Accommodation & Food Services.....	283	-15.2
Information.....	1,086	-15.5
Utilities.....	1,590	-24.3
Construction/Mining.....	798	-26.9
<b>Connecticut.....</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>-36.4</b>
Professional & Technical Services.....	1,130	-36.5
Manufacturing.....	805	-37.7
Finance & Insurance.....	2,173	-41.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing.....	768	-41.5
Educational Services.....	476	-46.3

--Continued on page 5--

# EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



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

## Connecticut Economy is in a Soft Patch since the Beginning of the Year

**T**he U.S. economy, as measured by its real gross domestic product, had a good year in 2004. It grew by 4.4%. Economists estimate that it will grow 3% to 4% in 2005. The Federal Reserve continued its “measured” increase in the Federal funds rate, raising it by another 25 basis point to 2.75% at its March 22 meeting. High energy costs, large federal budget deficits, and trade deficits, however, continue to cast a long shadow over the economy. As a result, the stock market turned sharply lower in the first quarter of 2005.

Meanwhile, the Connecticut economy turned in a mixed performance for February 2005. The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose on a year-to-year basis from 106.41 in February 2004 to 107.21 in February 2005. Three of the four components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower insured unemployment rate, a lower total unemployment rate, and higher total non-farm employment. Lower total employment is the sole negative contributor. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index fell from 107.48 in January 2005 to 107.21 in February 2005. Three compo-

nents contributed negatively to this index, with a higher insured unemployment rate, higher total unemployment rate, and lower total employment. An increase in total non-farm employment is the sole positive contributor.

The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index provided encouraging news. It rose from 115.87 in February 2004 to 118.39 in February 2005. Five components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, a higher number of total housing permits, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and a higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. A lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index is the sole negative contributor. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 117.35 in January to 118.39 in February 2005. Four of the six components are positive contributors, with a decline of the Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, an increase in total housing permits, a decrease in initial claims for unemployment insurance, and an increase in average

weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. A higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate is the only negative contributor, while the Hartford help-wanted advertising index remained constant between January and February 2005.

With revised figures for 2004, the employment picture for Connecticut changed slightly: total employment rose by about 4,000 from January to December 2004 instead of the 9,800 originally reported, while total non-farm employment rose by 22,500 instead of 8,400 for the year. The revised total unemployment rate fell from 5.2% in January to 4.5% in December.

The statistics for the first two months of 2005 are not particularly encouraging for Connecticut. The revised CCEA-ECRI coincident employment index rose steadily throughout 2004. It has, however, fallen two months in a row since the beginning of the year. We have, apparently, hit a soft patch. The revised CCEA-ECRI leading employment index, on the other hand, is sending rather mixed signals. As we are still early in the year, I hope that this will not become a trend. Enjoy the spring weather!

Francis W. Ahking, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269. Phone: (860) 486-3026. Stan McMillen [(860) 486-0485, Storrs Campus], Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, provided research support. Leading and coincident employment indexes were developed by Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.

--Continued from page 3--

and rental and leasing, \$768 compared to \$1,311, 41.5 percent less, and finance and insurance, \$2,173 compared to \$3,694, 41.2 percent less. Workers in small manufacturing establishments earned 37.7 percent less on average than manufacturing workers in larger establishments, \$805 compared to \$1,292.

### Labor Market Areas

In 1Q04, all nine Connecticut LMAs had about the same percentage of private businesses classified as small establishments. The percentage of private businesses classified as small establishments ranged from a high of 97.0 percent in the Torrington LMA to a low of 93.5 percent in the Enfield LMA. Between 1Q96 and 1Q04, the Danbury LMA had the largest percentage gain in small establishments, 7.4 percent. The New Haven LMA was the only area to show a decline in small establishments during the period, declining 0.2 percent. Establishments with 50 or more employees increased 14.0 percent in the New Haven LMA during that time span.

Employment figures show that the rural and thinly populated Torrington LMA was the only area in Connecticut to have over half of its employment working in small establishments, 58.3 percent. The

Enfield LMA had the lowest percentage of employment in small establishments, 38.1 percent.

Between 1Q96 and 1Q04, the Danbury LMA had the largest percentage increase in small establishment employment, expanding 13.8 percent. The Torrington LMA showed the next highest percentage gain in small establishment employment, 12.7 percent. The remaining seven LMAs had small establishment employment gains of between 6.0 and 9.0 percent. The Norwich-New London LMA had the largest employment decline in establishments with 50 or more employees in the 1Q96 to 1Q04 time frame, down almost 14,000 or 22.9 percent. The southeastern section of Connecticut has a high level of defense related employment. The decline in defense spending undoubtedly played a role in the reduction of employment in larger establishments in the Norwich-New London area.

As with establishment and employment figures, Torrington led all areas and was the only LMA to have over half of its total quarterly wages earned in small establishments, 53.3 percent. The lowest percentage was found in the Hartford LMA, 28.5 percent. In every LMA during 1Q04, employees working in small

establishments earned a lower average weekly wage than employees in larger establishments. The smallest percentage difference was found in the Waterbury LMA, where small establishment workers earned 17.9 percent less, \$615 versus \$750. The largest percentage discrepancy was in the Norwich-New London LMA, where workers in small establishments brought home 46.4 percent less than larger worksite employees, \$564 compared to \$1,053.

To be sure, small establishments are a major component in Connecticut's economy. These firms introduce new ideas and processes, fill niche markets, and provide goods and services to locations that larger establishments can't reach. The Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research produces a great deal of labor market information, such as industry employment and wage data, industry staffing patterns, occupational wage rates, labor supply, sources of training, and economic forecasts. These resources can assist small establishments in making location and hiring decisions. To learn more about what is available, visit the Department of Labor's website for labor market information at <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi>. ■

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	4Q	4Q	CHANGE		3Q
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	117.4	115.6	1.8	1.5	116.6
<b>Coincident</b>	108.2	106.3	1.9	1.8	107.8
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	102.4	101.4	1.0	1.0	102.5
<b>Coincident</b>	101.8	101.1	0.7	0.7	102.2
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	119.5	117.2	2.3	2.0	118.3

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 by 22,200 over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	MAR		CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1666.5	1,644.3	22.2	1.4	1,664.2
Construction	68.6	64.2	4.4	6.9	67.7
Manufacturing	199.1	197.3	1.8	0.9	198.9
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	312.3	306.4	5.9	1.9	310.8
Information	39.5	39.1	0.4	1.0	39.4
Financial Activities	141.6	140.6	1.0	0.7	141.2
Professional and Business Services	198.1	196.7	1.4	0.7	198.1
Leisure and Hospitality	129.9	126.7	3.2	2.5	129.2
Government*	242.3	242.9	-0.6	-0.2	242.0

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor (see page 12 for other industries, not seasonally adjusted)  
\* Includes Native American tribal government employment

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	MAR		CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	4.9	5.1	-0.2	---	4.8
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,789.5	1,801.2	-11.7	-0.7	1,776.7
Employed (000s)	1,701.5	1,708.6	-7.1	-0.4	1,691.4
Unemployed (000s)	88.0	92.6	-4.6	-5.0	85.3
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	4,404	4,299	105	2.4	3,915
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	4	10	-6	-60.0	11
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.65	2.51	0.14	---	2.68

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	MAR		CHANGE		FEB	JAN
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005	2005
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	42.1	41.7	0.4	1.0	41.9	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	18.93	18.11	0.82	4.5	18.81	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	796.95	755.19	41.76	5.5	788.14	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*</b>	116.9	115.3	1.6	1.4	119.3	119.5
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	5,060	4,892	168	3.4	5,013	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**</b>	415	427	-11.5	-2.7	403	410

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 6.1 percent from a year earlier.

## INCOME

	3Q*		CHANGE		2Q*
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$169,835	\$160,037	\$9,798	6.1	\$168,389
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$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 were up 5.2 percent from a year ago.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JAN 2005	2,953	-2.7	2,953	3,035	-2.7
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
Index (1980=100)	MAR 2005	331.4	-5.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAR 2005	19,019	5.2	53,078	54,803	-3.1
Air Cargo Tons	MAR 2005	13,887	4.2	37,721	36,682	2.8
Exports (Bil. \$)	4Q 2004	2.23	5.2	8.56	8.14	5.2

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 2.4 percent to 5,764 over the year.*

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
Secretary of the State	MAR 2005	2,985	-4.0	8,130	8,018	1.4
Department of Labor*	3Q 2004	2,107	8.6	7,159	6,910	3.6
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
Secretary of the State	MAR 2005	796	-11.7	2,366	2,387	-0.9
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

*State revenues were up 14.6 percent from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,046.3	912.9	14.6	2,986.1	2,676.2	11.6
Corporate Tax	137.5	125.7	9.4	174.4	156.3	11.6
Personal Income Tax	452.3	408.8	10.6	1,444.1	1,300.3	11.1
Real Estate Conv. Tax	14.4	11.1	29.7	40.1	33.0	21.5
Sales & Use Tax	225.9	215.2	5.0	815.2	787.2	3.6
Indian Gaming Payments**	34.7	33.1	4.7	98.1	97.8	0.3

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 was up 10.9 percent over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	MAR 2005	23,590	6.5	53,435	53,395	0.1
Major Attraction Visitors	MAR 2005	80,885	-9.4	230,173	282,721	-18.6
Air Passenger Count	MAR 2005	628,688	10.9	1,708,028	1,531,792	11.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	MAR 2005	1,600	-0.3	4,618	4,822	-4.2
Travel and Tourism Index**	4Q 2004	---	3.4	---	---	---

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

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	MAR	DEC	3-Mo	MAR	MAR	12-Mo
	2005	2004	% Chg	2005	2004	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	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
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	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 3.1 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
Connecticut**	4Q 2004	---	NA	---
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	MAR 2005	193.3	3.1	0.8
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	MAR 2005	\$0.517	-3.1	-0.8
Northeast Region	MAR 2005	206.0	3.7	1.2
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAR 2005	212.4	4.4	1.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	MAR 2005	214.2	2.6	1.4
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	MAR 2005	188.6	3.1	0.7
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>				
Connecticut**	4Q 2004	96.3	-4.2	-10.0
New England	MAR 2005	104.2	21.4	-0.2
U.S.	MAR 2005	103.0	16.4	-6.1

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 rose to 5.93 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	MAR	FEB	MAR
	2005	2005	2004
Prime	5.58	5.49	4.00
Federal Funds	2.63	2.50	1.00
3 Month Treasury Bill	2.74	2.54	0.94
6 Month Treasury Bill	3.00	2.77	0.99
1 Year Treasury Bill	3.30	3.03	1.19
3 Year Treasury Note	3.91	3.54	2.00
5 Year Treasury Note	4.17	3.77	2.79
7 Year Treasury Note	4.33	3.97	3.31
10 Year Treasury Note	4.50	4.17	3.83
20 Year Treasury Note	4.89	4.61	4.72
Conventional Mortgage	5.93	5.63	5.45

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	MAR	MAR	CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,666.5	1,644.3	22.2	1.4	1,664.2
<b>Maine</b>	616.5	611.7	4.8	0.8	617.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,196.7	3,174.1	22.6	0.7	3,191.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	634.2	624.6	9.6	1.5	631.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,036.8	3,985.4	51.4	1.3	4,037.2
<b>New York</b>	8,494.9	8,430.6	64.3	0.8	8,489.5
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,680.5	5,623.2	57.3	1.0	5,673.5
<b>Rhode Island</b>	491.9	486.8	5.1	1.0	492.0
<b>Vermont</b>	305.4	301.4	4.0	1.3	305.8
<b>United States</b>	132,926.0	130,786.0	2,140.0	1.6	132,816.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	MAR	MAR	CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,789.5	1,801.2	-11.7	-0.6	1,776.7
<b>Maine</b>	701.8	696.1	5.7	0.8	701.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,369.6	3,397.8	-28.2	-0.8	3,377.0
<b>New Hampshire</b>	729.5	721.5	8.0	1.1	727.2
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,397.0	4,383.7	13.3	0.3	4,398.5
<b>New York</b>	9,330.0	9,342.3	-12.3	-0.1	9,386.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,336.6	6,244.8	91.8	1.5	6,333.5
<b>Rhode Island</b>	564.0	562.7	1.3	0.2	561.7
<b>Vermont</b>	352.7	353.3	-0.6	-0.2	353.3
<b>United States</b>	148,157.0	146,737.0	1,420.0	1.0	148,132.0

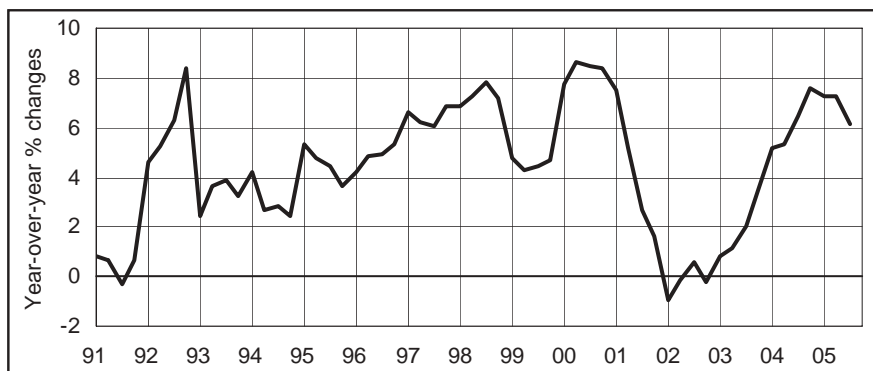
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

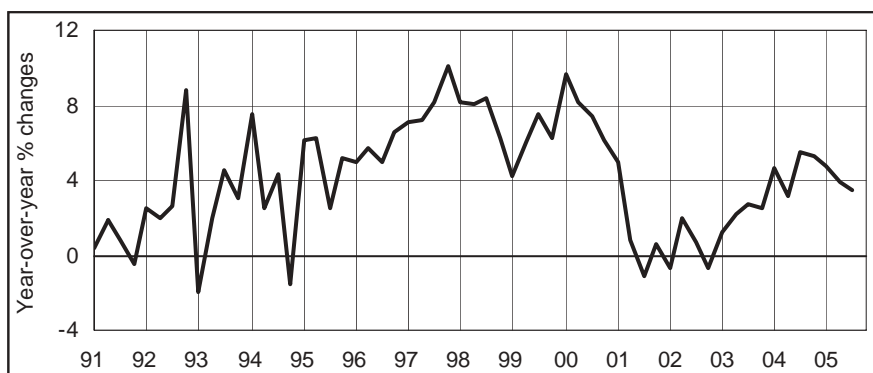
Eight of nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	MAR	MAR	CHANGE	FEB
	2005	2004		2005
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.9	5.1	-0.2	4.8
<b>Maine</b>	4.7	4.6	0.1	4.6
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.9	5.4	-0.5	4.9
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.7	4.1	-0.4	3.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.3	5.2	-0.9	4.4
<b>New York</b>	4.6	6.1	-1.5	5.1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5.4	5.5	-0.1	5.3
<b>Rhode Island</b>	4.5	5.4	-0.9	4.4
<b>Vermont</b>	3.4	4.0	-0.6	3.5
<b>United States</b>	5.2	5.7	-0.5	5.4

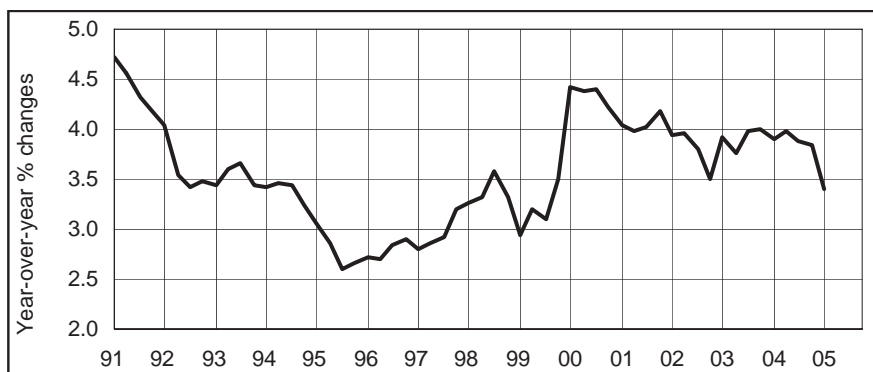
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**PERSONAL INCOME** *(Seasonally adjusted)*

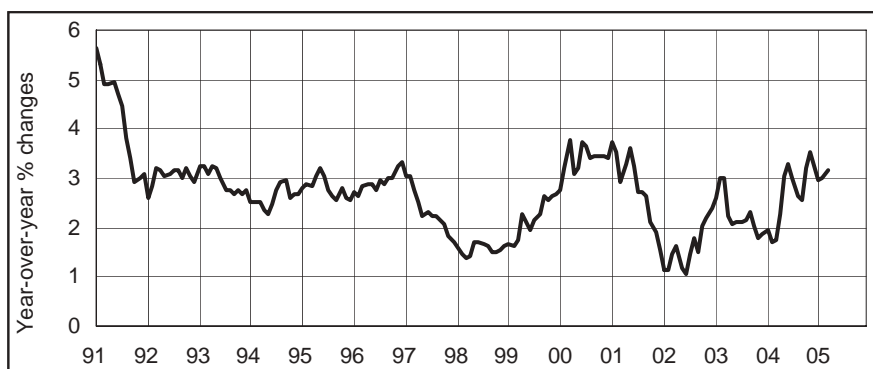
Quarter	2003	2004	2005
First	0.9	5.2	7.3
Second	1.1	5.3	7.2
Third	2.1	6.5	6.1
Fourth	3.5	7.6	

**UI COVERED WAGES** *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Quarter	2003	2004	2005
First	1.2	4.7	4.7
Second	2.2	3.1	3.9
Third	2.8	5.4	3.4
Fourth	2.5	5.2	

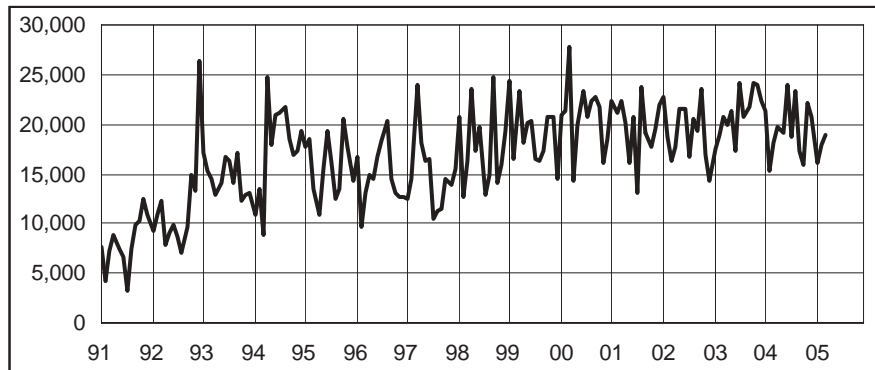
**U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX** *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Quarter	2003	2004	2005
First	3.9	3.9	3.4
Second	3.8	4.0	
Third	4.0	3.9	
Fourth	4.0	3.8	

**U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX** *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

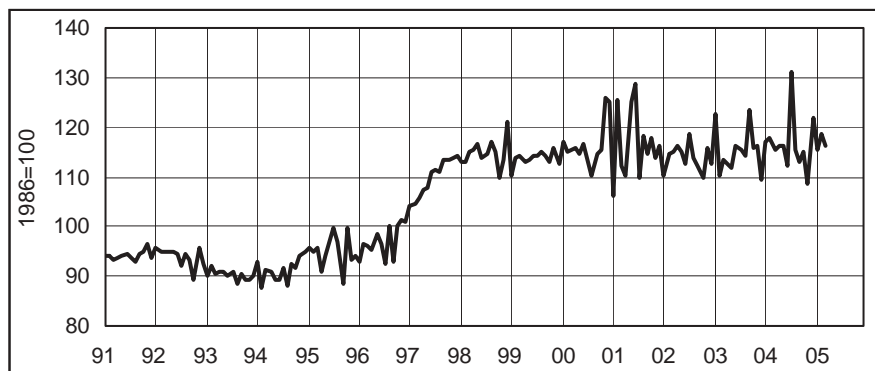
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	2.6	1.9	3.0
Feb	3.0	1.7	3.0
Mar	3.0	1.7	3.1
Apr	2.2	2.3	
May	2.1	3.1	
Jun	2.1	3.3	
Jul	2.1	3.0	
Aug	2.2	2.7	
Sep	2.3	2.5	
Oct	2.0	3.2	
Nov	1.8	3.5	
Dec	1.9	3.3	

## NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



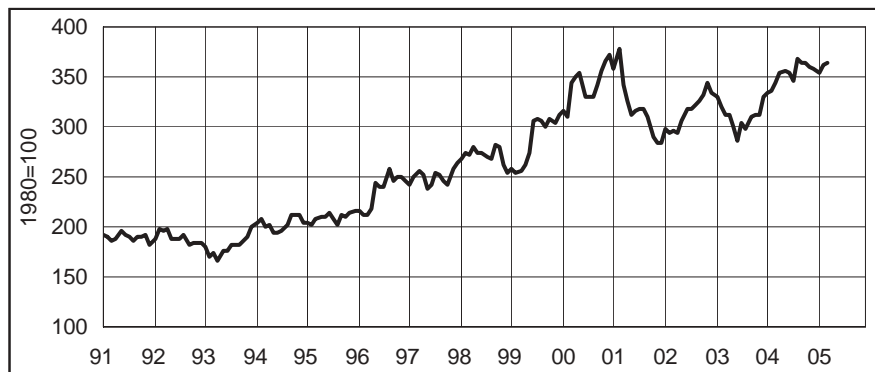
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	17,598	21,377	16,156
Feb	18,956	15,354	17,903
Mar	20,777	18,072	19,019
Apr	19,972	19,687	
May	21,302	19,117	
Jun	17,304	23,904	
Jul	24,240	18,633	
Aug	20,830	23,343	
Sep	21,649	17,263	
Oct	24,130	15,896	
Nov	23,988	22,202	
Dec	22,430	20,739	

## CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



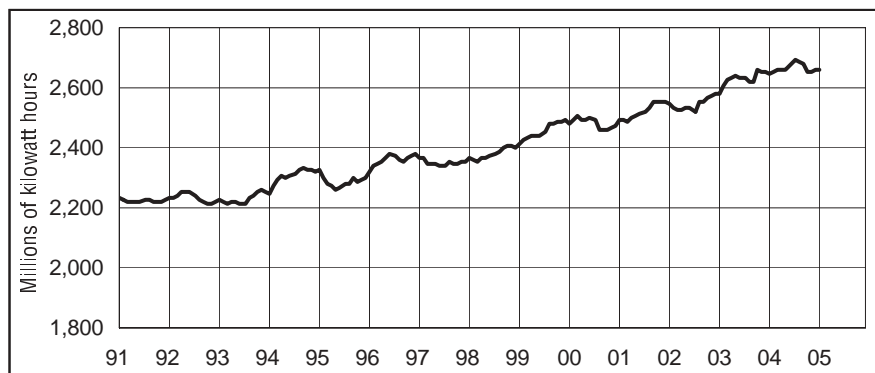
Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	122.6	117.2	115.3
Feb	110.1	117.9	118.7
Mar	113.5	115.3	116.3
Apr	112.8	116.3	
May	112.0	116.3	
Jun	116.1	112.2	
Jul	115.3	131.1	
Aug	114.3	115.3	
Sep	123.4	113.1	
Oct	115.7	115.1	
Nov	116.2	108.7	
Dec	109.3	121.7	

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	330.7	333.5	354.6
Feb	320.4	335.2	362.3
Mar	312.7	344.8	363.2
Apr	311.9	354.9	
May	300.0	356.2	
Jun	286.0	353.7	
Jul	303.4	346.2	
Aug	298.8	368.4	
Sep	309.2	364.1	
Oct	312.6	363.5	
Nov	312.8	359.5	
Dec	329.2	358.3	

## ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2003	2004	2005
Jan	2,582	2,649	2,663
Feb	2,607	2,657	
Mar	2,626	2,660	
Apr	2,635	2,663	
May	2,637	2,663	
Jun	2,634	2,674	
Jul	2,632	2,691	
Aug	2,623	2,689	
Sep	2,623	2,680	
Oct	2,658	2,652	
Nov	2,654	2,652	
Dec	2,652	2,657	

## CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR	MAR	CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,650,500</b>	<b>1,627,700</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1,641,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>262,500</b>	<b>256,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>259,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>63,800</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>61,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>198,700</b>	<b>197,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>198,300</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>147,800</b>	<b>146,100</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>147,600</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	34,200	33,600	600	1.8	34,300
Machinery.....	18,900	18,700	200	1.1	18,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	15,500	15,400	100	0.6	15,500
Electrical Equipment.....	10,200	10,500	-300	-2.9	10,200
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	43,400	43,000	400	0.9	43,500
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	30,200	30,000	200	0.7	30,200
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>50,900</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>50,700</b>
Printing and Related.....	8,300	8,600	-300	-3.5	8,300
Chemical.....	17,100	17,400	-300	-1.7	17,100
Plastics and Rubber Products.....	7,600	7,800	-200	-2.6	7,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,388,000</b>	<b>1,371,200</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,382,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>308,800</b>	<b>302,300</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>307,100</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	65,400	65,400	0	0.0	64,800
Retail Trade.....	193,100	188,000	5,100	2.7	192,300
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	23,200	22,700	500	2.2	22,900
Building Material.....	16,300	15,100	1,200	7.9	16,100
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,700	43,600	100	0.2	43,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,700	23,500	2,200	9.4	25,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	50,300	48,900	1,400	2.9	50,000
Utilities.....	8,800	8,600	200	2.3	8,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	41,500	40,300	1,200	3.0	41,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>39,300</b>	<b>38,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>39,200</b>
Telecommunications.....	13,500	13,800	-300	-2.2	13,500
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>140,600</b>	<b>139,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>140,300</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	120,800	120,100	700	0.6	120,600
Credit Intermediation.....	31,300	31,600	-300	-0.9	31,400
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	19,500	17,900	1,600	8.9	19,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	65,300	65,800	-500	-0.8	65,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,800	19,700	100	0.5	19,700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>195,500</b>	<b>193,400</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>193,500</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	86,900	88,100	-1,200	-1.4	86,700
Legal Services.....	14,700	14,800	-100	-0.7	14,800
Computer Systems Design.....	18,400	18,300	100	0.5	18,300
Management of Companies.....	25,100	25,800	-700	-2.7	25,100
Administrative and Support.....	83,500	79,500	4,000	5.0	81,700
Employment Services.....	29,600	27,600	2,000	7.2	28,900
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>271,100</b>	<b>267,000</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>272,700</b>
Educational Services.....	51,400	49,700	1,700	3.4	53,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	219,700	217,300	2,400	1.1	219,200
Hospitals.....	55,600	55,100	500	0.9	55,600
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	57,100	56,800	300	0.5	57,200
Social Assistance.....	35,500	34,500	1,000	2.9	35,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>122,800</b>	<b>119,200</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>120,800</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	21,800	20,800	1,000	4.8	21,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	101,000	98,400	2,600	2.6	99,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	90,500	88,100	2,400	2.7	89,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>62,500</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>62,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>247,400</b>	<b>248,800</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>246,200</b>
Federal Government.....	19,900	20,100	-200	-1.0	19,900
State Government.....	65,100	66,400	-1,300	-2.0	65,100
**Local Government.....	162,400	162,300	100	0.1	161,200

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



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	CHANGE		FEB 2005
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>406,500</b>	<b>405,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>402,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>53,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING.....</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>41,000</b>
Durable Goods.....	29,800	30,600	-800	-2.6	29,700
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>350,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>349,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>73,900</b>	<b>73,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>73,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	14,600	14,800	-200	-1.4	14,600
Retail Trade.....	49,000	48,600	400	0.8	48,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	10,300
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>41,800</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	35,600	34,900	700	2.0	35,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>68,400</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>66,900</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>59,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,400	50,500	900	1.8	51,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	22,500	22,900	-400	-1.7	22,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>16,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>48,200</b>
Federal.....	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,600
State & Local.....	44,800	44,900	-100	-0.2	44,600

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

## DANBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	CHANGE		FEB 2005
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>12,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>55,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>54,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15,600</b>
Retail Trade.....	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	11,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8,200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,200</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	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*

	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	CHANGE		FEB 2005
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>536,500</b>	<b>531,300</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>534,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>82,400</b>	<b>82,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>81,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING.....</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>18,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>63,300</b>
<b>Durable Goods.....</b>	<b>53,600</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>53,600</b>
Transportation Equipment.....	18,400	18,200	200	1.1	18,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>454,100</b>	<b>448,700</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>453,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>88,100</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>87,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	18,400	18,700	-300	-1.6	18,300
Retail Trade.....	55,600	54,500	1,100	2.0	55,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,100	14,100	0	0.0	14,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	10,400	10,600	-200	-1.9	10,500
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11,600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>67,500</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,900	7,800	100	1.3	7,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	44,800	46,000	-1,200	-2.6	45,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>56,800</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	27,500	26,900	600	2.2	27,400
Administrative and Support.....	23,900	23,100	800	3.5	23,700
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>84,900</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>84,700</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	73,500	72,700	800	1.1	73,100
Ambulatory Health Care.....	22,000	21,900	100	0.5	22,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>35,700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>36,200</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	30,300	29,600	700	2.4	29,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>87,700</b>	<b>87,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>87,700</b>
Federal.....	6,100	6,000	100	1.7	6,100
State & Local.....	81,600	81,100	500	0.6	81,600

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**

■ **Per Capita Income Growth Accelerated in 2004**

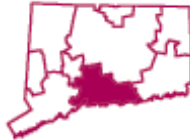
Per capita income—the average income received by persons—grew 4.7 percent in 2004, more than double the 2.2 percent growth in the previous year, according to estimates released today by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. This is the fastest pace since 2000 when per capita income grew 6.8 percent. All states except South Dakota, Nebraska, and Michigan enjoyed faster growth.

Three sectors made notable contributions to faster U.S. personal income growth in 2004—professional services, finance, and construction. Their contributions across states were not uniform, however. Financial activities were a particularly strong accelerating force in the northeast (New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Delaware), construction in the west (Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, and Utah) and professional services more broadly across the country.

Three special factors played a prominent role in determining how states ranked in per capita personal income growth last year: the Microsoft dividend paid in December 2004, the payment automakers made in 2003 to reduce their

--Continued on the following page--

## NEW HAVEN LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAR	MAR	CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>268,400</b>	<b>269,200</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>269,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>45,600</b>	<b>44,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>44,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>34,400</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>34,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,900	23,000	-100	-0.4	23,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>222,800</b>	<b>224,900</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>225,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>49,400</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>49,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,400	-200	-1.8	11,400
Retail Trade.....	31,100	29,900	1,200	4.0	31,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	7,100	8,000	-900	-11.3	7,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8,600</b>
Telecommunications.....	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>13,400</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>13,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	10,000	10,600	-600	-5.7	10,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>25,200</b>
Administrative and Support.....	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,300
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>61,100</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>62,600</b>
Educational Services.....	21,000	22,200	-1,200	-5.4	22,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	40,100	39,900	200	0.5	40,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>20,400</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>20,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	16,900	16,000	900	5.6	17,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>10,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>34,300</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>34,200</b>
Federal.....	5,500	5,500	0	0.0	5,400
State & Local.....	28,800	30,400	-1,600	-5.3	28,800

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.*

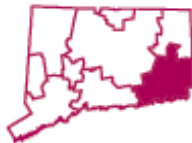
*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. \*\*Value less than 50*

## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

unfunded pension liabilities, and the unusual coincidence of high crop production with high crop prices.

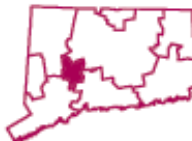
The top three states, North Dakota, Iowa, and South Dakota benefited from record or near-record production of corn, soybeans, and other crops, together with high prices due to poor harvests in various parts of the world and the low value of the dollar. A substantial portion (3.3 percentage points) of fourth-ranked Washington's growth is accounted for by dividends, interest, and rent and the residence in that state of many large Microsoft shareholders. At the other end of the rankings, last-place Michigan owes its slow growth to the fact that income in the prior year was boosted by the large contribution automakers made to the pension funds of their workers.

Connecticut led the nation with an average income of \$45,398, 38 percent above the national average. The top ten states with the highest per capita income in 2004 were all ranked in the top ten last year, although some of the states traded places. Mississippi's average income of \$24,650, 25 percent below the national average, put it in last place. The bottom ten states, with the exception of Kentucky, were all ranked in the bottom ten last year. Last year Kentucky was eleventh from last and Alabama was tenth from last. (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 28, 2005)

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

	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	CHANGE		FEB 2005
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>131,700</b>	<b>130,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>131,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>21,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>17,500</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	11,100	10,700	400	3.7	11,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	6,400	6,500	-100	-1.5	6,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>109,900</b>	<b>109,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>110,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>21,600</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
Retail Trade.....	15,600	15,600	0	0.0	15,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,100	4,000	100	2.5	4,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9,700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>18,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,600	15,500	100	0.6	15,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	9,500	9,600	-100	-1.0	9,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	7,900
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>39,700</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>40,100</b>
Federal.....	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,300
**State & Local.....	37,400	37,600	-200	-0.5	37,800

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

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	CHANGE		FEB 2005
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>68,300</b>	<b>67,600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>67,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>10,800</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>54,600</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>54,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>13,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	8,700	9,000	-300	-3.3	8,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,800</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14,000</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,000	12,600	400	3.2	12,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>9,900</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	9,400	9,700	-300	-3.1	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

	MAR	MAR	CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,000	45,500	-500	-1.1	44,900
TORRINGTON LMA.....	35,400	35,500	-100	-0.3	35,200
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,300	35,800	500	1.4	36,700

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

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA\*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR	MAR	CHANGE		FEB
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2005
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>292,200</b>	<b>290,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>290,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>48,700</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>48,200</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	9,200	9,100	100	1.1	8,800
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>38,900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>39,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	24,600	24,200	400	1.7	24,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	14,900	14,700	200	1.4	14,800
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>243,500</b>	<b>242,600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>242,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>60,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	10,900	600	5.5	11,300
Retail Trade.....	36,100	36,100	0	0.0	36,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	13,100	13,100	0	0.0	12,900
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,800	7,900	-100	-1.3	7,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>22,700</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>54,100</b>
Educational Services.....	12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	41,800	41,400	400	1.0	42,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>48,300</b>
Federal.....	6,900	6,800	100	1.5	7,000
State & Local.....	41,400	42,100	-700	-1.7	41,300

\* 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	MAR 2005	MAR 2004	CHANGE		FEB 2005
				NO.	%	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,778,800	1,793,000	-14,200	-0.8	1,757,200
	Employed	1,689,000	1,698,000	-9,000	-0.5	1,663,400
	Unemployed	89,800	95,000	-5,200	-5.5	93,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.3	-0.3	---	5.3
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	468,700	473,600	-4,900	-1.0	460,900
	Employed	447,800	451,100	-3,300	-0.7	439,100
	Unemployed	20,900	22,400	-1,500	-6.7	21,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	-0.2	---	4.7
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	89,500	90,400	-900	-1.0	87,900
	Employed	86,100	86,700	-600	-0.7	84,300
	Unemployed	3,400	3,700	-300	-8.1	3,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.0	-0.2	---	4.1
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	48,500	48,800	-300	-0.6	48,000
	Employed	46,200	46,400	-200	-0.4	45,400
	Unemployed	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.9	-0.1	---	5.4
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	545,500	547,900	-2,400	-0.4	539,300
	Employed	515,800	516,300	-500	-0.1	508,400
	Unemployed	29,800	31,600	-1,800	-5.7	30,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	-0.3	---	5.7
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	287,800	291,300	-3,500	-1.2	285,700
	Employed	272,800	275,700	-2,900	-1.1	270,100
	Unemployed	15,000	15,600	-600	-3.8	15,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	-0.2	---	5.5
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	152,500	153,200	-700	-0.5	151,000
	Employed	145,800	146,000	-200	-0.1	144,100
	Unemployed	6,600	7,200	-600	-8.3	6,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.7	-0.3	---	4.6
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	48,600	49,200	-600	-1.2	48,100
	Employed	45,800	46,300	-500	-1.1	45,100
	Unemployed	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.8	0.0	---	6.1
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	96,900	97,600	-700	-0.7	95,800
	Employed	90,400	90,900	-500	-0.6	89,000
	Unemployed	6,500	6,800	-300	-4.4	6,900
	Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.9	-0.2	---	7.2
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	54,000	54,300	-300	-0.6	53,800
	Employed	50,900	51,100	-200	-0.4	50,400
	Unemployed	3,100	3,300	-200	-6.1	3,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.0	-0.3	---	6.2
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	147,745,000	146,525,000	1,220,000	0.8	147,649,000
	Employed	139,759,000	137,691,000	2,068,000	1.5	139,100,000
	Unemployed	7,986,000	8,834,000	-848,000	-9.6	8,549,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.0	-0.6	---	5.8

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				
	MAR		CHG	FEB	MAR		CHG	FEB	MAR		CHG	FEB	
	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$796.95	\$755.19	\$41.77	\$788.14	42.1	41.7	0.4	41.9	\$18.93	\$18.11	\$0.82	\$18.81	
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	825.85	782.69	43.16	816.48	42.2	41.9	0.3	42.0	19.57	18.68	0.89	19.44	
Fabricated Metal	744.34	700.96	43.38	733.56	43.1	41.6	1.5	43.1	17.27	16.85	0.42	17.02	
Machinery	770.72	752.51	18.21	755.30	40.1	39.9	0.2	39.4	19.22	18.86	0.36	19.17	
Computer & Electronic	628.44	611.84	16.60	638.78	39.8	40.2	-0.4	40.2	15.79	15.22	0.57	15.89	
Transport. Equipment	1,035.44	985.68	49.76	1,018.64	43.0	42.8	0.2	42.8	24.08	23.03	1.05	23.80	
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	720.99	687.65	33.35	714.22	41.7	41.3	0.4	41.5	17.29	16.65	0.64	17.21	
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	861.03	899.00	-37.97	865.96	38.2	38.8	-0.6	38.3	22.54	23.17	-0.63	22.61	

## LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	MAR		CHG	FEB	MAR		CHG	FEB	MAR		CHG	FEB	
	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	2005	2004	Y/Y	2005	
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>													
Bridgeport - Stamford	\$813.79	\$876.96	-\$63.17	\$827.12	42.1	41.8	0.3	42.2	\$19.33	\$20.98	-\$1.65	\$19.60	
Hartford	933.87	861.14	72.73	910.36	43.7	42.8	0.9	44.0	21.37	20.12	1.25	20.69	
New Haven	624.44	628.42	-3.98	637.99	39.9	41.1	-1.2	40.1	15.65	15.29	0.36	15.91	
Norwich - New London	800.51	764.96	35.55	787.69	42.4	42.1	0.3	42.1	18.88	18.17	0.71	18.71	
Waterbury	782.05	723.13	58.92	732.04	41.4	38.2	3.2	40.2	18.89	18.93	-0.04	18.21	

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

- March 28, 2005 saw the opening of Panera Bread, a bakery-café franchise, in Newington, that employs 60 people. More than 500 new workers have been hired by Target Corp. as this retailer has opened new stores in Orange and Trumbull. National used-car retailer CarMax, Inc. will open a store at the former Bradlees site in East Haven, in the next 12-18 months, and employ 100 people. Retailer TJX Cos. will add 150 jobs at its distribution center in Bloomfield.
- March 2005 saw Cigna Corp. lay off 100 information technology employees as this Bloomfield based insurance and financial company is trying to reduce expenses. Wordz!, part of a chain of discount book stores, announced that stores in Vernon and Cheshire will close in April leaving 16 people without a job. ABN AMRO Mortgage will shut down its Waterbury office in June, cutting 70 jobs.
- **DEPARTMENT NEWS:** The next Connecticut Department of Labor Job Fair will be on Saturday April 9, 2005 from 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. at Manchester Community College. Other Job Fairs are scheduled for April 27th in New London and May 24th in North Haven. For further information, visit [www.ctdol.state.ct.us](http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us) or call the Job Fair & Conference hotline at (860) 263-6306.

*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)

**MARCH 2005**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
	<b>468,749</b>	<b>447,838</b>	<b>20,911</b>	<b>4.5</b>	Canton	5,076	4,885	191	3.8
Ansonia	9,992	9,426	566	5.7	Colchester	8,140	7,769	371	4.6
Bridgeport	63,327	58,331	4,996	7.9	Columbia	2,814	2,705	109	3.9
Darien	8,942	8,678	264	3.0	Coventry	6,577	6,276	301	4.6
Derby	6,891	6,531	360	5.2	Cromwell	7,324	6,996	328	4.5
Easton	3,745	3,636	109	2.9	East Granby	2,714	2,603	111	4.1
Fairfield	28,546	27,504	1,042	3.7	East Haddam	4,801	4,597	204	4.2
Greenwich	30,079	29,161	918	3.1	East Hampton	6,265	5,856	409	6.5
Milford	31,056	29,692	1,364	4.4	East Hartford	24,266	22,617	1,649	6.8
Monroe	10,631	10,227	404	3.8	Ellington	8,030	7,658	372	4.6
New Canaan	8,849	8,584	265	3.0	Farmington	11,974	11,463	511	4.3
Newtown	13,916	13,446	470	3.4	Glastonbury	16,970	16,388	582	3.4
Norwalk	48,514	46,471	2,043	4.2	Granby	5,805	5,566	239	4.1
Oxford	6,334	6,079	255	4.0	Haddam	4,409	4,239	170	3.9
Redding	4,489	4,376	113	2.5	Hartford	46,298	41,555	4,743	10.2
Ridgefield	11,687	11,355	332	2.8	Hartland	1,130	1,083	47	4.2
Seymour	9,069	8,669	400	4.4	Harwinton	2,955	2,810	145	4.9
Shelton	22,375	21,416	959	4.3	Hebron	5,087	4,882	205	4.0
Southbury	8,885	8,529	356	4.0	Lebanon	3,961	3,790	171	4.3
Stamford	66,806	64,013	2,793	4.2	Manchester	30,012	28,506	1,506	5.0
Stratford	26,201	24,901	1,300	5.0	Mansfield	11,582	11,110	472	4.1
Trumbull	17,812	17,128	684	3.8	Marlborough	3,304	3,167	137	4.1
Weston	4,890	4,758	132	2.7	Middlefield	2,257	2,161	96	4.3
Westport	12,512	12,134	378	3.0	Middletown	24,692	23,486	1,206	4.9
Wilton	8,306	8,061	245	2.9	New Britain	33,082	30,426	2,656	8.0
Woodbridge	4,893	4,731	162	3.3	New Hartford	3,483	3,327	156	4.5
					Newington	15,718	14,997	721	4.6
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>89,512</b>	<b>86,128</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>3.8</b>	Plainville	9,652	9,088	564	5.8
Bethel	10,730	10,347	383	3.6	Plymouth	6,446	6,048	398	6.2
Bridgewater	1,025	995	30	2.9	Portland	4,920	4,681	239	4.9
Brookfield	8,795	8,502	293	3.3	Rocky Hill	9,993	9,547	446	4.5
Danbury	43,260	41,516	1,744	4.0	Simsbury	11,316	10,907	409	3.6
New Fairfield	7,526	7,272	254	3.4	Southington	22,483	21,375	1,108	4.9
New Milford	16,081	15,456	625	3.9	South Windsor	13,551	13,019	532	3.9
Sherman	2,095	2,040	55	2.6	Stafford	6,424	6,072	352	5.5
					Thomaston	4,377	4,112	265	6.1
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>48,495</b>	<b>46,191</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>4.8</b>	Tolland	7,674	7,393	281	3.7
East Windsor	5,976	5,649	327	5.5	Union	436	421	15	3.4
Enfield	23,901	22,769	1,132	4.7	Vernon	16,103	15,325	778	4.8
Somers	4,673	4,457	216	4.6	West Hartford	27,838	26,603	1,235	4.4
Suffield	7,022	6,727	295	4.2	Wethersfield	12,728	12,132	596	4.7
Windsor Locks	6,924	6,590	334	4.8	Willington	3,690	3,545	145	3.9
					Windsor	15,101	14,374	727	4.8
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>545,535</b>	<b>515,774</b>	<b>29,761</b>	<b>5.5</b>					
Andover	1,847	1,773	74	4.0					
Ashford	2,392	2,291	101	4.2					
Avon	8,376	8,088	288	3.4					
Barkhamsted	2,095	1,981	114	5.4					
Berlin	10,287	9,803	484	4.7					
Bloomfield	9,138	8,577	561	6.1					
Bolton	2,888	2,791	97	3.4					
Bristol	32,183	30,233	1,950	6.1					
Burlington	4,871	4,677	194	4.0					

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 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.

**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)

**MARCH 2005**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>287,815</b>	<b>272,835</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Bethany	2,800	2,692	108	3.9
Branford	16,191	15,500	691	4.3
Cheshire	13,729	13,173	556	4.0
Chester	2,130	2,047	83	3.9
Clinton	7,474	7,122	352	4.7
Deep River	2,454	2,332	122	5.0
Durham	3,857	3,719	138	3.6
East Haven	15,002	14,205	797	5.3
Essex	3,555	3,411	144	4.1
Guilford	11,952	11,522	430	3.6
Hamden	29,018	27,636	1,382	4.8
Killingworth	3,322	3,202	120	3.6
Madison	9,310	9,019	291	3.1
Meriden	29,261	27,440	1,821	6.2
New Haven	51,653	47,949	3,704	7.2
North Branford	7,720	7,366	354	4.6
North Haven	12,093	11,541	552	4.6
Old Saybrook	5,132	4,908	224	4.4
Orange	6,630	6,389	241	3.6
Wallingford	23,431	22,296	1,135	4.8
Westbrook	3,420	3,273	147	4.3
West Haven	27,681	26,094	1,587	5.7

**\*NORWICH-NEW LONDON**

	<b>139,128</b>	<b>133,123</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Bozrah	1,499	1,431	68	4.5
Canterbury	3,186	3,017	169	5.3
East Lyme	9,863	9,503	360	3.7
Franklin	1,213	1,166	47	3.9
Griswold	7,164	6,824	340	4.7
Groton	19,675	18,815	860	4.4
Ledyard	8,628	8,351	277	3.2
Lisbon	2,616	2,515	101	3.9
Lyme	1,180	1,139	41	3.5
Montville	11,160	10,705	455	4.1
New London	13,978	13,177	801	5.7
No. Stonington	3,317	3,195	122	3.7
Norwich	20,919	19,847	1,072	5.1
Old Lyme	4,342	4,193	149	3.4
Preston	2,865	2,757	108	3.8
Salem	2,605	2,517	88	3.4
Sprague	1,834	1,739	95	5.2
Stonington	10,657	10,329	328	3.1
Voluntown	1,639	1,560	79	4.8
Waterford	10,789	10,342	447	4.1

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

**NORWICH-NEW LONDON**

	<b>152,485</b>	<b>145,836</b>	<b>6,649</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Westerly, RI	13,357	12,713	644	4.8

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	%
<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>48,614</b>	<b>45,811</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Bethlehem	1,751	1,663	88	5.0
Canaan	533	499	34	6.4
Colebrook	709	685	24	3.4
Cornwall	707	677	30	4.2
Goshen	1,305	1,239	66	5.1
Kent	1,348	1,300	48	3.6
Litchfield	3,757	3,543	214	5.7
Morris	1,133	1,072	61	5.4
Norfolk	828	783	45	5.4
North Canaan	1,505	1,419	86	5.7
Roxbury	1,158	1,115	43	3.7
Salisbury	1,726	1,635	91	5.3
Sharon	1,335	1,285	50	3.7
Torrington	18,629	17,417	1,212	6.5
Warren	616	585	31	5.0
Washington	1,682	1,607	75	4.5
Winchester	5,224	4,833	391	7.5
Woodbury	4,669	4,456	213	4.6

<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>96,914</b>	<b>90,411</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Beacon Falls	3,064	2,919	145	4.7
Middlebury	3,525	3,374	151	4.3
Naugatuck	16,447	15,470	977	5.9
Prospect	5,013	4,797	216	4.3
Waterbury	48,452	44,472	3,980	8.2
Watertown	11,892	11,261	631	5.3
Wolcott	8,521	8,120	401	4.7

**WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON**

	<b>53,994</b>	<b>50,890</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Brooklyn	3,503	3,317	186	5.3
Chaplin	1,302	1,237	65	5.0
Eastford	897	853	44	4.9
Hampton	1,060	997	63	5.9
Killingly	8,657	8,085	572	6.6
Plainfield	7,872	7,332	540	6.9
Pomfret	2,072	1,980	92	4.4
Putnam	5,029	4,791	238	4.7
Scotland	912	876	36	3.9
Sterling	1,774	1,654	120	6.8
Thompson	5,275	4,983	292	5.5
Windham	11,282	10,590	692	6.1
Woodstock	4,358	4,195	163	3.7

**Not Seasonally Adjusted:**

CONNECTICUT	<b>1,778,800</b>	<b>1,689,000</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>5.0</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>147,745,000</b>	<b>139,759,000</b>	<b>7,986,000</b>	<b>5.4</b>

**Seasonally Adjusted:**

CONNECTICUT	<b>1,789,500</b>	<b>1,701,500</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>4.9</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>148,157,000</b>	<b>140,501,000</b>	<b>7,656,000</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**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	MAR 2005	YR TO DATE 2005	2004	TOWN	MAR 2005	YR TO DATE 2005	2004	TOWN	MAR 2005	YR TO DATE 2005	2004
Andover	1	1	8	Griswold	na	na	11	Preston	2	4	4
Ansonia	0	1	1	Groton	4	72	13	Prospect	na	na	7
Ashford	0	3	7	Guilford	4	10	11	Putnam	4	8	3
Avon	16	20	30	Haddam	5	7	7	Redding	na	na	3
Barkhamsted	na	na	5	Hamden	3	6	17	Ridgefield	0	6	8
Beacon Falls	na	na	7	Hampton	1	2	5	Rocky Hill	5	10	20
Berlin	4	9	15	Hartford	31	77	7	Roxbury	na	na	1
Bethany	na	na	9	Hartland	na	na	2	Salem	0	2	9
Bethel	2	3	6	Harwinton	2	4	9	Salisbury	na	na	4
Bethlehem	na	na	0	Hebron	na	na	7	Scotland	0	2	5
Bloomfield	na	na	15	Kent	1	3	3	Seymour	12	12	12
Bolton	0	1	5	Killingly	16	26	10	Sharon	0	1	1
Bozrah	1	3	2	Killingworth	na	na	7	Shelton	13	43	19
Branford	na	na	7	Lebanon	1	6	16	Sherman	na	na	2
Bridgeport	2	11	18	Ledyard	1	6	16	Simsbury	5	14	4
Bridgewater	na	na	3	Lisbon	1	3	5	Somers	3	8	10
Bristol	6	8	16	Litchfield	na	na	3	South Windsor	7	11	14
Brookfield	na	na	11	Lyme	2	2	1	Southbury	8	18	27
Brooklyn	5	9	8	Madison	2	5	14	Southington	10	27	28
Burlington	3	5	8	Manchester	18	41	39	Sprague	0	2	3
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	5	13	12	Stafford	na	na	12
Canterbury	3	4	3	Marlborough	4	6	9	Stamford	8	24	12
Canton	7	19	22	Meriden	21	32	13	Sterling	na	na	7
Chaplin	1	3	4	Middlebury	na	na	7	Stonington	7	18	21
Cheshire	5	8	8	Middlefield	0	0	0	Stratford	0	4	16
Chester	na	na	1	Middletown	19	50	49	Suffield	3	18	8
Clinton	1	5	6	Milford	29	54	85	Thomaston	na	na	6
Colchester	5	10	21	Monroe	1	8	6	Thompson	na	na	4
Colebrook	0	1	0	Montville	6	11	11	Tolland	5	12	27
Columbia	1	5	2	Morris	0	1	6	Torrington	8	14	15
Cornwall	1	1	3	Naugatuck	6	15	7	Trumbull	4	7	19
Coventry	2	6	9	New Britain	na	na	6	Union	0	1	0
Cromwell	0	1	12	New Canaan	2	10	22	Vernon	17	44	50
Danbury	47	93	83	New Fairfield	na	na	9	Voluntown	1	2	0
Darien	na	na	15	New Hartford	8	12	7	Wallingford	13	35	20
Deep River	1	1	2	New Haven	2	4	6	Warren	1	2	2
Derby	na	na	3	New London	4	10	1	Washington	na	na	2
Durham	4	10	11	New Milford	5	16	22	Waterbury	1	18	29
East Granby	0	2	0	Newington	4	8	7	Waterford	3	6	5
East Haddam	8	11	20	Newtown	8	14	41	Watertown	4	11	8
East Hampton	8	34	20	Norfolk	0	0	1	West Hartford	0	1	8
East Hartford	na	na	5	North Branford	na	na	5	West Haven	na	na	4
East Haven	7	8	7	North Canaan	0	0	3	Westbrook	3	12	9
East Lyme	12	19	17	North Haven	104	112	8	Weston	na	na	1
East Windsor	22	25	21	North Stonington	5	5	5	Westport	9	25	21
Eastford	1	3	3	Norwalk	7	32	126	Wethersfield	na	na	4
Easton	1	1	4	Norwich	8	93	26	Willington	1	4	7
Ellington	3	11	13	Old Lyme	na	na	8	Wilton	na	na	7
Enfield	na	na	11	Old Saybrook	5	18	9	Winchester	6	8	5
Essex	0	0	5	Orange	na	na	12	Windham	14	19	2
Fairfield	8	30	93	Oxford	11	38	41	Windsor	na	na	20
Farmington	13	16	35	Plainfield	5	8	9	Windsor Locks	na	na	11
Franklin	1	1	1	Plainville	1	3	5	Wolcott	6	10	9
Glastonbury	6	15	19	Plymouth	0	2	10	Woodbridge	na	na	0
Goshen	4	7	11	Pomfret	0	2	4	Woodbury	4	7	3
Granby	6	16	15	Portland	2	9	82	Woodstock	9	14	19
Greenwich	9	25	30								

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)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... +2.2	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +0.8	New Housing Permits ..... NA	Info Center Visitors ..... +6.5
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +1.0	Electricity Sales ..... -2.7	Attraction Visitors ..... -9.4
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> +0.7	Retail Sales ..... -0.6	Air Passenger Count ..... +10.9
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer</b> ... +2.0	Construction Contracts Index ..... -5.6	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -0.3
	New Auto Registrations ..... +5.2	Travel and Tourism Index ..... +3.4
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +1.4	Air Cargo Tons ..... +4.2	
	Exports ..... +5.2	
<b>Unemployment</b> ..... -0.2	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Labor Force ..... -0.7	Secretary of the State ..... -4.0	Total ..... +3.4
Employed ..... -0.4	Dept. of Labor ..... +8.6	Wages & Salaries ..... +2.4
Unemployed ..... -5.0		Benefit Costs ..... +5.8
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... +2.4	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Hartford</b> ..... -60.0	Secretary of the State ..... -11.7	Connecticut ..... NA
<b>Average Ins. Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +0.14*	Dept. of Labor ..... -32.9	U.S. City Average ..... +3.1
		Northeast Region ..... +3.7
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... +1.0		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +4.4
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.5	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +14.6	Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.6
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +5.5	Corporate Tax ..... +9.4	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... +1.4	Personal Income Tax ..... +10.6	Connecticut ..... -4.2
Production Worker Hours ..... +3.4	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +29.7	New England ..... +21.4
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -2.7	Sales & Use Tax ..... +5.0	U.S. .... +16.4
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +6.1	Indian Gaming Payments ..... +4.7	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +3.4		Prime ..... +1.58*
		Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.48*

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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- o What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?

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