



CONNECTICUT'S

E *volving*
ECONOMY

CHOICES FOR
THE CAREER
PROFESSIONAL
BEYOND 2004

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Shaun Cashman, *Commissioner*
www.ct.gov/dol



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This report was prepared by Brandon T. Hooker, M.P.A., Research Analyst, Connecticut Department of Labor. Short-term industry projections were developed by Daniel Kennedy, Ph.D., Economist. Long-term projections were developed by John Tirinzonie, State Labor Economist. Occupational data presented in this report were produced by Brandon T. Hooker and John Tirinzonie.

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Office of Research

Roger Therrien, Director

Office of Job Development

John Tirinzonie, Director

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Introduction

In general, economists are not satisfied with merely describing the economy via key indicators; they want to predict the short and long-term direction of the economy as well. The Connecticut Department of Labor's Industry and Occupational Employment Forecasts are some of the best economic predictor tools that the state and municipal planners, human resource professionals, and job seekers can use to enhance their understanding of the current business cycle and their place in it. This publication will serve to outline Connecticut's fastest growing and declining industries across two distinct periods of time. The two-year (2004-2006) industrial and occupational forecast reflects the impact of economic changes, due to the events of September 11, 2001, the rise in steel and petroleum costs, and inflation on the current business cycle. The ten-year (2002-2012) forecast reflects the long-term economic trends in the state and Connecticut's place in the macroeconomy of the United States.

The United States economy is in a period of transition as it seeks to answer the global challenges of a free market economy. Today, America's workforce faces increased competition from comparably skilled foreign labor that works for lower wages. Fortunately, the United States and the state of Connecticut, in particular, have established themselves as world leaders in post-secondary education.

Most of the skill sets demanded by employers, both presently and in the future, can be attained through consistent student enrollment in Connecticut's public and private institutions of higher learning. Career counselors at these institutions provide information pertaining to the importance of "soft skills" (i.e., critical thinking, interpersonal development, oral communication, work ethic) in the workplace. A survey of U.S. metropolitan employers found that 86 percent of employers included soft skills among their most important hiring criteria.¹ A student's comprehension of both technical and soft skills is the key to producing a labor supply that will meet or exceed Connecticut employers' demands now and in the future.

Where The Jobs Will Be Over The Next Two Years

From 2004 to 2006, the state of Connecticut can expect most of its nominal employment growth to come from the Educational, Healthcare and Social Assistance; Other Services (except government); Accommodation and Food Services; Arts and Entertainment; and Transportation industries. The employment increases in these particular industries are a reflection of the national movement towards a service-based economy. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 89.1% of United States employment is in service-providing industries, rather than those producing goods (10.9%).² In Connecticut, the split is similar, 89%-11%. But despite the fact that the service sector employs a large number of entry level and part-time positions, it still maintains an above average percent of all professional/technical workers in the state. Professional and technical occupations will generate 34% of all the new jobs within the service sector by 2006.

¹ Conrad, Cecilia A. and Leigh Wilhelmina A., "Soft Skills: A Bridge or Barrier to Employment," *Focus Magazine*, January 1999.

² United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Employment Statistics*, October 2004.

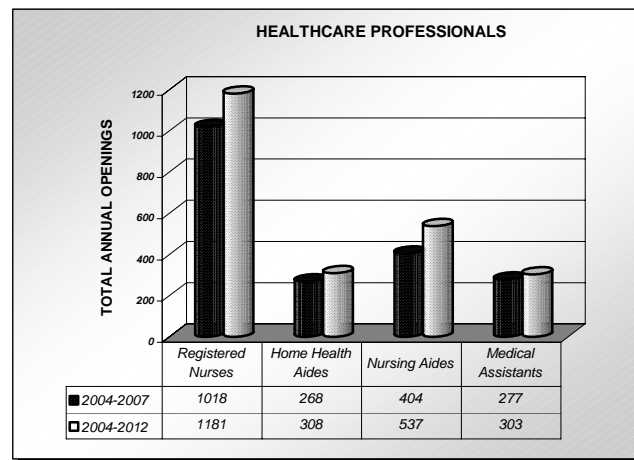
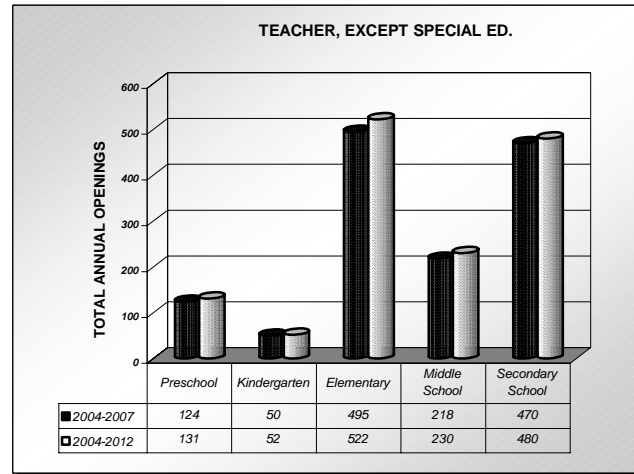
Educational Services

Demand has never been greater for public and private institutions of learning to provide their services to Connecticut's future workforce. The occupations in highest demand within this industry are certified teachers at the preschool, elementary, middle, secondary, and adult literacy teaching levels. Special Education teachers at the elementary, middle, and secondary levels will also be necessary to tend to the growing needs of educationally and physically challenged students. As Kindergarten through 12th grade school enrollments continue to rise, cities and towns will also begin to hire more teacher assistants for the instructional support of classroom teachers. This demand will equate to over 50 annual openings in these teaching positions over the next ten years.

Healthcare and Social Assistance Services

The healthcare industry's employment is projected to be 2.4% higher by 2006. Of the 5,700 jobs created, a majority of the growth will be concentrated in the following occupations: home health aides, medical assistants, nursing aides, and registered nurses. Job creation is projected to stem from Connecticut's Ambulatory Healthcare Services, Hospitals, Nursing and Residential Care Facilities, Private Households, and Social Assistance industries. In the near future, the need for healthcare services is evident since 13.8% (470,183) of Connecticut's population is made up of persons 65 years old and over.³

³ United States Census Bureau, *2000 Census*.



WHERE CAN I LEARN TO BECOME A TEACHER OR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL IN CONNECTICUT?*

Teacher, Except Special Ed.

⇒ Various Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Registered Nurse (R.N.)

⇒ Various Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Medical Assistant

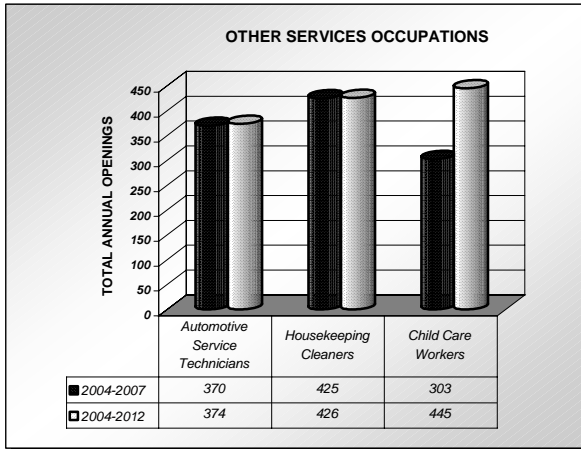
⇒ Various Community Colleges and Vocational Tech. Schools

* **A complete list of Connecticut training facilities is provided at the end of this report.**



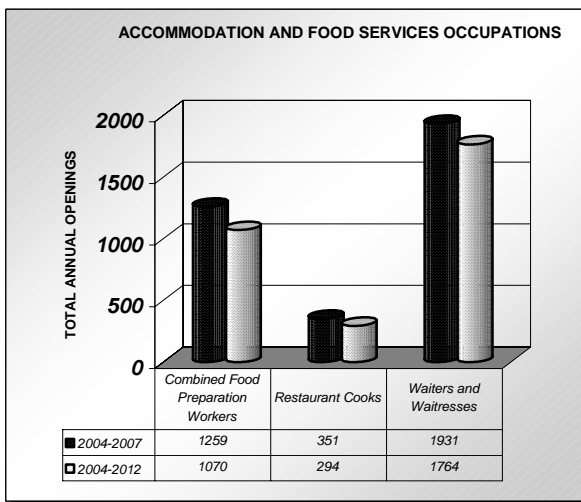
Other Services (except Government)

The miscellaneous grouping of Other Services industries is projected to produce over 800 employment opportunities over the next two years. Job seekers will find the most abundant openings in the automobile service technician/mechanic, child-care worker, and housekeeping cleaner positions. Since 47.6% of Connecticut households have children under 18 years old, the demand for qualified housekeeping and child care professionals should remain strong.⁴ The two-year forecast projects a steady increase in demand for automobile service technician and mechanics, since registrations for passenger, commercial, and combination vehicles have increased 7% over the past three years.⁵



Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services industry’s positive growth is projected to create over 3,300 jobs over the next two years. Demand for combined food preparation workers and restaurant cooks will drive most of the gains within the industry. Full Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Eating Establishments will do a majority of the hiring. Additional hiring appears necessary to deal with increased consumer demand, which drove retail sales in Eating and Drinking Establishments 5.2% higher from 2000 to 2002.



WHERE CAN I LEARN THE SKILLS FOR THESE OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND?

Automotive Service Tech.

⇒ Various Vocational-Tech. Schools

Child Care Worker

⇒ Various Community Colleges

Restaurant Cooks

⇒ Post-Secondary Proprietary Schools

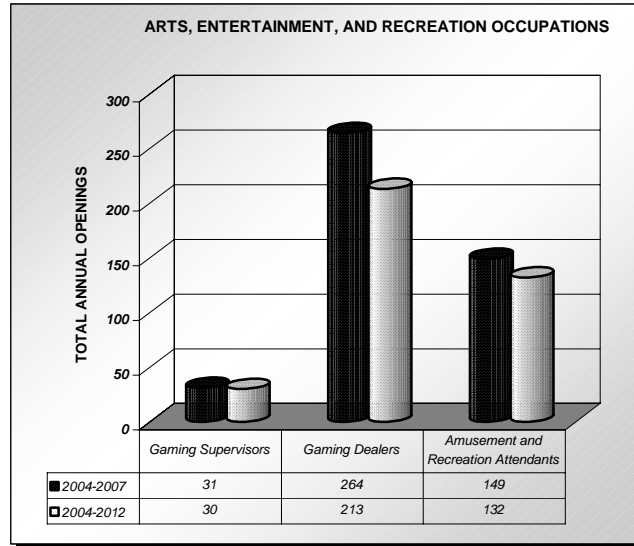


⁴ United States Census Bureau, *U.S. Census 2000*.

⁵ CT Department of Motor Vehicles, *Registration and License Statistics 2000-2003*.

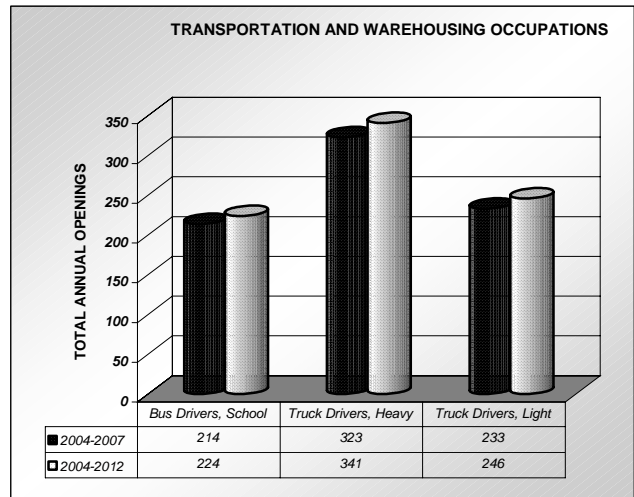
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

An employment increase of 9.1% is expected to occur in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry sectors over the next two years. Gaming dealers and supervisors and recreation attendants are forecasted to be in the greatest demand, each providing nearly 30 job openings annually. Generally, these positions require entry-level employees to attend an employer’s in-house training program before they can start the job. Job prospects in this industry are expected to improve as a result of Connecticut’s thriving tourism, which contributed 9.2 billion dollars to the state economy in 2003.



Transportation and Warehousing

The two-year forecast anticipates a 4.5% growth rate in this industry. Local employers will be especially interested in hiring CDL-holding school bus drivers and heavy or light delivery truck drivers over the next two years. Connecticut public schools have enrolled an additional 15,000 students from 2000 to 2003 and local governments may look to employ more school bus drivers to accommodate these gains.⁶ Continued increases in the key economic indicators, employee production and new factory orders, should help to spur growth in the heavy/light truck driver positions.⁷



WHERE CAN I TRAIN FOR A COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE (CDL)?

⇒ Post-Secondary Proprietary Schools



⁶ Connecticut State Department of Education, *Public School Enrollment—Preliminary and Unaudited*, October 2003.

⁷ Connecticut Business & Industry Association, *CBIA/CAPM Purchasing Managers Survey*, 2003.



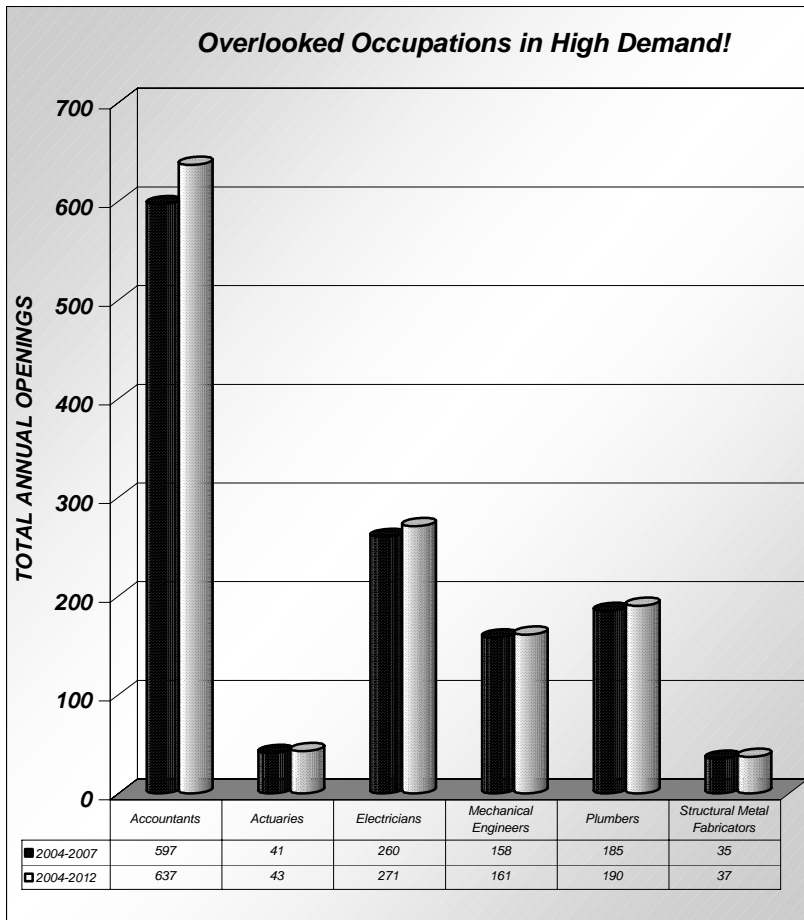
OVERLOOKED OCCUPATIONS IN HIGH DEMAND



These occupations are steadily growing, yet often overlooked because they are based primarily in industries with slow growth or declining employment.

In 2001, Connecticut's financial sector was shaken, in part, by the events of September 11th and various corporate bankruptcies (Enron, World Com, etc.), but this sector is now in a position to rebound. Increased demand for experienced actuaries and accountants with knowledge in the latest financial software and techniques should play the largest role in the rebuilding of Connecticut's financial sector.

More occupations that are in high demand: electricians, plumber/pipefitters, mechanical engineers, and structural metal fabricators. Contractors in the construction industry are finding it increasingly difficult to fill licensed electrician and plumber/pipefitter job openings for projects requiring extensive knowledge and skill in these areas. Technological advancements in the manufacturing industry have streamlined production processes and some employment, but also created new opportunities for technically savvy, mechanical engineers and structural metal fabricators. Structural metal fabricators will also find a number of new openings in Connecticut's quietly growing medical device sector. Overall, demand for these occupations is founded in a growing employer concern over the replacement of business knowledge (employee skills/experience) lost due to upcoming retirements.



WHERE CAN I GET TRAINING IN THESE SPECIALIZED SKILL SETS?

Actuary

⇒ Various Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Accountants

⇒ Various Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Electrician or Plumber/Pipefitter

⇒ Various Vocational-Technical Schools

Mechanical Engineer

⇒ Various Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Structural Metal Fabricators

⇒ Various Vocational-Technical Schools



Fastest Growing Occupations By Post-Secondary Education Requirement

| OCCUPATIONAL TITLES | 2002* | 2012* | NET GROWTH | TOTAL ANNUAL OPENINGS | AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY |
|--|--------|--------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREE</i> | | | | | |
| Lawyers | 10,600 | 11,200 | 550 | 191 | \$111,634 |
| Pharmacists | 2,700 | 3,200 | 530 | 105 | \$80,392 |
| Family and General Practitioners | 2,000 | 2,400 | 330 | 60 | \$155,085 |
| Internists, General | 1,600 | 1,900 | 280 | 50 | \$123,635 |
| Surgeons | 1,200 | 1,400 | 210 | 37 | \$175,219 |
| Dentists | 3,000 | 3,200 | 140 | 65 | \$131,810 |
| <i>DOCTORAL DEGREE</i> | | | | | |
| Postsecondary Teachers, All Other | 3,300 | 3,900 | 630 | 136 | \$59,350 |
| Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists | 2,700 | 3,300 | 530 | 113 | \$61,485 |
| Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists | 1,600 | 2,000 | 440 | 72 | \$85,842 |
| Biochemists and Biophysicists | 1,300 | 1,700 | 380 | 79 | n/a |
| Microbiologists | 800 | 1,100 | 230 | 49 | n/a |
| Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary | 900 | 1,100 | 180 | 38 | n/a |
| <i>MASTER'S DEGREE</i> | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation Counselors | 4,000 | 4,600 | 680 | 159 | \$34,258 |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers | 1,800 | 2,400 | 630 | 93 | \$45,968 |
| Physical Therapists | 3,100 | 3,600 | 540 | 84 | \$66,269 |
| Mental Health Counselors | 1,700 | 2,100 | 440 | 82 | \$35,797 |
| Market Research Analysts | 2,900 | 3,400 | 430 | 119 | \$75,546 |
| <i>BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREE, PLUS WORK EXPERIENCE</i> | | | | | |
| General and Operations Managers | 20,100 | 22,100 | 2,030 | 583 | \$125,154 |
| Management Analysts | 11,500 | 13,500 | 2,030 | 360 | \$80,184 |
| Financial Managers | 10,100 | 11,200 | 1,120 | 258 | \$111,946 |
| Computer and Information Systems Managers | 4,500 | 5,500 | 1,030 | 185 | \$111,779 |
| Sales Managers | 4,400 | 5,400 | 1,000 | 182 | \$114,899 |
| Medical and Health Services Managers | 3,600 | 4,200 | 630 | 133 | \$91,042 |
| Chief Executives | 3,000 | 3,500 | 450 | 102 | \$177,778 |
| Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School | 2,800 | 3,100 | 330 | 102 | \$94,880 |
| Administrative Services Managers | 3,200 | 3,500 | 330 | 96 | \$79,310 |
| Engineering Managers | 3,500 | 3,700 | 170 | 86 | \$103,979 |
| Education Administrators, Postsecondary | 1,700 | 1,900 | 170 | 61 | \$98,072 |
| Actuaries | 900 | 900 | 60 | 43 | \$99,091 |
| Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School | 1,600 | 1,700 | 20 | 48 | \$55,979 |
| <i>BACHELOR'S DEGREE</i> | | | | | |
| Accountants and Auditors | 20,100 | 22,600 | 2,580 | 637 | \$65,541 |
| Computer Systems Analysts | 9,600 | 12,100 | 2,500 | 358 | \$70,658 |
| Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents | 6,800 | 9,000 | 2,260 | 303 | \$129,667 |
| Business Operations Specialists, All Other | 10,200 | 12,200 | 1,930 | 367 | \$58,261 |
| Computer Software Engineers, Applications | 6,500 | 8,400 | 1,840 | 249 | \$74,818 |
| Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education | 12,700 | 13,900 | 1,230 | 480 | \$55,887 |
| Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education | 18,100 | 19,300 | 1,220 | 522 | \$52,922 |
| Recreation Workers | 6,400 | 7,300 | 940 | 240 | \$26,000 |
| Financial Analysts | 5,700 | 6,600 | 890 | 173 | \$103,022 |
| Computer Programmers | 7,800 | 8,000 | 190 | 203 | \$72,509 |
| Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education | 9,900 | 10,000 | 120 | 230 | \$54,242 |
| Mechanical Engineers | 5,700 | 5,800 | 50 | 161 | \$66,934 |
| <i>ASSOCIATE DEGREE</i> | | | | | |
| Registered Nurses | 31,400 | 36,600 | 5,250 | 1,181 | \$57,283 |
| Computer Support Specialists | 7,200 | 8,300 | 1,090 | 197 | \$45,698 |
| Dental Hygienists | 3,100 | 3,700 | 620 | 88 | \$58,760 |
| Paralegals and Legal Assistants | 4,600 | 5,100 | 480 | 85 | \$44,886 |
| Radiologic Technologists and Technicians | 2,900 | 3,400 | 450 | 100 | \$47,278 |

*Occupational Employment Data has been rounded.

**Salary Information did not meet publishable standards.

THE TEN-YEAR DIRECTION OF CT'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES: 2002-2012

Despite numerous economic hurdles (increased steel and oil refining costs, wars in Afganistan/Iraq, corporate financial scandals, etc.) over the past three years, the United States appears poised for an economic recovery. Connecticut has weathered the current economic downturn much better than the previous recession (February 1989-December 1992), when more than 158,000 jobs were lost. Since the start of the most recent recession, Connecticut has lost 41,400 jobs in Manufacturing while gaining 11,700 in Health and 6,800 in Education Services. Other employment changes worth noting occurred in the following sectors: Professional and Business Services (mainly in Employment Agencies), down 9,100; Retail, down 5,000; Leisure and Hospitality, up 8,700; and Financial Activities, up 300.

Overall, Connecticut's employment pace has become increasingly influenced by economic conditions at the national and international levels. From 2002-2012, the state is forecasted to gain over 141,000 jobs across most industries, an increase of 8% over the ten-year period.

The paragraphs to follow summarize the economic expectations presented in the Connecticut Department of Labor's **two (2004-2006) and ten (2002-2012) year industry forecasts.**

Connecticut's Major Industries

Utilities

The Utilities industry employment has been on a steady decline since 1992 and this trend is projected to continue from 2004-2006, but begin to rebound by 2012. In 1998, the Connecticut legislature passed Public Act 98-28 that opened the "generation" of electricity up to competition. Over the past five years, Connecticut companies have either sold their power plants to out-of-state entities or renovated the plants to improve efficiency. These actions contributed to the overall employment declines, as financial acquisitions often remove jobs with duplicate responsibilities and renovations create a working atmosphere that requires less labor.

The two-year forecast projects a 7.3% decline as employment in this industry dips from a high of 8,500 jobs in 2004 to a low of 7,900 by 2006. The tail end of the ten-year forecast (2002-2012) reflects a minute increase in employment. This slowdown in job losses appears likely as consumers' demand for electricity moves in line with gains in our state's population. As consumer demand rises, companies will look to invest in additional power plants, a plan currently under consideration by utility firms.

Construction

Connecticut's diversified Construction industry should have considerable job gains in the Residential Building and Specialty Trade Contractor groups during both forecast periods. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Connecticut authorized 10,435 new housing permits in 2003, a 7.2% gain over the year before. While this housing trend is not guaranteed to continue, the ten-year forecast projects the creation of over 1,200 new jobs. These assumptions are based upon the consistent creation of housing units across the state.

Occupations within the Specialty Trade Contractor industry group perform specific functions necessary to construct buildings. Beyond 2004, job seekers will find the most job opportunities in the exterior (concrete pouring, roofing), equipment (plumbing, heating), and finishing (drywall, flooring) contractor industries. Demand should remain high for these skilled occupations, as the two-year forecast projects a gain of 500 new jobs within this industry. By 2012, these contracting industries should create 4,600 jobs, 84% of the total new job openings within the construction industry.

Manufacturing

Connecticut's manufacturing sector, like that of the nation, is in a period of transition. Most news concerning this sector revolves around the shedding of jobs and fails to recognize the role advanced technology plays in job creation. The International Economic Development Council argues, "modern manufacturing will require a more sophisticated and higher skilled workforce, high tech manufacturing will lead to increased employment opportunities, higher income potential, and more security for local workers."⁸ This is reflected in Connecticut's stronghold in the biotechnology and fuel cell manufacturing industries. The state should see a rise in biotech jobs as pharmaceutical firms increase production and generate a larger number of product spin-offs over the next few years. Another highpoint of advanced manufacturing is shown in the slowly emerging fuel cell sector, where Connecticut is home to one-third of all U.S. jobs in this field.

Manufacturers' efforts to modernize equipment had contributed to job losses in lower skilled occupations, but also opened up new opportunities in jobs requiring advanced technical training. From February to July 2004, Connecticut's manufacturing sector actually recovered 1,400 of the jobs the industry lost due to the recession. Seasonally adjusted data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that Connecticut lost manufacturing jobs at a slightly lower rate than the rest of the United States from 2000 to 2003.⁹

Overall, the ten-year forecast projects job losses amounting to a 9% dip in manufacturing employment by 2012. However, the pharmaceutical, adhesive, and artificial and synthetic fibers industry groups appear positioned for growth. Over the ten-year period, a 10% rise in employment is forecasted for each of these sectors. A majority of the remaining industry groups,

⁸ The International Economic Development Council, *Ensuring the Future of American Manufacturing*, May 2004.

⁹ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

such as motor vehicle parts, plastics, and printing, will continue to lose low-skilled jobs due to improved production processes and/or a lack of factory orders.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

The Wholesale and Retail Trade employment growth over the next ten years will be aided by consistent increases, rather than overall declines, in Connecticut sales and use tax receipts. The Department of Revenue Services reported that the state collected nearly \$254 million in sales tax revenue in June 2004, an increase of 3.5% over June 2003.¹⁰ Continued consumer spending increases at Connecticut business establishments will aid job creation, as the Wholesale and Retail Trade employment levels are forecasted to move over 9% higher over the next ten years.

Wholesale trade industries with the fastest growth potential are closely tied to the success of retail industries within similar markets. Major improvements are also expected from the Construction Materials (+500 jobs) and Grocery Product (+500 jobs) Wholesalers, while Building Material dealers (+2,500 jobs) and Grocery Stores (+1,000 jobs) will fare just as well on the retail end. The ten-year forecast (2002-2012) projects the creation of 25,000 new jobs amongst the wholesale (+6,200 jobs) and retail (+19,700 jobs) trade industries. The growth in the trade sector will mainly be attributed to growth in the Automotive, Construction, and Grocery industry sectors.

Information

Despite a two-year dip in employment, the Information industry's Publishing, Broadcasting, and Data Processing sectors' employment trends point toward growth beyond 2006. The two-year forecast suggests fewer job opportunities will be made available because of continued increases in productivity. The Information industry's ability "to do more with less" will inhibit growth through 2006. Looking forward, the 2002-2012 forecast shows a strong recovery piggybacked by an overall increase in consumer demand. The Cable Programming, Data Processing, Motion Picture, Newspaper Publisher, Radio and Television Broadcasting, and Wireless Telecommunications industry groups should push their employment slightly higher in the upcoming years.

Overall, industry employment is projected to decline over the next two years. From 2004 to 2006, the industry will experience a minute slide in jobs. Beyond 2006, the Information industry will begin creating new jobs totaling 45,200 by 2012.

Finance and Insurance

The events of September 11th, as well as the spate of corporate scandals and bankruptcies, served to inflict the financial and insurance sectors with sharp declines in both Connecticut and the nation. Reduced investor confidence in the U.S. stock market also contributed to the drop in demand for finance and securities professionals. Three years later, growth appears possible, due in part to the implementation of federal tax cuts, the Federal Reserve Board's lowering and

¹⁰ Connecticut Department of Revenue Services, *Monthly Comparative Statement of Tax Revenue*.

controlled raising of the federal funds rate, and a lower valued U.S. currency (reduces the price of domestic exports).

Most recently, Connecticut insurance firms have made efforts to reorganize their workforces to return to profitability. These efforts did bear fruit as most companies achieved their short-term financial goals, but the expected byproduct of reorganization was also present—a reduction in the workforce. Higher quarterly profit margins are beneficial to our state’s workforce because they often signal an increased need for labor to handle the larger workload, thus opening up the possibility to recover a number of the jobs previously lost. Yet, insurance firms remain cautiously optimistic about their hiring intentions for the upcoming year.

The finance and insurance industries will show nominal gains as 2004 closes, and post stronger results beyond 2006 as the economy begins to pick up steam. The two-year forecast (2004-2006) shows job gains of roughly 800 new jobs and the ten-year forecast predicts an increase of over 9,000 new jobs by 2012.

Real Estate & Rental & Leasing

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry has increased as a result of the dip in short and long term mortgage rates offered by financial institutions. As the Federal Reserve Board reduced its federal funds rate on loans to member banks, these banks passed the reductions down to consumers. Homeowners and future homeowners either refinanced their original loans or purchased new loans at the record low interest rates, but the spike in real estate activity did not translate into exponential job growth.

Employers within this industry are often hesitant to increase their workforces due to the 36% drop in annual authorized housing units from 1988-89 and the financial losses they incurred because of their over-investment. For the most part, real estate firms are looking to increase productivity from their current workforce and may cautiously add jobs if the housing boom is sustained over a longer period of time.

Overall, the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Industry will experience only a 3% increase over the next ten years. The two-year forecast predicts the creation of over 700 new jobs by 2006.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

The distinguishing feature of the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry is that all of the production yielded is wholly dependent upon a worker’s skills, not machinery.¹¹ The forecasted ten-year rise of 16.9% will be concentrated in the Accounting and Tax Preparation, Architectural Engineering, and Computer System services. Since most of the hands-on work must be conducted on site, the threat of outsourcing work to foreign countries remains relatively low.

¹¹ North American Industry Classification System, United States 2002.

From 2004-2006, forecasted demand for most occupations within the industry will be low as the workforce dips 1.4% lower. By 2012, the ten-year forecast projects an acceleration in employer hiring to move in line with increased consumer demand for these specialized services. Employment in this industry sector is expected to grow by more than 20,000 by 2012.

Educational Services

Educational services have provided the foundation for economic growth since Connecticut's earliest beginnings. Fortunately, the state has not deviated from this tradition and has deemed educational services as the "backbone" of economic expansion. Over the next ten years, a majority of towns and cities will be looking to expand their current kindergarten through high school staffs to accommodate the increase in student enrollment and the replacement of retiring teachers. Unfortunately, reductions in staff are a reality for some communities that suffer from deficits in their annual budgets, thus hindering employment growth.

Higher learning institutions and vocational technical schools play a key role in the growth of Connecticut's skilled labor pool. Growing student demand for advanced degrees and certifications has enabled public and private institutions of higher learning to enlarge their staff levels and increase the variety of classes taught. This is the position taken by members of the Connecticut State University System and, most notably, the University of Connecticut in its hiring of 150 new faculty members by the fall of 2005.

Adult services and special education services are also in high demand and poised to grow. The demand is based upon the need to accommodate children that can learn only through nontraditional methods and adults who want to acquire the basic academic skills (reading, writing, and arithmetic) to procure employment.

Each industry forecast (two and ten-year) projects the elementary and secondary schools and colleges/universities will be focal points for employment growth. Over the next two years, over 4,000 new jobs will be created across the Educational Services industry. By the end of 2012, this industry is expected to expand to 162,900 jobs, a 9.1% change from 2002.

Healthcare and Social Assistance

U.S. Census Bureau data reports that 13.8% (470,183) of Connecticut's population consists of persons aged 65 years and over. This percentage ranks as the 10th highest in the nation and exceeds the national average of 12.4%. This data supports the growing demand for healthcare in the near future.

To respond to the situation, members of the state university and technical school communities have teamed up to form the Nursing Pathways Collaborative. Through the new initiative, Naugatuck Valley graduates can transfer to Western Connecticut State University to get their bachelor's degrees and then advance to the University of Connecticut for their master's

degrees.¹² Initiatives such as this will be necessary to fill the forecasted demand for healthcare professionals within this industry.

College graduates will find that most of the new jobs are offered by businesses in the Community Care Facilities for the Elderly, General Medical and Surgical Hospitals, and Individual Family Services. Over the next two years, industry employment is projected to grow by 5,800 jobs, a 2.4% increase. By 2012, General and Medical Hospitals will have generated over 4,000 new jobs; Community Care Facilities, 3,300; and Individual and Family Services, 9,900. This job creation will be necessary to keep pace with statewide increases in persons aged 65 years and over. Employment gains in this industry may be hampered, however, if there is a negative shift in Medicare reimbursement, making these services unaffordable for a larger population of senior citizens.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Connecticut's diversified Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industries range from amusement parks and museums to the performing arts and spectator sports, but the most significant growth will be based in its gambling sector. In 2003, the Connecticut Office of Tourism reported that the state took in 9.2 billion dollars as a result of tourism, 34% of that total was generated in the southeastern portion of the state.

Over the next ten years (2002-2012), the state's gambling industry will provide nearly 50% of the forecasted job openings within this industry. From 2004-2006, over 4,000 new jobs will be created across this industry. Going into 2012, strong gains will also be posted by the Amusement Park (+900 jobs) and Museum and Historical sites (+400 jobs) sectors.

Accommodation and Food Services Industry

The Accommodation and Food Services industry is made up of establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The growth in this industry will be due, in part, to the financial success of Connecticut's tourism industry and a rise in nominal personal income. A good sign for future success is the 1.3% rise in nominal personal income the state experienced from 2003 to 2004.¹³

From 2004 to 2006, the industry will provide nearly 3,300 new job openings for persons seeking employment within the industry. By 2012, local businesses will have created over 14,000 new jobs, mostly concentrated in Full-Service Restaurants, Limited Service Eating Places, and Traveler Accommodation Businesses.

¹² Associated Press, "3 Schools Work to Ease Nursing Shortage," *The Hartford Courant* (September 14, 2004).

¹³ Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income by Component, State and Region, 2003:IV-2004:I.

Other Services

The Other Services industries are establishments primarily engaged in advocacy, funeral, grant creation, laundry, machinery repair, personal care, pet care services, photo finishing, and religious activities.¹⁴ The revenue generated within these industries is mainly dependent upon increases or declines in disposable income (personal income minus federal/state taxes). In the average household, these services do not account for a large portion of the monthly budget, so spending in these areas is sensitive to price swings. For example, a major increase in dry cleaning service prices and a loss of personal income (i.e., recent loss of job) forces households to concentrate spending in areas that are deemed vital to subsistence (food, housing, utilities, etc.) and not in others.

The two-year forecast projects the addition of close to 800 new jobs, a 1.4% increase over 2004's employment total. By 2012, the industry will have generated over 2,500 new jobs concentrated primarily in the Automotive Repair (+900 jobs), Personal Care (+1,200 jobs), and Social Organization (+500 jobs) sectors.

Government

Federal Government, excluding Postal Service

Currently, the United States is locked into major financial expenditures (wars in Afganistan/Iraq, Medicare, Social Security, etc.) for an unspecified length of time. The 1998 Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act (FAIR) was passed as a means of creating cost savings and improving productivity, but also served in reducing the federal government workforce. FAIR indicated that 850,000 federal employees were doing jobs that were commercial in nature, thus opening the door to private sector competition in the granting of federal contracts.¹⁵ These rising costs and legislation have hampered employment growth on the federal level, so most job openings will be due to the replacement of retired workers, not overall growth. A current example of this is the Federal Aviation Administration's plan to add over 12,000 new air-traffic controllers over the next decade, as retirement approaches for those hired in the era of former President Reagan.

The previously described occurrences will play a significant role in the Federal government's minute 1.64% growth over the next ten years. The two-year (2004-2006) forecast projects a loss of 900 jobs by 2006, but these jobs are projected to partially return in number by the close of 2012. The majority of the ten-year gains will be divided among: business operations specialists, protective service workers, registered nurses, and tax examiners.

State Government

State government employment was previously hampered by the 2003 projected budget deficit of 1.1 billion dollars, which resulted in a reduction in employment. Currently, state coffers are steadily increasing and employment is set to rise as a result of a larger demand for state services

¹⁴ North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002.

¹⁵ Peckenpaugh, Jason, "Tall Order," *Government Executive*, June 2003, p. 14.

and the replacement of retired state employees. From 2004 to 2006, the state government workforce is forecasted to increase 3.6%. By 2012, the ten-year forecast projects that 37.4% of the state's government workers will be employed by the state of Connecticut.

Local Government

Local government, the largest employer of government workers within the state, is forecasted to gain the most jobs by the close of 2012. There will be a slight gain of 300 new jobs from 2004-2006, an increase of only 0.8%. As 2012 comes to a close, the local government sector will have continued its positive movement towards job growth and stand at nearly 49,400 jobs, a 5.2% gain over the ten-year period. Gains on the local level will be focused in protective service occupations. As of 1999, protective services (police officers, firefighters) made up 11% of Connecticut town budgets and this percentage is positioned to rise with increased citizen demand for services.¹⁶

Self-Employed Workers

Connecticut is home to 104,700 of the 10.3 million U.S. workers classified as self-employed. This group is comprised mainly of older workers that have acquired the financial capital and managerial skills necessary to start a business.¹⁷ The slight surge in Connecticut's self-employed job numbers can be attributed to the recession, as large numbers of experienced managerial staff were dislocated from their jobs due to early retirements or layoffs. Future growth in this industry will be primarily determined by changes to the Social Security system, decreases in personal income, increased prescription drug and healthcare costs, and pension benefit changes.¹⁸

From 2004 to 2006, the self-employed workforce is projected to expand to 105,500 jobs. The ten-year (2002-2012) forecast projects a 3.8% change in employment, with growth focused in Construction, Management, Personal Care, and Sales occupations.

¹⁶ Connecticut Policy and Economic Council, CPEC Municipal Guide.

¹⁷ Hipple, Steven. "Self-Employment in the United States: An Update," *Monthly Labor Review*, (July 2004).

¹⁸ Hipple, Steven. "Self-Employment in the United States: An Update," *Monthly Labor Review*, (July 2004).

Connecticut Industry Employment Forecast

| <i>INDUSTRY TITLE</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2012</i> | <i>NET CHANGE 2004-2006</i> | <i>NET CHANGE 2006-2012</i> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS | 1,743,260 | 1,754,670 | 1,897,260 | 11,410 | 142,590 |
| Self-Employed Workers, Primary Job | 104,700 | 105,500 | 108,500 | 800 | 3,000 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 6,100 | 6,800 | 7,000 | 700 | 200 |
| Mining | 800 | 800 | 600 | 0 | -200 |
| Utilities | 8,500 | 7,900 | 8,500 | -600 | 600 |
| Construction | 64,800 | 66,100 | 69,000 | 1,300 | 2,900 |
| Manufacturing | 194,800 | 184,200 | 192,500 | -10,600 | 8,300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 65,700 | 65,300 | 71,500 | -400 | 6,200 |
| Retail Trade | 191,000 | 192,000 | 211,700 | 1,000 | 19,700 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 41,800 | 43,800 | 43,100 | 2,000 | -700 |
| Information | 39,100 | 39,000 | 45,200 | -100 | 6,200 |
| Finance and Insurance | 121,600 | 122,400 | 132,400 | 800 | 10,000 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 20,100 | 20,900 | 21,200 | 800 | 300 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 86,600 | 85,400 | 107,000 | -1,200 | 21,600 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 25,900 | 26,000 | 29,800 | 100 | 3,800 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 80,900 | 78,700 | 95,900 | -2,200 | 17,200 |
| Educational Services | 158,600 | 162,700 | 162,900 | 4,100 | 200 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 236,800 | 242,600 | 252,000 | 5,800 | 9,400 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 53,600 | 58,500 | 52,600 | 4,900 | -5,900 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 104,000 | 107,300 | 113,800 | 3,300 | 6,500 |
| Other Services (Except Government) | 56,000 | 56,800 | 59,800 | 800 | 3,000 |

Where to Find Education and Training for Occupational Skills in Demand in Connecticut



For Occupations not listed here, look for them on the Internet at www.Cttraining.info.

Educational Services Occupations

Teacher Assistants

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| • Manchester Comm. College | Manchester | (860) 512-3000 |
| • Quinebaug Valley Comm. College | Danielson | (860) 774-1130 |

Teachers, Elementary and/or Secondary School

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Central Conn. State University | New Britain | (860) 832-3200 |
| • Eastern Conn. State University | Willimantic | (860) 465-5000 |
| • Southern Conn. State University | New Haven | (203) 392-5200 |
| • Western Conn. State University* | Danbury | (203) 837-8200 |
| • Connecticut College | New London | (860) 447-1911 |
| • Fairfield University | Fairfield | (203) 254-4000 |
| • Quinnipiac University | Hamden | (203) 582-8200 |
| • Sacred Heart University* | Fairfield | (203) 371-7999 |
| • St. Joseph College | West Hartford | (860) 232-4571 |
| • Univ. of Bridgeport | Bridgeport | (203) 576-4000 |
| • Univ. of Connecticut | Storrs | (860) 486-2000 |
| • Univ. of Hartford | West Hartford | (860) 768-4100 |
| • Univ. of New Haven | West Haven | (203) 932-7000 |
| • Yale University* | New Haven | (203) 432-4771 |

* Provides secondary school education training only.

Teachers, Middle School

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| • Central Conn. State University | New Britain | (860) 832-3200 |
| • Eastern Conn. State University | Willimantic | (860) 465-5000 |

Teachers, Adult Literacy, Remedial Ed., GED

- Fairfield University Fairfield (203) 254-4000
- Quinnipiac University Hamden (203) 582-8200

Teachers, Special Education

- Central Conn. State University New Britain (860) 832-3200
- Gateway Comm. College New Haven (203) 285-2000

Teachers, Special Education cont.

- Eastern Conn. State University Willimantic (860) 465-5000
- Southern Conn. State University New Haven (203) 392-5200
- Fairfield University Fairfield (203) 254-4000
- St. Joseph College West Hartford (860) 232-4571
- Univ. of Connecticut Storrs (860) 486-2000
- Univ. of Hartford West Hartford (860) 768-4100

Healthcare and Social Assistance Occupations

Registered Nurse

- Central Conn. State University New Britain (860) 832-3200
- Southern Conn. State University New Haven (203) 392-5200
- Western Conn. State University Danbury (203) 837-8200
- Capital Comm. College Hartford (860) 906-5000
- Housatonic Comm. College Bridgeport (203) 332-5000
- Naugatuck Valley Comm. College Waterbury (203) 575-8040
- Norwalk Comm. College Norwalk (203) 857-7080
- Three Rivers Comm. College Norwich (860) 886-0177
- Bridgeport Hospital School of Nursing Bridgeport (203) 384-3022
- Fairfield University Fairfield (203) 254-4000
- Quinnipiac University Hamden (203) 582-8200
- Sacred Heart University Fairfield (203) 371-7999
- St. Vincent's College Bridgeport (203) 576-5235
- St. Joseph College West Hartford (860) 232-4571
- Univ. of Connecticut Storrs (860) 486-2000
- Univ. of Hartford West Hartford (860) 768-4100
- Yale University New Haven (203) 432-4771

Home Health or Nurse Aide

- Eli Whitney Voc. Tech Hamden (203) 397-4031
- J.M. Wright Voc. Tech. Stamford (203) 324-7363
- Amer. Red Cross/Univ. of Bridgeport Bridgeport (203) 787-6721
- Amer. Red Cross-South Central New Haven (203) 787-6721
- Amer. Red Cross-Waterbury Waterbury (203) 787-6721
- Education Connection Litchfield (860) 567-0863
- New Haven Professional School New Haven (203) 562-4466

Home Health or Nurse Aide cont.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Stone Academy | Waterbury | (203) 756-5500 |
| • Valley Medical Institute | Trumbull | (203) 378-2210 |
| | Waterbury | (203) 754-2161 |
| • Care Training Center, LLC | New Haven | (203) 782-0055 |
| • Connecticut Training Centers | East Hartford | (860) 291-9898 |
| • Cook's Nurse Aide Training Program | Plymouth | (860) 283-8208 |
| • CTE, Inc. Adult Ed. & Training | Stamford | (203) 352-4860 |
| • Danae's Training Center | Bridgeport | (203) 335-4426 |
| • Educational Training Inc. | Bridgeport | (203) 372-8842 |
| • Educ. Training of Wethersfield | Wethersfield | (860) 571-7666 |
| • Educ. Training at New London | New London | (860) 447-8673 |
| • Med-Care Training | Brookfield | (203) 775-5699 |
| • State Training Center | Bridgeport | (203) 366-1140 |
| • Alpha B Nursing Services, LLC | Bridgeport | (203) 396-0878 |
| • New Haven Adult Education | New Haven | (203) 346-5884 |
| • Wallingford Adult Education | Wallingford | (203) 269-3670 |
| • Waterbury Adult Education | Waterbury | (203) 574-8038 |

Medical Assistant

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Capital Comm. College | Hartford | (860) 906-5000 |
| • Platt Voc. Tech. | Milford | (203) 783-5300 |
| • Branford Hall Career Institute | Branford | (203) 488-2525 |
| | Southington | (860) 276-0600 |
| | Windsor | (860) 683-4900 |
| • Fox Institute of Business | West Hartford | (860) 947-2299 |
| • New England Tech. Institute | New Britain | (860) 225-8641 |
| • Porter and Chester Institute | Enfield | (860) 741-2561 |
| | Stratford | (203) 375-4463 |
| | Watertown | (860) 274-9294 |
| | Wethersfield | (860) 529-2519 |
| • Butler Business School | Bridgeport | (203) 333-3601 |
| • Goodwin College | East Hartford | (860) 528-4111 |
| • Northwestern Connecticut | Winsted | (860) 738-6300 |
| • Quinebaug Valley Comm. College | Danielson | (860) 774-1130 |
| • Ridley-Lowell | New London | (860) 443-7441 |
| • Stone Academy | Hamden | (203) 288-7474 |
| • St. Vincent's College | Bridgeport | (203) 576-5235 |
| • Wallingford Adult Education | Wallingford | (203) 269-3670 |

Other Services Occupations

Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| • CT. School of Electronics | Branford | (203) 315-1060 |
| • Baran Institute of Technology | Windsor | (860) 688-3353 |
| • New England Tech. Institute | New Britain | (860) 225-8641 |

Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics cont.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| • Porter and Chester Institute | Enfield | (860) 741-2561 |
| | Stratford | (203) 375-4463 |
| | Watertown | (860) 274-9294 |
| | Wethersfield | (860) 529-2519 |
| • Naugatuck Valley Comm. College | Waterbury | (203) 575-8040 |
| • Bristol Tech. Education Center | Bristol | (860) 584-8433 |
| • A.I. Prince Voc. Tech. | Hartford | (860) 951-7112 |
| • Bullard-Havens Voc. Tech. | Bridgeport | (203) 579-6333 |
| • E.C. Goodwin Voc. Tech. | New Britain | (860) 827-7736 |
| • Eli Whitney Voc. Tech. | Hamden | (203) 397-4031 |
| • Emmett O'Brien Voc. Tech. | Ansonia | (203) 732-1800 |
| • Grasso/Southeastern Voc. Tech. | Groton | (860) 448-0220 |
| • H.C. Wilcox Voc. Tech. | Meriden | (203) 238-6260 |
| • H.H. Ellis Voc. Tech. | Danielson | (860) 774-8511 |
| • Henry Abbott Voc. Tech. | Danbury | (203) 797-4460 |
| • Howell Cheney Voc. Tech. | Manchester | (860) 649-5396 |
| • J.M. Wright Voc. Tech. | Stamford | (203) 324-7363 |
| • Norwich Voc. Tech. | Norwich | (860) 889-8453 |
| • Oliver Wolcott Voc. Tech. | Torrington | (860) 496-5300 |
| • Vinal Voc. Tech. | Middletown | (860) 344-7100 |
| • W.F. Kaynor Voc. Tech. | Waterbury | (203) 596-4302 |
| • Windham Voc. Tech. | Willimantic | (860) 456-3879 |

Child Care Worker

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Connecticut Training Centers | East Hartford | (860) 291-9898 |
| • Education Connection | Litchfield | (860) 567-0863 |
| • Asnuntuck Comm. College | Enfield | (860) 253-3000 |
| • Capital Comm. College | Hartford | (860) 906-5000 |
| • Housatonic Comm. College | Bridgeport | (203) 332-5000 |
| • Naugatuck Valley Comm. College | Waterbury | (203) 575-8040 |
| • Three Rivers Comm. College | Norwich | (860) 886-0177 |
| • Northwestern CT Comm. College | Winsted | (860) 738-6300 |
| • Norwalk Comm. College | Norwalk | (203) 857-7080 |
| • Gateway Comm. College | New Haven | (203) 285-2000 |
| • Briarwood College | Southington | (860) 628-4751 |
| • Mitchell College | New London | (860) 701-5000 |

Accommodation and Food Services Occupations

Restaurant Cooks

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| • Gateway Comm. College | New Haven | (203) 285-2000 |
| • Manchester Comm. College | Manchester | (860) 512-3000 |
| • Naugatuck Valley Comm. College | Waterbury | (203) 575-8040 |
| • Norwalk Comm. College | Norwalk | (203) 857-7080 |

Restaurant Cooks cont.

| | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| • A.I. Prince Voc. Tech. | Hartford | (860) 951-7112 |
| • Bullard Havens Voc. Tech. | Bridgeport | (203) 579-6333 |
| • E.C. Goodwin Voc. Tech. | New Britain | (860) 827-7736 |
| • Eli Whitney Voc. Tech. | Hamden | (203) 397-4031 |
| • Emmett O'Brien Voc. Tech. | Ansonia | (203) 732-1800 |
| • Henry Abbott Voc. Tech. | Danbury | (203) 797-4460 |
| • Howell Cheney Voc. Tech. | Manchester | (860) 649-5396 |
| • J.M. Wright Voc. Tech. | Stamford | (203) 324-7363 |
| • Oliver Wolcott Voc. Tech. | Torrington | (860) 496-5300 |
| • Platt Voc. Tech. | Milford | (203) 783-5300 |
| • Grasso/Southeastern Voc. Tech. | Groton | (860) 448-0220 |
| • Vinal Voc. Tech. | Middletown | (860) 344-7100 |
| • W. F. Kaynor Voc. Tech. | Waterbury | (203) 596-4302 |
| • Windham Voc. Tech. | Willimantic | (860) 456-3879 |
| • Bristol Technical Ed. Center | Bristol | (860) 584-8433 |
| • Education Training, Inc. | Bridgeport | (203) 372-8842 |
| • Briarwood College | Southington | (860) 628-4751 |
| • Connecticut Culinary Institute | Farmington | (860) 677-7869 |
| | Suffield | (860) 668-3500 |
| • New Eng. Tech. Inst. For Culinary Arts | Cromwell | (860) 613-3350 |

Transportation and Warehousing Occupations

Truck Drivers, Light & Heavy

| | | |
|---|------------|----------------|
| • Allstate Commercial Driver Training School | Shelton | (203) 922-8252 |
| • D & L Tractor Trailer School | Bridgeport | (203) 336-5550 |
| • New England Tractor Trailer Training School | Somers | (860) 749-0711 |
| • Baran Institute of Technology | Windsor | (860) 688-3353 |

Overlooked Occupations in High Demand

Actuary

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|
| • Univ. of Connecticut | Storrs | (860) 486-2000 |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|

Accountants

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Central Conn. State University | New Britain | (860) 832-3200 |
| • Eastern Conn. State University | Willimantic | (860) 465-5000 |
| • Southern Conn. State University | New Haven | (203) 392-5200 |
| • Western Conn. State University | Danbury | (203) 837-8200 |
| • Fairfield University | Fairfield | (203) 254-4000 |
| • Quinnipiac University | Hamden | (203) 582-8200 |
| • St. Joseph College | West Hartford | (860) 232-4571 |

Accountants cont.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Teikyo Post University | Waterbury | (203) 596-4500 |
| • Univ. of Bridgeport | Bridgeport | (203) 576-4000 |
| • Univ. of Connecticut | Stamford | (203) 251-8400 |
| | Storrs | (860) 486-2000 |
| • Univ. of Hartford | West Hartford | (860) 768-4100 |
| • Univ. of New Haven | West Haven | (203) 932-7000 |
| • Univ. of Connecticut—Tri-Campus | Torrington | (860) 626-6800 |
| | West Hartford | (860) 570-9209 |
| | Waterbury | (203) 805-6580 |

Electricians/Plumbers

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| • Industrial Mgmt. & Training Inst. | Waterbury | (203) 753-7910 |
| • New England Technical Institute* | Hamden | (203) 287-7300 |
| | New Britain | (860) 225-8641 |
| • A.I. Prince Voc. Tech. | Hartford | (860) 951-7112 |
| • Bullard Havens Voc. Tech. | Bridgeport | (203) 579-6333 |
| • E.C. Goodwin Voc. Tech. | New Britain | (860) 827-7736 |
| • Eli Whitney Voc. Tech. | Hamden | (203) 397-4031 |
| • Emmett O'Brien Voc. Tech. | Ansonia | (203) 732-1800 |
| • Grasso/Southeastern Voc. Tech. | Groton | (860) 448-0220 |
| • H.C. Wilcox Voc. Tech. | Meriden | (203) 238-6260 |
| • H.H. Ellis Voc. Tech.* | Danielson | (860) 774-8511 |
| • Henry Abbott Voc. Tech. | Danbury | (203) 797-4460 |
| • Howell Cheney Voc. Tech.* | Manchester | (860) 649-5396 |
| • J.M. Wright Voc. Tech. | Stamford | (203) 324-7363 |
| • Norwich Voc. Tech. | Norwich | (860) 889-8453 |
| • Oliver Wolcott Voc. Tech.* | Torrington | (860) 496-5300 |
| • Platt Voc. Tech. | Milford | (203) 783-5300 |
| • Vinal Voc. Tech.* | Middletown | (860) 344-7100 |
| • W.F. Kaynor Voc. Tech. | Waterbury | (203) 596-4302 |
| • Windham Voc. Tech.* | Willimantic | (860) 456-3879 |

• *Provides electrician training only.

Structural Metal Fabricators

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| • Grasso/Southeastern Voc. Tech. | Groton | (860) 448-0220 |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------|

Mechanical Engineers

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Fairfield University | Fairfield | (203) 254-4000 |
| • Rensselaer at Hartford | Hartford | (860) 548-2400 |
| • Univ. of Bridgeport | Bridgeport | (203) 576-4000 |
| • Univ. of Connecticut | Storrs | (860) 486-2000 |
| • Univ. of Hartford | West Hartford | (860) 768-4100 |
| • Univ. of New Haven | West Haven | (203) 932-7000 |
| • Yale University | New Haven | (203) 432-4771 |
| • U.S. Coast Guard Academy | New London | (860) 444-8444 |