

Information for Workforce Investment Planning 2006

Andover Ansonia **Ashford** Avon Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls Berlin Bethany Bethel Bethlehem
Bloomfield Bolton **Bozrah** Branford Bridgeport
Bridgewater Bristol Brookfield **Brooklyn** Burlington
Canaan **Canterbury** Canton **Chaplin** Cheshire
Chester Clinton **Colchester** Colebrook **Columbia**

Eastern WIA

Cornwall **Coventry** Cromwell Danbury Darien
Deep River Derby Durham **Eastford** East Granby
East Haddam East Hampton East Hartford East Haven
East Lyme Easton East Windsor Ellington Enfield
Essex Fairfield Farmington **Franklin** Glastonbury
Goshen Granby Greenwich **Griswold Groton** Guilford
Haddam Hamden **Hampton** Hartford Hartland
Harwinton Hebron Kent **Killingly** Killingworth **Lebanon**
Ledyard Lisbon Litchfield **Lyme** Madison Manchester
Mansfield Marlborough Meriden Middlebury Middlefield

Middletown Milford Monroe **Montville** Morris
Naugatuck New Britain New Canaan New Fairfield
New Hartford New Haven Newington **New London**
New Milford Newtown Norfolk North Branford
North Canaan North Haven **North Stonington**
Norwalk **Norwich Old Lyme** Old Saybrook Orange
Oxford **Plainfield** Plainville Plymouth **Pomfret**
Portland **Preston** Prospect **Putnam** Redding
Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury **Salem** Salisbury
Scotland Seymour Sharon Shelton Sherman Simsbury
Somers Southbury Southington South Windsor **Sprague**
Stafford Stamford **Sterling Stonington** Stratford
Suffield Thomaston **Thompson** Tolland Torrington
Trumbull **Union** Vernon **Voluntown** Wallingford Warren
Washington Waterbury **Waterford** Watertown
Westbrook West Hartford West Haven Weston Westport
Wethersfield **Willington** Wilton Winchester **Windham**
Windsor Windsor Locks Wolcott Woodbridge
Woodbury **Woodstock**

PREFACE

The Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research is the State's leading producer of data on the economy, workforce, occupations, and careers. The Office of Research prepares a variety of resources for assessing the State's needs for skilled workers, assisting in economic development initiatives, aiding in the program planning of education and training providers, and for guiding the career choices of job seekers and students.

State and local Workforce Investment Boards are important customers of the workforce information system. They need information for strategic planning, developing programs and evaluating services delivered by the State's workforce investment system. Feedback from the Workforce Investment Board planners is collected and implemented, where applicable, into the Office of Research products.

Our Office is pleased to provide the *Information for Workforce Investment Planning – 2006*. This publication includes data on the labor force, industry employment and wages, population, and on persons with barriers to employment. Also included this year are highlights of Connecticut's regional occupational forecast, 2002 – 2012, and the statewide occupational outlook, 2004 – 2014. We believe this information will be useful for the Workforce Investment Board planners and policy makers who make critical workforce system decisions.

The data is based on information from several sources including other State agencies, the Connecticut Department of Labor and the United States Census Bureau. We wish to thank these data providers for their contribution to this year's publication.

The charts and tables in the *Information for Workforce Investment Planning – 2006* are within the public domain, and may be copied and/or quoted. We do, however, request that you attribute such material to this publication.

We hope that you find this material helpful and informative.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Questions regarding information in this report may be directed to the address below:

Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109
Phone: (860) 263-6275
E-mail: dol.lmi@po.state.ct.us

The *Information for Workforce Investment Planning – 2006* and other Office of Research publications are available on the Internet at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi.

Eastern WIA

41 towns

Ashford
Bozrah
Brooklyn
Canterbury
Chaplin
Colchester
Columbia
Coventry
Eastford
East Lyme
Franklin
Griswold
Groton
Hampton
Killingly
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Mansfield
Montville
New London
North Stonington
Norwich
Old Lyme
Plainfield
Pomfret
Preston
Putnam
Salem
Scotland
Sprague
Sterling
Stonington
Thompson
Union
Voluntown
Waterford
Willington
Windham
Woodstock

North Central WIA

37 towns

Andover
Avon

Berlin
Bloomfield
Bolton
Bristol
Burlington
Canton
East Granby
East Hartford
East Windsor
Ellington
Enfield
Farmington
Glastonbury
Granby
Hartford
Hebron
Manchester
Marlborough
New Britain
Newington
Plainville
Plymouth
Rocky Hill
Simsbury
Somers
Southington
South Windsor
Stafford
Suffield
Tolland
Vernon
West Hartford
Wethersfield
Windsor
Windsor Locks

Northwest WIA

41 towns

Barkhamsted
Bethel
Bethlehem
Bridgewater
Brookfield
Canaan
Cheshire
Colebrook
Cornwall
Danbury

Goshen
Hartland
Harwinton
Kent
Litchfield
Middlebury
Morris
Naugatuck
New Fairfield
New Hartford
New Milford
Newtown
Norfolk
North Canaan
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Roxbury
Salisbury
Sharon
Sherman
Southbury
Thomaston
Torrington
Warren
Washington
Waterbury
Watertown
Winchester
Wolcott
Woodbury

South Central WIA

30 towns

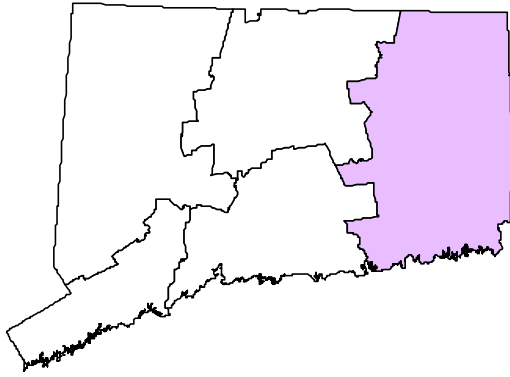
Bethany
Branford
Chester
Clinton
Cromwell
Deep River
Durham
East Haddam
East Hampton
East Haven
Essex
Guilford
Haddam
Hamden

Killingworth
Madison
Meriden
Middlefield
Middletown
Milford
New Haven
North Branford
North Haven
Old Saybrook
Orange
Portland
Wallingford
Westbrook
West Haven
Woodbridge

Southwest WIA

20 towns

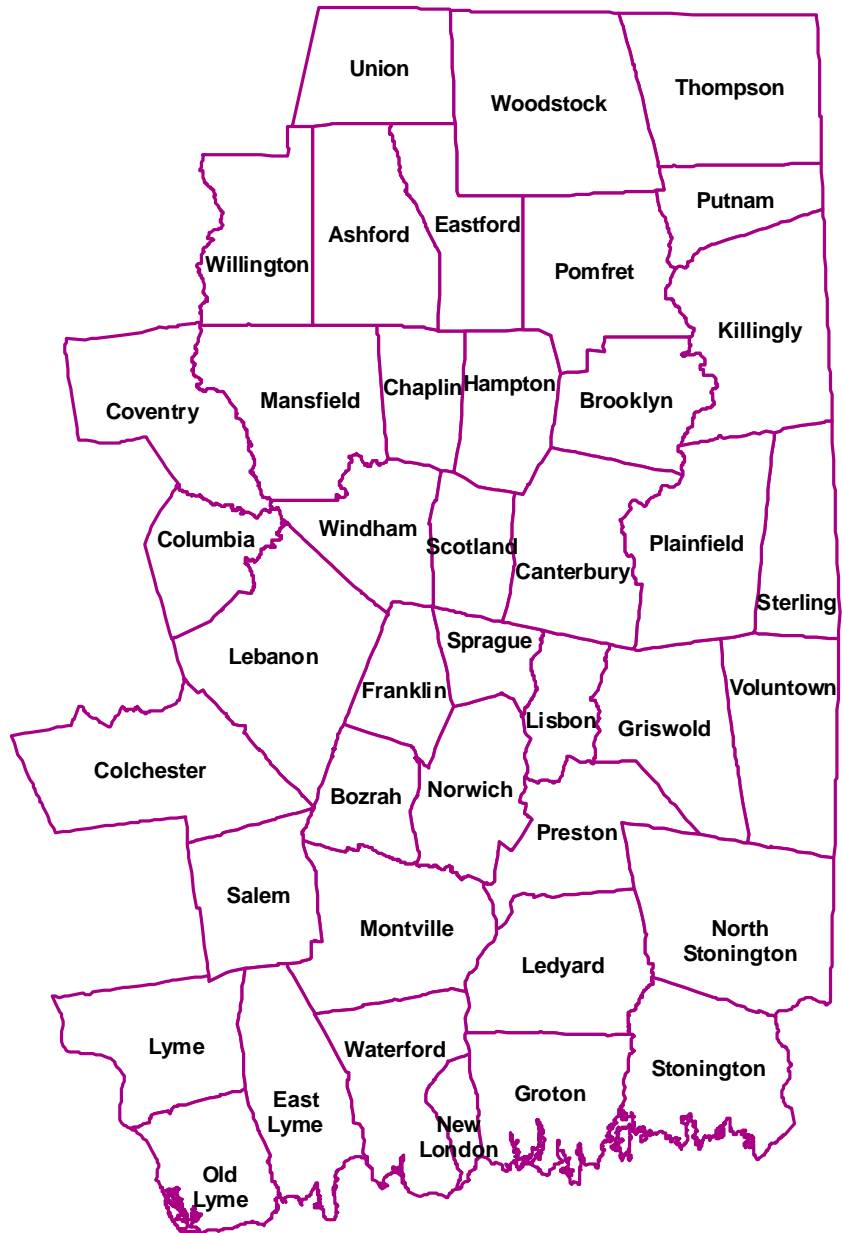
Ansonia
Beacon Falls
Bridgeport
Darien
Derby
Easton
Fairfield
Greenwich
Monroe
New Canaan
Norwalk
Oxford
Seymour
Shelton
Stamford
Stratford
Trumbull
Weston
Westport
Wilton



Eastern WIA

The Eastern Workforce Investment Area (WIA) consists of 41 towns located in the eastern third of the State. It borders Rhode Island and Massachusetts to the east and the north, as well as New York off the Groton-Stonington coast to the south.

New London-based car and passenger ferry service to both Fishers Island and Long Island (12 miles) ties the region directly into New York. Commercial airline connections exist from Groton-New London Airport to a main airline hub in Philadelphia, PA. The upper part of the region is host to three small airports located in Windham, Danielson, and Woodstock, and is also known as Connecticut's "Quiet Corner." Amtrak and Shoreline East provide rail service from New London.



Interstate Route 95 marks the main east-west corridor along the coast, and Interstate Route 395 bisects the area in the north-south direction. A small section of Interstate Route 84 passes through the western uppermost section of the WIA. The Eastern WIA includes all of New London and Windham Counties and the UCONN side (Mansfield) of Tolland County.

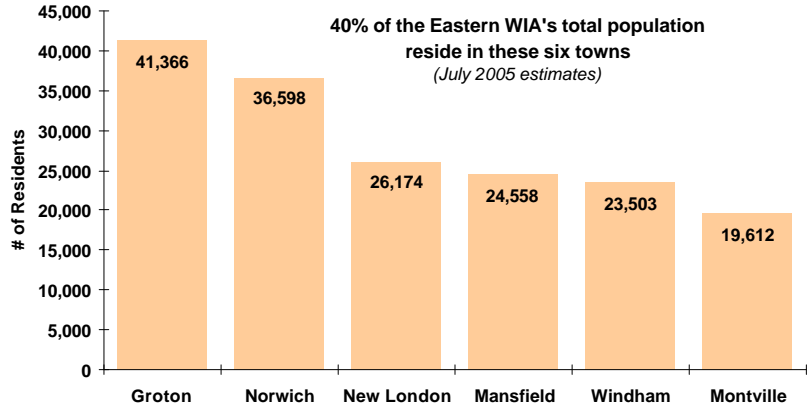
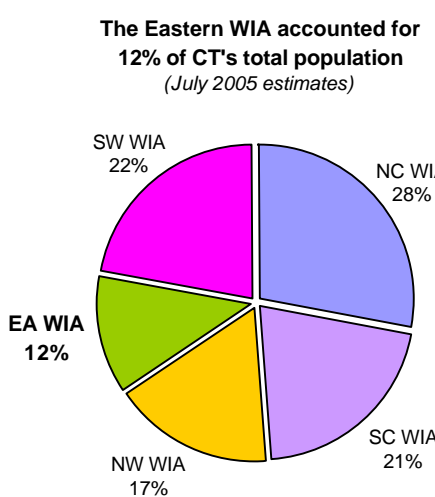
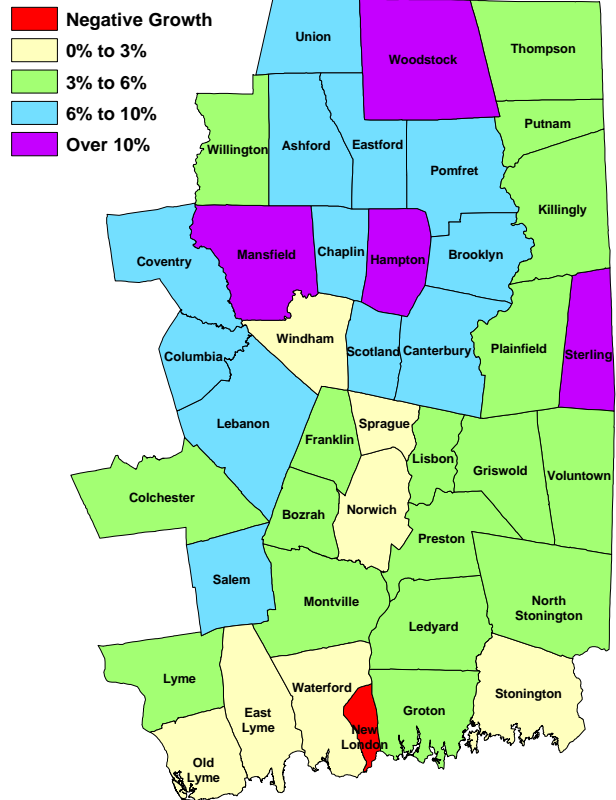
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Population and Population Density

- From 2000 to 2005, Connecticut's population increased from 3,405,602 to 3,510,297 residents, a difference of 104,695 residents, or 3.1 percent. The Eastern WIA's population also increased during the same five-year period by 19,384 residents, or 4.7 percent. The Eastern WIA had the highest population percentage increase among the five WIAs from 2004 to 2005 (same ranking from 2003 to 2004).
- From 2000 to 2005, Mansfield had the largest population increase in the Eastern WIA, adding 3,742 residents. Groton (+1,441 residents), Montville (+1,066) and Killingly (+914) reported the next highest population gains. Mansfield also had the largest percent gain (+18.0%) followed by Hampton (+15.7%), Sterling (+13.6%) and Woodstock (+11.4%). New London (-11 residents) was the only town in the Eastern WIA to experience a population decline over the 5-year period.
- In 2005, the Eastern WIA continued to be the least populated region in the State, with an estimated 431,488 residents. Groton (41,366), Norwich (36,598), New London (26,174), Mansfield (24,558) and Windham (23,503) were the only Eastern WIA towns to have a population count of over 20,000 residents. Together, these five towns represented 35% of the total Eastern WIA population in 2005. During the same period, four of the WIA's 41 towns had populations under 2,000 residents: Franklin (1,916), Eastford (1,761), Scotland (1,699) and Union (744).
- In 2005, the Eastern WIA had the lowest population density overall (321.0 persons per square mile) among the five WIAs. Despite this fact, there are densely populated towns in the Eastern WIA. New London, with only 5.5 square miles, was the WIA's most densely populated town (4,758.9 persons per sq. mi.) in 2005.
- Groton (1,321.6 persons per square mile) and Norwich (1,293.2 persons per sq. mi.) had the Eastern WIA's next highest population density. In contrast, Union was the WIA's least densely populated town (25.9 persons per sq. mi.) in 2005.

Population % Change 2000 to 2005

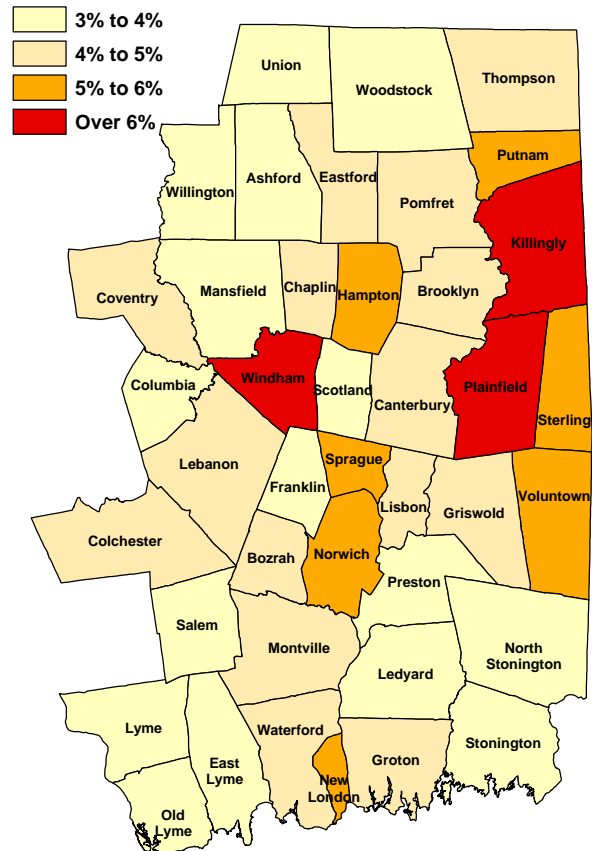


See Also Appendix Table and Map on Pages 21 and 36

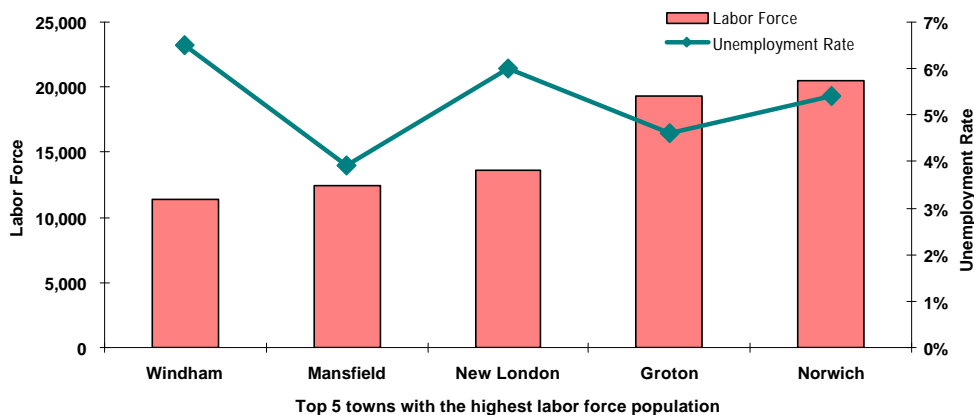
Labor Force

- Between 2004 and 2005, Connecticut's total labor force increased by 13,800 to 1,817,000. The total number of unemployed residents did not change, while the total number of employed Connecticut residents increased slightly by 13,900 or 0.8%. As a result, the unemployment rate in Connecticut remained steady at 4.9% in 2004 and 2005. All of the State's five workforce investment areas followed this trend, seeing increases in both their labor force and the number of employed residents between 2004 and 2005. The North Central WIA led the State's five WIAs with an increase of 4,739 labor force participants and 5,174 employed residents during the same period.
- Between 2003 and 2005, the North Central WIA (-3,425) and Southwest WIA (-2,542) reported the largest decreases in the number of unemployed residents and unemployment rates (-0.7 and -0.6 percentage points, respectively).
- The Eastern WIA represented 13% of Connecticut's total labor force in 2005 – the lowest ranking among the five WIAs. Between 2004 and 2005, the WIA's labor force increased by 3,031 residents to 233,363 (+1.3%). During the same period, the Eastern WIA's total number of unemployed residents grew by 156 to 10,926 – the second largest increase among the five WIAs.
- Between 2004 and 2005, all of the Eastern WIA's 37 towns reported an increase in their labor force – twelve of the towns had increases of more than 100 residents. Norwich (+219), Groton (+217), and Mansfield (+207) posted the WIA's largest labor force gains.
- Between 2004 and 2005, fourteen of the Eastern WIA's towns had slight decreases in their unemployment rate, while twenty of the towns had increases of less than one percentage point. Hampton had the WIA's largest unemployment rate increase, up from 4.4% to 5.4%.

Unemployment Rates



These towns represented 33% of the Eastern WIA's total labor force population in 2005

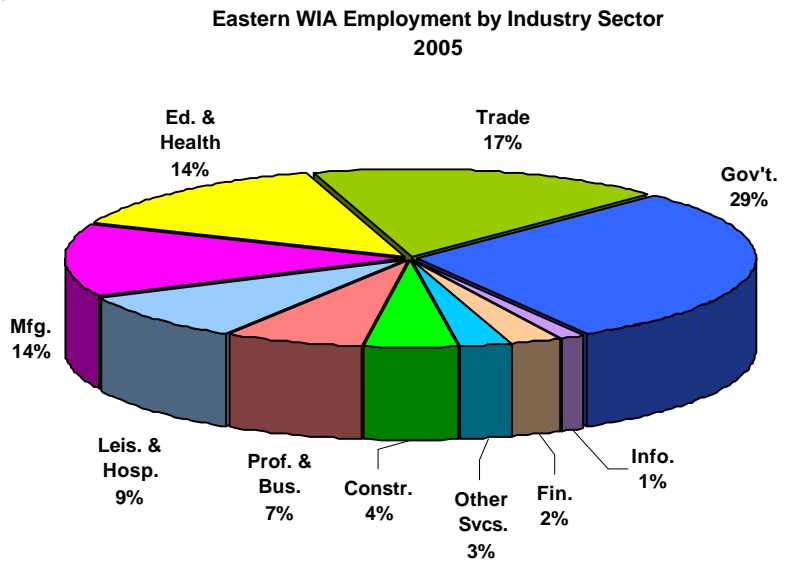
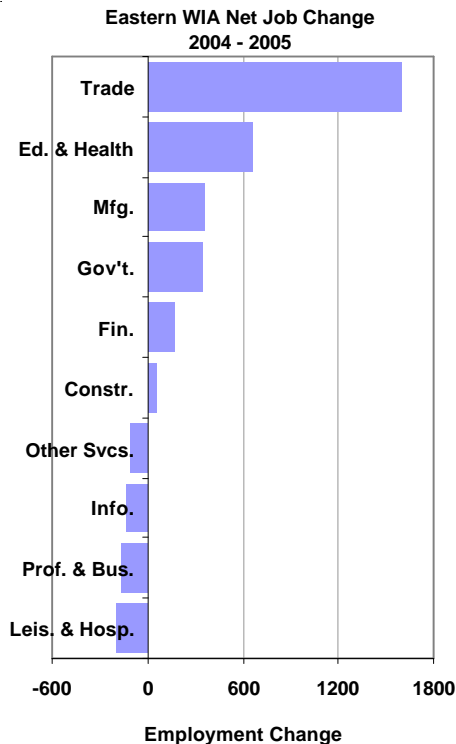
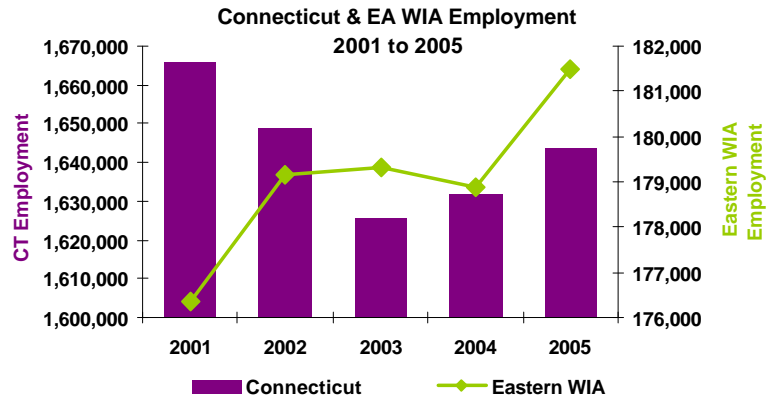


See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 22 and 37



Employment by Industry

- Connecticut's employment grew by 12,115 (+0.7 percent) to 1,643,963 from 2004 to 2005. Accounting for 35 percent of the overall increase, the State's education and health aggregate increased by 4,259 jobs. During the same time period, the Eastern WIA experienced an overall gain of 2,619 jobs (+1.5 percent), bringing its employment total to 181,489 in 2005. Among the five Workforce Investment regions, the Eastern WIA accounted for 11 percent of Connecticut's employment.
- In 2005, nearly three out of ten workers in the Eastern WIA were employed in the Government sector, which includes Indian tribal government employment. This sector experienced a modest employment increase of 353 from last year—following a decline of 733 in 2004—which brought the total to 53,290 in 2005. When compared with 2001 levels, the Government sector has increased by 1,876 jobs (+3.6%).
- The Trade, Transportation & Utilities sector, accounting for 17 percent of the Eastern WIA's total employment, experienced the largest yearly gain, up 1,600 jobs (+5.5%) in 2005. Employment growth was concentrated in the Transportation and Warehousing segment.
- Fourteen percent of all workers in the Eastern WIA were employed in the Educational and Health Services and another 14 percent worked in the Manufacturing sector in 2005. Employment in the Educational and Health Services sector continued to increase, and was up by 659 jobs over the year. Employment in the Manufacturing sector, which had been declining each year, reversed the trend with a modest gain of 359 jobs in 2005.



See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 24-25 and 39-40

Annual Average Wages by Industry

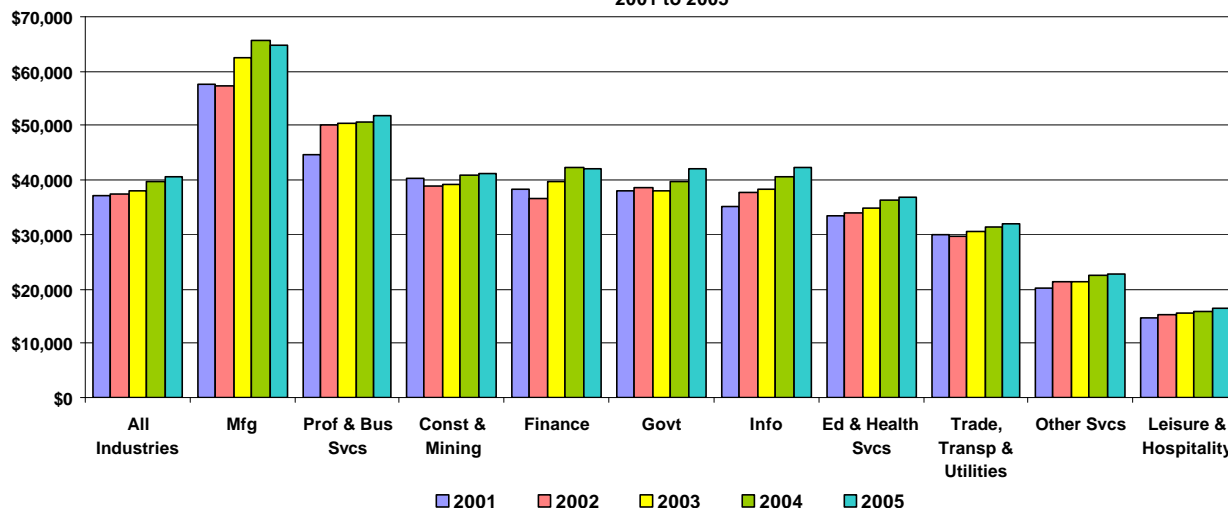
- From 2004 to 2005, annual average wages for Connecticut's workers increased by \$1,960, from \$51,004 to \$52,964 (+3.8%). Between 2001 and 2005, the State's workers experienced a net increase of \$5,974 (+12.7%) in annual average wages. Connecticut's financial sector showed the largest increase (+\$8,396) over the previous year. Information (+\$2,497) and Professional and Business Services (+\$2,411) also experienced significant gains in annual average wages from 2004 to 2005. Between 2001 and 2005, the Financial sector (+\$26,313) again reported the largest net gains among Connecticut's industries, followed by Manufacturing (+\$7,309) and Government (+\$6,135).
- The Eastern WIA reported the lowest annual average wage (\$40,492) and over the year increase (+848) among the State's five workforce investment areas in 2005.
- Manufacturing workers in the Eastern WIA received the largest annual average wages in 2005 (\$64,704). Ironically, this industry reported the largest decrease (-\$885) in annual average wages from 2004. Among the Eastern WIA's ten major industries, the Financial Activities sector was the only other sector to show a decrease (-\$443) in wages between 2004 and 2005.

Annual Average Wages Ranking by Workforce Investment Area

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Connecticut	\$46,990	\$46,849	\$48,318	\$51,004	\$52,964
Southwest WIA	\$65,315	\$62,665	\$65,050	\$69,849	\$73,903
North Central WIA	\$44,437	\$45,015	\$46,261	\$49,109	\$50,997
South Central WIA	\$40,232	\$40,887	\$42,287	\$44,007	\$45,076
Northwest WIA	\$40,201	\$40,409	\$41,446	\$42,957	\$44,173
Eastern WIA	\$37,140	\$37,330	\$38,159	\$39,644	\$40,492

- The Eastern WIA's Government sector experienced the largest increase (+\$2,106) in annual average wages in 2005. Information (+\$1,756), Professional and Business Services (+\$890), and Education and Health Services (+\$743) also showed significant increases in 2005.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the Information sector reported the largest net increase in annual average wages (+\$7,396), followed by Professional and Business Services (+\$7,007) and Manufacturing (+\$6,955). The Information sector (+21.1%) and Professional and Business Services sector (+15.7%) also showed the largest percentage net increases during this same five-year period.

Eastern WIA Annual Average Wages by Industry
2001 to 2005



See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 24-25 and 39-40



Regional Employment Outlook by Occupation: 2002 - 2012

- In the Eastern WIA, the occupational groups with the highest number of projected annual job openings through 2012 are as follows: Sales & Related Occupations (993), Food Prep. & Serving Related Occupations (953), Office & Admin. Support Occupations (778), Personal Care & Service Occupations (606), and Education, Training, & Library Occupations (500).
- Cashiers (314) and Retail Salespersons (304) lead all occupations in the number of annual openings projected through 2012. These jobs generally pay approx. \$9 - \$11/hour, do not require high levels of education and, in certain cases, offer part-time or flex schedules. Waiters & Waitresses (299) and Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food (136) continue to provide a significant number of job opportunities, but only pay between \$7.00 - \$9.00/hour.

This table reflects the most in demand jobs within each of the EA WIA's occupational categories.

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY JOB TITLE	Estimated Employment		Net Change 2002-12	% Change 2002-12	Annual Openings	Rank*
	2002	2012				
Sales and Related Occupations	19,150	22,300	3,150	16.5%	993	
Cashiers	5,290	5,860	570	10.6%	314	1
Retail Salespersons	5,440	6,500	1,060	19.5%	304	2
Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers	1,370	1,750	380	28.3%	105	8
Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	2,160	2,550	390	18.4%	78	12
Sales Rep, Wholesale & Mfg, Except Tech./Scien.	1,270	1,500	230	18.6%	57	19
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	17,850	20,440	2,590	14.5%	953	
Waiters and Waitresses	4,230	5,040	810	19.3%	299	3
Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	2,220	2,620	400	18.1%	136	5
Food Preparation Workers	1,880	2,160	280	14.8%	76	13
Counter Attendants, Caf., Food Concession, & Coffee Shop	900	1,040	140	14.7%	72	14
Supervisors/Managers of Food Prep. and Serving Workers	1,320	1,540	220	16.7%	53	24
Bartenders	950	1,020	70	7.8%	45	34
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	870	1,000	130	14.5%	42	35
Cooks, Restaurant	870	1,010	140	15.8%	41	37
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,190	1,150	-40	-3.5%	37	43
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	600	760	160	26.6%	35	48
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	26,410	27,010	600	2.3%	778	
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,280	2,070	-210	-9.0%	84	10
Office Clerks, General	2,760	2,840	80	2.9%	69	15
Customer Service Representatives	1,710	2,030	320	18.1%	57	20
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,230	1,500	270	22.0%	57	21
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,470	2,500	30	1.3%	50	27
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,630	2,360	-270	-10.1%	50	28
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,070	2,080	10	0.7%	41	38
Supervisors/Managers of Office & Admin. Support Workers	1,650	1,700	50	2.5%	40	41
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	440	600	160	36.6%	36	47
Gaming Cage Workers	540	620	80	15.0%	34	50
Personal Care and Service Occupations	11,800	14,790	2,990	25.4%	606	
Gaming Dealers	3,470	4,450	980	28.2%	208	4
Child Care Workers	1,320	1,530	210	16.0%	49	29
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,020	1,240	220	22.5%	42	36
Personal and Home Care Aides	540	820	280	50.7%	36	46
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	15,200	16,910	1,710	11.2%	500	
Teacher Assistants	2,760	3,090	330	11.7%	86	9
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,370	2,470	100	3.9%	62	16
Secondary School Teachers, Exc. Special & Vocational Ed.	1,660	1,780	120	6.9%	58	18

Regional Employment Outlook by Occupation: 2002 - 2012

- Occupations related to gaming continue to provide job opportunities in the Eastern WIA, with Gaming Dealers (208), Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers (105) and Gaming Cage Workers (34) all in the top 50 for projected annual job openings. Projected demand for Registered Nurses (113 annual openings) continues to remain strong. Although these jobs require specialized education and training, the statewide median wage is nearly \$29.00 per hr.

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY JOB TITLE	Estimated Employment		Net Change 2002-12	% Change 2002-12	Annual Openings	Rank*
	2002	2012				
Management Occupations	9,590	10,880	1,290	13.5%	310	
General and Operations Managers	1,650	1,890	240	14.2%	55	23
Production Occupations	11,610	11,090	-520	-4.5%	307	
Supervisors/Managers of Production & Operating Workers	1,220	1,200	-20	-1.7%	26	69
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	8,540	9,960	1,420	16.7%	303	
Registered Nurses	2,990	3,500	510	16.9%	113	6
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9,290	9,900	610	6.5%	285	
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,820	1,740	-80	-4.8%	60	17
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,240	1,410	170	13.2%	37	45
Construction and Extraction Occupations	7,710	8,800	1,090	14.1%	262	
Carpenters	1,510	1,670	160	10.6%	41	39
Electricians	920	1,130	210	23.2%	39	42
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	7,420	8,540	1,120	15.0%	260	
Janitors & Cleaners, Exc. Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,610	4,010	400	11.1%	109	7
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,900	2,290	390	20.3%	79	11
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	1,180	1,380	200	17.1%	46	33
Protective Service Occupations	6,000	6,920	920	15.4%	254	
Security Guards	1,840	1,950	110	5.8%	51	26
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	990	1,200	210	21.0%	47	32
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	6,630	7,740	1,110	16.8%	231	
Accountants and Auditors	1,460	1,710	250	16.9%	52	25
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	6,500	7,240	740	11.4%	229	
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,160	1,330	170	14.4%	48	30
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,190	1,330	140	11.8%	37	44
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	3,710	4,490	780	21.0%	172	
Biochemists and Biophysicists	530	680	150	27.3%	31	54
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	6,160	6,180	20	0.3%	171	
Mechanical Engineers	1,700	1,670	-30	-2.1%	47	31
Healthcare Support Occupations	4,660	5,530	870	18.7%	159	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	2,380	2,630	250	10.3%	56	22
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	3,350	4,370	1,020	30.3%	147	
Computer Systems Analysts	770	1,020	250	33.1%	34	49
Community and Social Services Occupations	3,510	4,200	690	19.8%	137	
Social and Human Service Assistants	900	1,140	240	26.8%	40	40
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	2,330	2,720	390	16.7%	84	
Public Relations Specialists	220	280	60	23.3%	8	188
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	1,830	1,770	-60	-3.2%	59	
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, & Greenhouse	1,210	1,100	-110	-9.2%	34	51
Legal Occupations	1,370	1,450	80	5.4%	24	
Lawyers	850	900	50	6.1%	16	103

*Rank from 1 (highest number of annual openings) to 261 (total number of occupations within the EA WIA)

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

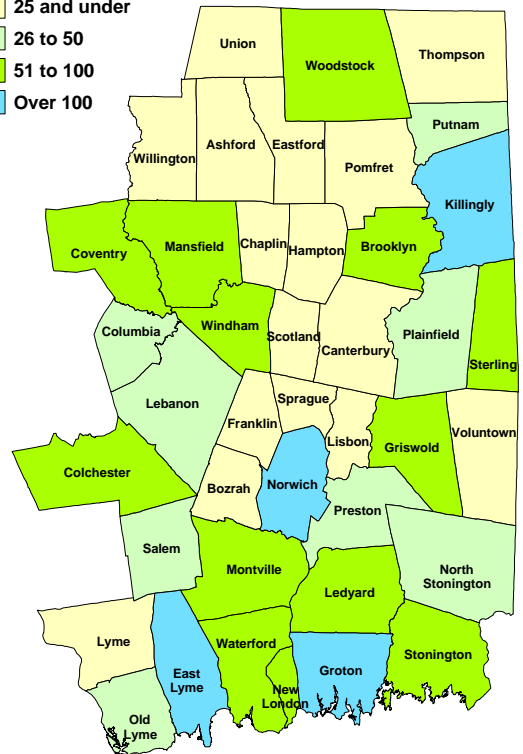
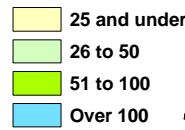
See Also Appendix Tables on Pages 26 and 49-57



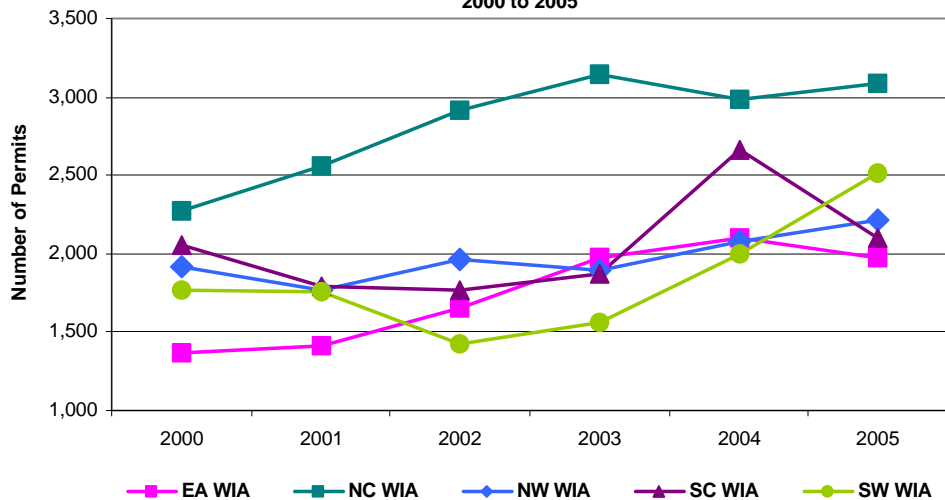
New Housing Permits

- From 2004 to 2005, new housing permits in Connecticut increased slightly from 11,837 to 11,885 (+48). This is a sharp contrast from the 1,400+ new housing permits the State gained over the 2003 to 2004 period. In 2005, among the State's five WIAs, the Eastern WIA (-136), and the South Central WIA (-567) were the only areas to experience a decrease in new housing permits from 2004. The Southwest WIA obtained 515 new housing permits from 2004 to 2005 for the greatest increase among the five WIAs, followed by the Northwest WIA (+133) and North Central WIA (+103).
- Windham had the Eastern WIA's greatest one-year increase of new housing permits, from 25 in 2004, to 66 (+41) in 2005; followed by East Lyme (+37), Killingly (+32), and Waterford (+23). Twenty-six of the WIA's 41 towns experienced slight to moderate declines in new housing permits from 2004. Groton had the biggest decrease in new housing permits, from 265 in 2004, to 153 in 2005. Lebanon (-41), Thompson (-40), Ledyard and Lisbon (each -15) also experienced significant declines from 2004.
- In 2005, the Eastern WIA reported 1,970 new housing permits, up 608 from the 1,362 permits reported in 2000. With 29 new housing permits in 2000, and 218 in 2005, Norwich led the Eastern WIA towns with the greatest five-year increase in new housing permits (+189). Killingly (+80), New London (+76), Windham (+61), and East Lyme (+53) also reported significant five-year gains.
- From 2000 to 2005, Plainfield had the WIA's largest decline in new housing permits, dropping from 87 in 2000, to 48 in 2005. Coventry (-24), Thompson (-22), Lisbon (-15), and Waterford (-13) also experienced a significant decline in new permits over the five-year period.

Building Permits



New Housing Permits by WIA
2000 to 2005



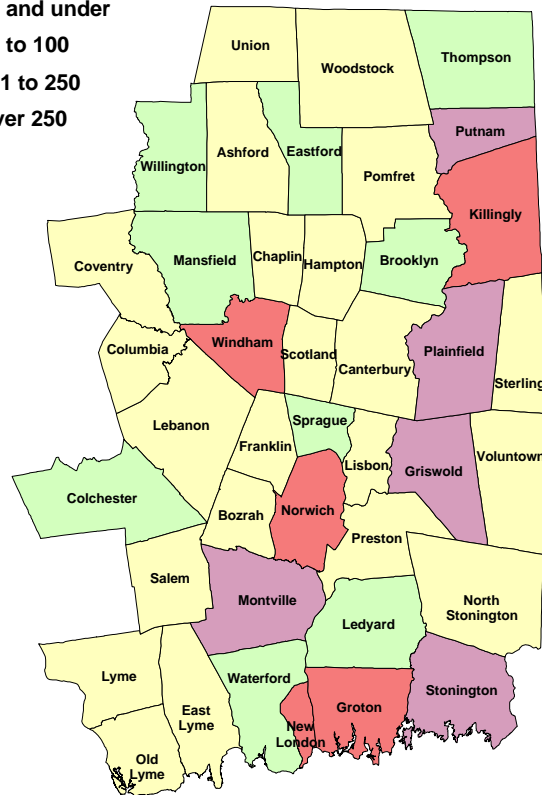
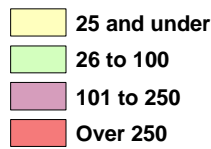
See Also Appendix Table on Page 28



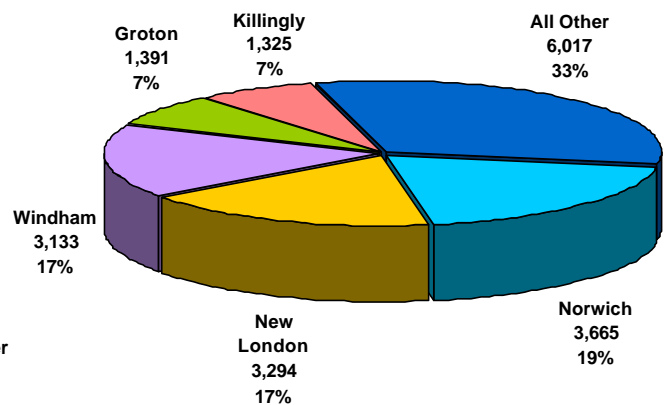
Food Stamp and Temporary Family Assistance Recipients

- In 2005, the Eastern WIA reported 18,825 Food Stamp recipients, 4,503 Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) recipients, and 1,914 State Supplement recipients. Medicaid data was not available for the 2005 reporting period.
- The number of Food Stamp recipients increased by 10.3% in the Eastern WIA from 2004 to 2005, which was more than double the 4.2% statewide increase during the same period. Thirty-four of the WIA's 41 towns had more Food Stamp recipients in 2005 than in 2004; Norwich (+363), Windham (+307) and New London (+261) reported the largest increases. Combined, these three towns accounted for more than half (53.6%) of the total number of Food Stamp recipients in the Eastern WIA.
- From 2004 to 2005, Connecticut experienced a 4.1% decrease (-2,080 recipients), while the Eastern WIA reported a slight 0.5% increase (+21 recipients) in their TFA population. New London (+46) and Groton (+37) reported the WIA's largest gains in TFA recipients, while Windham reported the most significant drop (-63). Overall, twenty-two of the Eastern WIA towns experienced a decline in the number of TFA recipients, sixteen towns showed increases, and three remained unchanged from 2004 to 2005.

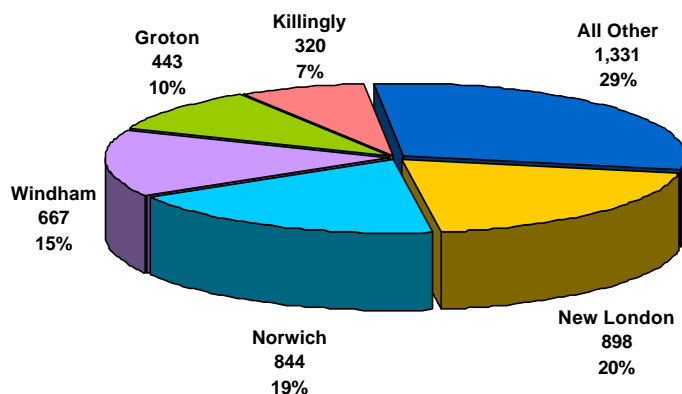
TFA Recipients



Food Stamp Recipients 2005



TFA Recipients 2005

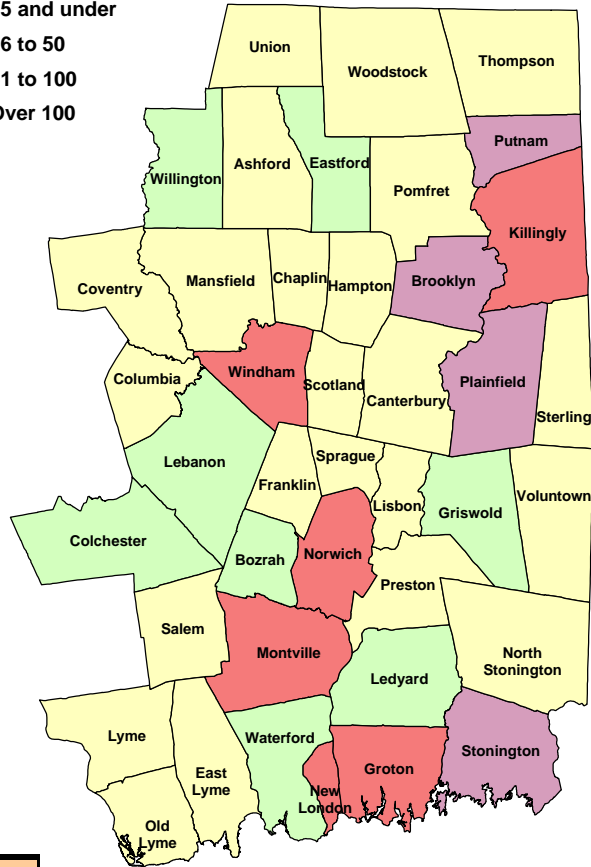
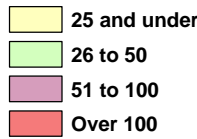


See Also Appendix Table on Page 30

State Supplement and Medicaid Recipients

- In 2005, the Eastern WIA reported 18,825 Food Stamp recipients, 4,503 Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) recipients, and 1,914 State Supplement recipients. Medicaid data was not available for the 2005 reporting period.
- From 2004 to 2005, the number of State Supplement recipients continued to drop statewide (-5.4%), as well as in the Eastern WIA (-5.3%). Norwich had the WIA's highest count of State Supplement recipients (348) in 2005, and accounted for 18.2% of the WIA total.
- Twenty-five of the WIA's 41 towns reported a decrease in the number of State Supplement recipients from 2004 to 2005. New London (-21), Norwich (-18) and Groton (-16) showed the largest declines in 2005, while Killingly (+6) reported the largest gain.

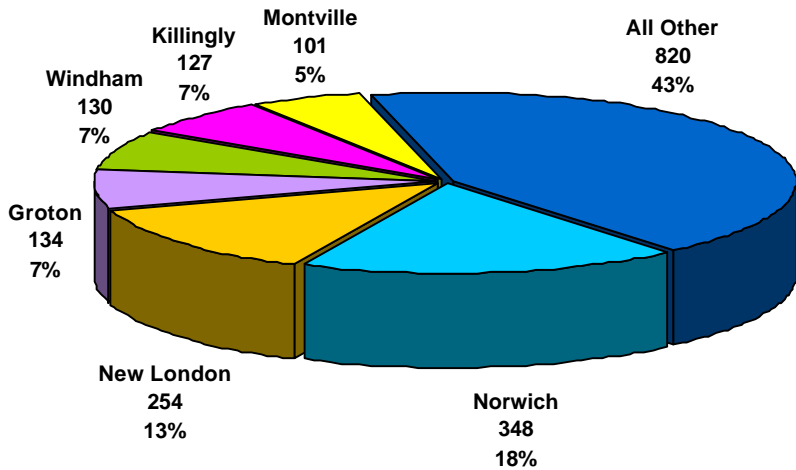
State Supplement



State Supplement Recipients

	2005	2004	# Change 2004 - 05	% Change 2004 - 05
Connecticut	16,492	17,431	-939	-5.4%
Eastern WIA	1,914	2,021	-107	-5.3%
% of CT	11.6%	11.6%		

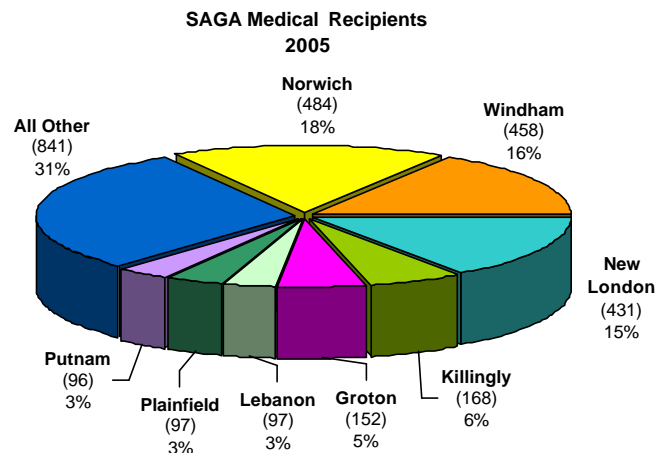
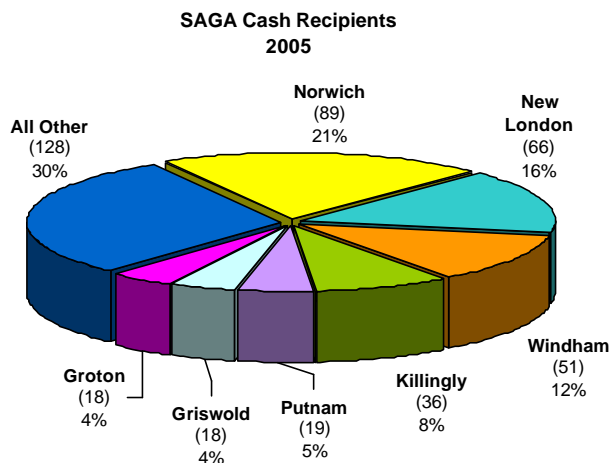
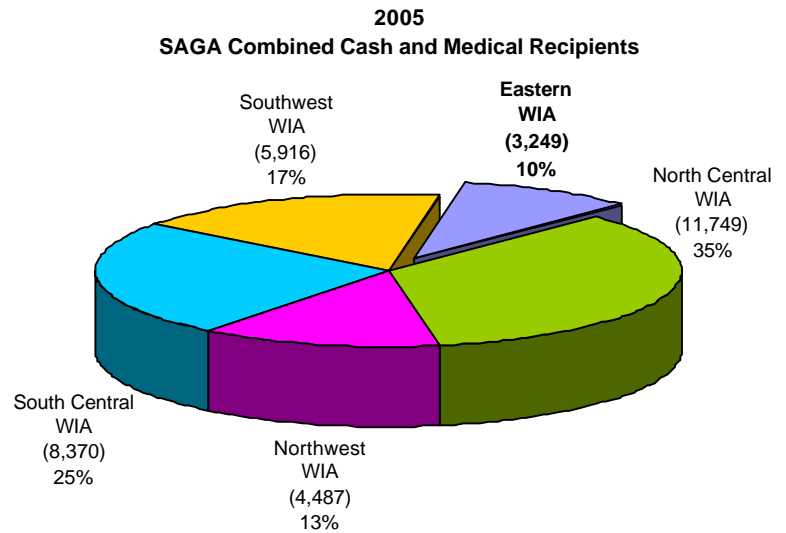
State Supplement Recipients 2005



See Also Appendix Table on Page 30

State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) Recipients

- In 2005, 4,076 Connecticut residents received cash assistance under the State Administered General Assistance Program (SAGA) – a decrease of 94 recipients, or -2.3 percent from the previous year. During this same period, 29,840 residents received medical assistance under SAGA – an increase of 2,331 recipients (+8.5%).
- The Eastern WIA accounted for nearly ten percent (9.6%) of Connecticut’s SAGA cash and medical assistance recipients in 2005.
- In Connecticut as well as in the Eastern WIA, the number of persons receiving medical assistance under SAGA continued in 2005 to be around seven times greater than the number receiving cash assistance.
- The Eastern WIA was the only WIA to report an increase in the number of cash assistance recipients in 2005 – an increase of 41 recipients (+10.7%). The number of SAGA medical recipients also increased (+17.6%) by the largest percent gain in the State. However, the Eastern WIA continues to report the fewest number of SAGA recipients of the five WIAs.
- Norwich (89), New London (66), Windham (51), and Killingly (36) had the highest number of cash assistance recipients. Norwich (484), Windham (458), New London (431), Killingly (168), and Groton (152) reported the highest number of medical assistance recipients.



See Also Appendix Table on Page 31

Eastern WIA

Department of Mental Retardation - Active Clients

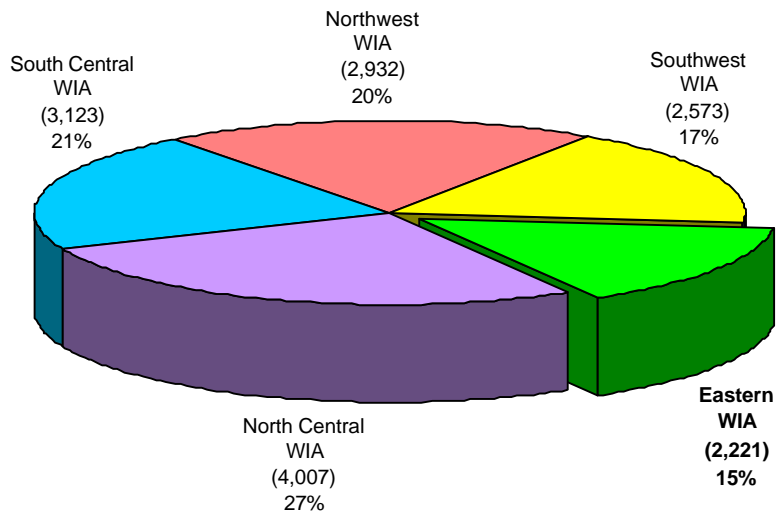
- There were 15,018 Connecticut residents who were active clients of the Department of Mental Retardation (DMR) in June 2006 – an increase of 75 clients over the previous year. Between 2000 and 2006, Connecticut experienced a net increase of 1,206 (+8.7%) active DMR clients.

- In 2006, the Eastern WIA reported 2,221 active DMR clients (15% of Connecticut's total) – the lowest total among the State's five workforce investment areas. The Northwest WIA (-36) and Eastern WIA (-26) were the only areas that had a net decrease in the total number of active DMR client population from 2005 to 2006.

- Between 2000 and 2006, the Eastern WIA reported the fourth largest increase (+72) in the number of active DMR clients among the five WIAs. Lebanon (+19), Plainfield (+18), Colchester (+16), and Mansfield (+14) experienced the Eastern WIA's largest net increase, while Coventry (-14), New London (-14), and Groton (-10) reported the largest net decrease in the number of active DMR clients during the same period.

- In 2006, Norwich (240), Groton (202), Killingly (188), Windham (157), and New London (148) reported the highest number of active DMR clients. Together, these five towns made up 42% of the Eastern WIA's total active DMR client population in 2006.

The Eastern WIA accounted for 15% of Connecticut's active DMR client population as of June 2006
(down from 16% in 2000)



42% of the EA WIA's total DMR client population resided in these five towns

	June 2006	# Change 2005-06	# Change 2000-06
Norwich	240	-8	7
Groton	202	-2	-10
Killingly	188	-8	5
Windham	157	5	2
New London	148	-3	-14

Connecticut and Eastern WIA Active DMR Clients from 2000 to 2006

	June 2006	June 2005	June 2004	June 2003	June 2002	June 2001	June 2000	# Change 2005-06	# Change 2000-06	% Change 2000-06
Connecticut	15,018	14,943	14,936	14,667	14,580	14,207	13,812	75	1,206	8.7%
Eastern WIA	2,221	2,247	2,265	2,251	2,262	2,217	2,149	-26	72	3.4%
% of Connecticut	14.8%	15.0%	15.2%	15.3%	15.5%	15.6%	15.6%			

See Also Appendix Table on Page 32



Eastern WIA

Adult Probationers

- From 2005 to 2006, the total number of adult probationers in Connecticut increased by 1,553 (+3%). The Northwest WIA reported the biggest gain (+626), but maintained the second lowest total adult probationer resident population (7,737) among the five WIAs. In 2006, the North Central WIA again had the highest overall adult probationer count (14,791). However, the North Central WIA experienced the lowest total increase (+5) in adult probationers among the five WIAs from 2005.
- In 2006, the Eastern WIA was the only area to report a decline in their total adult probationer population (-210). Similar to 2005, the Eastern WIA also had the lowest total adult probationer population (6,049) in 2006.
- The South Central WIA and Southwest WIA had the second and third highest adult probationer population (11,827 and 11,516, respectively) in 2006, while maintaining the same percentage of the overall statewide adult probationer population as in 2005 (23% and 22%, respectively).
- From 2005 to 2006, the Eastern WIA's top 5 towns having the highest adult probationer population each saw a decline in their totals – the only WIA to have this distinction. Norwich, Windham, New London, Groton, and Killingly together accounted for 3,339 or 55% of the Eastern WIA's total adult probationer population in 2006.
- Nineteen of the Eastern WIA's 41 towns reported fewer than 50 adult probationers. Of them, Union (3) [fewest statewide], Lyme (12), Scotland (17), and Franklin (18) had the fewest adult probationers in 2006.

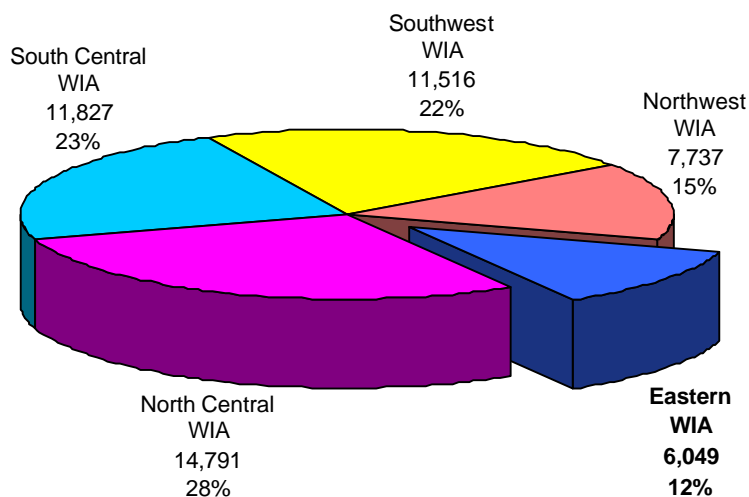
EA WIA Top 5 Towns with Most Adult Probationers

	June 2006	June 2005	# Change 2005-06
Connecticut	52,132	50,579	1,553
Eastern WIA	6,049	6,259	-210
Norwich	940	963	-23
Windham	816	843	-27
New London	744	779	-35
Groton	470	533	-63
Killingly	369	394	-25

Adult Probationers - By WIA

	June 2006	June 2005
Connecticut	52,132	50,579
North Central WIA	14,791	14,786
South Central WIA	11,827	11,420
Southwest WIA	11,516	11,003
Northwest WIA	7,737	7,111
Eastern WIA	6,049	6,259

In 2006
12% of Connecticut's total Adult Probationer population
resided in the Eastern WIA
(same % as in 2005)



See Also Appendix Table on Page 33

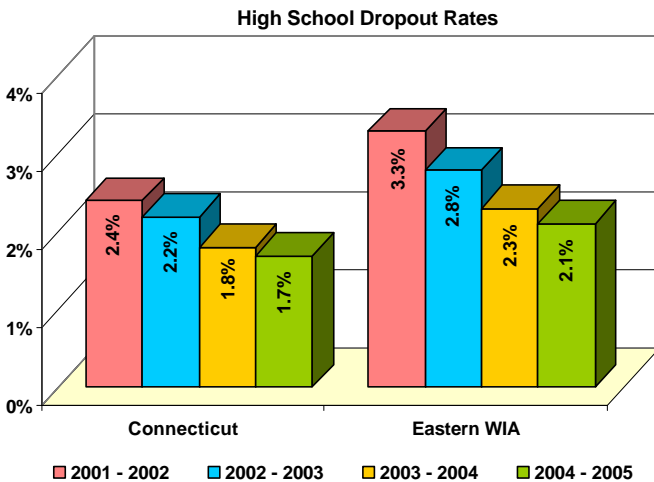


Annual High School Enrollment and Dropout Rate

- During the 2004-05 school year, high school enrollment in Connecticut increased by nearly 4,600 (+2.7%) to 173,225, and the number of high school dropouts rose by 71 to 3,027 (+2.4%) from the prior school year. Over the last four school years, from 2001-02 to 2004-05, the high school dropout rate in Connecticut has shown a favorable downward trend (2.4%, 2.2%, 1.8%, and 1.7%, respectively).

Connecticut	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Change 2004 to 2005	
					Net	%
Total Enrollment	158,996	150,694	168,628	173,225	4,597	2.7%
Number of Dropouts	3,891	3,315	2,956	3,027	71	2.4%
Dropout Rate	2.4%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	---	---
Eastern WIA	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Change 2004 to 2005	
					Net	%
Total Enrollment	18,253	18,490	19,060	19,444	384	2.0%
Number of Dropouts	607	512	440	411	-29	-6.6%
Dropout Rate	3.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	---	---

- During the 2004-05 school year, high school enrollment in the Eastern WIA increased by 2.0% to 19,444 while the number of WIA high school dropouts declined to 411, down by 29 or 6.6% from the previous school year. The Eastern WIA continued to record the highest dropout rate (although down from 2.3% to 2.1%) among all five WIAs during the 2004-05 school year.
- Among all Eastern WIA high schools, Norwich Free Academy had the largest student body during the 2004-05 school year with 2,424 enrollees. The Academy's dropout rate was 0.7%, slightly lower than its 1.0% dropout rate over the prior school year. Among the Eastern WIA towns with high school enrollments of over 1,000 students, Windham recorded the highest dropout rate (4.5%), while Groton and East Lyme had the lowest (0.3%). Eastern WIA towns with the greatest number of dropouts, regardless of enrollment size, were New London and Killingly with 53 dropouts each and dropout rates of 7.7% and 5.5%, respectively.



These eight towns represented more than half (55%) of the Eastern WIA's total high school enrollment in the 2004-05 school year.

	Total Enrollment	Dropouts	
		Number	Rate
Connecticut	173,225	3,027	1.7%
Eastern WIA	19,444	411	2.1%
Norwich Free Academy	2,424	17	0.7%
Groton	1,477	4	0.3%
East Lyme	1,277	4	0.3%
Regional School District 19*	1,255	31	2.5%
Woodstock Academy	1,075	11	1.0%
Ledyard	1,061	12	1.1%
Windham	1,048	47	4.5%
Waterford	1,013	13	1.3%

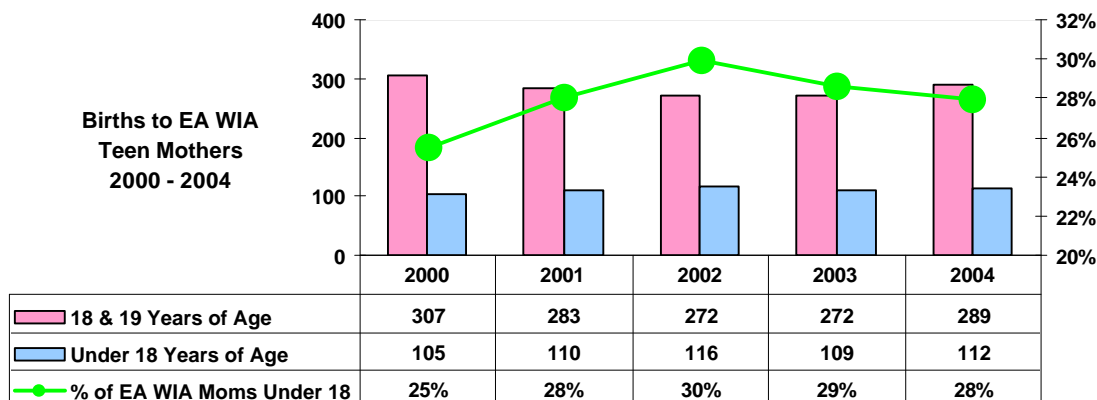
* Regional School District 19 serves the towns of Ashford, Mansfield, Willington

See Also Appendix Table on Page 34



Births to Teenage Mothers

- Between 2000 and 2004, the total number of births to teenage mothers declined by 441 in Connecticut from 3,350 to 2,909 (-13.2%). More specifically, the births to teens under the age of 18 dropped by 187 (-16.3%), while births to teens between the ages of 18 and 19 declined by 254 (-11.5%). From 2003 to 2004, the total number of births to teen mothers in Connecticut increased slightly by 28 (1.0%), and represented the State's first over-the-year increase since 1999-2000.
- In 2004, the Eastern WIA reported the lowest number of teenage mothers (401) among the State's five WIAs, accounting for 13.8% of Connecticut's teen mother population. However, the Eastern WIA led the pack with the highest over-the-year (2003-2004) increase of births to teen mothers (+20), of which seventeen were between 18 and 19 years old.



- Norwich (66), New London (55), Windham (52), Groton (46), and Killingly (31) reported the most births to teenage mothers, and accounted for 62% of the WIA's teenage mother population in 2004. Collectively, these five towns have experienced the WIA's highest number of births to teens from 2000 to 2004.
- In 2004, 72.1% of the Eastern WIA's teenage mothers were between the ages of 18 and 19 – which was the WIA's highest percentage for this age group since 2000. The Eastern WIA accounted for 14.8% (289) of Connecticut's 1,952 teenage mothers between the ages of 18 and 19.

**Births to Teenage Mothers - CT and Eastern WIA
2000 - 2004**

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	# Change 2003-04	# Change 2000-04	% Change 2000-04
Connecticut	2,909	2,881	2,946	3,142	3,350	28	-441	-13%
EA WIA	401	381	388	393	412	20	-11	-3%
EA WIA % of CT	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%			

See Also Appendix Table on Page 35

APPENDIX

TABLES

Population and Population Density

	Population				Population Density (persons/sq. mile)			
	Estimate July 2005	Census 2000*	Change 2000 - 05	% Change 2000 - 05	Land Area	Estimate July 2005	Census 2000	Change 2000 - 05
Connecticut	3,510,297	3,405,602	104,695	3.1%	4,844.8	724.5	702.9	21.6
Eastern WIA	431,488	412,104	19,384	4.7%	1,305.4	330.5	315.7	14.8
Ashford	4,416	4,098	318	7.8%	38.8	113.8	105.6	8.2
Bozrah	2,445	2,357	88	3.7%	20.0	122.3	117.9	4.4
Brooklyn	7,711	7,173	538	7.5%	29.0	265.9	247.3	18.6
Canterbury	5,060	4,692	368	7.8%	39.9	126.8	117.6	9.2
Chaplin	2,472	2,250	222	9.9%	19.4	127.4	116.0	11.4
Colchester	15,389	14,551	838	5.8%	49.1	313.4	296.4	17.1
Columbia	5,336	4,971	365	7.3%	21.4	249.3	232.3	17.1
Coventry	12,190	11,468	722	6.3%	37.7	323.3	304.2	19.2
East Lyme	18,459	18,118	341	1.9%	34.0	542.9	532.9	10.0
Eastford	1,761	1,618	143	8.8%	28.9	60.9	56.0	4.9
Franklin	1,916	1,835	81	4.4%	19.5	98.3	94.1	4.2
Griswold	11,254	10,807	447	4.1%	35.0	321.5	308.8	12.8
Groton	41,366	39,925	1,441	3.6%	31.3	1,321.6	1,275.6	46.0
Hampton	2,034	1,758	276	15.7%	25.0	81.4	70.3	11.0
Killingly	17,386	16,472	914	5.5%	48.5	358.5	339.6	18.8
Lebanon	7,334	6,907	427	6.2%	54.1	135.6	127.7	7.9
Ledyard	15,172	14,687	485	3.3%	38.1	398.2	385.5	12.7
Lisbon	4,234	4,069	165	4.1%	16.3	259.8	249.6	10.1
Lyme	2,099	2,016	83	4.1%	31.9	65.8	63.2	2.6
Mansfield	24,558	20,816	3,742	18.0%	44.5	551.9	467.8	84.1
Montville	19,612	18,546	1,066	5.7%	42.0	467.0	441.6	25.4
New London	26,174	26,185	-11	0.0%	5.5	4,758.9	4,760.9	-2.0
North Stonington	5,218	4,991	227	4.5%	54.3	96.1	91.9	4.2
Norwich	36,598	36,117	481	1.3%	28.3	1,293.2	1,276.2	17.0
Old Lyme	7,488	7,406	82	1.1%	23.1	324.2	320.6	3.5
Plainfield	15,443	14,619	824	5.6%	42.3	365.1	345.6	19.5
Pomfret	4,142	3,798	344	9.1%	40.3	102.8	94.2	8.5
Preston	4,867	4,688	179	3.8%	30.9	157.5	151.7	5.8
Putnam	9,288	9,002	286	3.2%	20.3	457.5	443.4	14.1
Salem	4,094	3,858	236	6.1%	28.9	141.7	133.5	8.2
Scotland	1,699	1,556	143	9.2%	18.6	91.3	83.7	7.7
Sprague	2,992	2,971	21	0.7%	13.2	226.7	225.1	1.6
Sterling	3,519	3,099	420	13.6%	27.2	129.4	113.9	15.4
Stonington	18,336	17,906	430	2.4%	38.7	473.8	462.7	11.1
Thompson	9,345	8,878	467	5.3%	46.9	199.3	189.3	10.0
Union	744	693	51	7.4%	28.7	25.9	24.1	1.8
Voluntown	2,631	2,528	103	4.1%	38.9	67.6	65.0	2.6
Waterford	18,940	18,638	302	1.6%	32.8	577.4	568.2	9.2
Willington	6,216	5,959	257	4.3%	33.3	186.7	178.9	7.7
Windham	23,503	22,857	646	2.8%	27.1	867.3	843.4	23.8
Woodstock	8,047	7,221	826	11.4%	60.5	133.0	119.4	13.7

* Corrected count - 12/22/04

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates - June 21, 2006

See Also STATEWIDE Map on Page 36



Labor Force

	2005 Annual Average				2004 Annual Average				2003 Annual Average			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			No.	%			No.	%			No.	%
Connecticut	1,817,000	1,727,900	89,100	4.9	1,803,200	1,714,000	89,100	4.9	1,806,500	1,707,500	99,000	5.5
Eastern WIA	233,363	222,437	10,926	4.7	230,332	219,562	10,770	4.7	230,584	218,887	11,697	5.1
Ashford	2,520	2,420	100	4.0	2,486	2,392	94	3.8	2,462	2,353	109	4.4
Bozrah	1,466	1,396	70	4.8	1,444	1,379	65	4.5	1,447	1,376	71	4.9
Brooklyn	3,694	3,533	161	4.4	3,610	3,444	166	4.6	3,621	3,458	163	4.5
Canterbury	3,125	2,974	151	4.8	3,086	2,938	148	4.8	3,035	2,889	146	4.8
Chaplin	1,376	1,313	63	4.6	1,366	1,298	68	5.0	1,337	1,271	66	4.9
Colchester	8,562	8,199	363	4.2	8,479	8,104	375	4.4	8,416	8,026	390	4.6
Columbia	2,963	2,853	110	3.7	2,939	2,820	119	4.0	2,887	2,773	114	3.9
Coventry	6,854	6,560	294	4.3	6,777	6,484	293	4.3	6,750	6,426	324	4.8
Eastford	955	914	41	4.3	938	903	35	3.7	917	878	39	4.3
East Lyme	9,599	9,231	368	3.8	9,472	9,119	353	3.7	9,507	9,117	390	4.1
Franklin	1,184	1,139	45	3.8	1,166	1,125	41	3.5	1,167	1,119	48	4.1
Griswold	7,004	6,657	347	5.0	6,910	6,576	334	4.8	6,920	6,548	372	5.4
Groton	19,299	18,414	885	4.6	19,082	18,191	891	4.7	19,116	18,157	959	5.0
Hampton	1,129	1,068	61	5.4	1,104	1,055	49	4.4	1,087	1,026	61	5.6
Killingly	9,107	8,549	558	6.1	8,916	8,336	580	6.5	9,063	8,377	686	7.6
Lebanon	4,180	3,995	185	4.4	4,122	3,949	173	4.2	4,104	3,918	186	4.5
Ledyard	8,464	8,158	306	3.6	8,363	8,059	304	3.6	8,350	8,012	338	4.0
Lisbon	2,564	2,446	118	4.6	2,524	2,417	107	4.2	2,529	2,411	118	4.7
Lyme	1,146	1,110	36	3.1	1,132	1,096	36	3.2	1,140	1,097	43	3.8
Mansfield	12,492	12,009	483	3.9	12,285	11,869	416	3.4	12,204	11,811	393	3.2
Montville	10,879	10,414	465	4.3	10,742	10,287	455	4.2	10,768	10,258	510	4.7
New London	13,595	12,784	811	6.0	13,456	12,629	827	6.1	13,539	12,688	851	6.3
North Stonington	3,221	3,108	113	3.5	3,188	3,070	118	3.7	3,186	3,065	121	3.8
Norwich	20,501	19,388	1,113	5.4	20,282	19,153	1,129	5.6	20,291	19,055	1,236	6.1
Old Lyme	4,223	4,078	145	3.4	4,165	4,029	136	3.3	4,198	4,040	158	3.8
Plainfield	8,238	7,722	516	6.3	8,054	7,529	525	6.5	8,173	7,598	575	7.0
Pomfret	2,200	2,108	92	4.2	2,141	2,055	86	4.0	2,144	2,051	93	4.3
Preston	2,800	2,689	111	4.0	2,761	2,657	104	3.8	2,768	2,649	119	4.3
Putnam	5,035	4,771	264	5.2	5,032	4,756	276	5.5	4,997	4,696	301	6.0
Salem	2,560	2,465	95	3.7	2,520	2,435	85	3.4	2,527	2,420	107	4.2
Scotland	959	927	32	3.3	941	916	25	2.7	931	902	29	3.1
Sprague	1,792	1,689	103	5.7	1,778	1,669	109	6.1	1,787	1,673	114	6.4
Sterling	1,883	1,780	103	5.5	1,825	1,735	90	4.9	1,822	1,712	110	6.0
Stonington	10,403	10,064	339	3.3	10,267	9,942	325	3.2	10,307	9,928	379	3.7
Thompson	5,201	4,939	262	5.0	5,189	4,925	264	5.1	5,184	4,882	302	5.8
Union	457	443	14	3.1	451	437	14	3.1	448	432	16	3.6
Voluntown	1,614	1,530	84	5.2	1,588	1,511	77	4.8	1,580	1,502	78	4.9
Waterford	10,471	10,017	454	4.3	10,330	9,895	435	4.2	10,403	9,929	474	4.6
Willington	3,835	3,689	146	3.8	3,789	3,646	143	3.8	3,783	3,629	154	4.1
Windham	11,427	10,685	742	6.5	11,264	10,536	728	6.5	11,365	10,617	748	6.6
Woodstock	4,386	4,209	177	4.0	4,368	4,196	172	3.9	4,324	4,118	206	4.8

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

See Also STATEWIDE Appendix Table on Page 37



Worksites by Size Class

Size Class	Number of Employees	Fourth Quarter - 2005		Fourth Quarter - 2004	
		Number of Worksites*	Employment*	Number of Worksites*	Employment*
1	0 - 4	5,127	9,073	5,053	8,998
2	5 - 9	1,815	12,126	1,880	12,428
3	10 - 19	1,198	15,978	1,163	15,308
4	20 - 49	718	21,440	737	22,120
5	50 - 99	222	15,342	226	15,630
6	100 - 249	137	20,811	127	19,701
7	250 - 499	33	10,906	35	11,458
8	500 - 999	7	5,112	6	4,467
9	1000 & over	6	18,346	6	18,093
TOTAL		9,263	129,134	9,233	128,203

* Excludes government

Size Class is determined by the number of employees at a worksite.

NOTE: The sum of the areas is less than the statewide total because some firms only report statewide employment and are not included in the area data.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Information by county is available online at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Regional Employment and Wages by Industry - 2005 Annual Average

(2005 QCEW Program Data)

NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
	TOTAL, All Industries	10,099	181,489	\$7,348,649,102	\$40,492	\$779
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	93	1,877	\$48,081,295	\$25,618	\$493
111	Crop production	32	1,114	\$27,640,148	\$24,817	\$477
112	Animal production	42	514	\$14,860,119	\$28,901	\$556
113	Forestry and logging	5	14	\$543,120	\$38,565	\$742
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	6	12	\$781,460	\$64,230	\$1,235
115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	8	223	\$4,256,448	\$19,116	\$368
21	Mining	16	159	\$7,574,983	\$47,517	\$914
212	Mining, except oil and gas	16	159	\$7,574,983	\$47,517	\$914
22	Utilities	22	1,643	\$150,907,501	\$91,830	\$1,766
221	Utilities	22	1,643	\$150,907,501	\$91,830	\$1,766
23	Construction	1,149	6,031	\$275,941,635	\$45,753	\$880
236	Construction of buildings	326	1,381	\$67,079,679	\$48,585	\$934
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	63	515	\$28,988,081	\$56,251	\$1,082
238	Specialty trade construction	760	4,135	\$179,873,875	\$43,499	\$837
31-33	Manufacturing	427	24,611	\$1,592,278,335	\$64,704	\$1,244
311	Food manufacturing	25	1,276	\$49,980,505	\$39,185	\$754
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	10	190	\$6,831,423	\$35,986	\$692
313	Textile mills	11	325	\$11,108,452	\$34,171	\$657
314	Textile product mills	13	114	\$2,726,864	\$23,937	\$460
315	Apparel manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
321	Wood product manufacturing	16	242	\$7,692,747	\$31,788	\$611
322	Paper manufacturing	14	1,167	\$90,666,803	\$77,676	\$1,494
323	Printing and related support activities	35	397	\$16,226,311	\$40,898	\$787
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	4	23	\$1,764,091	\$77,542	\$1,491
325	Chemical manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	35	1,244	\$60,069,089	\$48,303	\$929
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	22	582	\$30,151,546	\$51,807	\$996
331	Primary metal manufacturing	8	829	\$40,821,622	\$49,247	\$947
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	62	997	\$43,051,716	\$43,199	\$831
333	Machinery manufacturing	38	794	\$46,454,652	\$58,513	\$1,125
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	15	555	\$25,819,006	\$46,549	\$895
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	18	1,019	\$43,548,504	\$42,744	\$822
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	26	239	\$8,060,976	\$33,693	\$648
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	39	1,176	\$41,972,538	\$35,706	\$687
42	Wholesale trade	425	3,116	\$156,178,993	\$50,126	\$964
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	175	1,403	\$62,893,461	\$44,836	\$862
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	87	1,462	\$77,720,131	\$53,151	\$1,022
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	163	251	\$15,565,401	\$62,075	\$1,194
44-45	Retail trade	1,493	20,776	\$517,749,527	\$24,922	\$479
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	177	2,904	\$123,984,258	\$42,700	\$821
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	71	437	\$12,225,058	\$28,002	\$538
443	Electronics and appliance stores	74	524	\$12,630,840	\$24,108	\$464
444	Building material and garden supply stores	111	1,623	\$49,926,137	\$30,771	\$592
445	Food and beverage stores	274	4,806	\$91,314,712	\$19,000	\$365
446	Health and personal care stores	81	1,117	\$29,947,027	\$26,804	\$515
447	Gasoline stations	148	1,105	\$23,262,480	\$21,058	\$405
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	142	1,386	\$23,390,485	\$16,876	\$325
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	102	867	\$14,205,096	\$16,376	\$315
452	General merchandise stores	52	3,748	\$71,673,737	\$19,125	\$368
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	186	1,515	\$33,990,625	\$22,434	\$431
454	Nonstore retailers	75	744	\$31,199,072	\$41,944	\$807
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	198	5,383	\$163,412,763	\$30,353	\$584
481	Air transportation	6	21	\$953,765	\$45,965	\$884
482	Rail transportation	*	*	*	*	*
483	Water transportation	*	*	*	*	*
484	Truck transportation	98	875	\$34,991,534	\$39,998	\$769
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	27	1,206	\$24,165,639	\$20,031	\$385



Regional Employment and Wages by Industry - 2005 Annual Average

NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
	TOTAL, All Industries	10,099	181,489	\$7,348,649,102	\$40,492	\$779
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	10	39	\$658,075	\$16,874	\$324
488	Support activities for transportation	27	209	\$9,447,755	\$45,133	\$868
491	Postal service	*	*	*	*	*
492	Couriers and messengers	*	*	*	*	*
493	Warehousing and storage	12	1,764	\$53,548,292	\$30,356	\$584
51	Information	137	2,254	\$95,696,747	\$42,475	\$817
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	30	743	\$28,058,913	\$37,756	\$726
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	20	180	\$3,272,530	\$18,189	\$350
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	8	177	\$7,330,336	\$41,532	\$799
516	Internet publishing and broadcasting	*	*	*	*	*
517	Telecommunications	46	705	\$44,411,358	\$63,017	\$1,212
518	ISPs, search portals, and data processing	*	*	*	*	*
519	Other information services	20	194	\$2,945,455	\$15,222	\$293
52	Finance and insurance	416	2,757	\$133,200,099	\$48,329	\$929
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	206	1,896	\$78,677,414	\$41,500	\$798
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	*	*	*	*	*
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	156	692	\$38,155,392	\$55,164	\$1,061
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	*	*	*	*	*
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	339	1,483	\$44,566,945	\$30,072	\$578
531	Real estate	279	1,124	\$35,323,055	\$31,438	\$605
532	Rental and leasing services	*	*	*	*	*
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	*	*	*	*	*
54	Professional and technical services	821	6,773	\$475,067,133	\$70,137	\$1,349
541	Professional and technical services	821	6,773	\$475,067,133	\$70,137	\$1,349
55	Management of companies and enterprises	27	865	\$31,894,067	\$36,893	\$709
551	Management of companies and enterprises	27	865	\$31,894,067	\$36,893	\$709
56	Administrative and waste management	448	4,496	\$120,695,670	\$26,844	\$516
561	Administrative and support activities	408	3,917	\$95,909,848	\$24,487	\$471
562	Waste management and remediation services	40	579	\$24,785,822	\$42,777	\$823
61	Educational services	119	3,439	\$116,522,531	\$33,880	\$652
611	Educational services	119	3,439	\$116,522,531	\$33,880	\$652
62	Health care and social assistance	979	21,576	\$807,220,348	\$37,411	\$719
621	Ambulatory health care services	582	5,724	\$277,224,824	\$48,430	\$931
622	Hospitals	6	6,056	\$276,788,595	\$45,705	\$879
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	165	6,233	\$185,510,430	\$29,762	\$572
624	Social assistance	226	3,563	\$67,696,499	\$18,998	\$365
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	195	2,256	\$51,422,008	\$22,799	\$438
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	32	278	\$5,038,976	\$18,120	\$348
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	18	621	\$16,664,334	\$26,842	\$516
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation	145	1,357	\$29,718,698	\$21,908	\$421
72	Accommodation and food services	888	13,891	\$214,343,018	\$15,430	\$297
721	Accommodation	106	2,254	\$47,314,080	\$20,990	\$404
722	Food services and drinking places	782	11,637	\$167,028,938	\$14,353	\$276
81	Other services, except public administration	1,100	4,779	\$108,604,508	\$22,729	\$437
811	Repair and maintenance	258	1,227	\$42,098,018	\$34,314	\$660
812	Personal and laundry services	311	1,785	\$33,584,930	\$18,813	\$362
813	Membership associations and organizations	184	1,084	\$24,448,569	\$22,561	\$434
814	Private households	347	683	\$8,472,991	\$12,412	\$239
	Total government	785	53,290	\$2,236,226,483	\$41,963	\$807
	Federal	133	2,586	\$142,165,675	\$54,968	\$1,057
	State	174	12,081	\$659,794,128	\$54,616	\$1,050
	Local**	478	38,623	\$1,434,266,680	\$37,135	\$714
99	Nonclassifiable establishments	22	34	\$1,064,513	\$31,777	\$611

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

** Includes Indian tribal government employment

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

See Also STATEWIDE Appendix Table on Pages 39-40



Regional Employment Outlook by Occupation: 2002 - 2012

Occupational Category	Estimated Employment		Net Change 2002-12	Percent Change 2002-12	Total Annual Openings
	2002	2012			
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	190,610	213,200	22,590	11.9%	7,225
Management	9,590	10,880	1,290	13.5%	310
Business and Financial Operations	6,630	7,740	1,110	16.8%	231
Computer and Mathematical	3,350	4,370	1,020	30.3%	147
Architecture and Engineering	6,160	6,180	20	0.3%	171
Life, Physical, and Social Science	3,710	4,490	780	21.0%	172
Community and Social Services	3,510	4,200	690	19.8%	137
Legal	1,370	1,450	80	5.4%	24
Education, Training, and Library	15,200	16,910	1,710	11.2%	500
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	2,330	2,720	390	16.7%	84
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	8,540	9,960	1,420	16.7%	303
Healthcare Support	4,660	5,530	870	18.7%	159
Protective Service	6,000	6,920	920	15.4%	254
Food Preparation and Serving Related	17,850	20,440	2,590	14.5%	953
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	7,420	8,540	1,120	15.0%	260
Personal Care and Service	11,800	14,790	2,990	25.4%	606
Sales and Related	19,150	22,300	3,150	16.5%	993
Office and Administrative Support	26,410	27,010	600	2.3%	778
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	1,830	1,770	-60	-3.2%	59
Construction and Extraction	7,710	8,800	1,090	14.1%	262
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,500	7,240	740	11.4%	229
Production	11,610	11,090	-520	-4.5%	307
Transportation and Material Moving	9,290	9,900	610	6.5%	285

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Regional detailed occupational tables are available at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

See Also STATEWIDE Appendix Table on Pages 49-57



Employment and Wages by Town - 2005 Annual Average

	# of Worksites	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wages
Ashford	59	449	\$11,713,613	\$26,098
Bozrah	80	1,067	\$38,625,689	\$36,203
Brooklyn	142	1,335	\$43,807,628	\$32,827
Canterbury	76	574	\$17,662,011	\$30,761
Chaplin	41	309	\$8,586,632	\$27,826
Colchester	348	3,418	\$119,617,411	\$34,994
Columbia	126	1,087	\$38,516,180	\$35,439
Coventry	179	1,218	\$39,778,092	\$32,654
East Lyme	460	5,084	\$188,409,334	\$37,057
Eastford	45	512	\$20,354,618	\$39,736
Franklin	80	1,266	\$50,667,874	\$40,033
Griswold	174	1,907	\$54,449,621	\$28,554
Groton	975	26,365	\$1,536,205,429	\$58,266
Hampton	29	502	\$14,317,916	\$28,512
Killingly	474	8,164	\$322,550,099	\$39,508
Lebanon	111	1,297	\$37,046,661	\$28,562
Ledyard	222	14,822	\$532,436,884	\$35,921
Lisbon	88	1,637	\$38,317,874	\$23,403
Lyme	52	153	\$7,191,252	\$46,976
Mansfield	340	10,463	\$421,160,266	\$40,254
Montville	308	14,928	\$536,718,673	\$35,954
New London	813	15,665	\$751,735,896	\$47,990
North Stonington	126	1,263	\$38,881,025	\$30,777
Norwich	996	17,200	\$674,287,910	\$39,203
Old Lyme	256	2,590	\$96,521,913	\$37,271
Plainfield	324	4,385	\$129,835,113	\$29,611
Pomfret	120	1,546	\$53,887,177	\$34,865
Preston	105	788	\$25,822,674	\$32,766
Putnam	342	6,139	\$247,436,572	\$40,303
Salem	93	746	\$20,550,954	\$27,545
Scotland	31	127	\$3,885,195	\$30,612
Sprague	53	692	\$29,027,277	\$41,947
Sterling	58	389	\$12,972,488	\$33,391
Stonington	713	7,047	\$237,892,322	\$33,759
Thompson	152	1,405	\$45,595,452	\$32,462
Union	16	117	\$2,832,681	\$24,159
Voluntown	52	284	\$7,686,425	\$27,097
Waterford	609	11,064	\$426,369,214	\$38,538
Willington	115	1,273	\$36,518,611	\$28,698
Windham	547	10,178	\$353,144,418	\$34,695
Woodstock	164	1,831	\$64,240,987	\$35,085

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

New Housing Permits

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	Net Change 2004 - 05	Net Change 2000 - 05
Connecticut	11,885	11,837	10,435	9,731	9,290	9,376	48	2,509
Eastern WIA	1,970	2,106	1,971	1,652	1,414	1,362	-136	608
Ashford	17	28	25	28	21	22	-11	-5
Bozrah	9	11	11	9	13	11	-2	-2
Brooklyn	62	53	44	53	45	26	9	36
Canterbury	21	19	32	35	24	20	2	1
Chaplin	19	23	17	16	14	14	-4	5
Colchester	95	83	89	75	85	95	12	0
Columbia	34	32	42	25	32	24	2	10
Coventry	56	50	58	52	60	80	6	-24
Eastford	15	16	19	15	3	6	-1	9
East Lyme	127	90	76	72	72	74	37	53
Franklin	3	4	11	11	11	9	-1	-6
Griswold	71	74	55	46	46	39	-3	32
Groton	153	265	160	73	69	119	-112	34
Hampton	23	28	20	21	18	18	-5	5
Killingly	122	90	90	84	57	42	32	80
Lebanon	37	78	42	35	38	42	-41	-5
Ledyard	53	68	83	53	51	40	-15	13
Lisbon	4	19	18	19	19	19	-15	-15
Lyme	8	6	10	21	12	15	2	-7
Mansfield	52	55	69	46	72	46	-3	6
Montville	67	69	87	85	55	79	-2	-12
New London	77	84	52	8	0	1	-7	76
North Stonington	27	32	23	32	27	23	-5	4
Norwich	218	223	247	148	31	29	-5	189
Old Lyme	32	32	29	41	33	26	0	6
Plainfield	48	49	53	63	51	87	-1	-39
Pomfret	17	25	32	29	21	23	-8	-6
Preston	41	32	24	21	19	19	9	22
Putnam	34	42	55	12	16	13	-8	21
Salem	28	34	26	34	23	18	-6	10
Scotland	11	13	8	16	6	7	-2	4
Sprague	16	10	9	11	6	3	6	13
Sterling	57	53	39	28	18	17	4	40
Stonington	79	89	105	83	64	69	-10	10
Thompson	4	44	33	40	47	26	-40	-22
Union	8	3	6	6	6	5	5	3
Voluntown	7	12	17	11	12	15	-5	-8
Waterford	56	33	48	68	96	69	23	-13
Willington	19	26	20	25	28	17	-7	2
Windham	66	25	26	29	26	5	41	61
Woodstock	77	84	61	73	67	50	-7	27

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development



2006 Poverty Income Guidelines/2006 Lower Living Standard Income Levels, 70%LLSIL

2006 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	POVERTY INCOME LEVEL
1	\$ 9,800
2	\$ 13,200
3	\$ 16,600
4	\$ 20,000
5	\$ 23,400
6	\$ 26,800
7	\$ 30,200
8	\$ 33,600

Note: For the poverty income level for families of more than eight members, add \$3,400 for each additional member.

SOURCE: United States Department of Health and Human Services

2006* LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS

70% LLSIL **

	FAMILY SIZE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
METRO	\$ 9,800	\$ 14,470	\$ 19,860	\$ 24,510	\$ 28,930	\$ 33,830
NON-METRO	\$ 9,800	\$ 13,920	\$ 19,100	\$ 23,580	\$ 27,830	\$ 32,550

For a family with over six members, add \$4,900 (Metro) or \$4,720 (Non-Metro).

* Effective June 1, 2006

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

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

Food Stamp, Temporary Family Assistance, State Supplement, and Medicaid* Recipients - SFY 2005

	Food Stamps		Temporary Family Assistance						State Supplement			
			Regular		UP**		Total Cases	Total Recipients	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients						
Connecticut	99,160	188,591	20,708	43,374	1,365	4,800	22,073	48,174	5,028	93	11,370	16,492
Eastern WIA	9,758	18,825	1,893	3,999	140	504	2,033	4,503	435	11	1,450	1,914
Ashford	52	104	8	15		1	8	16	9		11	21
Bozrah	46	70	6	14		2	6	16	14		18	33
Brooklyn	61	116	13	25		2	13	27	20		39	60
Canterbury	44	81	10	17		1	10	18	2		11	13
Chaplin	28	65	9	16			9	16	1			2
Colchester	161	299	23	42	4	17	27	59	5		32	37
Columbia	31	49	2	5	1	5	3	10	4	1	15	21
Coventry	99	160	12	19		2	12	21	2	1	22	25
East Lyme	11	19	1	2			1	2			2	2
Eastford	109	179	18	36	1	3	19	39	12	1	34	47
Franklin	18	24	2	3	1	4	3	7	1		3	5
Griswold	273	516	50	103	3	14	53	117	7		35	42
Groton	719	1,391	198	411	10	32	208	443	55		79	134
Hampton	16	30	2	5			2	5			4	4
Killingly	675	1,325	129	281	12	39	141	320	24		102	127
Lebanon	110	162	11	20			11	20	5	3	22	30
Ledyard	109	226	23	50	1	4	24	54	11		36	48
Lisbon	41	73	9	14	1	4	10	18			4	4
Lyme	5	8	1	2			1	2	1		5	6
Mansfield	124	228	18	35		3	18	38	1		16	17
Montville	236	427	56	103	3	11	59	114	14		87	101
New London	1,629	3,294	346	798	31	100	377	898	62	1	190	254
North Stonington	30	63	7	16			7	16		1	6	7
Norwich	1,907	3,665	340	741	29	103	369	844	75	1	271	348
Old Lyme	26	35	4	8			4	8	2		11	14
Plainfield	388	798	73	152	3	12	76	164	6		56	63
Pomfret	31	65	4	8		1	4	9	11		4	16
Preston	52	84	9	21	1	4	10	25			15	15
Putnam	326	621	60	127	5	19	65	146	29		31	61
Salem	21	33	5	8			5	8	1		10	11
Scotland	7	13	4	6			4	6			2	2
Sprague	65	148	15	29		2	15	31	3		11	14
Sterling	48	89	11	19		1	11	20			9	9
Stonington	270	482	50	109	3	12	53	121	5		74	79
Thompson	152	283	29	53	2	7	31	60	1	1	20	23
Union	2	3					0	0	1			1
Voluntown	37	61	7	10			7	10	1		3	5
Waterford	167	272	36	67	1	4	37	71	11	1	37	50
Willington	42	71	12	24		2	12	26	7		26	33
Windham	1,556	3,133	273	574	28	93	301	667	32		97	130
Woodstock	34	60	7	11			7	11				

*Medicaid data was not available for the 2005 reporting period

**Two parent household where the primary wage earner is unemployed

Figures may not add due to rounding

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services

State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) Recipients - SFY 2005

	CASH		MEDICAL	
	# of Cases	# of Recipients	# of Cases	# of Recipients
Connecticut	4,069	4,076	29,825	29,840
Eastern WIA	421	425	2,816	2,824
Ashford	2	2	13	13
Bozrah	2	2	34	34
Brooklyn	3	3	26	26
Canterbury	1	1	15	15
Chaplin	1	1	21	21
Colchester	12	12	47	47
Columbia	1	1	19	19
Coventry	2	2	43	43
Eastford			3	3
East Lyme	7	7	31	31
Franklin			6	6
Griswold	18	18	75	76
Groton	18	18	152	152
Hampton			2	2
Killingly	36	36	168	168
Lebanon	2	2	97	97
Ledyard	5	5	34	34
Lisbon	2	2	16	16
Lyme			6	6
Mansfield	9	9	49	49
Montville	12	12	71	71
New London	66	66	431	431
North Stonington	2	2	14	14
Norwich	85	89	478	484
Old Lyme	1	1	14	14
Plainfield	14	14	97	97
Pomfret	3	3	11	11
Preston	3	3	18	18
Putnam	19	19	96	96
Salem	2	2	11	11
Scotland			1	1
Sprague	2	2	24	24
Sterling	1	1	15	15
Stonington	12	12	72	72
Thompson	7	7	47	47
Union				
Voluntown	2	2	14	14
Waterford	13	13	60	60
Willington	4	4	17	17
Windham	51	51	457	458
Woodstock	1	1	11	11

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services

Department of Mental Retardation - Active Clients

	June 2006	June 2005	June 2004	June 2003	June 2002	June 2001	June 2000	# Change 05-06	# Change 00-06	% Change 00-06
Connecticut	15,018	14,943	14,936	14,667	14,580	14,207	13,812	75	1,206	8.7%
Eastern WIA	2,221	2,247	2,265	2,251	2,262	2,217	2,149	-26	72	3.4%
Ashford	14	15	16	17	16	15	12	-1	2	16.7%
Bozrah	14	15	14	12	13	15	15	-1	-1	-6.7%
Brooklyn	58	61	69	68	60	62	55	-3	3	5.5%
Canterbury	27	26	29	30	26	24	25	1	2	8.0%
Chaplin	5	7	3	2	1	0	0	-2	5	0.0%
Colchester	71	64	69	61	59	53	55	7	16	29.1%
Columbia	53	56	53	49	47	43	43	-3	10	23.3%
Coventry	40	44	44	47	48	49	54	-4	-14	-25.9%
Eastford	10	8	8	7	6	4	4	2	6	150.0%
East Lyme	81	86	97	96	92	93	88	-5	-7	-8.0%
Franklin	18	17	16	19	17	17	15	1	3	20.0%
Griswold	40	37	38	35	36	33	32	3	8	25.0%
Groton	202	204	208	210	218	218	212	-2	-10	-4.7%
Hampton	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	1	0	0.0%
Killingly	188	196	185	182	181	176	183	-8	5	2.7%
Lebanon	55	52	48	42	40	41	36	3	19	52.8%
Ledyard	67	74	66	66	69	70	69	-7	-2	-2.9%
Lisbon	10	15	14	14	11	13	15	-5	-5	-33.3%
Lyme	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	0	1	12.5%
Mansfield	60	58	57	54	49	51	46	2	14	30.4%
Montville	110	106	106	117	117	114	114	4	-4	-3.5%
New London	148	151	155	148	164	166	162	-3	-14	-8.6%
North Stonington	21	23	21	24	24	21	22	-2	-1	-4.5%
Norwich	240	248	260	266	272	258	233	-8	7	3.0%
Old Lyme	19	19	18	22	23	22	23	0	-4	-17.4%
Plainfield	89	92	88	86	88	85	71	-3	18	25.4%
Pomfret	27	26	29	23	20	21	22	1	5	22.7%
Preston	16	19	19	19	21	22	20	-3	-4	-20.0%
Putnam	70	71	74	76	78	79	70	-1	0	0.0%
Salem	26	25	26	23	21	17	14	1	12	85.7%
Scotland	4	6	7	7	6	4	4	-2	0	0.0%
Sprague	10	14	15	14	15	18	16	-4	-6	-37.5%
Sterling	10	8	8	8	9	8	9	2	1	11.1%
Stonington	40	35	35	36	36	44	47	5	-7	-14.9%
Thompson	33	35	35	32	30	28	33	-2	0	0.0%
Union	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.0%
Voluntown	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	1	2	50.0%
Waterford	124	122	123	130	131	125	121	2	3	2.5%
Willington	17	15	13	11	10	10	9	2	8	88.9%
Windham	157	152	157	154	163	152	155	5	2	1.3%
Woodstock	25	25	23	24	24	27	26	0	-1	-3.8%

Source: Connecticut Department of Mental Retardation (DMR), Active Clients as of June 2006.

Note: Statewide totals include 'unknown area' or 'out-of-state' DMR clients - 121 clients as of June 2003, 130 clients as of June 2004, 125 clients as of June 2005, and 162 clients as of June 2006.

Adult Probationers

	June 2006 TOTAL	June 2006		June 2005 TOTAL	June 2004 TOTAL	# Change 2005 - 06
		State	GSSC**			
Connecticut*	52,132	38,437	13,843	50,579	49,431	1,553
Eastern WIA	6,049	4,490	1,559	6,259	4,880	-210
Ashford	48	24	24	40	32	8
Bozrah	28	21	7	28	20	0
Brooklyn	78	56	22	91	60	-13
Canterbury	47	29	18	54	32	-7
Chaplin	36	28	8	37	25	-1
Colchester	122	75	47	110	103	12
Columbia	22	12	10	29	21	-7
Coventry	114	64	50	110	106	4
Eastford	21	15	6	12	8	9
East Lyme	127	90	37	147	112	-20
Franklin	18	15	3	11	14	7
Griswold	187	141	46	169	128	18
Groton	470	367	103	533	444	-63
Hampton	24	19	5	27	16	-3
Killingly	369	263	106	394	245	-25
Lebanon	72	44	28	94	70	-22
Ledyard	110	78	32	120	114	-10
Lisbon	36	22	14	39	30	-3
Lyme	12	6	6	13	11	-1
Mansfield	112	59	53	100	94	12
Montville	235	159	76	224	189	11
New London	744	609	135	779	696	-35
North Stonington	45	37	8	36	33	9
Norwich	940	763	177	963	694	-23
Old Lyme	47	31	16	46	52	1
Plainfield	240	176	64	270	172	-30
Pomfret	32	21	11	29	13	3
Preston	49	42	7	46	40	3
Putnam	188	146	42	171	135	17
Salem	21	12	9	30	25	-9
Scotland	17	11	6	17	11	0
Sprague	51	38	13	58	41	-7
Sterling	44	33	11	42	37	2
Stonington	146	117	29	146	126	0
Thompson	85	56	29	95	74	-10
Union	3	3	0	3	2	0
Voluntown	32	20	12	24	27	8
Waterford	151	115	36	173	143	-22
Willington	59	34	25	53	46	6
Windham	816	605	211	843	608	-27
Woodstock	51	34	17	53	31	-2

* June 2006 Connecticut totals include 360 (316 State and 44 GSSC) probationers without town designations. Also, some clients are serviced both by the State and GSSC and may be counted twice.

** GSSC - General Security Services Corp.

Source: Connecticut Judicial Department - Office of Adult Probation

Annual High School Enrollment and Dropout Rates

School District	Total Enrollment		Dropout			
			Number		Rate	
	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04
Connecticut	173,225	168,628	3,027	2,956	1.7%	1.8%
Eastern WIA	19,444	19,060	411	440	2.1%	2.3%
Colchester	917	875	5	5	0.5%	0.6%
Coventry	610	609	4	2	0.7%	0.3%
East Lyme	1,277	1,238	4	16	0.3%	1.3%
Griswold	736	750	20	27	2.7%	3.6%
Groton	1,477	1,411	4	6	0.3%	0.4%
Killingly	962	990	53	52	5.5%	5.3%
Lebanon	594	614	5	6	0.8%	1.0%
Ledyard	1,061	1,040	12	17	1.1%	1.6%
Montville	865	845	10	12	1.2%	1.4%
New London	727	748	53	62	7.3%	8.3%
North Stonington	277	281	3	7	1.1%	2.5%
Norwich	136	96	36	18	26.5%	18.8%
Plainfield	721	711	41	38	5.7%	5.3%
Putnam	435	430	7	17	1.6%	4.0%
Stonington	750	705	15	17	2.0%	2.4%
Thompson	402	385	10	9	2.5%	2.3%
Waterford	1,013	965	13	8	1.3%	0.8%
Windham	1,048	1,018	47	27	4.5%	2.7%
Regional School District 11 ^a	193	201	4	6	2.1%	3.0%
Regional School District 18 ^b	489	473	6	3	1.2%	0.6%
Regional School District 19 ^c	1,255	1,263	31	16	2.5%	1.3%
Norwich Free Academy	2,424	2,351	17	24	0.7%	1.0%
Woodstock Academy	1,075	1,061	11	45	1.0%	4.2%

^a Regional School District 11 serves the towns of Chaplin, Hampton, Scotland

^b Regional School District 18 serves the towns of Lyme, Old Lyme

^c Regional School District 19 serves the towns of Ashford, Mansfield, Willington

Source: Connecticut Department of Education, Bureau of Evaluation and Student Assessment

Births to Teenage Mothers - 2004

	<15 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	TOTAL
Connecticut	40	91	289	537	838	1,114	2,909
Eastern WIA	4	6	35	67	126	163	401
Ashford	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bozrah	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Canterbury	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chaplin	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Colchester	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Coventry	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
East Lyme	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Griswold	0	0	1	3	10	4	18
Groton	0	1	5	8	11	21	46
Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Killingly	0	0	0	9	10	12	31
Lebanon	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
Ledyard	0	1	0	0	7	3	11
Lisbon	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mansfield	0	0	0	3	2	3	8
Montville	0	0	0	3	2	10	15
New London	1	2	10	10	18	14	55
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Norwich	2	1	6	8	24	25	66
Old Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Plainfield	0	0	1	2	4	4	11
Pomfret	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Preston	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Putnam	0	0	0	1	6	3	10
Salem	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Sprague	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sterling	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Thompson	0	0	0	5	1	3	9
Union	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Voluntown	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Waterford	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
Windham	1	1	6	7	17	20	52
Woodstock	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health - Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation

STATEWIDE

Labor Force

		Annual Average			Change 2004 - 05	
		2005	2004	2003	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES	Labor Force	149,320,000	147,401,000	146,510,000	1,919,000	1.3
	Employed	141,730,000	139,252,000	137,736,000	2,478,000	1.8
	Unemployed	7,591,000	8,149,000	8,774,000	-558,000	-6.8
	Rate	5.1	5.5	6.0	-0.4	***
CONNECTICUT	Labor Force	1,817,000	1,803,200	1,806,500	13,800	0.8
	Employed	1,727,900	1,714,000	1,707,500	13,900	0.8
	Unemployed	89,100	89,100	99,000	0	0.0
	Rate	4.9	4.9	5.5	0.0	***
EASTERN WIA	Labor Force	233,363	230,332	230,584	3,031	1.3
	Employed	222,437	219,562	218,887	2,875	1.3
	Unemployed	10,926	10,770	11,697	156	1.4
	Rate	4.7	4.7	5.1	0.0	***
NORTH CENTRAL WIA	Labor Force	503,891	499,152	500,142	4,739	0.9
	Employed	477,328	472,154	470,154	5,174	1.1
	Unemployed	26,563	26,998	29,988	-435	-1.6
	Rate	5.3	5.4	6.0	-0.1	***
NORTHWEST WIA	Labor Force	308,430	306,837	306,889	1,593	0.5
	Employed	293,788	292,069	290,639	1,719	0.6
	Unemployed	14,642	14,768	16,250	-126	-0.9
	Rate	4.7	4.8	5.3	-0.1	***
SOUTH CENTRAL WIA	Labor Force	381,072	378,358	378,137	2,714	0.7
	Employed	362,397	360,051	357,860	2,346	0.7
	Unemployed	18,675	18,307	20,277	368	2.0
	Rate	4.9	4.8	5.4	0.1	***
SOUTHWEST WIA	Labor Force	390,276	388,484	390,757	1,792	0.5
	Employed	371,984	370,178	369,923	1,806	0.5
	Unemployed	18,292	18,306	20,834	-14	-0.1
	Rate	4.7	4.7	5.3	0.0	***

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Connecticut Worksites by Size Class

Size Class	Number of Employees	Fourth Quarter - 2005		Fourth Quarter - 2004	
		Number of Worksites*	Employment*	Number of Worksites*	Employment*
1	0 - 4	63,596	103,974	62,847	102,396
2	5 - 9	18,293	121,110	18,161	119,963
3	10 - 19	11,904	160,006	11,857	158,780
4	20 - 49	7,921	239,654	7,892	239,490
5	50 - 99	2,805	193,941	2,730	189,123
6	100 - 249	1,628	248,904	1,641	251,329
7	250 - 499	363	122,312	352	118,341
8	500 - 999	112	73,089	115	73,619
9	1000 & over	71	165,849	75	170,450
TOTAL		106,693	1,428,839	105,670	1,423,491

* Excludes government

Size Class is determined by the number of employees at a worksite.

NOTE: The sum of the areas is less than the statewide total because some firms only report statewide employment and are not included in the area data.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Information by county is available online at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

STATEWIDE

Employment and Wages by Industry - 2005 Annual Average

NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
	STATEWIDE Total	110,769	1,643,963	\$87,070,312,002	\$52,964	\$1,019
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	353	5,433	\$141,255,023	\$25,999	\$500
111	Crop production	175	4,105	\$103,654,140	\$25,251	\$486
112	Animal production	89	815	\$24,339,422	\$29,864	\$574
113	Forestry and logging	10	19	\$656,135	\$34,533	\$664
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	14	48	\$2,120,878	\$44,185	\$850
115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	65	446	\$10,484,448	\$23,508	\$452
21	Mining	57	705	\$40,570,100	\$57,546	\$1,107
211	Oil and gas extraction	*	*	*	*	*
212	Mining, except oil and gas	53	683	\$39,411,531	\$57,704	\$1,110
213	Support activities for mining	*	*	*	*	*
22	Utilities	155	8,575	\$751,363,304	\$87,623	\$1,685
221	Utilities	155	8,575	\$751,363,304	\$87,623	\$1,685
23	Construction	11,022	65,910	\$3,389,211,876	\$51,422	\$989
236	Construction of buildings	3,104	13,991	\$787,719,252	\$56,302	\$1,083
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	573	6,194	\$395,727,521	\$63,889	\$1,229
238	Specialty trade construction	7,345	45,725	\$2,205,765,103	\$48,240	\$928
31-33	Manufacturing	5,424	195,253	\$12,307,319,938	\$63,033	\$1,212
311	Food manufacturing	281	7,472	\$278,194,387	\$37,232	\$716
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	36	1,073	\$101,027,643	\$94,154	\$1,811
313	Textile mills	34	920	\$38,124,735	\$41,440	\$797
314	Textile product mills	105	1,265	\$44,789,960	\$35,407	\$681
315	Apparel manufacturing	34	378	\$16,188,843	\$42,828	\$824
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
321	Wood product manufacturing	154	1,846	\$78,279,003	\$42,405	\$815
322	Paper manufacturing	91	5,218	\$323,511,683	\$61,999	\$1,192
323	Printing and related support activities	504	8,042	\$393,577,414	\$48,940	\$941
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
325	Chemical manufacturing	184	17,030	\$1,693,171,972	\$99,423	\$1,912
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	229	7,524	\$349,076,912	\$46,395	\$892
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	149	2,851	\$139,715,111	\$49,006	\$942
331	Primary metal manufacturing	88	4,500	\$244,915,508	\$54,426	\$1,047
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,383	33,636	\$1,727,906,947	\$51,371	\$988
333	Machinery manufacturing	589	18,117	\$1,257,795,909	\$69,426	\$1,335
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	367	15,011	\$895,550,015	\$59,660	\$1,147
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	193	10,491	\$750,642,060	\$71,551	\$1,376
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	250	43,512	\$3,137,870,891	\$72,115	\$1,387
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	319	3,367	\$140,565,145	\$41,748	\$803
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	405	12,281	\$623,038,050	\$50,732	\$976
42	Wholesale trade	9,759	66,456	\$4,809,463,073	\$72,371	\$1,392
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2,917	31,197	\$2,083,585,902	\$66,788	\$1,284
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1,421	21,779	\$1,463,463,712	\$67,196	\$1,292
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	5,421	13,480	\$1,262,413,459	\$93,651	\$1,801
44-45	Retail trade	13,184	192,301	\$5,528,936,956	\$28,751	\$553
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,298	22,759	\$1,056,045,471	\$46,401	\$892
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	877	8,219	\$259,147,517	\$31,530	\$606
443	Electronics and appliance stores	707	6,243	\$264,022,566	\$42,291	\$813
444	Building material and garden supply stores	945	15,804	\$555,608,886	\$35,156	\$676
445	Food and beverage stores	2,242	42,461	\$942,791,773	\$22,204	\$427
446	Health and personal care stores	898	13,944	\$413,233,137	\$29,635	\$570
447	Gasoline stations	1,059	6,281	\$141,222,580	\$22,484	\$432
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,680	21,187	\$428,011,235	\$20,202	\$389
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	924	9,157	\$166,565,159	\$18,190	\$350
452	General merchandise stores	370	25,955	\$513,410,811	\$19,781	\$380
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	1,497	10,919	\$251,795,609	\$23,060	\$443
454	Nonstore retailers	687	9,372	\$537,082,212	\$57,307	\$1,102
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	1,814	41,212	\$1,675,838,648	\$40,664	\$782
481	Air transportation	82	1,888	\$97,920,125	\$51,864	\$997
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	347	11,670	\$301,971,129	\$25,876	\$498
486	Pipeline transportation	5	171	\$15,148,702	\$88,589	\$1,704
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	18	197	\$5,050,817	\$25,639	\$493

STATEWIDE

Employment and Wages by Industry - 2005 Annual Average

NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Annual Average Wage	Average Weekly Wage
	STATEWIDE Total	110,769	1,643,963	\$87,070,312,002	\$52,964	\$1,019
488	Support activities for transportation	337	3,879	\$264,633,279	\$68,222	\$1,312
491	Postal service	*	*	*	*	*
492	Couriers and messengers	149	7,082	\$269,452,310	\$38,047	\$732
493	Warehousing and storage	104	8,205	\$343,873,157	\$41,910	\$806
51	Information	1,805	38,061	\$2,415,469,418	\$63,461	\$1,220
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	499	12,170	\$687,704,736	\$56,508	\$1,087
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	297	2,151	\$62,044,608	\$28,845	\$555
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103	4,763	\$346,543,747	\$72,757	\$1,399
516	Internet publishing and broadcasting	58	566	\$44,512,319	\$78,644	\$1,512
517	Telecommunications	515	12,941	\$964,218,338	\$74,509	\$1,433
518	ISPs, search portals, and data processing	235	4,251	\$280,594,864	\$66,007	\$1,269
519	Other information services	98	1,219	\$29,850,806	\$24,488	\$471
52	Finance and insurance	6,943	121,616	\$15,586,377,322	\$128,160	\$2,465
521	Monetary authorities - central bank	*	*	*	*	*
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	2,428	31,946	\$2,553,970,112	\$79,946	\$1,537
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	1,962	19,320	\$6,004,296,058	\$310,781	\$5,977
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	2,435	65,263	\$6,307,490,712	\$96,647	\$1,859
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	*	*	*	*	*
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	3,696	20,788	\$971,043,934	\$46,710	\$898
531	Real estate	3,014	13,995	\$688,331,873	\$49,184	\$946
532	Rental and leasing services	*	*	*	*	*
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	*	*	*	*	*
54	Professional and technical services	12,633	88,324	\$6,710,345,285	\$75,974	\$1,461
541	Professional and technical services	12,633	88,324	\$6,710,345,285	\$75,974	\$1,461
55	Management of companies and enterprises	620	25,100	\$3,287,521,079	\$130,977	\$2,519
551	Management of companies and enterprises	620	25,100	\$3,287,521,079	\$130,977	\$2,519
56	Administrative and waste management	6,540	86,140	\$2,782,433,277	\$32,301	\$621
561	Administrative and support activities	6,037	80,048	\$2,502,680,984	\$31,265	\$601
562	Waste management and remediation services	503	6,092	\$279,752,293	\$45,921	\$883
61	Educational services	1,343	46,133	\$2,071,442,969	\$44,902	\$864
611	Educational services	1,343	46,133	\$2,071,442,969	\$44,902	\$864
62	Health care and social assistance	9,362	220,655	\$9,213,063,344	\$41,753	\$803
621	Ambulatory health care services	6,265	72,456	\$3,783,083,139	\$52,212	\$1,004
622	Hospitals	55	55,959	\$2,857,485,656	\$51,064	\$982
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	1,159	57,228	\$1,784,819,998	\$31,188	\$600
624	Social assistance	1,883	35,012	\$787,674,551	\$22,497	\$433
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,725	24,077	\$612,909,264	\$25,457	\$490
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	525	4,527	\$188,513,925	\$41,642	\$801
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	100	1,988	\$52,328,126	\$26,322	\$506
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation	1,100	17,562	\$372,067,213	\$21,186	\$407
72	Accommodation and food services	7,200	105,393	\$1,766,122,006	\$16,757	\$322
721	Accommodation	449	11,720	\$275,650,675	\$23,520	\$452
722	Food services and drinking places	6,751	93,673	\$1,490,471,331	\$15,911	\$306
81	Other services, except public administration	13,076	56,202	\$1,556,941,728	\$27,703	\$533
811	Repair and maintenance	2,742	14,428	\$533,185,546	\$36,955	\$711
812	Personal and laundry services	3,221	19,209	\$444,310,359	\$23,130	\$445
813	Membership associations and organizations	2,054	15,417	\$430,381,722	\$27,916	\$537
814	Private households	5,059	7,148	\$149,064,101	\$20,854	\$401
	Total government	3,659	235,094	\$11,428,661,578	\$48,613	\$935
	Federal	610	19,866	\$1,082,551,190	\$54,493	\$1,048
	State	762	59,538	\$3,479,393,643	\$58,440	\$1,124
	Local**	2,287	155,690	\$6,866,716,745	\$44,105	\$848
99	Nonclassifiable establishments	399	535	\$24,021,880	\$44,901	\$863

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

** Includes Indian tribal government employment

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research (2005 QCEW Program Data)



STATEWIDE

2005 Per Capita Personal Income, Median Family Income, and Median Household Income

	Per Capita Income		Rank in the U.S.		2005 Median Income	
	2005 ^r	2004 ^r	2005	2004	Family	Household
United States	\$34,495	\$33,090	--	--	\$55,832	\$46,242
Connecticut	\$47,519	\$45,412	1	1	\$75,541	\$60,941
Maine	\$30,808	\$29,897	37	33	\$52,338	\$42,801
Massachusetts	\$43,702	\$41,799	3	3	\$71,655	\$57,184
New Hampshire	\$37,835	\$36,533	6	6	\$67,354	\$56,768
New Jersey	\$43,822	\$41,893	2	2	\$75,311	\$61,672
New York	\$40,072	\$38,446	5	5	\$59,686	\$49,480
Pennsylvania	\$34,848	\$33,367	18	18	\$55,904	\$44,537
Rhode Island	\$35,219	\$33,940	17	16	\$64,657	\$51,458
Vermont	\$32,731	\$31,491	25	24	\$57,170	\$45,686

^r revised

SOURCE:

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

Median Family and Household Income: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

STATEWIDE

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the Media

STARTUPS AND EXPANSIONS

WIA	STARTUP/ EXPANSION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	# OF WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/ COMMENTS	SOURCE
Statewide	2006	Citibank Statewide	Financial Services	140	Company is opening 12 new branches	Hartford Courant 6/15/06
Eastern	August 2006	Price Chopper Putnam	Supermarket	240	New store has opened in the Riverfront Commons Plaza	Norwich Bulletin 8/15/05
Eastern	Summer 2008	Capitol Theater New London	Live Music Venue	80	Historic building will be renovated	New London Day 5/4/06
Eastern	Fall 2007	Utopia Studios Preston	Movie Studio - Theme Park	4,700	Movie studio/theme park will be built at Norwich Hospital site	Hartford Courant 5/24/06
Eastern	2007	Stop & Shop Stonington	Supermarket	200	Store will be built on the Regal Cinemas property	New London Day 4/5/06
Eastern	April 2006	Fuddrucker's Mashantucket	Restaurant	100	Nationwide franchise has opened at Foxwoods Casino	New London Day 4/5/06
Eastern	2008	NuPower Plainfield	Wood-Burning Energy	275	Company will build a new facility	Stamford Advocate 3/9/06
Eastern	Spring 2006	Fast Break Uncasville	Restaurant	70	Geno Auriemma is opening a restaurant in the Mohegan Sun	New London Day 2/2/06
Eastern	January 2006	Lowe's Waterford	Home Improvement	200	New store is opening	New London Day 1/6/06
Eastern	2006	Taco Bell/Long John Silver's Plainville	Restaurant	20	New restaurant will be built on New Britain Avenue	Bristol Press 5/6/05
Eastern	Summer 2006	Dayville Property Dev. Killingly	Shopping Center	1,100	Mall to be built at the old Anchor Glass site	Norwich Bulletin 4/1/05
Eastern	Summer 2008	Foxwoods Ledyard	Resort & Casino	2,300	Expansion	New London Day 2/1/05
North Central	December 2006	GlobeOp Financial Svcs Hartford	Administrative & Financial	150	Company is opening a new office in Hartford	Hartford Courant 8/26/06
North Central	September 2006	La Quinta Inn & Suites New Britain	Hotel	35-40	New hotel will open on Columbus Boulevard	Hartford Courant 8/8/06
North Central	September 2006	Famous Dave's New Britain	Restaurant	100-150	New restaurant will open on Columbus Boulevard	Hartford Courant 8/8/06
North Central	2007	St. Paul Travelers Hartford & Windsor	Insurance	600	Increase in business and profits	Hartford Courant 7/25/06
North Central	Summer 2006	Comcast Corp. Berlin	Cable Television	40	Increase in demand	New Haven Register 7/7/06
North Central	June 2006	Smokey Bones Barbeque Manchester	Restaurant	130	New restaurant has opened on Buckland Street	Hartford Courant 6/20/06
North Central	Winter 2007	Stew Leonard's Newington	Retail Food Store	400	New store will open in former Caldor building	Hartford Courant 2/4/06
North Central	May 2006	TD Banknorth, Inc. New Britain	Financial Services	50-60	New jobs were previously outsourced by Hudson United	New Haven Register 2/3/06
North Central	2008	Walgreen Co. Windsor	Drugstore Chain	550	Distribution center will be built	Hartford Courant 1/18/06
North Central	Winter 2006	Save-A-Lot Hartford	Supermarket	33	New store will open in the Metro Center shopping plaza	Hartford Courant 10/12/05
North Central	2007	Cabela's Inc. East Hartford	Outdoor Merchandise	450	Superstore is being planned for the Rentschler Field site	Hartford Courant 8/11/05

STATEWIDE

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the Media

STARTUPS AND EXPANSIONS

WIA	STARTUP/ EXPANSION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	# OF WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/ COMMENTS	SOURCE
North Central	Spring 2006	Super Stop & Shop Berlin	Supermarket	250	New store will be built	New Britain 8/20/04
North Central	2007- 2008	C&M Screw Machine Bristol	Manufacturing	25	Company is expanding its operations	Bristol Press 9/9/05
North Central	Fall 2007	Goodwin College East Hartford	Higher Education	300	College is undergoing an \$80M expansion	Manchester Journal Inquirer 9/9/05
North Central	2006	CarMax Auto Superstore Hartford	Used-Cars Retailer	150	National chain is building on the old jai-alai site	Hartford Courant 10/6/04
Northwest	January 2007	Thomaston Savings Bank Middlebury	Banking	10	Bank is opening a new branch on Straits Turnpike	Waterbury Republican- American 7/12/06
Northwest	August 2006	Advance Auto Parts Watertown	Automotive Parts	12	New store is being built	Waterbury Republican- American 7/5/06
Northwest	July 2007	First National Bank of Litchfield New Milford	Bank	10	New branch	Waterbury Republican- American 5/10/06
Northwest	2007	Target Corp. Torrington	Retail Store	200	New store will be built off East Main Street	Waterbury Republican- American 4/12/06
Northwest	2006	Direct Mortgage Services Naugatuck	Financial Services	50	Company is looking to expand its territory	Waterbury Republican- American 2/15/06
Northwest	Spring 2006	Perry Technology Corp. New Hartford	Manufacturing	30	Company is moving into a larger building	Waterbury Republican- American 9/15/05
South Central	2007	Lowe's Milford	Home Improvement	500	New store will be built at the former jai-alai site	Connecticut Post 5/4/06
South Central	Spring 2006	Verizon Wireless Wallingford	Wireless Carrier	188	Clientele market is growing	New Haven Register 4/4/06
South Central	March 2006	Buffalo Wild Wings Milford	Restaurant	80	New restaurant has opened in the Connecticut Post Mall	Connecticut Post 3/10/06
South Central	March 2006	Borders Books & Music Milford	Bookstore	60	New store has opened at the Connecticut Post Mall	Connecticut Post 3/10/06
South Central	2007	Lowe's Milford	Home Improvement	300-400	New store will open at the former Milford Jai-Alai site	Connecticut Post 2/16/06
South Central	Fall 2006	Lowe's Wallingford	Home Improvement	175	New store will open in the old Wal-Mart store	Bristol Press 2/13/06
South Central	Spring 2007	Polylok, Inc. Wallingford	Molded Plastics	20	New headquarters will be built	New Haven Register 1/20/06
South Central	July 2006	Thompson Brands Meriden	Candy Maker	40	California operations are being moved to Meriden	Hartford Courant 1/21/06
South Central	2007	Mortgage Lenders Network Wallingford	Financial Services	1,000	Company is expanded	New Haven Register 12/2/05
South Central	2006	HistoRx, Inc. New Haven	Biotechnology	20	Company working on a drug therapy project	New Haven Register 10/14/05
South Central	2006	C-Town Markets New Haven	Supermarket	35	New store will open in the Dixwell Plaza	New Haven Register 8/3/05
South Central	2006	Gateway C.C. & Long Wharf Theatre New Haven	Construction Jobs	485	The college and theatre are relocating downtown as part of a \$230 million project	New Haven Register 6/4/04
South Central	March 2006	RoadLink USA New Haven	Intermodal Trucking	50	Company will open a location along the waterfront	New Haven Register 7/1/05

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the Media

STARTUPS AND EXPANSIONS

WIA	STARTUP/ EXPANSION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	# OF WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/ COMMENTS	SOURCE
South Central	March 2006	CT Portable Storage New Haven	Self-Storage	15	Company will open a location along the waterfront	New Haven Register 7/1/05
South Central	Spring 2006	CarMax, Inc. East Haven	Used-Cars Retailer	100	National retailer will open at the old Bradlees site	New Haven Register 3/8/04
South Central	2008	Yale-New Haven Hospital New Haven	Hospital	400	A new cancer center will be built	Hartford Courant 12/1/04
Southwest	2006- 2007	City of Norwalk	Municipality	20	City is recruiting new police officers	Stamford Advocate 8/14/06
Southwest	August 2006	Outback Steakhouse Shelton	Restaurant	140	New restaurant has opened on Bridgeport Avenue	Connecticut Post 8/21/06
Southwest	2009	Swiss Army Brands Monroe	Knives	20-25	New company headquarters will lead to increase in employment	Connecticut Post 6/9/06
Southwest	2006	Citigroup, Inc. Fairfield County	Financial Services	150	Bank will be opening 14 new branches	Waterbury Republican- American 6/1/06
Southwest	2006	Gartner, Inc. Stamford	Information Technology	35-70	Acquisition of the Meta Group has led to more sales positions	Stamford Advocate 5/11/06
Southwest	2006	Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. Stratford	Helicopter Manufacturing	150	New orders have led to a demand for engineers	Hartford Courant 4/19/06
Southwest	2008	Walgreens Stamford	Drugstore	35	New store will be built at site of Suburban Cadillac-Pontiac	Stamford Advocate 3/16/06
Southwest	April 2006	City Market Norwalk	Grocery Store	10-12	New store will open in the former CVS building	Stamford Advocate 3/1/06
Southwest	March 2006	Alga Marina Norwalk	Restaurant	15-20	New restaurant has opened on North Water Street	Stamford Advocate 3/8/06
Southwest	March 2006	Frank Pepe Pizzeria Fairfield	Restaurant	25	Popular New Haven restaurant is opening a new location	New Haven Register 3/2/06
Southwest	June 2006	Bank of Greenwich Greenwich	Banking	17	New branch is opening	Stamford Advocate 2/17/06
Southwest	2008	Hawley Lane Shoes Shelton	Shoe Store	40	Company is moving from Trumbull and plans to expand	New Haven Register 1/4/06
Southwest	Winter 2006	Preferred Tool & Die Shelton	Flat Stampings	10	Company is moving from Milford	Connecticut Post 12/1/05
Southwest	2006	Cenveo, Inc. Stamford	Commercial Printing	75	Company is moving from England	Stamford Advocate 12/2/05
Southwest	Mid 2006	Airoom Architects & Builders Norwalk	Design Center and Showroom	30-50	Showroom will be located in the old Huffman Koos furniture store	Stamford Advocate 11/8/05
Southwest	February 2006	AC Cars Manufacturing Bridgeport	Automobile Manufacturing	141	United Kingdom company will operate old Armstrong factory	Connecticut Post 11/16/05
Southwest	2006	Principal Financial Group Norwalk	Financial Services	40	Iowa company will open an office in the Merritt 7 complex	Stamford Advocate 11/9/05
Southwest	2006	City of Bridgeport Bridgeport	Local Government	16	City will be hiring new firefighters	Connecticut Post 10/6/05
Southwest	2008	Royal Bank of Scotland Stamford	Global Finance	800	New jobs will be created when new building is completed	Connecticut Post 9/15/05
Southwest	2006	Target Corp. Ansonia	Retail Store	200	New store will be built at the Latex Foam site	Connecticut Post 6/14/05

STATEWIDE

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the Media

LAYOFFS AND STAFF REDUCTIONS

WIA	LAYOFF/ REDUCTION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	# OF WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/ COMMENTS	SOURCE
Statewide	March 2006	Hitchcock Chair Co. Statewide	Retail - Furniture	100	Stores are closing	Waterbury Republican- American 1/25/06
Eastern	2007	Pfizer Corp. Groton	Pharmaceuticals	300	Company will phase out manufacturing operations	Norwich Bulletin 6/20/06
Eastern	April 2006	Pfizer Corp. Groton	Pharmaceuticals	68	Global restructuring	New London Day 2/8/06 & 3/14/06
Eastern	August 2006	Steak-Umm Company Pomfret	Food Production	115	Corporate office closing due to acquisition by Quaker Maid	Manchester Journal Inquirer 6/7/06
Eastern	July 2006	Franklin Mushroom Farm Franklin	Farming	380	Operations will be transferred to Penn. due to increased energy costs	Hartford Courant 4/1/06
Eastern	March 2006	Longwood Engineered Products Norwich	Rubber Products Mfg.	58	Plant is closing due to foreign competition	New London Day 3/10/06
Eastern	2006	Electric Boat Groton	Submarine Builder	1,400- 1,900	Declining size of the nation's submarine fleet	Boston Globe 12/6/05
North Central	November 2006	Hartford Courant Hartford	Newspaper	41	Call center work will be outsourced to the Philippines	Hartford Courant 8/26/06
North Central	2006	CT Student Loan Foundation Rocky Hill	Financial Services	37	Some jobs are being outsourced to New Hampshire & Tennessee	Manchester Journal Inquirer 8/9/06
North Central	September 2006	Viking Aluminum Products New Britain	Storm Door Distributor	20	Slow business is leading company to shut down	New Britain Herald 8/11/06
North Central	Fall 2006	Lincoln National Corp. Hartford	Insurance Provider	75	Job cuts are a result of a merger with Jefferson-Pilot Corp.	Hartford Courant 7/11/06
North Central	July 2006	Familymeds Group Farmington	Pharmaceuticals	20	Company is trying to reduce expenses	Hartford Courant 7/25/06
North Central	March 2007	Lego Group Enfield	Toy Manufacturer	300	Production is being shifted to Mexico	WTNH-Channel 8 6/20/06
North Central	Summer 2006	UConn Health Center Farmington	Hospital/Medical Research	60-80	Layoffs are needed to help close a budget deficit	Hartford Courant 6/13/06
North Central	June 2006	Northeast Utilities Berlin	Energy Provider	100	Retail marketing energy business has been sold to Hess Corp.	Hartford Courant 6/28/06
North Central	July 2006	CIGNA Bristol	Health Insurance	181	Cost cutting and redeployment of workers	Hartford Courant 4/7/06
North Central	Spring 2006	UnitedHealth Group Hartford & Trumbull	Insurance & Finance	120	Effort to keep costs down	Hartford Courant 3/25/06
North Central	May 2006	CIGNA HealthCare Bloomfield	Health Insurance	65	Work will be outsourced to the Philippines	Hartford Courant 3/10/06
North Central	June 2006	Federated Dept. Stores Manchester	Distribution Center	120	Center is closing as a result of consolidation	Business Wire 1/19/06
North Central	Spring 2006	Aetna Hartford	Insurance Underwriting	50	Realignment	Hartford Courant 1/24/06
North Central	July 2006	MetLife, Inc. Hartford	Insurance Provider	200-300	Net job loss resulting from acquisition of Travelers Life	Hartford Courant 4/12/05

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the Media

LAYOFFS AND STAFF REDUCTIONS

WIA	LAYOFF/ REDUCTION DATE	COMPANY AND LOCATION	PRINCIPAL PRODUCT	# OF WORKERS INVOLVED	REASON/ COMMENTS	SOURCE
North Central	Spring 2006	Advest, Inc. Hartford	Financial Services	300	Company has been sold to Merrill Lynch & Company	Hartford Courant 11/20/05
North Central	Mid 2006	Hamilton Sundstrand Farmington	Electronics	290	Plant is being closed to reduce costs	Hartford Courant 12/7/04
Northwest	May 2006	A.J. Oster Company Watertown	Sheet Metal	14	Division is relocating to Rhode Island	Waterbury Republican- American 3/21/06
Northwest	2005- 2006	Nidec America Corp. Torrington	Fans and Motors Mfg.	120	Facility is shutting down	Torrington Register Citizen 9/9/04
Northwest	Summer 2006	Givaudan Flavors Corp. New Milford	Beverages Mfg.	130	Business is being consolidated - moving to Kentucky	Waterbury Republican- American 1/11/06
South Central	November 2006	Anthem Blue Cross North Haven	Insurance	46	Call center functions will be outsourced to Illinois	New Haven Register 8/9/06
South Central	November 2006	Anthem Blue Cross North Haven	Insurance	46	Call center functions will be outsourced to Illinois	New Haven Register 8/9/06
South Central	2006	Durham Mfg. Co. Durham	Packaging Materials	100	Environmental cleanup will lead to jobs going to Mexico	Middletown Press 2/10/06
South Central	February 2006	True North Salmon Co. Stratford	Fish Processing	30	Work is being consolidated in Canada and Maine	Connecticut Post 2/3/06
South Central	Mid 2006	Stop & Shop North Haven	Distribution Facility	850	Facility is closing	Hartford Courant 1/23/06
South Central	June 2006	C-Cor, Inc. Wallingford	Network Solutions Provider	120	Work is being shifted to Mexico	Meriden Record- Journal 1/5/06
South Central	March 2006	U.S. Repeating Arms New Haven	Rifles	186	Plant is closing	Boston Globe 1/17/06
South Central	August 2006	TI Automotive Meriden	Auto Parts	414	Plant is closing	Hartford Courant 12/13/05
South Central	Winter 2006	St. Francis Home New Haven	Children's Home	120	Residential program is being discontinued	New Haven Register 10/11/05
South Central	2006	Bic USA, Inc. Milford	Ballpoint Pens and Shavers	300	Operations will be relocated abroad	New Haven Register 4/8/04
Southwest	September 2006	Dictaphone Corp. Stratford	Electrical Equipment	70	Company has been sold to Nuance Communications	New Haven Register 8/8/06
Southwest	July 2006	New Haven Copper Co. Seymour	Metals Mfg.	10-12	Slowdown in business	Waterbury Republican- American 7/13/06
Southwest	June 2007	PanAmSat Holding Wilton	Data and Voice Communications	129	Office is closing as a result of merger with Intelsat Ltd.	Stamford Advocate 6/2/06
Southwest	June 2006	Sacred Heart Academy Stamford	Education	30	High School is closing	Stamford Advocate 6/2/06
Southwest	2006	MeadWestvaco Stamford	Packaging Company	400	Company headquarters are moving to Virginia	Cox.net 2/15/06
Southwest	July 2006	Pernod Ricard Westport	Liquor Mfg.	15	Offices are moving to New York	Stamford Advocate 2/16/05
Southwest	August 2006	International Paper Stamford	Paper Mfg.	150	Company headquarters are moving to Memphis	Hartford Courant 8/16/05

Source: 'Business and Employment Changes Announced in the Media' (Aug. 2006).

Prepared by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research.
This report is also available online at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi.

STATEWIDE

Characteristics of CTWorks Applicants

WAGNER PEYSER

By Gender, Ethnic Group, etc
July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

Wagner Peyser	Active	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
Eastern	18,343	9,841	8,502	13,383	1,407	1,978	248	250	23	1,287	298
North Central	33,418	14,649	15,769	16,257	7,824	6,247	556	220	39	1,208	390
Northwest	19,501	10,706	8,795	12,729	2,369	2,865	322	87	20	1,189	308
South Central	24,786	13,421	11,365	14,061	5,330	3,266	351	159	16	884	197
Southwest	18,134	9,588	8,546	7,780	4,760	3,772	352	116	23	687	113
Program Totals	114,182	58,205	52,977	64,210	21,690	18,128	1,829	832	121	5,255	1,306

By Age and Education Level
July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

Wagner Peyser	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2006							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/Unknown	No Diploma/GED	HS Diploma/GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
Eastern	321	1,425	4,000	4,101	4,556	2,812	1,074	9,622	2,775	2,960	2,150	836
North Central	653	2,512	7,188	7,716	8,002	5,196	2,044	18,816	4,531	4,178	4,232	1,661
Northwest	296	1,269	3,633	4,394	4,944	3,452	1,467	9,738	2,653	3,219	2,613	1,278
South Central	380	1,701	5,224	5,524	6,212	4,009	1,655	14,151	3,558	3,007	2,850	1,220
Southwest	255	1,135	3,727	4,156	4,428	3,022	1,350	10,935	2,437	1,858	1,944	960
Program Totals	1,905	8,042	23,772	25,891	28,142	18,491	7,590	63,262	15,954	15,222	13,789	5,955

JFES

By Gender, Ethnic Group, etc
July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

JFES	Active	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
Eastern	1,999	343	1,656	1,162	263	547	15	1	2	22	6
North Central	6,440	978	5,462	1,594	1,685	3,095	60	2	1	28	30
Northwest	2,640	446	2,194	1,043	498	1,083	14	0	0	14	10
South Central	3,695	455	3,240	1,080	1,443	1,145	36	4	1	16	53
Southwest	2,677	355	2,322	533	1,077	1,027	41	0	1	10	8
Program Totals	17,451	2,577	14,874	5,412	4,966	6,897	166	7	5	90	107

By Age and Education Level
July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

JFES	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2006							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/Unknown	No Diploma/GED	HS Diploma/GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
Eastern	6	242	874	595	233	48	1	58	610	1,060	232	39
North Central	29	1,081	2,878	1,590	725	131	6	73	2,422	3,096	715	134
Northwest	10	419	1,145	712	307	47	0	34	996	1,303	257	50
South Central	13	529	1,630	989	457	75	2	155	1,100	1,928	435	77
Southwest	7	410	1,193	658	344	62	3	39	967	1,258	346	67
Program Totals	65	2,681	7,720	4,544	2,066	363	12	359	6,095	8,645	1,985	367

STATEWIDE

Characteristics of CTWorks Applicants

WIA (Adults, Dislocated Workers, National Emergency Grant, Youth)

By Gender, Ethnic Group, etc

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

WIA	Active	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
Eastern	746	294	452	505	102	129	5	13	1	62	64
North Central	1,645	602	1,043	684	576	378	28	12	3	65	144
Northwest	953	434	519	542	195	197	20	4	2	58	33
South Central	906	467	439	349	353	192	10	9	1	40	108
Southwest	1,658	585	1,073	415	842	396	19	20	1	61	102
Program Totals	5,908	2,382	3,526	2,495	2,068	1,292	82	58	8	286	451

By Age and Education Level

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

WIA	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2006							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/Unknown	No Diploma/GED	HS Diploma/GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
Eastern	111	114	121	123	146	103	28	0	192	353	141	60
North Central	279	277	189	233	381	238	48	0	427	773	307	138
Northwest	98	79	128	188	256	160	44	1	181	578	93	100
South Central	165	125	109	166	185	121	35	1	310	367	117	111
Southwest	103	208	386	388	344	174	55	1	405	893	257	102
Program Totals	756	803	933	1,098	1,312	796	210	3	1,515	2,964	915	511

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TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS

By Gender, Ethnic Group, etc

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

All Programs	Active	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Veteran	Disabled
Eastern	18,550	9,638	8,912	13,447	1,424	2,161	251	229	23	1,230	281
North Central	36,551	17,685	18,867	17,028	8,291	8,297	588	207	38	1,085	186
Northwest	20,371	10,595	9,775	12,918	2,496	3,483	329	84	19	1,062	477
South Central	26,715	13,492	13,223	14,508	6,011	4,120	382	154	13	790	303
Southwest	20,247	9,863	10,384	8,243	5,667	4,562	380	125	24	637	320
Program Totals	122,434	61,273	61,161	66,144	23,889	22,623	1,930	799	117	286	1,567

By Age and Education Level

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

All Programs	Age at exit from program or June 30, 2006							Education Level				
	14-18	19-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	None/Unknown	No Diploma/GED	HS Diploma/GED	Some Post H.S.	College Degree
Eastern	377	1,498	4,248	4,182	4,449	2,712	1,031	8,845	3,028	3,623	2,213	841
North Central	857	3,231	8,801	8,330	8,151	5,086	1,990	17,053	6,572	6,698	4,494	1,734
Northwest	365	1,461	4,211	4,599	4,954	3,335	1,400	8,897	3,322	4,243	2,608	1,300
South Central	525	2,069	6,161	5,977	6,299	3,969	1,633	13,305	4,501	4,546	3,048	1,315
Southwest	325	1,467	4,661	4,635	4,689	3,064	1,347	10,208	3,342	3,363	2,270	1,064
Program Totals	2,449	9,726	28,082	27,723	28,542	18,166	7,401	58,308	20,765	22,473	14,633	6,254

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Performance Management



Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

Connecticut's Major Occupational Categories by 2014 Projected Employment

Occupational Category	Employment		Change 2004 - 2014		Total Annual Openings
	2004	2014	Net	%	
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,760,690	1,910,870	150,180	8.5%	57,533
Office and Administrative Support	300,310	308,310	8,000	2.7%	8,233
Sales and Related	198,420	214,700	16,280	8.2%	8,102
Food Preparation and Serving Related	116,100	131,070	14,970	12.9%	6,164
Education, Training, and Library	113,070	123,270	10,200	9.0%	3,390
Production	119,190	115,100	-4,090	-3.4%	2,967
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	94,750	108,490	13,740	14.5%	3,111
Management	93,250	104,050	10,800	11.6%	2,815
Business and Financial Operations	91,740	103,270	11,530	12.6%	2,759
Transportation and Material Moving	97,290	102,840	5,550	5.7%	2,734
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	65,900	73,480	7,580	11.5%	2,065
Construction and Extraction	68,180	73,300	5,120	7.5%	1,844
Personal Care and Service	64,040	73,160	9,120	14.2%	2,459
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	59,250	64,940	5,690	9.6%	1,914
Healthcare Support	50,700	59,050	8,350	16.5%	1,611
Computer and Mathematical	47,890	57,260	9,370	19.6%	1,605
Architecture and Engineering	39,940	42,140	2,200	5.5%	1,147
Protective Service	37,810	40,560	2,750	7.3%	1,331
Community and Social Services	31,990	37,440	5,450	17.0%	1,159
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	28,550	32,280	3,730	13.1%	911
Life, Physical, and Social Science	20,490	22,810	2,320	11.3%	740
Legal	16,880	18,160	1,280	7.6%	318
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4,960	5,200	240	4.9%	155

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

CONNECTICUT'S CAREER DIRECTIONS

Management Occupations - From 2004 to 2014, management occupations, on the whole, will exhibit above average growth as new firms 'break ground' and mature companies expand their workforce in Connecticut.

The State's rebounding financial services sector will contribute to the creation of new financial management positions, with more than 250 annual job openings. Construction managers will find close to 100 annual job openings, despite the downturn in the residential housing market, as government funded initiatives look to enhance the State's transportation system, thus promoting job creation in the highway, street, and bridge construction industry. A fast growing career in this group is computer and information systems manager, whose primary responsibilities include supervising the customization of computer languages and programs to maximize productivity and profitability and to oversee the integration of advanced information technology systems within the work environment. With 4,520 currently employed throughout the State, this position will see a 14.5% increase, opening up close to 150 career opportunities. With the high growth in health services, some 120 medical and health managers will be needed to fill jobs in hospitals, continuing care facilities, and in government.

Business and Financial Occupations - Connecticut's financial sector is well on its way to recovering the jobs lost due to our previous economic recession, as the influx of new companies and the expansions of mature businesses will kick-start job creation at an above average pace during the 2004-14 period.

Global competition and new legal requirements monitoring financial statements of corporations have accelerated demand for accountants and auditors skilled in analyzing financial risk and addressing governance concerns over the long-term, providing over 600 annual job openings from 2004-14. Financial analysts will find ample employment mostly within private sector firms looking to anticipate future market trends and amply funded philanthropic organizations that need employees with experience in micro-finance and micro lending. Management analysts with knowledge and experience in corporate efficiency skills, such as Lean principles, will find over 100 annual job openings as companies look to add value to their products and increase profitability through the elimination of excess time and unnecessary steps and procedures.

Computer and Mathematical Occupations - Employment in computer and mathematical occupations is forecasted to be one of Connecticut's strongest drivers of job creation, providing an average of more than 1,600 employment opportunities annually.

As e-commerce and e-business become further embedded in the domestic and global marketplace, employers will need to add greater numbers of information technology professionals to keep up with increasing demand for services and to remain competitive. Computer network systems administrators and data communications analysts with the skills to integrate and/or expand network services (e.g., Internet, online distance learning, etc.) for today's fast-paced workplace will find some 300 annual job openings for these two occupations. Computer systems analysts will also be in high demand for their ability to analyze current business processing systems and their respective problems and to customize computer programs that can provide value added products and solutions. Computer programmer job growth will be relatively flat because new desktop software for writing basic computer language can be easily learned, while more intricate mainframe programming is being combined with job responsibilities of systems analysts and software engineers. Recent news headlines concerning lost military and credit card information have garnered the concern of consumers across the U.S., moving employers to heighten the attention paid to database network security. Database administrators will be called upon to be proactive in their planning, implementing and testing of security measures in order to protect sensitive information (e.g., social security numbers, bank statements, etc.) from current and future security lapses.

Architecture and Engineering Occupations - Engineers of varied academic disciplines will be in high demand through 2014, as employers differing in size and specialization seek out their company's future building blocks of innovation.

Breakthroughs in technology and expanded commercial use within Connecticut's fuel cell development, medical device manufacturing, and nanotechnology sectors have spurred demand for job seekers with backgrounds in chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering. These engineers will be coveted by employers within the aerospace, scientific research and development, and pharmaceutical manufacturing industries as well, providing over 200 new job openings annually. With Connecticut's aircraft industry experiencing a revival in demand for new engines and helicopters, an additional 95 aerospace engineers will be needed to fill employment opportunities each year. Civil engineers will find increased job prospects with the passage of this year's transportation bill aimed at curbing traffic congestion problems plaguing the State's major highway systems. As residential building construction has slowed down over the past year, the development of nonresidential building construction (e.g., commercial building, expansions) appears relatively strong opening up nearly 100 new job openings annually for architects and surveyors.

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

CONNECTICUT'S CAREER DIRECTIONS

Life, Physical, and Social Sciences Occupations - The rise of the biotechnology and chemical manufacturing industries has dually served to advance research and development (R&D) activities within the field and positively impact job creation within the State.

Master's and doctoral level biochemists and medical scientists will find numerous opportunities in R&D facilities throughout the State, as companies expand their workforces in an effort to rein in the effects of patent expirations and create new drugs for their product lines. Dubbed the "fuel cell capital of the United States," Connecticut stands to benefit greatly from the commercialization of this technology and, along with concerns about the environment; new opportunities for chemists and environmental scientists will spring up over the 2004-14 period. Firms looking to accurately gauge the marketplace, in order to cater to the diverse demands of today's consumer base, will create jobs for market research analysts experienced in defining potential financial services markets, customizing research methodologies, and presenting results from surveys and market studies.

Community and Social Services Occupations - Job seekers within community and social services fields will be presented with numerous opportunities in challenging, yet gratifying careers focused upon Connecticut citizens who require physical, mental, and economic assistance.

Medical and public health social workers with a focus in gerontology will also be in high demand because Connecticut's 65 and over population is growing, and the necessity to examine and plan their long-term health options is critical. With added concern over child abuse and improving the well being of families, child, family, and school social workers will also be in demand. Combined, the need for social workers will exceed 300 per year. Renewed state government and local community efforts, aimed at reducing crime rates by focusing on the mental health and substance abuse problems in local communities, will spark the need for mental health and rehabilitation counselors experienced in coordinating interventions and assisting clients in developing life skills.

Legal Occupations - Legal occupations are forecasted to grow about 7% by 2014, due to the demand for professionals capable of analyzing and interpreting complex federal and state laws and procedures.

Lawyers will see an increasing need for their services as employers and baby-boomers will continue to seek out skilled legal counsel for a variety of issues ranging from government compliance to estate planning. Paralegals will find over 100 new job openings annually since they possess highly sought-after skills in legal research and organization that play a pivotal role in legal proceedings.

Education, Training, and Library Occupations - Connecticut's education, training, and library workforce is forecasted to grow by over 10,000 jobs by 2014. While the Connecticut Department of Education has forecasted a slight drop in public school enrollment during the projection period, there will still be numerous opportunities for job seekers due to an aging workforce and the need for school systems to expand their current workforce in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) related courses.

As initial academic preparation of tomorrow's workforce spans from kindergarten to secondary school, administrators across the State will demand academic excellence from their staff to properly prepare students for their future educational endeavors. This demand will provide over 1,000 annual openings for professionals with academic backgrounds specializing in kindergarten, middle school, and secondary education. Job seekers should be aware that due to a shortage of STEM teachers, some school systems have begun to offer signing bonuses and increased base pay in order to attract these highly sought-after professionals. Teacher assistant positions will increase by over 10% during the 2004-14 period as educational support through one-on-one classroom assistance will play a larger role in student development. Connecticut's school systems will step up their hiring of special education teachers over the 2004-14 period in order to better serve student populations with special needs. These special needs (mental, physical, and psychological) must be addressed since they hamper a student's ability to process coursework and fulfill their true potential. The library professions have evolved over the years and will continue to be in demand, as today's library professional often must possess bilingual skills to best serve the needs of a diverse population, and be tech-savvy enough to conduct online research and/or manage the library's computer systems. Postsecondary teachers within particular areas of study will be in high demand as our State's public and private institutions struggle to keep up with the increasing enrollment of young students seeking an advanced comprehension of academic knowledge and skills pursuant to their career goals. As the number of older adults attending community colleges and four-year educational institutions for work-related or personal reasons continue to climb, so has the demand for postsecondary teachers and graduate assistants.

Overall, a majority of the State's education related professions will be in demand over the projection period as the global workplace evolves and Connecticut positions itself to move with it.

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

CONNECTICUT'S CAREER DIRECTIONS

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations - The arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations are predicted to grow by 13% during the 2004-14 period, creating more than 3,500 new jobs. Public relations specialists with extrovert personalities and a mastery of persuasive communication will find a large number of job openings within advertising firms and business, professional, labor, and political organizations in Connecticut.

Recently, private sector marketing strategies have become increasingly e-business focused, due to the Internet's rise in consumer usage, relative ease of use, and cost-effectiveness. This new focus has heightened the demand for graphic designers capable of creating eye-catching websites that not only promote a company's products and services, but their vision and belief systems as well.

Promising developments in southeastern Connecticut's entertainment industry, as well as the state government's new property and wage tax credits afforded to production companies, will serve to attract visitors and create thousands of jobs for the region. The proposed \$1.5 billion redevelopment of the former Norwich Hospital property will include the construction of a 500,000 square foot school for the arts; 4,200 hotel rooms; a high tech movie studio; and five theme parks. If the proposal goes through, it will create high-paying accounting, construction, financial, management, and a number of service-related occupational opportunities for Connecticut job seekers.

Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations - Connecticut's healthcare practitioners and technical occupations are forecasted to grow by more than 1,300 jobs annually as healthcare facilities expand their workforce to accommodate increasing demand, and as new clinical centers open that specialize in the treatment of specific diseases.

Registered nurses and licensed practical nurses will find over 1,300 job openings annually through 2014. Both of these professions play a critical role in analyzing patient symptoms, developing rehabilitation plans, and creating long-term healthcare models for patients in recovery. Pharmacist occupations will also be in demand; as an increased number of new medical drugs reach the market, it is the pharmacist's duty to translate complicated information regarding drug dosage and its positive/negative effects not only to patients, but to the physicians that prescribe them as well. Dental hygienists will find numerous openings through 2014, not limited to their initial career path, as sales representatives for medical equipment suppliers or public advocates for health education in nonprofit organizations. Formally trained physician assistants play a pivotal support role for physicians and will be in high demand during the projection period because of the therapeutic and diagnostic services they perform. Connecticut's physical therapist workforce is forecasted to increase by over 25% through 2014, as the demand for rehabilitation services, ranging from prescribing exercise schedules, to relieving muscle pain, to aiding infants born with birth defects rises.

Recent medical school graduates with earned degrees in dentistry, general medicine, or anesthesiology will find employers looking to supplement their staff with employees that have a working knowledge of the latest technological advancements in preventative medicine. Those wishing to establish a private practice will be aided by Connecticut's 'business-friendly' initiatives that provide additional funding for low interest, small business loans and grants as well as tax incentives.

Service-Related Occupations - Service-related occupations that are derived from healthcare support, protective service, building and grounds maintenance, food preparation, and personal care will experience an overall increase of 12.5% from 2004 to 2014. Over 900 total annual openings will be available for home health aides and nursing aides combined, due to the increased role of support staff in providing healthcare services. Highly trained firefighters and police officers will continue to be in demand since they play a vital role in delivering emergency response services (e.g., forensic analysis, fire suppression, etc.).

As urban areas continue to be redeveloped, such as Adraien's Landing in Hartford and the proposed waterfront area in Bridgeport, new eating and drinking establishments across the State will add to the already growing need for food service workers. A majority of the 5,000 new jobs created over the projection period will be food preparation and waiter/waitress occupations, concentrated in the full-service restaurant and limited-service eatery industries.

Landscape workers will be indirectly affected, in a positive way, by the increase of residential and commercial construction within the State. This, along with the aging baby-boomers' increasing usage of lawn and landscaping services, will create nearly 500 job openings annually for these workers. Current and future expansion within the amusement, gambling, and recreation industries will create over 400 combined job openings annually for amusement and recreation attendants, ushers and lobby attendants, and various gaming occupations from 2004-14. During this same period, the growing number of elderly and handicapped citizens in Connecticut suffering from physical disabilities will require assistance with their daily activities (e.g., grooming, shopping, etc.), thus opening up employment opportunities for personal care aides at a rate of over 200 job openings annually.

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

CONNECTICUT'S CAREER DIRECTIONS

Sales Related Occupations - Connecticut's sales-related occupations are forecasted to account for over 16,000 new jobs as 2014 comes to a close. A majority of those new jobs will require only short-term to moderate on-the-job training, opening the door to employment for those seeking entry-level work or job seekers with limited work skills.

Cashiers and retail salespersons will find over 2,000 job openings each, on an annual basis, due in part to the expansion of retail establishments throughout the State, as well as the occupations' relatively high turnover rate. New employees to the workforce as well as soon-to-be retirees will seek sound, long-term retirement planning advice from financial services agents, thus increasing their demand over the projection period. As a means of remaining financially competitive, a growing number of companies have trimmed or eliminated their incentive programs allotted for retirees (e.g., healthcare, pension, etc.), thus increasing the need for personal financial consultants that can advise employees and retirees on how to achieve their financial goals. Non-technical wholesale and manufacturing sales representatives with excellent communication skills and product/industry knowledge will be a true asset to established and startup companies as the global marketplace expands, opening up over 200 new jobs annually.

Office and Administrative Support Occupations - Job seekers with up-to-date skills in the latest business and office computer software programs will find over 8,000 job openings annually during the 2004-14 period, in Connecticut's small and large business establishments. Unfortunately, productivity gains resulting from the increased integration of information technology in the workplace has subsequently lessened the demand for some lower skilled office professionals.

Executive, legal, and medical secretaries specializing in communication/presentation, research, and organization are an asset to employers within their respective fields, creating over 200 new job openings annually. Future employment will be limited for data entry keyers, meter readers, office machine operators, order clerks, and stock clerks since computers can be used to process these routine activities in a more cost-effective manner. Accounting clerks will continue to be in demand for their ability to support accountants in the handling of basic and complex problems associated with federal and state tax codes and procedures. Increased demand for specialized services along with the increasingly favorable business climate has spawned the expansion of call centers throughout the State, creating over 900 annual openings for customer service representatives. Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks will see opportunities rise in conjunction with Connecticut's thriving \$10 billion tourism industry that is positioning itself to grow through economic developments such as Adriaen's Landing in Hartford and expansions in the gaming industry in the southeast region of the State.

Construction and Extraction Occupations - Construction and extraction occupations are forecasted to grow by over 7% from 2004-14, as the rise of highway and commercial building construction offsets some of the initial job losses associated with residential construction. As evidenced in the reduced number of housing permits issued statewide, lower asking prices, and an increase in long-term interest rates, Connecticut's residential real estate market appears to be entering a cooling phase. Yet, due to the influx of new businesses and the expansion of industry heavyweights, the construction of commercial building properties across the State appears relatively strong. These positive developments will provide annual job openings for construction managers (140 total annual openings), carpenters (290), electricians (230), hazardous materials removal workers (30), and painters (100) over the 2004-14 period.

Mass transit improvements appear throughout Connecticut's latest transportation bill, addressing major traffic gridlock issues, as well as offering new opportunities for those seeking construction work. This ambitious initiative will provide a significant portion of the new opportunities designated to concrete finishers, highway maintenance workers, and operating engineers from 2004-2014. Despite the real estate slowdown, homeowners will continue to seek out skilled drywall installers, roofers, and plumbers from 2004-14 to perform specialized home improvement (i.e., additions to the home) and scheduled maintenance functions.

Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations - Future demand for most installation, maintenance, and repair occupations will be closely tied to positive developments within some of Connecticut's largest industries. Aircraft service technicians will benefit from an increase in domestic and foreign demand for aerospace and defense related exports and their coupled repairs. Construction contractors are forecasted to increase their hiring of mobile heavy equipment mechanics with bulldozer, forklift and other construction equipment experience to combat the effects of excessive wear and extend the lifespan of their capital investments. HVAC (heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration) professionals will also benefit from the rise in commercial building construction because of their ability to install or repair electric and gas heating and cooling systems, as well as perform energy audits and indoor quality diagnoses. Today's automobile engine is more complex than ever, and with the infusion of hybrid technology (electric and gas power) into a growing number of popular vehicles, the demand for highly trained automotive technicians is forecasted to rise, growing by over 100 new jobs per year over the projection period.

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

CONNECTICUT'S CAREER DIRECTIONS

Production Occupations

The issues garnering the most attention, in regards to Connecticut's manufacturing industry, have centered around job losses associated with the cost-effectiveness of outsourcing low end production to foreign countries and technology integration. While the number of jobs in manufacturing has been and will continue to decline at the state and national level, there are still more than 3,000 workers needed each year to fill vacated positions in Connecticut. The continued enrollment drop in manufacturing technology programs at the State's technical schools, coupled with the high rate of retirement of the current workforce, presents a double challenge to employers - maintaining economic productivity while creating opportunities for recent engineering graduates and displaced workers to fill technical and skilled production jobs.

Job seekers should be aware that production occupations (e.g., assemblers, bindery and textile workers, and various machine setters) that require only a basic knowledge of production techniques would be most susceptible to decline. The best employment prospects lie in innovation-based occupations (e.g., CNC programmers and machinists, mechanical engineers, and tool and die makers), which manufacturers have found to be very difficult positions to fill.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations

The U.S. trucking industry is one of the backbones of our domestic economy, shipping over 9 billion tons of freight by means of intercity and local trucks in 2003 alone. The industry as a whole has taken a financial hit because of the spike in imported crude oil, but demand remains high for experienced CDL licensed truck drivers that provide the most prevalent modes of transporting finished goods. Delivery service and tractor-trailer truck drivers will find over 250 jobs each over the 2004-14 period, as employers look to deliver their products from the warehouse to the consumer as quickly as possible. The growing congestion on the State's highways along with the increase in crude oil prices has greatly impacted Connecticut's labor force, forcing its members to consider alternative means of commuting to work through both local bus transit and rail systems, opening up employment opportunities for transit bus drivers, 75 annual openings, over the projection period.

Source: Excerpts from "Connecticut's Industries and Occupations—Forecast 2014."

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

Top Occupations Requiring Postsecondary Education by Growth: 2004-14

Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2004 - 2014		Total Annual Openings	Average Annual Salary	E&T Code*
	2004	2014	Net	%			
Registered Nurses	31,890	36,020	4,130	13.0%	1,081	\$63,303	6
Accountants and Auditors	20,520	23,370	2,850	13.9%	672	\$67,235	5
General and Operations Managers	19,480	21,970	2,490	12.8%	616	\$121,898	4
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	6,850	9,050	2,200	32.2%	288	\$81,949	5
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	24,410	26,560	2,150	8.8%	535	\$27,985	7
Computer Systems Analysts	9,600	11,350	1,750	18.3%	284	\$75,608	5
Securities, Commodities, & Financial Svcs Sales Agents	6,790	8,400	1,610	23.7%	238	\$133,337	5
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	6,830	8,420	1,590	23.4%	241	\$28,848	7
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	10,470	11,990	1,520	14.5%	431	\$40,193	7
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	10,750	12,160	1,410	13.1%	348	\$28,829	7
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	3,190	4,440	1,250	38.9%	162	\$68,572	5
Management Analysts	10,930	12,160	1,230	11.3%	273	\$80,152	4
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	7,880	9,100	1,220	15.5%	294	\$50,283	7
Financial Managers	9,930	11,100	1,170	11.7%	259	\$110,701	4
Financial Analysts	5,960	7,050	1,090	18.1%	196	\$89,914	5
Computer Support Specialists	7,360	8,440	1,080	14.7%	199	\$50,661	6
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,250	5,310	1,060	25.0%	153	\$68,511	5
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	3,800	4,830	1,030	27.0%	140	\$84,972	5
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	18,140	18,990	850	4.7%	486	\$57,165	5
Middle School Teachers, Exc. Special & Vocational Ed.	10,150	10,980	830	8.1%	306	\$57,594	5
Physical Therapists	3,120	3,920	800	25.6%	111	\$71,329	3
Secondary School Teachers, Exc. Special & Vocational Ed.	12,730	13,530	800	6.3%	438	\$58,207	5
Sales Managers	4,450	5,220	770	17.3%	159	\$115,281	4
Medical Secretaries	5,470	6,230	760	13.8%	180	\$33,771	7
Dental Hygienists	3,120	3,850	730	23.6%	100	\$62,772	6
Rehabilitation Counselors	4,080	4,790	710	17.5%	165	\$36,711	3
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	4,620	5,300	680	14.6%	104	\$47,934	6
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	3,950	4,620	670	17.1%	158	\$45,430	7
Computer and Information Systems Managers	4,520	5,170	650	14.5%	148	\$109,825	4
Personal Financial Advisors	2,520	3,160	640	25.6%	97	\$88,774	5
Database Administrators	1,870	2,450	580	30.9%	77	\$75,312	5
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	2,810	3,380	570	20.4%	100	\$58,928	5
Loan Officers	3,340	3,900	560	16.8%	110	\$80,519	5
Market Research Analysts	3,280	3,840	560	17.0%	141	\$74,321	5
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	5,000	5,560	560	11.1%	141	\$53,673	5
Lawyers	10,780	11,330	550	5.1%	193	\$113,534	1
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	2,490	3,010	520	21.1%	95	\$44,983	3
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	2,910	3,430	520	18.1%	107	\$53,111	6
Social and Community Service Managers	2,640	3,150	510	19.6%	102	\$57,890	5

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

***Education & Training Codes:**

- 1 - First professional degree
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- 3 - Master's degree

- 4 - Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree
- 5 - Bachelor's degree
- 6 - Associate degree
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Statewide detailed occupational tables are available online at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

Top Occupations Requiring Postsecondary Education by Growth Rate: 2004-14

Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2004 - 2014		Total Annual Openings	Average Annual Salary	E&T Code*
	2004	2014	Net	%			
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	3,190	4,440	1,250	38.9%	162	\$68,572	5
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	6,850	9,050	2,200	32.2%	288	\$81,949	5
Database Administrators	1,870	2,450	580	30.9%	77	\$75,312	5
Physical Therapist Assistants	650	840	190	30.4%	30	\$40,009	6
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	3,800	4,830	1,030	27.0%	140	\$84,972	5
Mental Health Counselors	1,890	2,390	500	26.6%	93	\$40,040	3
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	1,000	1,260	260	25.9%	39	\$33,668	6
Physical Therapists	3,120	3,920	800	25.6%	111	\$71,329	3
Personal Financial Advisors	2,520	3,160	640	25.6%	97	\$88,774	5
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,250	5,310	1,060	25.0%	153	\$68,511	5
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	670	840	170	25.0%	29	\$47,209	6
Radiation Therapists	760	950	190	24.8%	36	\$92,580	6
Producers and Directors	960	1,200	240	24.7%	38	\$71,533	4
Environmental Engineers	740	920	180	23.9%	31	\$75,159	5
Securities, Commodities, & Financial Svcs Sales Agents	6,790	8,400	1,610	23.7%	238	\$133,337	5
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	680	840	160	23.7%	29	\$62,741	6
Dental Hygienists	3,120	3,850	730	23.6%	100	\$62,772	6
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	6,830	8,420	1,590	23.4%	241	\$28,848	7
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	2,120	2,620	500	23.4%	86	\$52,815	5
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	1,130	1,380	250	22.3%	51	\$39,234	3
Manicurists and Pedicurists	1,710	2,090	380	22.1%	71	\$22,481	7
Medical Transcriptionists	1,080	1,310	230	21.7%	43	\$35,137	7
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	2,490	3,010	520	21.1%	95	\$44,983	3
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	2,810	3,380	570	20.4%	100	\$58,928	5
Social and Community Service Managers	2,640	3,150	510	19.6%	102	\$57,890	5
Occupational Therapists	1,550	1,850	300	19.5%	51	\$64,242	3
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	1,700	2,020	320	19.3%	52	\$73,984	5
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	740	870	130	18.8%	31	\$48,392	7
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	1,790	2,130	340	18.6%	65	\$84,462	2
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	1,540	1,820	280	18.3%	50	\$35,751	6
Computer Systems Analysts	9,600	11,350	1,750	18.3%	284	\$75,608	5
Financial Analysts	5,960	7,050	1,090	18.1%	196	\$89,914	5
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	2,910	3,430	520	18.1%	107	\$53,111	6
Meeting and Convention Planners	620	730	110	18.0%	25	\$56,893	5
Skin Care Specialists	830	980	150	18.0%	31	\$28,575	7
Editors	1,880	2,220	340	17.8%	79	\$55,623	5
Physician Assistants	930	1,100	170	17.7%	31	\$81,970	5
Anesthesiologists	1,140	1,340	200	17.7%	35	\$169,607	1
Slot Key Persons	540	630	90	17.6%	21	N/A	7
Rehabilitation Counselors	4,080	4,790	710	17.5%	165	\$36,711	3

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

***Education & Training Codes:**

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Statewide detailed occupational tables are available online at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut's Occupational Forecast: 2004 - 2014

Top Occupations by Annual Job Openings: 2004-14

Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2004 - 2014		Total Annual Openings	Average Annual Salary	E&T Code*
	2004	2014	Net	%			
Retail Salespersons	51,500	58,720	7,220	14.0%	2,594	\$26,995	11
Cashiers	47,410	48,380	970	2.1%	2,404	\$20,123	11
Waiters and Waitresses	26,050	29,210	3,160	12.1%	1,656	\$19,918	11
Registered Nurses	31,890	36,020	4,130	13.0%	1,081	\$63,303	6
Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	17,740	20,050	2,310	13.0%	1,000	\$19,501	11
Customer Service Representatives	30,620	35,530	4,910	16.0%	947	\$35,758	10
Janitors & Cleaners, Exc. Maids/Housekeeping Cleaners	31,320	34,360	3,040	9.7%	898	\$24,770	11
Office Clerks, General	32,580	33,610	1,030	3.2%	825	\$29,756	11
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	21,060	20,430	-630	-3.0%	780	\$25,670	11
Sales Reps, Wholesale/Mfg, Exc. Tech./Scien. Products	20,410	22,700	2,290	11.2%	764	\$72,200	10
Food Preparation Workers	14,270	16,480	2,210	15.5%	726	\$22,135	11
Teacher Assistants	22,580	25,080	2,500	11.1%	687	\$24,844	11
Accountants and Auditors	20,520	23,370	2,850	13.9%	672	\$67,235	5
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	19,050	19,280	230	1.2%	645	\$26,385	11
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	26,510	27,620	1,110	4.2%	607	\$37,735	10
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	22,600	24,090	1,490	6.6%	582	\$43,177	10
Receptionists and Information Clerks	14,150	16,160	2,010	14.2%	549	\$27,728	11
Counter Attendants, Caf./Food Concession/Coffee Shop	6,780	7,730	950	13.9%	537	\$18,280	11
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	24,410	26,560	2,150	8.8%	535	\$27,985	11
Child Care Workers	14,110	15,460	1,350	9.6%	520	\$22,349	11
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	14,260	16,110	1,850	13.0%	495	\$28,118	11
Supervisors/Mgrs of Office & Admin. Support Workers	19,490	20,210	720	3.7%	490	\$51,260	8
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	18,140	18,990	850	4.7%	486	\$57,165	5
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	25,260	24,450	-810	-3.2%	484	\$34,556	10
Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	18,630	20,010	1,380	7.4%	473	\$43,185	8
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	13,790	15,620	1,830	13.3%	472	\$22,512	11
Secondary School Teachers, Exc. Special & Vocational Ed.	12,730	13,530	800	6.3%	438	\$58,207	5
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	10,470	11,990	1,520	14.5%	431	\$40,193	7
Home Health Aides	10,240	12,760	2,520	24.6%	386	\$26,021	11
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	10,750	12,160	1,410	13.1%	348	\$28,829	7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	11,540	12,750	1,210	10.5%	342	\$38,718	10
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	14,280	15,320	1,040	7.3%	337	\$39,874	10
Security Guards	12,210	12,810	600	4.9%	325	\$24,689	11
Bartenders	6,240	6,960	720	11.5%	318	\$20,396	11
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	9,160	10,730	1,570	17.1%	313	\$67,153	5
Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Ed.	10,150	10,980	830	8.1%	306	\$57,594	5
Supervisors/Mgrs of Food Prep. & Serving Workers	8,120	9,230	1,110	13.6%	304	\$34,340	8
Team Assemblers	11,680	11,410	-270	-2.3%	302	\$29,025	10
Cooks, Restaurant	6,810	7,710	900	13.2%	301	\$26,438	9

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

***Education & Training Codes:**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 - First professional degree | 6 - Associate degree |
| 2 - Doctoral degree | 7 - Postsecondary vocational training |
| 3 - Master's degree | 8 - Work experience in a related occupation |
| 4 - Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree | 9 - Long-term on-the-job training |
| 5 - Bachelor's degree | 10 - Moderate-term on-the-job training |
| | 11 - Short-term on-the-job training |

Statewide detailed occupational tables are available online at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

**GLOSSARY
OF
TERMS**

Base Period: A selected period of time, frequently one year, against which changes to other points in time are calculated (*also see Index Number*).

Benchmarking: The process of reestimating statistics as more complete data become available. Estimates are usually calculated using only a sample of the universe (total count). Therefore, benchmarking allows for correction of estimating errors. New benchmarking levels are introduced on an annual basis.

Covered Employment: Employment in any industry insured under the provisions of the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law.

Current Population Survey: A national household survey conducted each month by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is gathered from a sample of about 60,000 households (1,200 in Connecticut) designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of persons 16 years of age and over.

Discouraged Workers: Persons not included in the unemployment count who say they did not look for work because they think none is available, or they believe they lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

Dislocated Worker: As defined under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, an individual who: 1. (a) has been terminated or laid off, or received notice of same; (b) is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation, or has demonstrated attachment to the workforce but is not eligible for unemployment compensation; and (c) is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation. 2. (a) has been terminated or laid off, or has received notice of same, as a result of permanent closure or substantial layoff at a plant, facility or enterprise; or (b) is employed at a facility at which employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; (c) for purposes of receiving certain services, is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close; (d) was self-employed but is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters; (e) is a displaced homemaker.

Displaced Homemaker: An individual who has been providing unpaid services to family members in the home and who: (a) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; and (b) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

Durable Goods: Items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances, and mobile homes are examples. Because of their nature, expenditures for durable goods are generally postponable. Consequently, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures.

Employed Persons: Those individuals who are 16 years of age and over who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month, or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-owned business, and individuals who were temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or personal reasons. Excluded are persons whose only activity consists of work around the house and volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Establishment: An economic unit such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, which produces goods or provides services. It is usually at a single physical location and engaged in one predominant type of economic activity.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Farm Employment: Persons who work as owners and operators of farms, as unpaid family workers on farms, or as hired workers who are engaged in farm activities.

Full-Time Employment: Employment of 35 or more hours per week.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Housing Permits: Counted by the Bureau of the Census, new housing permits include permits issued for all new privately owned, attached and detached single-family houses.

Index Number: A measure of the relative changes occurring in a series of values compared with a base period. The base period usually equals 100, and any changes from it represent percentages. By use of an index number, large or unwieldy data, such as sales in thousands of dollars or costs in dollars and cents, are reduced to a form in which they can be readily understood.

Industry: A generic term for a distinct group of economic activities. Industries are described and classified by their primary activity or product.

Initial Claim: A notice filed by a worker, at the beginning of a period of unemployment, requesting a determination of insured status for jobless benefits.

Labor Force: All persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor-management dispute. The labor force does not include persons who never worked a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer and “discouraged workers” who have been unemployed for a substantial length of time and are no longer actively seeking employment. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are counted by their place of residence. The civilian labor force excludes members of the armed forces and the institutionalized population.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as “in the labor force.”

Labor Market Area (LMA): As defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence.

Labor Market Information (LMI): The body of information that deals with the functioning of labor markets and the determination of the demand for and supply of labor. It includes, but is not limited to, such key factors as changes in the level and/or composition of economic activity, the population, employment and unemployment, income and earnings, wage rates, and fringe benefits.

Labor Surplus Area: A civil jurisdiction where the average unemployment rate is at least 20 percent above the average unemployment for all states, or its unemployment during the previous two calendar years was ten percent or more. The designation allows establishments in the area preference in bidding for certain federal contracts.

Location Quotients: Measure an industry’s concentration or specialization in one geographical area relative to a larger area.

Manufacturing: Includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials handling equipment. The new product of a

manufacturing establishment may be “finished” in the sense that it is ready for utilization and consumption, or it may be “semi-finished” to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing.

Median: The middle value or midpoint between two middle values in a set of data arranged in order of increasing or decreasing magnitude. As such, one-half of the items in the set are less than the median and one-half are greater.

Median Income: The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families, including those with no income.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): The general concept of a Metropolitan Statistical Area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Connecticut currently has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

Money Income: Census-based money income is derived from a sample of individuals 15 years of age and older, and consists only of income that is received by individuals in cash and its equivalents.

Nondurable Goods: Items that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less). Food, beverages, apparel, and gasoline are common examples. Because of their nature, nondurable goods are generally purchased when needed.

Nonfarm Employment: The total number of persons on establishment payroll employed full- or part-time who received pay for any part of the pay-period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, is included. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff the entire pay-period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed.

Occupation: A name or title of a job that identifies a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same

tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they are in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries, other occupations are found in the majority of industries.

Part-Time Employment: As defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in which a worker is regularly scheduled to work fewer than 35 hours a week.

Per Capita Personal Income: The annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1 of current year.

Personal Income: Measures the net earnings, rental income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments by place of residence before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes. Reported in current dollars.

Private Household Workers: Persons who work for profit or fees in private households such as child care workers, cooks, housekeepers or other household staff.

Production Worker: Employees, up through the level of working supervisor, who are directly engaged in the manufacture of the product of an establishment. Among those excluded from this category are persons in executive and managerial positions and persons engaged in activities such as accounting, sales, advertising, routine clerical work, and professional and technical functions.

SAGA (State-Administered General Assistance): Provides cash, medical, and emergency assistance to persons who do not qualify for federal and state assistance programs, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Family Assistance (TFA), and Medicaid.

Seasonal Adjustments: The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intra-year variations that tend to occur each year in approximately the same manner. Examples of such variations include school terms, holidays, and yearly weather patterns.

Seasonal Industry: An industry in which activity is affected by regularly recurring weather changes, holidays, vacations, etc. The construction and recreational industries are typically characterized as "seasonal."

Self-Employed Workers: Persons who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Self-employed persons whose businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary

workers, because technically, they are paid employees of a corporation.

Underemployed: Persons working full- or part-time in jobs that are below their earning capacity or level of competence. The terms "underemployed" and "underutilized" are used interchangeably. Underemployment has also been defined as "involuntary part-time" employment or employment of a person on a part-time basis when full-time work is desired.

Unemployed: Persons who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and: (a) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past four weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (b) were waiting to be called back from a job from which they had been laid off; or (c) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate: Represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate eliminates the influence of regularly recurring seasonal fluctuations which can be ascribed to weather, crop-growing cycles, holidays, vacations, etc., and therefore, more clearly shows the underlying basic trend of unemployment.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998: Represents significant changes to federal statutes governing programs of job training, adult education and literacy, and vocational rehabilitation in order to establish a coordinated, streamlined and more flexible workforce development system. It is a revitalized system that focuses on providing *employers* with skilled workers, and the economic and workforce information they need to conduct business effectively - and on providing *workers* with the information, advice, job search assistance, and training they need to get and keep good jobs.

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

Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research Publications:

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media

Connecticut Career Paths

Connecticut Data for Affirmative Action Plans

Connecticut Economic Digest, The

Connecticut Labor Market Information At-A-Glance

Connecticut's Evolving Economy

Connecticut Labor Situation

Connecticut Occupational Employment & Wages

Connecticut Workforce Demands

Equal Employment Opportunity Special Census File

Information for Workforce Investment Planning

Connecticut Forecast

Labor Force Data for Labor Market Areas & Towns

Soaring to New Heights...Connecticut Job Outlook

Writing Your Résumé for Success

Your Job Search Guide

Many of these publications are available on the Internet at: www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi