THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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DECEMBER 2002

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In October...

- Employment .... down 3,900
- Unemployment rate 4.2%
- Housing permits .... up 12.7%

Nonfarm Employment Data under NAICS

By Salvatore A. DiPillo, Labor Statistics Supervisor, DOL

The publication of January 2003 nonfarm employment data in March of next year, will mark the conversion of these data from the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). After the switch to NAICS, SIC-based nonfarm employment data will no longer be produced or published. Historical time series back to 1990 will be reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process.

What is NAICS?

As was explained in detail in earlier Digest articles (please see *"NAICS Implementation is Underway,"* February 2002), NAICS is the product of a collaborative effort between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Sharing a common classification system allows, for the first time ever, direct comparison of economic data across borders in North America.

NAICS is a "clean slate" revision of the system we use to classify establishments by industry. Unlike previous SIC revisions, the NAICS changes are fundamental. They recognize hundreds of new businesses in our economy, largely in the fast-growing service sector. NAICS is a production-oriented system; production units that use identical or similar processes are grouped together. Under the SIC, businesses are grouped by their end products and services.

NAICS doubles the number of top-level groupings of industrial classifications. The highest level of NAICS classification is called the

NAICS Structure for Nonfarm Employment Data

Goods Producing Industries
- **Natural Resources**
  - *Logging*
  - *Mining*
- **Construction**
  - *Construction*
- **Manufacturing**
  - *Manufacturing*

Service Providing Industries
- **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities**
  - *Wholesale Trade*
  - *Retail Trade*
  - *Transportation and Warehousing*
  - *Utilities*
- **Professional and Business Services**
  - *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services*
  - *Management of Companies and Enterprises*
  - *Administration and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services*
- **Education and Health Services**
  - *Education Services*
  - *Health Care and Social Assistance*
- **Leisure and Hospitality**
  - *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation*
  - *Accomodation and Food Services*
- **Government**
  - *Government (including Native American tribal government)*

Bureau of Labor Statistics designated supersectors are in **bold**; NAICS sectors are *italicized*.

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The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development, Public Affairs and Strategic Planning Division. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The views expressed by authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the Departments of Labor or Economic and Community Development.

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sector, and corresponds roughly to the major industry division in SIC. There are 20 broad sectors in NAICS, compared with only 10 divisions in SIC. There is increased detail in services, with new sectors such as *information; professional, scientific, and technical services*; and *administrative and support, waste management and remediation services*. There is also a new *accommodation and food service* sector.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has further aggregated NAICS sectors into groupings they have designated "supersectors" (please see table on the front page). Nonfarm employment data will be published for these supersectors as well as sectors and detailed industries. Also, the aggregations to *goods producing* and *service providing* industries will be retained. All publicly-owned establishments including those owned by Native American tribal governments will remain classified in *government*.

Historical Series

The Connecticut DOL's Office of Research will be providing historical nonfarm employment data series for NAICS industries from 1990 forward. (Hours and earnings data will not be reconstructed prior to January 2001.) The monthly nonfarm employment data our office develops and publishes each month depends on Unemployment Insurance (UI) records as a sample frame and for benchmark levels. In creating the historical series, a primary input was a longitudinal database of employers' UI accounts. The NAICS industry a firm was coded to in the first quarter 2001 was carried back for the entire history of that establishment's data within the longitudinal database. If a firm did not have an assigned NAICS code for the first quarter 2001, or went out of business prior to the first quarter 2001, then a NAICS code for this firm was assigned by one of two methods. For those establishments whose SIC code directly matched to a NAICS code, they were assigned the appropriate NAICS code. If there was not a direct SIC-to-NAICS match, the establishment was assigned the NAICS code of an establishment closest in employment and sharing the same SIC.

The 1990 - 2000 data reconstruction methodology has the advantage of using actual microdata and, by keeping NAICS codes constant throughout the history of the longitudinal database, the effects of coding errors and corrections over the ten years were eliminated. Conversely, holding NAICS codes constant eliminates any true economic changes that may have occurred at establishments.

Publication Schedule and Detail

Connecticut, along with other states, will begin publishing NAICS-based employment, hours and earnings data starting with the release of January 2003 data in late March 2003. At the same time NAICS-based data for 1990 through 2002 for Connecticut and its ten labor market areas will be released. All national nonfarm employment, hours and earnings series will begin publication under NAICS in June 2003 with the release of May 2003 preliminary estimates, coinciding with the publication of the national March 2002 benchmark revisions. Once the conversion to NAICS is complete, current SIC-based data will no longer be available.

All NAICS employment series with at least 30 sampled UI accounts or at least 50 percent of universe employment coverage and 3,000 universe employment were considered for publication. Connecticut's statewide estimates will provide the most industry detail with labor market areas providing somewhat less detail. At the very least, employment data will be published for the NAICS supersectors, except for the three smallest labor market areas, Danielson, Lower River and Torrington, whose small size necessitate further industry aggregation to produce reliable employment estimates. ■

TOWN / CITY PROFILE

MARLBOROUGH

By Mark Stankiewicz, Operations Coordinator, DOL

Introduction

Marlborough is a suburban town of 23.5 square miles, located in central Connecticut, that borders Glastonbury, East Hampton, Colchester, and Hebron. With a population increase of only three percent over the past decade and a population density of 246 persons per square mile, Marlborough continues to offer rural charm for its residents.

In 2001, *Connecticut Magazine* ranked Marlborough third behind only the State's Gold Coast towns of Redding and Easton in its listing of the most desirable municipalities with populations between 4,700 and 10,000. Marlborough compared well among all the towns in this population group in the quality of the public schools, the state of the local economy, the crime rate, and the availability of leisure and cultural resources. The town falls short only in the cost of living, as local property taxes have been steadily increasing due to school building projects.

Economy

Marlborough's popularity lies in its location and proximity to Connecticut Route 2, which links it to Norwich, New London, Middletown, Willimantic and Hartford, none of which is more than 45 minutes away. Commuting patterns indicate that 58 percent of Marlborough residents work in East Hartford, Glastonbury, Hartford, Manchester, and Wethersfield, respectively. On the other hand, 65 percent of Marlborough's workforce drive in from the neighboring towns of Colchester, East Hampton, Hebron, Glastonbury, and Wethersfield.

Although rural, Marlborough has developed a reputation as a viable place to do business. The town is home to Intelligent Motion Systems, Inc. (IMS), one of the fastest-growing technology companies in Connecticut and the nation, and one of the top manufacturers of motion control products in the world. SPM Instruments, Inc. is an international company manufacturing sophisticated mechanical, failure-prevention diagnostic equipment. The A.E. Aubin Company manufactures a complete line of rotary and vibratory tumblers, and abrasive blasters. For over 40 years, Marlborough Plastics has offered custom injection molding for the aerospace, electronics, and sporting goods industries.

Marlborough also has a variety of service-related companies and retail and dining establishments. Diversified Group Brokerage and Health Plan Services is a major provider of personal health insurance coverage for individuals and employers. The Marlborough Barn is nationally known for authentic Early American home furnishings, folk art and collectibles. The New Sadler's Ordinary Restaurant offers fine colonial-styled dining. The historic Marlborough Tavern, once visited by President George Washington, provides an even more authentic colonial dining atmosphere.

As the table indicates, many of Marlborough's jobs are concentrated in the services, finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE), and retail trade sectors. Over the last decade, services sector employment has shown an increase of almost 100 jobs and a 78 percent jump in wages to $29,724. For this same period, employment in the FIRE and retail trade sectors has been steady. Manufacturing continues to be a strong part of Marlborough's local economy, with the number of jobs tripling and offering some of the highest average wages ($43,458). Overall, the total number of jobs increased by 15 percent while the average wages paid to workers employed in Marlborough increased by 45 percent over the last ten years.

Outlook

The emphasis on education has become a top priority for the town of Marlborough. A two-year renovation project for the Elmer Thienes-Mary Hall Elementary School, which began in June 2002, will address serious building code violations and space issues, while adding classrooms and computer labs. Marlborough also has been the driving force behind the construction of a new 247,000 square foot Regional Hebron Andover Marlborough (RHAM) High School. These efforts support Marlborough's commitment to providing the finest education facilities in the State. At this time, 91 percent of the town's high school graduates go on to study at institutions of higher learning, while 36 percent of its residents have at least a four-year college degree.

Future projects in the town include a new, state of the art medical facility for the Marlborough Family Practice and the Middlesex Hospital Immediate Care Center, which are both located in undersized buildings. These efforts will help Marlborough maintain its position at the top of *Connecticut Magazine's* list of desirable small towns for years to come.■

Marlborough Town Trends

Industry	1990			2000			2001		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	154	1,052	$21,526	154	1,224	$30,508	144	1,212	$31,257
Agriculture	6	16	$21,515	3	12	$30,940	3	14	$30,544
Construction	35	74	$25,834	30	89	$34,317	24	66	$36,953
Manufacturing	4	30	$42,342	5	91	$44,367	5	92	$43,458
Trans.,Comm. & Utilities	2	12	$9,288	5	14	$14,853	5	14	$15,674
Wholesale Trade	6	6	$44,353	11	21	$75,140	8	20	$98,012
Retail Trade	32	238	$10,558	21	246	$13,517	21	242	$15,004
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	13	156	$28,146	12	138	$40,192	11	146	$35,539
Services	45	298	$16,735	58	396	$28,198	57	392	$29,724
Federal Government	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
State Government	4	95	$34,049	2	62	$47,552	2	67	$45,989
Local Government	6	115	$28,361	5	140	$32,638	6	146	$32,523

Economic Indicators \ Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population	5,526	5,506	5,569	5,626	5,637	5,650	5,682	5,754	5,795	5,709	NA
Labor Force	3,218	3,186	3,210	3,143	2,991	3,012	3,013	2,976	3,010	3,091	3,030
Employed	3,053	3,001	3,049	3,023	2,856	2,862	2,882	2,907	2,947	3,045	2,972
Unemployed	165	185	161	120	135	150	131	69	63	46	58
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.8	5.0	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.9
New Housing Permits	17	54	31	21	20	31	35	35	38	35	55
Retail Sales ($mil.)	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.6	17.5	18.1	21.3	20.4	21.6

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

By Michael H. Zotos, Ed.D., Associate Research Analyst, DOL

Introduction

Now, more than ever, accountants and auditors play a very critical role in the design, compilation, and structure of individual and business financial records. Accounting, as a profession, is as important as law and banking in order to influence factors leading to success and opportunities. Given the present economic times, valid and reliable financial statements are required not only for accountability factors, but also for determining profitability. These conditions require highly trained, certified, and qualified professionals.

What Do They Do?

Accountants and auditors assist in the design and set up of systems dealing with financial records, taxes, and the computerization of all the above. Most important is the need to direct and assist entrepreneurs and individuals on a personal basis. Some other responsibilities include guidance with cash flow, advice on auditing procedures, and help with the determination of tax returns and tax planning. With the volume and complexity of requirements for tax filing, a professional approach is almost mandatory. In the world of business, everything is intertwined; banking, law, and government are a few areas which affect the lifeline of a business entity.

According to the Standard Occupational Classification System, there are four major fields of accounting and auditing. They are *public accountants, management accountants, government accountants and auditors*, and *internal auditors*. Public accountants deal with general and specialized areas of accounting. Many of these persons are Certified Public Accountants (CPAs). They may own their own business or work with a public accounting firm. Often they are employed as consultants and offer recommendations in many specialized areas such as taxes, fringe benefits, retirement programs, and payroll, including data processing.

Management accountants work at the corporate level and prepare long range plans involving cash flow, financial and cost analysis, and budgeting. They usually work as part of a management team and share their knowledge with other key members in sales, marketing, purchasing, production, and personnel.

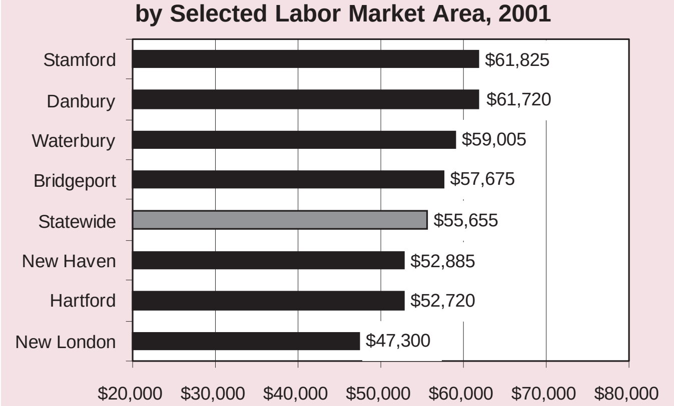
Federal, state, and local government employ government accountants and auditors. These persons audit taxes and other financial information and enforce rules and regulations at their respective levels. They review individual, corporate, and small business taxes and financial matters. At the federal level, they may be employed by the Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other government departments. In some cases, they check on overseas citizens and businesses regarding the reporting of tax information. One area of accounting, which is currently under review, deals with business fraud. Reviewing the reporting of valid financial data is a current priority with government auditors.

The final category of accounting is internal auditing. These persons are responsible for inspecting accounting methods, reporting and procedures, and making recommendations should there be shortcomings in the system. Their primary task is to bring attention to fraud and the squandering of money and assets in the operation of government and corporate business.

Education and Training

There were approximately 863,000 accountants and auditors in the United States and 12,830 in Connecticut in 2000. Most positions in the accounting and auditing field require a bachelor's degree. There are cases where accountants hold fewer qualifications; however, in order to move ahead in the profession, additional training and experience are necessary. This is true with regard to CPAs. This classification involves further training above the bachelor's level and the ability to pass a required and rigorous examination. In Connecticut, there are thirteen colleges that offer training for the position of accounting and auditing.

Average Annual Wage for Accountants and Auditors by Selected Labor Market Area, 2001



Earnings

Accountants and auditors in Connecticut earn an average annual wage of $55,655. The Stamford, Danbury, Waterbury and Bridgeport areas reflect higher earnings, while the New Haven, Hartford, and New London labor market areas are below the State average (See chart).

Employment Outlook

The projected employment growth rate for accountants and auditors in Connecticut through 2008 is eight percent, with over 400 total openings annually. As the economy moves away from recessionary forces and into an expansion mode, there will be a growing need for accountants and auditors. ■

INDUSTRY PROFILE

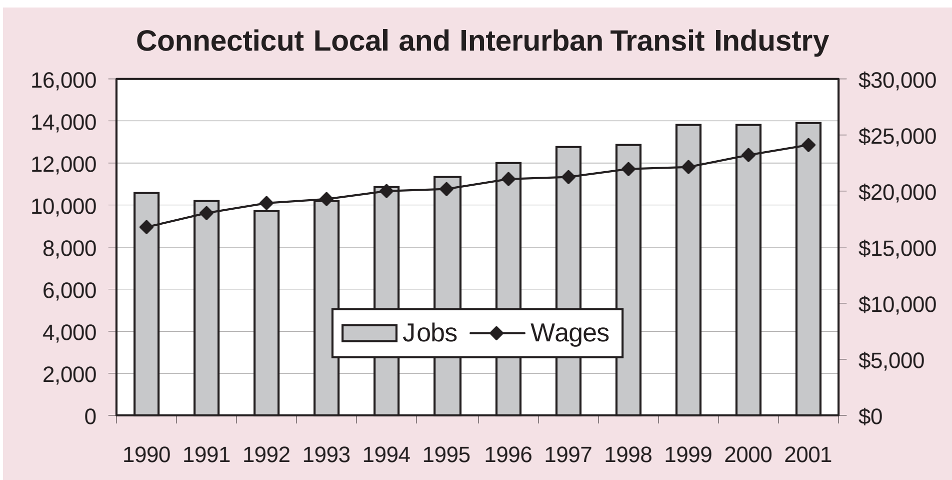
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN TRANSIT

By Mark R. Prisloe, Chief Economist, DECD

Introduction

Which industries are important to Connecticut? Surprisingly, to some, local and interurban transit (SIC 41) is among the most important. In fact, this industry was second only to insurance carriers, according to the size of its location quotient—an indicator of the concentration of employment in the industry in the State relative to its concentration nationally. (See October 2000 *Digest* article for more on location quotients and data.)

With a location quotient of 2.13, local and interurban transit stands out as the only industry besides insurance carriers above 2.0. But why is this significant? Economic development depends on good local transportation. It is a cornerstone that attracts and keeps businesses within our State. The contribution of local transportation to the economy is unquestionable—especially when one considers the amount of passenger service in the form of trains, buses, limousines, and commuter rails.



Economy

In 2001, employment in the industry averaged 13,889, the highest in the last 12 years (see chart). The number of establishments has remained fairly steady around 400 through the same period. Average annual wages in local transit in Connecticut were $24,108 in 2001 and have gained steadily in the last decade. Gross State Product, the total dollar value of all final goods and services produced statewide in this industry, exceeds half a billion dollars. Connecticut's strategic location between the major metropolitan areas of Boston and New York, the State's interstate highway corridors, its shoreline commuter rail, as well as ground transportation to major airports, are factors in making the industry outstanding in Connecticut's overall economic picture.

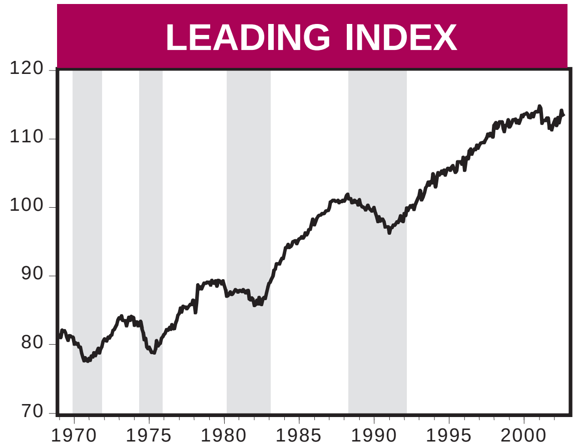
Outlook

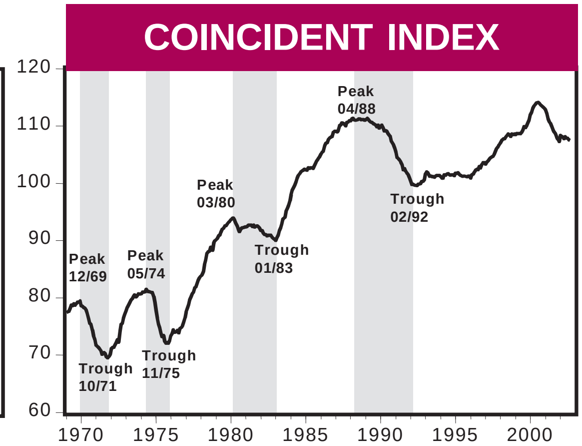
The Connecticut Department of Transportation's *2001 Master Transportation Plan* notes that "ConnDOT owns urban fixed-route bus systems operating in the Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury, New Britain, Bristol, Meriden, and Wallingford urban areas." Connecticut Transit, which is managed for the Department by First Transit, Inc. and is the largest operator in Connecticut, operates fixed-route and commuter bus services in the Hartford, New Haven, and Stamford service areas. Other private contractors provide bus service in the other five urban areas, as well as additional commuter express bus services into Hartford. Such an extensive system is undoubtedly one reason for the importance of this industry to Connecticut's economy.

Transportation and its related infrastructure such as roads, bridges, rail lines, terminals, and airports are critical to economic development. Their importance was underscored at a major summit in 2000, sponsored by leaders of the Connecticut General Assembly, that precipitated the eventual passage of legislation creating a new governance structure for Bradley Airport and a statewide Transportation Strategy Board.

Public Act 01-5 of the June Special Session, an Act Implementing the Recommendations of the Transportation Strategy Board created a fifteen member permanent Connecticut Transportation Strategy Board (TSB). About a year later, on January 15, 2002, the TSB submitted a full report, *The Initial Transportation Strategy,* and related documents to Governor Rowland and the General Assembly. (www.opm.state.ct.us/igp/tsb/tsbinfo.htm has the full report).

Given the report's noted goals and challenges, intercity bus, commuter rail, and public transit, in general, are likely to grow in importance as agents of and contributors to Connecticut's diverse and expanding economy. And, in the 21st century, Connecticut transportation will be more important than ever as a means of moving people and goods. The role this industry plays in the overall economy — as highlighted in this profile — underscores the importance of building and maintaining the State's transportation infrastructure to ensure the continued viability of this sector to our high quality of life. ■





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

Can Connecticut Sustain its Recovery?

The FOMC, at its November 6 meeting, decided to lower the target federal funds rate by 50 basis points to 1.25 percent. While a lowering of the target federal funds rate was widely expected for this meeting, the 50 basis points reduction caught many by surprise and confirmed the fear of many that the U.S. economy may be weaker than expected. On the Connecticut front, as expected, immediately after the election, the serious business of balancing the State budget began. The projected State budget deficit for the current fiscal year is $500 million. Governor Rowland is calling for concessions from the State employee unions to help close the budget gap with predictable responses from the unions. Regardless of how the budget gap is finally resolved, many observers believe that it will have a negative impact on the struggling economic recovery in Connecticut.

For September, the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes turned in a mixed performance. The CCEA-ECRI coincident employment index fell on a year-to-year basis from 108.7 in September 2001 to 107.5 in September 2002. Three of the four components are negative contributors to the index, with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate, and lower total nonfarm employment. Total employment is the only positive contributor to this index. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index fell ever so slightly from 107.6 in August to 107.5 in September. The insured unemployment rate is the only positive contributor, while the total unemployment rate, total nonfarm employment, and total employment are all negative contributors. Year-to-date, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index has risen twice – in January, and May of 2002, and has remained stable in July.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index, rose from 111.5 in September 2001 to 113.3 in September 2002. Three components of this index are negative contributors, with a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index, and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The three positive contributors are a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher total housing permits, and lower initial claims for unemployment insurance. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the leading employment index fell slightly from 113.5 in August to 113.3 in September 2002. Only two components are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield and higher total housing permits. Four components are negative contributors with higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, a lower Hartford help-wanted index, and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. Year-to-date, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index has risen five months out of nine - in January, February, April, June and July, and has fallen in the other months.

While I continue to be optimistic about the prospect for a stronger recovery taking hold in Connecticut by the end of this year or early next year, my optimism is somewhat tempered by the fact that the current recovery in Connecticut appears to be mostly driven by low interest rates and the resulting higher housing permits. A sustainable recovery must be more broad-based, involving other sectors of the Connecticut economy and hence the overall Connecticut labor market. ■

CCEA is interested in your use of the Connecticut coincident and leading employment indicators. Please visit our website at http://ccea.uconn.edu to take a short survey.

Francis W. Ahking, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269. Phone: (860) 486-3026. Stan McMillen [(860) 486-0485, Storrs Campus], Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, provided research support.
Leading and coincident employment indexes were developed by Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. Components of Indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 27.

STATE

Permits Continue Strong Performance

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 924 new housing units in October 2002, a 12.7 percent increase compared to October of 2001 when 820 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 924 units permitted in October 2002 represent a 19.5 percent increase from the 773 units permitted in September 2002. The year-to-date permits are up 4.0 percent, from 7,912 through October 2001, to 8,231 through October 2002.

The Stamford Labor Market Area (LMA) showed the largest gain of 56 units (or 133.3 percent), followed by the Hartford Labor Market Area with a gain of 43 units (or 14.6 percent) compared to a year ago. Norwalk led all Connecticut communities with 34 units, followed by Newtown with 30 and Stamford with 29. From a county perspective, New London County had the largest gain (23.4 percent) on a year-to-date basis. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Insurance and Financial Services Cluster Announced

Governor Rowland, in late October, announced the formation of the State's newest industry cluster, Insurance and Financial Services (IFS). The formation of the cluster ensures that the State continues to compete as a primary location for insurance, asset management, banks and other financial services companies, specifically for their headquarters, major subsidiaries or divisions, or processing and other support functions. This marks the ninth cluster formed in the State.

It was noted that Connecticut is home to the nation's largest and oldest insurance companies and banks as well as a wealth of asset management firms. Through the formation of the IFS cluster and an initial $100,000 in funding from the Department of Economic and Community Development underscores the State's commitment to its continued growth.

Concurrently, ING announced plans to expand by creating a new Hartford-based business, dubbed the ING Financial Horizons Program, providing financial advisory services to pre-retirees and retirees. The unit is expected to create 100 new jobs in Hartford within two years.

The Governor's Council on Economic Competitiveness and Technology spearheads Connecticut's Industry Cluster Initiative. The initiative is based on the idea of nurturing key industries to improve their competitiveness and boost the overall economy.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q 2002	3Q 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q 2002
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	113.7	112.5	1.2	1.1	112.8
Coincident	107.7	109.0	-1.3	-1.2	107.9
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	99.6	100.1	-0.5	-0.5	99.9
Coincident	102.3	103.3	-1.0	-1.0	102.7
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	117.9	117.9	0.0	0.0	118.1

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
***People's Bank*

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

The **People's Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production. The index is calculated by DataCore Partners, Inc for People's Bank.

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 4,300 over the year, largely the result of manufacturing job losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,669.1	1,673.4	-4.3	-0.3	1,673.0
Private Sector	1,419.1	1,428.3	-9.2	-0.6	1,423.6
Construction and Mining	65.2	65.7	-0.5	-0.8	65.7
Manufacturing	237.9	248.4	-10.5	-4.2	239.5
Transportation, Public Utilities	74.7	77.2	-2.5	-3.2	76.2
Wholesale, Retail Trade	359.3	356.5	2.8	0.8	359.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	141.2	142.4	-1.2	-0.8	141.3
Services	540.8	538.1	2.7	0.5	541.5
Government	250.0	245.1	4.9	2.0	249.4

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate rose while initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.2	3.8	0.4	---	4.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,723.9	1,710.0	13.9	0.8	1,720.1
Employed (000s)	1,651.8	1,645.8	6.0	0.4	1,649.6
Unemployed (000s)	72.1	64.2	7.9	12.3	70.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,618	6,054	-436	-7.2	5,215
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	12	17	-5	-29.4	13
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.44	2.90	0.54	---	3.73

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Both production worker weekly earnings and output decreased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002	AUG 2002
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	42.6	0.0	0.0	42.4	--
Average Hourly Earnings	16.18	16.24	-0.06	-0.4	16.20	--
Average Weekly Earnings	689.27	691.82	-2.55	-0.4	686.88	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	107.8	111.6	-3.8	-3.4	108.0	107.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,555	5,909	-354	-6.0	5,556	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	481	505	-24.0	-4.8	449	493

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy
**Seasonally adjusted.*
***Latest two months are forecasted.*

Personal income for first quarter 2003 is forecasted to increase 3.5 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	1Q* 2003	1Q 2002	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q* 2002
Personal Income	$151,054	$145,963	$5,091	3.5	$149,666
UI Covered Wages	$81,002	$78,098	$2,904	3.7	$80,182

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: October 2002 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	OCT 2002	924	12.7	8,231	7,912	4.0
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUL 2002	3,045	13.9	17,779	17,719	0.3
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	AUG 2002	3.40	6.2	27.07	25.67	5.5
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	OCT 2002	396.0	52.4	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	OCT 2002	23,652	34.0	198,731	196,447	1.2
Air Cargo Tons	OCT 2002	13,178	3.2	121,550	123,819	-1.8
Exports (Bil. $)	3Q 2002	2.10	6.1	6.21	6.41	-3.1

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

Year-to-date new auto registrations were up 1.2 percent from the same period a year ago.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2002	2,190	39.4	21,888	19,009	15.1
Department of Labor*	2Q 2002	2,077	-10.7	4,565	5,377	-15.1
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	OCT 2002	547	-2.5	4,693	4,751	-1.2
Department of Labor*	2Q 2002	1,079	-44.0	2,385	3,643	-34.5

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor

** Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total*

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 20.6 percent to 17,195 from the same period last year.

STATE REVENUES

(Millions of dollars)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	772.9	719.6	7.4	7,758.2	8,403.6	-7.7
Corporate Tax	48.4	24.8	95.2	360.1	424.2	-15.1
Personal Income Tax	261.2	274.5	-4.8	3,514.6	4,063.7	-13.5
Real Estate Conv. Tax	10.2	9.1	12.1	110.9	95.3	16.4
Sales & Use Tax	304.6	278.8	9.3	2,599.5	2,647.9	-1.8
Indian Gaming Payments**	31.2	29.8	4.6	319.8	290.7	10.0

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue

**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown.* ***See page 23 for explanation.*

Year-to-date State revenues were down 7.7 percent over the same period a year ago.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	OCT 2002	59,135	0.4	626,316	575,788	8.8
Major Attraction Visitors	OCT 2002	128,800	4.1	1,816,426	1,622,602	11.9
Air Passenger Count	OCT 2002	569,203	9.3	5,486,203	5,897,406	-7.0
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	OCT 2002	1,539	4.9	15,841	14,240	11.2
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q2002	---	3.6	---	---	---

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

**See page 27 for explanation*

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

The year-to-date number of info center and major attraction visitors increased over the year.

Compensation costs for the nation rose 3.7 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 3.4 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted SEP 2002	JUN 2002	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted SEP 2002	SEP 2001	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	161.4	160.4	0.6	161.6	155.9	3.7
Wages and Salaries	156.9	156.3	0.4	157.0	152.1	3.2
Benefit Costs	172.6	170.9	1.0	173.1	165.2	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	160.5	155.2	3.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	155.1	150.6	3.0

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

The October U.S. inflation rate was 2.0 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 6.9 and 25.1 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2002	181.3	2.0	0.2
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	OCT 2002	$0.552	-2.0	-0.2
Northeast Region	OCT 2002	189.9	2.6	0.2
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2002	193.7	3.1	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	SEP 2002	199.1	3.3	1.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2002	177.3	1.9	0.2
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	3Q 2002	89.5	-17.3	-6.5
New England	OCT 2002	73.9	-25.1	-17.2
U.S.	OCT 2002	79.4	-6.9	-15.3

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
****The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

Just prior to the Fed dropping interest rates, most rates remained steady at lower than a year ago, including the 30-year conventional mortgage rate at 6.11 percent.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	OCT 2002	SEP 2002	OCT 2001
Prime	4.75	4.75	5.53
Federal Funds	1.75	1.75	2.49
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.61	1.66	2.16
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.59	1.64	2.12
1 Year Treasury Bill	1.81	1.86	2.33
3 Year Treasury Note	2.81	2.84	3.14
5 Year Treasury Note	3.53	3.51	3.91
7 Year Treasury Note	4.05	3.99	4.31
10 Year Treasury Note	4.54	4.44	4.57
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.35	5.20	5.32
Conventional Mortgage	6.11	6.09	6.62

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Six out of the nine states in the region lost jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
Connecticut	1,669.1	1,673.4	-4.3	-0.3	1,673.0
Maine	610.4	608.0	2.4	0.4	610.8
Massachusetts	3,274.1	3,315.3	-41.2	-1.2	3,276.0
New Hampshire	622.9	623.3	-0.4	-0.1	624.8
New Jersey	4,012.2	4,022.3	-10.1	-0.3	4,001.8
New York	8,540.7	8,579.2	-38.5	-0.4	8,539.2
Pennsylvania	5,636.7	5,676.5	-39.8	-0.7	5,642.0
Rhode Island	480.6	477.6	3.0	0.6	481.3
Vermont	298.4	297.7	0.7	0.2	296.4
United States	130,895.0	131,414.0	-519.0	-0.4	130,900.0

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

LABOR FORCE

All states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
Connecticut	1,723.9	1,710.0	13.9	0.8	1,720.1
Maine	692.5	685.1	7.4	1.1	684.1
Massachusetts	3,385.0	3,298.5	86.5	2.6	3,383.0
New Hampshire	716.6	688.8	27.8	4.0	713.2
New Jersey	4,266.7	4,195.5	71.2	1.7	4,260.3
New York	8,996.9	8,810.3	186.6	2.1	8,990.2
Pennsylvania	6,101.7	6,088.8	12.9	0.2	6,112.5
Rhode Island	508.6	502.9	5.7	1.1	508.4
Vermont	348.9	335.9	13.0	3.9	347.2
United States	143,123.0	142,280.0	843.0	0.6	143,277.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

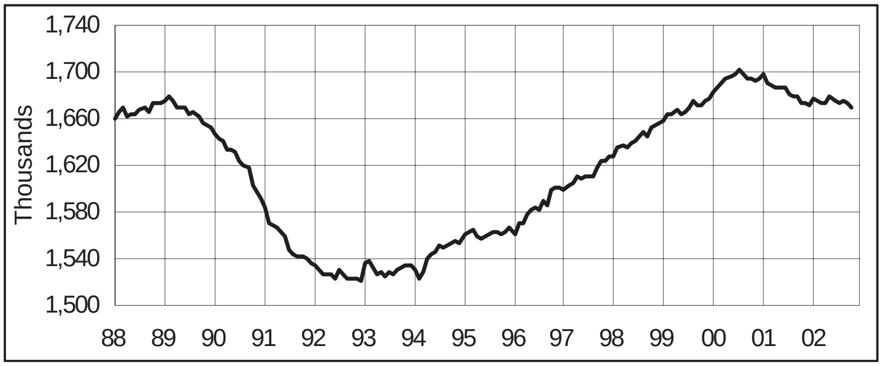
Seven out of the nine states showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted)	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE	SEP 2002
Connecticut	4.2	3.8	0.4	4.1
Maine	4.1	4.3	-0.2	4.1
Massachusetts	5.2	4.2	1.0	5.2
New Hampshire	4.8	3.9	0.9	4.5
New Jersey	5.5	4.7	0.8	5.4
New York	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.0	0.3	5.2
Rhode Island	5.2	4.8	0.4	5.1
Vermont	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.0
United States	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.6

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

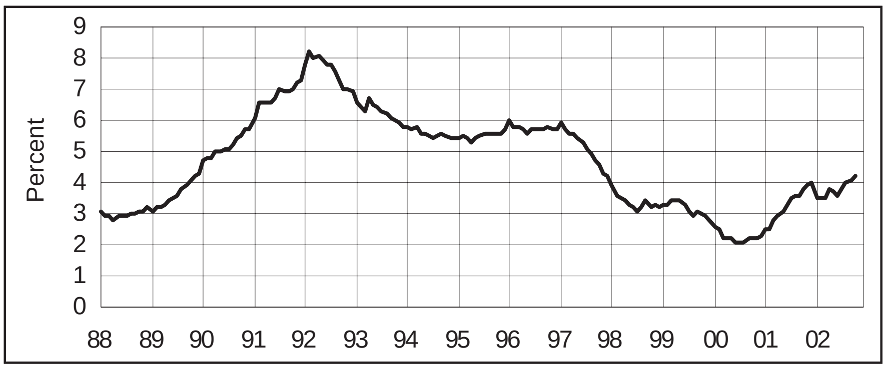
STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



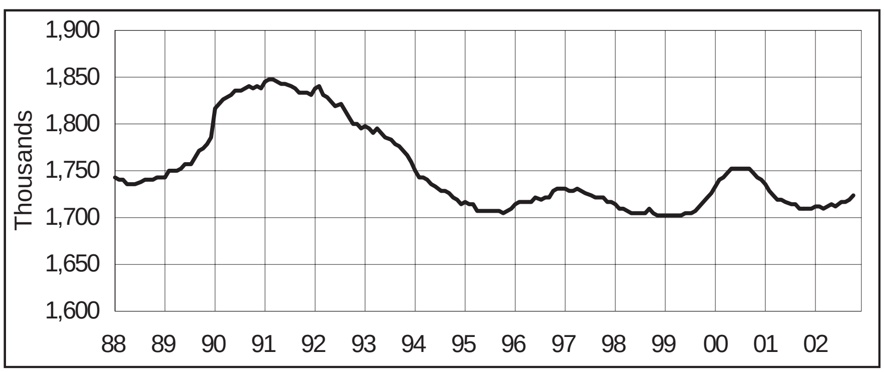
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,675.8
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	1,673.3
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	1,673.6
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	1,679.0
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	1,675.6
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	1,674.2
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	1,674.8
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	1,673.0
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	1,669.1
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



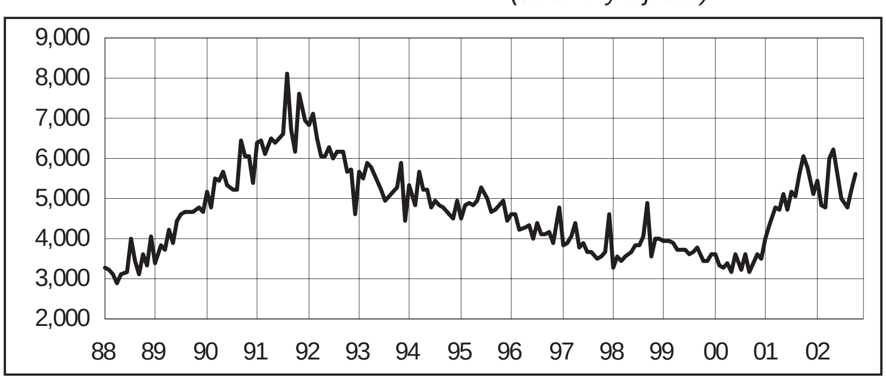
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	3.5
Apr	2.2	2.9	3.8
May	2.2	3.1	3.7
Jun	2.1	3.3	3.6
Jul	2.1	3.5	3.8
Aug	2.1	3.6	4.0
Sep	2.2	3.6	4.1
Oct	2.2	3.8	4.2
Nov	2.2	3.9	
Dec	2.3	4.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



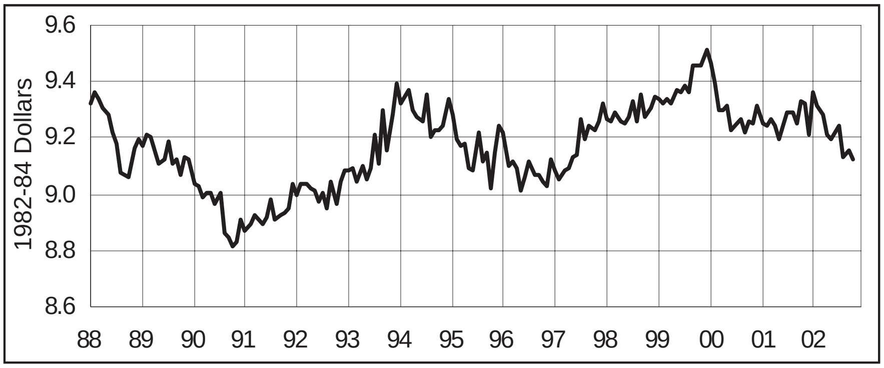
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,733.5	1,736.2	1,712.0
Feb	1,740.5	1,728.0	1,711.5
Mar	1,743.1	1,723.8	1,708.6
Apr	1,747.6	1,719.8	1,711.8
May	1,752.1	1,719.0	1,714.9
Jun	1,753.0	1,717.2	1,710.9
Jul	1,753.3	1,715.5	1,717.4
Aug	1,752.2	1,714.7	1,717.8
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	1,720.1
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	1,723.9
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



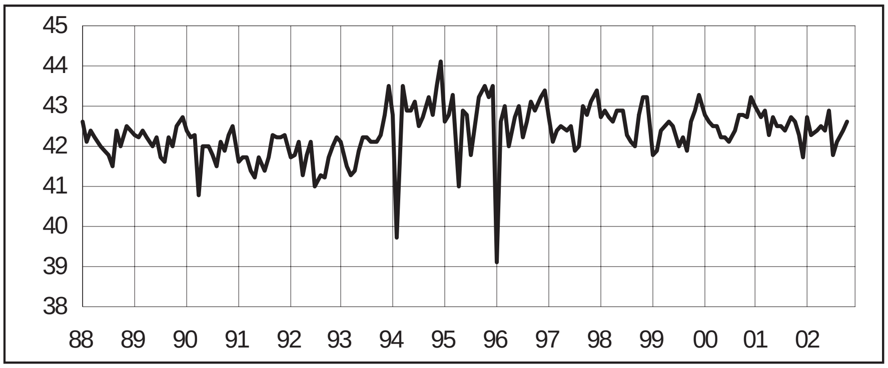
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	4,764
Apr	3,387	4,741	5,974
May	3,182	5,138	6,243
Jun	3,601	4,738	5,603
Jul	3,233	5,182	5,026
Aug	3,607	5,060	4,794
Sep	3,168	5,637	5,215
Oct	3,388	6,054	5,618
Nov	3,608	5,791	
Dec	3,479	5,099	

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



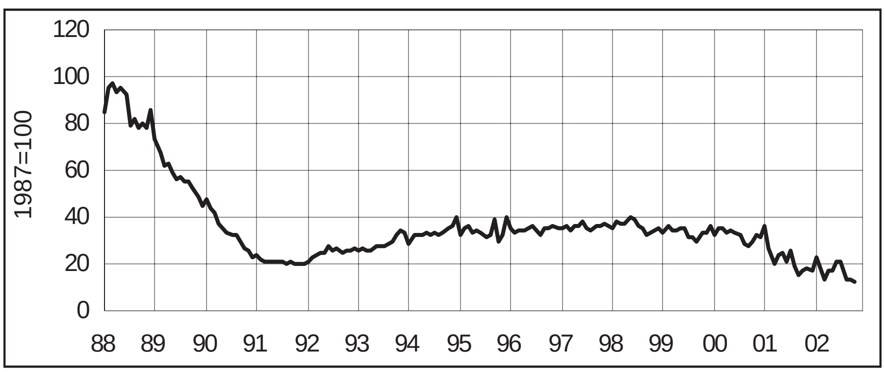
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	$9.47	$9.25	$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.31
Mar	9.30	9.27	9.28
Apr	9.30	9.24	9.22
May	9.31	9.20	9.19
Jun	9.23	9.24	9.22
Jul	9.25	9.29	9.24
Aug	9.27	9.29	9.13
Sep	9.22	9.25	9.15
Oct	9.26	9.33	9.13
Nov	9.25	9.32	
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



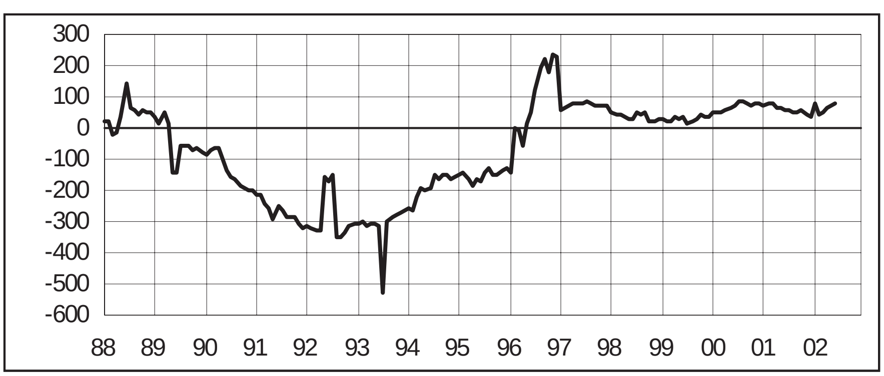
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.3
Mar	42.5	42.9	42.4
Apr	42.5	42.3	42.5
May	42.2	42.7	42.4
Jun	42.2	42.5	42.9
Jul	42.1	42.5	41.8
Aug	42.4	42.4	42.1
Sep	42.8	42.7	42.4
Oct	42.8	42.6	42.6
Nov	42.7	42.3	
Dec	43.2	41.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	32	36	23
Feb	35	27	18
Mar	35	20	13
Apr	33	24	17
May	34	25	17
Jun	33	21	21
Jul	32	26	21
Aug	29	19	13
Sep	28	15	13
Oct	30	17	12
Nov	32	18	
Dec	31	17	

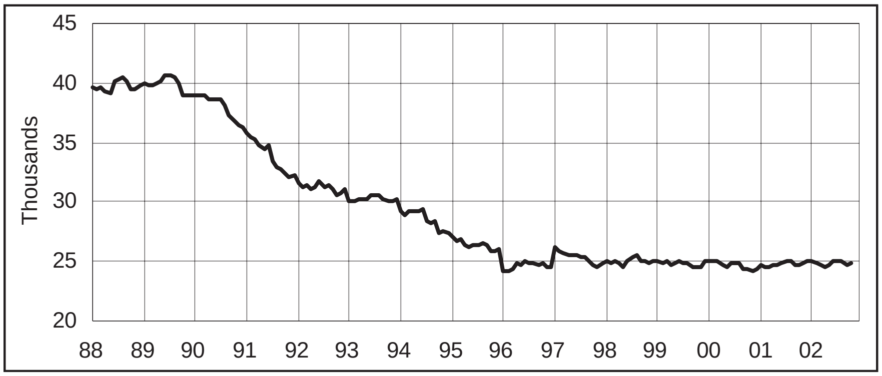
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



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

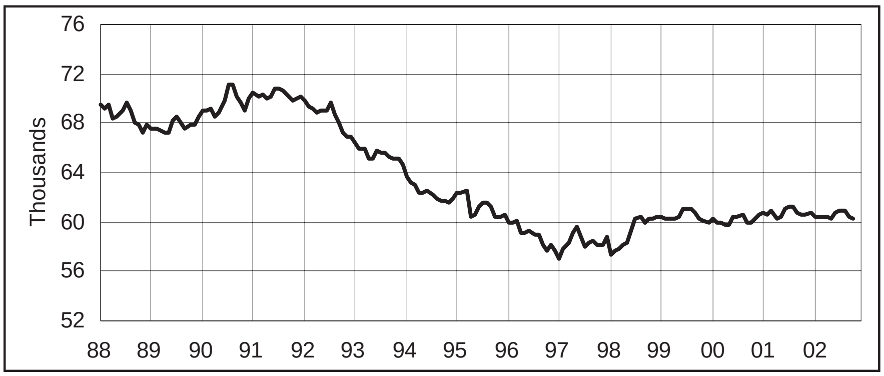
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	47	72	76
Feb	53	75	45
Mar	51	76	51
Apr	57	65	63
May	63	62	70
Jun	68	57	76
Jul	83	56	
Aug	83	48	
Sep	79	49	
Oct	69	54	
Nov	77	42	
Dec	79	34	

DEPOSITORY BANKING (SIC 60) EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



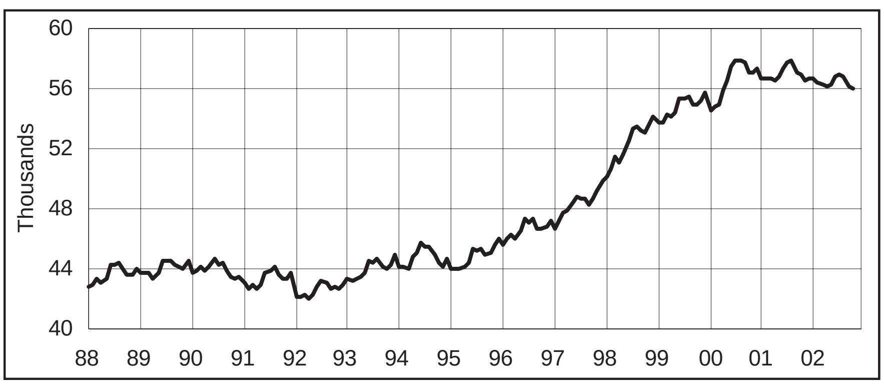
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	25.0	24.7	25.1
Feb	25.0	24.6	24.9
Mar	25.0	24.6	24.7
Apr	24.7	24.7	24.6
May	24.6	24.7	24.7
Jun	24.8	24.9	25.0
Jul	24.9	25.1	25.1
Aug	24.8	25.0	25.0
Sep	24.4	24.7	24.7
Oct	24.4	24.7	24.8
Nov	24.2	24.9	
Dec	24.4	25.0	

INSURANCE CARRIERS (SIC 63) EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



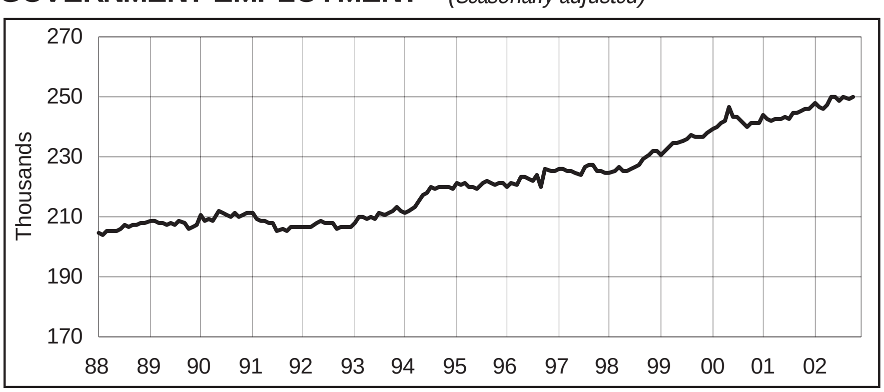
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	60.3	60.7	60.4
Feb	59.9	60.6	60.4
Mar	60.0	60.9	60.4
Apr	59.8	60.3	60.4
May	59.8	60.5	60.2
Jun	60.5	61.1	60.7
Jul	60.5	61.2	61.0
Aug	60.6	61.3	60.9
Sep	59.9	60.7	60.4
Oct	59.9	60.6	60.3
Nov	60.2	60.6	
Dec	60.6	60.7	

OTHER FIN., INS., REAL EST. EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	54.5	56.7	56.6
Feb	54.8	56.6	56.4
Mar	55.0	56.6	56.3
Apr	55.8	56.6	56.2
May	56.5	56.8	56.3
Jun	57.5	57.3	56.8
Jul	57.9	57.7	56.9
Aug	57.9	57.9	56.8
Sep	57.7	57.1	56.1
Oct	57.0	56.9	56.0
Nov	57.1	56.6	
Dec	57.4	56.7	

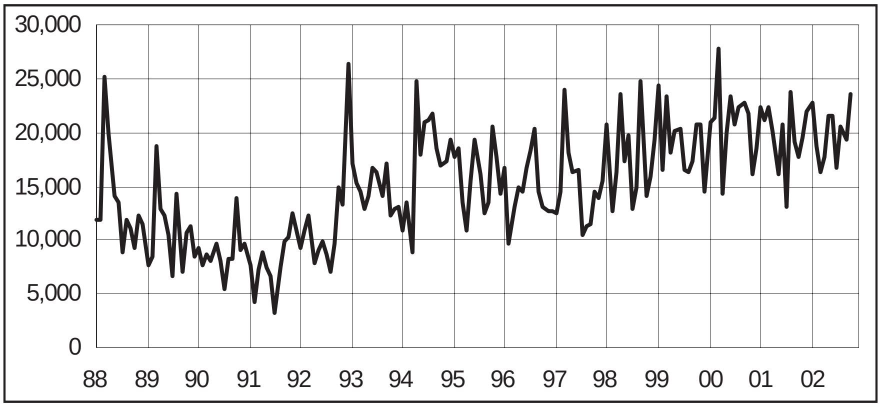
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	239.6	243.8	247.9
Feb	240.1	242.4	246.6
Mar	241.6	242.0	246.2
Apr	242.3	242.4	247.5
May	246.8	243.0	249.7
Jun	243.5	243.4	249.7
Jul	243.2	242.8	248.4
Aug	242.2	244.6	249.7
Sep	240.3	244.6	249.4
Oct	241.2	245.1	250.0
Nov	241.2	245.7	
Dec	241.2	246.3	

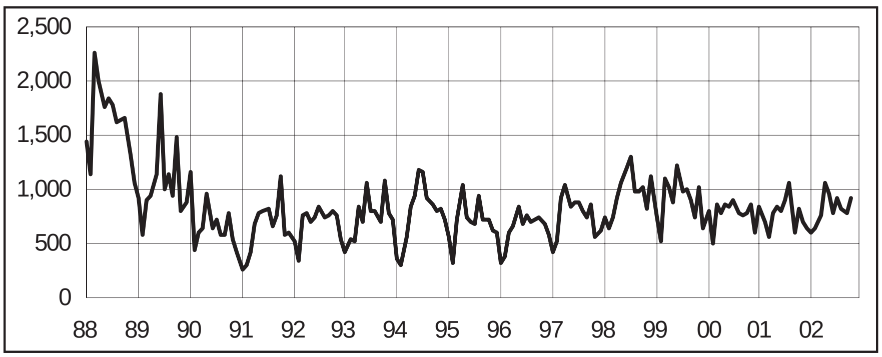
**Includes Indian tribal government employment*

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



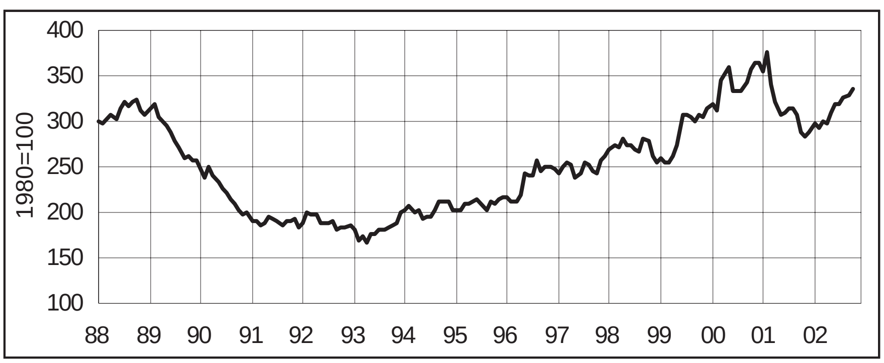
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	20,875	22,418	22,780
Feb	21,245	21,096	18,679
Mar	27,856	22,374	16,234
Apr	14,285	20,171	17,703
May	19,956	16,121	21,590
Jun	23,356	20,647	21,445
Jul	20,707	13,038	16,800
Aug	22,249	23,854	20,460
Sep	22,784	19,074	19,388
Oct	21,841	17,654	23,652
Nov	16,117	19,500	
Dec	18,508	21,958	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



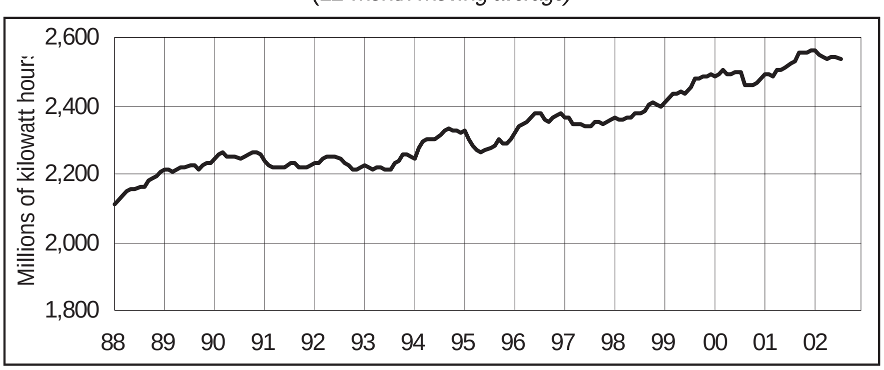
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	803	849	601
Feb	508	706	633
Mar	859	561	762
Apr	771	779	1,061
May	863	841	957
Jun	844	793	782
Jul	898	910	927
Aug	777	1,055	811
Sep	751	598	773
Oct	776	820	924
Nov	863	706	
Dec	598	636	

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



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	318.3	355.3	297.5
Feb	311.1	375.4	293.5
Mar	345.8	339.8	299.2
Apr	351.5	322.2	297.7
May	358.8	306.6	309.3
Jun	334.0	310.4	319.5
Jul	333.8	313.5	319.2
Aug	332.9	314.7	325.1
Sep	343.3	307.5	327.9
Oct	356.3	288.0	335.7
Nov	364.9	283.6	
Dec	364.0	288.4	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2,483	2,493	2,560
Feb	2,491	2,492	2,550
Mar	2,505	2,487	2,543
Apr	2,492	2,502	2,537
May	2,493	2,506	2,545
Jun	2,500	2,512	2,544
Jul	2,496	2,523	2,534
Aug	2,463	2,531	
Sep	2,462	2,556	
Oct	2,463	2,553	
Nov	2,467	2,556	
Dec	2,476	2,560	

CONNECTICUT

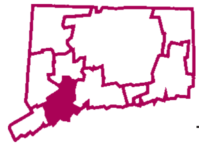
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,681,400**	**1,685,800**	**-4,400**	**-0.3**	**1,677,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**305,200**	**316,300**	**-11,100**	**-3.5**	**308,200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**67,000**	**67,600**	**-600**	**-0.9**	**68,700**
MANUFACTURING	**238,200**	**248,700**	**-10,500**	**-4.2**	**239,500**
Durable	**165,600**	**173,600**	**-8,000**	**-4.6**	**166,500**
Lumber & Furniture	5,700	5,700	0	0.0	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
Primary Metals	7,600	8,500	-900	-10.6	7,700
Fabricated Metals	29,500	30,800	-1,300	-4.2	29,500
Machinery & Computer Equipment	28,300	30,300	-2,000	-6.6	28,500
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	23,600	25,100	-1,500	-6.0	23,700
Transportation Equipment	45,000	46,300	-1,300	-2.8	45,300
Instruments	17,500	18,300	-800	-4.4	17,600
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,500	5,700	-200	-3.5	5,500
Nondurable	**72,600**	**75,100**	**-2,500**	**-3.3**	**73,000**
Food	7,800	8,000	-200	-2.5	7,800
Paper	6,800	7,100	-300	-4.2	6,900
Printing & Publishing	21,200	21,700	-500	-2.3	21,200
Chemicals	21,700	22,300	-600	-2.7	21,700
Rubber & Plastics	10,000	10,200	-200	-2.0	10,200
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,100	5,800	-700	-12.1	5,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,376,200**	**1,369,500**	**6,700**	**0.5**	**1,369,600**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**75,300**	**77,800**	**-2,500**	**-3.2**	**75,900**
Transportation	44,300	44,900	-600	-1.3	44,700
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,000	11,800	200	1.7	12,100
Other Transportation	32,300	33,100	-800	-2.4	32,600
Communications	19,500	20,600	-1,100	-5.3	19,600
Utilities	11,500	12,300	-800	-6.5	11,600
TRADE	**360,100**	**357,300**	**2,800**	**0.8**	**359,600**
Wholesale	77,100	78,000	-900	-1.2	77,300
Retail	283,000	279,300	3,700	1.3	282,300
General Merchandise	25,200	26,400	-1,200	-4.5	24,800
Food Stores	50,800	50,200	600	1.2	50,700
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	28,100	27,700	400	1.4	28,100
Restaurants	81,700	80,000	1,700	2.1	82,400
Other Retail Trade	97,200	95,000	2,200	2.3	96,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**141,100**	**142,200**	**-1,100**	**-0.8**	**141,200**
Finance	53,200	54,000	-800	-1.5	53,200
Banking	24,800	24,700	100	0.4	24,700
Securities	15,200	15,700	-500	-3.2	15,200
Insurance	71,700	71,900	-200	-0.3	71,800
Insurance Carriers	60,300	60,600	-300	-0.5	60,400
Real Estate	16,200	16,300	-100	-0.6	16,200
SERVICES	**544,000**	**541,700**	**2,300**	**0.4**	**544,200**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,600	11,600	0	0.0	11,900
Personal Services	18,000	18,000	0	0.0	17,800
Business Services	106,400	111,800	-5,400	-4.8	107,200
Health Services	164,600	161,700	2,900	1.8	164,300
Legal & Engineering Services	54,100	54,000	100	0.2	54,400
Educational Services	49,100	48,000	1,100	2.3	47,000
Other Services	140,200	136,600	3,600	2.6	141,600
GOVERNMENT	**255,700**	**250,500**	**5,200**	**2.1**	**248,700**
Federal	21,300	21,400	-100	-0.5	21,200
**State, Local & Other Government	234,400	229,100	5,300	2.3	227,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

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

BRIDGEPORT LMA

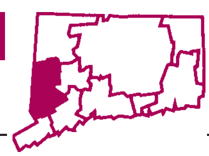


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**181,400**	**185,600**	**-4,200**	**-2.3**	**181,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,400**	**42,600**	**-2,200**	**-5.2**	**40,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,400**	**6,900**	**-500**	**-7.2**	**6,600**
MANUFACTURING	**34,000**	**35,700**	**-1,700**	**-4.8**	**34,300**
Durable Goods	27,100	28,800	-1,700	-5.9	27,400
Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,900	0	0.0	6,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**141,000**	**143,000**	**-2,000**	**-1.4**	**140,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**8,300**	**8,200**	**100**	**1.2**	**8,200**
TRADE	**39,700**	**40,800**	**-1,100**	**-2.7**	**39,800**
Wholesale	7,900	8,400	-500	-6.0	7,900
Retail	31,800	32,400	-600	-1.9	31,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**11,400**	**11,900**	**-500**	**-4.2**	**11,700**
SERVICES	**60,400**	**60,800**	**-400**	**-0.7**	**59,900**
Business Services	12,700	13,200	-500	-3.8	12,600
Health Services	20,900	21,000	-100	-0.5	20,900
GOVERNMENT	**21,200**	**21,300**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**20,800**
Federal	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
State & Local	19,300	19,300	0	0.0	18,900

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

DANBURY LMA



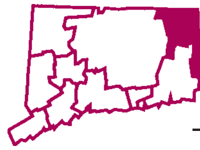
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**86,900**	**88,200**	**-1,300**	**-1.5**	**86,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,700**	**21,900**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,200**	**4,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**4,200**
MANUFACTURING	**17,500**	**17,700**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**17,500**
Durable Goods	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,000
Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,700	-200	-2.6	7,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,200**	**66,300**	**-1,100**	**-1.7**	**64,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,000**	**3,100**	**-100**	**-3.2**	**2,900**
TRADE	**19,600**	**20,300**	**-700**	**-3.4**	**19,600**
Wholesale	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,900
Retail	16,800	17,300	-500	-2.9	16,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**5,500**	**5,600**	**-100**	**-1.8**	**5,600**
SERVICES	**25,200**	**25,400**	**-200**	**-0.8**	**25,100**
GOVERNMENT	**11,900**	**11,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,600**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,100	11,100	0	0.0	10,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

DANIELSON LMA

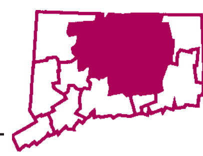


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,900**	**22,100**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,600**	**6,800**	**-200**	**-2.9**	**6,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,100**	**1,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,100**
MANUFACTURING	**5,500**	**5,700**	**-200**	**-3.5**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,300**	**15,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**15,200**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**600**	**-100**	**-16.7**	**500**
TRADE	**5,400**	**5,500**	**-100**	**-1.8**	**5,300**
Wholesale	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	900
Retail	4,500	4,500	0	0.0	4,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,400**	**5,300**	**100**	**1.9**	**5,400**
GOVERNMENT	**3,500**	**3,400**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,500**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,400

For further information on the Danielson Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

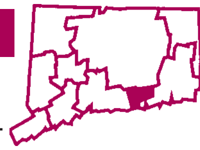
	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**604,700**	**615,800**	**-11,100**	**-1.8**	**601,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**108,300**	**113,000**	**-4,700**	**-4.2**	**108,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**23,200**	**24,300**	**-1,100**	**-4.5**	**23,300**
MANUFACTURING	**85,100**	**88,700**	**-3,600**	**-4.1**	**85,400**
Durable Goods	68,100	71,100	-3,000	-4.2	68,300
Primary & Fabricated Metals	14,900	15,700	-800	-5.1	14,900
Industrial Machinery	12,500	13,200	-700	-5.3	12,600
Electronic Equipment	6,900	7,000	-100	-1.4	6,800
Transportation Equipment	26,000	26,900	-900	-3.3	26,100
Nondurable Goods	17,000	17,600	-600	-3.4	17,100
Printing & Publishing	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**496,400**	**502,800**	**-6,400**	**-1.3**	**492,600**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**27,700**	**28,200**	**-500**	**-1.8**	**27,400**
Transportation	15,800	16,400	-600	-3.7	15,600
Communications & Utilities	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	11,800
TRADE	**115,400**	**119,100**	**-3,700**	**-3.1**	**115,300**
Wholesale	25,800	26,700	-900	-3.4	25,500
Retail	89,600	92,400	-2,800	-3.0	89,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**72,600**	**73,300**	**-700**	**-1.0**	**72,600**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,700
Insurance Carriers	47,800	48,500	-700	-1.4	48,000
SERVICES	**179,200**	**180,700**	**-1,500**	**-0.8**	**178,400**
Business Services	33,300	34,700	-1,400	-4.0	33,400
Health Services	59,500	59,500	0	0.0	59,700
GOVERNMENT	**101,500**	**101,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**98,900**
Federal	7,000	7,200	-200	-2.8	7,000
State & Local	94,500	94,300	200	0.2	91,900

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

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

LOWER RIVER LMA

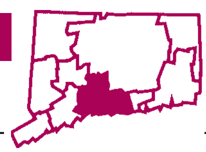


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**9,900**	**10,200**	**-300**	**-2.9**	**9,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**2,900**	**3,200**	**-300**	**-9.4**	**3,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
MANUFACTURING	**2,400**	**2,700**	**-300**	**-11.1**	**2,500**
Durable Goods	2,000	2,300	-300	-13.0	2,100
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**6,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**400**	**400**	**0**	**0.0**	**400**
TRADE	**2,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,900**
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
GOVERNMENT	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	0 **
State & Local	900	900	0	0.0	800

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**262,600**	**262,700**	**-100**	**0.0**	**262,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**46,000**	**47,200**	**-1,200**	**-2.5**	**46,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**10,800**	**10,700**	**100**	**0.9**	**11,100**
MANUFACTURING	**35,200**	**36,500**	**-1,300**	**-3.6**	**35,600**
Durable Goods	22,700	23,500	-800	-3.4	22,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,500	6,900	-400	-5.8	6,400
Electronic Equipment	4,400	4,600	-200	-4.3	4,400
Nondurable Goods	12,500	13,000	-500	-3.8	12,700
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,700	4,900	-200	-4.1	4,800
Chemicals & Allied	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**216,600**	**215,500**	**1,100**	**0.5**	**215,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**16,000**	**16,300**	**-300**	**-1.8**	**16,000**
Communications & Utilities	8,500	8,800	-300	-3.4	8,500
TRADE	**52,600**	**53,000**	**-400**	**-0.8**	**52,400**
Wholesale	12,900	12,700	200	1.6	12,800
Retail	39,700	40,300	-600	-1.5	39,600
Eating & Drinking Places	11,300	11,300	0	0.0	11,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**12,900**	**12,700**	**200**	**1.6**	**12,800**
Finance	4,200	4,200	0	0.0	4,100
Insurance	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,200
SERVICES	**100,400**	**98,600**	**1,800**	**1.8**	**99,900**
Business Services	16,000	15,300	700	4.6	16,700
Health Services	29,500	29,100	400	1.4	29,500
GOVERNMENT	**34,700**	**34,900**	**-200**	**-0.6**	**34,200**
Federal	5,600	5,700	-100	-1.8	5,500
State & Local	29,100	29,200	-100	-0.3	28,700

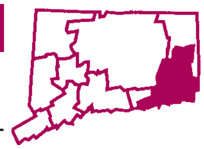
For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

NEW LONDON LMA

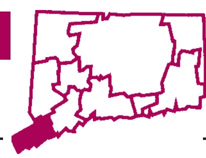


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**145,800**	**143,200**	**2,600**	**1.8**	**147,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,600**	**27,700**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**28,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,800**	**5,200**	**-400**	**-7.7**	**5,200**
MANUFACTURING	**22,800**	**22,500**	**300**	**1.3**	**22,800**
Durable Goods	12,700	12,400	300	2.4	12,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,400	1,500	-100	-6.7	1,400
Other Durable Goods	11,300	10,900	400	3.7	11,300
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,100	0	0.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Goods	8,900	8,800	100	1.1	8,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**118,200**	**115,500**	**2,700**	**2.3**	**119,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,100**	**6,300**	**-200**	**-3.2**	**6,100**
TRADE	**29,000**	**27,600**	**1,400**	**5.1**	**29,700**
Wholesale	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
Retail	26,300	25,000	1,300	5.2	27,000
Eating & Drinking Places	8,000	7,400	600	8.1	8,500
Other Retail	18,400	17,700	700	4.0	18,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,400**	**3,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,500**
SERVICES	**37,800**	**36,800**	**1,000**	**2.7**	**38,100**
Personal & Business Services	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,900
Health Services	12,000	11,500	500	4.3	11,800
GOVERNMENT	**41,900**	**41,400**	**500**	**1.2**	**41,700**
Federal	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
State & Local	39,100	38,600	500	1.3	38,900
**Local	34,600	34,200	400	1.2	34,400

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

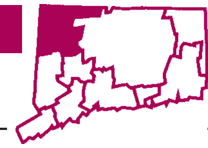
	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**203,400**	**207,100**	**-3,700**	**-1.8**	**203,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**29,000**	**29,400**	**-400**	**-1.4**	**29,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,500**	**6,400**	**100**	**1.6**	**6,600**
MANUFACTURING	**22,500**	**23,000**	**-500**	**-2.2**	**22,500**
Durable Goods	10,600	10,700	-100	-0.9	10,500
Industrial Machinery	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
Electronic Equipment	2,000	1,700	300	17.6	1,900
Nondurable Goods	11,900	12,300	-400	-3.3	12,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,400
Chemicals & Allied	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,000
Other Nondurable	3,600	3,900	-300	-7.7	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**174,400**	**177,700**	**-3,300**	**-1.9**	**174,600**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**9,400**	**9,800**	**-400**	**-4.1**	**9,400**
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
TRADE	**41,600**	**43,300**	**-1,700**	**-3.9**	**41,700**
Wholesale	9,800	10,100	-300	-3.0	9,900
Retail	31,800	33,200	-1,400	-4.2	31,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**27,900**	**27,500**	**400**	**1.5**	**27,900**
SERVICES	**76,700**	**78,100**	**-1,400**	**-1.8**	**77,100**
Business Services	20,700	22,800	-2,100	-9.2	21,200
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	11,000	11,500	-500	-4.3	11,100
Other Services	45,000	43,800	1,200	2.7	44,800
GOVERNMENT	**18,800**	**19,000**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**18,500**
Federal	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
State & Local	17,100	17,200	-100	-0.6	16,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

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

TORRINGTON LMA

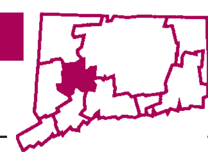


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**29,000**	**29,400**	**-400**	**-1.4**	**29,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,500**	**7,400**	**100**	**1.4**	**7,800**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,700**	**2,300**	**400**	**17.4**	**2,800**
MANUFACTURING	**4,800**	**5,100**	**-300**	**-5.9**	**5,000**
Durable Goods	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,700
Nondurable Goods	1,200	1,400	-200	-14.3	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,500**	**22,000**	**-500**	**-2.3**	**21,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**300**
TRADE	**6,800**	**6,900**	**-100**	**-1.4**	**6,700**
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,200	6,300	-100	-1.6	6,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**10,100**	**-200**	**-2.0**	**10,000**
GOVERNMENT	**3,700**	**3,800**	**-100**	**-2.6**	**3,700**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,500	3,600	-100	-2.8	3,500

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**85,500**	**85,400**	**100**	**0.1**	**85,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,600**	**20,300**	**-700**	**-3.4**	**19,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,800**
MANUFACTURING	**15,800**	**16,500**	**-700**	**-4.2**	**16,100**
Durable Goods	12,700	13,200	-500	-3.8	13,000
Primary Metals	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,700	5,900	-200	-3.4	5,700
Machinery & Electric Equipment	2,600	3,300	-700	-21.2	2,800
Nondurable Goods	3,100	3,300	-200	-6.1	3,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,000	1,100	-100	-9.1	1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,900**	**65,100**	**800**	**1.2**	**65,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,900**	**3,800**	**100**	**2.6**	**3,900**
TRADE	**17,500**	**17,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**17,400**
Wholesale	3,300	3,000	300	10.0	3,300
Retail	14,200	14,500	-300	-2.1	14,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,600**
SERVICES	**28,100**	**27,500**	**600**	**2.2**	**28,000**
Personal & Business	6,200	6,600	-400	-6.1	6,100
Health Services	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	**12,700**	**12,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**12,600**
Federal	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
State & Local	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	11,900

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	SEP 2002
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,721,300	1,707,400	13,900	0.8	1,706,500
	Employed	1,655,100	1,650,100	5,000	0.3	1,644,700
	Unemployed	66,100	57,300	8,800	15.4	61,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.4	0.4	---	3.6
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	213,100	214,300	-1,200	-0.6	211,500
	Employed	202,900	204,700	-1,800	-0.9	201,900
	Unemployed	10,200	9,600	600	6.3	9,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.5	0.3	---	4.5
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	108,200	108,100	100	0.1	107,300
	Employed	105,200	105,200	0	0.0	104,400
	Unemployed	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	2,900
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	0.1	---	2.7
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	35,000	34,400	600	1.7	34,700
	Employed	33,600	33,200	400	1.2	33,500
	Unemployed	1,400	1,200	200	16.7	1,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.5	0.5	---	3.5
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	584,600	582,700	1,900	0.3	577,500
	Employed	560,800	563,300	-2,500	-0.4	555,500
	Unemployed	23,800	19,500	4,300	22.1	22,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.3	0.8	---	3.8
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,100	12,300	-200	-1.6	12,000
	Employed	11,700	12,100	-400	-3.3	11,600
	Unemployed	400	300	100	33.3	300
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	2.0	1.2	---	2.9
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	280,500	274,900	5,600	2.0	277,700
	Employed	270,300	266,300	4,000	1.5	268,000
	Unemployed	10,200	8,600	1,600	18.6	9,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.1	0.5	---	3.5
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	159,800	153,800	6,000	3.9	160,000
	Employed	154,400	149,700	4,700	3.1	155,000
	Unemployed	5,400	4,100	1,300	31.7	4,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	2.7	0.7	---	3.1
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	190,900	191,200	-300	-0.2	189,700
	Employed	185,800	186,200	-400	-0.2	184,900
	Unemployed	5,100	5,000	100	2.0	4,800
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.6	0.1	---	2.5
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	38,800	38,600	200	0.5	38,800
	Employed	37,500	37,500	0	0.0	37,600
	Unemployed	1,300	1,000	300	30.0	1,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	2.7	0.6	---	3.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	115,100	113,600	1,500	1.3	114,300
	Employed	109,400	108,000	1,400	1.3	108,900
	Unemployed	5,800	5,500	300	5.5	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	0.1	---	4.7
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	142,878,000	142,004,000	874,000	0.6	142,745,000
	Employed	135,237,000	134,898,000	339,000	0.3	135,063,000
	Unemployed	7,640,000	7,106,000	534,000	7.5	7,683,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.0	0.3	---	5.4

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHG Y/Y	SEP 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHG Y/Y	SEP 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHG Y/Y	SEP 2002
MANUFACTURING	**$689.27**	**$691.82**	**-$2.56**	**$686.88**	**42.6**	**42.6**	**0.0**	**42.4**	**$16.18**	**$16.24**	**-$0.06**	**$16.20**
DURABLE GOODS	**698.75**	**710.36**	**-11.61**	**696.72**	**42.4**	**43.0**	**-0.6**	**42.2**	**16.48**	**16.52**	**-0.04**	**16.51**
Lumber & Furniture	597.13	588.28	8.85	580.68	42.2	41.9	0.3	41.3	14.15	14.04	0.11	14.06
Stone, Clay and Glass	681.50	680.93	0.57	677.37	45.8	45.7	0.1	45.4	14.88	14.90	-0.02	14.92
Primary Metals	664.02	690.82	-26.80	678.91	43.4	44.8	-1.4	44.2	15.30	15.42	-0.12	15.36
Fabricated Metals	612.98	633.92	-20.94	601.74	42.1	43.9	-1.8	41.3	14.56	14.44	0.12	14.57
Machinery	752.37	763.34	-10.97	749.08	42.7	43.2	-0.5	43.1	17.62	17.67	-0.05	17.38
Electrical Equipment	593.53	595.97	-2.44	590.30	42.7	42.6	0.1	41.6	13.90	13.99	-0.09	14.19
Trans. Equipment	900.42	907.49	-7.07	895.80	43.0	43.4	-0.4	42.8	20.94	20.91	0.03	20.93
Instruments	599.00	604.67	-5.67	601.14	40.5	40.5	0.0	40.7	14.79	14.93	-0.14	14.77
Miscellaneous Mfg	670.68	669.12	1.56	684.27	41.4	40.8	0.6	41.8	16.20	16.40	-0.20	16.37
NONDUR. GOODS	**663.92**	**640.04**	**23.88**	**661.95**	**43.0**	**41.4**	**1.6**	**42.9**	**15.44**	**15.46**	**-0.02**	**15.43**
Food	578.12	538.54	39.57	563.01	43.5	40.1	3.4	42.3	13.29	13.43	-0.14	13.31
Paper	731.28	739.56	-8.28	740.44	44.0	44.1	-0.1	44.1	16.62	16.77	-0.15	16.79
Printing & Publishing	656.68	657.70	-1.02	660.19	41.8	40.3	1.5	41.6	15.71	16.32	-0.61	15.87
Chemicals	802.14	783.82	18.32	797.26	43.5	42.3	1.2	43.4	18.44	18.53	-0.09	18.37
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	582.05	569.57	12.48	580.87	42.3	40.8	1.5	42.9	13.76	13.96	-0.20	13.54
CONSTRUCTION	**925.43**	**914.25**	**11.17**	**939.72**	**40.5**	**40.4**	**0.1**	**41.0**	**22.85**	**22.63**	**0.22**	**22.92**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHG Y/Y	SEP 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHG Y/Y	SEP 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHG Y/Y	SEP 2002
Bridgeport	$701.42	$652.55	$48.87	$692.17	42.9	42.1	0.8	42.7	$16.35	$15.50	$0.85	$16.21
Danbury	627.25	607.91	19.34	640.38	39.8	39.5	0.3	39.8	15.76	15.39	0.37	16.09
Danielson	576.68	541.20	35.48	573.14	43.1	40.6	2.5	42.9	13.38	13.33	0.05	13.36
Hartford	765.61	733.59	32.02	767.55	42.7	42.7	0.0	43.0	17.93	17.18	0.75	17.85
Lower River	590.78	571.43	19.35	612.13	40.8	40.1	0.7	42.1	14.48	14.25	0.23	14.54
New Haven	682.56	696.01	-13.45	686.40	43.2	42.7	0.5	42.9	15.80	16.30	-0.50	16.00
New London	750.08	730.82	19.26	752.35	41.1	41.5	-0.4	41.0	18.25	17.61	0.64	18.35
Stamford	610.74	587.81	22.93	604.65	40.5	43.0	-2.5	41.7	15.08	13.67	1.41	14.50
Torrington	575.72	605.14	-29.42	594.16	38.9	39.5	-0.6	40.2	14.80	15.32	-0.52	14.78
Waterbury	659.74	636.02	23.72	643.60	40.8	41.3	-0.5	40.2	16.17	15.40	0.77	16.01

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	OCT 2002	OCT 2001	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2002	YTD 2001	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	SEP 2002
Connecticut	924	820	104	12.7	8,231	7,912	319	4.0	773
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	82	115	-33	-28.7	731	755	-24	-3.2	53
Danbury	100	72	28	38.9	746	749	-3	-0.4	54
Danielson	48	38	10	26.3	310	274	36	13.1	30
Hartford	338	295	43	14.6	3,274	2,867	407	14.2	340
Lower River	11	16	-5	-31.3	111	115	-4	-3.5	14
New Haven	70	104	-34	-32.7	913	964	-51	-5.3	68
New London	78	64	14	21.9	778	595	183	30.8	87
Stamford	98	42	56	133.3	624	974	-350	-35.9	57
Torrington	32	30	2	6.7	233	199	34	17.1	22
Waterbury	67	44	23	52.3	511	420	91	21.7	48

Additional data by town are on page 26.

Town LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**213,135**	**202,939**	**10,196**	**4.8**
Ansonia	8,317	7,857	460	5.5
Beacon Falls	2,782	2,652	130	4.7
BRIDGEPORT	**59,450**	**55,260**	**4,190**	**7.0**
Derby	6,116	5,833	283	4.6
Easton	3,280	3,127	153	4.7
Fairfield	25,885	25,110	775	3.0
Milford	25,581	24,501	1,080	4.2
Monroe	9,685	9,361	324	3.3
Oxford	4,689	4,509	180	3.8
Seymour	7,548	7,206	342	4.5
Shelton	19,646	18,862	784	4.0
Stratford	23,931	22,892	1,039	4.3
Trumbull	16,225	15,768	457	2.8
DANBURY	**108,187**	**105,183**	**3,004**	**2.8**
Bethel	9,513	9,256	257	2.7
Bridgewater	934	918	16	1.7
Brookfield	8,061	7,824	237	2.9
DANBURY	**35,634**	**34,466**	**1,168**	**3.3**
New Fairfield	6,913	6,729	184	2.7
New Milford	13,753	13,359	394	2.9
Newtown	12,242	11,919	323	2.6
Redding	4,359	4,278	81	1.9
Ridgefield	12,057	11,811	246	2.0
Roxbury	1,035	1,014	21	2.0
Sherman	1,669	1,625	44	2.6
Washington	2,016	1,984	32	1.6
DANIELSON	**35,011**	**33,609**	**1,402**	**4.0**
Brooklyn	3,995	3,895	100	2.5
Eastford	905	884	21	2.3
Hampton	1,140	1,110	30	2.6
KILLINGLY	**8,797**	**8,285**	**512**	**5.8**
Pomfret	2,198	2,140	58	2.6
Putnam	4,869	4,680	189	3.9
Scotland	892	877	15	1.7
Sterling	1,670	1,594	76	4.6
Thompson	4,702	4,483	219	4.7
Union	408	399	9	2.2
Voluntown	1,408	1,337	71	5.0
Woodstock	4,029	3,926	103	2.6
HARTFORD	**584,605**	**560,796**	**23,809**	**4.1**
Andover	1,619	1,564	55	3.4
Ashford	2,115	2,062	53	2.5
Avon	7,370	7,190	180	2.4
Barkhamsted	2,048	1,974	74	3.6
Berlin	8,902	8,601	301	3.4
Bloomfield	9,827	9,389	438	4.5
Bolton	2,659	2,606	53	2.0
Bristol	31,348	29,905	1,443	4.6
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,322	4,209	113	2.6
Canton	4,551	4,430	121	2.7
Chaplin	1,175	1,141	34	2.9
Colchester	6,598	6,359	239	3.6
Columbia	2,608	2,554	54	2.1
Coventry	6,072	5,862	210	3.5
Cromwell	6,767	6,545	222	3.3
Durham	3,482	3,391	91	2.6
East Granby	2,425	2,344	81	3.3
East Haddam	4,064	3,926	138	3.4
East Hampton	6,105	5,895	210	3.4
East Hartford	25,242	23,762	1,480	5.9
East Windsor	5,522	5,276	246	4.5
Ellington	6,775	6,584	191	2.8
Enfield	22,388	21,591	797	3.6
Farmington	11,056	10,726	330	3.0
Glastonbury	15,486	15,066	420	2.7
Granby	5,214	5,063	151	2.9
Haddam	4,137	4,014	123	3.0
HARTFORD	**52,209**	**48,374**	**3,835**	**7.3**
Harwinton	2,905	2,821	84	2.9
Hebron	4,322	4,190	132	3.1
Lebanon	3,300	3,171	129	3.9
Manchester	27,955	26,862	1,093	3.9
Mansfield	8,933	8,781	152	1.7
Marlborough	3,019	2,936	83	2.7
Middlefield	2,203	2,141	62	2.8
Middletown	23,679	22,794	885	3.7
New Britain	33,613	31,500	2,113	6.3
New Hartford	3,598	3,487	111	3.1
Newington	15,280	14,753	527	3.4
Plainville	9,156	8,773	383	4.2
Plymouth	6,304	6,029	275	4.4
Portland	4,526	4,395	131	2.9
Rocky Hill	9,575	9,234	341	3.6
Simsbury	11,368	11,097	271	2.4
Somers	4,024	3,896	128	3.2
Southington	20,722	20,059	663	3.2
South Windsor	13,159	12,779	380	2.9
Stafford	5,798	5,560	238	4.1
Suffield	5,789	5,600	189	3.3
Tolland	7,042	6,843	199	2.8
Vernon	16,235	15,682	553	3.4
West Hartford	27,970	27,110	860	3.1
Wethersfield	11,954	11,602	352	2.9
Willington	3,393	3,304	89	2.6
Winchester	5,826	5,501	325	5.6
Windham	9,921	9,432	489	4.9
Windsor	14,358	13,744	614	4.3
Windsor Locks	6,599	6,318	281	4.3

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**12,122**	**11,740**	**382**	**3.2**
Chester	2,105	2,045	60	2.9
Deep River	2,635	2,547	88	3.3
Essex	3,215	3,124	91	2.8
Lyme	1,052	1,031	21	2.0
Westbrook	3,116	2,993	123	3.9
NEW HAVEN	**280,491**	**270,323**	**10,168**	**3.6**
Bethany	2,633	2,576	57	2.2
Branford	16,112	15,644	468	2.9
Cheshire	13,801	13,511	290	2.1
Clinton	7,555	7,365	190	2.5
East Haven	15,066	14,487	579	3.8
Guilford	11,734	11,484	250	2.1
Hamden	29,634	28,686	948	3.2
Killingworth	3,032	2,938	94	3.1
Madison	8,491	8,282	209	2.5
MERIDEN	**30,476**	**29,092**	**1,384**	**4.5**
NEW HAVEN	**58,029**	**55,118**	**2,911**	**5.0**
North Branford	8,303	8,062	241	2.9
North Haven	12,615	12,237	378	3.0
Orange	6,629	6,481	148	2.2
Wallingford	23,201	22,476	725	3.1
West Haven	28,789	27,576	1,213	4.2
Woodbridge	4,390	4,308	82	1.9
***NEW LONDON**	**142,856**	**137,876**	**4,980**	**3.5**
Bozrah	1,514	1,466	48	3.2
Canterbury	2,898	2,782	116	4.0
East Lyme	9,700	9,442	258	2.7
Franklin	1,146	1,109	37	3.2
Griswold	6,084	5,802	282	4.6
Groton	18,016	17,410	606	3.4
Ledyard	8,354	8,134	220	2.6
Lisbon	2,306	2,253	53	2.3
Montville	10,170	9,794	376	3.7
NEW LONDON	**13,651**	**12,999**	**652**	**4.8**
No. Stonington	3,024	2,948	76	2.5
NORWICH	**19,549**	**18,721**	**828**	**4.2**
Old Lyme	3,969	3,866	103	2.6
Old Saybrook	6,062	5,899	163	2.7
Plainfield	8,983	8,614	369	4.1
Preston	2,664	2,581	83	3.1
Salem	2,126	2,062	64	3.0
Sprague	1,746	1,653	93	5.3
Stonington	10,128	9,899	229	2.3
Waterford	10,766	10,443	323	3.0

*Connecticut portion only. For whole MSA, including Rhode Island towns, see below.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW LONDON	**159,755**	**154,359**	**5,396**	**3.4**
Hopkinton, RI	4,325	4,223	102	2.4
Westerly, RI	12,574	12,260	314	2.5

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**190,929**	**185,792**	**5,137**	**2.7**
Darien	9,455	9,264	191	2.0
Greenwich	30,972	30,377	595	1.9
New Canaan	9,397	9,203	194	2.1
NORWALK	**48,019**	**46,480**	**1,539**	**3.2**
STAMFORD	**65,310**	**63,255**	**2,055**	**3.1**
Weston	4,745	4,656	89	1.9
Westport	14,108	13,805	303	2.1
Wilton	8,924	8,752	172	1.9
TORRINGTON	**38,800**	**37,507**	**1,293**	**3.3**
Canaan**	703	690	13	1.8
Colebrook	783	773	10	1.3
Cornwall	786	776	10	1.3
Goshen	1,366	1,309	57	4.2
Hartland	987	967	20	2.0
Kent**	2,051	2,016	35	1.7
Litchfield	4,374	4,246	128	2.9
Morris	1,119	1,087	32	2.9
Norfolk	1,065	1,040	25	2.3
North Canaan**	2,157	2,120	37	1.7
Salisbury**	2,350	2,330	20	0.9
Sharon**	1,971	1,955	16	0.8
TORRINGTON	**18,410**	**17,537**	**873**	**4.7**
Warren	681	663	18	2.6
WATERBURY	**115,126**	**109,353**	**5,773**	**5.0**
Bethlehem	1,913	1,865	48	2.5
Middlebury	3,332	3,225	107	3.2
Naugatuck	16,405	15,683	722	4.4
Prospect	4,708	4,539	169	3.6
Southbury	6,801	6,591	210	3.1
Thomaston	4,144	3,938	206	5.0
WATERBURY	**51,877**	**48,537**	**3,340**	**6.4**
Watertown	12,154	11,685	469	3.9
Wolcott	8,696	8,351	345	4.0
Woodbury	5,096	4,940	156	3.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,721,300	1,655,100	66,100	3.8
UNITED STATES	142,878,000	135,237,000	7,640,000	5.3
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,723,900	1,651,800	72,100	4.2
UNITED STATES	143,123,000	134,914,000	8,209,000	5.7

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified these five towns as a separate area to report labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester, MA MSA, is included in the Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	OCT 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001
Andover	2	13	7
Ansonia	3	19	22
Ashford	2	26	15
Avon	16	118	78
Barkhamsted	3	18	21
Beacon Falls	1	12	21
Berlin	6	123	68
Bethany	5	37	11
Bethel	4	53	74
Bethlehem	1	18	18
Bloomfield	8	59	33
Bolton	1	10	14
Bozrah	2	7	13
Branford	10	54	37
Bridgeport	2	50	94
Bridgewater	0	9	4
Bristol	17	107	100
Brookfield	4	45	28
Brooklyn	8	47	39
Burlington	6	56	68
Canaan	0	3	3
Canterbury	3	32	22
Canton	5	40	38
Chaplin	1	14	12
Cheshire	1	48	85
Chester	2	12	9
Clinton	2	93	54
Colchester	10	67	75
Colebrook	0	3	7
Columbia	2	18	27
Cornwall	3	8	6
Coventry	3	42	46
Cromwell	2	43	59
Danbury	25	228	205
Darien	4	35	29
Deep River	1	7	14
Derby	1	11	23
Durham	5	49	38
East Granby	6	27	26
East Haddam	3	54	48
East Hampton	8	81	68
East Hartford	1	4	5
East Haven	0	38	72
East Lyme	9	77	51
East Windsor	4	47	54
Eastford	1	6	6
Easton	2	11	31
Ellington	14	124	71
Enfield	4	47	27
Essex	5	38	47
Fairfield	13	58	40
Farmington	14	123	100
Franklin	2	10	4
Glastonbury	10	90	113
Goshen	4	37	29
Granby	5	61	50
Greenwich	11	119	100
Griswold	1	35	40
Groton	3	66	64
Guilford	4	61	57
Haddam	4	39	29
Hamden	3	131	155
Hampton	2	17	17
Hartford	10	84	81
Hartland	1	6	8
Harwinton	0	28	16
Hebron	4	34	33
Kent	1	11	8
Killingly	10	55	45
Killingworth	2	33	39
Lebanon	1	35	34
Ledyard	3	53	42
Lisbon	1	17	16
Litchfield	1	25	20
Lyme	2	18	9
Madison	9	42	58
Manchester	6	78	90
Mansfield	8	52	38
Marlborough	5	35	49
Meriden	7	66	40
Middlebury	5	25	19
Middlefield	2	10	8
Middletown	19	163	139
Milford	16	116	156
Monroe	5	31	29
Montville	11	63	47
Morris	0	14	12
Naugatuck	12	55	37
New Britain	2	18	16
New Canaan	10	50	46
New Fairfield	3	17	30
New Hartford	15	53	49
New Haven	3	34	97
New London	0	8	1
New Milford	18	104	127
Newington	5	42	60
Newtown	30	154	136
Norfolk	1	2	2
North Branford	2	31	22
North Canaan	0	5	5
North Haven	3	30	71
North Stonington	5	30	23
Norwalk	34	108	311
Norwich	3	90	19
Old Lyme	6	33	25
Old Saybrook	4	29	21
Orange	1	14	14
Oxford	4	79	72
Plainfield	4	56	39
Plainville	4	25	6
Plymouth	5	49	44
Pomfret	3	28	19
Portland	8	48	70
Preston	2	17	15
Prospect	3	27	39
Putnam	3	15	15
Redding	1	32	22
Ridgefield	6	44	73
Rocky Hill	4	99	46
Roxbury	1	16	19
Salem	4	20	13
Salisbury	4	19	16
Scotland	3	16	7
Seymour	9	101	31
Sharon	0	9	5
Shelton	14	123	103
Sherman	7	37	24
Simsbury	2	30	25
Somers	7	46	44
South Windsor	8	135	40
Southbury	7	96	57
Southington	11	174	179
Sprague	1	7	5
Stafford	5	38	41
Stamford	29	206	387
Sterling	5	24	15
Stonington	6	74	55
Stratford	9	34	42
Suffield	6	70	50
Thomaston	3	26	31
Thompson	4	31	36
Tolland	7	86	76
Torrington	16	83	67
Trumbull	3	86	91
Union	0	6	5
Vernon	12	165	118
Voluntown	2	10	10
Wallingford	10	141	100
Warren	1	8	11
Washington	1	7	7
Waterbury	10	63	62
Waterford	8	54	80
Watertown	8	59	49
West Hartford	8	48	86
West Haven	3	34	35
Westbrook	1	36	36
Weston	3	25	23
Westport	6	59	61
Wethersfield	1	21	23
Willington	3	22	24
Wilton	1	22	17
Winchester	2	16	10
Windham	4	27	22
Windsor	1	27	36
Windsor Locks	1	16	24
Wolcott	6	103	69
Woodbridge	5	26	17
Woodbury	12	39	39
Woodstock	7	55	60

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INDIAN GAMING DATA

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a multiple variable coefficient regression model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Connecticut, the CPS results are subject to significant sampling error and produce considerable month-to-month fluctuations in estimates derived from the sample. In general, the CPS estimates, at the 90 percent confidence level, have an error range of about 1.5 percentage points on a rate of 6.0 percent. An accepted method for calculating the error range for model estimates is currently not available. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

All Labor Market Areas in Connecticut except three are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. Industry employment data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington Labor Market Areas are prepared exclusively by the Connecticut Department of Labor, following the same statistical procedures used to prepare estimates for the other Labor Market Areas, which are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. Also, data for Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the New London Labor Market Area.

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 6-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index	**+1.6**
Coincident Employment Index	**-1.1**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-0.5**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-1.0**
Business Barometer	**0.0**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-0.3**
Unemployment	**+0.4***
Labor Force	+0.8
Employed	+0.4
Unemployed	+12.3
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-7.2**
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford	**-29.4**
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate	**+0.54***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**0.0**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.4**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.4**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-3.4**
Production Worker Hours	-6.0
Industrial Electricity Sales	-4.8
Personal Income	**+3.5**
UI Covered Wages	**+3.7**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+12.7
Electricity Sales	+13.9
Retail Sales	+6.2
Construction Contracts Index	+52.4
New Auto Registrations	+34.0
Air Cargo Tons	+3.2
Exports	+6.1
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+39.4
Dept. of Labor	-10.7
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-2.5
Dept. of Labor	-44.0
State Revenues	**+7.4**
Corporate Tax	+95.2
Personal Income Tax	-4.8
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+12.1
Sales & Use Tax	+9.3
Indian Gaming Payments	+4.6

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	+0.4
Attraction Visitors	+4.1
Air Passenger Count	+9.3
Indian Gaming Slots	+4.9
Travel and Tourism Index	+3.6
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+3.7
Wages & Salaries	+3.2
Benefit Costs	+4.8
Consumer Prices	
Connecticut	+4.3
U.S. City Average	+2.0
Northeast Region	+2.6
NY-NJ-Long Island	+3.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+3.3
Consumer Confidence	
Connecticut	-17.3
New England	-25.1
U.S.	-6.9
Interest Rates	
Prime	-0.78*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.51*

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

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