

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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## DECEMBER 2004

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### In October...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut .....	1,643,800
Change over month .....	-0.01%
Change over year .....	0.3%

United States .....	132,017,000
Change over month .....	0.26%
Change over year .....	1.6%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut .....	4.6%
United States .....	5.5%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States .....	190.9
Change over year .....	3.2%

## Changes in Labor Market Areas

By Salvatore A. DiPillo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

**T**he United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is responsible for maintaining and updating statistical area classifications, a task it has done every decade since the 1950 Census. This classification is intended to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas. In June 2003, OMB announced an update to statistical area definitions based on new standards and the results of the 2000 Census, thus defining new metropolitan statistical areas. The general concept of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. That integration is identified by commuting data drawn from the decennial Census. Each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. The statistical areas in the six New England states are identified using cities and towns because of their importance in the region, while the rest of the nation's statistical areas are composed of counties.

### How Connecticut Labor Market Areas are Changing

The new OMB statistical area determinations have considerable impact on Connecticut. There are changes to all of the areas previously recognized as metropolitan statistical areas. The most significant change is the combining of the Bridgeport and Stamford areas and their exchange of some towns with the adjoining Danbury, Waterbury and New Haven areas (map on page 3). Five towns formerly in the Hartford area—Enfield, East Windsor, Somers,

Suffield and Windsor Locks—have been aligned with the Springfield, Massachusetts MSA. Also, two additional towns, Putnam and Woodstock, join Thompson as part of the Worcester, Massachusetts MSA. The Norwich-New London area, encompassing the southeastern part of the State, will include just one Rhode Island town, Westerly, where the current New London area includes both Westerly and Hopkinton.

To provide data that exhausts the geography of Connecticut, the State Labor Department will publish estimates for areas that encompass all cities and towns in the State, including those officially part of the predominantly Massachusetts MSAs. The towns in the northeastern part of the State will be aggregated as the Willimantic-Danielson area, while the five towns belonging to the Springfield MSA will be called the Enfield area, and towns in the northwest part of the State will comprise the Torrington area. For ease of understanding and consistency with past practice, all of the State's areas will be referred to as Labor Market Areas.

### Impact on Data for Connecticut

Nonfarm employment for the six OMB-designated areas (Bridgeport-Stamford, Danbury, Hartford, New Haven, Norwich-New London and Waterbury) is being reconstructed back to 1990 and will be available at the time of the January 2005 data release. We are also looking into providing historical nonfarm data for the three smaller labor market areas. Resident labor force data will also be adjusted to the new areas and reproduced back to 1990. These revisions will also reflect changes to the labor force estimation methodology being implemented next year. (See article on page 2.) ■

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# Improvements Coming to Labor Force Estimates

**A**mong the important economic data developed by state workforce agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), labor force data (including unemployment estimates) for states and local areas are viewed as key indicators of local economic conditions. Currently, monthly estimates of resident employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate are prepared for around 7,000 areas—regions, divisions, all states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan and small labor market areas, counties and many cities and towns. Among the many users of these data, state and local governments use the estimates for planning and budgetary purposes and as determinants of need for local services and programs. The state labor force estimates are one of the timeliest subnational economic measures, as figures are released by BLS and the states within five weeks after the reference week, and just two weeks after the national estimates' release.

BLS is responsible for the concepts and definitions, technical procedures, and review, analysis and publication of labor force estimates. State agencies (in Connecticut, the Labor Department's Office of Research) are responsible for the production of the estimates and analysis and dissemination of the data to their data users. A key element of the Bureau's approach to subnational labor force estimation is to ensure that these estimates are comparable to the official concepts and measures of the labor force as reflected in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is the monthly survey of households that is designed to provide reliable monthly labor force estimates for the nation. To support reliability of subnational estimates, the CPS employs a state-based sample design.

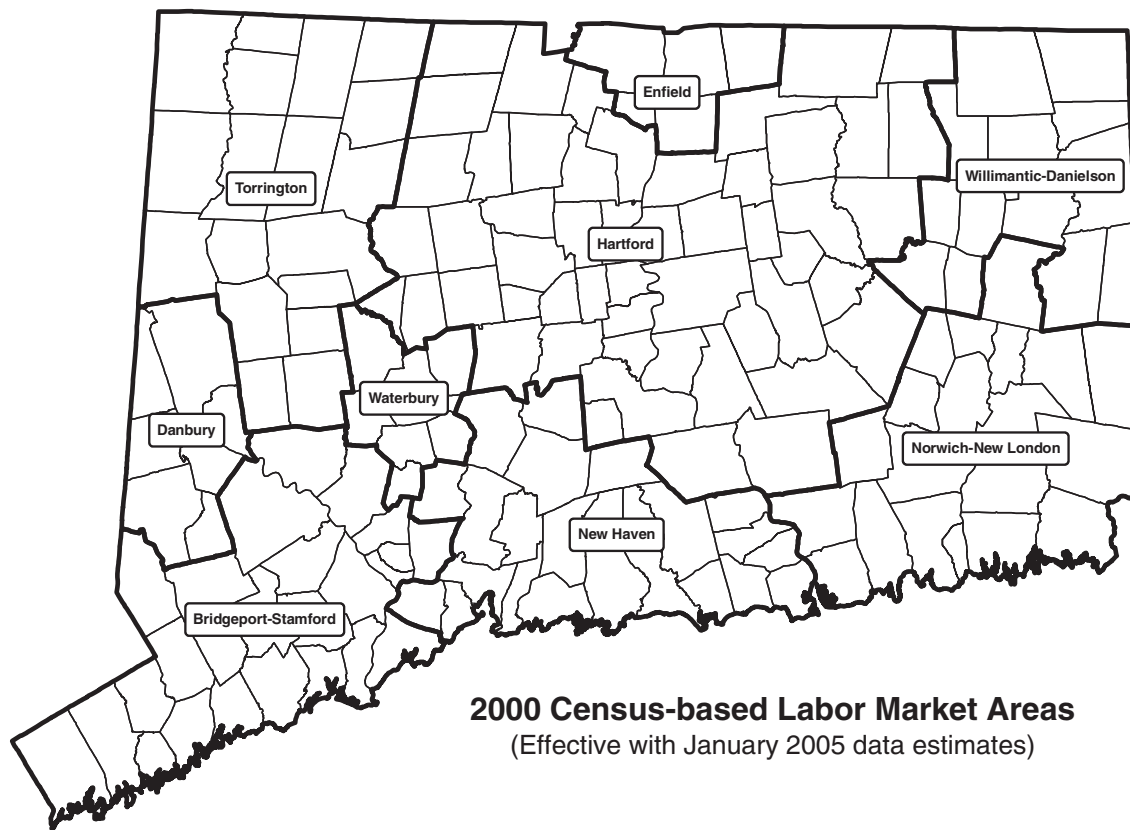
A hierarchy of estimation methods is used to produce state and local labor force data based in large part on the availability and quality of data from the CPS. The strongest estimating method—signal-plus-noise models for current estimation and annual average CPS benchmarks—is employed at the state level. While not reliable enough to use directly, the monthly CPS values are integral to the signal-plus-noise estimation. In order to ensure comparability across states, the annual average employment and unemployment levels from the CPS are used as the benchmarks for the modeled estimates.

### Current Modeling and Benchmarking Procedure

A number of methodological and analytical issues have surfaced in the current estimation/benchmark procedures. These include reintroduction of sampling error to monthly estimates, discontinuities between December benchmarked and January model estimates, impaired comparability of data over the year, and inability to address, on a timely basis, "shocks" to the model such as the September 11 terrorist attacks and the onset of an economic recession.

In the current methodology, the state model estimates are developed independent of the national CPS. Although the monthly state CPS input data sum to the national measures, the sum of the state model output estimates generally do not equal the national CPS estimates. In general, the current method of model estimation results in an overestimate of employment and an underestimate of unemployment and the unemployment rate in states as compared to the national CPS estimates.

A Fiscal Year 2001 federal budget initiative provided BLS with resources to improve the methods used to develop state and area labor force estimates, including



**2000 Census-based Labor Market Areas**  
(Effective with January 2005 data estimates)

upgrading and enhancing the modeling approach, extending it to more areas, and incorporating decennial updates to procedures, data inputs, and geography. As part of this major redesign, BLS developed an innovative alternative to model benchmarking that will be part of improved monthly model-based estimation. This alternative addresses longstanding issues related to accuracy and end-of-year revision, and also enhances the analytical capability of the estimates. The redesigned method of estimation ensures that state estimates add up to the national estimates of employment and unemployment each month. In doing so, the benchmark will change from annual average state-level estimates of employment and unemployment to monthly national estimates of these measures, and will be part of current monthly estimation. In this way, economic changes will be reflected in the state estimates on a real-time basis (real-time benchmarking), and end-

of-year revisions will be significantly smaller.

The BLS and states are now in a one-year dual estimation period that allows for the evaluation of the proposed methods and systems, and the impact on estimation.

**General Methodological Approach**

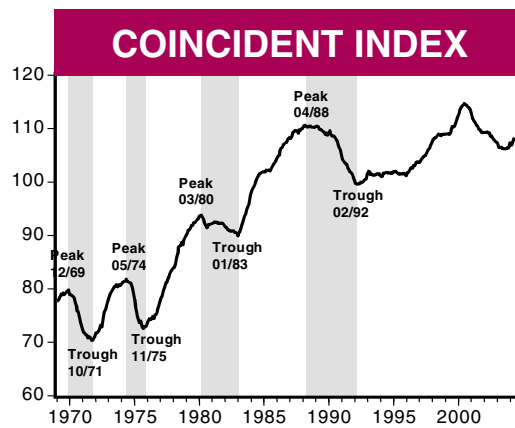
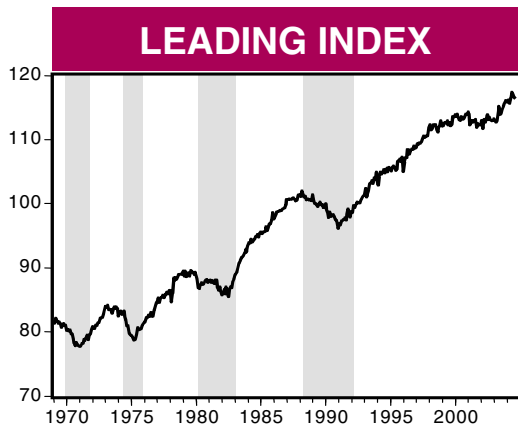
Under real-time benchmarking, a tiered approach to estimation is used. Model-based estimates are developed for the nine Census divisions that geographically exhaust the nation. Connecticut belongs to the New England division. The division estimates are benchmarked to the national levels of employment and unemployment on a monthly basis. The benchmarked division estimates are then used as the benchmarks for the states within each division. That is, state model-based estimates are controlled to add to the division's employment and unemployment. The distribution of the monthly benchmark adjustment to the states is based on each state's

monthly model estimate. In this manner, the monthly state employment and unemployment estimates add to the national levels, precluding differences between the sum of states and the national estimates. Annual historical benchmarking will still continue for state estimates with the updating of model inputs, model re-estimation, and incorporation of updated population controls performed each year. However, the impact on the historical series of these benchmark activities is expected to be fairly small, especially in comparison with annual revisions using the current methodology.

**Estimation Period and Implementation Plan**

As part of implementation, a dual estimation period began with January 2004 data so that the proposed methodology and operational systems could be reviewed in a real-time environment and the impact on estimation could be

--Continued on page 5--



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

## Projected Budget Gaps for the Next Two Years May Spell Trouble for Connecticut

**T**he hotly contested presidential election is finally over with a clear winner. This lifted at least one uncertainty surrounding the economy. This, together with the better than expected job growth in October, led to a rally in the financial markets. The FOMC, at its meeting on November 10, raised the Federal Funds rate by 25 basis point to 2.00 percent. This was probably an appropriate move given the strong job growth and the threat of inflation coming from high energy costs. However, all is not rosy on the national front. The index of Leading Indicators fell for the fifth straight month in October. And recently, Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, sounded an alarm about the high budget and current account deficits. While I do not wholly agree with Chairman Greenspan's assessments, his opinions are bound to have an impact on the economy.

This month, the two employment indices provide some encouraging signs. The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose on a year-to-year basis from 106.21 in September 2003 to 107.80 in September 2004. All four components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower insured unemployment rate, a lower total unemployment rate, higher total non-farm employment, and higher total employment. On a

sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose slightly from 107.797 in August 2004, reversing the downward trend of the last three months. A lower insured unemployment rate, higher total non-farm employment and total employment contributed positively to the index. Somewhat surprisingly, the total unemployment rate rose from 4.6% to 4.7% in September, after holding steady for the previous five months.

The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index provided mixed news. It rose from 114.83 in September 2003 to 116.44 in September 2004. Four components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher total housing permits, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, and a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate. Lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction and a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index are the two negative contributors. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index fell slightly from 116.46 in August to 116.44 in September 2004. A lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher total housing permits, lower

initial claims for unemployment insurance, and a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate are the four positive contributors. Lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction is the sole negative contributor to this index, while the Hartford help-wanted advertising index remained stable for September 2004.

Total non-farm employment increased by about 900 jobs in September, this represents a net gain of about 4,000 jobs since the beginning of this year. Total unemployment rate rose to 4.7 percent in September, which was the same level as January but below the 4.9 percent in March. Overall, the picture that emerges for Connecticut after the first nine months in 2004 is one of sluggish growth. The surprising news recently is the projected budget deficits for the next two fiscal years, after an unexpected surplus this past fiscal year. This should present a policy dilemma for the next legislative session. Tax increases and/or reductions in fiscal spending to close the projected budget gaps are not particularly attractive options because they can hurt Connecticut's fragile economic recovery. Unfortunately, we can do nothing at this point but to wait and see. ■

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evaluated. An analysis of the numbers produced by states so far indicates consistency with the redesign objectives of addressing issues in current estimation. In general, the new models with real-time benchmarking result in higher estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate, and lower estimates of employment, and thus remedy the consistent under- and over-estimation mentioned earlier. (A comparison of Connecticut's redesign estimates to those made using the present methodology, also shows higher unemployment

and unemployment rates and a mix of higher and lower employment estimates in the redesign figures for the months estimated so far in 2004.) The new estimates of both employment and unemployment of State residents are expected to be more accurate using the new methodology than with the current procedures.

The redesigned estimation methodology is planned to be implemented with labor force, employment and unemployment estimates for January 2005 to be published in March 2005. Histori-

cal series from January 1976 forward will be replaced with estimates based on the redesigned models. Additionally, revised data from 2000 forward will reflect Census population estimates updated to account for changes in births, deaths and migration that have occurred since the decennial Census. ■

Primary Source:  
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## HOUSING UPDATE

### Permit Activity Slows in October

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) announced that Connecticut communities authorized 862 new housing units in October 2004, a 23.1 percent decrease compared to October of 2003 when 1,121 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 862 units permitted in October 2004 represent a 23.1 percent decrease from the 1,121 units permitted in September 2004. The year-to-date permits are up 15.1 percent, from 8,390 through October 2003, to 9,659 through October 2004.

Eight of the ten Labor Market Areas showed losses compared to a year ago. Bridgeport led all municipalities with 46 units, followed by Danbury with 40 and Hartford with 28. From a county perspective, only Hartford and Tolland counties showed year-to-date losses.

*See data tables on pages 19 and 22.*

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	116.6	114.3	2.4	2.1	116.5
<b>Coincident</b>	107.8	106.2	1.7	1.6	107.8
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	103.0	101.2	1.8	1.8	102.3
<b>Coincident</b>	101.5	101.8	-0.3	-0.3	101.6
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	118.3	116.0	2.3	2.0	117.9

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

\*\*Banknorth Bank

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

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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 5,400 over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR**

	OCT		CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1643.8	1,638.4	5.4	0.3	1,643.9
<b>Construction</b>	62.5	62.0	0.5	0.8	62.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	196.4	196.9	-0.5	-0.3	195.5
<b>Information</b>	38.5	38.7	-0.2	-0.5	38.9
<b>Financial Activities</b>	143.1	143.4	-0.3	-0.2	143.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	193.1	194.7	-1.6	-0.8	194.8
<b>Government*</b>	241.3	243.1	-1.8	-0.7	242.1

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

	OCT		CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	4.6	5.5	-0.9	---	4.7
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,788.3	1,799.3	-11.0	-0.6	1,791.0
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,705.8	1,700.8	5.0	0.3	1,707.0
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	82.5	98.5	-16.0	-16.2	84.0
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	4,005	4,544	-539	-11.9	4,067
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	10	7	3	42.9	9
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.68	3.35	-0.67	---	2.50

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

**MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY**

	OCT		CHANGE		SEP	AUG
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004	2004
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	41.9	41.8	0.1	0.2	41.5	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	18.70	17.95	0.75	4.2	18.69	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	783.53	750.31	33.22	4.4	775.64	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*</b>	118.4	115.1	3.3	2.8	117.8	116.4
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,949	4,967	-18	-0.4	4,878	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**</b>	457	455	2.5	0.5	445	475

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

Personal income for first quarter 2005 is forecasted to increase 4.0 percent from a year earlier.

**INCOME**

	1Q*		CHANGE		4Q*
	2005	2004	NO.	%	2004
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$163,215	\$156,890	\$6,325	4.0	\$162,137
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$84,633	\$84,477	\$156	0.2	\$83,417

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: October 2004 release  
\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations were down 34.1 percent from a year ago.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits</b>	OCT 2004	862	-23.1	9,659	8,390	15.1
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	AUG 2004	2,949	-3.4	21,705	21,324	1.8
<b>Retail Sales (Bil. \$)</b>	OCT 2003	3.28	-0.6	34.19	34.55	-1.0
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	OCT 2004	360.9	-15.0	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	OCT 2004	15,896	-34.1	192,646	206,758	-6.8
<b>Air Cargo Tons</b>	OCT 2004	14,067	3.0	127,913	117,465	8.9
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	3Q 2004	2.00	-4.8	6.33	6.01	5.3

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

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

*Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 21.2 percent to 17,189 from the same period last year.*

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	OCT 2004	2,193	-1.5	24,152	22,066	9.5
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	1Q 2004	2,642	-1.3	2,642	2,677	-1.3
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	OCT 2004	675	-0.1	6,963	7,889	-11.7
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	1Q 2004	1,182	-30.9	1,182	1,711	-30.9

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Gaming payments revenue increased 3.5 percent so far this year from the year-to-date level last year.*

	OCT 2004	OCT 2003	%	YEAR TO DATE		
				CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	35.0	33.7	3.8	346.1	334.5	3.5

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Year-to-date gaming slots rose 4.3 percent from a year ago.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	OCT 2004	44,881	-5.2	383,526	440,397	-12.9
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	OCT 2004	122,643	1.4	1,624,812	1,644,590	-1.2
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	OCT 2004	608,495	8.7	5,576,908	5,218,006	6.9
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	OCT 2004	1,696	3.2	17,002	16,307	4.3
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	3Q 2004	---	-1.0	---	---	---

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

\*See page 23 for explanation

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

Compensation cost for the nation rose 3.7 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	2004	2004	% Chg	2004	2003	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	174.5	173.0	0.9	174.4	168.1	3.7
Wages and Salaries	165.8	164.4	0.9	165.9	161.7	2.6
Benefit Costs	196.4	194.5	1.0	196.9	184.3	6.8
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	173.7	166.9	4.1
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	164.9	160.0	3.1

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.2 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
Connecticut**	3Q 2004	---	NA	---
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2004	190.9	3.2	0.5
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	OCT 2004	\$0.524	-3.1	-0.5
Northeast Region	OCT 2004	202.5	3.6	0.6
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2004	207.3	3.7	0.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	SEP 2004	209.8	1.5	0.4
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2004	186.5	3.2	0.6
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>				
Connecticut**	3Q 2004	94.2	40.6	-11.5
New England	OCT 2004	84.8	12.3	10.0
U.S.	OCT 2004	92.8	13.6	-4.0

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

\*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

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

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

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	OCT	SEP	OCT
	2004	2004	2003
<b>Prime</b>	4.75	4.58	4.00
<b>Federal Funds</b>	1.76	1.61	1.01
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	1.79	1.65	0.92
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	2.05	1.87	1.00
<b>1 Year Treasury Bill</b>	2.23	2.12	1.42
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.85	2.83	2.69
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.35	3.36	3.60
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.75	3.75	4.17
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.10	4.13	4.70
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.85	4.89	5.47
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	5.72	5.76	5.95

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,643.8	1,638.4	5.4	0.3	1,643.9
<b>Maine</b>	613.2	607.2	6.0	1.0	612.3
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,179.8	3,176.9	2.9	0.1	3,175.9
<b>New Hampshire</b>	629.8	621.0	8.8	1.4	631.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,066.0	3,998.3	67.7	1.7	4,060.0
<b>New York</b>	8,464.5	8,406.8	57.7	0.7	8,452.1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,652.7	5,591.4	61.3	1.1	5,646.6
<b>Rhode Island</b>	489.1	484.8	4.3	0.9	489.6
<b>Vermont</b>	301.7	299.1	2.6	0.9	302.2
<b>United States</b>	132,017.0	129,944.0	2,073.0	1.6	131,680.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,788.3	1,799.3	-11.0	-0.6	1,791.0
<b>Maine</b>	701.2	696.0	5.2	0.7	698.2
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,396.0	3,399.6	-3.6	-0.1	3,389.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	730.2	725.0	5.2	0.7	731.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,417.8	4,383.7	34.1	0.8	4,408.8
<b>New York</b>	9,313.8	9,300.3	13.5	0.1	9,326.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,298.9	6,141.4	157.5	2.6	6,295.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	565.5	574.2	-8.7	-1.5	567.2
<b>Vermont</b>	351.6	351.0	0.6	0.2	352.6
<b>United States</b>	147,850.0	146,892.0	958.0	0.7	147,483.0

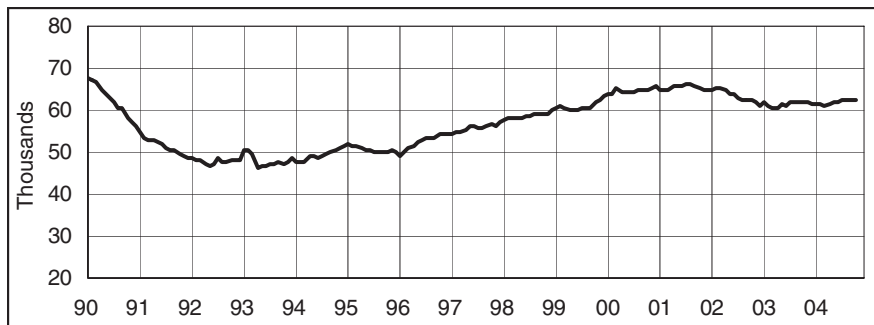
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

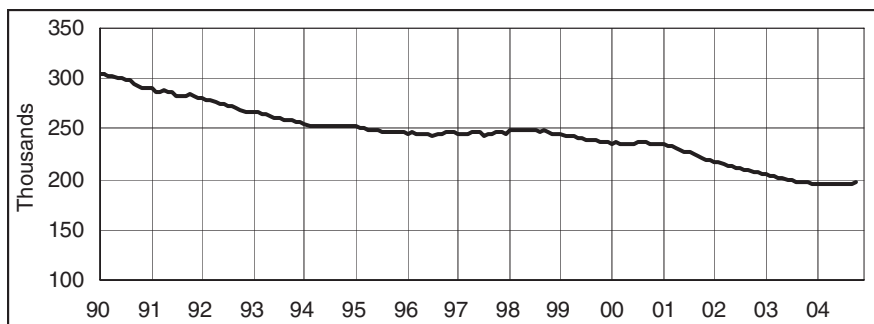
Eight of nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE	SEP
	2004	2003		2004
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.6	5.5	-0.9	4.7
<b>Maine</b>	4.6	5.2	-0.6	4.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.6	5.8	-1.2	4.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.4	4.2	-0.8	3.5
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.7	5.6	-0.9	4.8
<b>New York</b>	5.2	6.4	-1.2	5.5
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5.5	5.4	0.1	5.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	4.5	5.0	-0.5	5.0
<b>Vermont</b>	3.1	4.7	-1.6	3.3
<b>United States</b>	5.5	6.0	-0.5	5.4

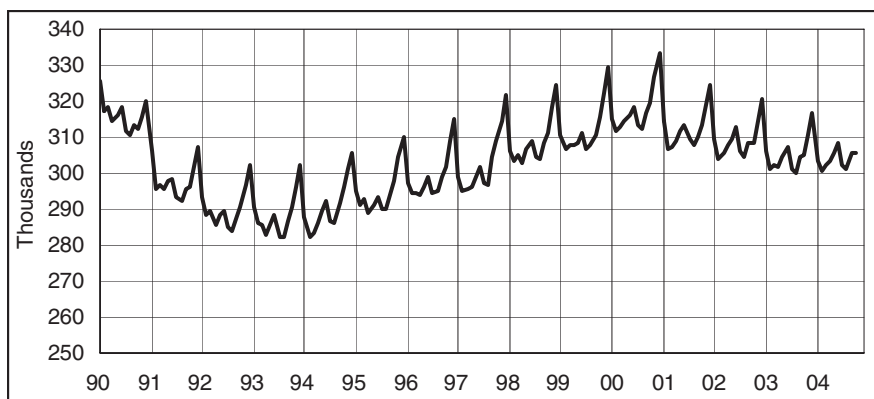
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

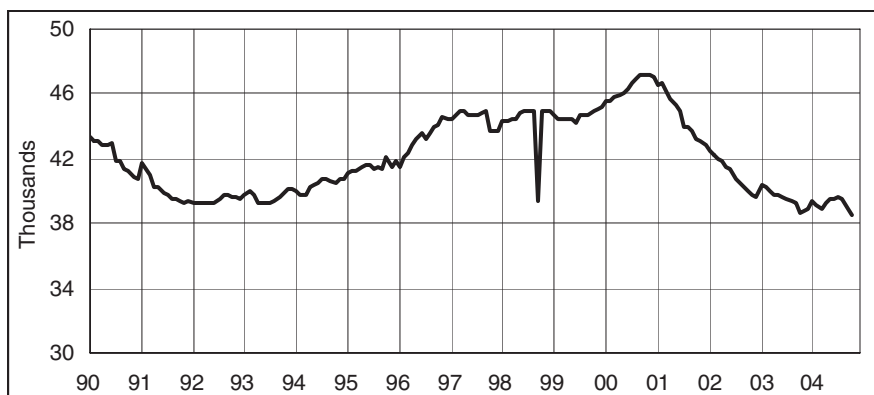
Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	65.0	61.9	61.6
Feb	65.2	61.0	61.2
Mar	65.3	60.6	60.8
Apr	64.7	60.4	61.2
May	64.0	61.2	62.0
Jun	63.7	61.1	61.8
Jul	63.0	61.7	62.4
Aug	62.6	61.8	62.6
Sep	62.3	61.8	62.5
Oct	62.2	62.0	62.5
Nov	61.9	61.9	
Dec	61.1	61.4	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	217.6	204.5	195.0
Feb	216.3	203.2	194.3
Mar	215.1	202.3	194.5
Apr	213.8	201.7	194.5
May	213.0	200.6	194.7
Jun	211.5	199.7	194.8
Jul	210.4	198.5	195.8
Aug	209.6	197.5	195.6
Sep	208.3	196.6	195.5
Oct	207.3	196.9	196.4
Nov	206.2	196.7	
Dec	205.1	196.2	

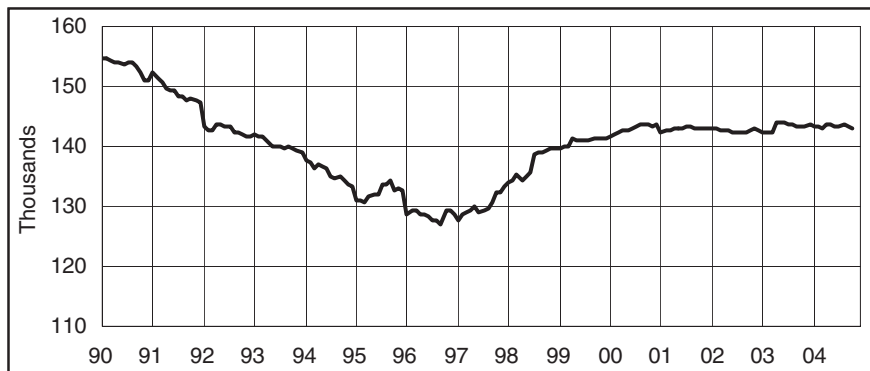
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES EMP. *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	309.4	306.3	303.2
Feb	303.8	300.9	300.7
Mar	305.4	302.5	302.3
Apr	307.7	301.7	303.2
May	309.7	304.3	305.7
Jun	312.7	307.2	308.4
Jul	305.9	301.3	302.3
Aug	304.3	300.1	301.1
Sep	308.6	304.6	305.4
Oct	308.2	304.9	305.7
Nov	314.3	310.8	
Dec	320.4	316.4	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

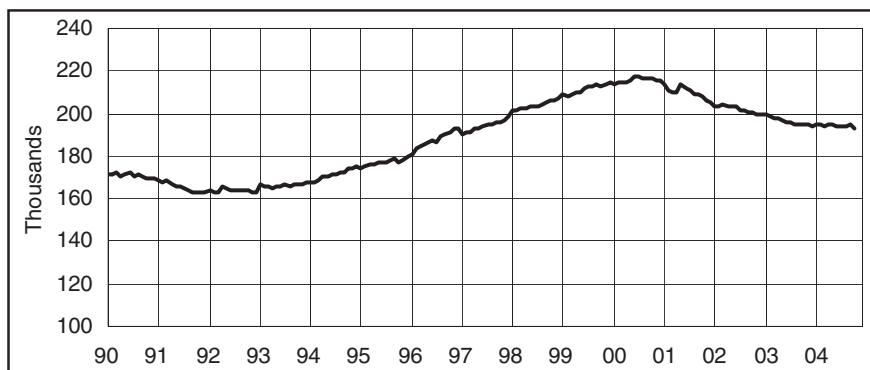
Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	42.5	40.4	39.4
Feb	42.2	40.2	39.1
Mar	42.0	40.0	38.9
Apr	41.8	39.8	39.3
May	41.5	39.7	39.5
Jun	41.3	39.6	39.5
Jul	40.8	39.5	39.6
Aug	40.5	39.4	39.5
Sep	40.3	39.2	38.9
Oct	40.0	38.7	38.5
Nov	39.7	38.8	
Dec	39.6	38.9	

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



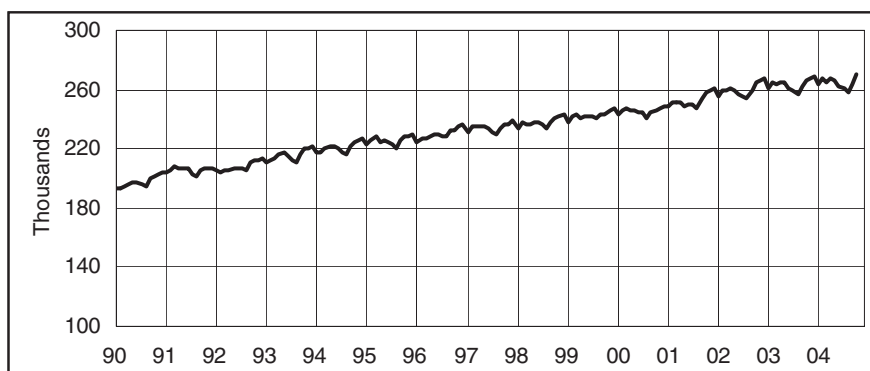
Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	143.0	142.5	143.2
Feb	142.9	142.4	143.2
Mar	142.7	142.3	143.0
Apr	142.6	143.9	143.7
May	142.6	143.9	143.6
Jun	142.4	143.9	143.5
Jul	142.3	143.8	143.2
Aug	142.4	143.6	143.6
Sep	142.5	143.4	143.3
Oct	142.6	143.4	143.1
Nov	142.9	143.3	
Dec	142.7	143.6	

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



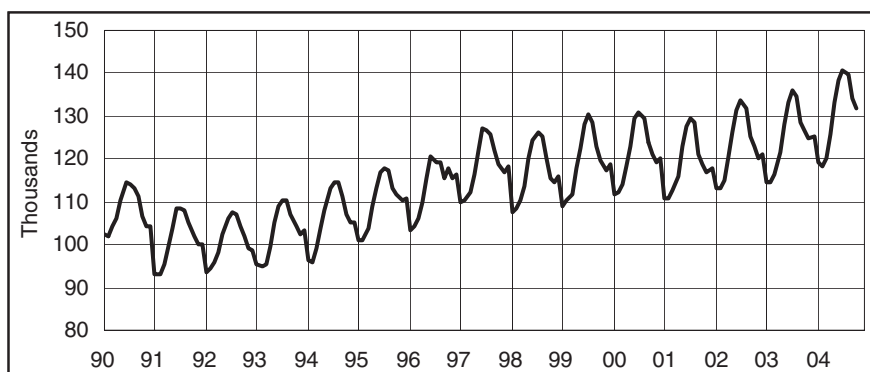
Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	203.6	199.2	194.6
Feb	203.4	198.8	194.8
Mar	204.2	197.8	193.7
Apr	203.5	197.3	194.6
May	203.2	196.5	194.7
Jun	202.9	195.7	194.0
Jul	201.9	195.4	193.8
Aug	201.5	195.2	194.2
Sep	200.5	195.3	194.8
Oct	200.2	194.7	193.1
Nov	199.9	195.0	
Dec	199.4	194.2	

## EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	255.1	261.1	263.2
Feb	258.9	264.3	267.2
Mar	258.9	263.0	265.5
Apr	260.3	265.0	267.5
May	259.6	264.3	266.7
Jun	257.1	260.8	262.7
Jul	255.9	259.0	260.8
Aug	253.7	256.1	258.1
Sep	259.4	261.5	264.1
Oct	264.4	266.6	269.6
Nov	266.5	268.2	
Dec	266.9	268.6	

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2002	2003	2004
Jan	112.9	114.7	119.1
Feb	113.0	114.6	118.3
Mar	115.0	116.4	120.0
Apr	120.8	121.5	125.8
May	126.4	128.0	133.2
Jun	131.4	133.2	138.4
Jul	133.5	136.0	140.7
Aug	131.6	134.6	139.7
Sep	125.2	128.6	134.0
Oct	122.9	126.7	131.6
Nov	120.2	124.7	
Dec	121.0	125.4	

## CONNECTICUT

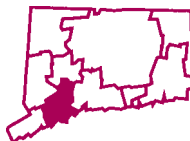
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2004	OCT 2003	CHANGE		SEP 2004
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,653,700</b>	<b>1,648,500</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,647,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>261,700</b>	<b>261,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>262,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>65,400</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>66,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>196,300</b>	<b>196,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>195,700</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>145,100</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>144,500</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	33,200	33,100	100	0.3	33,000
Machinery.....	17,900	17,900	0	0.0	17,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	14,800	15,400	-600	-3.9	14,900
Electrical Equipment.....	10,800	10,700	100	0.9	10,600
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	42,600	42,800	-200	-0.5	42,700
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,600	29,900	-300	-1.0	29,800
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>51,200</b>	<b>51,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>51,200</b>
Printing and Related.....	7,900	7,800	100	1.3	7,700
Chemical.....	17,200	17,200	0	0.0	17,300
Plastics and Rubber Products.....	8,300	8,000	300	3.8	8,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,392,000</b>	<b>1,386,700</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,385,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>305,700</b>	<b>304,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>305,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	65,300	65,200	100	0.2	65,400
Retail Trade.....	190,200	189,700	500	0.3	190,500
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	22,600	22,800	-200	-0.9	22,500
Building Material.....	15,900	15,600	300	1.9	16,300
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,700	43,800	-100	-0.2	43,600
General Merchandise Stores.....	24,400	24,200	200	0.8	23,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	50,200	50,000	200	0.4	49,500
Utilities.....	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	41,600	41,200	400	1.0	40,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>38,600</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>39,000</b>
Telecommunications.....	13,900	14,100	-200	-1.4	13,900
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>142,800</b>	<b>143,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>143,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	122,300	122,800	-500	-0.4	122,700
Credit Intermediation.....	32,500	33,000	-500	-1.5	32,700
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	18,400	17,500	900	5.1	18,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	66,600	67,400	-800	-1.2	66,900
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,500	20,300	200	1.0	20,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>194,900</b>	<b>196,500</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>196,400</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	86,300	86,900	-600	-0.7	86,000
Legal Services.....	15,200	15,100	100	0.7	15,000
Computer Systems Design.....	17,400	17,900	-500	-2.8	17,600
Management of Companies.....	27,600	27,600	0	0.0	27,600
Administrative and Support.....	81,000	82,000	-1,000	-1.2	82,800
Employment Services.....	27,500	27,700	-200	-0.7	28,400
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>269,600</b>	<b>266,600</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>264,100</b>
Educational Services.....	52,300	50,600	1,700	3.4	47,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	217,300	216,000	1,300	0.6	216,200
Hospitals.....	54,500	54,400	100	0.2	54,500
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	57,000	56,700	300	0.5	57,300
Social Assistance.....	33,700	33,700	0	0.0	32,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>131,600</b>	<b>126,700</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>134,000</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,200	23,600	1,600	6.8	26,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	106,400	103,100	3,300	3.2	107,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	94,800	91,700	3,100	3.4	95,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>62,800</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>62,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>246,000</b>	<b>247,900</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>240,900</b>
Federal Government.....	20,300	20,800	-500	-2.4	20,200
State Government.....	66,200	67,300	-1,100	-1.6	64,100
**Local Government.....	159,500	159,800	-300	-0.2	156,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2003.

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

## BRIDGEPORT LMA

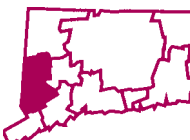


*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2004	OCT 2003	CHANGE		SEP 2004
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	184,700	185,100	-400	-0.2	182,600
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	35,100	35,900	-800	-2.2	35,500
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	7,000	7,000	0	0.0	7,200
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	28,100	28,900	-800	-2.8	28,300
Durable Goods.....	23,600	24,200	-600	-2.5	23,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	149,600	149,200	400	0.3	147,100
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	35,300	35,600	-300	-0.8	35,300
Wholesale Trade.....	6,900	7,000	-100	-1.4	6,900
Retail Trade.....	23,500	23,200	300	1.3	23,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,900	5,400	-500	-9.3	4,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	4,000	4,200	-200	-4.8	4,000
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	14,200	13,700	500	3.6	13,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	18,900	19,900	-1,000	-5.0	18,800
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	33,900	33,100	800	2.4	32,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	14,800	13,900	900	6.5	14,700
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,100	10,800	300	2.8	11,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	6,400	6,500	-100	-1.5	6,300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	22,100	22,300	-200	-0.9	21,800
Federal.....	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,800
State & Local.....	20,300	20,400	-100	-0.5	20,000

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

## DANBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2004	OCT 2003	CHANGE		SEP 2004
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	90,500	89,700	800	0.9	89,900
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	15,800	16,700	-900	-5.4	15,900
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,300
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	11,500	12,500	-1,000	-8.0	11,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	74,700	73,000	1,700	2.3	74,000
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	19,700	19,000	700	3.7	19,200
Wholesale Trade.....	3,000	2,800	200	7.1	2,900
Retail Trade.....	14,800	14,300	500	3.5	14,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	2,500	2,700	-200	-7.4	2,600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	9,700	10,300	-600	-5.8	9,800
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	14,100	13,300	800	6.0	13,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	7,000	7,100	-100	-1.4	7,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	4,200	3,900	300	7.7	4,200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	13,200	12,500	700	5.6	12,800
Federal.....	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
State & Local.....	12,500	11,700	800	6.8	12,100

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 2003.*

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>588,800</b>	<b>597,300</b>	<b>-8,500</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>585,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>88,600</b>	<b>93,900</b>	<b>-5,300</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>89,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>20,400</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>20,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>68,200</b>	<b>72,300</b>	<b>-4,100</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>69,100</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>56,200</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>-3,300</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>56,900</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	13,900	14,600	-700	-4.8	14,100
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>12,200</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>500,200</b>	<b>503,400</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>495,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>99,800</b>	<b>102,400</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>99,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	22,500	22,400	100	0.4	22,600
Retail Trade.....	58,200	60,300	-2,100	-3.5	58,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	19,100	19,700	-600	-3.0	19,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	15,500	16,100	-600	-3.7	15,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>11,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>69,900</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>70,400</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	64,500	66,100	-1,600	-2.4	65,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	47,900	48,900	-1,000	-2.0	48,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>61,500</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	27,000	27,200	-200	-0.7	26,900
Administrative and Support.....	26,300	26,600	-300	-1.1	26,000
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>88,700</b>	<b>88,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>87,700</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	78,200	77,700	500	0.6	78,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>43,400</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>43,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,800	34,900	900	2.6	35,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	32,100	31,700	400	1.3	32,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>101,200</b>	<b>101,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>97,800</b>
Federal.....	7,200	7,300	-100	-1.4	7,200
State & Local.....	94,000	94,100	-100	-0.1	90,600

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

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2003.*

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

**BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS**

- **Earnings growth among younger baby boomers**

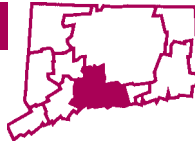
The inflation-adjusted earnings of persons born from 1957 to 1964 (in U.S.) increased most rapidly when they were young. From the ages of 18 to 22, hourly wages of persons born in this time frame grew by an average of 6.7 percent. The earnings growth rate slowed to 5.0 percent annually from age 23 to 27, then to 2.7 percent annually from age 28 to age 32. From ages 33 to 38, however, average annual wage growth rose to 3.3 percent. This pattern in earnings growth reflects, in part, the state of the U.S. economy during the years in which survey participants were in each age group. Also, in every age category, growth rates in inflation-adjusted hourly earnings generally were higher for workers with more education. (*The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 3, 2004*)

- **First results from survey of time use**

The new American Time Use Survey (ATUS) marks the first time that a federal statistical agency has produced estimates on how Americans spend their time. The ATUS collects data on the activities people do during the day and how much time they spend doing them. Respondents were interviewed only once and reported their activities for the 24-hour period from 4 a.m. on the day before the interview until 4 a.m. on the day of the interview--their "diary day." Among the

--Continued on the following page--

## NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>255,100</b>	<b>257,500</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>252,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>40,300</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>40,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>30,300</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	20,000	20,200	-200	-1.0	20,000
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,300	10,100	200	2.0	10,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>214,800</b>	<b>217,100</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>211,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>44,700</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>44,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	9,900	10,400	-500	-4.8	9,900
Retail Trade.....	27,600	27,500	100	0.4	27,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	7,200	7,500	-300	-4.0	7,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9,500</b>
Telecommunications.....	6,200	5,900	300	5.1	6,200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13,900</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	10,000	10,200	-200	-2.0	9,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>25,800</b>
Administrative and Support.....	9,700	11,300	-1,600	-14.2	10,500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>58,800</b>
Educational Services.....	22,100	23,000	-900	-3.9	20,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	38,100	37,800	300	0.8	38,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>18,300</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17,700</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	15,600	15,300	300	2.0	15,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>10,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>32,600</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>31,500</b>
Federal.....	5,200	5,500	-300	-5.5	5,200
State & Local.....	27,400	28,000	-600	-2.1	26,300

For further information on the New Haven 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 2003.*

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

## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS (Cont.)

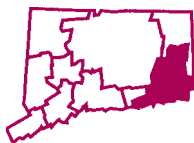
various types of information available from ATUS are data on working at home. For example, in 2003 on days that they worked, about 1 in 5 employed persons did some or all of their work at home. Self-employed persons were far more likely than wage and salary workers to have done some work at home--51 versus 16 percent. Multiple jobholders also were much more likely to work at home than were persons with one job.

*(The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 15, 2004)*

### ■ **Part-time workers: who they are and how much they earn**

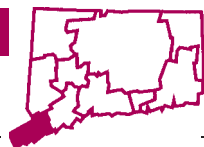
Women (in U.S.) who worked part time--that is, fewer than 35 hours per week--made up 25 percent of all female wage and salary workers in 2003. In contrast, just 11 percent of men in wage and salary jobs worked part time. Median weekly earnings of female part-time workers were \$197, compared with \$180 for male part-time workers. Among part-time workers, men had lower earnings than women because male part-timers tend to be highly concentrated in the youngest age groups, which typically have low earnings. Over half of male part-time workers were 16 to 24 years old, compared with about 30 percent of female part-timers. These data on earnings are produced by the Current Population Survey. For more information see "Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2003," BLS Report 978 (PDF 208K).

*(The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 4, 2004)*

**NEW LONDON LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>146,000</b>	<b>145,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>147,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>24,300</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>24,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>19,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	12,100	11,900	200	1.7	12,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	7,200	7,300	-100	-1.4	7,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>121,700</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>123,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,300
Retail Trade.....	18,400	18,200	200	1.1	18,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>10,500</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>19,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,900	16,700	200	1.2	16,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>15,100</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>16,200</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	13,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	9,900	9,700	200	2.1	10,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>41,100</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>41,600</b>
Federal.....	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,500
**State & Local.....	38,700	39,200	-500	-1.3	39,100

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

**STAMFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>197,300</b>	<b>196,600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>195,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>16,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>181,000</b>	<b>180,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>179,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>34,700</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>34,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	7,300	7,400	-100	-1.4	7,200
Retail Trade.....	22,700	22,400	300	1.3	22,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,700	4,400	300	6.8	4,600
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>27,700</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>27,400</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	23,700	23,400	300	1.3	23,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>45,300</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>43,900</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	17,800	19,800	-2,000	-10.1	17,700
Management of Companies.....	9,700	9,900	-200	-2.0	9,700
Administrative and Support.....	16,200	15,600	600	3.8	16,500
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>23,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	20,500	19,400	1,100	5.7	20,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>17,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,000	11,100	-100	-0.9	11,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>8,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>18,800</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>18,200</b>
Federal.....	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,600
State & Local.....	17,200	17,200	0	0.0	16,600

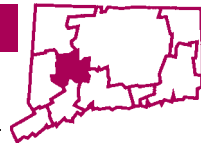
For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepiski at (860) 263-6278.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2003.*

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



## WATERBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>82,500</b>	<b>82,900</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>82,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>17,200</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>17,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>13,400</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13,200</b>
Durable Goods.....	11,000	10,700	300	2.8	10,800
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>65,300</b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>65,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,900</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,300	-200	-8.7	2,100
Retail Trade.....	11,200	10,700	500	4.7	10,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,500
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>8,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14,900</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	13,800	13,700	100	0.7	13,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	11,800	12,400	-600	-4.8	11,800

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

## SMALLER LMAs



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>DANIELSON LMA</b> .....	<b>22,300</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>21,800</b>
<b>LOWER RIVER LMA</b> .....	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,400</b>
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b> .....	<b>28,800</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>28,900</b>

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2003.*

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

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

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
		2004	2003	NO.	%	2004
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,786,300	1,797,600	-11,300	-0.6	1,776,100
	Employed	1,711,000	1,707,000	4,000	0.2	1,701,900
	Unemployed	75,400	90,600	-15,200	-16.8	74,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	5.0	-0.8	---	4.2
<b>BRIDGEPORT LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	228,500	229,800	-1,300	-0.6	225,700
	Employed	217,200	215,400	1,800	0.8	214,600
	Unemployed	11,300	14,400	-3,100	-21.5	11,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	6.3	-1.3	---	4.9
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	119,100	117,100	2,000	1.7	117,600
	Employed	115,800	113,100	2,700	2.4	114,400
	Unemployed	3,300	4,100	-800	-19.5	3,200
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.5	-0.7	---	2.7
<b>DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	36,900	36,500	400	1.1	36,500
	Employed	35,300	34,500	800	2.3	35,000
	Unemployed	1,600	1,900	-300	-15.8	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.3	-1.0	---	4.2
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	600,900	607,900	-7,000	-1.2	597,000
	Employed	572,900	575,500	-2,600	-0.5	569,600
	Unemployed	28,000	32,300	-4,300	-13.3	27,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	-0.6	---	4.6
<b>LOWER RIVER LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	13,800	13,400	400	3.0	13,800
	Employed	13,500	13,000	500	3.8	13,400
	Unemployed	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
	Unemployment Rate	2.4	3.1	-0.7	---	2.3
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	285,900	290,100	-4,200	-1.4	283,500
	Employed	273,600	275,400	-1,800	-0.7	271,400
	Unemployed	12,200	14,600	-2,400	-16.4	12,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.0	-0.7	---	4.3
<b>NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	168,000	168,800	-800	-0.5	170,200
	Employed	161,800	161,400	400	0.2	164,000
	Unemployed	6,200	7,400	-1,200	-16.2	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.4	-0.7	---	3.7
<b>STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	193,100	193,500	-400	-0.2	192,600
	Employed	188,200	187,100	1,100	0.6	187,700
	Unemployed	5,000	6,400	-1,400	-21.9	4,900
	Unemployment Rate	2.6	3.3	-0.7	---	2.5
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	40,800	40,600	200	0.5	40,900
	Employed	39,300	39,100	200	0.5	39,500
	Unemployed	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	1,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.7	0.0	---	3.5
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	117,600	118,500	-900	-0.8	116,800
	Employed	111,100	110,500	600	0.5	110,300
	Unemployed	6,500	8,100	-1,600	-19.8	6,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.8	-1.2	---	5.6
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	147,978,000	146,787,000	1,191,000	0.8	147,186,000
	Employed	140,447,000	138,619,000	1,828,000	1.3	139,641,000
	Unemployed	7,531,000	8,169,000	-638,000	-7.8	7,545,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.6	-0.5	---	5.1

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2003.

# MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

## CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	
	2004	2003	Y/Y	2004	2004	2003	Y/Y	2004	2004	2003	Y/Y	2004	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>\$783.53</b>	<b>\$750.31</b>	<b>\$33.22</b>	<b>\$775.64</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>\$18.70</b>	<b>\$17.95</b>	<b>\$0.75</b>	<b>\$18.69</b>	
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>810.00</b>	<b>779.27</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>804.23</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>19.24</b>	
Fabricated Metal	735.29	695.41	39.88	713.09	43.1	42.9	0.2	42.7	17.06	16.21	0.85	16.70	
Machinery	809.25	782.69	26.56	800.10	41.5	41.9	-0.4	41.2	19.50	18.68	0.82	19.42	
Computer & Electronic	642.80	616.74	26.06	629.60	40.0	41.7	-1.7	40.0	16.07	14.79	1.28	15.74	
Transport. Equipment	1,003.86	951.79	52.07	1,009.65	42.9	41.8	1.1	42.8	23.40	22.77	0.63	23.59	
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	<b>720.03</b>	<b>678.97</b>	<b>41.05</b>	<b>707.16</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>16.52</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>17.29</b>	
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>929.81</b>	<b>908.80</b>	<b>21.01</b>	<b>892.80</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>23.48</b>	<b>22.72</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>23.25</b>	

## LMA

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP
	2004	2003	Y/Y	2004	2004	2003	Y/Y	2004	2004	2003	Y/Y	2004
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Bridgeport	\$825.10	\$759.53	\$65.57	\$817.59	41.4	39.6	1.8	40.9	\$19.93	\$19.18	\$0.75	\$19.99
Danbury	687.60	640.08	47.52	707.25	41.1	38.1	3.0	41.0	16.73	16.80	-0.07	17.25
Danielson*												
Hartford	884.36	804.33	80.03	867.01	43.5	42.2	1.3	42.9	20.33	19.06	1.27	20.21
Lower River*												
New Haven	621.75	662.97	-41.22	630.65	41.7	41.0	0.7	41.3	14.91	16.17	-1.26	15.27
New London	801.91	769.14	32.77	786.61	42.7	42.4	0.3	42.2	18.78	18.14	0.64	18.64
Stamford*												
Torrington*												
Waterbury	806.91	674.75	132.16	754.24	39.4	38.1	1.3	38.6	20.48	17.71	2.77	19.54

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2003.

\*Due to staff cuts, data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington labor market areas are no longer being prepared for publication. Manufacturing hours and earnings estimates for the Stamford labor market area will no longer be published due to their not meeting sample reliability tests.

## NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		SEP
	2004	2003	UNITS	%	2004	2003	UNITS	%	2004
	<b>Connecticut</b>	862	1,121	-259	-23.1	9,659	8,390	1,269	15.1
<b>LMA:</b>									
Bridgeport	102	199	-97	-48.7	1,035	804	231	28.7	70
Danbury	84	93	-9	-9.7	838	639	199	31.1	76
Danielson	47	35	12	34.3	416	309	107	34.6	36
Hartford	330	417	-87	-20.9	3,582	3,565	17	0.5	450
Lower River	4	12	-8	-66.7	75	88	-13	-14.8	6
New Haven	80	102	-22	-21.6	969	766	203	26.5	213
New London	82	115	-33	-28.7	1,095	844	251	29.7	117
Stamford	62	70	-8	-11.4	892	610	282	46.2	73
Torrington	23	22	1	4.5	268	247	21	8.5	29
Waterbury	48	56	-8	-14.3	489	518	-29	-5.6	51

Additional data by town are on page 22.

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## OCTOBER 2004

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT</b>	<b>228,503</b>	<b>217,181</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
Ansonia	9,070	8,550	520	5.7	Burlington	4,591	4,446	145	3.2
Beacon Falls	3,002	2,874	128	4.3	Canton	4,925	4,765	160	3.2
<b>BRIDGEPORT</b>	<b>62,592</b>	<b>57,928</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>7.5</b>	Chaplin	1,212	1,136	76	6.3
Derby	6,592	6,274	318	4.8	Colchester	7,477	7,181	296	4.0
Easton	3,590	3,508	82	2.3	Columbia	2,720	2,624	96	3.5
Fairfield	28,476	27,586	890	3.1	Coventry	6,340	6,119	221	3.5
Milford	28,087	26,859	1,228	4.4	Cromwell	6,938	6,669	269	3.9
Monroe	10,223	9,968	255	2.5	Durham	3,536	3,445	91	2.6
Oxford	5,481	5,301	180	3.3	East Granby	2,592	2,523	69	2.7
Seymour	8,308	7,954	354	4.3	East Haddam	4,454	4,327	127	2.9
Shelton	20,486	19,635	851	4.2	East Hampton	7,320	7,108	212	2.9
Stratford	25,279	24,027	1,252	5.0	East Hartford	25,874	24,374	1,500	5.8
Trumbull	17,316	16,717	599	3.5	East Windsor	5,404	5,167	237	4.4
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>119,057</b>	<b>115,755</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Ellington	7,616	7,331	285	3.7
Bethel	9,888	9,593	295	3.0	Enfield	23,027	22,111	916	4.0
Bridgewater	990	977	13	1.3	Farmington	12,212	11,842	370	3.0
Brookfield	8,717	8,490	227	2.6	Glastonbury	16,802	16,383	419	2.5
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>41,009</b>	<b>39,843</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Granby	5,626	5,468	158	2.8
New Fairfield	7,274	7,076	198	2.7	Haddam	4,055	3,965	90	2.2
New Milford	15,204	14,615	589	3.9	<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>50,305</b>	<b>45,631</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Newtown	13,176	12,838	338	2.6	Harwinton	2,840	2,735	105	3.7
Redding	4,569	4,469	100	2.2	Hebron	4,600	4,444	156	3.4
Ridgefield	13,049	12,804	245	1.9	Lebanon	3,639	3,484	155	4.3
Roxbury	1,159	1,128	31	2.7	Manchester	28,748	27,370	1,378	4.8
Sherman	2,162	2,125	37	1.7	Mansfield	9,781	9,554	227	2.3
Washington	1,860	1,798	62	3.3	Marlborough	3,042	2,945	97	3.2
<b>DANIELSON</b>	<b>36,872</b>	<b>35,287</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Middlefield	2,234	2,166	68	3.0
Brooklyn	4,139	3,981	158	3.8	Middletown	23,188	22,237	951	4.1
Eastford	973	953	20	2.1	New Britain	33,991	31,312	2,679	7.9
Hampton	1,250	1,213	37	3.0	New Hartford	3,506	3,341	165	4.7
<b>KILLINGLY</b>	<b>9,492</b>	<b>8,959</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>5.6</b>	Newington	15,567	14,934	633	4.1
Pomfret	2,408	2,332	76	3.2	Plainville	9,300	8,831	469	5.0
Putnam	4,690	4,476	214	4.6	Plymouth	6,082	5,814	268	4.4
Scotland	955	941	14	1.5	Portland	4,599	4,417	182	4.0
Sterling	1,809	1,725	84	4.6	Rocky Hill	10,115	9,781	334	3.3
Thompson	4,795	4,572	223	4.7	Simsbury	11,944	11,613	331	2.8
Union	448	434	14	3.1	Somers	4,343	4,220	123	2.8
Voluntown	1,539	1,469	70	4.5	Southington	21,422	20,515	907	4.2
Woodstock	4,373	4,230	143	3.3	South Windsor	13,896	13,498	398	2.9
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>600,891</b>	<b>572,936</b>	<b>27,955</b>	<b>4.7</b>	Stafford	5,603	5,333	270	4.8
Andover	1,683	1,626	57	3.4	Suffield	6,850	6,622	228	3.3
Ashford	2,194	2,128	66	3.0	Tolland	7,591	7,377	214	2.8
Avon	8,168	7,959	209	2.6	Vernon	15,664	14,942	722	4.6
Barkhamsted	2,031	1,943	88	4.3	West Hartford	28,399	27,494	905	3.2
Berlin	9,563	9,226	337	3.5	Wethersfield	12,255	11,824	431	3.5
Bloomfield	10,088	9,548	540	5.4	Willington	3,413	3,295	118	3.5
Bolton	2,820	2,748	72	2.6	Winchester	5,594	5,213	381	6.8
Bristol	31,337	29,757	1,580	5.0	Windham	10,586	9,883	703	6.6
					Windsor	14,581	13,881	700	4.8
					Windsor Locks	6,609	6,310	299	4.5

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## OCTOBER 2004

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>LOWER RIVER</b>	<b>13,834</b>	<b>13,499</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>STAMFORD</b>	<b>193,124</b>	<b>188,164</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Chester	2,216	2,169	47	2.1	Darien	9,720	9,554	166	1.7
Deep River	2,812	2,738	74	2.6	Greenwich	30,948	30,346	602	1.9
Essex	3,772	3,685	87	2.3	New Canaan	9,519	9,388	131	1.4
Lyme	1,212	1,187	25	2.1	<b>NORWALK</b>	<b>48,482</b>	<b>46,941</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Westbrook	3,823	3,720	103	2.7	<b>STAMFORD</b>	<b>66,106</b>	<b>64,135</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>3.0</b>
					Weston	5,142	5,047	95	1.8
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>285,876</b>	<b>273,637</b>	<b>12,239</b>	<b>4.3</b>	Westport	14,256	13,961	295	2.1
Bethany	2,972	2,890	82	2.8	Wilton	8,952	8,792	160	1.8
Branford	16,660	16,136	524	3.1					
Cheshire	14,621	14,211	410	2.8	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>40,829</b>	<b>39,324</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Clinton	7,396	7,188	208	2.8	Canaan**	754	737	17	2.3
East Haven	15,541	14,767	774	5.0	Colebrook	856	848	8	0.9
Guilford	12,144	11,852	292	2.4	Cornwall	829	817	12	1.4
Hamden	31,195	30,038	1,157	3.7	Goshen	1,596	1,542	54	3.4
Killingworth	3,277	3,199	78	2.4	Hartland	1,068	1,046	22	2.1
Madison	9,264	9,036	228	2.5	Kent**	2,041	2,013	28	1.4
<b>MERIDEN</b>	<b>30,734</b>	<b>29,111</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>5.3</b>	Litchfield	4,366	4,205	161	3.7
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>57,520</b>	<b>53,841</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>6.4</b>	Morris	1,295	1,252	43	3.3
North Branford	8,032	7,785	247	3.1	Norfolk	916	885	31	3.4
North Haven	12,786	12,385	401	3.1	North Canaan**	2,252	2,216	36	1.6
Orange	6,905	6,737	168	2.4	Salisbury**	2,462	2,430	32	1.3
Wallingford	23,886	23,038	848	3.6	Sharon**	2,137	2,120	17	0.8
West Haven	28,473	27,078	1,395	4.9	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>19,579</b>	<b>18,554</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Woodbridge	4,470	4,346	124	2.8	Warren	677	659	18	2.7
<b>*NEW LONDON</b>	<b>149,711</b>	<b>144,096</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>117,621</b>	<b>111,086</b>	<b>6,535</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Bozrah	1,587	1,530	57	3.6	Bethlehem	1,989	1,944	45	2.3
Canterbury	2,957	2,811	146	4.9	Middlebury	3,531	3,418	113	3.2
East Lyme	10,861	10,600	261	2.4	Naugatuck	16,850	15,918	932	5.5
Franklin	1,217	1,177	40	3.3	Prospect	4,944	4,720	224	4.5
Griswold	6,224	5,958	266	4.3	Southbury	7,533	7,263	270	3.6
Groton	17,863	17,125	738	4.1	Thomaston	4,204	4,003	201	4.8
Ledyard	8,569	8,325	244	2.8	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>52,567</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Lisbon	2,507	2,418	89	3.6	Watertown	12,024	11,503	521	4.3
Montville	11,888	11,488	400	3.4	Wolcott	8,636	8,258	378	4.4
<b>NEW LONDON</b>	<b>13,634</b>	<b>12,926</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>5.2</b>	Woodbury	5,340	5,158	182	3.4
No. Stonington	3,119	3,019	100	3.2					
<b>NORWICH</b>	<b>20,140</b>	<b>19,110</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>5.1</b>					
Old Lyme	4,516	4,415	101	2.2					
Old Saybrook	6,408	6,255	153	2.4					
Plainfield	8,569	8,128	441	5.1					
Preston	2,754	2,667	87	3.2					
Salem	2,424	2,362	62	2.6					
Sprague	1,794	1,691	103	5.7					
Stonington	11,090	10,840	250	2.3					
Waterford	11,591	11,250	341	2.9					

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

<b>NEW LONDON</b>	<b>167,960</b>	<b>161,783</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Hopkinton, RI	4,712	4,557	155	3.3
Westerly, RI	13,537	13,130	407	3.0

### Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,786,300	1,711,000	75,400	4.2
UNITED STATES	147,978,000	140,447,000	7,531,000	5.1

### Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,788,300	1,705,800	82,500	4.6
UNITED STATES	147,850,000	139,778,000	8,072,000	5.5

\*\*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 2004	YR TO DATE 2004	2003	TOWN	OCT 2004	YR TO DATE 2004	2003	TOWN	OCT 2004	YR TO DATE 2004	2003
Andover	3	21	11	Griswold	3	63	43	Preston	1	18	18
Ansonia	2	12	18	Groton	2	254	145	Prospect	3	31	18
Ashford	3	26	23	Guilford	1	62	71	Putnam	5	44	12
Avon	9	85	136	Haddam	6	55	43	Redding	3	17	27
Barkhamsted	3	15	13	Hamden	3	35	53	Ridgefield	4	37	35
Beacon Falls	1	22	12	Hampton	2	24	18	Rocky Hill	5	79	66
Berlin	6	69	83	Hartford	28	136	169	Roxbury	1	10	14
Bethany	3	31	30	Hartland	0	9	6	Salem	3	28	19
Bethel	6	30	73	Harwinton	1	26	19	Salisbury	1	10	13
Bethlehem	1	7	8	Hebron	4	31	33	Scotland	1	13	9
Bloomfield	4	105	293	Kent	1	13	11	Seymour	2	35	40
Bolton	1	13	7	Killingly	9	80	72	Sharon	1	17	9
Bozrah	0	11	10	Killingworth	3	23	26	Shelton	16	115	75
Branford	1	37	30	Lebanon	4	74	34	Sherman	1	20	18
Bridgeport	46	107	81	Ledyard	3	60	64	Simsbury	2	84	20
Bridgewater	0	7	5	Lisbon	1	16	15	Somers	2	35	38
Bristol	11	103	115	Litchfield	3	28	22	South Windsor	5	92	163
Brookfield	2	66	63	Lyme	0	5	11	Southbury	10	85	100
Brooklyn	6	42	29	Madison	3	39	36	Southington	25	155	169
Burlington	8	47	58	Manchester	11	139	91	Sprague	0	8	8
Canaan	1	2	3	Mansfield	4	39	40	Stafford	5	65	44
Canterbury	5	20	31	Marlborough	3	36	40	Stamford	7	167	81
Canton	5	122	80	Meriden	8	128	83	Sterling	10	42	36
Chaplin	1	19	15	Middlebury	8	55	30	Stonington	10	81	97
Cheshire	10	54	29	Middlefield	1	8	14	Stratford	1	39	62
Chester	1	10	10	Middletown	16	187	165	Suffield	8	56	70
Clinton	5	46	41	Milford	6	250	177	Thomaston	3	33	19
Colchester	7	67	80	Monroe	5	25	24	Thompson	2	37	27
Colebrook	2	8	4	Montville	10	66	74	Tolland	8	75	78
Columbia	3	27	36	Morris	1	8	3	Torrington	5	89	104
Cornwall	1	11	9	Naugatuck	7	69	52	Trumbull	5	61	99
Coventry	3	41	43	New Britain	3	30	34	Union	1	3	2
Cromwell	3	48	59	New Canaan	5	49	46	Vernon	12	158	152
Danbury	40	378	126	New Fairfield	6	40	23	Voluntown	1	10	15
Darien	16	141	113	New Hartford	4	41	42	Wallingford	12	169	89
Deep River	2	13	6	New Haven	15	142	67	Warren	1	13	12
Derby	1	14	12	New London	4	35	4	Washington	1	7	6
Durham	4	39	41	New Milford	12	105	115	Waterbury	5	61	132
East Granby	4	17	27	Newington	1	36	26	Waterford	4	31	43
East Haddam	3	45	53	Newtown	8	121	134	Watertown	5	55	39
East Hampton	15	139	124	Norfolk	1	4	6	West Hartford	2	37	36
East Hartford	1	11	6	North Branford	3	46	26	West Haven	2	20	21
East Haven	1	35	54	North Canaan	0	9	7	Westbrook	0	31	33
East Lyme	1	74	57	North Haven	6	66	49	Weston	1	11	10
East Windsor	2	61	39	North Stonington	3	26	20	Westport	9	105	103
Eastford	2	21	10	Norwalk	11	247	112	Wethersfield	2	7	18
Easton	0	7	6	Norwich	22	186	94	Willington	2	23	18
Ellington	10	60	106	Old Lyme	2	28	26	Wilton	3	34	22
Enfield	2	49	43	Old Saybrook	3	41	23	Winchester	2	30	16
Essex	1	16	28	Orange	2	25	40	Windham	0	14	15
Fairfield	5	154	71	Oxford	12	194	127	Windsor	11	73	61
Farmington	13	118	95	Plainfield	4	43	43	Windsor Locks	7	52	45
Franklin	1	6	10	Plainville	4	27	38	Wolcott	3	56	74
Glastonbury	8	97	60	Plymouth	3	46	24	Woodbridge	2	11	21
Goshen	5	47	38	Pomfret	0	23	31	Woodbury	3	37	46
Granby	6	60	51	Portland	1	132	47	Woodstock	8	77	48
Greenwich	10	138	123								

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

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

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

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

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

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

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

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

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

## **INDIAN GAMING DATA**

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

## **INITIAL CLAIMS**

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

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a 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 5-8 for reference months or quarters)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... +1.4	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +1.5	New Housing Permits ..... -23.1	Info Center Visitors ..... -5.2
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +1.8	Electricity Sales ..... -3.4	Attraction Visitors ..... +1.4
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> . -0.3	Retail Sales ..... -0.6	Air Passenger Count ..... +8.7
<b>Banknorth Business Barometer</b> ... +2.0	Construction Contracts Index ..... -15.0	Indian Gaming Slots ..... +3.2
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.3	New Auto Registrations ..... -34.1	Travel and Tourism Index ..... -1.0
<b>Unemployment</b> ..... -0.9	Air Cargo Tons ..... +3.0	
Labor Force ..... -0.6	Exports ..... -4.8	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Employed ..... +0.3		Total ..... +3.7
Unemployed ..... -16.2	<b>Business Starts</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +2.6
	Secretary of the State ..... -1.5	Benefit Costs ..... +6.8
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -11.9	Dept. of Labor ..... -1.3	
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Hartford</b> ..... +42.9	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Average Ins. Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.67*	Secretary of the State ..... -0.1	Connecticut ..... NA
	Dept. of Labor ..... -30.9	U.S. City Average ..... +3.2
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... +0.2		Northeast Region ..... +3.6
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.2	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... NA	NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +3.7
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.4	Corporate Tax ..... NA	Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +1.5
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... +2.8	Personal Income Tax ..... NA	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>
Production Worker Hours ..... -0.4	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... NA	Connecticut ..... +40.6
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... +0.5	Sales & Use Tax ..... NA	New England ..... +12.3
	Indian Gaming Payments ..... +3.8	U.S. .... +13.6
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +4.0		<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +0.2		Prime ..... +0.75*
		Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.23*

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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