THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.8 No.1 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JANUARY 2003

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In November...

- Employment .... down 2,200
- Unemployment rate 4.4%
- Housing permits .... up 9.2%

The 2003 Economic Outlook

By Mark R. Prisloe, Chief Economist, DECD

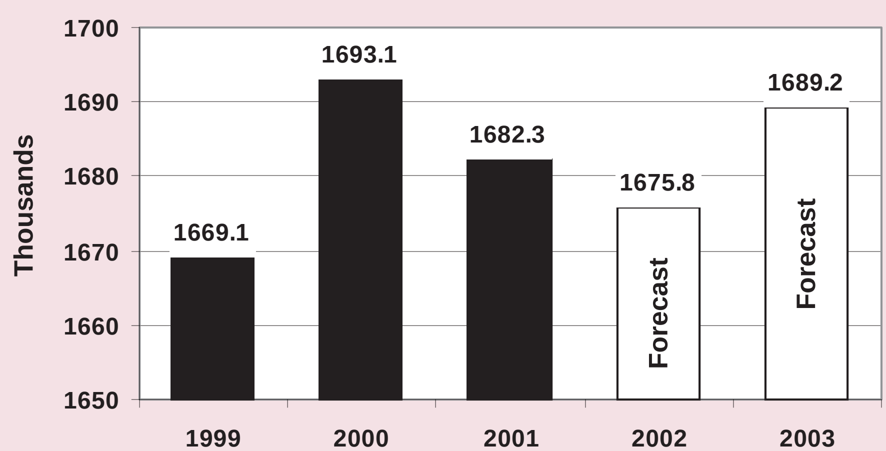
A sluggish economic recovery and ongoing uncertainty have lowered expectations for Connecticut's economy in 2003. Employment remains at a stagnant 1.667 million, ten quarters after peaking in July 2000 at 1.701 million, and with a sustained loss of around 34,000 jobs. The latest unemployment rate, while still well below the national level of 6.0 percent, has increased to 4.4 percent. The Digest's own "barometers" of economic conditions, the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes, keep turning in a mixed performance, with the latest coincident index falling and the leading index rising. Despite an increase in Connecticut's latest housing permits, and the November 6 drop in the federal funds rate, the negative impact of layoffs and the State's own budget crisis will likely take a toll on what has been at best a struggling recovery.

Other Indicators

Other indicators also offer little comfort. Labor force growth is negligible at 1.1 percent. U.S. and New England consumer confidence were both down 0.9 and 0.8 percent, respectively. Connecticut stocks, measured by the Bloomberg Index, were down 16.5 percent over the past year.

If there were any reasons for optimism, one might find it encouraging that the latest retail sales were up 6.2 percent, construction was up 52.4 percent, third-quarter State exports were

Connecticut Nonfarm Employment: 1999-2003



Data Sources: CT Department of Labor and NEEP forecast

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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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up 6.1 percent, and forecasted personal income remains up 3.5 percent. The strength in income, along with continuing low interest rates, might help explain the rise in retail sales and in housing permits, which were up 12.7 percent in October and 4.0 percent year to date. Net business formation, as measured by new business starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, is also stronger than a year ago, up 20.6 percent.

However, the mixed performance of many indicators and a lack of consistency among them are the reasons for only guarded optimism. Construction, housing, and retail spending are undoubtedly important contributors to whatever economic activity has been sustained thus far, and the consensus seems to be that the U.S. and the State have entered a weak recovery. Yet persistent weaknesses in labor force and job growth do not bode well for the long run. The loss of 2,200 jobs in the month of November, for example, offset gains earlier in the year. Thus far, the job count at 1.667 million is behind the seasonally adjusted December 2001 level by about 5,200 jobs.

Forecasts

Forecasts for Connecticut's economy are prepared semi-annually by the New England Economic Project (NEEP), and quarterly by the Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis (CCEA). The latest NEEP forecast prepared by Fairfield University Economist, Dr. Ed Deak, calls for a modest job gain in 2003, up by 13,400 positions with the unemployment rate falling slightly to 3.7 percent. Professor Deak, speaking before the Connecticut Economic Conference Board (CECB) in November, predicted the U.S. recovery would continue without a "double dip" due to strong productivity, low interest rates, and federal fiscal stimulus. Connecticut would follow suit.

The CCEA's fall quarterly forecast was also only mildly optimistic. Dr. Steven P. Lanza's presentation of the "General Drift Indicator" (GDI), which gained at an annual rate of 1.8 percent in 2002-Q2, slipped 1.5 percent in 2002-Q3, but on a moving average basis was seen as gaining momentum.

Gross State Product

Perhaps the broadest measure of economic performance is gross state product (GSP) in real terms (adjusted for inflation). It is a measure of output, or the dollar value of all final goods and services produced in the state. The figure is similar to the national measure of output known as gross domestic product or GDP. Connecticut's real GSP was put at $154.4 billion in 2002 and forecasted to rise 2.6 percent to $158.4 billion in 2003. While this pattern of growth is positive, and better than the weak 0.8 percent gain in 2001 from the year before, it is substantially below the 4.0 percent averaged between 1996 and 2001. National growth in the real GDP was 4.0 percent in the third quarter.

Conclusion

The economic outlook for 2003 is not as bright as had been hoped for. Downside risks such as war with Iraq, rising energy prices, and the threat of terrorism have contributed to drops in business confidence. For Connecticut, despite some "bright spots" in housing permits, construction, exports, and even retail sales, prospects of a return to the booming 1990s seems unlikely any time soon. ■

Business Services - Assisting Connecticut's Economy

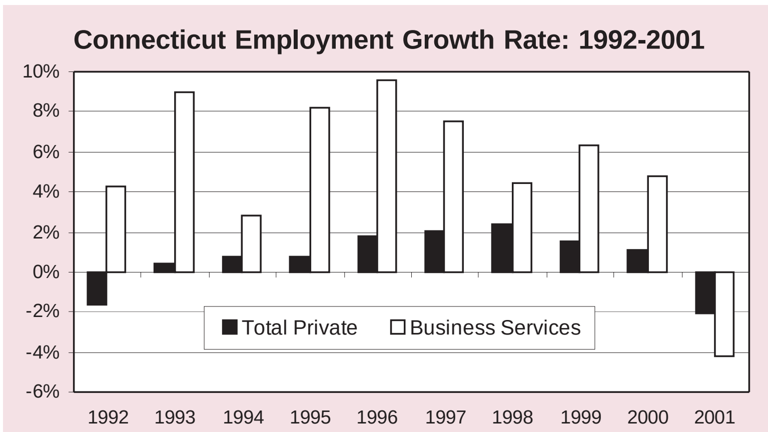
By Edward T. Doukas Jr., Research Analyst, DOL

The recovery in Connecticut's employment following the recession of the early 1990s was fueled by growth in the service-producing industries. More specifically, business services have recorded unparalleled job growth, expanding 59.3 percent during the ten-year period of 1992 through 2001. In comparison, total private employment grew by 9.2 percent during the same period (see table on page 4). As the chart below shows, from 1993 to 2000 employment growth in business services was consistently higher than the growth in total private sector. Then, when the private sector employment declined in 2001, business services also shed jobs faster.

What are Business Services?

Business services include establishments primarily engaged in providing services to other business establishments on a contract or fee basis. These services are essentially activities that provide inputs for the production of goods or other services, rather than directly serving the final customers. There is a wide array of activities captured in business services and these activities take on many different forms. Business services is divided into eight industry groups: advertising; credit reporting and collection; mailing, reproduction, stenographic; services to buildings; miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing; personnel supply services; computer and data processing services; and miscellaneous business services. While this list of industry groups may help qualify the diverse nature of business services, it cannot convey the sheer volume of activities performed by such establishments.

Business services have a large and growing presence in Connecticut's economy. In 1992, business services had average annual employment of 70,688. This equated to 5.4 percent of the State's total private sector employment. By 2001, employment in business services industries had grown to 112,599, or 7.9 percent of private sector employment. Business services ranked as Connecticut's second leading private employer at the major industry group level during 2001 following only health services, which had average annual employment of 160,252.



Quality Jobs?

While job creation is important, job quality is of equal importance. Job quality can be measured in many different ways, one of them being level of compensation. The 2001 average annual wage for all private sector employees was $47,734, which was an increase of 46.9 percent from the 1992 level of $32,484. During the same time span, the earnings of business services workers have grown considerably faster. In 2001, business services workers brought home an average of $46,165, an increase of 71.1 percent from the 1992 earnings level of $26,988. Also, the gap between the earnings of business services employees and that of all private sector workers has narrowed. In 1992 the difference between the earnings of the two groups was 16.9 percent; by 2001 it had closed to 3.3 percent.

However, the earnings among the eight industry groups that compose business services vary widely. Found on the low end of the pay scale are services to buildings with an average annual wage of $15,880. Examples of activities in this industry group include the disinfecting of dwellings and other buildings, pest control, chimney cleaning, janitorial and maid services. At the high end of the spectrum is computer and data processing services. On average, workers in this industry earned $83,195 annually in 2001. Examples of activities in computer and data processing services industries include computer consulting, custom computer programming, integrated systems design and analysis, and on-line data base information retrieval services.

Two industry groups, personnel supply services and computer programming and data processing, dominate the business services industry in Connecticut. Combined, these two industry groups accounted for 57.6 percent of business services employment and 53.9 percent of business services establishments in 2001.

Personnel Supply Services

Personnel supply services has been one of the fastest growing components of the business services sector as companies have increased their hiring of temporary workers to maintain productivity and keep costs down. This is one aspect in the evolving

Connecticut Business Services Industry Covered Employment and Wages, 1992 and 2001

SIC	Description	Establishments 1992	Establishments 2001	Establishments 92-01 % Chg	Employment 1992	Employment 2001	Employment 92-01 Chg No.	Employment 92-01 Chg %	Wages 1992	Wages 2001	Wages 92-01 % Chg
	Total private	**99,712**	**103,889**	**4.2**	**1,309,581**	**1,430,209**	**120,628**	**9.2**	**32,484**	**47,734**	**46.9**
	Business Services	**5,905**	**8,366**	**41.7**	**70,688**	**112,599**	**41,911**	**59.3**	**26,988**	**46,165**	**71.1**
731	Advertising	460	496	7.8	2,861	4,480	1,619	56.6	54,308	75,251	38.6
732	Credit Reporting and Collection	90	92	2.2	810	873	63	7.8	35,732	39,266	9.9
733	Mailing, Reproduction, Stenographic	750	680	-9.3	5,474	5,813	339	6.2	35,892	50,504	40.7
734	Services to Buildings	957	922	-3.7	13,267	15,724	2,457	18.5	11,268	15,880	40.9
735	Misc. Equipment Rental & Leasing	252	262	4.0	1,520	2,652	1,132	74.5	33,532	45,782	36.5
736	Personnel Supply Services	736	1,225	66.4	18,575	33,745	15,170	81.7	17,576	27,571	56.9
737	Computer and Data Processing Services	1,320	3,284	148.8	13,402	31,112	17,710	132.1	50,884	83,195	63.5
738	Miscellaneous Business Services	1,340	1,405	4.9	14,779	18,200	3,421	23.1	21,520	33,349	55.0

employer-employee relationship that indicates that the likelihood of working for the same employer through one's working life is fading. The shift is being made towards attaching loyalty to one's occupation rather than to one's employer. The growing presence of personnel supply services can also be explained from the employee and employer perspective. From the worker's view, the industry permits increased flexibility in work schedule, the ability to search for suitable permanent employment, and access to low-cost or free training and experience. From the employer's perspective, incentives to use personnel supply services include lower wage rates, lower benefit levels per worker, and the opportunity to screen potential permanent employees. Personnel supply services consists of employment agencies and help supply services. Employment agencies primarily provide employment services by assisting either employers or those seeking employment. Examples include executive placement agencies, and nurse, teacher, and model registries. Help supply services includes firms that are primarily engaged in supplying temporary or continuing help on a contract or fee basis.

Average annual employment in Connecticut's personnel supply services industry increased by 81.7 percent between 1992 and 2001. At the end of 2001, personnel supply services employed 33,745. The average annual wage for these workers grew by 56.9 percent between 1992 and 2001, to $27,571. However, personnel supply workers still earned 40.3 percent less than the average wage for all business services workers and 42.2 percent less than private sector workers overall.

Personnel supply services employment has been widely regarded as a leading indicator of the economy since firms tend to either hire temporary workers first to test a strengthening economy, and conversely, to first release temporary workers as the economy weakens. This is evident in 2001 employment data. Between 2000 and 2001 total private employment declined 2.1 percent while employment in the personnel supply industry dropped 8.7 percent.

Computer Programming and Data Processing

Computer programming and data processing has become one of Connecticut's most dynamic industries. Employment in this industry has expanded 132.1 percent between 1992 and 2001. At the end of 2001, computer programming and data processing services employed 31,112. The average annual wage for workers in this industry increased 63.5 percent between 1992 and 2001, reaching $83,195. Computer programming and data processing workers earned 80.2 percent more, on average, than all business services workers and 74.3 percent more than private sector workers during 2001.

Reasons behind the rapid rise in the computer programming and data processing industry employment include the spread of personal computers in the home, computer networks in the workplace, and the appearance of the World Wide Web over the Internet. The labor force for this industry is composed of highly skilled professional and technical workers including computer engineers, programmers, system analysts, and technical writers and editors.

Outlook

Over the past ten years business services has been among the fastest growing sectors of Connecticut's economy. This growth is expected to remain strong into the future. Projections by the Office of Research at the Connecticut Department of Labor show that for the period of 1998 through 2008 employment in business services is expected to grow by almost 33,000 jobs, or 32 percent. Particularly noticeable are employment increases expected in computer programming and software design and development, computer data processing, and staffing supply services. ■

To learn more about the industry and occupation employment outlook in Connecticut, access the Department of Labor's website at http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/misc/forecast.htm.

SECURITY GUARDS

By Noreen P. Passardi, Economist, DOL

Introduction

The threat of terrorists' attacks at any time or place has led to the implementation or expansion of security measures in many areas. For security guards, as one human component of these measures, the level of responsibility has taken on a deeper dimension.

What Do They Do?

In general, security guards patrol and inspect property to protect their employer's investment against fire, theft, vandalism and illegal activity. Specific duties vary based on whether the guard works in a "static" security position or on a mobile patrol. Likewise, specific job responsibilities also vary with the size, type and location of an employer.

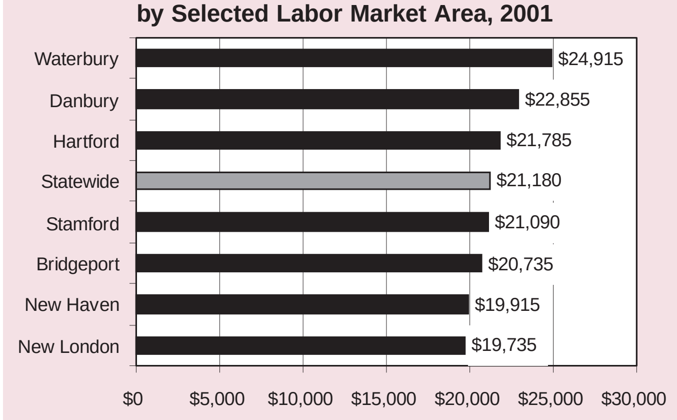
As a static position, department store guards protect employees and customers, records, merchandise, money and equipment, while the mobile guards in a parking lot deter car theft and robberies. Guards who work at museums or art galleries protect paintings and exhibits by inspecting people and packages entering and leaving the building. While any security post could be susceptible to a terrorist attack, particular emphasis is placed on the screening of passengers and visitors for weapons and explosives at air, sea and rail terminals. In factories, laboratories, government buildings, data processing centers, and military bases, security officers protect information, products, computer codes, defense secrets, and check the credentials of people entering and leaving the premises. Guards working at universities, parks and sports stadiums perform crowd control. Guards employed by armored truck services wear bullet proof vests and are armed, as carrying money between the truck and business can be extremely hazardous and has resulted in a number of guards having been robbed and shot in recent years.

Education and Training

The education and training requirements for guards depend upon the state and the type of position. Most states require that guards be licensed. To be licensed as an unarmed guard individuals must be at least 18 years of age, pass a background check, and complete classroom training in subjects such as property rights, emergency procedures, and detention of suspected criminals. Drug testing is often required and may be random and ongoing once employed.

It is becoming the norm for armed guard positions that applicants hold a high school degree or equivalency certificate and undergo a rigorous hiring and screening process consisting of background, criminal record, fingerprint, and drug testing. Employers provide formal training to armed guards in areas such as weapons retention and laws covering the use of force, as armed guards must meet requirements for certification by the appropriate government authority. A number of states are making ongoing training a legal requirement for retention of certification.

In general, applicants are expected to have good character references, no serious police record, good health, should be mentally alert, emotionally stable, and physically fit in order to cope with emergencies. Guards who have frequent contact with the public should communicate well. Applicants for federal government positions must have prior experience in the occupation, pass a written examination, qualify in the use of firearms and pass a first aid test. Guards at nuclear power plants undergo several months of training before being placed on duty.



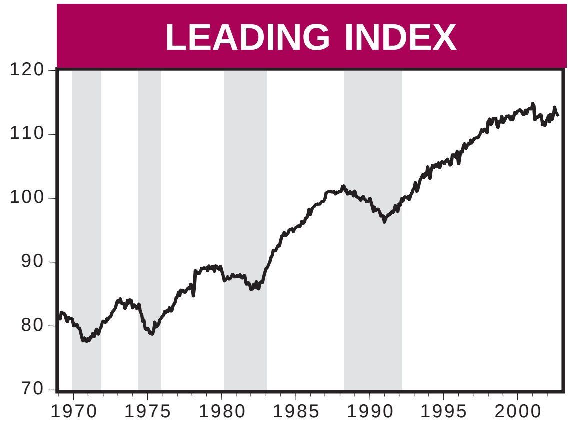
Average Annual Wage for Security Guards by Selected Labor Market Area, 2001

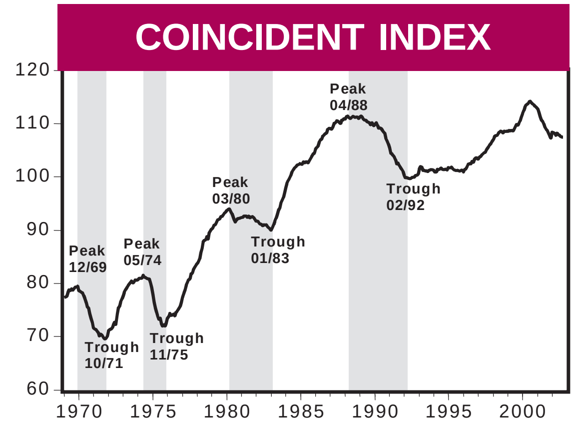
Earnings

At the national level the average annual earnings of security guards were $19,470 in 2000. As the chart indicates, guards in Connecticut averaged $21,180 in 2001. Guards working in the Waterbury area earned the most at $24,915, while those in New London area earned the least, $19,735.

Employment Outlook

The nation had 1,106,000 security guards in 2000 and a forecasted demand totaling 1,497,000 jobs by 2010. Connecticut had 14,800 guard positions in 2001 with 5,480 jobs in the Hartford area and 2,570 in the Stamford area. Connecticut is expected to have over 500 security guard job openings annually through 2008. And under the current requirements, security guards should make up an even more highly trained and technically sophisticated force across the nation. ■





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.

The Connecticut Economy Continues to Struggle in October

2002 started with great anticipation that the struggling national economic recovery would pick up steam this year. Soon, however, this anticipation was replaced by talk of a double-dip recession. As 2002 draws to a close, the strong pick-up predicted for the second half of the year did not materialize, and we once again look to 2003 to be a better year than 2002. The uncertainty about military conflict with Iraq, however, will continue to weigh heavily on the economy. In Connecticut, we have hoped and predicted that year 2002 would be a year of recovery as the national economy recovered. While I believe that the recession is over for Connecticut, instead of talk of better times to come as the Connecticut economy continues to improve, the talk in Connecticut is about layoffs as the State struggles to close an ever-widening budget gap. So much for the season of "peace on earth and goodwill to men."

The news is mixed on the Connecticut front for the month of October. The CCEA-ECRI coincident employment index fell on a year-to-year basis from 108.1 in October 2001 to 107.5 in October 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 rose very slightly from 107.52 in September to 107.53 in October. The insured unemployment rate and total employment are the two positive contributors, while the total unemployment rate and total nonfarm employment are the two negative contributors. Year-to-date in 2002, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index has risen three times – in January, May, and October, has fallen six times in February, March, April, June, August, and September, and remained stable in July.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose from 111.9 in October 2001 to 112.9 in October 2002. 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 higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The two negative contributors are a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the leading employment index fell from 113.1 in September to 112.9 in October. Two components are positive contributors, with higher total housing permits, and higher weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The four negative contributors are a higher Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and a lower Hartford help-wanted index. Year-to-date in 2002, the revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index has risen five months out of ten, in January, February, April, June and July.

As I struggle to bring my readers more optimistic news at this time of the year, I am afraid that the best I could offer is to wish each of you happy holidays. While I cannot predict how the State budget picture will play out, I can only hope that it will work out to the benefit of all. See you all in year 2003. ■

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

Year-to-Date November Permits Up 4.5 Percent

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 771 new housing units in November 2002, a 9.2 percent increase compared to November of 2001 when 706 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 771 units permitted in November 2002 represent a 16.6 percent decrease from the 924 units permitted in October 2002. The year-to-date permits are up 4.5 percent, from 8,618 through November 2001, to 9,002 through November 2002.

The Hartford Labor Market Area (LMA) showed the largest gain of 479 units (or 15.1%), followed by the New London Labor Market Area with a gain of 178 units (or 27.1%) on a year-to-date basis. Canton led all Connecticut communities with 104 units, followed by Newtown and Danbury both with 20. From a county perspective, Hartford County had the largest gain of 124 units compared to a year ago. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

12th Business Training Network Focuses on Attracting Maritime Workers

In what is yet another milestone for Connecticut Business Training Networks (CBTN) program, a collaborative workforce development initiative among representatives of Connecticut's maritime industry has been unveiled: the Marina and Boat Yard Training Network. This constitutes the twelfth CBTN organization.

Under the guidance of the Connecticut Maritime Coalition (CMC) and the Connecticut Marine Trades Association (CMTA), the network will allow members to explore training solutions, including programs at the associate's and bachelor's degree levels. Aimed at increasing the overall workforce, efforts will be focused on incentives to attract more women and career changers to marine trades.

A 2002 report prepared for the CMC noted that in 1997, the maritime industry cluster accounted for 349 businesses, 12,225 jobs, with aggregate sales of $2.61 billion. In 2000, Connecticut's ports handled 19.2 million short tons of cargo representing a 12.5 percent increase over the previous year primarily at the three major ports of Bridgeport, New Haven, and New London. Federal Highway Administration data show there were over 2.1 million passenger and nearly 852,000 vehicle boardings of ferries servicing Connecticut's ports.

As one component of the Industry Cluster Initiative, the CBTN program promotes industry working with government to overcome barriers to growth and develop cost-effective solutions for improving worker skills.

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 5,500 over the year, largely the result of manufacturing job losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,666.9	1,672.4	-5.5	-0.3	1,669.1
Private Sector	1,416.2	1,426.7	-10.5	-0.7	1,419.2
Construction and Mining	64.8	65.4	-0.6	-0.9	65.0
Manufacturing	236.9	247.3	-10.4	-4.2	237.8
Transportation, Public Utilities	74.8	77.2	-2.4	-3.1	74.9
Wholesale, Retail Trade	358.9	356.5	2.4	0.7	359.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	141.1	142.2	-1.1	-0.8	141.2
Services	539.7	538.1	1.6	0.3	541.0
Government	250.7	245.7	5.0	2.0	249.9

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.4	3.9	0.5	---	4.2
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,728.0	1,709.7	18.3	1.1	1,724.1
Employed (000s)	1,652.5	1,643.0	9.5	0.6	1,651.9
Unemployed (000s)	75.5	66.7	8.8	13.2	72.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,040	5,791	-751	-13.0	5,618
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	13	18	-5	-27.8	12
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.37	3.08	0.29	---	3.44

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker weekly earnings fell while output increased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002	SEP 2002
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	42.3	0.3	0.7	42.6	--
Average Hourly Earnings	16.06	16.19	-0.13	-0.8	16.19	--
Average Weekly Earnings	684.16	684.84	-0.68	-0.1	689.69	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	105.5	104.7	0.8	0.8	107.5	107.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,536	5,843	-307	-5.3	5,547	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	446	439	7.0	1.6	480	447

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	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	NOV 2002	771	9.2	9,002	8,618	4.5
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	AUG 2002	3,060	2.5	20,839	20,705	0.6
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	AUG 2002	3.40	6.2	27.07	25.67	5.5
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	NOV 2002	214.8	-33.8	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	NOV 2002	16,982	-12.9	215,713	215,947	-0.1
Air Cargo Tons	NOV 2002	11,136	45.5	132,686	123,819	7.2
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

Air cargo tons were up 45.5 percent from November a year ago.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	NOV 2002	1,926	10.4	23,817	20,726	14.9
Department of Labor*	2Q 2002	2,151	-7.7	4,685	5,395	-13.2
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	NOV 2002	493	-1.4	5,189	5,239	-1.0
Department of Labor*	2Q 2002	1,257	-35.8	2,679	3,718	-27.9

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 20.3 percent to 18,628 from the same period last year.

STATE REVENUES

(Millions of dollars)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	602.1	571.6	5.3	8,360.3	8,975.2	-6.9
Corporate Tax	11.5	10.7	7.5	371.6	434.9	-14.6
Personal Income Tax	237.9	239.2	-0.5	3,752.5	4,302.9	-12.8
Real Estate Conv. Tax	10.0	7.7	29.9	120.9	103.0	17.4
Sales & Use Tax	267.6	244.4	9.5	2,867.1	2,892.3	-0.9
Indian Gaming Payments**	31.1	30.1	3.4	350.9	320.8	9.4

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 6.9 percent over the same period a year ago.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	NOV 2002	35,140	-13.2	661,456	616,263	7.3
Major Attraction Visitors	NOV 2002	114,768	-9.5	1,931,194	1,749,460	10.4
Air Passenger Count	NOV 2002	503,358	-0.9	5,989,561	6,404,826	-6.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	NOV 2002	1,538	5.7	17,379	15,695	10.7
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*

November's air passenger traffic was down 0.9 percent from last November.

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**SEP**	**JUN**	**3-Mo**	**SEP**	**SEP**	**12-Mo**
(June 1989=100)	**2002**	**2002**	**% Chg**	**2002**	**2001**	**% 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 November U.S. inflation rate was 2.2 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 0.9 and 0.8 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	NOV 2002	181.3	2.2	0.2
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	NOV 2002	$0.552	-2.2	-0.2
Northeast Region	NOV 2002	190.1	2.8	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	NOV 2002	193.4	3.0	-0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	NOV 2002	200.4	4.0	0.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	NOV 2002	177.4	2.1	0.1
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	3Q 2002	89.5	-17.3	-6.5
New England	NOV 2002	83.8	-0.8	12.9
U.S.	NOV 2002	84.1	-0.9	5.7

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.*

Rates were almost uniformly higher than a year ago, including the 30-year conventional mortgage rate at 6.66 percent.

INTEREST RATES

	NOV	OCT	NOV
(Percent)	**2002**	**2002**	**2001**
Prime	5.10	4.75	4.35
Federal Funds	2.09	1.75	1.34
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.87	1.61	1.25
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.88	1.59	1.30
1 Year Treasury Bill	2.18	1.81	1.64
3 Year Treasury Note	3.22	2.81	2.79
5 Year Treasury Note	3.97	3.53	3.52
7 Year Treasury Note	4.42	4.05	4.03
10 Year Treasury Note	4.65	4.54	4.53
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.12	5.35	5.37
Conventional Mortgage	6.66	6.11	6.07

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)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
Connecticut	1,666.9	1,672.4	-5.5	-0.3	1,669.1
Maine	610.4	608.3	2.1	0.3	610.4
Massachusetts	3,270.0	3,312.1	-42.1	-1.3	3,274.0
New Hampshire	623.1	624.3	-1.2	-0.2	622.7
New Jersey	4,013.4	4,020.0	-6.6	-0.2	4,009.7
New York	8,534.1	8,574.5	-40.4	-0.5	8,538.1
Pennsylvania	5,639.4	5,666.5	-27.1	-0.5	5,638.9
Rhode Island	482.7	477.6	5.1	1.1	481.5
Vermont	298.2	297.7	0.5	0.2	298.5
United States	130,875.0	131,087.0	-212.0	-0.2	130,915.0

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)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
Connecticut	1,728.0	1,709.7	18.3	1.1	1,724.1
Maine	689.7	686.0	3.7	0.5	692.6
Massachusetts	3,372.5	3,301.9	70.6	2.1	3,386.0
New Hampshire	715.0	689.8	25.2	3.7	716.5
New Jersey	4,267.8	4,200.8	67.0	1.6	4,266.2
New York	8,979.5	8,819.4	160.1	1.8	8,998.2
Pennsylvania	6,098.3	6,086.1	12.2	0.2	6,102.7
Rhode Island	513.5	502.0	11.5	2.3	508.9
Vermont	348.9	336.3	12.6	3.7	348.8
United States	142,733.0	142,279.0	454.0	0.3	143,123.0

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

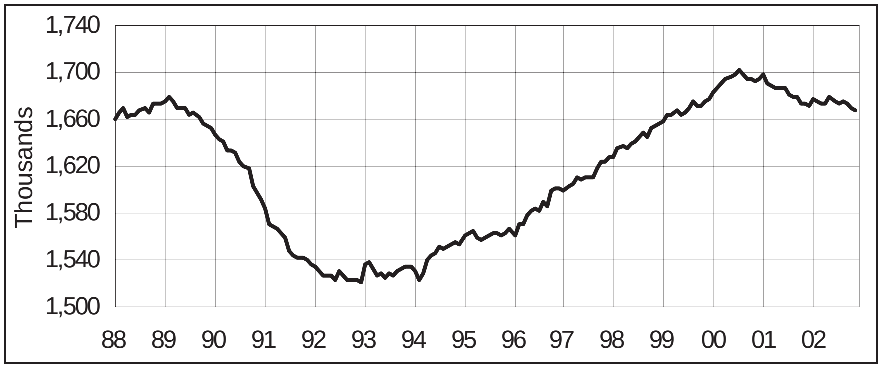
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE	OCT 2002
Connecticut	4.4	3.9	0.5	4.2
Maine	4.3	4.3	0.0	4.1
Massachusetts	5.0	4.4	0.6	5.3
New Hampshire	4.7	4.0	0.7	4.8
New Jersey	5.6	4.8	0.8	5.6
New York	6.0	5.6	0.4	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.6	5.0	0.6	5.3
Rhode Island	5.1	4.9	0.2	5.2
Vermont	4.0	4.2	-0.2	3.9
United States	6.0	5.6	0.4	5.7

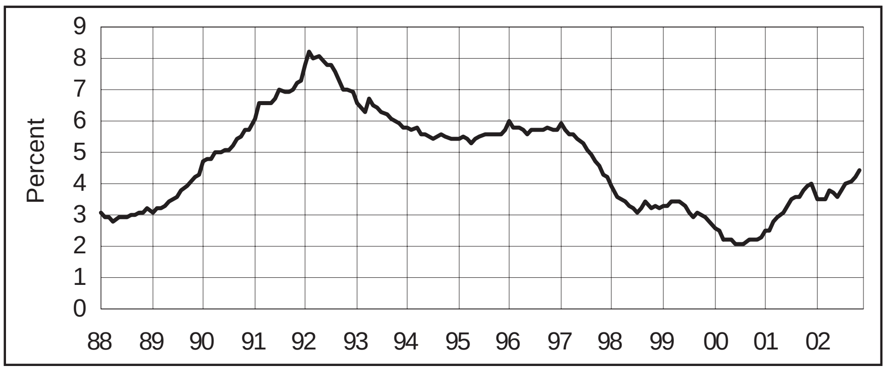
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



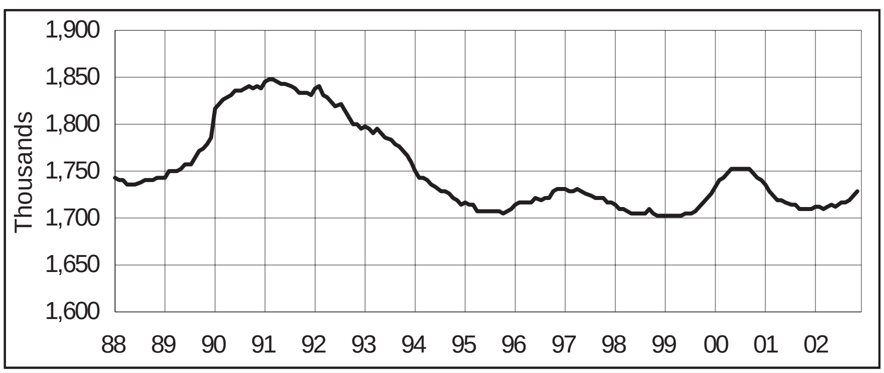
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,675.8
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	1,673.3
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	1,673.6
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	1,679.0
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	1,675.6
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	1,674.2
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	1,674.8
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	1,673.0
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	1,669.1
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	1,666.9
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



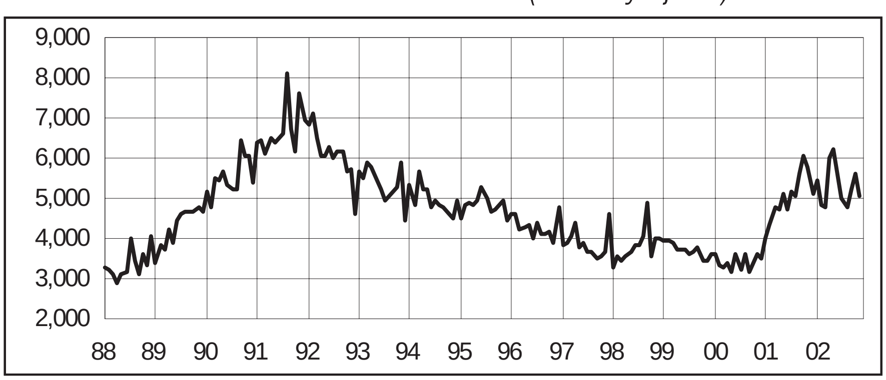
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	3.5
Apr	2.2	2.9	3.8
May	2.2	3.1	3.7
Jun	2.1	3.3	3.6
Jul	2.1	3.5	3.8
Aug	2.1	3.6	4.0
Sep	2.2	3.6	4.1
Oct	2.2	3.8	4.2
Nov	2.2	3.9	4.4
Dec	2.3	4.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



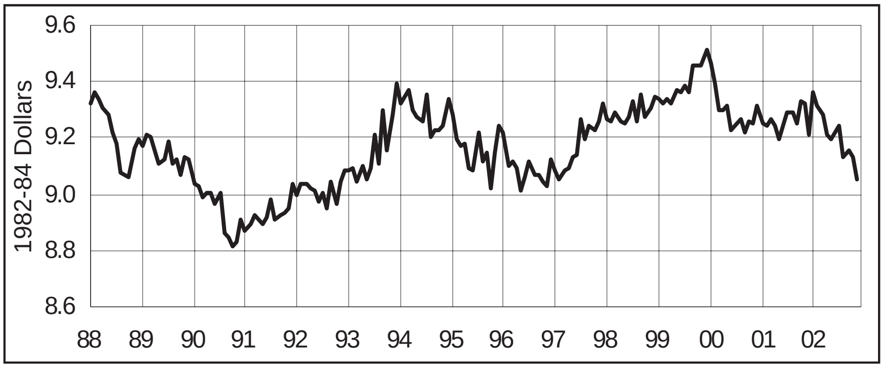
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,733.5	1,736.2	1,712.0
Feb	1,740.5	1,728.0	1,711.5
Mar	1,743.1	1,723.8	1,708.6
Apr	1,747.6	1,719.8	1,711.8
May	1,752.1	1,719.0	1,714.9
Jun	1,753.0	1,717.2	1,710.9
Jul	1,753.3	1,715.5	1,717.4
Aug	1,752.2	1,714.7	1,717.8
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	1,720.1
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	1,724.1
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	1,728.0
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



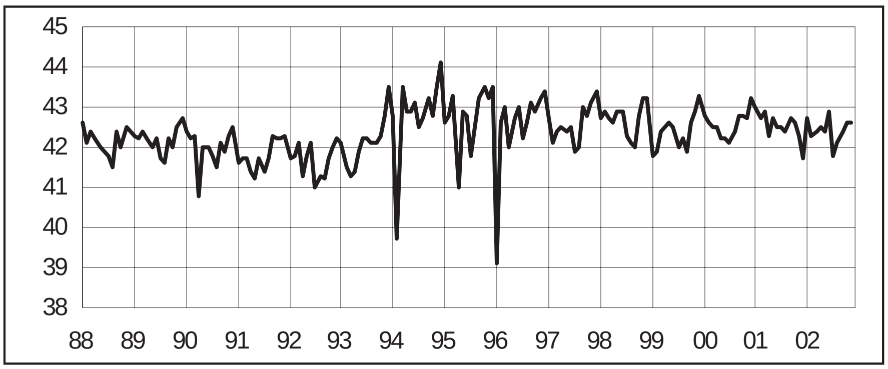
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	4,764
Apr	3,387	4,741	5,974
May	3,182	5,138	6,243
Jun	3,601	4,738	5,603
Jul	3,233	5,182	5,026
Aug	3,607	5,060	4,794
Sep	3,168	5,637	5,215
Oct	3,388	6,054	5,618
Nov	3,608	5,791	5,040
Dec	3,479	5,099	

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



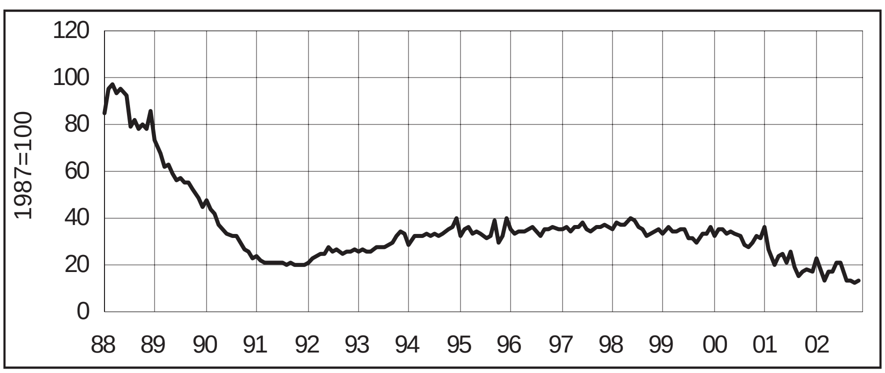
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	$9.47	$9.25	$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.31
Mar	9.30	9.27	9.28
Apr	9.30	9.24	9.22
May	9.31	9.20	9.19
Jun	9.23	9.24	9.22
Jul	9.25	9.29	9.24
Aug	9.27	9.29	9.13
Sep	9.22	9.25	9.15
Oct	9.26	9.33	9.13
Nov	9.25	9.32	9.05
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



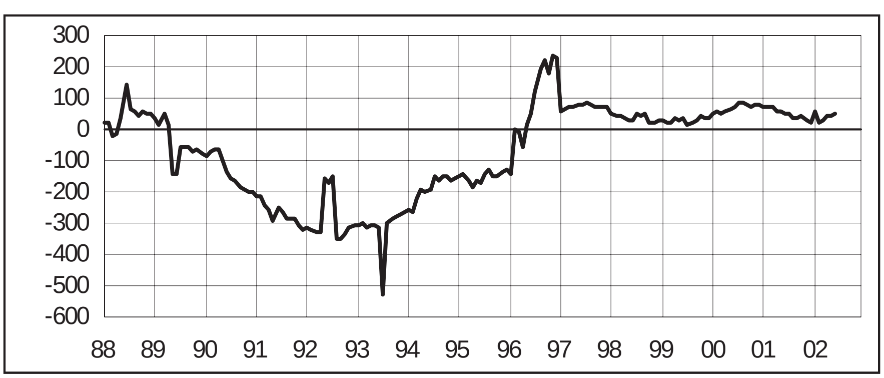
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.3
Mar	42.5	42.9	42.4
Apr	42.5	42.3	42.5
May	42.2	42.7	42.4
Jun	42.2	42.5	42.9
Jul	42.1	42.5	41.8
Aug	42.4	42.4	42.1
Sep	42.8	42.7	42.4
Oct	42.8	42.6	42.6
Nov	42.7	42.3	42.6
Dec	43.2	41.7	

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	13
Dec	31	17	

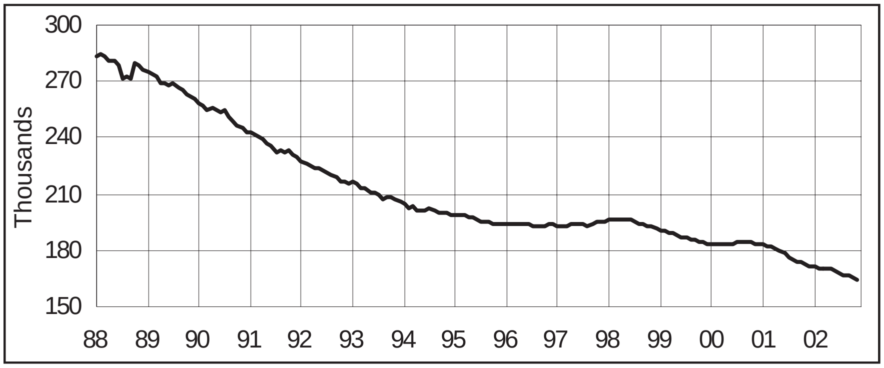
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



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

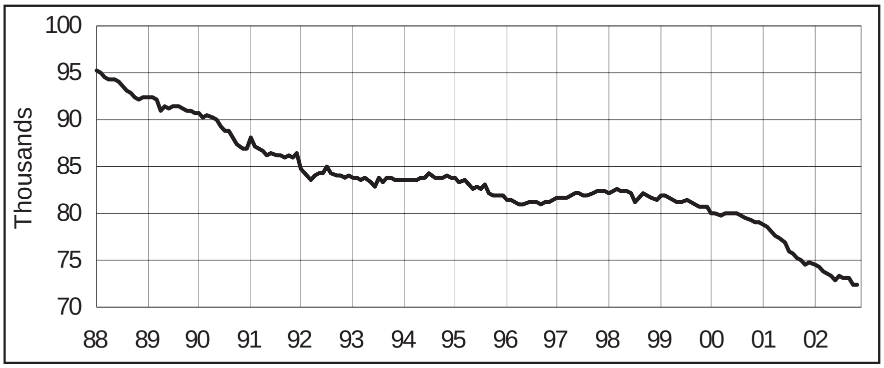
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	47	69	56
Feb	54	72	24
Mar	52	72	30
Apr	57	59	40
May	64	56	46
Jun	69	51	52
Jul	83	49	
Aug	83	39	
Sep	80	39	
Oct	69	43	
Nov	76	31	
Dec	78	23	

DURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



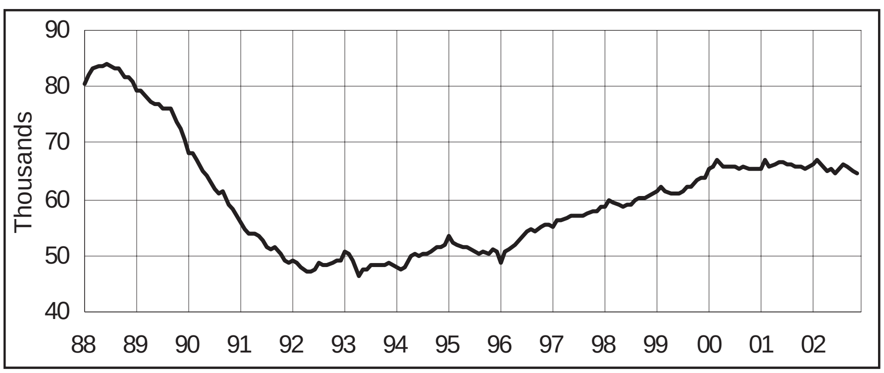
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	183.2	183.0	171.4
Feb	183.4	182.2	170.8
Mar	182.9	181.7	170.6
Apr	182.9	180.6	170.1
May	183.3	179.6	169.9
Jun	183.8	178.6	168.5
Jul	184.3	176.1	167.6
Aug	184.4	174.9	167.2
Sep	184.1	174.2	166.5
Oct	184.0	173.4	165.3
Nov	183.6	172.7	164.5
Dec	183.5	171.8	

NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



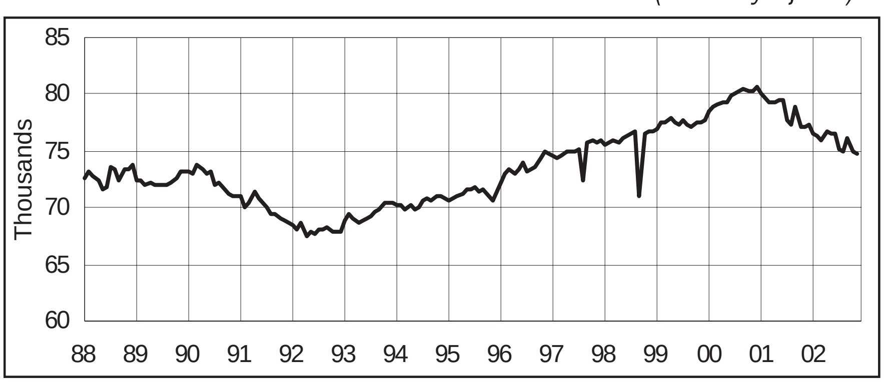
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	80.1	78.8	74.6
Feb	79.9	78.6	74.2
Mar	79.8	78.2	73.7
Apr	80.1	77.6	73.5
May	80.0	77.3	73.3
Jun	80.0	76.9	72.9
Jul	79.9	76.0	73.4
Aug	79.8	75.7	73.2
Sep	79.5	75.2	73.0
Oct	79.3	75.0	72.5
Nov	79.1	74.6	72.4
Dec	79.0	74.7	

CONSTRUCTION & MINING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



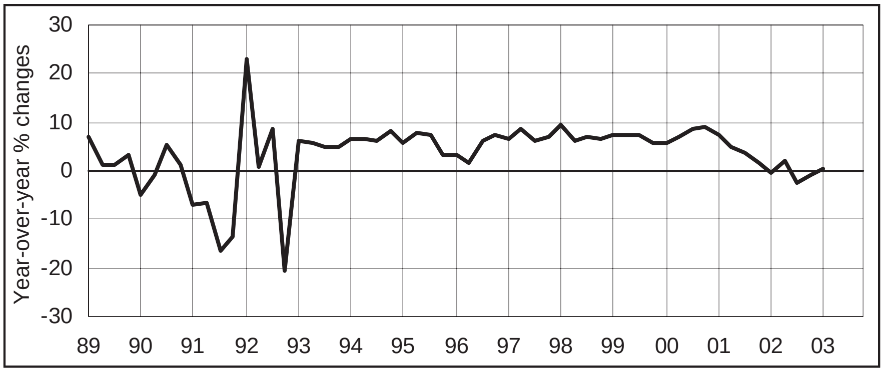
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	65.2	65.5	66.1
Feb	65.7	67.0	66.9
Mar	66.9	65.9	66.3
Apr	65.8	66.2	64.9
May	65.8	66.5	65.2
Jun	65.8	66.6	64.8
Jul	65.8	66.1	65.3
Aug	65.5	66.1	66.0
Sep	65.9	65.9	65.7
Oct	65.5	65.7	65.0
Nov	65.2	65.4	64.8
Dec	65.5	65.7	

TRANSPORT. & PUBLIC UTIL. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



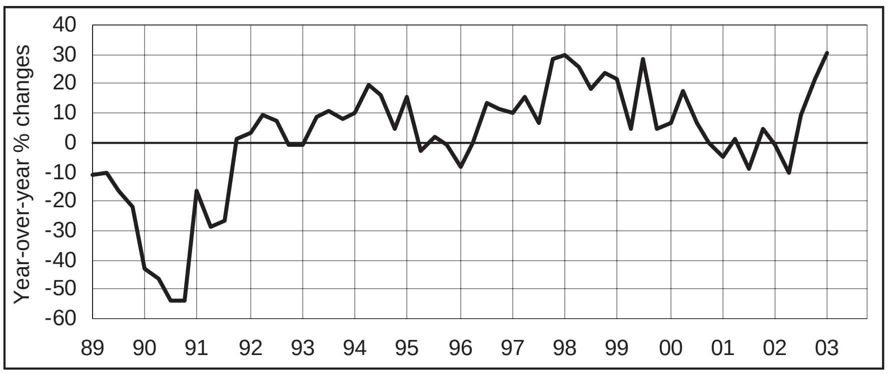
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	78.5	80.0	76.6
Feb	78.8	79.6	76.4
Mar	79.0	79.3	76.0
Apr	79.3	79.3	76.7
May	79.3	79.5	76.5
Jun	79.8	79.5	76.6
Jul	80.1	77.7	75.2
Aug	80.2	77.3	74.9
Sep	80.4	78.8	76.2
Oct	80.2	77.2	74.9
Nov	80.3	77.2	74.8
Dec	80.7	77.3	

SALES TAX



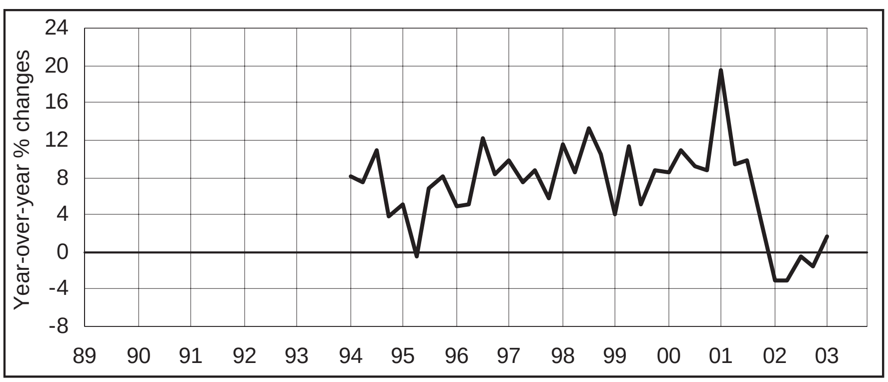
Quarter	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
First	7.3	-0.5	0.4
Second	4.9	2.1	
Third	3.5	-2.3	
Fourth	1.5	-1.0	

REAL ESTATE TAX



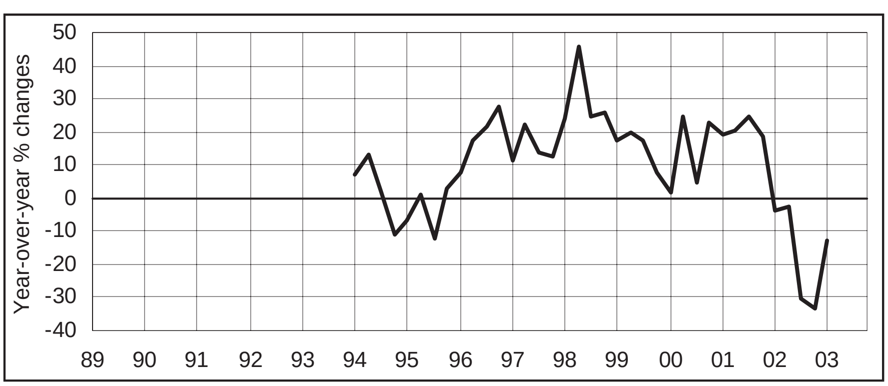
Quarter	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
First	-4.8	-0.8	30.8
Second	1.4	-10.2	
Third	-9.0	9.6	
Fourth	4.5	21.7	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES



Quarter	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
First	19.5	-3.0	1.6
Second	9.3	-3.0	
Third	9.9	-0.4	
Fourth	3.4	-1.6	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES



Quarter	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
First	19.2	-3.5	-12.6
Second	20.6	-2.3	
Third	24.6	-30.6	
Fourth	18.3	-33.5	

Note*: These economic growth rates were derived by the Office of Fiscal Analysis and were made by comparing tax collections in each quarter with the same quarter in the previous year and were adjusted for legislative changes*

CONNECTICUT

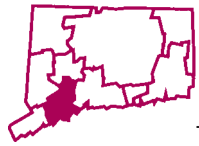
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,686,300**	**1,691,200**	**-4,900**	**-0.3**	**1,681,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**303,300**	**314,400**	**-11,100**	**-3.5**	**304,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**65,500**	**66,200**	**-700**	**-1.1**	**66,800**
MANUFACTURING	**237,800**	**248,200**	**-10,400**	**-4.2**	**238,100**
Durable	**165,200**	**173,300**	**-8,100**	**-4.7**	**165,500**
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	5,800	0	0.0	5,700
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,900
Primary Metals	7,600	8,500	-900	-10.6	7,600
Fabricated Metals	29,300	30,700	-1,400	-4.6	29,500
Machinery & Computer Equipment	28,600	30,300	-1,700	-5.6	28,300
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	23,400	25,100	-1,700	-6.8	23,500
Transportation Equipment	44,800	46,000	-1,200	-2.6	45,000
Instruments	17,400	18,300	-900	-4.9	17,500
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,500	5,700	-200	-3.5	5,500
Nondurable	**72,600**	**74,900**	**-2,300**	**-3.1**	**72,600**
Food	7,900	8,000	-100	-1.3	7,800
Paper	6,800	7,100	-300	-4.2	6,700
Printing & Publishing	21,100	21,700	-600	-2.8	21,200
Chemicals	21,600	22,200	-600	-2.7	21,600
Rubber & Plastics	10,100	10,200	-100	-1.0	10,000
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,100	5,700	-600	-10.5	5,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,383,000**	**1,376,800**	**6,200**	**0.5**	**1,376,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**75,400**	**77,800**	**-2,400**	**-3.1**	**75,500**
Transportation	44,500	45,000	-500	-1.1	44,500
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,000
Other Transportation	32,400	33,000	-600	-1.8	32,500
Communications	19,400	20,500	-1,100	-5.4	19,500
Utilities	11,500	12,300	-800	-6.5	11,500
TRADE	**365,900**	**363,400**	**2,500**	**0.7**	**360,100**
Wholesale	77,500	78,700	-1,200	-1.5	77,100
Retail	288,400	284,700	3,700	1.3	283,000
General Merchandise	27,400	28,700	-1,300	-4.5	25,200
Food Stores	51,300	50,800	500	1.0	50,800
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	28,100	27,700	400	1.4	28,100
Restaurants	80,900	79,400	1,500	1.9	81,800
Other Retail Trade	100,700	98,100	2,600	2.7	97,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**141,000**	**142,100**	**-1,100**	**-0.8**	**141,100**
Finance	53,200	54,100	-900	-1.7	53,200
Banking	24,900	24,900	0	0.0	24,800
Securities	15,200	15,700	-500	-3.2	15,200
Insurance	71,700	71,800	-100	-0.1	71,700
Insurance Carriers	60,400	60,600	-200	-0.3	60,300
Real Estate	16,000	16,200	-200	-1.2	16,200
SERVICES	**542,400**	**540,700**	**1,700**	**0.3**	**544,200**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,300	11,500	-200	-1.7	11,600
Personal Services	18,200	18,100	100	0.6	18,000
Business Services	105,600	111,700	-6,100	-5.5	106,500
Health Services	165,100	161,600	3,500	2.2	164,600
Legal & Engineering Services	54,500	54,600	-100	-0.2	54,100
Educational Services	49,700	48,700	1,000	2.1	49,100
Other Services	138,000	134,500	3,500	2.6	140,300
GOVERNMENT	**258,300**	**252,800**	**5,500**	**2.2**	**255,600**
Federal	21,800	21,400	400	1.9	21,600
**State, Local & Other Government	236,500	231,400	5,100	2.2	234,000

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

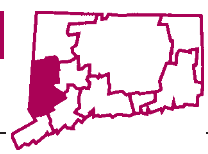


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**181,100**	**186,400**	**-5,300**	**-2.8**	**181,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**39,900**	**42,300**	**-2,400**	**-5.7**	**40,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,500**	**6,800**	**-300**	**-4.4**	**6,600**
MANUFACTURING	**33,400**	**35,500**	**-2,100**	**-5.9**	**34,000**
Durable Goods	26,600	28,700	-2,100	-7.3	27,100
Nondurable Goods	6,800	6,800	0	0.0	6,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**141,200**	**144,100**	**-2,900**	**-2.0**	**140,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**8,200**	**8,100**	**100**	**1.2**	**8,300**
TRADE	**40,600**	**41,800**	**-1,200**	**-2.9**	**39,800**
Wholesale	7,900	8,400	-500	-6.0	8,000
Retail	32,700	33,400	-700	-2.1	31,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**11,500**	**12,000**	**-500**	**-4.2**	**11,500**
SERVICES	**59,600**	**60,800**	**-1,200**	**-2.0**	**59,600**
Business Services	12,700	13,300	-600	-4.5	12,700
Health Services	20,900	21,000	-100	-0.5	20,800
GOVERNMENT	**21,300**	**21,400**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**21,200**
Federal	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local	19,400	19,500	-100	-0.5	19,300

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

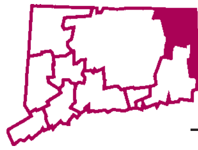
	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**87,500**	**88,400**	**-900**	**-1.0**	**87,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,600**	**21,800**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,100**	**4,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**4,200**
MANUFACTURING	**17,500**	**17,700**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**17,500**
Durable Goods	9,900	10,000	-100	-1.0	10,000
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,700	-100	-1.3	7,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,900**	**66,600**	**-700**	**-1.1**	**65,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,000**
TRADE	**20,200**	**20,700**	**-500**	**-2.4**	**19,900**
Wholesale	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,800
Retail	17,400	17,700	-300	-1.7	17,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**5,500**	**5,600**	**-100**	**-1.8**	**5,500**
SERVICES	**25,100**	**25,300**	**-200**	**-0.8**	**25,200**
GOVERNMENT	**12,100**	**12,000**	**100**	**0.8**	**11,900**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,300	11,200	100	0.9	11,100

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 2001.

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

DANIELSON LMA

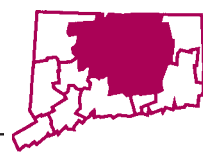


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**22,100**	**22,000**	**100**	**0.5**	**21,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,700**	**6,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**6,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,100**	**1,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,100**
MANUFACTURING	**5,600**	**5,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,400**	**15,300**	**100**	**0.7**	**15,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**600**	**-100**	**-16.7**	**500**
TRADE	**5,400**	**5,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,400**
Wholesale	900	900	0	0.0	900
Retail	4,500	4,500	0	0.0	4,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,400**	**5,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,400**
GOVERNMENT	**3,600**	**3,400**	**200**	**5.9**	**3,500**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,500	3,300	200	6.1	3,400

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

HARTFORD LMA



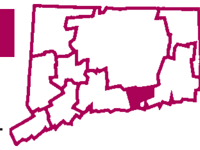
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**604,200**	**616,700**	**-12,500**	**-2.0**	**603,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**107,000**	**111,600**	**-4,600**	**-4.1**	**107,800**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**22,100**	**23,500**	**-1,400**	**-6.0**	**22,700**
MANUFACTURING	**84,900**	**88,100**	**-3,200**	**-3.6**	**85,100**
Durable Goods	67,900	70,500	-2,600	-3.7	68,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	14,800	15,700	-900	-5.7	14,900
Industrial Machinery	12,500	13,200	-700	-5.3	12,500
Electronic Equipment	6,800	7,000	-200	-2.9	6,800
Transportation Equipment	25,900	26,400	-500	-1.9	26,000
Nondurable Goods	17,000	17,600	-600	-3.4	17,000
Printing & Publishing	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**497,200**	**505,100**	**-7,900**	**-1.6**	**495,600**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**27,600**	**28,100**	**-500**	**-1.8**	**27,700**
Transportation	15,700	16,300	-600	-3.7	15,800
Communications & Utilities	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	11,900
TRADE	**116,000**	**120,800**	**-4,800**	**-4.0**	**114,800**
Wholesale	25,100	26,600	-1,500	-5.6	25,200
Retail	90,900	94,200	-3,300	-3.5	89,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**72,500**	**73,200**	**-700**	**-1.0**	**72,600**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,700
Insurance Carriers	48,000	48,400	-400	-0.8	47,900
SERVICES	**178,200**	**180,200**	**-2,000**	**-1.1**	**178,900**
Business Services	33,300	34,700	-1,400	-4.0	33,400
Health Services	59,600	59,600	0	0.0	59,500
GOVERNMENT	**102,900**	**102,800**	**100**	**0.1**	**101,600**
Federal	6,900	7,100	-200	-2.8	7,000
State & Local	96,000	95,700	300	0.3	94,600

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 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LOWER RIVER LMA

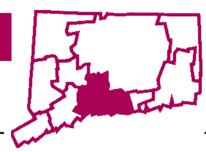


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**9,900**	**10,100**	**-200**	**-2.0**	**10,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,000**	**3,200**	**-200**	**-6.3**	**3,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
MANUFACTURING	**2,500**	**2,700**	**-200**	**-7.4**	**2,500**
Durable Goods	2,100	2,300	-200	-8.7	2,100
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,900**	**6,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**400**
TRADE	**2,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,000**
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	1,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,400**	**-100**	**-2.9**	**3,300**
GOVERNMENT	**1,000**	**900**	**100**	**11.1**	**1,000**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	900	800	100	12.5	900

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

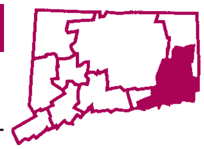
	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**265,400**	**264,400**	**1,000**	**0.4**	**263,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**46,000**	**47,000**	**-1,000**	**-2.1**	**46,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**10,500**	**10,400**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,800**
MANUFACTURING	**35,500**	**36,600**	**-1,100**	**-3.0**	**35,300**
Durable Goods	23,000	23,600	-600	-2.5	22,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,600	7,000	-400	-5.7	6,500
Electronic Equipment	4,400	4,600	-200	-4.3	4,400
Nondurable Goods	12,500	13,000	-500	-3.8	12,600
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,700	4,900	-200	-4.1	4,700
Chemicals & Allied	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**219,400**	**217,400**	**2,000**	**0.9**	**216,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**16,000**	**16,300**	**-300**	**-1.8**	**16,000**
Communications & Utilities	8,500	8,800	-300	-3.4	8,500
TRADE	**53,300**	**53,600**	**-300**	**-0.6**	**52,600**
Wholesale	13,000	12,700	300	2.4	12,900
Retail	40,300	40,900	-600	-1.5	39,700
Eating & Drinking Places	11,100	11,200	-100	-0.9	11,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**13,100**	**12,800**	**300**	**2.3**	**12,900**
Finance	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,200
Insurance	6,300	6,300	0	0.0	6,200
SERVICES	**101,800**	**99,500**	**2,300**	**2.3**	**100,600**
Business Services	16,300	15,700	600	3.8	16,000
Health Services	29,900	29,500	400	1.4	29,500
GOVERNMENT	**35,200**	**35,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**34,800**
Federal	5,600	5,700	-100	-1.8	5,600
State & Local	29,600	29,500	100	0.3	29,200

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*

NEW LONDON LMA

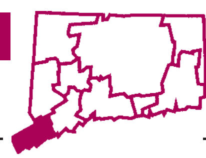


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**145,100**	**143,400**	**1,700**	**1.2**	**145,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,600**	**27,700**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**27,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,700**	**5,200**	**-500**	**-9.6**	**4,800**
MANUFACTURING	**22,900**	**22,500**	**400**	**1.8**	**22,800**
Durable Goods	12,700	12,500	200	1.6	12,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,400	1,600	-200	-12.5	1,400
Other Durable Goods	11,300	10,900	400	3.7	11,300
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,000	200	2.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Goods	8,900	8,700	200	2.3	8,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**117,500**	**115,700**	**1,800**	**1.6**	**118,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,000**	**6,200**	**-200**	**-3.2**	**6,100**
TRADE	**29,300**	**28,100**	**1,200**	**4.3**	**29,100**
Wholesale	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
Retail	26,600	25,500	1,100	4.3	26,400
Eating & Drinking Places	7,700	7,000	700	10.0	8,000
Other Retail	18,800	18,400	400	2.2	18,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,400**	**3,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,400**
SERVICES	**37,400**	**36,600**	**800**	**2.2**	**37,700**
Personal & Business Services	6,600	6,900	-300	-4.3	6,700
Health Services	11,900	11,400	500	4.4	12,000
GOVERNMENT	**41,400**	**41,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**41,700**
Federal	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	3,000
State & Local	38,500	38,600	-100	-0.3	38,700
**Local	34,000	34,200	-200	-0.6	34,200

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

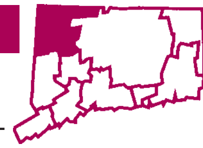
	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**203,200**	**207,900**	**-4,700**	**-2.3**	**203,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**28,600**	**29,700**	**-1,100**	**-3.7**	**29,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,400**	**6,700**	**-300**	**-4.5**	**6,500**
MANUFACTURING	**22,200**	**23,000**	**-800**	**-3.5**	**22,500**
Durable Goods	10,600	10,700	-100	-0.9	10,600
Industrial Machinery	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
Electronic Equipment	2,000	1,700	300	17.6	2,000
Nondurable Goods	11,600	12,300	-700	-5.7	11,900
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,200	4,300	-100	-2.3	4,300
Chemicals & Allied	3,900	4,200	-300	-7.1	4,000
Other Nondurable	3,500	3,800	-300	-7.9	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**174,600**	**178,200**	**-3,600**	**-2.0**	**174,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**9,300**	**9,800**	**-500**	**-5.1**	**9,400**
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,200
TRADE	**42,100**	**43,700**	**-1,600**	**-3.7**	**41,700**
Wholesale	9,900	10,100	-200	-2.0	9,900
Retail	32,200	33,600	-1,400	-4.2	31,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**27,900**	**27,700**	**200**	**0.7**	**27,900**
SERVICES	**76,300**	**77,900**	**-1,600**	**-2.1**	**76,700**
Business Services	20,400	22,500	-2,100	-9.3	20,700
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	11,200	11,600	-400	-3.4	11,100
Other Services	44,700	43,800	900	2.1	44,900
GOVERNMENT	**19,000**	**19,100**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**18,800**
Federal	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
State & Local	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	17,100

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

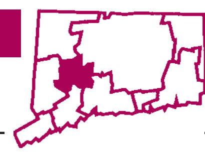


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**29,000**	**29,500**	**-500**	**-1.7**	**29,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,500**	**7,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,600**	**2,400**	**200**	**8.3**	**2,700**
MANUFACTURING	**4,900**	**5,100**	**-200**	**-3.9**	**4,800**
Durable Goods	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,600
Nondurable Goods	1,200	1,300	-100	-7.7	1,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,500**	**22,000**	**-500**	**-2.3**	**21,700**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**300**
TRADE	**6,800**	**7,000**	**-200**	**-2.9**	**6,800**
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,200	6,400	-200	-3.1	6,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
SERVICES	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,100**
GOVERNMENT	**3,600**	**3,800**	**-200**	**-5.3**	**3,700**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,400	3,600	-200	-5.6	3,500

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**86,100**	**86,300**	**-200**	**-0.2**	**85,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,800**	**20,400**	**-600**	**-2.9**	**19,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,700**	**3,800**	**-100**	**-2.6**	**3,800**
MANUFACTURING	**16,100**	**16,600**	**-500**	**-3.0**	**15,900**
Durable Goods	13,000	13,300	-300	-2.3	12,800
Primary Metals	1,100	1,000	100	10.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,500	5,900	-400	-6.8	5,700
Machinery & Electric Equipment	2,600	3,400	-800	-23.5	2,600
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	**66,300**	**65,900**	**400**	**0.6**	**65,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,900**	**3,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,900**
TRADE	**18,000**	**18,100**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**17,500**
Wholesale	3,300	3,000	300	10.0	3,300
Retail	14,700	15,100	-400	-2.6	14,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,700**
SERVICES	**27,900**	**27,600**	**300**	**1.1**	**28,000**
Personal & Business	6,100	6,600	-500	-7.6	6,200
Health Services	10,600	10,500	100	1.0	10,700
GOVERNMENT	**12,800**	**12,700**	**100**	**0.8**	**12,700**
Federal	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
State & Local	12,100	11,900	200	1.7	12,000

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	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	OCT 2002
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,719,900	1,701,100	18,800	1.1	1,721,400
	Employed	1,652,500	1,643,900	8,600	0.5	1,655,200
	Unemployed	67,400	57,200	10,200	17.8	66,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.4	0.5	---	3.8
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	212,200	213,500	-1,300	-0.6	212,600
	Employed	201,900	204,200	-2,300	-1.1	202,400
	Unemployed	10,200	9,300	900	9.7	10,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.4	0.4	---	4.8
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	108,800	107,800	1,000	0.9	108,600
	Employed	105,800	104,900	900	0.9	105,600
	Unemployed	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	0.1	---	2.8
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	35,100	34,200	900	2.6	35,000
	Employed	33,700	33,000	700	2.1	33,600
	Unemployed	1,500	1,300	200	15.4	1,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.7	0.5	---	4.0
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	582,900	579,900	3,000	0.5	583,600
	Employed	558,400	560,500	-2,100	-0.4	559,800
	Unemployed	24,500	19,400	5,100	26.3	23,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.4	0.8	---	4.1
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,300	12,300	0	0.0	12,300
	Employed	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	12,000
	Unemployed	400	300	100	33.3	400
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.2	0.7	---	3.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	282,200	274,800	7,400	2.7	280,900
	Employed	271,800	266,100	5,700	2.1	270,700
	Unemployed	10,400	8,700	1,700	19.5	10,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.2	0.5	---	3.6
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	158,900	152,600	6,300	4.1	159,700
	Employed	153,200	148,600	4,600	3.1	154,300
	Unemployed	5,600	4,000	1,600	40.0	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	2.6	0.9	---	3.4
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	189,900	190,300	-400	-0.2	191,200
	Employed	184,800	185,200	-400	-0.2	186,000
	Unemployed	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,100
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.7	0.0	---	2.7
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	38,900	38,400	500	1.3	39,100
	Employed	37,600	37,200	400	1.1	37,800
	Unemployed	1,300	1,200	100	8.3	1,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.1	0.3	---	3.3
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	115,800	113,800	2,000	1.8	115,300
	Employed	109,900	108,300	1,600	1.5	109,500
	Unemployed	5,900	5,500	400	7.3	5,800
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.8	0.3	---	5.0
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	142,405,000	141,911,000	494,000	0.3	142,878,000
	Employed	134,358,000	134,359,000	-1,000	0.0	135,237,000
	Unemployed	8,047,000	7,551,000	496,000	6.6	7,640,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.3	0.4	---	5.3

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

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHG Y/Y	OCT 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHG Y/Y	OCT 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHG Y/Y	OCT 2002
MANUFACTURING	**$684.16**	**$684.84**	**-$0.68**	**$689.69**	**42.6**	**42.3**	**0.3**	**42.6**	**$16.06**	**$16.19**	**-$0.13**	**$16.19**
DURABLE GOODS	**691.97**	**705.08**	**-13.11**	**698.33**	**42.4**	**42.5**	**-0.1**	**42.4**	**16.32**	**16.59**	**-0.27**	**16.47**
Lumber & Furniture	572.01	621.97	-49.97	596.56	41.3	44.3	-3.0	42.1	13.85	14.04	-0.19	14.17
Stone, Clay and Glass	671.22	675.74	-4.52	683.34	45.2	45.2	0.0	45.8	14.85	14.95	-0.10	14.92
Primary Metals	682.38	674.49	7.89	674.96	44.6	44.2	0.4	44.0	15.30	15.26	0.04	15.34
Fabricated Metals	617.27	620.33	-3.06	612.79	42.6	42.9	-0.3	41.8	14.49	14.46	0.03	14.66
Machinery	739.54	746.78	-7.24	743.83	42.6	42.6	0.0	42.7	17.36	17.53	-0.17	17.42
Electrical Equipment	587.35	577.73	9.62	592.25	42.5	40.8	1.7	42.7	13.82	14.16	-0.34	13.87
Trans. Equipment	886.82	907.80	-20.99	900.79	42.8	42.7	0.1	43.1	20.72	21.26	-0.54	20.90
Instruments	583.60	607.62	-24.02	596.84	40.0	41.0	-1.0	40.3	14.59	14.82	-0.23	14.81
Miscellaneous Mfg	671.56	680.58	-9.02	673.13	41.2	41.6	-0.4	41.5	16.30	16.36	-0.06	16.22
NONDUR. GOODS	**663.49**	**635.88**	**27.61**	**665.64**	**43.0**	**42.0**	**1.0**	**43.0**	**15.43**	**15.14**	**0.29**	**15.48**
Food	569.78	561.68	8.10	571.38	43.1	41.3	1.8	42.8	13.22	13.60	-0.38	13.35
Paper	735.93	722.45	13.48	731.58	44.2	43.6	0.6	44.5	16.65	16.57	0.08	16.44
Printing & Publishing	667.29	640.49	26.79	665.79	42.1	40.9	1.2	41.9	15.85	15.66	0.19	15.89
Chemicals	790.52	771.69	18.82	803.98	42.8	42.1	0.7	43.6	18.47	18.33	0.14	18.44
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	584.38	571.41	12.97	582.05	42.5	41.8	0.7	42.3	13.75	13.67	0.08	13.76
CONSTRUCTION	**899.34**	**898.24**	**1.10**	**925.43**	**39.0**	**40.1**	**-1.1**	**40.5**	**23.06**	**22.40**	**0.66**	**22.85**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHG Y/Y	OCT 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHG Y/Y	OCT 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHG Y/Y	OCT 2002
Bridgeport	$692.12	$648.08	$44.04	$702.70	42.1	41.2	0.9	42.9	$16.44	$15.73	$0.71	$16.38
Danbury	601.39	578.74	22.65	627.25	38.6	38.0	0.6	39.8	15.58	15.23	0.35	15.76
Danielson	585.59	553.83	31.76	584.30	42.9	41.3	1.6	42.9	13.65	13.41	0.24	13.62
Hartford	756.58	739.17	17.41	763.39	42.6	43.0	-0.4	42.6	17.76	17.19	0.57	17.92
Lower River	596.73	579.74	16.99	585.05	40.9	40.4	0.5	40.6	14.59	14.35	0.24	14.41
New Haven	682.41	685.53	-3.12	680.55	43.3	42.5	0.8	43.1	15.76	16.13	-0.37	15.79
New London	736.49	706.73	29.76	750.30	40.4	40.5	-0.1	41.0	18.23	17.45	0.78	18.30
Stamford	601.88	600.16	1.72	610.74	41.0	44.0	-3.0	40.5	14.68	13.64	1.04	15.08
Torrington	592.81	588.06	4.75	589.87	40.3	39.1	1.2	40.1	14.71	15.04	-0.33	14.71
Waterbury	643.47	621.09	22.38	654.81	40.7	40.2	0.5	40.9	15.81	15.45	0.36	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

	NOV 2002	NOV 2001	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2002	YTD 2001	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	OCT 2002
Connecticut	771	706	65	9.2	9,002	8,618	384	4.5	924
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	55	72	-17	-23.6	786	827	-41	-5.0	82
Danbury	72	82	-10	-12.2	818	831	-13	-1.6	100
Danielson	27	25	2	8.0	337	299	38	12.7	48
Hartford	369	297	72	24.2	3,643	3,164	479	15.1	338
Lower River	12	8	4	50.0	123	123	0	0.0	11
New Haven	72	58	14	24.1	985	1,022	-37	-3.6	70
New London	58	63	-5	-7.9	836	658	178	27.1	78
Stamford	41	27	14	51.9	665	1,001	-336	-33.6	98
Torrington	24	29	-5	-17.2	257	228	29	12.7	32
Waterbury	41	45	-4	-8.9	552	465	87	18.7	67

Additional data by town are on page 26.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NOVEMBER 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	212,162	201,941	10,221	4.8
Ansonia	8,308	7,818	490	5.9
Beacon Falls	2,768	2,639	129	4.7
BRIDGEPORT	**59,182**	**54,988**	**4,194**	**7.1**
Derby	6,070	5,804	266	4.4
Easton	3,326	3,112	214	6.4
Fairfield	25,710	24,986	724	2.8
Milford	25,527	24,381	1,146	4.5
Monroe	9,633	9,315	318	3.3
Oxford	4,681	4,487	194	4.1
Seymour	7,523	7,171	352	4.7
Shelton	19,528	18,770	758	3.9
Stratford	23,843	22,779	1,064	4.5
Trumbull	16,063	15,690	373	2.3
DANBURY	108,755	105,759	2,996	2.8
Bethel	9,574	9,307	267	2.8
Bridgewater	939	923	16	1.7
Brookfield	8,104	7,866	238	2.9
DANBURY	**35,773**	**34,655**	**1,118**	**3.1**
New Fairfield	6,951	6,766	185	2.7
New Milford	13,828	13,432	396	2.9
Newtown	12,339	11,984	355	2.9
Redding	4,384	4,301	83	1.9
Ridgefield	12,134	11,876	258	2.1
Roxbury	1,041	1,019	22	2.1
Sherman	1,666	1,634	32	1.9
Washington	2,022	1,995	27	1.3
DANIELSON	35,149	33,667	1,482	4.2
Brooklyn	4,014	3,904	110	2.7
Eastford	912	886	26	2.9
Hampton	1,152	1,113	39	3.4
KILLINGLY	**8,852**	**8,304**	**548**	**6.2**
Pomfret	2,210	2,145	65	2.9
Putnam	4,895	4,691	204	4.2
Scotland	898	879	19	2.1
Sterling	1,675	1,598	77	4.6
Thompson	4,679	4,473	206	4.4
Union	409	399	10	2.4
Voluntown	1,401	1,340	61	4.4
Woodstock	4,051	3,935	116	2.9
HARTFORD	582,927	558,432	24,495	4.2
Andover	1,616	1,557	59	3.7
Ashford	2,117	2,053	64	3.0
Avon	7,350	7,160	190	2.6
Barkhamsted	2,018	1,966	52	2.6
Berlin	8,869	8,565	304	3.4
Bloomfield	9,786	9,350	436	4.5
Bolton	2,656	2,595	61	2.3
Bristol	31,262	29,779	1,483	4.7

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,324	4,191	133	3.1
Canton	4,523	4,411	112	2.5
Chaplin	1,176	1,136	40	3.4
Colchester	6,594	6,332	262	4.0
Columbia	2,590	2,543	47	1.8
Coventry	6,038	5,838	200	3.3
Cromwell	6,740	6,517	223	3.3
Durham	3,484	3,377	107	3.1
East Granby	2,425	2,334	91	3.8
East Haddam	4,056	3,910	146	3.6
East Hampton	6,091	5,870	221	3.6
East Hartford	25,151	23,662	1,489	5.9
East Windsor	5,540	5,254	286	5.2
Ellington	6,784	6,556	228	3.4
Enfield	22,305	21,500	805	3.6
Farmington	11,020	10,681	339	3.1
Glastonbury	15,420	15,003	417	2.7
Granby	5,189	5,042	147	2.8
Haddam	4,112	3,997	115	2.8
HARTFORD	**52,238**	**48,170**	**4,068**	**7.8**
Harwinton	2,892	2,810	82	2.8
Hebron	4,312	4,172	140	3.2
Lebanon	3,313	3,157	156	4.7
Manchester	27,876	26,749	1,127	4.0
Mansfield	8,897	8,744	153	1.7
Marlborough	3,002	2,924	78	2.6
Middlefield	2,209	2,132	77	3.5
Middletown	23,590	22,698	892	3.8
New Britain	33,509	31,367	2,142	6.4
New Hartford	3,580	3,472	108	3.0
Newington	15,249	14,690	559	3.7
Plainville	9,133	8,736	397	4.3
Plymouth	6,302	6,004	298	4.7
Portland	4,509	4,376	133	2.9
Rocky Hill	9,539	9,195	344	3.6
Simsbury	11,306	11,050	256	2.3
Somers	4,014	3,879	135	3.4
Southington	20,732	19,975	757	3.7
South Windsor	13,086	12,725	361	2.8
Stafford	5,760	5,537	223	3.9
Suffield	5,755	5,577	178	3.1
Tolland	7,001	6,814	187	2.7
Vernon	16,187	15,616	571	3.5
West Hartford	27,852	26,995	857	3.1
Wethersfield	11,931	11,553	378	3.2
Willington	3,382	3,290	92	2.7
Winchester	5,809	5,478	331	5.7
Windham	9,899	9,392	507	5.1
Windsor	14,273	13,686	587	4.1
Windsor Locks	6,557	6,291	266	4.1

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.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NOVEMBER 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	12,336	11,977	359	2.9
Chester	2,152	2,086	66	3.1
Deep River	2,683	2,599	84	3.1
Essex	3,260	3,187	73	2.2
Lyme	1,076	1,052	24	2.2
Westbrook	3,164	3,053	111	3.5
NEW HAVEN	282,168	271,790	10,378	3.7
Bethany	2,643	2,590	53	2.0
Branford	16,211	15,728	483	3.0
Cheshire	13,916	13,584	332	2.4
Clinton	7,606	7,404	202	2.7
East Haven	15,174	14,566	608	4.0
Guilford	11,796	11,546	250	2.1
Hamden	29,770	28,842	928	3.1
Killingworth	3,062	2,954	108	3.5
Madison	8,552	8,327	225	2.6
MERIDEN	**30,691**	**29,250**	**1,441**	**4.7**
NEW HAVEN	**58,316**	**55,418**	**2,898**	**5.0**
North Branford	8,394	8,105	289	3.4
North Haven	12,670	12,304	366	2.9
Orange	6,672	6,517	155	2.3
Wallingford	23,331	22,598	733	3.1
West Haven	28,975	27,726	1,249	4.3
Woodbridge	4,390	4,332	58	1.3
***NEW LONDON**	141,745	136,599	5,146	3.6
Bozrah	1,502	1,452	50	3.3
Canterbury	2,870	2,756	114	4.0
East Lyme	9,618	9,354	264	2.7
Franklin	1,136	1,099	37	3.3
Griswold	6,033	5,748	285	4.7
Groton	17,862	17,249	613	3.4
Ledyard	8,276	8,059	217	2.6
Lisbon	2,272	2,232	40	1.8
Montville	10,086	9,703	383	3.8
NEW LONDON	**13,568**	**12,879**	**689**	**5.1**
No. Stonington	2,993	2,920	73	2.4
NORWICH	**19,417**	**18,548**	**869**	**4.5**
Old Lyme	3,914	3,830	84	2.1
Old Saybrook	6,030	5,844	186	3.1
Plainfield	8,923	8,534	389	4.4
Preston	2,639	2,557	82	3.1
Salem	2,123	2,043	80	3.8
Sprague	1,739	1,638	101	5.8
Stonington	10,068	9,807	261	2.6
Waterford	10,675	10,346	329	3.1

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW LONDON	158,872	153,246	5,626	3.5
Hopkinton, RI	4,377	4,265	112	2.6
Westerly, RI	12,750	12,382	368	2.9

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	189,918	184,814	5,104	2.7
Darien	9,408	9,215	193	2.1
Greenwich	30,822	30,217	605	2.0
New Canaan	9,344	9,155	189	2.0
NORWALK	**47,739**	**46,235**	**1,504**	**3.2**
STAMFORD	**64,973**	**62,922**	**2,051**	**3.2**
Weston	4,724	4,631	93	2.0
Westport	14,026	13,733	293	2.1
Wilton	8,882	8,706	176	2.0
TORRINGTON	38,897	37,590	1,307	3.4
Canaan**	706	693	13	1.8
Colebrook	784	774	10	1.3
Cornwall	788	777	11	1.4
Goshen	1,368	1,311	57	4.2
Hartland	989	968	21	2.1
Kent**	2,058	2,026	32	1.6
Litchfield	4,364	4,252	112	2.6
Morris	1,123	1,089	34	3.0
Norfolk	1,065	1,041	24	2.3
North Canaan**	2,165	2,130	35	1.6
Salisbury**	2,361	2,341	20	0.8
Sharon**	1,986	1,964	22	1.1
TORRINGTON	**18,452**	**17,562**	**890**	**4.8**
Warren	691	664	27	3.9
WATERBURY	115,830	109,945	5,885	5.1
Bethlehem	1,931	1,875	56	2.9
Middlebury	3,349	3,242	107	3.2
Naugatuck	16,564	15,768	796	4.8
Prospect	4,743	4,563	180	3.8
Southbury	6,826	6,627	199	2.9
Thomaston	4,146	3,959	187	4.5
WATERBURY	**52,230**	**48,800**	**3,430**	**6.6**
Watertown	12,198	11,748	450	3.7
Wolcott	8,729	8,396	333	3.8
Woodbury	5,114	4,966	148	2.9

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,719,900	1,652,500	67,400	3.9
UNITED STATES	142,405,000	134,358,000	8,047,000	5.7
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,728,000	1,652,500	75,500	4.4
UNITED STATES	142,733,000	134,225,000	8,508,000	6.0

**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	NOV 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001	TOWN	NOV 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001	TOWN	NOV 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001
Andover	0	13	8	Griswold	8	43	42	Preston	0	17	17
Ansonia	0	19	22	Groton	2	68	72	Prospect	2	29	40
Ashford	0	26	18	Guilford	8	69	59	Putnam	0	15	15
Avon	14	132	83	Haddam	0	39	31	Redding	1	33	25
Barkhamsted	5	23	23	Hamden	11	142	170	Ridgefield	5	49	75
Beacon Falls	1	13	23	Hampton	2	19	18	Rocky Hill	8	107	62
Berlin	16	139	75	Hartford	7	91	83	Roxbury	0	16	23
Bethany	5	42	14	Hartland	0	6	9	Salem	1	21	14
Bethel	3	56	75	Harwinton	2	30	17	Salisbury	1	20	17
Bethlehem	2	20	20	Hebron	3	37	36	Scotland	1	17	7
Bloomfield	1	60	35	Kent	1	12	9	Seymour	5	106	36
Bolton	1	11	16	Killingly	4	59	58	Sharon	0	9	7
Bozrah	1	8	14	Killingworth	1	34	40	Shelton	16	139	112
Branford	5	59	38	Lebanon	2	37	37	Sherman	2	39	25
Bridgeport	6	56	99	Ledyard	1	54	47	Simsbury	2	32	26
Bridgewater	0	9	5	Lisbon	1	18	18	Somers	2	48	48
Bristol	10	117	110	Litchfield	2	27	24	South Windsor	9	144	44
Brookfield	3	48	31	Lyme	3	21	11	Southbury	12	108	63
Brooklyn	2	49	41	Madison	1	43	62	Southington	10	184	192
Burlington	5	61	74	Manchester	9	87	95	Sprague	1	8	5
Canaan	0	3	3	Mansfield	6	58	41	Stafford	8	46	42
Canterbury	3	35	22	Marlborough	5	40	53	Stamford	6	212	389
Canton	104	144	46	Meriden	3	69	44	Sterling	3	27	17
Chaplin	1	15	13	Middlebury	3	28	22	Stonington	3	77	59
Cheshire	2	50	88	Middlefield	2	12	8	Stratford	11	45	44
Chester	0	12	10	Middletown	11	174	153	Suffield	5	75	55
Clinton	6	99	57	Milford	3	119	163	Thomaston	1	27	33
Colchester	3	70	81	Monroe	3	34	33	Thompson	4	35	38
Colebrook	0	3	7	Montville	11	74	51	Tolland	4	90	81
Columbia	3	21	29	Morris	1	15	13	Torrington	13	96	81
Cornwall	2	10	7	Naugatuck	4	59	44	Trumbull	1	87	115
Coventry	5	47	53	New Britain	2	20	19	Union	0	6	5
Cromwell	3	46	70	New Canaan	5	55	47	Vernon	8	173	150
Danbury	20	248	236	New Fairfield	0	17	32	Voluntown	3	13	11
Darien	3	38	35	New Hartford	4	57	61	Wallingford	5	146	103
Deep River	1	8	15	New Haven	11	45	97	Warren	1	9	12
Derby	1	12	25	New London	0	8	1	Washington	0	7	8
Durham	3	52	40	New Milford	18	122	139	Waterbury	4	67	66
East Granby	3	30	30	Newington	6	48	64	Waterford	8	62	88
East Haddam	4	58	55	Newtown	20	174	157	Watertown	3	62	56
East Hampton	7	88	86	Norfolk	0	2	2	West Hartford	4	52	90
East Hartford	1	5	7	North Branford	6	37	23	West Haven	3	37	38
East Haven	0	38	75	North Canaan	0	5	5	Westbrook	5	41	37
East Lyme	4	81	56	North Haven	2	32	78	Weston	2	27	25
East Windsor	4	51	56	North Stonington	2	32	24	Westport	5	64	66
Eastford	1	7	7	Norwalk	8	116	312	Wethersfield	0	21	26
Easton	1	12	34	Norwich	2	92	25	Willington	1	23	26
Ellington	12	136	79	Old Lyme	3	36	30	Wilton	1	23	18
Enfield	2	49	27	Old Saybrook	2	31	26	Winchester	2	18	13
Essex	3	41	50	Orange	1	15	15	Windham	1	28	25
Fairfield	3	61	43	Oxford	4	83	78	Windsor	6	33	38
Farmington	6	129	106	Plainfield	5	61	43	Windsor Locks	1	17	24
Franklin	0	10	4	Plainville	5	30	8	Wolcott	3	106	72
Glastonbury	3	93	121	Plymouth	1	50	46	Woodbridge	2	28	21
Goshen	3	40	32	Pomfret	0	28	20	Woodbury	7	46	49
Granby	9	70	54	Portland	8	56	75	Woodstock	7	62	62
Greenwich	11	130	109								

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	**+0.9**
Coincident Employment Index	**-0.6**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-0.5**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-1.0**
Business Barometer	**0.0**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-0.3**
Unemployment	**+0.5***
Labor Force	+1.1
Employed	+0.6
Unemployed	+13.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-13.0**
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford	**-27.8**
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate	**+0.29***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**+0.7**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.8**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.1**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**+0.8**
Production Worker Hours	-5.3
Industrial Electricity Sales	+1.6
Personal Income	**+3.5**
UI Covered Wages	**+3.7**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+9.2
Electricity Sales	+2.5
Retail Sales	+6.2
Construction Contracts Index	-33.8
New Auto Registrations	-12.9
Air Cargo Tons	+45.5
Exports	+6.1
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+10.4
Dept. of Labor	-7.7
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-1.4
Dept. of Labor	-35.8
State Revenues	**+5.3**
Corporate Tax	+7.5
Personal Income Tax	-0.5
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+29.9
Sales & Use Tax	+9.5
Indian Gaming Payments	+3.4

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	-13.2
Attraction Visitors	-9.5
Air Passenger Count	-0.9
Indian Gaming Slots	+5.7
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	+2.2
Northeast Region	+2.8
NY-NJ-Long Island	+3.0
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+4.0
Consumer Confidence	
Connecticut	-17.3
New England	-0.8
U.S.	-0.9
Interest Rates	
Prime	+0.75*
Conventional Mortgage	+0.59*

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

A joint publication of The Connecticut Departments of Labor and Economic and Community Development

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DECD

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- o What article topics would you like to see covered in future issues?
- o What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?

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