

ECONOMIC DIGEST

OCTOBER 2001

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In August...

- Employment down 5,800
- Unemployment rate 3.6%
- Housing permits up 35.8%

Multiple Jobholding Trends

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

A multiple jobholder is an employed person (16 years and older) who has two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, is self-employed and also holds a wage and salary job, or works as an unpaid family worker and also holds a wage and salary job. The figures for states are available beginning 1994 from unpublished data produced from Current Population Survey microdata by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (see note at the bottom of the page 3). Below is a brief analysis of multiple jobholding data for Connecticut, all states, and the nation. Their characteristics and reasons are also discussed.

In contrast, the nation's multiple jobholding rate decreased from 5.8 percent in 1999 to 5.6 percent in 2000. In fact, last year's rate for our State was the highest in the last seven years. The lowest multiple jobholding rate was recorded in 1998 at 5.1 percent. Connecticut's rates were consistently below the national level during 1995 through 1998. However, the State's proportion of multiple jobholders rose above the nation's in the last two years. All in all, multiple jobholding rates for both Connecticut and the nation averaged about six percent during the last seven years.

Connecticut

There were 109,000 multiple jobholders in Connecticut during 2000. This is 6.5 percent of employed State residents, up from 5.9 percent in 1999. By

States

As the table on page 2 shows, multiple jobholding rates among the states varied widely in 2000. Generally, States in the northern half of the country tended to have higher rates of multiple

To Our Readers:

We would like to extend our sympathy to the families and loved ones of those victimized by the September 11th attack on our nation, and express our pride in the United States of America.

There is no doubt about the considerable political, social and economic consequences of this assault. Some national and state economic effects have been immediate and apparent; others can only be anticipated and speculated upon at this time. There remains a considerable degree of uncertainty regarding how Connecticut's economy will be affected. In the months ahead, the impact of the September 11th events and their ramifications will be more fully revealed in the data we develop, compile and analyze. We will address these effects in future issues of the Digest.

The Connecticut Economic Digest

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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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jobholding, while those in the southern half tended to have lower rates (see map on right). Nebraska had the highest multiple jobholding rate at 10.3 percent. Florida recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate at 3.9 percent. Connecticut ranked as the state with the nineteenth highest rate in the nation in 2000, up from twenty-seventh in 1999. Among the six New England states, Connecticut came in fourth last year. Vermont had the highest multiple jobholding rate at 9.2 percent, while Massachusetts recorded the lowest at 5.8 percent. The table also shows that the largest percentage point decrease in multiple jobholding rate between 1994 and 2000 happened in Minnesota (-2.3), while Maine had the largest increase (+2.1).

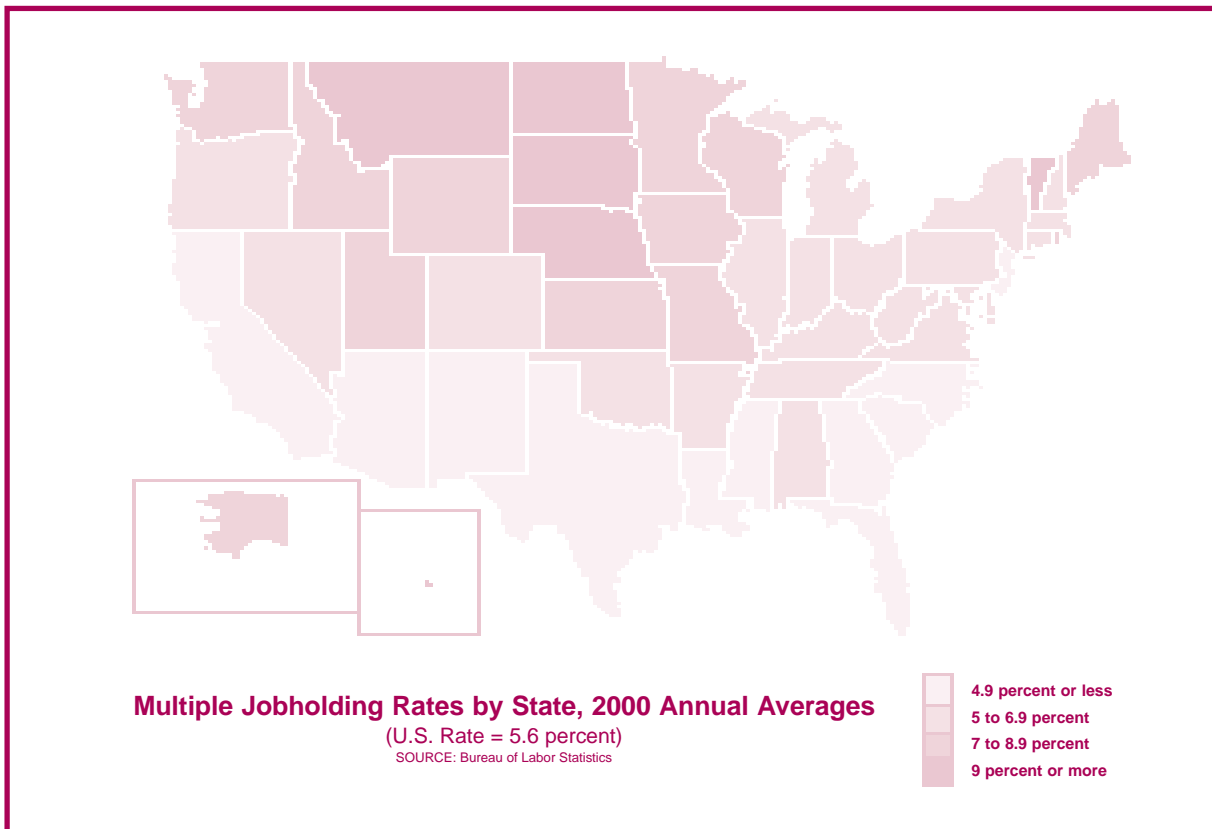
Characteristics

Data on the characteristics of multiple jobholders are not available on a state level, but the national figures for 2000 reveal some interesting facts. For men, the multiple jobholding rate was 5.5 percent, while women's was 5.7 percent. For men, the 25 to 54 years old age group had the highest multiple jobholding rate (5.8%), while for women it was the 20 to 24 age group (6.6%). Overall, nearly 75 percent of the multiple jobholders were 25 to 54 years old. Whites had the largest share of workers holding more than one job at 5.7 percent, compared with 5.3 percent for blacks, and 3.4 percent for Hispanics. Among white workers, a slightly higher percentage of women held more than one job (5.8%) than men (5.6%). For blacks and Hispanics, however, men were somewhat more likely to be multiple jobholders than women.

The national data also contains breakdowns by marital status and full- and part-time work status. Persons widowed, divorced, or separated who held

Multiple Jobholding Rates by State

State	1994	2000
Alabama.....	5.2	5.1
Alaska.....	8.3	7.6
Arizona.....	6.3	4.9
Arkansas.....	5.5	5.4
California.....	4.9	4.8
Colorado.....	7.9	6.0
Connecticut.....	6.1	6.5
Delaware.....	5.5	5.7
District of Columbia..	5.3	6.2
Florida.....	5.2	3.9
Georgia.....	5.0	4.2
Hawaii.....	8.7	9.3
Idaho.....	8.9	7.9
Illinois.....	5.9	5.4
Indiana.....	5.9	6.0
Iowa.....	9.8	8.1
Kansas.....	9.6	8.0
Kentucky.....	5.2	5.7
Louisiana.....	4.4	4.2
Maine.....	6.5	8.6
Maryland.....	7.2	5.8
Massachusetts.....	6.5	5.8
Michigan.....	6.4	5.3
Minnesota.....	10.7	8.4
Mississippi.....	4.4	4.3
Missouri.....	7.0	7.6
Montana.....	9.0	9.8
Nebraska.....	9.4	10.3
Nevada.....	4.3	5.0
New Hampshire.....	7.3	6.3
New Jersey.....	5.4	4.2
New Mexico.....	5.7	4.8
New York.....	5.0	5.0
North Carolina.....	5.3	4.9
North Dakota.....	9.1	10.0
Ohio.....	6.2	6.3
Oklahoma.....	5.9	6.4
Oregon.....	8.2	6.4
Pennsylvania.....	5.1	5.7
Rhode Island.....	6.8	7.8
South Carolina.....	4.0	4.5
South Dakota.....	9.9	9.0
Tennessee.....	6.1	5.1
Texas.....	5.2	4.7
Utah.....	8.2	7.0
Vermont.....	7.9	9.2
Virginia.....	6.0	5.6
Washington.....	6.8	7.6
West Virginia.....	5.1	5.1
Wisconsin.....	8.0	8.0
Wyoming.....	8.2	8.8
Total, U.S.....	6.0	5.6



more than one job made up 6.1 percent of the nation's workforce. Singles (never married) made up 5.7 percent, and those married, 5.4 percent. More married men than married women held multiple jobs. The opposite was the case with those widowed, divorced, or separated, and singles, where women had higher multiple jobholding rates than men.

Over half of the multiple jobholders worked their primary job full time and their secondary job part time. Twenty percent held part-time primary and secondary jobs. For men, an overwhelmingly high number of multiple jobholders had primary full-time jobs and secondary part-time jobs (61%); for only 13 percent were both jobs part-time. But for women, 49 percent held primary full-time jobs and secondary part-time jobs, while 30 percent had primary and secondary jobs, both part time.

Reasons

According to data from the Current Population Survey,

people become multiple jobholders for various reasons. Nationally, four out of every ten worked more than one job to meet regular household expenses or to pay off debt. Other common reasons for multiple jobholding included enjoying the work on the second job, wanting to save for the future, wanting to get experience or build up a business, and wanting some extra money to buy something special. Working more than one job to pay off debts was most likely among those aged 16 to 24. They were also most likely to hold an extra job to get money to buy something special. The group aged 55 and older had the greatest percentage of workers who reported that they worked multiple jobs because they enjoyed the work on the second job.

As the current economic expansion continued during the late 1990s, the number of multiple jobholders has edged down. Since about two-fifths of multiple jobholders worked more than one job to meet regular household

expenses or to pay off debts, this in part would explain their declining numbers because the continuing strength in the economy has enabled them to meet regular household expenses or pay off debts without having to work more than one job. ■

NOTE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish state data on multiple jobholders because sample sizes are too small to yield sufficiently reliable estimates. As a result, changes in rates from year to year and comparisons among states need to be viewed with caution. Nevertheless, we consider these data, when taken in context with the national figures and over multiple years, to be informative. We will continue to use these and other unpublished data when we believe their value exceeds the risk of providing misleading information about the state's workforce and economy.

By Mark Prisloe, Senior Economist, DECD

Introduction

The City of Bristol's Website notes: "From clockmaking, springmaking, and ballbearing industries to the high-tech sportscasting and recycling businesses, Bristol has shown a steady, firm capability to grow and change with the world that surrounds it." Bristol is the ninth largest city in Connecticut with a population of 60,062.

Bristol earned its nickname as a distinction of its early industrial prominence. The town's seal represents the face of a clock since Bristol was the first town in the country to manufacture clocks in 1790. Throughout the early and middle 1800s, Bristol was the premiere clock manufacturing center in the world. A renowned clock museum can still be visited in the City.

Clock manufacturing caused related industries to grow along with it. The most notable of these was the spring industry. Albert and Edward Rockwell came to Bristol in 1888 to start their "new departure" in bell manufacturing. Their invention used a spring driven mechanism to ring a doorbell rather than the commonly used electrical battery. The Rockwell brothers' invention was so successful that their New Departure Bell Co. grew into one of the largest bell factories in

America, giving Bristol its distinction as the Bell City.

Bristol is also considered the "Mum City" of the United States because of the many chrysanthemums grown and sold. Each year a "Mum Festival" celebrates this aspect of the City's heritage. Bristol offers museums, the oldest amusement park in the country at Lake Compounce and is also known around the world as home to ESPN, the popular sports network, and the home of the Northeastern Regional Little League Headquarters.

Economy

Bristol's labor force has remained fairly steady in recent years. As the table below shows, unemployment is down to its lowest level in a decade at 2.4 percent. The labor force even grew in 2000 by 2.1 percent from a year ago. The largest employment sector is services representing over one quarter of all employment, followed by manufacturing employing nearly 23 percent of the workforce. Also important is retail trade, which showed a rebound to \$434 million in sales volume in 2000, up 7.8 percent over the year. Among the largest employers are ESPN, Bristol Hospital, Theis Precision, Barnes Group, and the Bristol

Press. Among the highest paid are workers from the transportation, communications, and utilities sector with average wages over \$63,000 annually. Manufacturing workers average \$46,911 and those in wholesale trade \$47,644. Although Bristol saw a large jump in housing permit activity following the early 1990s recession, recent housing permit activity was down except for spikes in 1996 and 1998.

Outlook

Downtown Bristol in 2001 is slated for a major revitalization effort. According to plans filed with the State, since the closing of a major General Motors plant in the City's Chippens Hill area, the City secured Firestone Building Products from out of state to anchor the plant and twenty three companies have built new factories or relocated to Bristol since 1995. The City helped secure ESPN's future growth, including 1,500 new jobs, by constructing \$3.5 million in infrastructure. With over 500 new and expanded jobs from CIGNA, Bristol has fostered over 3,000 new Connecticut jobs in the last six years. CIGNA has committed to 300 new employees within the next few years. Tunxis Community College opened a satellite facility in the North End. Bristol Center Mall will be the site of major redevelopment including a new CIGNA parking facility, transportation center and access improvements, beautification, façade and traffic flow improvements, and rehabilitation of 80 housing units. Even a greenway with bike and walking trails and linkages is an anticipated feature of the plan. A new major exhibit is also anticipated at the Carousel Museum that attracts 16,000 visitors every year. In short, Bristol is a city on the move. ■

Bristol City Trends

Industry	1990			1999			2000				
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages		
Total	1,441	21,591	\$25,204	1,276	20,420	\$36,922	1,253	20,460	\$39,133		
Agriculture.....	26	80	\$18,773	20	76	\$24,291	22	83	\$22,876		
Construction.....	285	1,010	\$31,378	186	951	\$37,105	178	926	\$39,046		
Manufacturing.....	164	5,429	\$31,798	157	4,472	\$42,236	164	4,694	\$46,911		
Trans., Comm. & Utilities.....	24	855	\$38,929	22	1,900	\$60,592	22	2,016	\$63,591		
Wholesale Trade.....	77	955	\$35,529	82	842	\$49,419	75	820	\$47,644		
Retail Trade.....	325	4,303	\$14,240	291	3,958	\$19,614	283	3,685	\$20,099		
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate..	104	1,649	\$20,896	72	651	\$33,938	75	626	\$36,532		
Services.....	398	4,890	\$21,903	407	5,386	\$33,921	393	5,403	\$34,394		
Federal Government.....	5	344	\$17,650	5	132	\$43,826	5	128	\$45,516		
State Government.....	10	213	\$25,872	12	172	\$43,456	12	174	\$45,919		
Local Government.....	21	1,851	\$30,552	20	1,865	\$40,209	19	1,886	\$41,391		
Economic Indicators \ Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population.....	60,640	60,965	60,604	60,340	59,939	59,679	59,497	59,243	59,158	59,145	60,062
Labor Force.....	35,855	36,564	35,554	34,558	33,312	32,260	32,122	31,716	30,879	31,139	31,779
Employed.....	33,733	33,375	32,325	31,975	31,105	30,141	30,046	29,983	29,815	30,011	31,015
Unemployed.....	2,122	3,189	3,229	2,583	2,207	2,119	2,076	1,733	1,064	1,128	764
Unemployment Rate.....	5.9	8.7	9.1	7.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.5	3.4	3.6	2.4
New Housing Permits.....	90	128	84	120	183	87	105	88	93	92	77
Retail Sales (\$mil.).....	372.7	451.5	335.0	353.5	379.5	416.9	442.4	437.1	433.1	402.6	434.1

By Brandon T. Hooker, Research Analyst, DOL

Introduction

Connecticut is actively planning to expand its current correctional system, and is increasing its efforts to recruit skilled personnel. This effort may present new employment opportunities to prospective correctional officers seeking employment. Statewide, there are 4,139 officers currently employed by the Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC).

What Do They Do?

A correctional officer's primary responsibilities can vary on a daily basis, but are typically concentrated in one or more of the following areas: supervising inmates within a correctional facility, or while transporting them, conducting security inspections and investigations, logging/tracking inmate conduct, behavior and movement, and supervising offenders in the community near completion of their sentences. Officers are called upon to apply and adhere to the regulations and institutional policies set forth by the DOC. Due to the occupation's potentially volatile working conditions, officers must make best use of their interpersonal and oral/written communication skills in order to protect the public, fellow staff and the general inmate population.

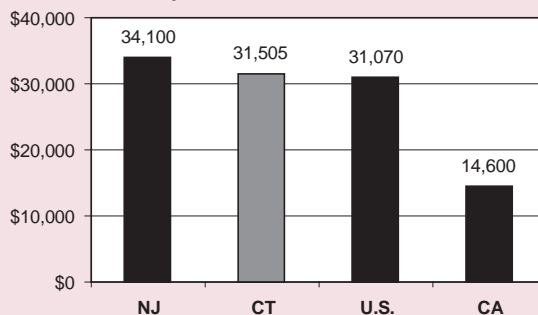
Education and Training

The DOC will only appoint applicants to their Cheshire training academy who meet its specialized qualifications for employment. All candidates must be at least 21 years of age and have attained their high school diploma or passed the General Educational Development (GED) exam. An individual is required to pass a variety of strength/endurance and character examinations, which properly assess his or her ability to handle violent altercations and the mental stress associated with this

position. The DOC also tests levels of cognitive ability, since this occupation relies primarily upon how effectively an officer analyzes and resolves conflicts within the detention center.

An appointee to the training academy will learn to apply proper security and custody procedures, institutional policy/regulations, and facility management. Over time, qualified officers are often promoted and offered various supervisory or administrative positions including: correctional lieutenant, counselor supervisor or warden.

Average Annual Wage for Correctional Officers by Selected States, 1999



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Where Do They Work?

The Connecticut Department of Correction is the sole employer of correctional officers within the State. Correctional officers will perform the majority of their job duties within the confined quarters of a correctional facility. These facilities are located across the State in various urban and rural communities such as Bridgeport, Brooklyn, Hartford, and Suffield. Both Cheshire and Enfield house three facilities which provide services for over 2,500 inmates on an annual basis.

Earnings

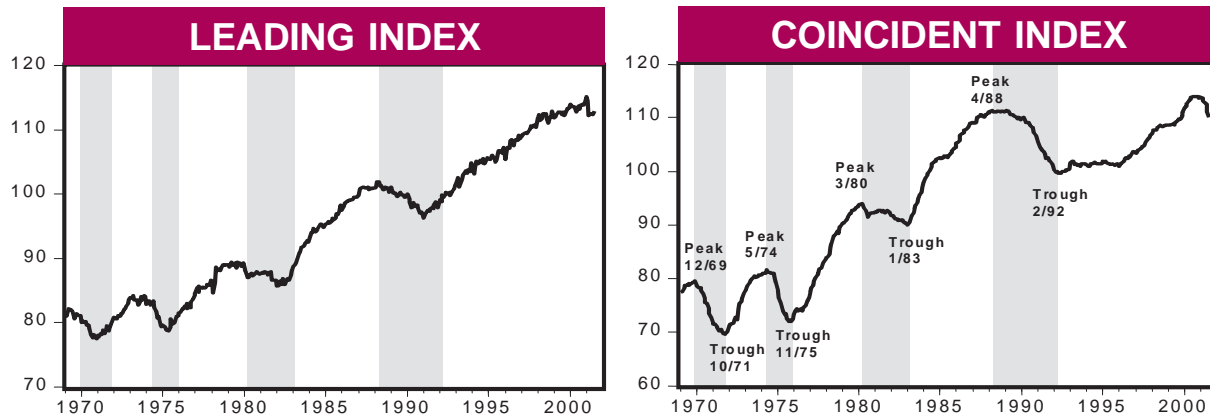
Correctional officers' wages tend to vary on a state by state basis. For example, state and local governments offer annual starting salaries of \$14,600 in California and \$34,100

in New Jersey. As of 1999, the average annual earning of U.S. correctional officers was \$31,070. Connecticut's academy cadets can expect to earn the equivalent of \$28,355 per year during their initial ten-week probationary period. After successful completion of the training program, a cadet is promoted to the class of *correctional officer* and typically earns \$31,505 or more annually (chart).

Employment Outlook

In the United States, federal, state, and local governments employed approximately 381,250 correctional officers in 1999. The natural attrition of personnel, job transfers, and an increasing demand for trained officers should fuel the generation of openings throughout the country. However, budgetary constraints, an inability to attract qualified applicants, and relatively low salary structures continue to negatively affect the expansion of states' correctional agencies. Yet, the employment forecast for this occupation in Connecticut looks promising, as the Connecticut Department of Labor projects 194 annual job placements over the next ten years. Today, the DOC is in the process of expanding the MacDougall-Walker Correctional Facility in Suffield in an effort to cope with Connecticut's rising offender population. ■

Human resource information regarding correctional officers in Connecticut is available by contacting the Department of Correction at (860) 692-7600. To explore various employment opportunities currently available to you, visit the Connecticut Department of Labor's Web site at <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us> or call (860)-263-6275 for the most up-to-date labor market information.



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.

Terrorist Acts Cloud Connecticut's Near-Term Outlook

The terrorists' attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 will live forever in the memory of Americans who watched with unspeakable horror as the events unfolded. The deliberate targeting of innocent civilians is incomprehensible. We all grieve with those that have lost families and friends in New York City, Washington D.C., and Pennsylvania. We, as a nation are strong and united, however, and we are determined not to let these acts change our way of life.

The Federal Reserve took immediate actions to ensure that there would be enough liquidity available to domestic banks by relaxing discount window borrowing, and to foreign banks by arranging a Euro swap with the European Central Bank. This was followed by a 50 basis points cut in the target federal funds rate on Monday, September 17, 2001. Nevertheless, the consensus among economists appears to be that these tragic events increase the probability of a recession in the U.S. economy. At the very least, the turnaround in the U.S. economy is now expected to be delayed until early or the middle of next year. If there is a recession, it is expected to be short, however. The outlook for the U.S. economy

for the intermediate and the longer term continues to be good.

Because the terrorists' attack dramatically changed the economic climate in the short term, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading and coincident employment indexes for July 2001 therefore do not provide much information about the near term outlook for the Connecticut economy. I will nevertheless provide an abbreviated discussion of these two indexes before returning to an examination of the likely short-term impact on the Connecticut economy of these events.

Both the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading and coincident employment indexes registered a decline in July on a year-to-year basis. The coincident employment index fell for a fourth consecutive time on a year-to-year basis from 114.0 a year earlier to 110.2 in July 2001. On a sequential month-to-month basis, this is the sixth consecutive decline since January of this year for the coincident employment index. July is also the second consecutive month that all four components of the index are negative contributors from the previous month.

The leading employment index fell from 113.7 in July 2000 to 112.9 in July 2001. This is the fifth consecutive decline for this

index on a year-to-year basis.

However, the index increased from 112.4 in June to 112.9 in July of this year. Thus, the coincident employment index points to a continuing slowdown in the Connecticut economy, while the leading employment index is sending out mixed signals.

The short-term outlook for the U.S. and the Connecticut economies are altered dramatically by these events. The exact damage done to the Connecticut economy in the short term is not clear. The financial services industry, especially insurance companies, is expected to be hard-hit. As airlines cut back their schedule because of a fear of flying among the general public, revenue from Bradley Airport is expected to fall. The tourist trade is also expected to suffer, as the fall foliage season is about to begin. Aircraft engine maker Pratt and Whitney may also suffer along with the airline industry. On the other hand, as the nation prepares for a protracted war against global terrorism, Connecticut's defense-related industry might benefit. Thus, the near-term outlook for the Connecticut economy is extremely uncertain, we can only hope for the best. Meanwhile, God bless to all. ■

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.

Housing Permits Rise in August

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) announced that Connecticut communities authorized 1,055 new housing units in August 2001, a 35.8 percent increase compared to August of 2000 when 777 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 1,055 units permitted in August 2001 represent an

increase of 15.9 percent from the 910 units permitted in July 2001. The year-to-date permits are up by 2.7 percent, from 6,323 through August 2000, to 6,494 through August 2001.

New Haven Labor Market Area (LMA) recorded the largest gain of new authorized units (114) compared to a year ago. New Haven LMA also experienced the largest percentage increase (132.6%) from 86 units in August 2000 to 200

units in August 2001. New Haven led all Connecticut communities with 66 units, followed by Cheshire with 44 and Vernon with 43. From a county perspective, New Haven County demonstrated the largest gain (103 units) and highest percentage gain (64.8%) of new authorized units from a year ago. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Bioscience Leader Pfizer - a Catalyst in New London

The completion of the new Pfizer Global Research and Development (PGRD) Facility in New London marks one of the most significant economic development and "brownfield" redevelopment projects in the State's history.

The city of New London, the New London Development Corporation (NLDC), Pfizer, and the DECD collaborated to transform this once neglected site into a \$300 million state-of-the-art research facility. Pfizer Global

Research Development is the world's largest pharmaceutical research and development organization. The company discovers, manufactures, and markets prescription medications for humans and animals. Although Pfizer considered several sites for construction of their new global headquarters, the company ultimately selected the New London peninsula because officials recognized the economic potential of the area and the opportunity to play a major role in its development.

The project will bring over 2,000 Pfizer employees to the area to work, shop, and live, translating into \$320 million annual gross state product and \$21 million in state taxes. Over the next 20 years 1,800 secondary jobs will be created. Pfizer's modern facility consists of three six-story office buildings, a parking garage, helipad, ferry dock for employees commuting from Pfizer's Groton labs, fitness center, cafeteria, credit union, and a child care center.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	112.5	113.1	-0.6	-0.5	113.9
Coincident	112.4	113.5	-1.1	-1.0	113.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	95.2	96.1	-0.9	-0.9	95.8
Coincident	118.4	117.6	0.8	0.7	118.3
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.8	117.1	1.7	1.5	118.8
Business Climate Index***	58.0	62.1	-4.1	-6.6	63.7

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

People's Bank *Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

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.

The **Connecticut Business Climate Index** assesses the current economic conditions and the future expectations of the business community in the State. The Index has a maximum score of 100, meaning that all businesses in the State are completely confident with the current economic conditions and in the future of the economy and job market.

Total nonfarm
employment decreased
by 3,700 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM	1,692.7	1,696.4	-3.7	-0.2	1,698.5
Private Sector	1,448.9	1,454.1	-5.2	-0.4	1,456.4
Construction and Mining	65.0	65.4	-0.4	-0.6	66.3
Manufacturing	254.9	262.3	-7.4	-2.8	257.8
Transportation, Public Utilities	79.0	79.0	0.0	0.0	80.1
Wholesale, Retail Trade	365.9	365.8	0.1	0.0	367.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.1	141.9	0.2	0.1	142.2
Services	542.0	539.7	2.3	0.4	543.0
Government	243.8	242.3	1.5	0.6	242.1

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate
rose over the month to 3.6
percent in August.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	AUG		CHANGE		AUG
	2001	JUL 2001	NO.	%	2000
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)*	3.6	3.3	0.3	---	2.2
Labor Force, resident (000s)*	1,714.6	1,712.6	2.0	0.1	1,752.9
Employed (000s)*	1,652.5	1,656.4	-3.9	-0.2	1,715.1
Unemployed (000s)*	62.1	56.2	5.9	10.5	37.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,884	5,232	-348	-6.7	3,501
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	19	26	-7	-26.9	29
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.44	2.44	0.00	---	1.75

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

Production worker weekly
earnings increased over
the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL	JUN
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001	2001
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	42.4	-0.4	-0.9	42.2	--
Average Hourly Earnings	\$16.27	\$15.68	\$0.59	3.8	\$16.19	--
Average Weekly Earnings	683.34	664.83	\$18.51	2.8	\$683.22	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	113.6	110.0	3.6	3.3	115.0	122.5
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,966	6,215	-249	-4.0	5,948	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	513	493	20.0	4.1	488	577

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for
fourth quarter 2001 is
forecasted to increase 6.1
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Personal Income	\$149,380	\$140,825	\$8,555	6.1	\$147,172
UI Covered Wages	\$77,405	\$76,515	\$890	1.2	\$79,156

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: July 2001 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Year-to-date retail sales were down 2.6 percent.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits	AUG 2001	1,055	35.8	6,494	6,323	2.7
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUN 2001	2,654	5.1	15,036	14,685	2.4
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	MAY 2001	3.18	1.0	15.30	15.71	-2.6
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	JUL 2001	281.6	-5.5	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	AUG 2001	23,854	7.2	159,719	170,529	-6.3
Air Cargo Tons	AUG 2001	16,321	26.1	94,557	91,794	3.0
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2001	2.17	10.7	4.43	3.83	15.7

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was down 9.5 percent to 12,028 for the year to date.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2001	1,978	5.5	15,891	16,331	-2.7
Department of Labor*	1Q 2001	2,698	-13.7	2,698	3,126	-13.7
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2001	411	2.0	3,863	3,044	26.9
Department of Labor*	1Q 2001	936	-42.4	936	1,624	-42.4

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

STATE REVENUES

Overall year-to-date revenues were down 1.0 percent, while gaming payments revenue rose 6.0 percent.

				FISCAL YEAR TOTALS		
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	% CHG	2001-02	2000-01	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	574.5	580.6	-1.1	628.9	635.4	-1.0
Corporate Tax	9.2	13.3	-30.8	9.2	13.3	-30.8
Personal Income Tax	237.9	241.7	-1.6	256.0	254.8	0.5
Real Estate Conv. Tax	13.2	11.1	18.9	25.5	22.1	15.4
Sales & Use Tax	247.3	240.6	2.8	250.3	243.1	3.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	32.8	29.6	10.8	64.3	60.7	6.0

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

The Travel and Tourism Index was down but gaming slot revenues increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	AUG 2001	95,751	14.8	437,524	402,441	8.7
Major Attraction Visitors	AUG 2001	320,558	-1.4	1,374,247	1,537,557	-10.6
Air Passenger Count	AUG 2001	711,657	7.3	5,006,510	4,935,393	1.4
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	AUG 2001	1,578	8.9	11,294	10,863	4.0
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2001	---	-1.6	---	---	---

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

Compensation costs for the nation rose 4.0 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 4.1 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 2001	MAR 2001	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 2001	JUN 2000	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	154.2	152.7	1.0	154.5	148.5	4.0
Wages and Salaries	150.9	149.5	0.9	150.9	145.4	3.8
Benefit Costs	162.5	161.0	0.9	163.2	155.7	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	153.7	147.6	4.1
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	149.2	143.7	3.8

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

The August U.S. inflation rate was 2.7 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 18.8 and 12.6 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2001	177.5	2.7	0.0
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	AUG 2001	\$0.563	-2.6	0.0
Northeast Region	AUG 2001	185.1	2.9	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	AUG 2001	188.1	2.7	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	JUL 2001	192.1	4.9	0.6
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2001	173.8	2.7	0.0
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	2Q2001	112.8	-21.1	-7.7
New England	AUG 2001	125.7	-12.6	9.1
U.S.	AUG 2001	114.3	-18.8	-1.9

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.

All interest rates were uniformly lower than a year ago, including a 6.95 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	AUG 2001	JUL 2001	AUG 2000
Prime	6.67	6.75	9.50
Federal Funds	3.65	3.77	6.50
3 Month Treasury Bill	3.48	3.51	6.09
6 Month Treasury Bill	3.36	3.45	6.07
1 Year Treasury Bill	3.47	3.62	6.18
3 Year Treasury Note	4.04	4.31	6.17
5 Year Treasury Note	4.57	4.76	6.06
7 Year Treasury Note	4.84	5.06	6.05
10 Year Treasury Note	4.97	5.24	5.83
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.48	5.61	5.72
Conventional Mortgage	6.95	7.13	8.03

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All but Connecticut in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Connecticut	1,692.7	1,696.4	-3.7	-0.2	1,698.5
Maine	610.5	605.3	5.2	0.9	614.5
Massachusetts	3,358.6	3,319.6	39.0	1.2	3,364.6
New Hampshire	623.5	622.9	0.6	0.1	625.2
New Jersey	4,014.4	3,998.5	15.9	0.4	4,021.0
New York	8,710.4	8,610.0	100.4	1.2	8,717.0
Pennsylvania	5,719.1	5,704.5	14.6	0.3	5,727.3
Rhode Island	478.6	474.7	3.9	0.8	479.8
Vermont	299.1	298.3	0.8	0.3	299.3
United States	132,331.0	131,837.0	494.0	0.4	132,444.0

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

LABOR FORCE*

Six out of the nine states in the region posted increases in the labor force over the month.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	JUL	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2001	NO.	%	2000
Connecticut	1,714.6	1,712.6	2.0	0.1	1,752.9
Maine	684.3	681.7	2.6	0.4	688.0
Massachusetts	3,363.3	3,365.9	-2.6	-0.1	3,229.5
New Hampshire	701.3	700.9	0.4	0.1	687.0
New Jersey	4,242.1	4,231.2	10.9	0.3	4,182.7
New York	8,924.3	8,916.3	8.0	0.1	8,948.1
Pennsylvania	6,057.2	6,082.7	-25.5	-0.4	5,970.8
Rhode Island	503.0	509.3	-6.3	-1.2	504.0
Vermont	344.3	343.8	0.5	0.1	330.9
United States	141,350.0	141,774.0	-424.0	-0.3	140,724.0

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

*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

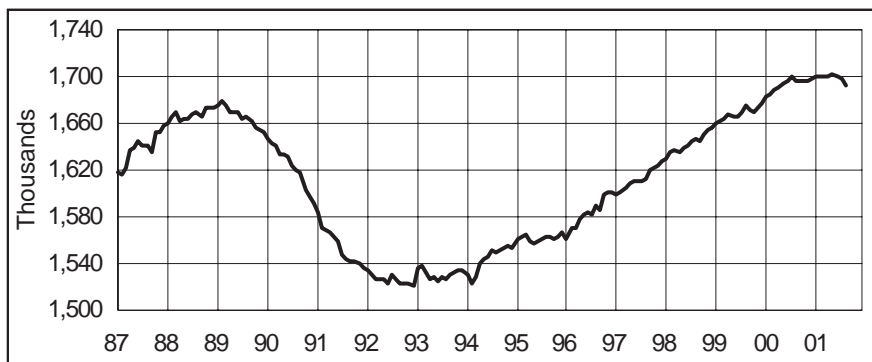
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

All but Rhode Island posted an increase in their unemployment rate over the month.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	AUG	JUL	CHANGE	AUG
	2001	2001		2000
Connecticut	3.6	3.3	0.3	2.2
Maine	4.0	3.8	0.2	3.3
Massachusetts	3.9	3.8	0.1	2.6
New Hampshire	3.8	3.4	0.4	2.9
New Jersey	4.3	4.0	0.3	3.8
New York	4.7	4.4	0.3	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.9	4.6	0.3	4.2
Rhode Island	4.5	5.3	-0.8	4.2
Vermont	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.9
United States	4.9	4.5	0.4	4.1

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

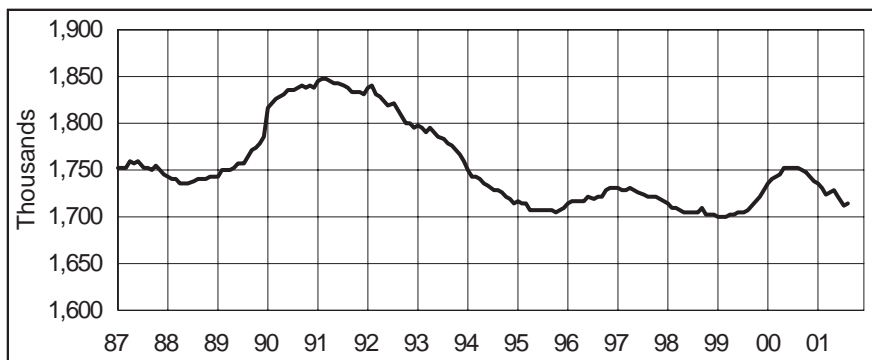
*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally adjusted)

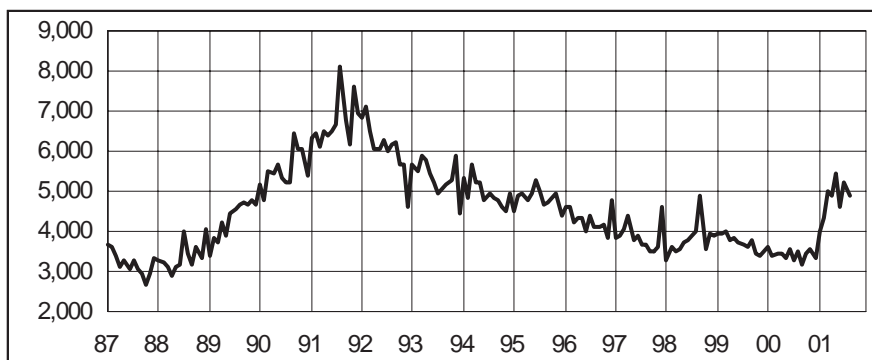
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,659.7	1,683.5	1,699.8
Feb	1,661.6	1,683.9	1,700.7
Mar	1,663.0	1,688.1	1,699.6
Apr	1,666.7	1,690.2	1,700.8
May	1,665.2	1,695.2	1,701.8
Jun	1,666.6	1,696.4	1,700.4
Jul	1,669.9	1,699.4	1,698.5
Aug	1,676.0	1,696.4	1,692.7
Sep	1,671.3	1,696.0	
Oct	1,670.3	1,696.3	
Nov	1,673.6	1,695.9	
Dec	1,677.6	1,697.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* (Seasonally adjusted)

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3.2	2.7	1.9
Feb	3.2	2.6	1.9
Mar	3.3	2.4	1.9
Apr	3.3	2.3	2.2
May	3.3	2.3	2.3
Jun	3.3	2.3	3.0
Jul	3.1	2.2	3.3
Aug	3.0	2.2	3.6
Sep	3.1	2.1	
Oct	3.2	2.0	
Nov	3.0	2.0	
Dec	2.8	2.0	

LABOR FORCE* (Seasonally adjusted)

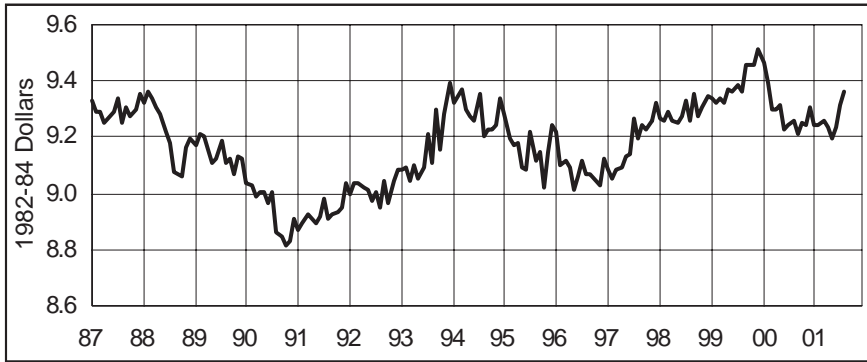
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,701.1	1,735.0	1,735.6
Feb	1,699.5	1,740.8	1,730.1
Mar	1,700.8	1,743.6	1,724.8
Apr	1,701.9	1,746.2	1,727.2
May	1,701.3	1,751.3	1,729.2
Jun	1,703.6	1,753.0	1,721.5
Jul	1,704.6	1,753.3	1,712.6
Aug	1,707.4	1,752.9	1,714.6
Sep	1,712.5	1,750.4	
Oct	1,717.7	1,748.2	
Nov	1,722.4	1,743.8	
Dec	1,728.2	1,738.4	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS (Seasonally adjusted)

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3,956	3,600	3,981
Feb	3,948	3,383	4,353
Mar	3,998	3,421	5,021
Apr	3,799	3,472	4,893
May	3,830	3,331	5,428
Jun	3,704	3,530	4,627
Jul	3,646	3,262	5,232
Aug	3,593	3,501	4,884
Sep	3,755	3,160	
Oct	3,435	3,419	
Nov	3,394	3,539	
Dec	3,479	3,324	

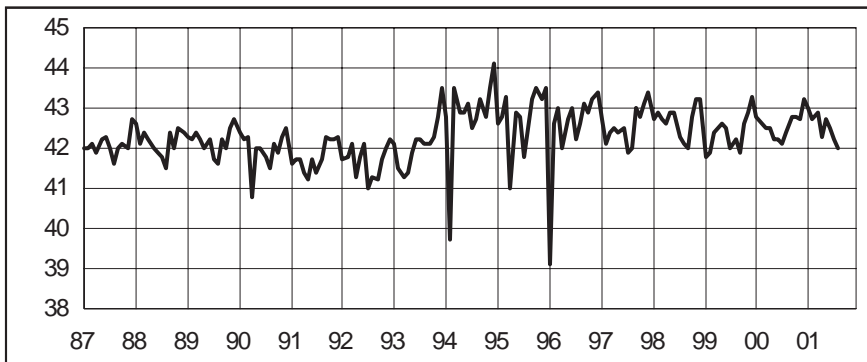
*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

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



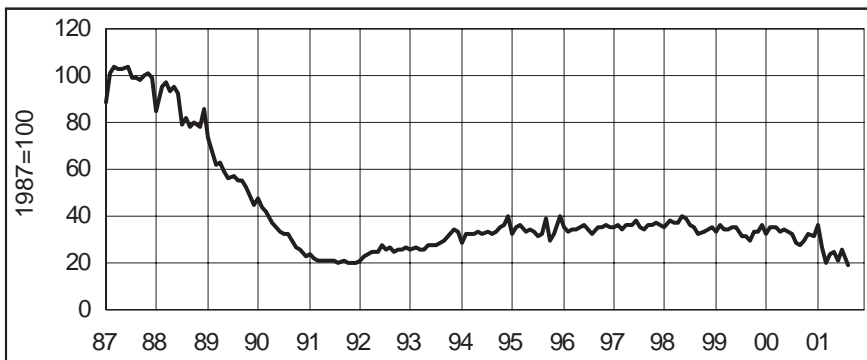
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	\$9.34	\$9.47	\$9.24
Feb	9.32	9.39	9.24
Mar	9.34	9.30	9.26
Apr	9.32	9.30	9.23
May	9.37	9.31	9.19
Jun	9.36	9.23	9.23
Jul	9.39	9.24	9.32
Aug	9.36	9.26	9.36
Sep	9.46	9.21	
Oct	9.45	9.25	
Nov	9.45	9.24	
Dec	9.51	9.30	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



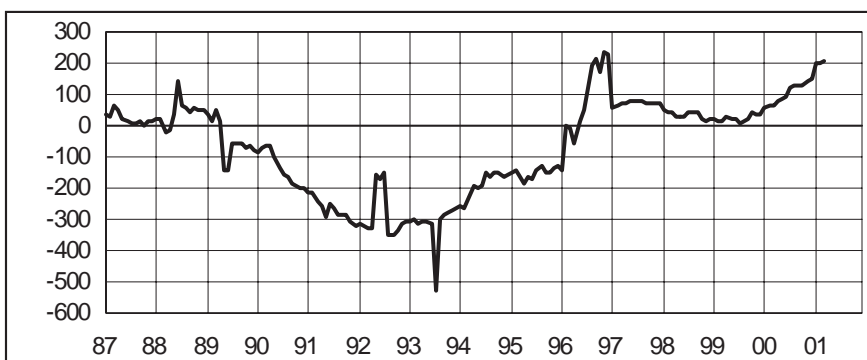
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	41.8	42.8	43.0
Feb	41.9	42.6	42.7
Mar	42.4	42.5	42.9
Apr	42.5	42.5	42.3
May	42.6	42.2	42.7
Jun	42.5	42.2	42.5
Jul	42.0	42.1	42.2
Aug	42.2	42.4	42.0
Sep	41.9	42.8	
Oct	42.6	42.8	
Nov	42.9	42.7	
Dec	43.3	43.2	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



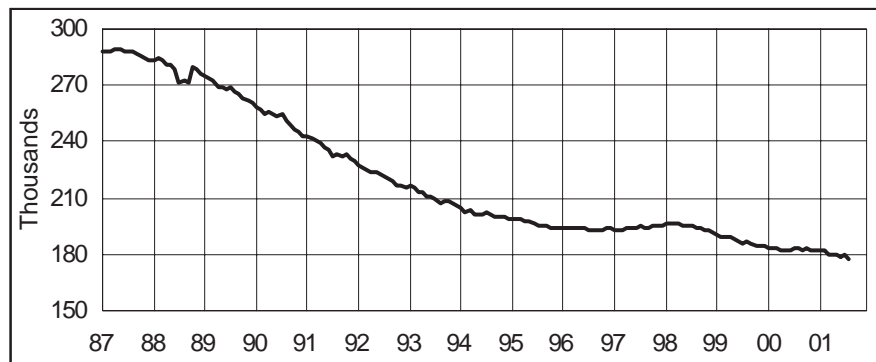
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	33	32	36
Feb	36	35	27
Mar	34	35	20
Apr	34	33	24
May	35	34	25
Jun	35	33	21
Jul	31	32	26
Aug	31	29	19
Sep	30	28	
Oct	33	30	
Nov	33	32	
Dec	36	31	

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

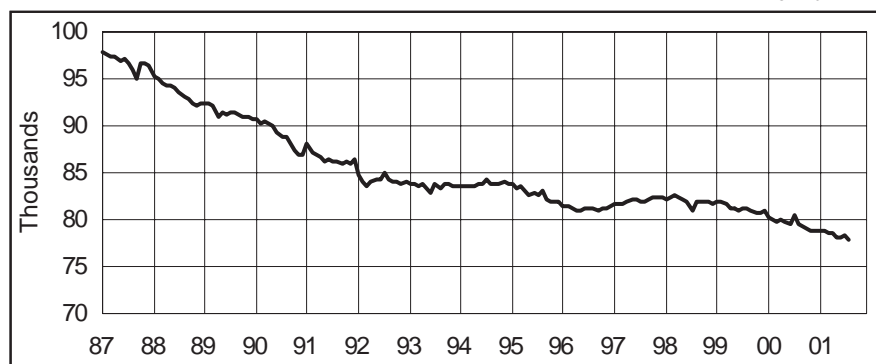


Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	22	57	202
Feb	15	66	203
Mar	17	66	210
Apr	28	78	
May	21	88	
Jun	25	96	
Jul	8	123	
Aug	16	127	
Sep	24	126	
Oct	40	129	
Nov	35	142	
Dec	34	151	

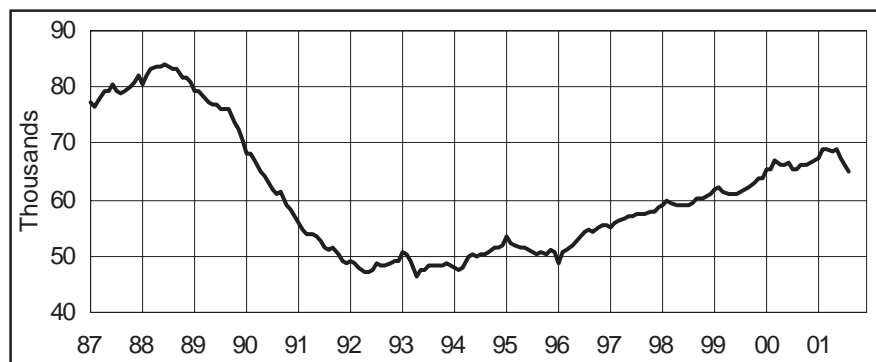
*New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable

DURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

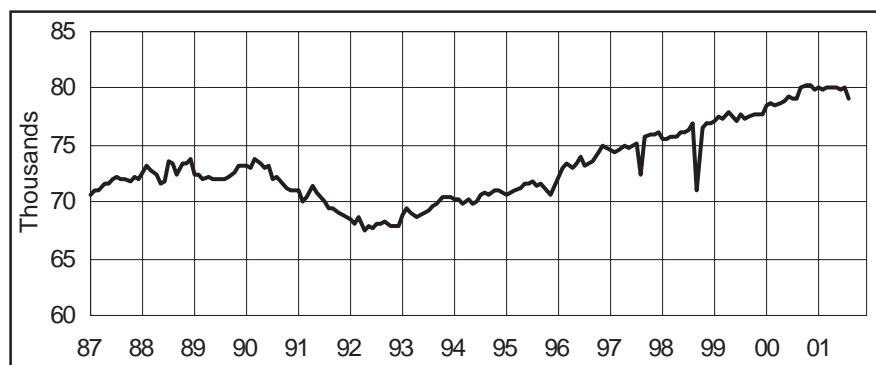
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	190.7	183.3	182.0
Feb	189.8	183.2	181.7
Mar	189.6	182.8	180.0
Apr	189.1	182.3	179.5
May	188.0	182.2	179.5
Jun	187.0	182.4	178.8
Jul	186.3	183.0	179.5
Aug	186.9	182.8	177.1
Sep	185.2	182.7	
Oct	184.3	182.8	
Nov	184.2	182.5	
Dec	184.0	182.5	

NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	81.9	80.2	78.7
Feb	82.0	80.0	78.7
Mar	81.7	79.8	78.6
Apr	81.2	79.9	78.6
May	81.1	79.7	78.1
Jun	80.9	79.6	78.0
Jul	81.2	80.5	78.3
Aug	81.3	79.5	77.8
Sep	80.9	79.3	
Oct	80.6	79.0	
Nov	80.6	78.8	
Dec	80.9	78.8	

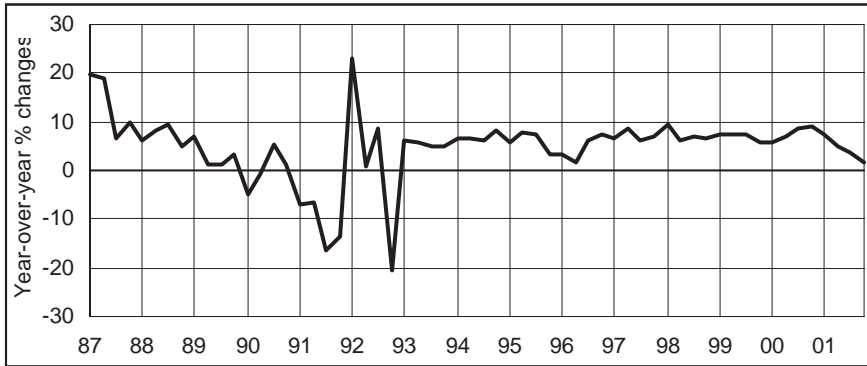
CONSTRUCTION & MINING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	61.8	65.4	67.4
Feb	62.1	65.3	68.9
Mar	61.5	66.8	68.9
Apr	61.1	66.0	68.7
May	61.2	66.1	69.0
Jun	61.2	66.4	67.5
Jul	61.6	65.5	66.3
Aug	61.9	65.4	65.0
Sep	62.4	66.0	
Oct	63.1	66.2	
Nov	63.7	66.7	
Dec	63.8	67.1	

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

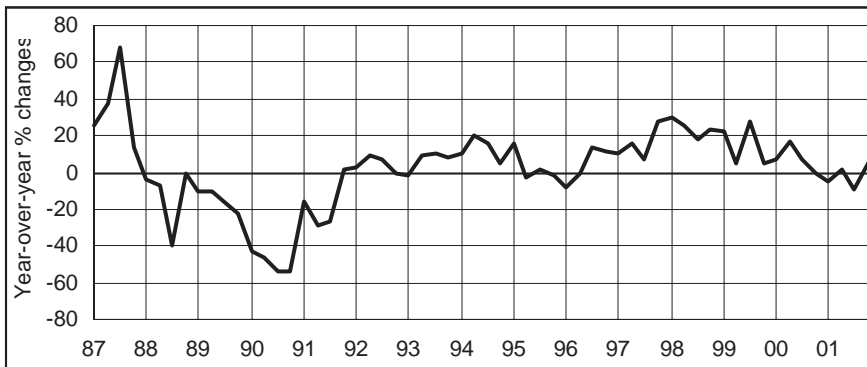
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	77.1	78.5	80.1
Feb	77.5	78.7	79.9
Mar	77.4	78.6	80.1
Apr	77.9	78.7	80.0
May	77.5	78.8	80.0
Jun	77.2	79.2	79.9
Jul	77.7	79.1	80.1
Aug	77.4	79.0	79.0
Sep	77.5	80.0	
Oct	77.7	80.2	
Nov	77.8	80.2	
Dec	77.8	79.8	

SALES TAX



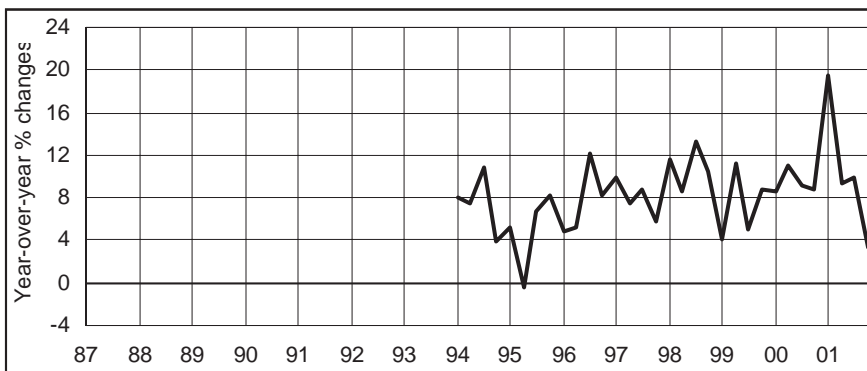
Quarter	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
First	7.5	5.6	7.3
Second	7.4	6.9	4.9
Third	7.3	8.7	3.5
Fourth	5.8	8.9	1.5

REAL ESTATE TAX



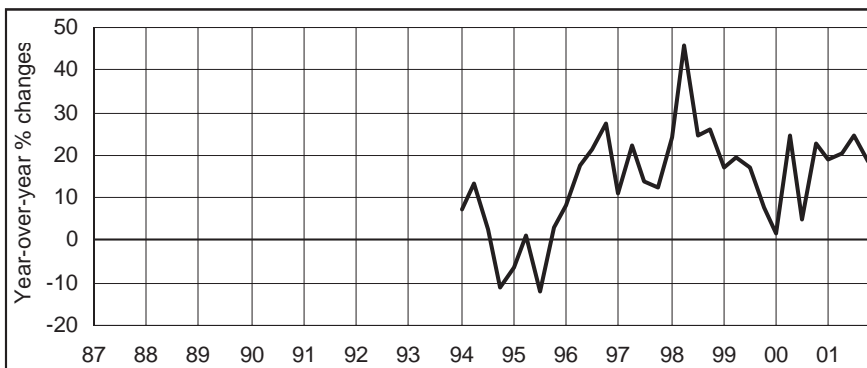
Quarter	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
First	21.9	7.0	-4.8
Second	4.7	17.3	1.4
Third	28.1	6.7	-9.0
Fourth	4.8	-0.2	4.5

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES



Quarter	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
First	4.1	8.6	19.5
Second	11.3	11.0	9.3
Third	5.0	9.1	9.9
Fourth	8.8	8.7	3.4

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES



Quarter	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
First	17.1	1.8	19.2
Second	19.6	24.4	20.6
Third	17.3	4.7	24.6
Fourth	7.6	22.8	18.3

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



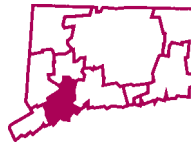
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		JUL 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,683,800	1,685,200	-1,400	-0.1	1,693,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	324,200	331,100	-6,900	-2.1	325,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	69,500	70,000	-500	-0.7	70,400
MANUFACTURING	254,700	261,100	-6,400	-2.5	255,400
Durable	176,900	181,700	-4,800	-2.6	178,200
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,100	-300	-4.9	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	3,000
Primary Metals	8,700	9,200	-500	-5.4	8,700
Fabricated Metals	32,100	33,300	-1,200	-3.6	32,100
Machinery & Computer Equipment	30,700	32,300	-1,600	-5.0	31,500
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	26,500	27,000	-500	-1.9	26,800
Transportation Equipment	45,400	45,400	0	0.0	45,600
Instruments	18,700	19,400	-700	-3.6	18,700
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,000
Nondurable	77,800	79,400	-1,600	-2.0	77,200
Food	7,700	7,900	-200	-2.5	7,500
Textiles	1,900	2,100	-200	-9.5	1,700
Apparel	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,800
Paper	7,600	7,700	-100	-1.3	7,500
Printing & Publishing	23,200	23,800	-600	-2.5	23,100
Chemicals	22,500	22,800	-300	-1.3	22,600
Rubber & Plastics	10,400	10,300	100	1.0	10,300
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	1,600	1,800	-200	-11.1	1,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,359,600	1,354,100	5,500	0.4	1,367,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	76,900	77,100	-200	-0.3	78,600
Transportation	43,500	43,700	-200	-0.5	45,300
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,600	12,500	100	0.8	12,500
Other Transportation	30,900	31,200	-300	-1.0	32,800
Communications	20,900	20,600	300	1.5	20,700
Utilities	12,500	12,800	-300	-2.3	12,600
TRADE	367,100	366,000	1,100	0.3	367,200
Wholesale	81,800	83,500	-1,700	-2.0	81,800
Retail	285,300	282,500	2,800	1.0	285,400
General Merchandise	26,300	26,600	-300	-1.1	26,100
Food Stores	51,700	52,000	-300	-0.6	52,000
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,500	27,500	0	0.0	27,600
Restaurants	83,100	82,000	1,100	1.3	83,500
Other Retail Trade	96,700	94,400	2,300	2.4	96,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	143,400	143,200	200	0.1	143,500
Finance	53,900	54,000	-100	-0.2	54,000
Banking	24,700	24,800	-100	-0.4	24,800
Securities	15,400	15,500	-100	-0.6	15,500
Insurance	72,100	72,100	0	0.0	72,000
Insurance Carriers	60,600	60,600	0	0.0	60,600
Real Estate	17,400	17,100	300	1.8	17,500
SERVICES	544,200	542,300	1,900	0.4	550,100
Hotels & Lodging Places	13,000	12,800	200	1.6	13,000
Personal Services	17,600	17,400	200	1.1	17,700
Business Services	117,700	121,000	-3,300	-2.7	118,000
Health Services	159,600	157,900	1,700	1.1	159,700
Legal & Engineering Services	54,700	54,700	0	0.0	55,000
Educational Services	39,100	38,800	300	0.8	41,100
Other Services	142,500	139,700	2,800	2.0	145,600
GOVERNMENT	228,000	225,500	2,500	1.1	228,200
Federal	22,100	22,400	-300	-1.3	22,200
**State, Local & Other Government	205,900	203,100	2,800	1.4	206,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

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

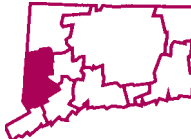
BRIDGEPORT LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		JUL 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	183,200	185,900	-2,700	-1.5	183,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,500	43,600	-100	-0.2	43,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	7,500	7,200	300	4.2	7,500
MANUFACTURING	36,000	36,400	-400	-1.1	36,000
Durable Goods	28,600	29,100	-500	-1.7	28,700
Fabricated Metals	4,100	4,400	-300	-6.8	4,100
Industrial Machinery	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,900
Electronic Equipment	5,300	5,200	100	1.9	5,400
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,300	100	1.4	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	139,700	142,300	-2,600	-1.8	140,400
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	7,600
TRADE	41,400	42,300	-900	-2.1	41,500
Wholesale	9,300	9,800	-500	-5.1	9,400
Retail	32,100	32,500	-400	-1.2	32,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	13,300	12,800	500	3.9	13,300
SERVICES	57,800	60,000	-2,200	-3.7	58,000
Business Services	12,200	13,700	-1,500	-10.9	12,100
Health Services	20,800	20,700	100	0.5	21,000
GOVERNMENT	19,700	19,700	0	0.0	20,000
Federal	2,000	2,200	-200	-9.1	2,000
State & Local	17,700	17,500	200	1.1	18,000

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

DANBURY LMA



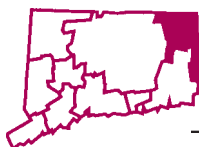
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		JUL 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	88,200	88,400	-200	-0.2	89,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,100	23,300	-200	-0.9	23,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	4,500
MANUFACTURING	18,700	19,000	-300	-1.6	18,600
Durable Goods	10,200	10,400	-200	-1.9	10,300
Machinery & Electric Equipment	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
Instruments & Related	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,600	-100	-1.2	8,300
Chemicals	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	65,100	65,100	0	0.0	66,000
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
TRADE	21,000	21,300	-300	-1.4	21,000
Wholesale	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
Retail	18,000	18,300	-300	-1.6	18,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	6,100	5,700	400	7.0	6,100
SERVICES	26,400	26,500	-100	-0.4	26,700
GOVERNMENT	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	9,500
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,700

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 2000.

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

DANIELSON LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		JUL 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	21,200	21,400	-200	-0.9	21,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,400	6,600	-200	-3.0	6,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
MANUFACTURING	5,400	5,600	-200	-3.6	5,300
Durable Goods	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,000
Nondurable Goods	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	14,800	14,800	0	0.0	15,000
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	600	500	100	20.0	600
TRADE	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,400
Wholesale	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Retail	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
SERVICES	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,300
GOVERNMENT	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,200
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,100

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

HARTFORD LMA



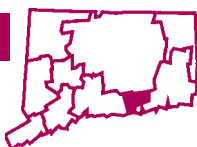
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		JUL 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	608,400	611,100	-2,700	-0.4	612,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	112,300	113,800	-1,500	-1.3	112,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	25,300	24,700	600	2.4	25,200
MANUFACTURING	87,000	89,100	-2,100	-2.4	87,200
Durable Goods	69,100	70,600	-1,500	-2.1	69,500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,800	16,700	-900	-5.4	15,700
Industrial Machinery	13,200	13,500	-300	-2.2	13,400
Electronic Equipment	7,000	6,900	100	1.4	7,000
Transportation Equipment	25,000	25,100	-100	-0.4	25,300
Nondurable Goods	17,900	18,500	-600	-3.2	17,700
Printing & Publishing	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	496,100	497,300	-1,200	-0.2	499,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	26,400	26,300	100	0.4	26,700
Transportation	14,500	14,500	0	0.0	14,900
Communications & Utilities	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	11,800
TRADE	123,900	124,400	-500	-0.4	124,000
Wholesale	29,900	29,600	300	1.0	30,100
Retail	94,000	94,800	-800	-0.8	93,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	73,000	73,500	-500	-0.7	73,200
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	12,000
Insurance Carriers	47,500	48,200	-700	-1.5	47,600
SERVICES	180,100	180,500	-400	-0.2	181,600
Business Services	39,300	38,400	900	2.3	39,400
Health Services	56,000	57,000	-1,000	-1.8	55,900
GOVERNMENT	92,700	92,600	100	0.1	94,200
Federal	7,900	8,000	-100	-1.3	8,000
State & Local	84,800	84,600	200	0.2	86,200

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 2000.

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

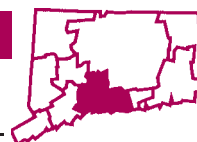
LOWER RIVER LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				JUL 2001
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	10,200	10,300	-100	-1.0	10,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	400	400	0	0.0	400
MANUFACTURING	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
Durable Goods	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Electronic Equipment	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
Nondurable Goods	400	300	100	33.3	400
Rubber & Plastics	300	200	100	50.0	300
Other Nondurable Goods	100	100	0	0.0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	7,000	7,100	-100	-1.4	7,100
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
TRADE	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Wholesale	500	500	0	0.0	500
Retail	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	300	300	0	0.0	300
SERVICES	3,400	3,200	200	6.3	3,400
GOVERNMENT	800	900	-100	-11.1	900
Federal	0	100	-100	-100.0	0
State & Local	800	800	0	0.0	900

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



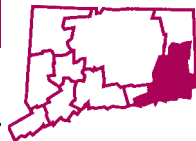
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				JUL 2001
	AUG 2001	AUG 2000	CHANGE		
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	262,900	261,900	1,000	0.4	264,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	49,600	49,800	-200	-0.4	49,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,100	11,800	300	2.5	12,200
MANUFACTURING	37,500	38,000	-500	-1.3	37,700
Durable Goods	23,400	23,900	-500	-2.1	23,500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	6,700
Electronic Equipment	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,300
Nondurable Goods	14,100	14,100	0	0.0	14,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
Chemicals & Allied	5,800	5,600	200	3.6	5,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	213,300	212,100	1,200	0.6	214,800
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	15,700	15,800	-100	-0.6	15,800
Communications & Utilities	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,800
TRADE	55,100	54,500	600	1.1	54,900
Wholesale	14,000	13,700	300	2.2	13,900
Retail	41,100	40,800	300	0.7	41,000
Eating & Drinking Places	11,800	11,700	100	0.9	11,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,400	12,300	100	0.8	12,300
Finance	4,100	4,000	100	2.5	4,100
Insurance	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	5,900
SERVICES	94,900	94,900	0	0.0	96,100
Business Services	16,100	16,100	0	0.0	16,200
Health Services	29,100	29,300	-200	-0.7	29,100
GOVERNMENT	35,200	34,600	600	1.7	35,700
Federal	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	5,900
State & Local	29,300	28,600	700	2.4	29,800

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 2000.

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

NEW LONDON LMA

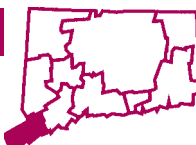


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	144,300	143,600	700	0.5	144,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	28,000	28,400	-400	-1.4	28,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	5,500	5,500	0	0.0	5,600
MANUFACTURING	22,500	22,900	-400	-1.7	22,400
Durable Goods	12,100	12,800	-700	-5.5	12,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,800	-300	-16.7	1,500
Other Durable Goods	10,600	11,000	-400	-3.6	10,600
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,100	300	3.0	10,300
Paper & Allied	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Nondurable Goods	8,400	8,100	300	3.7	8,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	116,300	115,200	1,100	1.0	116,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	6,800	7,000	-200	-2.9	6,900
TRADE	29,900	29,700	200	0.7	30,000
Wholesale	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
Retail	27,000	26,900	100	0.4	27,100
Eating & Drinking Places	8,800	9,000	-200	-2.2	8,800
Other Retail	18,100	18,000	100	0.6	18,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,500	3,600	-100	-2.8	3,600
SERVICES	37,300	37,300	0	0.0	37,900
Personal & Business Services	6,800	6,700	100	1.5	7,000
Health Services	11,500	11,500	0	0.0	11,700
GOVERNMENT	38,800	37,600	1,200	3.2	38,500
Federal	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	3,000
State & Local	35,900	34,800	1,100	3.2	35,500
**Local	31,400	30,300	1,100	3.6	31,000

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	212,700	213,200	-500	-0.2	214,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	30,100	31,800	-1,700	-5.3	30,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	6,700	6,800	-100	-1.5	6,700
MANUFACTURING	23,400	25,000	-1,600	-6.4	23,400
Durable Goods	11,400	11,900	-500	-4.2	11,600
Industrial Machinery	3,200	3,500	-300	-8.6	3,400
Electronic Equipment	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Nondurable Goods	12,000	13,100	-1,100	-8.4	11,800
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,900	5,500	-600	-10.9	5,000
Chemicals & Allied	3,600	4,100	-500	-12.2	3,600
Other Nondurable	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	182,600	181,400	1,200	0.7	183,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	9,900	9,800	100	1.0	10,000
Communications & Utilities	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
TRADE	46,700	46,000	700	1.5	46,700
Wholesale	11,000	11,100	-100	-0.9	10,900
Retail	35,700	34,900	800	2.3	35,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	26,900	27,200	-300	-1.1	26,900
SERVICES	81,300	80,500	800	1.0	82,100
Business Services	25,100	25,100	0	0.0	25,100
Engineering & Mgmt. Services	11,800	11,500	300	2.6	11,700
Other Services	44,400	43,900	500	1.1	45,300
GOVERNMENT	17,800	17,900	-100	-0.6	18,200
Federal	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,900
State & Local	16,000	16,000	0	0.0	16,300

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

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

TORRINGTON LMA

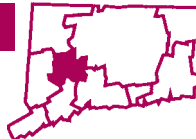


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	28,200	29,100	-900	-3.1	28,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	7,500	7,800	-300	-3.8	7,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,300
MANUFACTURING	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6	5,300
Durable Goods	3,700	4,000	-300	-7.5	3,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	700	600	100	16.7	600
Industrial Machinery	700	900	-200	-22.2	800
Electronic Equipment	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Durable Goods	2,100	2,300	-200	-8.7	2,100
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,600
Rubber & Plastics	700	600	100	16.7	700
Other Nondurable Goods	900	900	0	0.0	900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,700	21,300	-600	-2.8	20,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	500	500	0	0.0	500
TRADE	6,500	6,800	-300	-4.4	6,500
Wholesale	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail	5,800	6,100	-300	-4.9	5,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	800	900	-100	-11.1	900
SERVICES	10,200	10,200	0	0.0	10,300
GOVERNMENT	2,700	2,900	-200	-6.9	2,700
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	2,500	2,700	-200	-7.4	2,500

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	87,400	86,500	900	1.0	87,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,700	21,500	-800	-3.7	20,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,900	3,700	200	5.4	3,800
MANUFACTURING	16,800	17,800	-1,000	-5.6	16,900
Durable Goods	13,300	14,200	-900	-6.3	13,400
Primary Metals	900	900	0	0.0	900
Fabricated Metals	6,100	6,600	-500	-7.6	6,000
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,600	3,900	-300	-7.7	3,900
Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,600	-100	-2.8	3,500
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	66,700	65,000	1,700	2.6	66,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	3,700	3,600	100	2.8	3,700
TRADE	18,500	18,300	200	1.1	18,500
Wholesale	3,100	3,000	100	3.3	3,200
Retail	15,400	15,300	100	0.7	15,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,300	3,200	100	3.1	3,300
SERVICES	28,800	27,900	900	3.2	28,500
Personal & Business	7,100	6,900	200	2.9	7,100
Health Services	10,400	10,300	100	1.0	10,400
GOVERNMENT	12,400	12,000	400	3.3	12,600
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,600	11,200	400	3.6	11,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AUG	JUL	CHANGE		AUG
		2001	2001	NO.	%	2000
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,740,600	1,756,900	-16,300	-0.9	1,779,700
	Employed	1,682,300	1,696,200	-13,900	-0.8	1,746,200
	Unemployed	58,400	60,700	-2,300	-3.8	33,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	-0.1	---	1.9
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	216,000	217,800	-1,800	-0.8	221,700
	Employed	206,500	208,100	-1,600	-0.8	216,500
	Unemployed	9,500	9,700	-200	-2.1	5,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.4	0.0	---	2.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	110,600	111,800	-1,200	-1.1	113,400
	Employed	107,700	108,900	-1,200	-1.1	111,900
	Unemployed	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.7	-0.1	---	1.3
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	34,000	34,500	-500	-1.4	35,100
	Employed	32,800	33,100	-300	-0.9	34,300
	Unemployed	1,200	1,400	-200	-14.3	800
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.0	-0.4	---	2.3
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	589,000	594,600	-5,600	-0.9	602,600
	Employed	568,600	573,700	-5,100	-0.9	590,700
	Unemployed	20,300	20,900	-600	-2.9	11,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	-0.1	---	2.0
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,700	13,100	-400	-3.1	13,500
	Employed	12,500	12,800	-300	-2.3	13,300
	Unemployed	300	300	0	0.0	200
	Unemployment Rate	2.0	2.1	-0.1	---	1.3
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	281,300	284,400	-3,100	-1.1	286,300
	Employed	272,000	274,700	-2,700	-1.0	280,500
	Unemployed	9,300	9,800	-500	-5.1	5,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.4	-0.1	---	2.0
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	158,300	159,800	-1,500	-0.9	161,200
	Employed	153,800	154,700	-900	-0.6	158,200
	Unemployed	4,500	5,100	-600	-11.8	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.2	-0.4	---	1.9
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	199,500	201,500	-2,000	-1.0	204,900
	Employed	195,000	196,900	-1,900	-1.0	202,700
	Unemployed	4,500	4,600	-100	-2.2	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.3	0.0	---	1.1
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	38,000	38,300	-300	-0.8	39,900
	Employed	36,900	37,200	-300	-0.8	39,400
	Unemployed	1,000	1,100	-100	-9.1	600
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.9	-0.2	---	1.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	118,400	118,600	-200	-0.2	118,300
	Employed	113,100	113,000	100	0.1	115,600
	Unemployed	5,300	5,600	-300	-5.4	2,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	-0.2	---	2.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	141,862,000	143,181,000	-1,319,000	-0.9	141,425,000
	Employed	134,905,000	136,385,000	-1,480,000	-1.1	135,601,000
	Unemployed	6,956,000	6,797,000	159,000	2.3	5,824,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.7	0.2	---	4.1

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$683.34	\$664.83	\$18.51	\$683.22	42.0	42.4	-0.4	42.2	\$16.27	\$15.68	\$0.59	\$16.19	
DURABLE GOODS	698.86	677.03	21.84	697.95	42.1	42.5	-0.4	42.3	16.60	15.93	0.67	16.50	
Lumber & Furniture	552.77	525.00	27.77	559.34	42.1	42.0	0.1	42.6	13.13	12.50	0.63	13.13	
Stone, Clay and Glass	659.05	664.30	-5.25	642.85	44.5	45.5	-1.0	43.0	14.81	14.60	0.21	14.95	
Primary Metals	676.80	660.76	16.04	693.96	42.7	43.3	-0.6	43.7	15.85	15.26	0.59	15.88	
Fabricated Metals	619.50	604.65	14.85	611.72	41.3	41.7	-0.4	41.0	15.00	14.50	0.50	14.92	
Machinery	749.86	711.47	38.38	746.50	42.8	42.4	0.4	43.2	17.52	16.78	0.74	17.28	
Electrical Equipment	583.33	560.77	22.56	588.69	41.4	41.6	-0.2	42.2	14.09	13.48	0.61	13.95	
Trans. Equipment	891.52	886.41	5.11	896.83	42.8	44.1	-1.3	43.2	20.83	20.10	0.73	20.76	
Instruments	628.50	611.52	16.98	625.08	41.9	42.0	-0.1	41.7	15.00	14.56	0.44	14.99	
Miscellaneous Mfg	669.85	660.76	9.09	673.22	41.4	41.9	-0.5	41.1	16.18	15.77	0.41	16.38	
NONDUR. GOODS	639.10	633.18	5.92	639.68	41.5	42.1	-0.6	41.7	15.40	15.04	0.36	15.34	
Food	548.69	533.83	14.86	552.96	42.6	42.2	0.4	43.2	12.88	12.65	0.23	12.80	
Textiles	523.81	514.14	9.67	537.84	40.2	41.8	-1.6	40.9	13.03	12.30	0.73	13.15	
Apparel	400.39	381.38	19.01	411.29	39.8	40.4	-0.6	39.7	10.06	9.44	0.62	10.36	
Paper	725.71	745.82	-20.11	724.79	43.3	44.5	-1.2	43.9	16.76	16.76	0.00	16.51	
Printing & Publishing	661.60	652.76	8.84	657.64	40.0	40.9	-0.9	40.1	16.54	15.96	0.58	16.40	
Chemicals	788.47	777.17	11.31	791.37	42.3	42.1	0.2	42.8	18.64	18.46	0.18	18.49	
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	573.79	548.69	25.10	564.71	41.7	42.6	-0.9	41.1	13.76	12.88	0.88	13.74	
CONSTRUCTION	921.20	906.56	14.64	918.14	40.0	41.7	-1.7	40.5	23.03	21.74	1.29	22.67	

LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL
	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001
MANUFACTURING												
Bridgeport	\$621.43	\$624.99	-\$3.56	\$626.78	40.3	40.4	-0.1	40.7	\$15.42	\$15.47	-\$0.05	\$15.40
Danbury	648.02	630.44	17.58	658.51	40.4	40.7	-0.3	40.8	16.04	15.49	0.55	16.14
Danielson	547.45	526.79	20.66	531.43	41.1	40.9	0.2	39.6	13.32	12.88	0.44	13.42
Hartford	720.68	715.70	4.98	725.42	41.9	42.5	-0.6	42.2	17.20	16.84	0.36	17.19
Lower River	571.28	565.38	5.90	576.50	39.7	40.5	-0.8	40.8	14.39	13.96	0.43	14.13
New Haven	668.54	639.81	28.73	678.11	42.8	41.9	0.9	43.0	15.62	15.27	0.35	15.77
New London	717.67	705.99	11.68	705.38	40.8	42.3	-1.5	40.4	17.59	16.69	0.90	17.46
Stamford	545.60	527.08	18.52	576.29	40.0	39.6	0.4	40.3	13.64	13.31	0.33	14.30
Torrington	568.89	601.93	-33.04	570.69	37.7	41.2	-3.5	37.3	15.09	14.61	0.48	15.30
Waterbury	644.58	648.41	-3.83	631.91	40.9	44.2	-3.3	40.9	15.76	14.67	1.09	15.45

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		JULY
	2001	2000	UNITS	%	2001	2000	UNITS	%	2001
	Connecticut	1,055	777	278	35.8	6,494	6,323	171	2.7
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	109	75	34	45.3	581	544	37	6.8	98
Danbury	99	95	4	4.2	632	557	75	13.5	110
Danielson	33	28	5	17.9	209	179	30	16.8	31
Hartford	399	293	106	36.2	2,359	2,236	123	5.5	387
Lower River	13	13	0	0.0	83	118	-35	-29.7	12
New Haven	200	86	114	132.6	774	813	-39	-4.8	83
New London	78	59	19	32.2	479	502	-23	-4.6	73
Stamford	43	44	-1	-2.3	901	839	62	7.4	50
Torrington	31	29	2	6.9	139	141	-2	-1.4	14
Waterbury	50	55	-5	-9.1	337	394	-57	-14.5	52

Additional data by town are on page 26.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2001

Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey, data for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	216,029	206,488	9,541	4.4	HARTFORD cont....				
Ansonia	8,511	7,994	517	6.1	Burlington	4,365	4,267	98	2.2
Beacon Falls	2,804	2,698	106	3.8	Canton	4,586	4,492	94	2.0
BRIDGEPORT	59,877	56,227	3,650	6.1	Chaplin	1,192	1,157	35	2.9
Derby	6,250	5,935	315	5.0	Colchester	6,625	6,448	177	2.7
Easton	3,268	3,182	86	2.6	Columbia	2,647	2,590	57	2.2
Fairfield	26,270	25,549	721	2.7	Coventry	6,155	5,944	211	3.4
Milford	25,751	24,930	821	3.2	Cromwell	6,803	6,636	167	2.5
Monroe	9,882	9,525	357	3.6	Durham	3,537	3,438	99	2.8
Oxford	4,766	4,588	178	3.7	East Granby	2,426	2,376	50	2.1
Seymour	7,677	7,332	345	4.5	East Haddam	4,129	3,981	148	3.6
Shelton	20,039	19,192	847	4.2	East Hampton	6,186	5,977	209	3.4
Stratford	24,397	23,292	1,105	4.5	East Hartford	25,287	24,094	1,193	4.7
Trumbull	16,537	16,044	493	3.0	East Windsor	5,525	5,350	175	3.2
					Ellington	6,871	6,676	195	2.8
DANBURY	110,609	107,682	2,927	2.6	Enfield	22,667	21,893	774	3.4
Bethel	9,711	9,476	235	2.4	Farmington	11,099	10,876	223	2.0
Bridgewater	957	940	17	1.8	Glastonbury	15,584	15,277	307	2.0
Brookfield	8,205	8,009	196	2.4	Granby	5,240	5,134	106	2.0
DANBURY	36,393	35,285	1,108	3.0	Haddam	4,154	4,070	84	2.0
New Fairfield	7,117	6,889	228	3.2	HARTFORD	52,425	49,050	3,375	6.4
New Milford	14,047	13,677	370	2.6	Harwinton	2,929	2,861	68	2.3
Newtown	12,553	12,202	351	2.8	Hebron	4,346	4,249	97	2.2
Redding	4,487	4,379	108	2.4	Lebanon	3,318	3,215	103	3.1
Ridgefield	12,313	12,092	221	1.8	Manchester	28,193	27,238	955	3.4
Roxbury	1,053	1,038	15	1.4	Mansfield	9,058	8,904	154	1.7
Sherman	1,701	1,664	37	2.2	Marlborough	3,039	2,977	62	2.0
Washington	2,070	2,031	39	1.9	Middlefield	2,247	2,171	76	3.4
					Middletown	23,952	23,112	840	3.5
DANIELSON	34,039	32,815	1,224	3.6	New Britain	33,821	31,940	1,881	5.6
Brooklyn	3,899	3,801	98	2.5	New Hartford	3,618	3,536	82	2.3
Eastford	881	862	19	2.2	Newington	15,382	14,959	423	2.7
Hampton	1,128	1,083	45	4.0	Plainville	9,238	8,895	343	3.7
KILLINGLY	8,547	8,084	463	5.4	Plymouth	6,397	6,113	284	4.4
Pomfret	2,138	2,088	50	2.3	Portland	4,590	4,456	134	2.9
Putnam	4,720	4,566	154	3.3	Rocky Hill	9,604	9,363	241	2.5
Scotland	874	856	18	2.1	Simsbury	11,434	11,252	182	1.6
Sterling	1,619	1,555	64	4.0	Somers	4,051	3,950	101	2.5
Thompson	4,532	4,395	137	3.0	Southington	20,961	20,340	621	3.0
Union	400	389	11	2.8	South Windsor	13,291	12,958	333	2.5
Voluntown	1,372	1,305	67	4.9	Stafford	5,884	5,638	246	4.2
Woodstock	3,929	3,831	98	2.5	Suffield	5,822	5,679	143	2.5
					Tolland	7,108	6,939	169	2.4
HARTFORD	588,952	568,634	20,318	3.4	Vernon	16,343	15,901	442	2.7
Andover	1,629	1,586	43	2.6	West Hartford	28,173	27,488	685	2.4
Ashford	2,129	2,091	38	1.8	Wethersfield	12,092	11,765	327	2.7
Avon	7,407	7,291	116	1.6	Willington	3,424	3,350	74	2.2
Barkhamsted	2,050	2,002	48	2.3	Winchester	5,811	5,578	233	4.0
Berlin	8,958	8,722	236	2.6	Windham	10,037	9,564	473	4.7
Bloomfield	9,858	9,521	337	3.4	Windsor	14,375	13,936	439	3.1
Bolton	2,700	2,642	58	2.1	Windsor Locks	6,613	6,406	207	3.1
Bristol	31,568	30,323	1,245	3.9					

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2001

Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey, data for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	12,731	12,476	255	2.0	STAMFORD	199,497	195,001	4,496	2.3
Chester	2,209	2,173	36	1.6	Darien	9,884	9,723	161	1.6
Deep River	2,770	2,707	63	2.3	Greenwich	32,426	31,883	543	1.7
Essex	3,383	3,320	63	1.9	New Canaan	9,796	9,659	137	1.4
Lyme	1,113	1,096	17	1.5	NORWALK	50,063	48,784	1,279	2.6
Westbrook	3,255	3,180	75	2.3	STAMFORD	68,204	66,390	1,814	2.7
					Weston	4,981	4,886	95	1.9
NEW HAVEN	281,334	272,010	9,324	3.3	Westport	14,772	14,490	282	1.9
Bethany	2,658	2,592	66	2.5	Wilton	9,371	9,186	185	2.0
Branford	16,220	15,741	479	3.0					
Cheshire	13,904	13,595	309	2.2	TORRINGTON	37,971	36,935	1,036	2.7
Clinton	7,617	7,410	207	2.7	Canaan**	700	687	13	1.9
East Haven	15,072	14,578	494	3.3	Colebrook	767	758	9	1.2
Guilford	11,816	11,555	261	2.2	Cornwall	768	761	7	0.9
Hamden	29,815	28,865	950	3.2	Goshen	1,312	1,284	28	2.1
Killingworth	3,039	2,956	83	2.7	Hartland	963	948	15	1.6
Madison	8,490	8,334	156	1.8	Kent**	2,040	2,010	30	1.5
MERIDEN	30,480	29,273	1,207	4.0	Litchfield	4,267	4,164	103	2.4
NEW HAVEN	58,070	55,462	2,608	4.5	Morris	1,102	1,067	35	3.2
North Branford	8,329	8,112	217	2.6	Norfolk	1,045	1,020	25	2.4
North Haven	12,662	12,314	348	2.7	North Canaan**	2,146	2,113	33	1.5
Orange	6,664	6,522	142	2.1	Salisbury**	2,343	2,323	20	0.9
Wallingford	23,313	22,616	697	3.0	Sharon**	1,963	1,948	15	0.8
West Haven	28,791	27,749	1,042	3.6	TORRINGTON	17,885	17,202	683	3.8
Woodbridge	4,393	4,335	58	1.3	Warren	669	650	19	2.8
*NEW LONDON	141,087	137,161	3,926	2.8	WATERBURY	118,382	113,055	5,327	4.5
Bozrah	1,508	1,458	50	3.3	Bethlehem	1,977	1,928	49	2.5
Canterbury	2,846	2,768	78	2.7	Middlebury	3,435	3,334	101	2.9
East Lyme	9,607	9,393	214	2.2	Naugatuck	16,916	16,214	702	4.1
Franklin	1,123	1,103	20	1.8	Prospect	4,831	4,693	138	2.9
Griswold	5,961	5,771	190	3.2	Southbury	7,059	6,814	245	3.5
Groton	17,818	17,320	498	2.8	Thomaston	4,253	4,071	182	4.3
Ledyard	8,261	8,092	169	2.0	WATERBURY	53,264	50,180	3,084	5.8
Lisbon	2,305	2,241	64	2.8	Watertown	12,506	12,080	426	3.4
Montville	10,010	9,743	267	2.7	Wolcott	8,916	8,634	282	3.2
NEW LONDON	13,425	12,932	493	3.7	Woodbury	5,226	5,107	119	2.3
No. Stonington	3,025	2,932	93	3.1					
NORWICH	19,252	18,624	628	3.3					
Old Lyme	3,922	3,846	76	1.9					
Old Saybrook	5,976	5,868	108	1.8					
Plainfield	8,852	8,569	283	3.2					
Preston	2,637	2,567	70	2.7					
Salem	2,104	2,051	53	2.5					
Sprague	1,745	1,645	100	5.7					
Stonington	10,043	9,848	195	1.9					
Waterford	10,667	10,389	278	2.6					

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

NEW LONDON	158,303	153,843	4,460	2.8
Hopkinton, RI	4,414	4,274	140	3.2
Westerly, RI	12,802	12,408	394	3.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,740,600	1,682,300	58,400	3.4
UNITED STATES	141,862,000	134,905,000	6,956,000	4.9
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,714,600	1,652,500	62,100	3.6
UNITED STATES	141,350,000	134,393,000	6,957,000	4.9

**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.

TOWN	AUG 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000	TOWN	AUG 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000	TOWN	AUG 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000
Andover	3	5	11	Griswold	8	34	26	Preston	2	14	16
Ansonia	1	19	23	Groton	7	50	87	Prospect	2	30	34
Ashford	1	13	15	Guilford	2	39	66	Putnam	1	11	8
Avon	6	66	68	Haddam	1	21	30	Redding	4	20	30
Barkhamsted	2	16	12	Hamden	19	115	201	Ridgefield	30	65	58
Beacon Falls	2	19	28	Hampton	2	13	12	Rocky Hill	4	40	49
Berlin	9	54	67	Hartford	7	77	35	Roxbury	1	17	16
Bethany	1	8	22	Hartland	1	6	3	Salem	2	9	14
Bethel	28	65	29	Harwinton	1	14	17	Salisbury	1	9	6
Bethlehem	2	14	7	Hebron	3	26	48	Scotland	1	7	7
Bloomfield	7	25	21	Kent	1	6	10	Seymour	4	25	34
Bolton	1	11	15	Killingly	5	31	31	Sharon	0	5	7
Bozrah	1	10	10	Killingworth	5	34	28	Shelton	19	79	88
Branford	3	33	30	Lebanon	8	33	30	Sherman	0	20	19
Bridgeport	35	75	25	Ledyard	4	32	27	Simsbury	8	22	22
Bridgewater	0	3	6	Lisbon	2	14	12	Somers	6	38	40
Bristol	13	77	56	Litchfield	3	13	13	South Windsor	3	32	38
Brookfield	5	23	29	Lyme	2	7	9	Southbury	9	43	61
Brooklyn	5	30	18	Madison	7	47	36	Southington	34	153	152
Burlington	12	56	49	Manchester	5	75	29	Sprague	0	2	2
Canaan	0	3	2	Mansfield	5	32	46	Stafford	8	36	28
Canterbury	1	14	12	Marlborough	4	28	26	Stamford	2	377	527
Canton	10	32	29	Meriden	3	27	38	Sterling	2	13	14
Chaplin	2	10	9	Middlebury	3	17	21	Stonington	9	46	44
Cheshire	44	78	46	Middlefield	0	7	13	Stratford	2	28	11
Chester	1	5	10	Middletown	14	109	127	Suffield	10	42	59
Clinton	8	42	39	Milford	19	125	112	Thomaston	1	26	39
Colchester	9	60	65	Monroe	3	22	41	Thompson	4	29	18
Colebrook	1	5	3	Montville	5	32	30	Tolland	12	65	87
Columbia	5	20	15	Morris	2	8	10	Torrington	16	44	47
Cornwall	1	5	4	Naugatuck	2	29	49	Trumbull	3	57	55
Coventry	8	36	44	New Britain	8	13	7	Union	1	4	6
Cromwell	6	47	47	New Canaan	6	37	43	Vernon	43	110	37
Danbury	6	177	187	New Fairfield	4	21	14	Voluntown	1	9	15
Darien	2	23	27	New Hartford	18	46	30	Wallingford	12	75	79
Deep River	0	9	19	New Haven	66	84	17	Warren	1	8	6
Derby	2	19	30	New London	0	0	1	Washington	1	5	7
Durham	6	32	43	New Milford	8	105	94	Waterbury	9	54	71
East Granby	3	17	22	Newington	12	44	35	Waterford	8	66	42
East Haddam	6	42	56	Newtown	12	111	68	Watertown	5	41	43
East Hampton	11	51	54	Norfolk	0	2	2	West Hartford	4	78	36
East Hartford	2	5	5	North Branford	3	21	15	West Haven	4	28	30
East Haven	12	48	30	North Canaan	0	5	3	Westbrook	6	24	54
East Lyme	7	43	61	North Haven	8	69	107	Weston	3	18	18
East Windsor	3	39	30	North Stonington	2	19	17	Westport	7	49	49
Eastford	1	5	4	Norwalk	9	303	78	Wethersfield	3	20	20
Easton	4	24	21	Norwich	3	18	16	Willington	2	22	16
Ellington	8	56	81	Old Lyme	3	21	21	Wilton	1	15	31
Enfield	3	21	22	Old Saybrook	4	19	16	Winchester	1	5	14
Essex	4	38	26	Orange	1	11	12	Windham	2	16	7
Fairfield	7	34	19	Oxford	8	55	57	Windsor	5	31	17
Farmington	9	87	64	Plainfield	10	32	43	Windsor Locks	2	18	22
Franklin	0	4	5	Plainville	1	6	19	Wolcott	14	54	43
Glastonbury	4	90	90	Plymouth	3	32	38	Woodbridge	2	15	17
Goshen	4	20	25	Pomfret	0	15	12	Woodbury	3	29	26
Granby	6	42	44	Portland	7	58	28	Woodstock	10	42	34
Greenwich	13	79	66								

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.

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.

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 -0.7	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -3.3	New Housing Permits +35.8	Info Center Visitors +14.8
Leading General Drift Indicator -0.9	Electricity Sales +5.1	Attraction Visitors -1.4
Coincident General Drift Indicator +0.7	Retail Sales +1.0	Air Passenger Count +7.3
Business Barometer +1.5	Construction Contracts Index -5.5	Indian Gaming Slots +8.9
Business Climate Index -6.6	New Auto Registrations +7.2	Travel and Tourism Index -1.6
Total Nonfarm Employment -0.2	Air Cargo Tons +26.1	
	Exports +10.7	
Unemployment +0.3*#	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +0.1#	Secretary of the State +5.5	Total +4.0
Employed -0.2#	Dept. of Labor -13.7	Wages & Salaries +3.8
Unemployed +10.5#		Benefit Costs +4.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims +39.5	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford -34.5	Secretary of the State +2.0	Connecticut +4.3
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate +0.69*	Dept. of Labor -42.4	U.S. City Average +2.7
		Northeast Region +2.9
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -0.9	State Revenues -1.1	NY-NJ-Long Island +2.7
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.8	Corporate Tax -30.8	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +4.9
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +2.8	Personal Income Tax -1.6	Consumer Confidence
CT Mfg. Production Index +3.3	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +18.9	Connecticut -21.1
Production Worker Hours -4.0	Sales & Use Tax +2.8	New England -12.6
Industrial Electricity Sales +4.1	Indian Gaming Payments +10.8	U.S. -18.8
Personal Income +6.1		Interest Rates
UI Covered Wages +1.2		Prime -2.83*
		Conventional Mortgage -1.08*

*Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent;
NA = Not Available; #Over the month percent change

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