

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

## SEPTEMBER 1997

- A look at the tourism industry. (first article, pp.1-2)
- Hartford Labor Market Area employment trends - signs of growth? (second article, pp.3-4)
- July's nonfarm employment increased by 7,800 from June, and by 33,000 from a year ago. (p.6)
- The unemployment rate decreased to 4.8 percent in July. (p.6)
- Housing permits through July were up 29.3 percent from a year ago, New Haven county leading with the fastest increase of 56.9 percent. (p.21)
- Initial unemployment claims were down 16.7 percent over the year. (p.6)

### ● IN THIS ISSUE ●

Housing Update .....	3
Leading & Coincident Indicators	5
Economic Indicators .....	6-8
Comparative Regional Data .....	9
Economic Indicator Trends ...	10-13
Nonfarm Empl. Estimates .....	14-19
Labor Force Estimates .....	20
Hours and Earnings .....	21
Housing Permit Activity .....	21-22
Technical Notes .....	23
At a Glance .....	24

## Tourism: An Economic Driver

by Barbara Cieplak, Project Coordinator

**C**onnecticut's Industry Cluster Initiative, as reported in the July issue of "The Economic Digest", focuses on six major industry clusters, including Tourism. Governor John G. Rowland earlier this year released a plan outlining the state's economic development strategy for the tourism cluster. This cutting-edge, comprehensive strategic development plan is the first of its kind in the country for the tourism industry, which is becoming an increasingly important economic driver for Connecticut, as well as other U.S. states and nations worldwide.

*The tourism strategic plan recommends product development and private sector investment to fuel the tourism industry and create jobs*

In an attempt to strengthen Connecticut's economy and create new jobs, the Connecticut Tourism Council, the industry-led oversight board to the State's tourism effort, and the Department of Economic and Community Development worked extensively with Arthur Hill Diedrick, the State's Chairman of Development, and the industry to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for the Tourism Industry Cluster. The strategic plan encompasses recommendations for Connecticut's tourism product development and strategic marketing efforts.

Tourism is now big business for this state. In the face of significant economic challenges within industries that have traditionally led our

state's economy, the tourism and entertainment sector is demonstrating rapid growth and job creation. Connecticut is a national leader in its strategic planning process, the result of a very effective public-private partnership.

By filling gaps and expanding our tourism product mix, Connecticut can attract more repeat visitors as well as new visitors and lengthen their stays in the state.

Additionally, the tourism industry can be a positive addition to a region's economy by creating jobs and revenue, recreational offerings for residents and

enhancing community pride.

Currently, tourism employs over 114,500 Connecticut residents, 7.72 percent of the workforce. An industry study conducted by the University of Connecticut forecasts an additional 9,000 jobs in tourism by the year 2000. Continued growth is predicted by the year 2005, with an additional 18,000 new jobs compared to today. The industry's economic impact is expected to rise from today's \$4.9 billion to an estimated \$5.6 billion over the next eight years.

Tourism is among those industries having the largest impact on other state industries through its intensive use of local suppliers. The University of Connecticut's economic analysis gives the tour-

# Tourism Industry

ism industry high marks in its use of local suppliers with a Regional Purchase Coefficient (RPC) - the proportion of an industry's purchases that are made locally - of nearly 82 percent.

The vision for tourism's product development is, "To work in full partnership with Connecticut's business community to facilitate the retention and appropriate expansion for the State's tourism product and encourage strategic new investment to ensure that the tourism industry continues to flourish and contribute optimally to the economy and community."

## Product Development is Key

The Strategic Plan identifies two "Flagship Initiatives": 1) actively and strategically build Connecticut's tourism product; and 2) enhance tourism's infrastructure, including transportation, information and education systems.

It is interesting to note that Tourism's priority issues focus on similar recommendations advanced by the other five leading industry clusters. Twenty-two recommended action steps serve to organize the tourism cluster development effort. It is recommended that tourism product development be encouraged in three ways: expansion of existing businesses, small business start-ups and attracting new investment. Major demand-side trends identified by industry research should continue to guide the selection of strategic investments.

## Strategic Investment Niches

Based on the findings of the strategic plan research, the team identified five high priority tourism niches for investment opportunities: large-scale family-oriented entertainment; urban entertainment destinations; heritage tourism; convention tourism; and educational tourism. Also noted

as priority opportunities: cultural tourism; rest and relaxation; and nature tourism.

## Major Tourism Trends

Strategic investment will be encouraged in areas and products which meet market demands and growth as well as consumer tastes. Compatibility with tourism trends is also a criteria for economic development assistance for tourism.

Current major trends indicate that tourism has become global; consumers in general have less time; consumers are looking for and expect more value for their tourism dollar; cultural heritage tourism is on the rise; and ethnic markets are a major emerging market.

## Implementation Underway

Implementation of the many action steps outlined in the plan is already underway. With DECD's reorganization, Rosemary Bove has been named as Tourism's account executive to help coordinate the effort's of the Industry Cluster Initiative and the Connecticut Tourism Council.

DECD, the Connecticut Tourism Council and industry-wide representatives worked closely with the consulting firm of SRI International (formerly Stamford Research Institute) in crafting the strategic product development plan. Over 100 interviews were completed with state businesses, community leaders, and government officials, as well as industry leaders in other states. The year-long process employed a five-part strategic planning methodology. ■

*The Connecticut Strategic Tourism Cluster Plan is available from the Department of Economic and Community Development, Office of Tourism. To obtain a copy, please call Barbara Cieplak, project coordinator, at (860) 270-8088 or fax requests to (860) 270-8077.*

THE CONNECTICUT

## 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, Program Planning & Evaluation 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.

To receive this publication free of charge write to: *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109; or call: (860) 566-7823. Current subscribers who do not wish to continue receiving the publication or who have a change of address are asked to fill out the information on the back cover and return it to the above address.

**Contributing DOL Staff:** Salvatore DiPillo, Lincoln S. Dyer, Arthur Famiglietti and Joseph Slepski. **Managing Editor:** J. Charles Joo. **Contributing DECD Staff:** Todd Bentsen, Sandy Bergin, Kolie Chang and Mark Prisloe. We would also like to thank our associates at the Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, for their contributions to the Digest.

## Connecticut Department of Labor

James P. Butler, Commissioner  
William R. Bellotti, Deputy Commissioner  
Jean E. Zurbrigen, Deputy Commissioner

Roger F. Therrien, Director  
Office of Research  
200 Folly Brook Boulevard  
Wethersfield, CT 06109  
Phone: (860) 566-7823  
Fax: (860) 566-7963  
E-Mail: salvatore.dipillo@po.state.ct.us



## Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Peter N. Ellef, Commissioner  
Larry Alibozek, Deputy Commissioner  
Richard M. Cianci, Deputy Commissioner

Program Planning & Evaluation Division  
505 Hudson Street  
Hartford, CT 06106  
Phone: (860) 270-8161  
Fax: (860) 270-8174  
E-Mail: decd@po.state.ct.us



# Hartford Area Employment-Signs of Growth?

by J. Charles Joo, Research Analyst

**A**lthough employment growth has been much weaker than in the State as a whole since the latest recession, the Hartford Labor Market Area (LMA) may finally be showing signs of life.

Between 1989 and 1992, Hartford area employment dropped by 64,500, accounting for almost half of the 139,400 jobs lost statewide. From 1992 to 1996, the State recovered 56,600 jobs, but the Hartford LMA lost an additional 1,000 workers despite small gains in 1994 and 1996. While State employment turned around beginning in 1993, the Hartford region continued to struggle with declines in the manufacturing and insurance industries, reaching its lowest employment level in 1995. But as the Figure on page 4 shows, the area appears to have turned

the corner with a 0.48 percent job gain last year. The combination of a sharp curtailment in manufacturing job losses (to only 400 or -0.4%) and strong job growth from the services industry (+6,300, 4.0%) helped to add a net 2,800 new jobs into the region in 1996.

## 1992 to 1996

Mirroring the State's trends, employment grew in the Hartford region between 1992 and 1996 in every industry but manufacturing and finance. During that time, Hartford area manufacturing employment declined 14 percent while the State's shrank by 10 percent. Most of the manufacturing job losses in the Hartford region came in the transportation equipment sector, with cutbacks at major manufacturers such as

United Technologies having a dominant influence on the area. The steepest employment decline came in the textile industry with a 25 percent job loss. On the upside, electronic equipment manufacturers added 900 new workers, a gain of 20.5 percent.

Although real average manufacturing weekly earnings in the Hartford area have been declining since 1993, workers have been paid at a higher rate than the average statewide. Cost of living adjusted pay (in 1982-84 dollars) was \$445 in 1996 in the region, while it was \$371 in the State.

The Hartford area's share of statewide employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) sector was 58 percent in 1992, but dropped to 53 percent in 1996, and the labor market area suffered greater

## HOUSING UPDATE

### July: housing permits increase

**T**he Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 871 new housing units in July 1997, a 14% increase compared to July of 1996 when 764 were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 871 units permitted in July 1997 represent a decrease of 1.7% from the

886 units permitted in June 1997. The year-to-date permits are up 29.3%, however, from 4,245 through July 1996, to 5,487 through July 1997.

Reports from municipal officials throughout the state indicate that Fairfield County with a 49.6% showed the greatest percentage increase in July compared to the same month a year ago. Litchfield County followed with a 47.1% increase.

Fairfield County documented the largest number of new, authorized units in July with 199. Hartford County followed with 187 units and New Haven County had 176 units. Newtown led all Connecticut communities with 26 units, followed by Milford with 22, and Monroe and Shelton both with 20. ■

**For more information on housing permits, see tables on pages 21-22.**

The annual housing permit report for 1996 is available from the Department of Economic and Community Development. To obtain a copy, please call (860)270-8161 or fax requests to (860)270-8174.

# Hartford Labor Market Area

FIRE job losses than the state as a whole (16% vs. 8%) between 1992 and 1996. In fact, the Hartford region lost 13,300 FIRE jobs, while the balance of the State actually gained 1,500 FIRE jobs over the five-year period. Large declines occurred at insurance companies (-10,100), while the finance (-3,400) and banking sectors (-4,300) had their shares of losses as well. The only finance industry group to gain jobs over this period was stock brokerages and investment advice firms, which added 900 workers, growing 41 percent since 1992 due to the rapid increases in mutual fund and stock money flowing into the investment markets in recent years. The real estate segment, after declining in employment since 1993, rebounded last year.

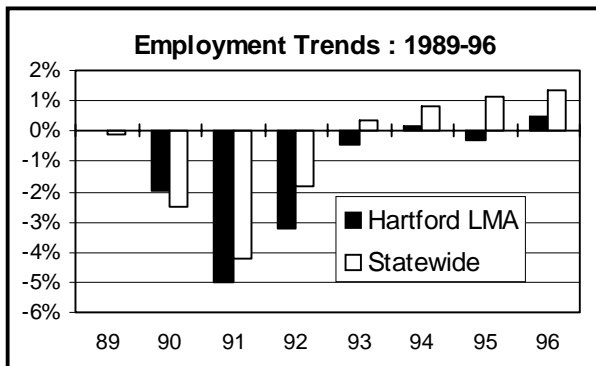
## Industry Outlook

Interestingly, and not yet noticed by many, manufacturing employers in the Hartford area have begun to add jobs. The industry's employment in the Hartford region in July 1997 was 2.4 percent higher than last year, while statewide manufacturing jobs were unchanged over the same period. Kaman Aerospace Corporation, which makes helicopters in Bloomfield, recently won a major contract from the Australian government that could be worth \$400 to \$500 million and add 150 more jobs. However, this once dominant industry is not out of the woods yet as Pratt & Whitney closed its Rocky Hill plant, and is planning on eliminating about 2,500 white-collar workers worldwide (including roughly 1,500 at its Connecticut operations) by 1998. The Stanley Works also announced that it is moving its hardware division in New Britain to Virginia, affecting 150 workers.

Transportation and public utilities sector employment has been growing steadily, although not as robustly as in the State overall. Over the year, the region's jobs increased by 1.1 percent, while the State's rose 4.2 percent. The outlook looks good as United Parcel Service, package shipping giant, plans to open a new sorting hub in Windsor Locks that will be able to handle 20,000 packages per hour. The project will be completed by

many closings of general merchandise and apparel and accessory stores (such as G. Fox, Sage-Allen, and D & L). In July, the region had 3.6 percent fewer retail jobs than last year, even as the rest of the State added 1.4 percent more jobs. Despite the Westfarms and the Buckland Hills Malls generating more new jobs, and the opening of yet another Wal-Mart store in Cromwell, the area has to contend with the Ames department store closings and Dairy Mart headquarters moving out of the State.

Services industry employment in the area and across the state is expected to continue to climb. This July, the Hartford region had 1.5 percent more services jobs than last year, while statewide employment increased by 3.3 percent.



2003, and will add 450 employees.

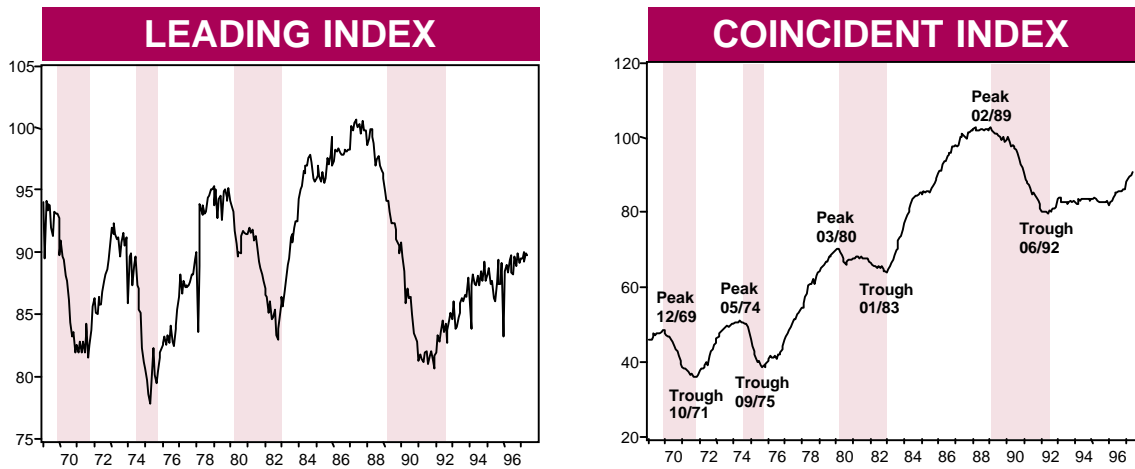
While statewide FIRE employment appears to have bottomed out, the Hartford area finance, insurance, and real estate industries are still vulnerable to more downsizing. From July of last year, 4.4 percent of FIRE jobs were eliminated in the region. In addition, Aetna is planning to cut 900 Connecticut jobs because of the merger with U.S. Healthcare, and ITT Hartford is likely to lay off 140 employees in the property-casualty office due to reorganization plans. On a positive note, Aetna will be adding 400 workers in its new service center in Hartford. Also, Fleet bank opened the banking industry's first office devoted to financing insurance company real estate investments, and a new service center in East Hartford is currently hiring new workers.

The retail trade sector in the region, unlike statewide, has shown very weak employment growth in recent years because of

PRT Inc., a New York software company, has selected Windsor as its site for a regional development center, which will add 200 staff by next year. U.S. HomeCare, a home health care firm, is moving its headquarters from Hartsdale, New York to Hartford and plans to create at least 340 new jobs (285 of which will be part-time paraprofessional positions) by the end of 1998.

In summary, Hartford area employment trends may, at best, still be considered flat. Even as of this past July, the Hartford Labor Market Area lost a total of 2,600 jobs (-0.4%) while the State gained 33,000 (+2.1%) over July a year earlier. However, while the region's economy is still lagging most other areas in the State, the insurance industry is expected to stabilize and more firms are scheduled to move in, bringing in new jobs. Hartford area employment may slowly but surely be coming to life once again, but it is not yet evident in the numbers. ■

# LEADING AND COINCIDENT INDICATORS



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 1987=100.

## The more things change, the more they stay the same

**T**he Connecticut coincident employment index, a barometer of current employment activity, reached another new peak in the current expansion with the release of the (preliminary) June data. The coincident index has not seen this level since December 1990, well before the trough in the last recession in June 1992 and not too far after the peak of the last expansion in February 1989. In addition, the recent upward movement in the coincident index (see chart) continues to accelerate when compared to its rather moribund growth early in the current recovery.

Connecticut's leading employment index, a barometer of future employment activity, continued to mimic a pogo stick, having not moved in the same direction, either up or down, for more than two consecutive months since December 1994. This month, it fell just below its peak in the current expansion that was reached in March 1997.

As noted in this space on

previous occasions, the recovery in Connecticut, which has gained significant strength in the past 18 months, can continue only as long as the national economy continues its expansion. That is, the Connecticut economy cannot long maintain forward momentum without a strong national economy.

The national recovery continues to confound analysts with an unexpected convergence of positive news. The unemployment rate has fallen below what many view as the non-inflationary level but inflation has yet to raise its ugly head. Much commentary and speculation surrounds the next move, or lack thereof, by the Federal Reserve. To date, the Fed has resisted raising short-term interest rates. A rise in interest rates could signal the end of the current expansion both nationally and in Connecticut.

Nevertheless, the short-run outlook for the national and Connecticut economies remains bullish. Caution is warranted, however, since the current na-

tional recovery is already old by historic standards.

In summary, the coincident employment index rose from 85.0 in June 1996 to 90.9 in June 1997. All four index components continue to point in a positive direction on a year-over-year basis with higher nonfarm employment, higher total employment, a lower insured unemployment rate, and a lower total unemployment rate.

The leading employment index remained unchanged at 89.8 in both June 1996 and in June 1997. Two index components sent positive signals on a year-over-year basis with a lower short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate and higher total housing permits. Two components sent negative signals with higher initial claims for unemployment insurance and a shorter average work week of manufacturing production workers. Finally, the fifth component, Hartford help-wanted advertising, remained unchanged on a year-over-year basis. ■

Source: Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut. Developed by Pami Dua [(203) 461-6644, Stamford Campus (on leave)] and Stephen M. Miller [(860) 486-3853, Storrs Campus]. Kathryn E. Parr [(860) 486-3022, Storrs Campus] provided research support.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment grew strong with 7,800 additional jobs in July, and manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate appear to have bottomed out finally.

## EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN 1997
	1997	1996	NO.	%	
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,621.0	1,588.0	33.0	2.1	1,613.2
<b>Private Sector</b>	1,391.9	1,364.9	27.0	2.0	1,386.9
<b>Construction and Mining</b>	56.6	53.4	3.2	6.0	56.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	275.9	275.9	0.0	0.0	274.5
<b>Transportation, Public Utilities</b>	76.1	73.1	3.0	4.1	76.0
<b>Wholesale, Retail Trade</b>	353.4	347.7	5.7	1.6	352.4
<b>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</b>	129.9	130.6	-0.7	-0.5	129.9
<b>Services</b>	500.0	484.2	15.8	3.3	497.7
<b>Government</b>	229.1	223.1	6.0	2.7	226.3

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate dipped to 4.8 percent in July. The number of initial claims filed by unemployed persons also dropped, a 16.7 percent decline from last year.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN 1997
	1997	1996	NO.	%	
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	4.8	5.7	-0.9	---	5.2
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,746.6	1,721.6	25.0	1.5	1,749.2
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,663.2	1,623.8	39.4	2.4	1,657.7
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	83.4	97.8	-14.4	-14.7	91.5
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims*</b>	3,622	4,349	-727	-16.7	4,277
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	35	34	1	2.9	38
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.31	2.62	-0.31	---	2.15

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

\*The methodology for this series has been revised; See Technical Notes, p.23.

Weekly earnings rose by 3.3 percent, as the output increased 1.4 percent over the last year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN 1997
	1997	1996	NO.	%	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	42.2	42.2	0.0	0.0	42.5
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	\$14.52	\$14.06	\$0.46	3.3	\$14.38
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	\$612.74	\$593.33	\$19.41	3.3	\$611.15
<b>Mfg. Output Index (1982=100)*</b>	121.2	119.5	1.7	1.4	119.5
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	6,542	6,575	-33	-0.5	6,850
<b>Productivity Index (1982=100)*</b>	185.3	181.9	3.4	1.9	185.4

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

\*Seasonally adjusted

Personal income for third quarter 1997 is forecasted to increase 6.6 percent from a year ago. Wages are expected to grow even faster at 15.8 percent.

## INCOME (Quarterly)

	3Q*		CHANGE		2Q*
	1997	1996	NO.	%	
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$61,894	\$53,452	\$8,442	15.8	\$60,973
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$116,528	\$109,302	\$7,226	6.6	\$115,040

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: July 1997 release

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

Note: Beginning with the November 1996 release, all estimates for 1990:Q1 through 1996:Q3 are no longer consistent with 1969:Q1 to 1989:Q4. The estimates for 1969:Q1 to 1989:Q4 will be revised by BEA in the second half of 1997.

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits</b>	JUL 1997	871	14.0	5,487	4,245	29.3
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	MAY 1997	2,113	-1.6	11,534	11,864	-2.8
<b>Retail Sales (Bil. \$)</b>	MAY 1997	2.59	4.9	13.07	11.87	10.1
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	JUN 1997	334.4	61.9	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	JUL 1997	10,386	-43.6	112,041	104,216	7.5
<b>Air Cargo Tons</b>	JUN 1997	9,623	-4.8	66,843	59,796	11.8

Sources: 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

New housing permits and construction activity both showed gains in the period, up 14.0 percent and 61.9 percent, respectively, on a year-over-year basis.

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	JUL 1997	% CHANGE		YEAR TO DATE		
		M/M	Y/Y	NO.	% CHG	
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	1,481	-1.3	38.4	10,195	14.7	
<b>Department of Labor</b>	768	2.5	11.6	6,423	5.8	
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	304	2.4	-83.8	2,186	60.0	
<b>Department of Labor</b>	1,474	146.1	9.9	7,405	-13.4	

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State -- corporations and other legal entities  
Connecticut Department of Labor -- unemployment insurance program registrations

Business starts and terminations registered with the Secretary of the State showed year-to-date gains of 14.7 and 60.0 percent, respectively, for a net gain of 8,009 establishments.

## STATE TAX COLLECTIONS

(Millions of dollars)	FISCAL YEAR TOTALS					
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	% CHG	1997-98	1996-97	% CHG
<b>TOTAL ALL TAXES*</b>	56.0	50.3	11.3	56.0	50.3	11.3
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	12.0	10.0	20.0	12.0	10.0	20.0
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	8.6	7.3	1.3	8.6	7.3	17.8
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	4.0	4.2	-4.8	4.0	4.2	-4.8

Source: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services

\*Includes all sources of tax revenue; Only selected taxes are displayed; Most July collections are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown.

The new fiscal year started with an increase in all tax collections of 11.3 percent. The largest gains were in personal income taxes, 20.0 percent, and real estate conveyance taxes, 17.8 percent.

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Tourism Inquiries</b>	JUL 1997	52,097	41.8	238,335	293,836	-18.9
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	JUL 1997	90,858	21.5	293,856	277,888	5.7
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	JUL 1997	289,533	-4.0	1,107,258	1,033,202	7.2
<b>Hotel-Motel Occupancy</b>	JUL 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	JUN 1997	449,188	0.1	2,666,714	2,714,248	-1.8

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

NA=Not Available

Info center and major attraction visitors increased through July 5.7 and 7.2 percent, respectively, over the same period for last year.

The nation's total compensation costs increased 0.8 percent from March 1997, as benefit costs jumped 0.7 percent.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX (Quarterly)

<i>Private Industry Workers</i> (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 1997	MAR 1997	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 1997	JUN 1996	12-Mo % Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	132.5	131.4	0.8	132.8	129.0	2.9
Wages and Salaries	129.7	128.5	0.9	129.7	125.6	3.3
Benefit Costs	139.7	138.7	0.7	140.1	137.4	2.0
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	133.1	129.7	2.6
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	129.8	126.0	3.0

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

The inflation rate remained under 3.0 percent in the U.S. and the Northeast, except for Boston, which was up 3.1 percent; and consumer confidence in both the U.S. and New England was up 18.2 and 60.8 percent, respectively, from a year ago.

## CONSUMER NEWS

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	JUL 1997	JUN 1997	JUL 1996	% CHG	
				M/M	Y/Y
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1982-1984=100)</b>					
<i>All Urban Consumers</i>					
U.S. City Average	160.5	160.3	157.0	0.1	2.2
Northeast Region	167.6	167.0	163.4	0.4	2.6
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	170.8	170.3	166.7	0.3	2.5
Boston-Lawrence-Salem*	167.1	---	162.0	---	3.1
<i>Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers</i>					
U.S. City Average	157.5	157.4	154.3	0.1	2.1
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>					
U.S.	126.5	129.9	107.0	-2.6	18.2
New England	105.8	103.6	65.8	2.1	60.8

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

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

No major changes by the Federal Reserve and generally lower rates compared with a year ago characterized the July interest rate scene.

## INTEREST RATES

<i>(Percent)</i>	JUL 1997	JUN 1997	JUL 1996
<b>Prime</b>	8.50	8.50	8.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	5.52	5.56	5.40
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.07	4.92	5.17
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.12	5.14	5.32
<b>1 Year Treasury Bill</b>	5.54	5.69	5.85
<b>3 Year Treasury Bill</b>	6.00	6.24	6.45
<b>5 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.12	6.38	6.64
<b>7 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.20	6.46	6.76
<b>10 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.22	6.49	6.87
<b>30 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.51	6.77	7.03
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	7.50	7.69	8.25

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	1997	1996	NO.	%	1997
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,621.0	1,588.0	33.0	2.1	1,613.2
<b>Maine</b>	549.5	538.8	10.7	2.0	548.0
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,114.2	3,043.9	70.3	2.3	3,107.3
<b>New Hampshire</b>	579.0	566.7	12.3	2.2	574.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,704.4	3,646.0	58.4	1.6	3,701.0
<b>New York</b>	8,016.7	7,921.7	95.0	1.2	8,001.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,426.1	5,318.4	107.7	2.0	5,420.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	443.5	439.9	3.6	0.8	444.3
<b>Vermont</b>	279.1	273.7	5.4	2.0	279.3
<b>United States</b>	122,378.0	119,691.0	2,687.0	2.2	122,062.0

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

Massachusetts experienced the fastest employment growth of 2.3 percent in the region over the year. Connecticut and nation's jobs grew by 2.1 and 2.2 percent, respectively.

## LABOR FORCE

	JUL	JUL	CHANGE		JUN
	1997	1996	NO.	%	1997
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,746.6	1,721.6	25.0	1.5	1,749.2
<b>Maine</b>	667.7	669.9	-2.2	-0.3	670.0
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,234.2	3,186.7	47.5	1.5	3,226.3
<b>New Hampshire</b>	655.6	623.8	31.8	5.1	651.3
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,156.4	4,130.2	26.2	0.6	4,141.9
<b>New York</b>	8,776.3	8,657.7	118.6	1.4	8,759.9
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,009.4	5,909.4	100.0	1.7	5,993.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	504.0	495.9	8.1	1.6	503.1
<b>Vermont</b>	329.4	323.4	6.0	1.9	328.9
<b>United States</b>	136,290.0	134,165.0	2,125.0	1.6	136,200.0

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

Maine was the only state in the region to shrink its labor force from last year.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

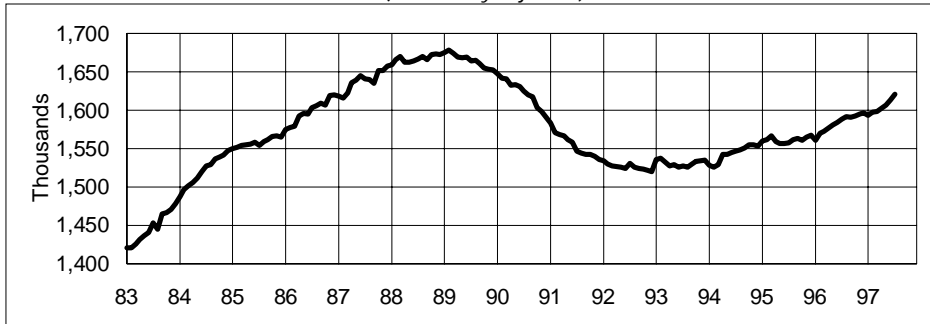
	JUL	JUL	CHANGE	JUN
	1997	1996		1997
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>				
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.8	5.7	-0.9	5.2
<b>Maine</b>	5.0	5.2	-0.2	4.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3.9	4.1	-0.2	4.0
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.0	4.2	-1.2	2.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	5.4	6.1	-0.7	5.5
<b>New York</b>	6.4	6.3	0.1	6.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5.3	5.2	0.1	5.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	5.5	4.9	0.6	5.9
<b>Vermont</b>	3.8	4.6	-0.8	3.8
<b>United States</b>	4.8	5.4	-0.6	5.0

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

Connecticut's unemployment rate posted the second biggest drop of 0.9 percentage point in the region, right below New Hampshire's 1.2 percentage point decline.

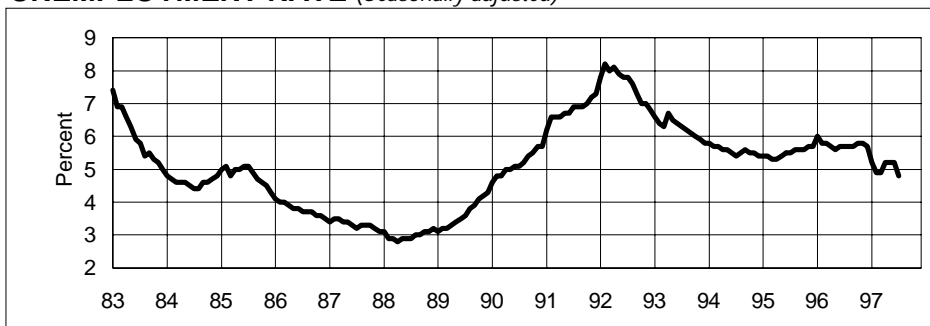
# ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



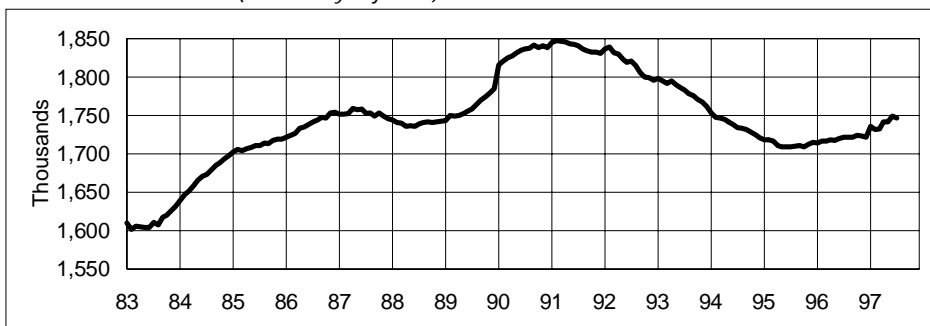
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	1,559.8	1,561.2	1,593.6
Feb	1,561.6	1,569.8	1,597.4
Mar	1,566.7	1,572.5	1,598.6
Apr	1,559.4	1,576.9	1,602.6
May	1,556.8	1,581.0	1,607.0
Jun	1,556.8	1,584.2	1,613.2
Jul	1,557.7	1,588.0	1,621.0
Aug	1,561.9	1,591.9	
Sep	1,563.1	1,590.9	
Oct	1,560.8	1,592.5	
Nov	1,565.4	1,595.3	
Dec	1,567.2	1,596.5	

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	5.4	6.0	5.2
Feb	5.4	5.8	4.9
Mar	5.3	5.8	4.9
Apr	5.3	5.7	5.2
May	5.4	5.6	5.2
Jun	5.5	5.7	5.2
Jul	5.5	5.7	4.8
Aug	5.6	5.7	
Sep	5.6	5.7	
Oct	5.6	5.8	
Nov	5.7	5.8	
Dec	5.7	5.7	

## LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	1,718.6	1,714.4	1,735.6
Feb	1,718.6	1,716.6	1,731.4
Mar	1,717.0	1,716.7	1,732.6
Apr	1,710.6	1,718.3	1,741.5
May	1,709.3	1,717.9	1,741.7
Jun	1,709.0	1,719.7	1,749.2
Jul	1,709.1	1,721.6	1,746.6
Aug	1,710.3	1,721.9	
Sep	1,711.1	1,721.5	
Oct	1,709.3	1,724.1	
Nov	1,712.4	1,723.3	
Dec	1,714.8	1,722.0	

## AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS\* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	4,534	4,651	3,890
Feb	4,756	4,517	3,795
Mar	4,790	4,082	3,880
Apr	4,797	4,274	4,335
May	4,940	4,334	3,724
Jun	5,579	4,365	4,277
Jul	5,029	4,349	3,622
Aug	4,800	4,281	
Sep	4,803	4,199	
Oct	4,872	4,166	
Nov	4,986	3,907	
Dec	4,200	4,501	

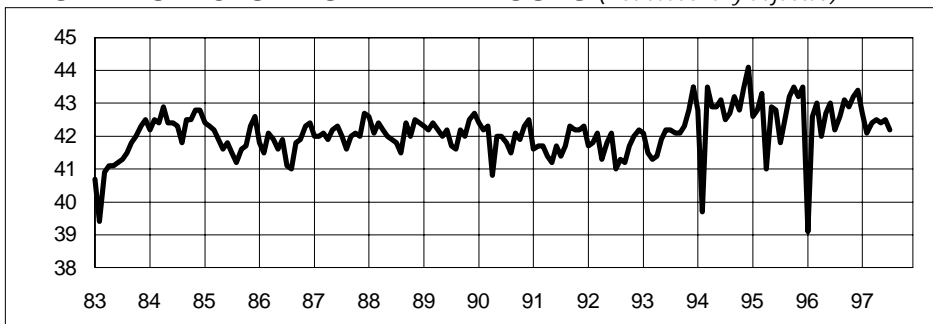
\* The methodology for this series has been revised; See Technical Notes, p.23.

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



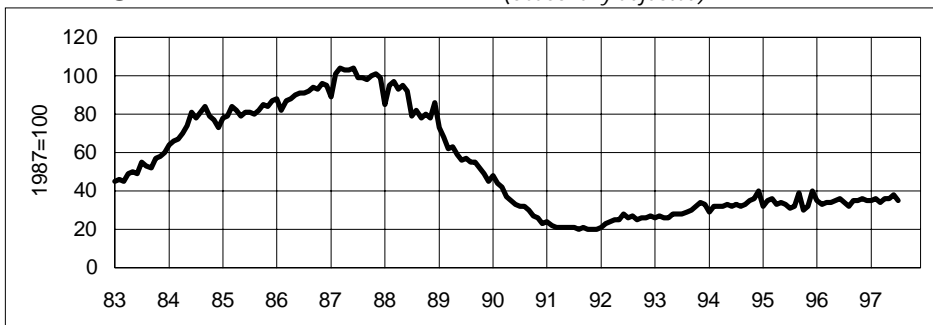
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	\$9.28	\$9.22	\$9.09
Feb	9.20	9.10	9.06
Mar	9.17	9.12	9.09
Apr	9.18	9.09	9.10
May	9.09	9.01	9.13
Jun	9.09	9.06	9.14
Jul	9.22	9.11	9.22
Aug	9.11	9.07	
Sep	9.15	9.07	
Oct	9.02	9.05	
Nov	9.15	9.02	
Dec	9.24	9.11	

## AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



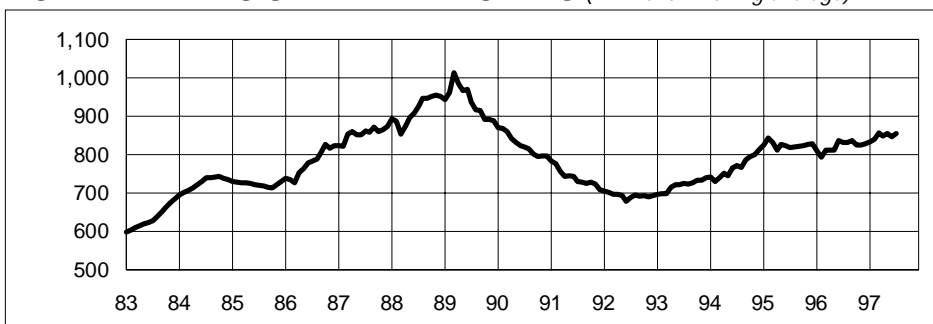
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	42.6	39.1	42.7
Feb	42.8	42.6	42.1
Mar	43.3	43.0	42.4
Apr	41.0	42.0	42.5
May	42.9	42.7	42.4
Jun	42.8	43.0	42.5
Jul	41.8	42.2	42.2
Aug	42.5	42.6	
Sep	43.2	43.1	
Oct	43.5	42.9	
Nov	43.2	43.2	
Dec	43.5	43.4	

## HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	32	35	35
Feb	35	33	36
Mar	36	34	34
Apr	33	34	36
May	34	35	36
Jun	33	36	38
Jul	31	34	35
Aug	32	32	
Sep	39	35	
Oct	30	35	
Nov	32	36	
Dec	40	35	

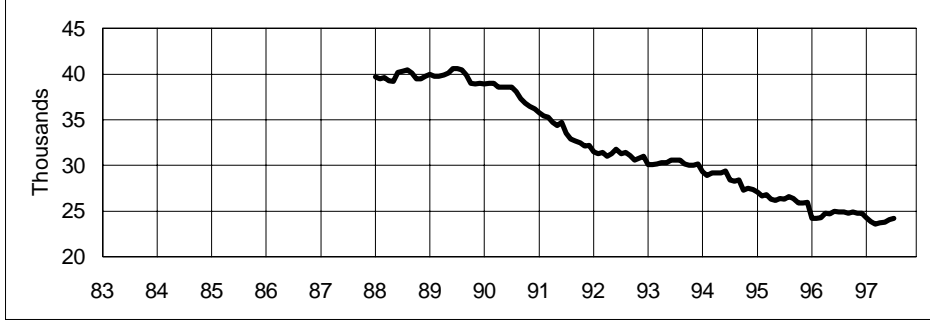
## DOL NEWLY REGISTERED EMPLOYERS *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	826	810	833
Feb	844	794	840
Mar	833	812	856
Apr	813	813	849
May	827	811	856
Jun	824	838	848
Jul	819	833	856
Aug	821	833	
Sep	822	838	
Oct	823	825	
Nov	827	825	
Dec	828	828	

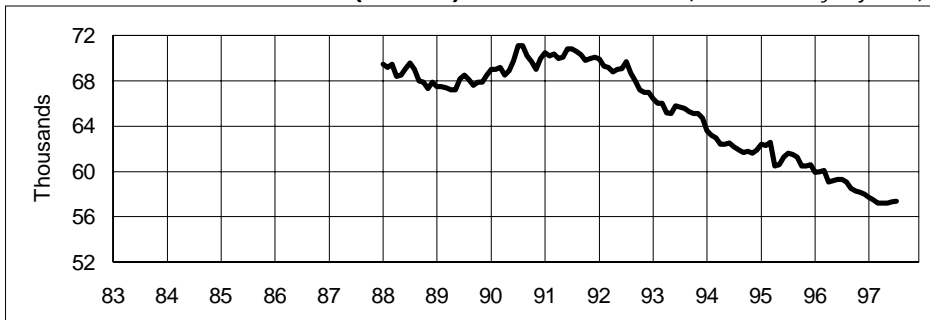
# ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

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



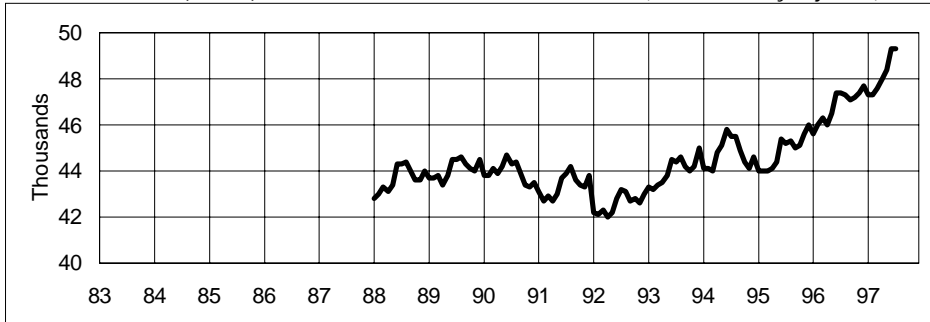
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	27.1	24.2	24.3
Feb	26.7	24.2	23.9
Mar	26.8	24.3	23.6
Apr	26.3	24.8	23.7
May	26.2	24.7	23.8
Jun	26.4	25.0	24.1
Jul	26.3	24.9	24.2
Aug	26.6	24.9	
Sep	26.4	24.8	
Oct	25.9	24.9	
Nov	25.9	24.8	
Dec	26.0	24.8	

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



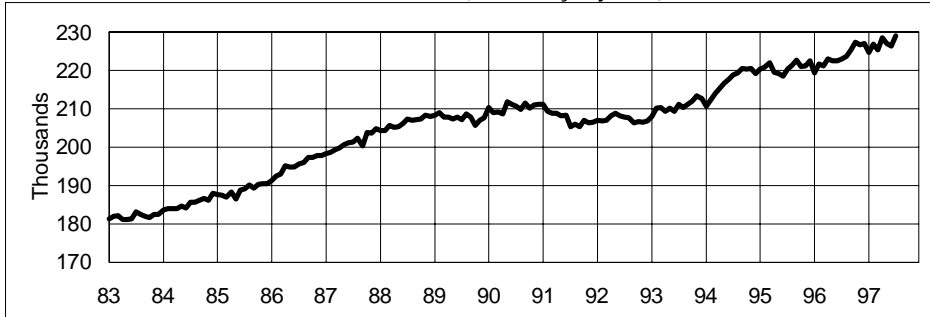
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	62.4	59.9	57.7
Feb	62.3	60.0	57.5
Mar	62.6	60.1	57.2
Apr	60.5	59.1	57.2
May	60.6	59.2	57.2
Jun	61.3	59.3	57.3
Jul	61.6	59.3	57.4
Aug	61.5	59.1	
Sep	61.3	58.5	
Oct	60.5	58.3	
Nov	60.5	58.2	
Dec	60.6	58.0	

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



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	44.0	45.6	47.3
Feb	44.0	46.0	47.3
Mar	44.0	46.3	47.6
Apr	44.1	46.0	48.0
May	44.4	46.5	48.4
Jun	45.4	47.4	49.3
Jul	45.2	47.4	49.3
Aug	45.3	47.3	
Sep	45.0	47.1	
Oct	45.1	47.2	
Nov	45.6	47.4	
Dec	46.0	47.7	

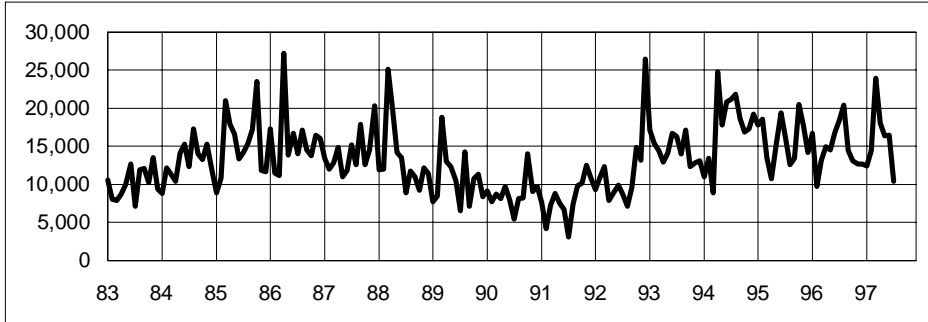
## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT\* (Seasonally adjusted)



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	220.4	219.4	224.7
Feb	220.9	221.7	226.8
Mar	222.1	221.2	225.3
Apr	219.6	223.1	228.5
May	219.2	222.6	227.1
Jun	218.6	222.6	226.3
Jul	220.4	223.1	229.1
Aug	221.4	223.7	
Sep	222.7	225.4	
Oct	221.0	227.3	
Nov	221.2	226.7	
Dec	222.5	227.0	

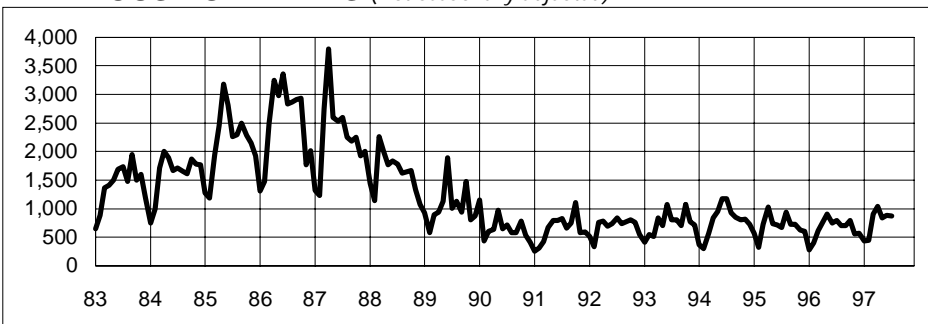
\*Includes Indian tribal government employment

## NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



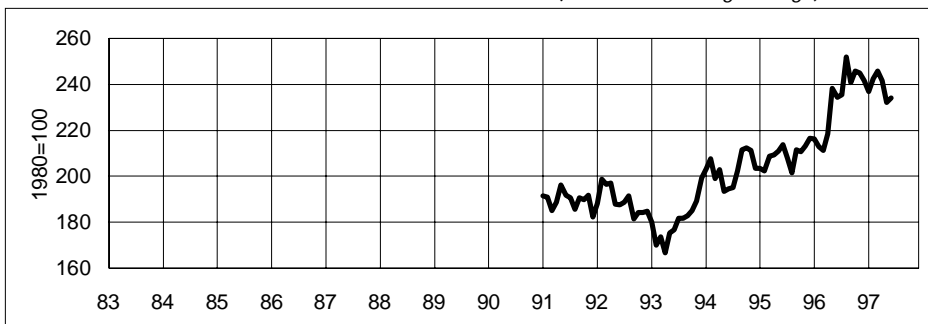
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	17,777	16,714	12,436
Feb	18,580	9,724	14,401
Mar	13,422	13,132	23,952
Apr	10,777	14,930	18,038
May	15,516	14,492	16,364
Jun	19,419	16,812	16,464
Jul	16,107	18,412	10,386
Aug	12,552	20,409	
Sep	13,413	14,420	
Oct	20,463	13,059	
Nov	17,740	12,676	
Dec	14,196	12,684	

## NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



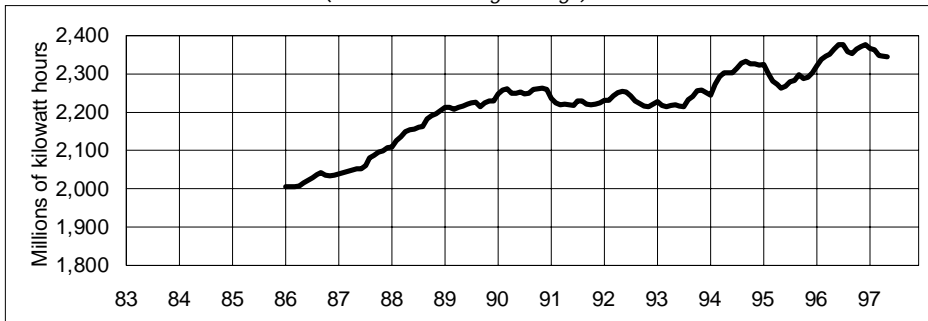
Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	566	277	433
Feb	323	398	442
Mar	721	609	909
Apr	1,032	755	1,036
May	735	902	836
Jun	709	744	886
Jul	674	797	871
Aug	934	707	
Sep	726	708	
Oct	727	792	
Nov	629	554	
Dec	598	574	

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



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	203.5	216.2	236.8
Feb	202.3	212.9	242.4
Mar	208.8	211.1	245.7
Apr	209.2	218.5	241.5
May	210.9	238.3	232.2
Jun	213.9	234.4	234.0
Jul	207.9	235.5	
Aug	201.4	251.9	
Sep	211.5	240.7	
Oct	210.6	245.8	
Nov	213.2	244.9	
Dec	216.5	241.5	

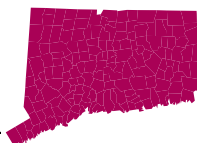
## ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1995	1996	1997
Jan	2,324	2,321	2,366
Feb	2,301	2,338	2,364
Mar	2,282	2,347	2,348
Apr	2,273	2,352	2,346
May	2,263	2,365	2,344
Jun	2,269	2,377	
Jul	2,279	2,376	
Aug	2,283	2,358	
Sep	2,299	2,354	
Oct	2,287	2,365	
Nov	2,291	2,371	
Dec	2,303	2,377	

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE		JUN 1997
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,613,900 *</b>	<b>1,580,900 *</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1,627,400 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>332,900</b>	<b>329,800 *</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>335,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>60,700</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>59,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>272,200</b>	<b>272,300 *</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>276,000</b>
<b>Durable</b> .....	<b>191,400</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>194,200</b>
Lumber & Furniture .....	4,900	4,700	200	4.3	5,000
Stone, Clay & Glass .....	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,600
Primary Metals .....	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	9,200
Fabricated Metals .....	33,600	33,000	600	1.8	34,300
Machinery & Computer Equipment .....	35,500	34,700	800	2.3	36,000
Electronic & Electrical Equipment .....	28,500	27,900	600	2.2	29,100
Transportation Equipment .....	48,600	50,500	-1,900	-3.8	48,700
Instruments .....	22,500	22,900	-400	-1.7	22,800
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .....	6,200	6,000	200	3.3	6,500
<b>Nondurable</b> .....	<b>80,800</b>	<b>80,700 *</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>81,800</b>
Food .....	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	9,100
Textiles .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	2,100
Apparel .....	4,200	4,100	100	2.4	4,400
Paper .....	7,900	7,900	0	0.0	7,900
Printing & Publishing .....	25,800	25,000	800	3.2	25,800
Chemicals .....	19,000	20,000 *	-1,000	-5.0	19,100
Rubber & Plastics .....	10,500	10,500	0	0.0	10,800
Other Nondurable Manufacturing .....	2,600	2,400	200	8.3	2,600
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,281,000 *</b>	<b>1,251,100 *</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,292,000 *</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>74,700</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>76,900</b>
Transportation .....	43,200	41,100	2,100	5.1	45,500
Motor Freight & Warehousing .....	12,300	12,200	100	0.8	12,200
Other Transportation .....	30,900	28,900	2,000	6.9	33,300
Communications .....	19,200	18,000	1,200	6.7	19,100
Utilities .....	12,300	12,600	-300	-2.4	12,300
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>354,200 *</b>	<b>348,500 *</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>355,800 *</b>
Wholesale .....	83,000 *	81,100 *	1,900	2.3	82,800 *
Retail .....	271,200	267,400	3,800	1.4	273,000
General Merchandise .....	28,100	27,500	600	2.2	28,000
Food Stores .....	52,300	51,700	600	1.2	52,500
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations .....	27,300	27,100	200	0.7	27,400
Restaurants .....	79,900	79,400	500	0.6	81,200
Other Retail Trade .....	83,600	81,700	1,900	2.3	83,900
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>130,900</b>	<b>131,600</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>130,700</b>
Finance .....	46,200	45,900	300	0.7	46,100
Banking .....	24,200	24,900	-700	-2.8	24,100
Insurance .....	68,400	70,100	-1,700	-2.4	68,400
Insurance Carriers .....	57,400	59,300	-1,900	-3.2	57,300
Real Estate .....	16,400	15,500	900	5.8	16,200
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>504,500</b>	<b>488,400</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>501,700</b>
Hotels & Lodging Places .....	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	11,600
Personal Services .....	18,500	18,000	500	2.8	18,600
Business Services .....	104,600	94,800	9,800	10.3	103,700
Health Services .....	156,900	155,700	1,200	0.8	157,500
Legal & Professional Services .....	51,100	49,500	1,600	3.2	50,800
Educational Services .....	36,900	36,900	0	0.0	37,500
Other Services .....	124,500	121,500	3,000	2.5	122,000
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>216,700</b>	<b>210,900</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>226,900</b>
Federal .....	22,200	23,400	-1,200	-5.1	22,200
**State, Local & Other Government .....	194,500	187,500	7,000	3.7	204,700

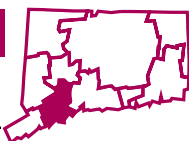
For further information contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 566-3470.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

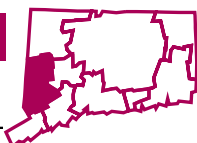
## BRIDGEPORT LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>179,400</b>	<b>179,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>182,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>44,700</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>45,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>5,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>38,900</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Durable Goods .....	31,900	32,000	-100	-0.3	32,700
Fabricated Metals .....	4,300	4,100	200	4.9	4,400
Industrial Machinery .....	6,100	6,000	100	1.7	6,300
Electronic Equipment .....	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	6,400
Transportation Equipment .....	8,900	9,300	-400	-4.3	9,200
Nondurable Goods .....	7,000	7,200	-200	-2.8	7,300
Printing & Publishing .....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>134,700</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>136,800</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>40,400</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40,900</b>
Wholesale .....	9,900	9,900	0	0.0	9,900
Retail .....	30,500	30,500	0	0.0	31,000
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>57,100</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>57,800</b>
Business Services .....	12,300	12,000	300	2.5	12,300
Health Services .....	19,000	19,100	-100	-0.5	19,100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Federal .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local .....	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	18,100

For further information on the Bridgeport Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 566-3472.

## DANBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>83,600</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>85,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>22,100</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>18,900</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>19,100</b>
Durable Goods .....	10,000	9,900	100	1.0	10,000
Machinery & Electric Equipment .....	5,300	5,100	200	3.9	5,300
Instruments .....	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
Nondurable Goods .....	8,900	9,100	-200	-2.2	9,100
Printing & Publishing .....	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
Chemicals .....	3,100	3,300	-200	-6.1	3,300
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>61,500</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>63,200</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>22,100</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22,200</b>
Wholesale .....	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,200
Retail .....	17,800	17,900	-100	-0.6	18,000
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>24,100</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>24,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>7,900</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>9,300</b>
Federal .....	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local .....	7,100	7,400	-300	-4.1	8,500

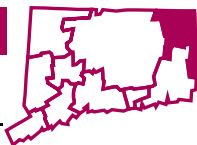
For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 566-3472.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

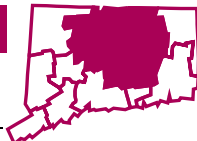
## DANIELSON LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>		CHANGE		JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>6,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>1,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>5,700</b>
Durable Goods .....	2,100	2,600	-500	-19.2	2,300
Nondurable Goods .....	3,400	3,200	200	6.3	3,400
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>14,200</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14,200</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5,400</b>
Wholesale .....	900	700	200	28.6	900
Retail .....	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	4,500
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3,300</b>
Federal .....	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local .....	3,300	2,900	400	13.8	3,200

For further information on the Danielson Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 566-3470.

## HARTFORD LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>		CHANGE		JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>582,500</b>	<b>584,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>591,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>111,200</b>	<b>109,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>112,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>91,100</b>	<b>88,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>92,900</b>
Durable Goods .....	71,600	69,600	2,000	2.9	73,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	16,500	16,600	-100	-0.6	17,700
Industrial Machinery .....	15,700	14,800	900	6.1	15,900
Electronic Equipment .....	6,000	5,900	100	1.7	6,000
Transportation Equipment .....	25,500	24,500	1,000	4.1	25,300
Nondurable Goods .....	19,500	19,200	300	1.6	19,800
Printing & Publishing .....	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	7,600
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>471,300</b>	<b>474,900</b>	<b>-3,600</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>478,400</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>26,700</b>
Transportation .....	13,900	14,300	-400	-2.8	15,700
Communications & Utilities .....	11,100	10,300	800	7.8	11,000
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>118,800</b>	<b>123,000</b>	<b>-4,200</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>121,200</b>
Wholesale .....	29,000	29,000	0	0.0	29,000
Retail .....	89,800	94,000	-4,200	-4.5	92,200
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>67,200</b>	<b>69,900</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>67,000</b>
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions .....	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	10,300
Insurance Carriers .....	44,200	47,000	-2,800	-6.0	43,900
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>170,400</b>	<b>167,100</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>170,900</b>
Health Services .....	58,300	58,300	0	0.0	58,600
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>89,900</b>	<b>90,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>92,600</b>
Federal .....	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	8,600
State & Local .....	81,300	81,700	-400	-0.5	84,000

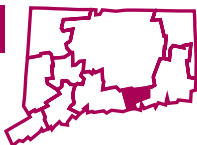
For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 566-3472.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.  
\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*



# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

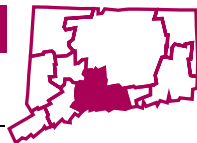
## LOWER RIVER LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,100</b>
Durable Goods .....	2,500	2,300	200	8.7	2,500
Electronic Equipment .....	700	700	0	0.0	800
Other Durable Goods .....	1,800	1,600	200	12.5	1,700
Nondurable Goods .....	600	700	-100	-14.3	600
Rubber & Plastics .....	300	300	0	0.0	300
Other Nondurable Goods .....	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6,300</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Wholesale .....	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail .....	2,000	1,800	200	11.1	1,900
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>800</b>
Federal .....	0	0	0	0.0	0
State & Local .....	800	800	0	0.0	800

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 566-3470.

## NEW HAVEN LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>245,200 *</b>	<b>244,700 *</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>247,900 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>47,200</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>47,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>10,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>37,200</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>38,100</b>
Durable Goods .....	24,300	25,100	-800	-3.2	25,000
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	6,200	7,100	-900	-12.7	6,400
Electronic Equipment .....	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,400
Nondurable Goods .....	12,900	14,000	-1,100	-7.9	13,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,300
Chemicals & Allied .....	4,100	5,300	-1,200	-22.6	4,100
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>198,000 *</b>	<b>196,100 *</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>200,100 *</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>16,100</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>16,300</b>
Communications & Utilities .....	8,400	8,600	-200	-2.3	8,500
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>53,000 *</b>	<b>51,000 *</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>53,700 *</b>
Wholesale .....	11,700 *	11,700 *	0	0.0	11,900 *
Retail .....	41,300	39,300	2,000	5.1	41,800
Eating & Drinking Places .....	13,200	11,800	1,400	11.9	13,700
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>13,900</b>
Finance .....	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	4,000
Insurance .....	7,700	7,600	100	1.3	7,900
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>85,600</b>	<b>84,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>85,500</b>
Business Services .....	13,000	12,100	900	7.4	12,700
Health Services .....	28,500	29,100	-600	-2.1	28,900
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>29,600</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>30,700</b>
Federal .....	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	5,500
State & Local .....	24,100	25,100	-1,000	-4.0	25,200

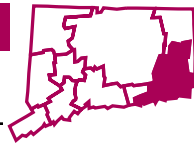
For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact J. Charles Joo at (860) 566-3470.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

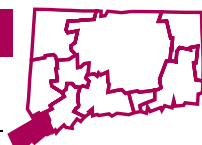
## NEW LONDON LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	%	JUN 1997
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>140,300</b>	<b>135,700</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>139,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>28,700</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>28,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>24,300</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>24,400</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,900	17,100	-2,200	-12.9	15,000
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,200
Other Durable Goods .....	12,800	14,900	-2,100	-14.1	12,800
Nondurable Goods .....	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	9,400
Paper & Allied .....	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Other Nondurable Goods .....	7,100	6,900	200	2.9	7,000
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>111,600</b>	<b>105,300</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>110,800</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6,700</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>29,600</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>29,300</b>
Wholesale .....	3,100	3,000	100	3.3	3,100
Retail .....	26,500	26,400	100	0.4	26,200
Eating & Drinking Places .....	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,100
Other Retail .....	17,200	17,200	0	0.0	17,100
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>34,900</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>35,000</b>
Personal & Business Services .....	6,400	6,200	200	3.2	6,600
Health Services .....	11,200	11,100	100	0.9	11,300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>36,600</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>36,100</b>
Federal .....	2,700	3,500	-800	-22.9	2,700
State & Local .....	33,900	28,100	5,800	20.6	33,400
**Local .....	29,800	23,300	6,500	27.9	29,200

For further information on the New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 566-3470.

## STAMFORD LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	%	JUN 1997
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>201,500</b>	<b>199,100</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>202,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>34,700</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>34,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>28,500</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>28,600</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,900	15,000	-100	-0.7	14,900
Industrial Machinery .....	4,200	4,100	100	2.4	4,200
Electronic Equipment .....	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
Nondurable Goods .....	13,600	13,300	300	2.3	13,700
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	6,300	5,800	500	8.6	6,300
Chemicals & Allied .....	3,500	3,400	100	2.9	3,500
Other Nondurable .....	3,800	4,100	-300	-7.3	3,900
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>166,800</b>	<b>164,500</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>167,700</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,200</b>
Communications & Utilities .....	3,000	3,200	-200	-6.3	3,200
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>44,600</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>44,900</b>
Wholesale .....	11,700	11,500	200	1.7	11,900
Retail .....	32,900	32,600	300	0.9	33,000
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>23,700</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>23,500</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>71,600</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>71,300</b>
Business Services .....	20,400	20,000	400	2.0	20,400
Engineering & Mgmt. Services .....	9,300	8,800	500	5.7	9,200
Other Services .....	41,900	41,000	900	2.2	41,700
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>17,800</b>
Federal .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local .....	15,100	15,900	-800	-5.0	15,900

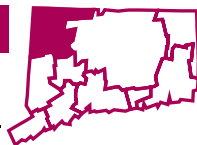
For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepiski at (860) 566-7823.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

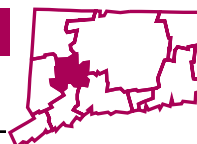
## TORRINGTON LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>27,800</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>28,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>7,700</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>7,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>6,000</b>
Durable Goods .....	4,200	4,400	-200	-4.5	4,300
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	400	500	-100	-20.0	500
Industrial Machinery .....	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Electronic Equipment .....	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
Other Durable Goods .....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
Nondurable Goods .....	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,700
Rubber & Plastics .....	700	900	-200	-22.2	800
Other Nondurable Goods .....	900	800	100	12.5	900
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20,100</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,700</b>
Wholesale .....	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail .....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,000
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Federal .....	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local .....	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200

For further information on the Torrington Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki at (860) 566-7823.

## WATERBURY LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				JUN 1997
	JUL 1997	JUL 1996	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>85,900</b>	<b>84,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>87,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>22,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>18,700</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,000	14,100	-100	-0.7	14,300
Primary Metals .....	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
Fabricated Metals .....	6,200	6,100	100	1.6	6,400
Machinery & Electric Equipment .....	4,400	4,600	-200	-4.3	4,500
Nondurable Goods .....	4,200	4,000	200	5.0	4,400
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	1,200
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>64,100</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>64,900</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>17,300</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>17,600</b>
Wholesale .....	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,900
Retail .....	14,500	14,000	500	3.6	14,700
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4,600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>26,100</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>26,300</b>
Personal & Business .....	6,600	6,000	600	10.0	6,900
Health Services .....	9,900	10,000	-100	-1.0	10,000
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>12,800</b>
Federal .....	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local .....	11,700	11,800	-100	-0.8	12,000

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki at (860) 566-7823.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

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

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	JUL		CHANGE		JUN 1997
		1997	1996	NO.	%	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,802,200	1,775,600	26,600	1.5	1,774,500
	Employed	1,706,400	1,665,900	40,500	2.4	1,679,200
	Unemployed	95,700	109,700	-14,000	-12.8	95,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.2	-0.9	---	5.4
<b>BRIDGEPORT LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	227,800	225,800	2,000	0.9	225,500
	Employed	213,600	209,200	4,400	2.1	211,100
	Unemployed	14,200	16,600	-2,400	-14.5	14,400
	Unemployment Rate	6.2	7.4	-1.2	---	6.4
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	112,200	110,200	2,000	1.8	111,300
	Employed	107,800	105,300	2,500	2.4	107,400
	Unemployed	4,300	4,800	-500	-10.4	3,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.4	-0.5	---	3.5
<b>DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	36,000	34,500	1,500	4.3	35,500
	Employed	33,400	32,000	1,400	4.4	32,900
	Unemployed	2,600	2,400	200	8.3	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.0	0.1	---	7.1
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	608,000	605,500	2,500	0.4	601,200
	Employed	574,000	565,800	8,200	1.4	567,200
	Unemployed	34,000	39,800	-5,800	-14.6	34,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.6	-1.0	---	5.7
<b>LOWER RIVER LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	13,600	13,100	500	3.8	13,100
	Employed	13,000	12,500	500	4.0	12,600
	Unemployed	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.6	-0.7	---	3.9
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	284,900	282,000	2,900	1.0	280,100
	Employed	269,200	263,600	5,600	2.1	264,400
	Unemployed	15,700	18,400	-2,700	-14.7	15,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.5	-1.0	---	5.6
<b>NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	168,100	160,400	7,700	4.8	163,300
	Employed	158,900	151,000	7,900	5.2	153,900
	Unemployed	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	-0.3	---	5.8
<b>STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	203,900	199,300	4,600	2.3	199,200
	Employed	197,300	191,500	5,800	3.0	192,500
	Unemployed	6,600	7,800	-1,200	-15.4	6,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.9	-0.6	---	3.4
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	40,200	40,300	-100	-0.2	39,200
	Employed	38,500	38,200	300	0.8	37,700
	Unemployed	1,700	2,100	-400	-19.0	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.3	-1.0	---	4.0
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	124,800	121,200	3,600	3.0	122,800
	Employed	117,300	112,800	4,500	4.0	115,400
	Unemployed	7,500	8,400	-900	-10.7	7,300
	Unemployment Rate	6.0	7.0	-1.0	---	6.0
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	138,331,000	136,272,000	2,059,000	1.5	137,557,000
	Employed	131,350,000	128,579,000	2,771,000	2.2	130,463,000
	Unemployed	6,981,000	7,693,000	-712,000	-9.3	7,094,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.6	-0.6	---	5.2

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

# MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	JUL		CHG	JUN	JUL		CHG	JUN	JUL		CHG	JUN
	1997	1996	Y/Y	1997	1997	1996	Y/Y	1997	1997	1996	Y/Y	1997
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>\$612.74</b>	<b>\$593.33</b>	<b>\$19.41</b>	<b>\$611.15</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>\$14.52</b>	<b>\$14.06</b>	<b>\$0.46</b>	<b>\$14.38</b>
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>625.82</b>	<b>604.47</b>	<b>21.36</b>	<b>626.59</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>14.76</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>14.64</b>
Lumber & Furniture	472.79	465.53	7.26	469.28	41.4	40.8	0.6	41.9	11.42	11.41	0.01	11.20
Stone, Clay and Glass	597.76	577.80	19.96	593.12	43.6	42.8	0.8	44.0	13.71	13.50	0.21	13.48
Primary Metals	608.08	588.74	19.35	603.37	44.0	44.1	-0.1	44.3	13.82	13.35	0.47	13.62
Fabricated Metals	581.30	572.54	8.75	586.33	42.9	42.6	0.3	43.4	13.55	13.44	0.11	13.51
Machinery	659.00	646.65	12.35	676.40	43.7	43.9	-0.2	44.5	15.08	14.73	0.35	15.20
Electrical Equipment	505.82	486.38	19.44	488.35	41.7	41.5	0.2	40.9	12.13	11.72	0.41	11.94
Trans. Equipment	791.48	743.93	47.55	776.87	42.1	41.7	0.4	41.7	18.80	17.84	0.96	18.63
Instruments	562.19	549.61	12.59	600.38	39.9	41.7	-1.8	42.4	14.09	13.18	0.91	14.16
Miscellaneous Mfg	577.80	532.86	44.95	574.43	41.9	39.5	2.4	42.9	13.79	13.49	0.30	13.39
<b>NONDUR. GOODS</b>	<b>581.86</b>	<b>565.23</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>575.71</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>13.92</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>13.74</b>
Food	488.03	515.25	-27.22	504.78	40.4	45.0	-4.6	42.1	12.08	11.45	0.63	11.99
Textiles	470.38	478.55	-8.17	469.70	41.7	42.5	-0.8	41.9	11.28	11.26	0.02	11.21
Apparel	330.46	336.71	-6.25	337.39	39.2	39.8	-0.6	39.6	8.43	8.46	-0.03	8.52
Paper	711.78	689.77	22.01	704.09	46.4	46.2	0.2	46.2	15.34	14.93	0.41	15.24
Printing & Publishing	571.93	535.04	36.89	549.17	39.2	38.0	1.2	37.9	14.59	14.08	0.51	14.49
Chemicals	799.82	763.84	35.98	783.15	45.6	44.8	0.8	45.4	17.54	17.05	0.49	17.25
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	486.82	474.01	12.81	497.12	40.4	39.9	0.5	41.6	12.05	11.88	0.17	11.95
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>798.20</b>	<b>791.01</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>788.95</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>18.87</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>18.74</b>

## LMAS

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	JUL		CHG	JUN	JUL		CHG	JUN	JUL		CHG	JUN
	1997	1996	Y/Y	1997	1997	1996	Y/Y	1997	1997	1996	Y/Y	1997
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Bridgeport	\$607.68	\$618.64	-\$10.96	\$633.44	42.2	41.8	0.4	42.8	\$14.40	\$14.80	-\$0.40	\$14.80
Danbury	634.06	651.04	-16.98	639.02	42.9	44.5	-1.6	43.5	14.78	14.63	0.15	14.69
Danielson	455.68	494.40	-38.72	463.73	38.1	41.2	-3.1	40.5	11.96	12.00	-0.04	11.45
Hartford	655.19	634.10	21.09	644.06	42.6	42.5	0.1	42.4	15.38	14.92	0.46	15.19
Lower River	516.26	469.22	47.04	523.72	41.4	39.2	2.2	42.1	12.47	11.97	0.50	12.44
New Haven	611.06	559.84	51.22	597.68	42.2	41.5	0.7	42.6	14.48	13.49	0.99	14.03
New London	630.00	620.55	9.45	612.13	42.0	42.1	-0.1	41.5	15.00	14.74	0.26	14.75
Stamford	554.13	568.99	-14.86	553.38	40.3	40.7	-0.4	40.6	13.75	13.98	-0.23	13.63
Torrington	531.14	529.20	1.94	540.14	40.7	42.1	-1.4	42.1	13.05	12.57	0.48	12.83
Waterbury	572.33	555.12	17.21	591.41	43.0	42.8	0.2	44.4	13.31	12.97	0.34	13.32

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1996.

## NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	JUL	JUL	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		JUN
	1997	1996	UNITS	%	1997	1996	UNITS	%	1997
	<b>Connecticut</b>	871	764	107	14.0	5,487	4,245	1,242	29.3
<b>Counties:</b>									
Fairfield	199	133	66	49.6	1,200	842	358	42.5	150
Hartford	187	187	0	0.0	1,283	1,011	272	26.9	158
Litchfield	75	51	24	47.1	393	327	66	20.2	71
Middlesex	58	51	7	13.7	336	286	50	17.5	57
New Haven	176	128	48	37.5	1,346	858	488	56.9	292
New London	79	113	-34	-30.1	454	481	-27	-5.6	73
Tolland	65	71	-6	-8.5	302	273	29	10.6	47
Windham	32	30	2	6.7	173	167	6	3.6	38

# HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	JUL 1997	YR TO DATE 1997	DATE 1996	TOWN	JUL 1997	YR TO DATE 1997	DATE 1996	TOWN	JUL 1997	YR TO DATE 1997	DATE 1996
Andover	4	18	14	Griswold	3	30	57	Preston	3	13	4
Ansonia	2	9	13	Groton	10	45	34	Prospect	7	30	21
Ashford	2	11	7	Guilford	17	80	57	Putnam	1	7	7
Avon	19	74	42	Haddam	2	15	10	Redding	3	17	15
Barkhamsted	5	15	10	Hamden	6	74	32	Ridgefield	12	77	49
Beacon Falls	4	17	9	Hampton	1	7	7	Rocky Hill	4	48	120
Berlin	7	43	46	Hartford	1	6	21	Roxbury	0	5	5
Bethany	0	15	18	Hartland	0	3	1	Salem	0	8	10
Bethel	4	23	22	Harwinton	3	19	17	Salisbury	1	1	3
Bethlehem	0	6	6	Hebron	7	36	16	Scotland	0	9	6
Bloomfield	4	28	7	Kent	1	7	0	Seymour	7	43	13
Bolton	2	15	17	Killingly	3	21	16	Sharon	0	1	5
Bozrah	1	4	2	Killingworth	7	30	34	Shelton	20	97	94
Branford	3	30	22	Lebanon	1	26	22	Sherman	4	12	6
Bridgeport	2	47	12	Ledyard	6	29	25	Simsbury	4	39	35
Bridgewater	0	2	4	Lisbon	2	13	15	Somers	5	22	22
Bristol	8	52	63	Litchfield	7	22	18	South Windsor	13	69	46
Brookfield	3	32	26	Lyme	4	9	4	Southbury	10	56	21
Brooklyn	0	0	10	Madison	15	57	46	Southington	16	80	122
Burlington	5	31	34	Manchester	8	290	43	Sprague	1	2	3
Canaan	0	2	0	Mansfield	8	27	26	Stafford	3	17	18
Canterbury	0	10	15	Marlborough	9	24	14	Stamford	18	122	105
Canton	2	14	20	Meriden	3	22	16	Sterling	4	14	8
Chaplin	2	8	7	Middlebury	2	14	9	Stonington	12	50	33
Cheshire	14	135	42	Middlefield	2	10	10	Stratford	2	34	20
Chester	3	16	8	Middletown	6	68	76	Suffield	8	33	37
Clinton	1	21	18	Milford	22	114	97	Thomaston	1	20	12
Colchester	6	58	27	Monroe	20	85	73	Thompson	1	11	15
Colebrook	0	1	8	Montville	3	14	24	Tolland	11	57	34
Columbia	2	11	18	Morris	0	1	6	Torrington	11	48	48
Cornwall	2	5	0	Naugatuck	3	22	36	Trumbull	16	63	34
Coventry	13	41	38	New Britain	1	6	13	Union	1	3	0
Cromwell	5	15	31	New Canaan	9	31	31	Vernon	2	16	20
Danbury	15	106	27	New Fairfield	2	24	23	Voluntown	2	10	5
Darien	1	18	10	New Hartford	4	20	12	Wallingford	10	75	105
Deep River	1	9	8	New Haven	0	0	23	Warren	1	3	7
Derby	2	17	7	New London	0	0	0	Washington	1	9	7
Durham	4	26	9	New Milford	10	66	78	Waterbury	7	27	31
East Granby	3	14	14	Newington	7	29	6	Waterford	13	36	106
East Haddam	12	43	23	Newtown	26	106	60	Watertown	9	60	9
East Hampton	5	17	23	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	2	7	13
East Hartford	0	2	3	North Branford	9	48	39	West Haven	2	34	9
East Haven	4	120	21	North Canaan	2	5	15	Westbrook	3	18	6
East Lyme	3	47	38	North Haven	12	39	15	Weston	1	7	17
East Windsor	7	13	41	North Stonington	5	18	14	Westport	4	20	8
Eastford	1	5	1	Norwalk	8	53	82	Wethersfield	8	47	58
Easton	4	23	3	Norwich	1	17	12	Willington	2	4	7
Ellington	5	35	43	Old Lyme	3	21	46	Wilton	6	42	23
Enfield	11	48	18	Old Saybrook	2	25	16	Winchester	1	5	3
Essex	1	11	12	Orange	3	16	18	Windham	2	8	2
Fairfield	13	74	68	Oxford	5	29	36	Windsor	6	28	0
Farmington	8	94	70	Plainfield	3	22	31	Windsor Locks	0	10	3
Franklin	0	4	0	Plainville	3	21	0	Wolcott	4	114	90
Glastonbury	16	96	104	Plymouth	4	13	23	Woodbridge	3	109	12
Goshen	3	19	5	Pomfret	4	18	23	Woodbury	9	37	25
Granby	7	34	17	Portland	4	12	2	Woodstock	8	22	12
Greenwich	6	87	34								

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

DOL newly registered employers are those businesses newly registered with the Labor Department's unemployment insurance program (including reopened accounts) during the month. DOL discontinued employers are those accounts that are terminated due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure. Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State are an indication of new business formation and activity. These 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. *There is no separate consumer price index for Connecticut or any area within the state.*

## **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.

## **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 takes 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 five individual employment-related series -the average workweek of manufacturing production workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance and total housing permits. While not an employment-sector variable, housing permits are closely related to construction employment. The *coincident employment index* is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series-the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (household survey) and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department and from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

## **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) 566-7823 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 5-9 for reference months)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> .....	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Business Activity</b>		<b>Tourism and Travel</b>	
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> .....	<b>+6.9</b>	New Housing Permits .....	+14.0	Tourism Inquiries .....	+41.8
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> .....	<b>+2.1</b>	Electricity Sales .....	-1.6	Tourism Info Centers .....	+21.5
<b>Unemployment</b> .....	<b>-0.9*</b>	Retail Sales .....	+4.9	Attraction Visitors .....	-4.0
Labor Force .....	+1.5	Construction Contracts Index .....	+61.9	Hotel-Motel Occupancy .....	NA
Employed .....	+2.4	New Auto Registrations .....	-43.6	Air Passenger Count .....	+0.1
Unemployed .....	-14.7	Air Cargo Tons .....	-4.8		
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> .....	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>Business Starts</b>		<b>Employment Cost Index</b>	
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Hartford</b> .....	<b>+2.9</b>	Secretary of the State .....	+38.4	Total .....	+2.9
<b>Average Ins. Unempl. Rate</b> .....	<b>-0.31*</b>	Dept. of Labor .....	+11.6	Wages & Salaries .....	+3.3
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> .....	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Business Terminations</b>		Benefit Costs .....	+2.0
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> .....	<b>+3.3</b>	Secretary of the State .....	-83.8	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> .....	<b>+3.3</b>	Dept. of Labor .....	+9.9	U.S. City Average .....	+2.2
<b>Manufacturing Output</b> .....	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>State Tax Collections</b> .....	<b>+11.3</b>	Northeast Region .....	+2.6
Production Worker Hours .....	-0.5	Corporate Tax .....	NA	NY-NJ-Long Island .....	+2.5
Productivity .....	+1.9	Personal Income Tax .....	+20.0	Boston-Lawrence-Salem .....	+3.1
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> .....	<b>+15.8</b>	Real Estate Conveyance Tax .....	+1.3	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>	
<b>Personal Income</b> .....	<b>+6.6</b>	Sales & Use Tax .....	-4.8	U.S. ....	+18.2
				New England .....	+60.8
				<b>Interest Rates</b>	
				Prime .....	+0.25*
				Conventional Mortgage .....	-0.75*

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

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

September 1997

THE CONNECTICUT

## ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

Mailing address:

**Connecticut Economic Digest**  
**Connecticut Department of Labor**  
**Office of Research**  
**200 Folly Brook Boulevard**  
**Wethersfield, CT 06109**

The Connecticut Economic Digest  
is now available on the internet at:

<http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us>

or

<http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research>

- If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page to the address at left.
- If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.
- If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.