

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

## AUGUST 1996 HIGHLIGHTS

- Defense-related employment trends are analyzed, revealing a loss of nearly 35,000 jobs between 1988 and 1995 (page 4)
- Connecticut's leading and coincident employment indices point to a strengthening of the current recovery (page 5)
- The state's unemployment rate held steady between May and June (page 6)
- Nonfarm jobs grew by 1,400 over the year with the strongest gains in Services and Trade (page 6)
- Corporate tax rate reduction impacted collections (page 7)

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## Defense spending down

by William Hesse, Research Analyst

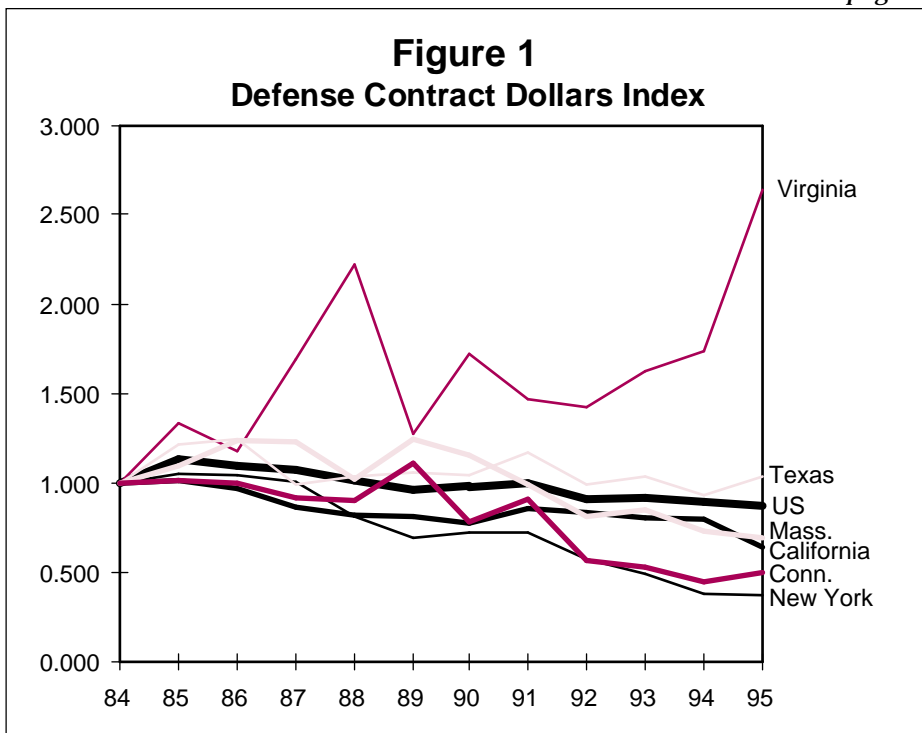
**S**pending on defense procurement has dropped precipitously in the past decade. The amount spent on procurement contracts is half what it was ten years ago, and Connecticut is receiving only one third of what it did then. It is a measure of the success of the state's defense diversification effort that this is not an ongoing crisis.

The specific numbers are as follows: spending on defense procurement dropped 43% from 1985 to 1995, from \$179 billion in 1985 to \$101 billion in 1995 (both in 1992 dollars); Connecticut's

share of those defense procurement dollars dropped 64% over the same period, from \$7.1 billion to \$2.5 billion (also in 1992 dollars). A rough estimate of the employment impact is that a \$5 billion loss in contracts would be expected to cause a loss of 100,000 jobs. Connecticut's economy did in fact lose just about that number of jobs, suggesting that the recession of the early '90s may have been in large part due to those cuts.

The impact of defense cuts on six states is shown in Figure 1. The three states with the largest

*Continued on page 2*



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# Defense spending down

Continued from page 1  
amount of contracts are shown, as are the large states of the Northeast. All of the indices are based on the year 1984, near the peak of defense spending. These indices measure spending in current dollars, not constant dollars. Virginia's success in receiving defense contracts is notable during this period of shrinking defense budgets.

The distribution of defense dollars within the state has been changing as well. Defense contracts are concentrated in three counties: Fairfield, Hartford, and New London. Figure 2 illustrates the share of contracts going to each county before and after these cuts in defense spending.

The level of defense dependency within Connecticut varies greatly. One way to measure dependency is to examine the ratio of defense contracts to total personal income earned in a county. Table 1 shows the ratio of defense contracts to personal income in these two periods. We see from this that New London is extraordinary in its defense dependency. The region has made a difficult transition, reducing its defense dependency by more than 60% in this period.

The towns that have high levels of defense contracts have not changed as much as the counties, however. Among these towns, three of those in Fairfield county increased their defense contracts over this period. Groton, on the

**Table 1**  
**Ratio of Defense Contract Awards to Total Personal Income by County**

	89-91	92-95
Connecticut	6.1%	3.0%
Fairfield	6.4%	4.8%
Hartford	5.7%	1.3%
New Haven	0.5%	0.3%
New London	39.0%	14.9%
Other Counties	0.4%	0.4%

other hand, suffered the largest loss of defense dollars, though it remains the second largest recipient in the state. East Hartford suffered a loss almost as large, with less than 15% of its total contract awards the last four years.

As we reported last year, more than 90% of the defense dollars coming into the state came to these ten towns. There has been a slight flattening of the distribution, however, with the remainder of the towns receiving 11.5% in the later period as opposed to 7.9% in 89-91.

The entire table of defense contract awards by town for the years 1989-95 is available electronically at our web site, <http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research/> and on paper from the research division at (860) 258-4235. ■

Continued on page 3

**Table 2**  
**Top 10 Defense Contract Towns 1989-1995**

	Total	1989-91	1992-95
Stratford	9,707,949	4,502,735	5,205,214
Groton	8,453,315	5,624,525	2,828,790
East Hartford	2,817,578	2,467,624	349,954
New London	780,389	263,749	516,640
Windsor Locks	548,078	279,036	269,042
Bloomfield	444,243	324,217	120,026
Danbury	442,156	161,255	280,901
Norwalk	323,797	234,272	89,525
South Windsor	247,116	100,706	146,410
Bridgeport	236,821	102,274	134,547

*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, Research 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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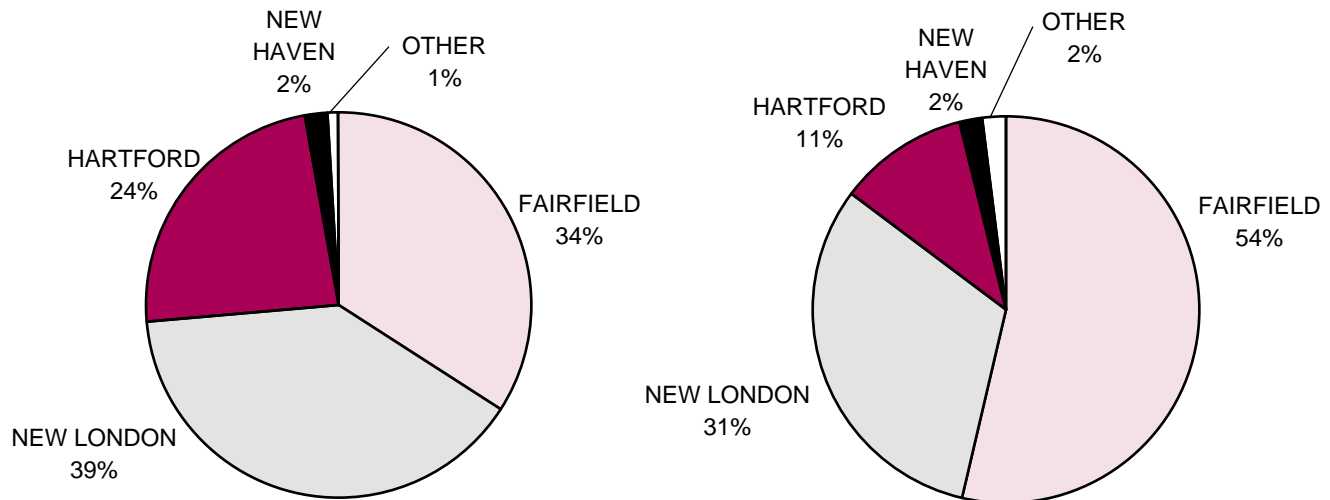
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**Figure 2**

**Distribution of Defense Contract Dollars by County**



**HOUSING UPDATE**

**June: housing permits decrease**

**T**he Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 684 new housing units in June 1996, a 19.1 percent decrease compared to May 1996 when 846 were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 684 units permitted in June 1996 represent a decrease of 4.5 percent from the 716 units permitted in June 1995, and that the year-to-date numbers are down 13.8 percent, from 4,037 in 1995 to 3,481 in 1996.

Reports from municipal officials throughout the state indicated that Windham County

showed the greatest percentage increase in June compared to the previous month: 3.3 percent. Hartford County reported the greatest percentage decline: 42 percent.

Hartford County documented the largest number of new, authorized units in June with 151. New Haven County followed with 141 units and Fairfield County had 123 units. Griswold led all Connecticut communities with 32 units, followed by Wolcott with 20 and Rocky Hill and Guilford, each with 17.

The permit activity figure for June included the following state-wide amounts by structure type: detached single-family units, 619;

attached single-family units, 20; two unit structures, 4; three and four-unit structures, 13; structures containing five or more units, 28.

Year-to-date totals indicate that Hartford County has issued the most building permits through the first half of 1996 with 824, followed by New Haven County with 730, and Fairfield County with 709. Rocky Hill has authorized 118 new permits during this period, followed by Stamford with 100, Southington with 94, Wallingford with 93, and Milford with 85. ■

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

# Employment in private defense-related industries drops again in 1995

by Lincoln S. Dyer, Research Analyst

**P**ivate defense-related employment in Connecticut dropped by 34,700 jobs or 36.1 percent between 1988 and 1995. Estimated at 61,500 for 1995, it was down from 1988's annual average of 96,200. Nationally, private defense-related employment dropped 24.6 percent or 475,500 positions during the same time period, from 1988's annual average of 1,935,600 to 1,460,100 in 1995 (See Table 1).

Private defense-related employment increased nationally from 1988 until the official end of the Cold War in 1990, then it fell off dramatically. Statewide, private defense-related jobs steadily declined from 1988 through 1995. The early lead in defense downsizing, coinciding with the state's recession, was felt prematurely in Connecticut because of its' reliance on big ticket defense programs like submarines and sophisticated aircraft that were the first to get cut in the prospects of a Cold War thaw.

Private industries included in the estimates are: weapons, ordnance and accessories (except vehicles and guided missiles);

aircraft and parts; shipbuilding and repairing; guided missiles and space vehicles and parts; tanks and tank components; search and navigation equipment; explosives; and radio and communication equipment. Also included are research industries that contributed to defense such as physical, biological, economic, sociological and educational research and their testing laboratories.

These industries were isolated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) defense model which concluded that at least 40 percent of the product of these industries was related to defense. Since many defense contractors also have commercial production lines, it is difficult to determine the exact number of defense-related jobs. The BLS defense model definitions are used here as a measure of the change occurring in defense-related employment in Connecticut, but should in no way be considered a definitive count.

These well-paying defense-related positions have a large impact on the Connecticut economy and help support many other industries such as trade and

services. The job spill-over effect for defense-related positions varies by industry and is very difficult to assess. According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Connecticut transportation equipment industry, which is largely defense-related, has an employment multiplier of 2.5, meaning that for every job in that industry another 1.5 jobs are supported in the economy.

In general, it may be said that for every defense-related job, one to two other employment positions are supported in areas ranging from defense subcontractors to grocery stores, gas stations, real estate agents, etc.

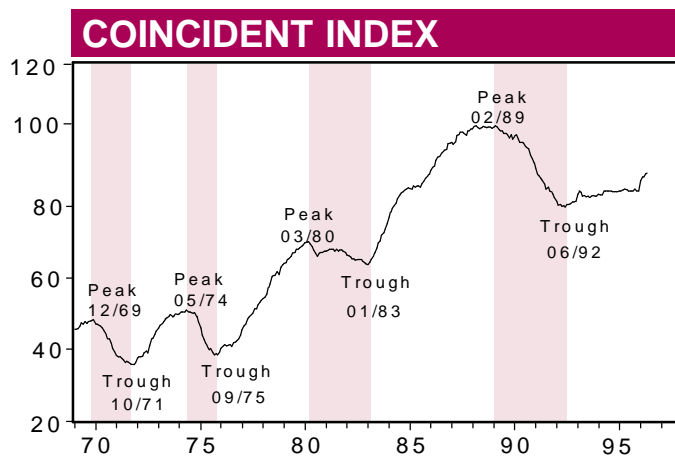
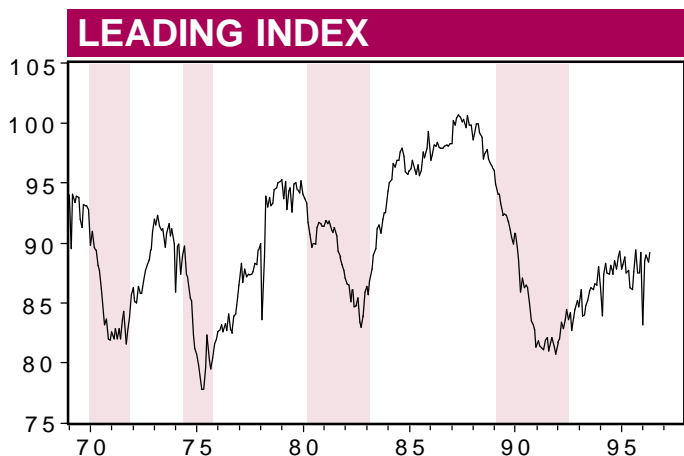
In the future, however, the defense multipliers will be more capital and research intensive, resulting in fewer job gains from prospective increases in defense spending for programs like the new attack submarine and the new jet engine for the next generation of fighters (F-22). These defense job multipliers have weakened over the years because of labor productivity gains and automation efficiencies. ■

**Table 1**  
**Private Defense-Related Employment**  
**1988-1995 Annual Averages**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	<u>UNITED STATES</u>
1995	61,500	1,460,100
1994	65,900	1,509,700
1993	71,700	1,616,800
1992	80,200	1,750,200
1991	87,800	1,873,700
1990	91,800	1,960,800
1989	95,300	1,953,400
1988	96,200 *	1,935,600

\* A labor-management dispute in the third quarter of 1988 at a major employer considerably impacted private defense employment. The above figure does not include the data for months the company was involved in the labor-management dispute.

# 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.

## Leading index continues to yo-yo

**C**onnecticut's leading employment index continues to yo-yo with the release of the (preliminary) May data, rising to nearly its highest level in the current expansion. The coincident index continues to send a positive signal, rising once again and not having fallen on a month-to-month basis since December 1995.

The coincident index, a gauge of current employment activity, sent strong positive signals in January and February, largely due to the benchmark revisions and the February surge in employment data, and after pausing briefly in March, continued to move upward in April and in May. The coincident index accelerated its upward movement this year from its prior slow increase during the current recovery. No end is now in sight for the current recovery, based on the coincident index.

The leading index, a barometer of future employment activity, experienced its largest one-month

fall in January and rebounded dramatically in February. It rose in March, fell in April, and popped higher in May. Nonetheless, the leading index currently matches its level in December 1995 and exceeds its level in every other month over the past two years, save two, December 1994 and September 1995.

The May release, therefore, provides increasing support for a strengthening of the current recovery, at least in the short term. The longer-term expectation for the current recovery remains somewhat uncertain — as long as the leading index continues to yo-yo. Whether its next major move is up or down still remains in doubt. Future monthly data will sharpen the focus on our view of the future of the Connecticut economy.

Compared to a year ago, the coincident employment index rose from 84.7 in May 1995 to 89.5 in May 1996. All four index components continued to point in a

positive direction on a year-over-year basis with higher nonfarm employment, higher total employment, a lower total unemployment rate, and a lower insured unemployment rate.

The leading employment index rose from 87.7 in May 1995 to 89.2 in May 1996, or somewhat below its previous peak of 89.4 in September 1995. Only one component sent a negative signal on a year-over-year basis — a lower average work week of manufacturing production workers. The other components sent positive signals with lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, higher Hartford help wanted advertising, a lower short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and higher total housing permits. ■

Source: Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut. Developed by Pami Dua [(203) 322-3466, Stamford Campus] and Stephen M. Miller [(860) 486-3853, Storrs Campus]. Tara Blois [(860) 486-4752, Storrs Campus] provided research support.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm jobs grew by 500 over the month, and 14,100 over the year. Employment in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector has declined in the last three months.

## EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,577.0	1,562.9	14.1	0.9	1,576.5
<b>Private Sector</b>	1,357.5	1,344.6	12.9	1.0	1,356.1
Construction and Mining	56.1	52.1	4.0	7.7	55.4
Manufacturing	276.8	280.9	-4.1	-1.5	277.2
Transportation, Public Utilities	71.7	71.8	-0.1	-0.1	71.5
Wholesale, Retail Trade	345.8	340.5	5.3	1.6	345.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	132.3	132.0	0.3	0.2	132.7
Services	474.8	467.3	7.5	1.6	473.6
<b>Government</b>	219.5	218.3	1.2	0.5	220.4

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The total unemployment rate declined by 0.7 percentage point, while the labor force increased two percent over the year. The demand for labor as measured by classified ads rose by 9.1 percent over the year.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	4.8	5.5	-0.7	---	4.8
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,739.2	1,704.9	34.3	2.0	1,742.8
Employed (000s)	1,656.5	1,611.7	44.8	2.8	1,658.8
Unemployed (000s)	82.7	93.3	-10.6	-11.4	84.0
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	4,111	5,642	-1531	-27.1	4,169
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	36	33	3.0	9.1	35
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.70	2.95	-0.25	---	2.74

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The average production worker workweek rose slightly both over the month and year. Earnings also increased in June.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	JUL		CHANGE		JUN
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	42.9	42.7	0.2	0.5	42.7
<b>Average Hourly Earnings*</b>	\$13.97	\$13.63	\$0.34	2.5	\$13.88
<b>Average Weekly Earnings*</b>	\$600.71	\$583.36	\$17.34	3.0	\$592.68
<b>Mfg. Output Index (1982=100)</b>	120.2	117.3	2.9	2.5	119.2
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)*</b>	7,042.0	7,041.0	1.0	**	6,922.0
<b>Productivity Index (1982=100)</b>	181.7	177.1	4.6	2.6	181.2

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

Wages earned by those covered under unemployment compensation rose by 2.5 percent over the year.

## INCOME

	2Q		CHANGE		1Q
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; \$ Millions)</i>					
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$55,414	\$54,058	\$1,356	2.5	\$54,927
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$102,983	\$98,343	\$4,640	4.7	\$101,928
<b>Real Personal Income*</b>	\$65,846	\$64,614	\$1,232	1.9	\$65,760

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

\*Adjusted with Consumer Price Index -- All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average (CPIU)

## PRODUCTION ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	% CHANGE		YEAR TO DATE	
			M/M	Y/Y	LEVEL	% CHANGE
New Housing Permits	JUN 1996	684	-19.1	-4.5	3,481	-13.8
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	APR 1996	2,169	-10.4	8.0	9,682	5.8
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	APR 1996	2.37	-18.0	9.7	9.69	6.0
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	MAY 1996	175.5	-56.7	-14.9	---	---

Sources: Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy,

Year-to-date housing permits were down 13.8 percent, and June permits were down 4.5 percent over last year. Retail sales remained strong, up six percent from a year ago.

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	JUL 1996	% CHANGE		YEAR TO DATE		
		M/M	Y/Y	NO.	% CHANGE	
<b>STARTS</b>						
Secretary of the State	836	-15.8	-40.8	7,378	4.5	
Department of Labor	892	-33.0	24.6	5,619	10.0	
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
Secretary of the State	134	3.1	-44.9	1,159	-0.2	
Department of Labor	738	-25.0	-70.3	7,208	5.1	

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State -- corporations and other legal entities

Connecticut Department of Labor -- unemployment insurance program registrations

Secretary of the State June registrations of new business entities (including limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, plus foreign and domestic corporations) were up 4.5 percent on a year-to-date basis. Registrations with the Labor Department were also up 10 percent through June.

## STATE TAX COLLECTIONS

(Millions of dollars)	JUL 1996	JUL 1995	% CHANGE	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE		
				1995-96	1994-95	% CHANGE
<b>TOTAL ALL TAXES*</b>	753.3	856.5	-12.0	7,151.3	6,705.3	6.7
Corporate Tax	157.6	168.0	-6.2	708.7	698.2	1.5
Personal Income Tax	262.9	245.4	7.1	2,705.4	2,432.0	11.2
Real Estate Conv. Tax	6.5	6.6	-1.5	63.2	62.6	1.0
Sales & Use Tax	199.3	225.3	-11.5	2,209.4	2,124.9	4.0

A spike last June caused total tax collections to be down 12 percent from a year ago, but fiscal year-to-date collection was up 6.7 percent because of the strong growth in personal income tax collections. A corporate tax rate reduction began January 1, 1996.

## TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

	MAY 1996	MAY 1995	% CHANGE	YEAR TO DATE		
				1996	1995	% CHANGE
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>						
Air Cargo Tons	10,570	8,170	29.4	49,681	44,749	11.0
Air Passenger Count	482,853	444,250	8.7	2,262,474	2,107,298	7.4
New Auto Registrations	14,492	15,516	-6.6	68,992	76,072	-9.3
<b>TOURISM</b>						
Tourism Inquiries	76,166	94,776	-19.6	179,426	159,235	12.7
Info Center Visitors	45,247	41,950	7.9	140,470	107,597	30.6
Major Attraction Visitors	178,987	170,847	4.8	520,274	635,983	-18.2
Hotel-Motel Occupancy	76.3	73.3	4.1	65.1	63.7	2.2

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

Year-over-year air and passenger traffic were up 29.4 and 8.7 percent, respectively. May visitors and occupancy rates were also up from a year ago.

Compensation costs rose 0.8 percent in the March-June 1996 period, the same as the December 1995-March 1996 period.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

(June 1989=100)	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	3 MONTHS ENDED:					
	JUN 1996	MAR 1996	DEC 1995	% CHANGE		JUN 1995
			Q/Q	Y/Y		
<b>COMPENSATION COSTS</b>	129.2	128.2	127.2	0.8%	2.8%	125.7
Wages and Salaries	126.2	125.1	123.9	0.9%	3.3%	122.2
Benefit Costs	136.6	135.7	135.7	0.7%	1.8%	134.2

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

New England consumer confidence rose a strong 22.6 percent, while national consumer confidence fell 3.6 percent from the month before. The inflation rate is well under control at less than three percent for both the U.S. and Northeast Region -- good news for consumers.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	JUN 1996	MAY 1996	JUN 1995	% CHANGE	
				M/M	Y/Y
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1982-1984=100)</b>					
<i>All Urban Consumers</i>					
U.S. City Average	156.7	156.6	152.5	0.1	2.8
Northeast Region	163.1	163.0	158.9	0.1	2.6
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	166.5	166.4	162.2	0.1	2.7
Boston-Lawrence-Salem*	---	161.8	---	---	2.6
<i>Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers</i>					
U.S. City Average	154.1	154.0	149.9	0.1	2.8
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>					
U.S.	97.6	101.2	94.6	-3.6	3.2
New England	78.7	64.2	61.3	22.6	28.4

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

Short-term interest rates on Treasury bills and bonds were lower than a year ago, while long-term rates were higher compared with a year ago.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	JUL 1996	JUN 1996	JUL 1995
<b>Prime</b>	8.25	8.25	9.00
<b>Federal Funds</b>	5.27	5.24	6.01
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.11	5.02	5.67
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	5.26	5.12	5.67
<b>1 Year Treasury Bill</b>	5.81	5.64	6.00
<b>3 Year Treasury Bill</b>	6.49	6.27	6.27
<b>5 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.69	6.48	6.41
<b>7 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.83	6.66	6.50
<b>10 Year Treasury Bond</b>	6.91	6.74	6.63
<b>30 Year Treasury Bond</b>	7.06	6.93	6.95
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	8.32	8.07	8.09

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	JUN	JUN	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,577	1,563	14	0.9%	1,577
<b>Maine</b>	542	542	0	0.0%	542
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,022	2,969	53	1.8%	3,017
<b>New Hampshire</b>	550	540	10	1.9%	549
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,642	3,600	42	1.2%	3,638
<b>New York</b>	7,935	7,935	0	0.0%	7,863
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,283	5,253	30	0.6%	5,282
<b>Rhode Island</b>	446	439	7	1.6%	445
<b>Vermont</b>	274	269	5	1.9%	273
<b>United States</b>	119,532	117,100	2,432	2.1%	119,293

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

*Connecticut's job growth over the year was much weaker than the nation's, but the state fared better than Maine, New York and Pennsylvania.*

## LABOR FORCE

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	JUN	JUN	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,739	1,705	34	2.0	1,749
<b>Maine</b>	658	643	15	2.3	655
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,187	3,165	22	0.7	3,189
<b>New Hampshire</b>	626	633	-7	-1.1	628
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,081	4,064	17	0.4	4,076
<b>New York</b>	8,573	8,485	88	1.0	8,592
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,896	5,839	57	1.0	5,890
<b>Rhode Island</b>	491	485	6	1.2	488
<b>Vermont</b>	322	319	3	0.9	324
<b>United States</b>	133,669	131,962	1,707	1.3	133,910

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

*Connecticut's labor force growth outpaced the nation's over the year. Maine's labor force rose the fastest, while New Hampshire continued to experience a shrinking labor force.*

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

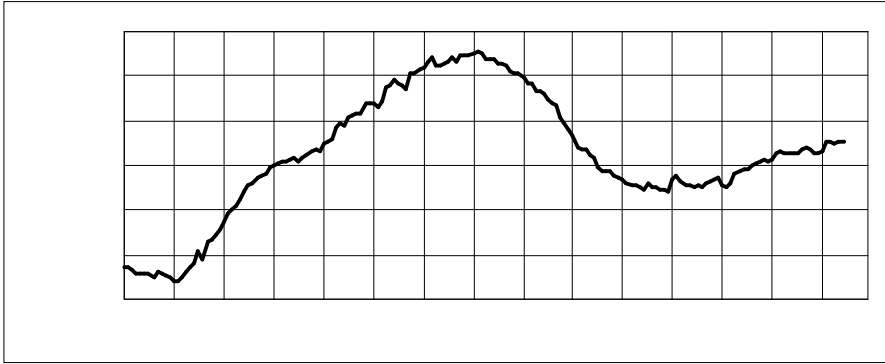
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	JUN	JUN	CHANGE	MAY
	1996	1995		1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.8	5.5	-0.7	4.8
<b>Maine</b>	5.4	5.9	-0.5	5.6
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.8	5.4	-0.6	4.9
<b>New Hampshire</b>	4.1	4.0	0.1	4.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	6.1	6.5	-0.4	6.1
<b>New York</b>	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5.1	5.9	-0.8	5.9
<b>Rhode Island</b>	4.7	7.2	-2.5	4.6
<b>Vermont</b>	4.1	4.2	-0.1	4.0
<b>United States</b>	5.3	5.6	-0.3	5.6

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

*Connecticut's unemployment rate remained below the nation's. New York continued to have the highest unemployment rate in the region, while New Hampshire and Vermont tied for the lowest rate.*

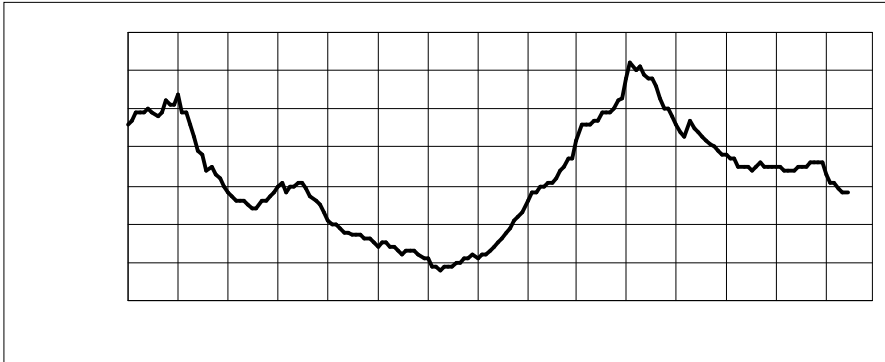
# ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally adjusted)



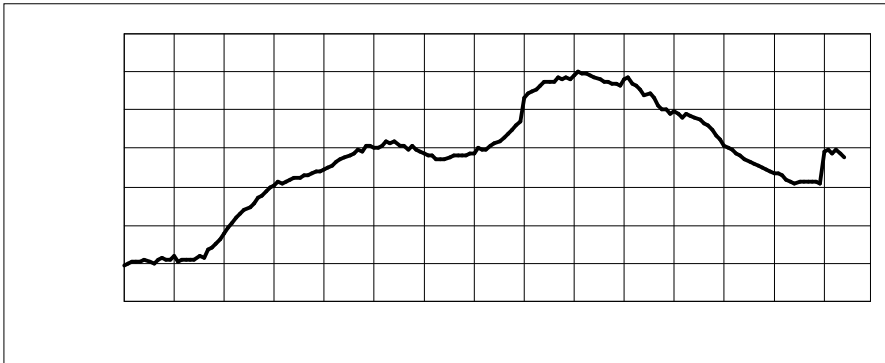
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	1,526.7	1,557.6	1,565.2
Feb	1,526.4	1,562.4	1,576.1
Mar	1,528.8	1,565.1	1,576.8
Apr	1,541.8	1,563.5	1,575.0
May	1,542.7	1,562.4	1,576.5
Jun	1,545.5	1,562.9	1,577.0
Jul	1,546.3	1,564.5	
Aug	1,549.3	1,568.1	
Sep	1,551.8	1,569.7	
Oct	1,554.2	1,568.0	
Nov	1,556.0	1,563.1	
Dec	1,554.2	1,562.7	

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (Seasonally adjusted)



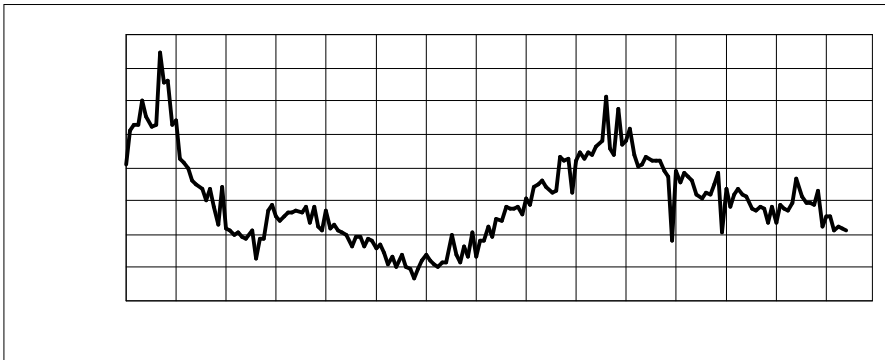
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	5.8	5.5	5.3
Feb	5.7	5.5	5.1
Mar	5.7	5.4	5.1
Apr	5.5	5.4	4.9
May	5.5	5.4	4.8
Jun	5.5	5.5	4.8
Jul	5.4	5.5	
Aug	5.5	5.5	
Sep	5.6	5.6	
Oct	5.5	5.6	
Nov	5.5	5.6	
Dec	5.5	5.6	

## LABOR FORCE (Seasonally adjusted)



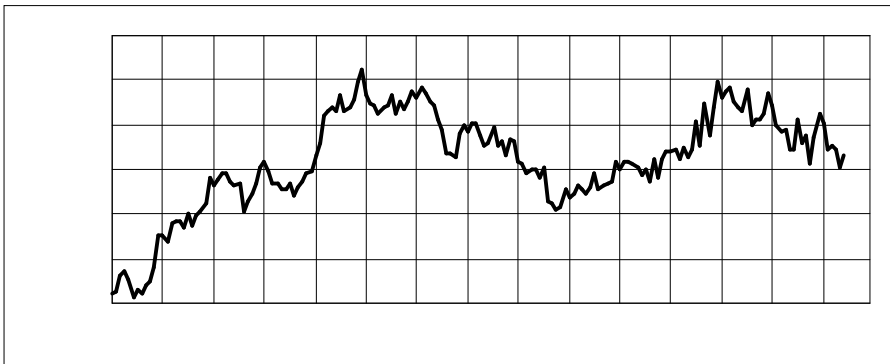
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	1,755.0	1,716.6	1,746.1
Feb	1,750.9	1,717.9	1,747.3
Mar	1,747.6	1,713.9	1,744.2
Apr	1,744.3	1,709.8	1,748.9
May	1,739.9	1,706.8	1,742.8
Jun	1,735.6	1,704.9	1,739.2
Jul	1,731.6	1,706.0	
Aug	1,730.4	1,706.9	
Sep	1,728.5	1,707.1	
Oct	1,725.2	1,707.6	
Nov	1,722.8	1,707.0	
Dec	1,719.6	1,704.7	

## AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS (Seasonally adjusted)



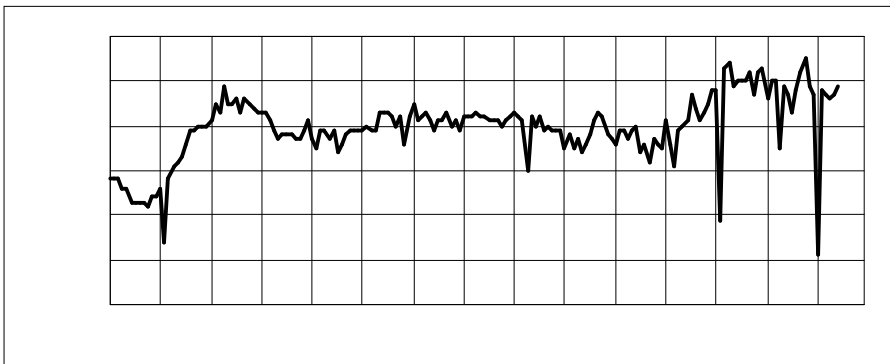
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	5,346	4,362	4,510
Feb	4,846	4,884	4,551
Mar	5,213	4,788	4,080
Apr	5,375	4,714	4,204
May	5,185	4,955	4,169
Jun	5,130	5,642	4,111
Jul	4,778	5,098	
Aug	4,678	4,951	
Sep	4,827	4,966	
Oct	4,769	4,873	
Nov	4,375	5,324	
Dec	4,853	4,197	

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



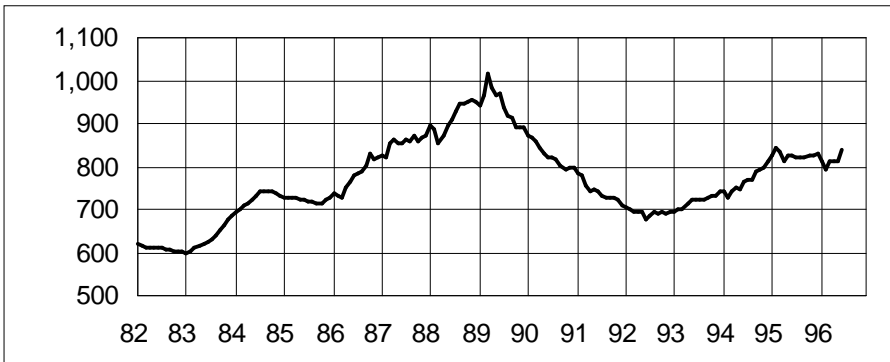
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	<u>\$9.32</u>	<u>\$9.28</u>	<u>\$9.20</u>
Feb	<u>9.35</u>	<u>9.20</u>	<u>9.09</u>
Mar	<u>9.37</u>	<u>9.17</u>	<u>9.11</u>
Apr	<u>9.30</u>	<u>9.18</u>	<u>9.09</u>
May	<u>9.28</u>	<u>9.09</u>	<u>9.01</u>
Jun	<u>9.26</u>	<u>9.09</u>	<u>9.07</u>
Jul	<u>9.36</u>	<u>9.23</u>	
Aug	<u>9.20</u>	<u>9.11</u>	
Sep	<u>9.22</u>	<u>9.15</u>	
Oct	<u>9.22</u>	<u>9.03</u>	
Nov	<u>9.25</u>	<u>9.15</u>	
Dec	<u>9.34</u>	<u>9.25</u>	

## AVERAGE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



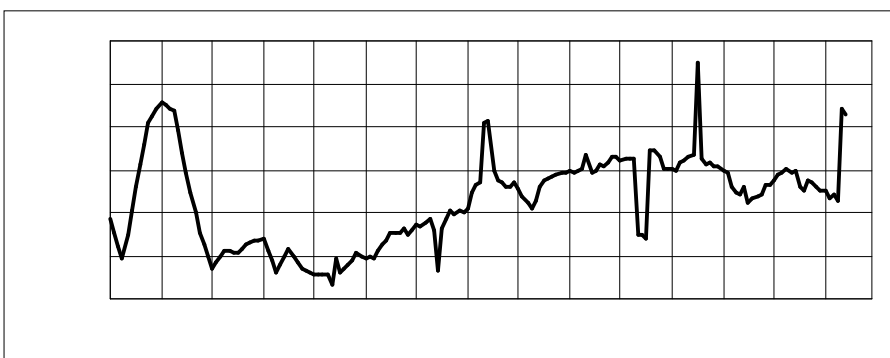
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	<u>42.8</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>39.1</u>
Feb	<u>39.9</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>42.8</u>
Mar	<u>43.3</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>42.7</u>
Apr	<u>43.4</u>	<u>41.5</u>	<u>42.6</u>
May	<u>42.9</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>42.7</u>
Jun	<u>43.0</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>42.9</u>
Jul	<u>43.0</u>	<u>42.3</u>	
Aug	<u>43.0</u>	<u>42.8</u>	
Sep	<u>43.2</u>	<u>43.2</u>	
Oct	<u>42.7</u>	<u>43.5</u>	
Nov	<u>43.2</u>	<u>42.9</u>	
Dec	<u>43.3</u>	<u>42.7</u>	

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



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	<u>620</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>650</u>
Feb	<u>1,032</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>1,108</u>
Mar	<u>1,047</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>813</u>
Apr	<u>665</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>824</u>
May	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>1,332</u>
Jun	<u>777</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>892</u>
Jul	<u>670</u>	<u>693</u>	
Aug	<u>1,089</u>	<u>1,098</u>	
Sep	<u>709</u>	<u>727</u>	
Oct	<u>676</u>	<u>718</u>	
Nov	<u>961</u>	<u>979</u>	
Dec	<u>617</u>	<u>396</u>	

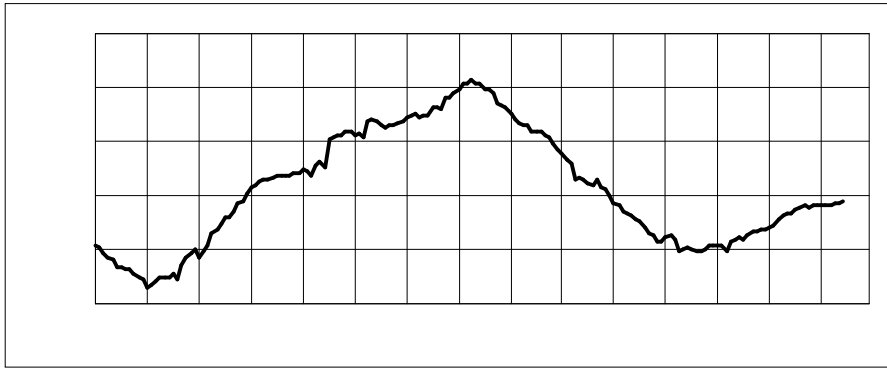
## DOL DISCONTINUED EMPLOYERS *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	<u>673</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>554</u>
Feb	<u>607</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>835</u>
Mar	<u>792</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>707</u>
Apr	<u>900</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>3,390</u>
May	<u>1,152</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>984</u>
Jun	<u>2,920</u>	<u>2,486</u>	<u>738</u>
Jul	<u>868</u>	<u>754</u>	
Aug	<u>868</u>	<u>1,129</u>	
Sep	<u>781</u>	<u>763</u>	
Oct	<u>798</u>	<u>669</u>	
Nov	<u>798</u>	<u>715</u>	
Dec	<u>554</u>	<u>553</u>	

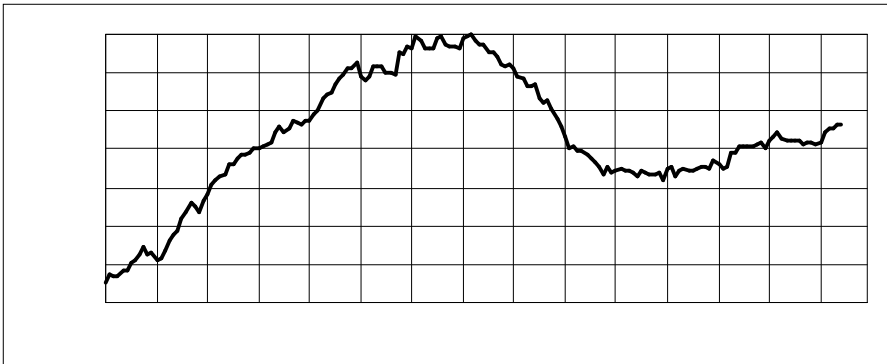
# ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

## WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



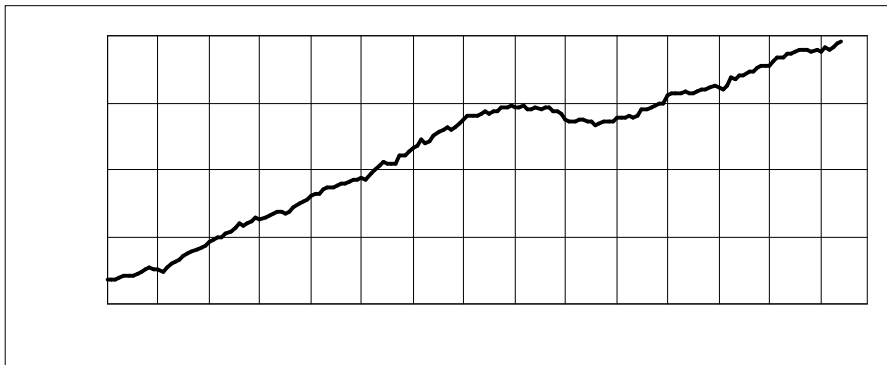
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	75.4	77.0	79.0
Feb	75.4	77.2	79.0
Mar	74.9	77.7	79.1
Apr	75.7	78.1	79.3
May	76.0	78.3	79.3
Jun	76.2	78.3	79.5
Jul	76.0	78.7	
Aug	76.3	78.9	
Sep	76.7	79.0	
Oct	76.6	78.9	
Nov	76.8	79.1	
Dec	76.8	79.1	

## RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



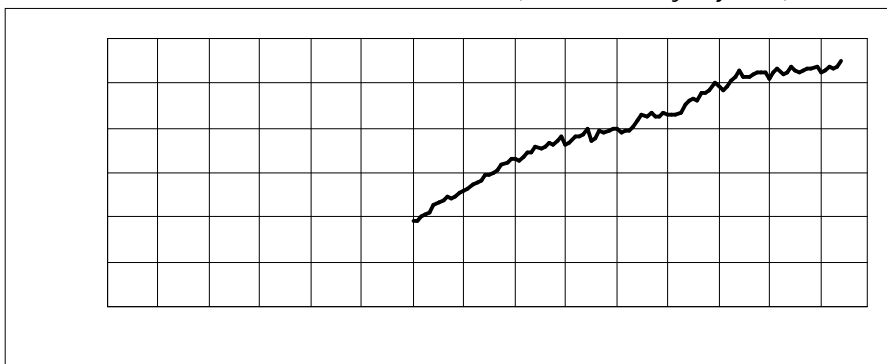
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	256.1	262.3	262.0
Feb	255.1	263.4	264.3
Mar	255.6	264.4	265.2
Apr	259.3	263.0	265.2
May	259.4	262.3	266.4
Jun	260.8	262.2	266.3
Jul	260.5	262.1	
Aug	260.9	262.2	
Sep	260.6	261.2	
Oct	261.5	261.9	
Nov	261.9	261.6	
Dec	260.1	261.4	

## TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



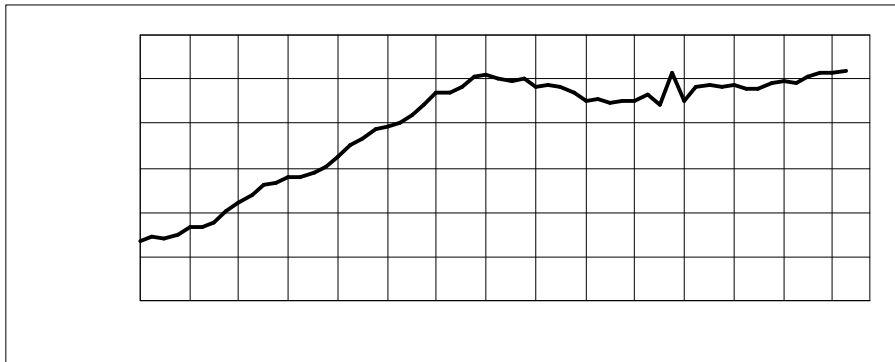
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	441.1	458.1	467.5
Feb	440.4	461.3	470.8
Mar	443.3	463.0	470.2
Apr	448.4	464.1	470.5
May	447.9	465.9	473.6
Jun	449.6	467.3	474.8
Jul	450.5	468.0	
Aug	452.5	469.2	
Sep	453.7	469.5	
Oct	455.9	469.1	
Nov	457.2	468.7	
Dec	458.3	469.1	

## HEALTH SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



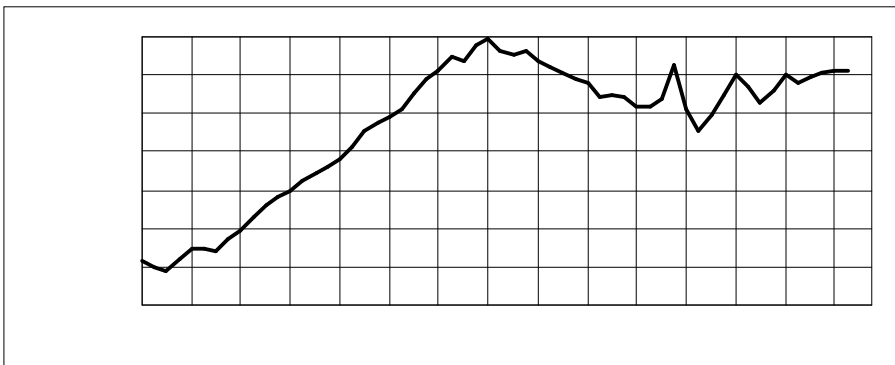
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	149.2	151.1	152.5
Feb	148.3	152.6	152.8
Mar	149.4	153.1	153.7
Apr	150.6	152.1	153.2
May	151.3	152.5	153.9
Jun	152.8	153.8	155.0
Jul	151.4	152.7	
Aug	151.3	152.5	
Sep	152.1	153.0	
Oct	152.2	153.1	
Nov	152.2	153.4	
Dec	152.6	153.6	

## REAL PERSONAL INCOME (Seasonally adjusted)



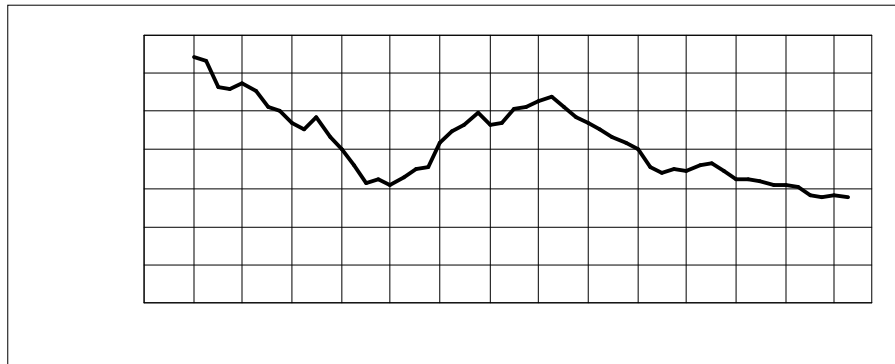
Quarter	1994	1995	1996
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## REAL UI COVERED WAGES (Not seasonally adjusted)



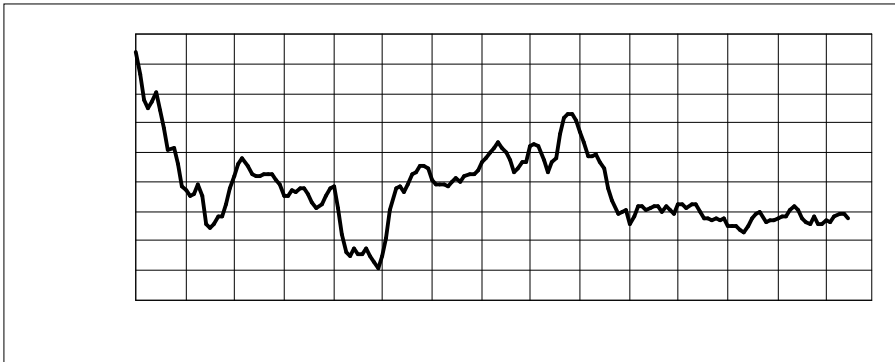
Quarter	1994	1995	1996
First	36,028	35,970	36,203
Second	35,337	35,581	36,253
Third	34,511	35,957	
Fourth	35,190	36,121	

## U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX (Seasonally adjusted)



Quarter	1994	1995	1996
First	121.0	124.7	128.2
Second	122.0	125.7	129.2
Third	123.0	126.5	
Fourth	123.8	127.5	

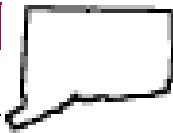
## U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Not seasonally adjusted)



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	146.2	150.3	154.4
Feb	146.7	150.9	154.9
Mar	147.2	151.4	155.7
Apr	147.4	151.9	156.3
May	147.5	152.2	156.6
Jun	148.0	152.5	156.7
Jul	148.4	152.5	
Aug	149.0	152.9	
Sep	149.4	153.2	
Oct	149.5	153.7	
Nov	149.7	153.6	
Dec	149.7	153.5	

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## CONNECTICUT



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1996	JUNE 1995	CHANGE		MAY 1996
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,592,100 *</b>	<b>1,577,300 *</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,582,000 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>337,000 *</b>	<b>336,800 *</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>332,500 *</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>58,600</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>55,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>278,400 *</b>	<b>282,400 *</b>	<b>-4,000</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>276,800 *</b>
<b>Durable</b> .....	<b>195,000</b>	<b>198,200</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>194,300</b>
Lumber & Furniture .....	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	4,600
Stone, Clay & Glass .....	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
Primary Metals .....	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	9,300
Fabricated Metals .....	34,500	34,800	-300	-0.9	34,300
Machinery & Computer Equipment .....	35,000	35,400	-400	-1.1	34,900
Electronic & Electrical Equipment .....	27,900	28,100	-200	-0.7	27,900
Transportation Equipment .....	51,700	52,900	-1,200	-2.3	51,600
Instruments .....	22,300	23,300	-1,000	-4.3	22,200
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .....	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	6,700
<b>Nondurable</b> .....	<b>83,400 *</b>	<b>84,200 *</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>82,500 *</b>
Food .....	9,500	9,600	-100	-1.0	9,400
Textiles .....	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,300
Apparel .....	4,900	5,000	-100	-2.0	4,800
Paper .....	8,100	8,300	-200	-2.4	8,000
Printing & Publishing .....	25,300	25,400	-100	-0.4	25,200
Chemicals .....	20,100 *	20,300 *	-200	-1.0	19,800 *
Rubber & Plastics .....	10,900	11,000	-100	-0.9	10,800
Other Nondurable Manufacturing .....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,200
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,255,100 *</b>	<b>1,240,500 *</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,249,500 *</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>72,600</b>	<b>72,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>71,800</b>
Transportation .....	42,700	42,100	600	1.4	42,300
Motor Freight & Warehousing .....	15,900	15,800	100	0.6	15,700
Other Transportation .....	26,800	26,300	500	1.9	26,600
Communications .....	17,300	17,600	-300	-1.7	17,000
Utilities .....	12,600	13,000	-400	-3.1	12,500
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>348,900 *</b>	<b>344,500 *</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>345,300 *</b>
Wholesale .....	79,700 *	79,000 *	700	0.9	79,200 *
Retail .....	269,200	265,500	3,700	1.4	266,100
General Merchandise .....	29,200	26,400	2,800	10.6	28,900
Food Stores .....	50,400	50,200	200	0.4	49,300
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations .....	27,400	27,000	400	1.5	27,100
Restaurants .....	79,200	78,700	500	0.6	78,200
Other Retail Trade .....	83,000	83,200	-200	-0.2	82,600
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>133,200</b>	<b>133,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>132,400</b>
Finance .....	47,700	46,300	1,400	3.0	47,100
Banking .....	26,900	26,400	500	1.9	26,700
Insurance .....	70,300	72,300	-2,000	-2.8	70,600
Insurance Carriers .....	59,500	61,300	-1,800	-2.9	59,800
Real Estate .....	15,200	14,700	500	3.4	14,700
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>479,000</b>	<b>471,400 *</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>475,500 *</b>
Hotels & Lodging Places .....	11,400	11,000	400	3.6	10,700
Personal Services .....	17,600	17,200	400	2.3	17,900
Business Services .....	90,600	86,300	4,300	5.0	90,000
Health Services .....	155,000	153,800	1,200	0.8	153,900
Legal & Professional Services .....	46,800	47,100	-300	-0.6	46,100
Educational Services .....	37,600	37,500	100	0.3	40,400 *
Other Services .....	120,000	118,500 *	1,500	1.3	116,500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>221,400</b>	<b>218,600</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>224,500</b>
Federal .....	23,000	24,100	-1,100	-4.6	23,000
State, Local & Other Government .....	198,400	194,500	3,900	2.0	201,500

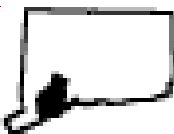
For further information contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 566-3470.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1995.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## BRIDGEPORT LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1996	JUNE 1995	CHANGE		MAY 1996
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>181,200</b>	<b>180,500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>180,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>46,800</b>	<b>47,700</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>46,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>6,400</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>40,400</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>40,500</b>
Durable Goods .....	32,400	33,800	-1,400	-4.1	32,500
Fabricated Metals .....	4,200	4,400	-200	-4.5	4,200
Industrial Machinery .....	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,100
Electronic Equipment .....	5,700	5,900	-200	-3.4	5,800
Transportation Equipment .....	10,000	10,800	-800	-7.4	10,100
Nondurable Goods .....	8,000	8,200	-200	-2.4	8,000
Printing & Publishing .....	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,400
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>134,400</b>	<b>132,800</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>134,000</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>7,200</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>40,300</b>	<b>40,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>40,200</b>
Wholesale .....	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	9,400
Retail .....	30,900	30,700	200	0.7	30,800
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>56,400</b>	<b>55,100</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>56,500</b>
Business Services .....	11,100	10,600	500	4.7	11,000
Health Services .....	19,600	19,400	200	1.0	19,500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>20,500</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>20,300</b>
Federal .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local .....	18,600	18,200	400	2.2	18,400

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

## DANBURY LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1996	JUNE 1995	CHANGE		MAY 1996
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>82,700</b>	<b>83,900</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>82,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>22,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>19,400</b>
Durable Goods .....	9,900	10,200	-300	-2.9	10,000
Machinery & Electric Equipment .....	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,200
Instruments .....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,800
Nondurable Goods .....	9,300	9,400	-100	-1.1	9,400
Printing & Publishing .....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
Chemicals .....	3,700	3,500	200	5.7	3,700
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>60,400</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>20,900</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>20,800</b>
Wholesale .....	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	3,900
Retail .....	17,000	18,200	-1,200	-6.6	16,900
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>23,200</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>23,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9,500</b>
Federal .....	800	900	-100	-11.1	800
State & Local .....	8,700	8,200	500	6.1	8,700

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 1995.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## DANIELSON LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>20,900</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>1,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>6,000</b>
Durable Goods .....	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
Nondurable Goods .....	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,200
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>13,800</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13,600</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>5,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5,200</b>
Wholesale .....	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail .....	4,800	4,300	500	11.6	4,500
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,100</b>
Federal .....	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local .....	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	3,000

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

## HARTFORD LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>590,200</b>	<b>587,800</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>590,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>112,000</b>	<b>112,600</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>110,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>20,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>90,200</b>	<b>91,400</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>89,600</b>
Durable Goods .....	70,800	71,000	-200	-0.3	70,200
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	16,900	17,500	-600	-3.4	16,700
Industrial Machinery .....	14,800	15,000	-200	-1.3	14,700
Electronic Equipment .....	6,300	6,100	200	3.3	6,300
Transportation Equipment .....	24,600	24,000	600	2.5	24,400
Nondurable Goods .....	19,400	20,400	-1,000	-4.9	19,400
Printing & Publishing .....	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,800
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>478,200</b>	<b>475,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>479,600</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>25,500</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>25,300</b>
Transportation .....	15,800	15,500	300	1.9	15,600
Communications & Utilities .....	9,700	9,700	0	0.0	9,700
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>122,600</b>	<b>123,800</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>122,300</b>
Wholesale .....	29,300	28,500	800	2.8	29,100
Retail .....	93,300	95,300	-2,000	-2.1	93,200
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>72,300</b>	<b>73,700</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>72,500</b>
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions .....	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,000
Insurance Carriers .....	48,300	49,500	-1,200	-2.4	48,700
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>161,600</b>	<b>160,600</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>161,700</b>
Health Services .....	57,500	57,200	300	0.5	57,500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>96,200</b>	<b>91,900</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>97,800</b>
Federal .....	8,700	8,800	-100	-1.1	8,700
State & Local .....	87,500	83,100	4,400	5.3	89,100

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 1995.

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



# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## LOWER RIVER LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>3,100</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>2,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>2,700</b>
Durable Goods .....	2,100	2,300	-200	-8.7	2,100
Electronic Equipment .....	800	800	0	0.0	800
Other Durable Goods .....	1,300	1,500	-200	-13.3	1,300
Nondurable Goods .....	700	600	100	16.7	600
Rubber & Plastics .....	300	300	0	0.0	200
Other Nondurable Goods .....	400	300	100	33.3	400
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6,000</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>2,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Wholesale .....	400	400	0	0.0	300
Retail .....	1,900	1,500	400	26.7	1,700
<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>2,600</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>800</b>
Federal .....	0	0	0	0.0	0
State & Local .....	900	800	100	12.5	800

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 566-7823.

## NEW HAVEN LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>242,700 *</b>	<b>241,400 *</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>241,800 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>49,300</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>49,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>9,300</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Durable Goods .....	25,500	26,200	-700	-2.7	25,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	7,200	7,400	-200	-2.7	7,300
Electronic Equipment .....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,200
Nondurable Goods .....	14,500	14,600	-100	-0.7	14,300
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,200
Chemicals & Allied .....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,100
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>193,400 *</b>	<b>192,400 *</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>192,700 *</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>16,600</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16,400</b>
Communications & Utilities .....	9,100	9,300	-200	-2.2	9,000
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>51,400 *</b>	<b>50,400 *</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>50,400 *</b>
Wholesale .....	11,500 *	11,500 *	0	0.0	11,400 *
Retail .....	39,900	38,900	1,000	2.6	39,000
Eating & Drinking Places .....	12,800	12,000	800	6.7	12,300
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>14,200</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>14,100</b>
Finance .....	4,200	4,200	0	0.0	4,100
Insurance .....	7,800	7,600	200	2.6	7,800
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>80,800</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>81,300</b>
Business Services .....	11,000	10,600	400	3.8	10,900
Health Services .....	28,500	29,100	-600	-2.1	28,400
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>30,400</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>30,500</b>
Federal .....	4,900	5,500	-600	-10.9	4,800
State & Local .....	25,500	24,800	700	2.8	25,700

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1995.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## NEW LONDON LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>136,400</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>133,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>31,200</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>30,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>4,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>26,300</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>26,100</b>
Durable Goods .....	17,000	18,600	-1,600	-8.6	17,000
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,300
Other Durable Goods .....	14,700	16,300	-1,600	-9.8	14,700
Nondurable Goods .....	9,300	9,600	-300	-3.1	9,100
Paper & Allied .....	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Other Nondurable Goods .....	6,700	7,000	-300	-4.3	6,500
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>105,200</b>	<b>101,900</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>103,000</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6,300</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>29,400</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>28,300</b>
Wholesale .....	3,000	2,800	200	7.1	2,900
Retail .....	26,400	25,400	1,000	3.9	25,400
Eating & Drinking Places .....	9,100	8,700	400	4.6	8,400
Other Retail .....	17,300	16,700	600	3.6	17,000
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>33,600</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>32,900</b>
Personal & Business Services .....	6,400	6,300	100	1.6	6,300
Health Services .....	11,100	11,000	100	0.9	11,100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>32,000</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>31,900</b>
Federal .....	3,700	3,900	-200	-5.1	3,800
State & Local .....	28,300	26,300	2,000	7.6	28,100
Local .....	23,400	21,000	2,400	11.4	23,100

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

## STAMFORD LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>197,700 *</b>	<b>193,200 *</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>195,200 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>32,200 *</b>	<b>33,500 *</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>31,800 *</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>26,700 *</b>	<b>28,300 *</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>26,600 *</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,000	14,900	-900	-6.0	14,000
Industrial Machinery .....	4,000	4,400	-400	-9.1	4,000
Electronic Equipment .....	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
Nondurable Goods .....	12,700	13,400	-700	-5.2	12,600
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,300
Chemicals & Allied .....	3,400 *	3,400 *	0	0.0	3,300 *
Other Nondurable .....	4,100	4,600	-500	-10.9	4,000
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>165,500</b>	<b>159,700</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>163,400</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>8,900</b>
Communications & Utilities .....	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>42,300</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>41,900</b>
Wholesale .....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	10,800
Retail .....	31,300	32,100	-800	-2.5	31,100
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>23,200</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>22,600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>73,500</b>	<b>68,100</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>72,300</b>
Business Services .....	23,100	19,500	3,600	18.5	22,800
Engineering & Mgmt. Services .....	9,000	8,600	400	4.7	9,000
Other Services .....	41,400	40,000	1,400	3.5	40,500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>17,600</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17,700</b>
Federal .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local .....	15,700	15,600	100	0.6	15,800

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 1995.

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## TORRINGTON LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE	JUNE	CHANGE		MAY
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>27,900</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>27,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>5,400</b>
Durable Goods .....	3,800	4,200	-400	-9.5	3,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	500	500	0	0.0	500
Industrial Machinery .....	1,000	1,200	-200	-16.7	1,000
Electronic Equipment .....	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
Other Durable Goods .....	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
Nondurable Goods .....	1,800	1,700	100	5.9	1,600
Rubber & Plastics .....	800	800	0	0.0	700
Other Nondurable Goods .....	1,000	900	100	11.1	900
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>19,800</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>5,700</b>
Wholesale .....	900	900	0	0.0	900
Retail .....	4,900	5,200	-300	-5.8	4,800
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>9,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,300</b>
Federal .....	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local .....	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,100

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

## WATERBURY LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JULY	JULY	CHANGE		JUNE
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>84,600</b>	<b>83,600</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>84,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>21,100</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>21,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>18,500</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,300	14,400	-100	-0.7	14,500
Primary Metals .....	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
Fabricated Metals .....	5,900	6,300	-400	-6.3	6,200
Machinery & Electric Equipment .....	5,000	4,800	200	4.2	5,100
Nondurable Goods .....	3,900	4,300	-400	-9.3	4,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	1,100	1,200	-100	-8.3	1,200
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>63,400</b>	<b>61,900</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>63,500</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>15,800</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>15,700</b>
Wholesale .....	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
Retail .....	13,000	13,500	-500	-3.7	12,800
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,100</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>28,200</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>27,700</b>
Personal & Business .....	7,200	5,900	1,300	22.0	7,100
Health Services .....	10,100	10,300	-200	-1.9	10,100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Federal .....	900	800	100	12.5	1,000
State & Local .....	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,500

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

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

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	JUN		CHANGE		MAY
		1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,768,500	1,734,300	34,200	2.0	1,738,900
	Employed	1,679,700	1,634,900	44,800	2.7	1,655,500
	Unemployed	88,800	99,400	-10,600	-10.7	83,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.7	-0.7	---	4.8
<b>BRIDGEPORT LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	226,200	222,700	3,500	1.6	223,000
	Employed	212,600	207,600	5,000	2.4	210,300
	Unemployed	13,500	15,100	-1,600	-10.6	12,600
	Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.8	-0.8	---	5.7
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	109,400	109,100	300	0.3	107,800
	Employed	105,600	105,000	600	0.6	104,200
	Unemployed	3,900	4,200	-300	-7.1	3,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	-0.3	---	3.3
<b>DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	35,720	34,600	1,120	3.2	34,700
	Employed	33,634	32,300	1,334	4.1	32,800
	Unemployed	2,086	2,200	-114	-5.2	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.4	-0.6	---	5.6
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	606,600	597,800	8,800	1.5	600,200
	Employed	573,700	560,100	13,600	2.4	569,200
	Unemployed	32,900	37,800	-4,900	-13.0	31,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.3	-0.9	---	5.2
<b>LOWER RIVER LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	12,800	12,400	400	3.2	12,100
	Employed	12,400	11,900	500	4.2	11,700
	Unemployed	500	500	0	0.0	400
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.0	-0.5	---	3.6
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	276,300	270,800	5,500	2.0	272,000
	Employed	261,900	255,500	6,400	2.5	258,400
	Unemployed	14,400	15,300	-900	-5.9	13,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	-0.4	---	5.0
<b>NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	158,700	154,500	4,200	2.7	154,200
	Employed	151,400	146,000	5,400	3.7	147,200
	Unemployed	7,300	8,400	-1,100	-13.1	7,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.5	-0.9	---	4.5
<b>STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	196,800	190,300	6,500	3.4	192,200
	Employed	190,400	182,800	7,600	4.2	186,200
	Unemployed	6,400	7,500	-1,100	-14.7	6,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.9	-0.6	---	3.1
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	39,800	39,600	200	0.5	38,800
	Employed	38,200	37,900	300	0.8	37,200
	Unemployed	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.3	-0.3	---	4.0
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	121,900	117,800	4,100	3.5	119,500
	Employed	115,300	110,400	4,900	4.4	113,100
	Unemployed	6,600	7,400	-800	-10.8	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.3	-0.9	---	5.3
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	135,083,000	133,447,000	1,636,000	1.2	133,558,000
	Employed	127,706,000	125,720,000	1,986,000	1.6	126,391,000
	Unemployed	7,377,000	7,727,000	-350,000	-4.5	7,166,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	-0.3	---	5.4

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# MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	JUN		CHNG	MAY	JUN		CHNG	MAY	JUN		CHNG	MAY
	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$600.71	\$583.36	\$17.35	\$592.68	43.0	42.8	0.2	42.7	\$13.97	\$13.63	\$0.34	\$13.88
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	613.44	598.32	15.12	606.18	43.2	43.2	0.0	42.9	14.20	13.85	0.35	14.13
Lumber & Furniture	476.27	460.22	16.05	456.65	42.6	41.8	0.8	40.7	11.18	11.01	0.17	11.22
Stone, Clay and Glass	615.52	602.83	12.69	599.28	44.7	46.3	-1.6	44.0	13.77	13.02	0.75	13.62
Primary Metals	598.00	576.75	21.25	592.68	45.2	46.7	-1.5	44.9	13.23	12.35	0.88	13.20
Fabricated Metals	581.68	560.28	21.39	569.40	43.9	43.5	0.4	43.3	13.25	12.88	0.37	13.15
Machinery	669.08	664.85	4.23	650.27	45.3	45.6	-0.3	44.6	14.77	14.58	0.19	14.58
Electrical Equipment	487.94	475.31	12.63	490.89	42.1	42.1	0.0	42.1	11.59	11.29	0.30	11.66
Trans. Equipment	742.64	716.10	26.54	731.00	42.1	42.0	0.1	41.7	17.64	17.05	0.59	17.53
Instruments	557.94	542.23	15.70	568.58	42.3	40.8	1.5	42.4	13.19	13.29	-0.10	13.41
Miscellaneous Manu.	524.17	513.76	10.41	538.80	39.5	41.6	-2.1	41.8	13.27	12.35	0.92	12.89
<b>NONDUR. GOODS</b>	569.50	546.38	23.12	562.65	42.5	41.9	0.6	42.4	13.40	13.04	0.36	13.27
Food	538.16	507.24	30.93	540.96	45.3	44.3	1.0	46.0	11.88	11.45	0.43	11.76
Textiles	483.48	478.84	4.64	476.19	42.9	43.1	-0.2	42.9	11.27	11.11	0.16	11.10
Apparel	350.38	329.76	20.62	346.12	40.6	38.3	2.3	40.2	8.63	8.61	0.02	8.61
Paper	699.83	686.49	13.34	690.61	47.0	46.7	0.3	46.6	14.89	14.70	0.19	14.82
Printing & Publishing	525.65	485.83	39.82	522.02	37.6	37.2	0.4	37.8	13.98	13.06	0.92	13.81
Chemicals	775.43	746.16	29.27	759.60	45.4	44.6	0.8	45.0	17.08	16.73	0.35	16.88
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	490.39	478.08	12.31	474.62	41.7	41.9	-0.2	41.2	11.76	11.41	0.35	11.52
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	788.90	740.11	48.78	797.79	42.3	40.8	1.5	42.8	18.65	18.14	0.51	18.64

## LMAs

*(Not seasonally adjusted)*

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	JUN		CHNG	MAY	JUN		CHNG	MAY	JUN		CHNG	MAY
	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Bridgeport	\$611.12	\$597.13	-\$0.40	\$609.84	41.8	42.5	-0.7	42.0	\$14.62	\$14.05	\$0.57	\$14.52
Danbury	666.77	569.75	3.81	654.62	46.4	43.0	3.4	46.1	14.37	13.25	1.12	14.20
Danielson	485.14	480.39	-0.13	469.17	40.7	41.2	-0.5	40.1	11.92	11.66	0.26	11.70
Hartford	624.52	601.61	-0.75	610.73	42.6	43.5	-0.9	42.5	14.66	13.83	0.83	14.37
Lower River	500.61	478.26	-0.94	503.36	41.0	42.1	-1.1	41.6	12.21	11.36	0.85	12.10
New Haven	548.55	529.25	0.16	541.29	41.4	40.9	0.5	41.1	13.25	12.94	0.31	13.17
New London	632.45	615.85	-0.09	617.53	43.2	43.4	-0.2	42.5	14.64	14.19	0.45	14.53
Stamford	574.17	551.67	-0.06	565.60	41.1	41.2	-0.1	40.4	13.97	13.39	0.58	14.00
Torrington	543.11	478.23	1.68	527.93	42.2	40.7	1.5	41.8	12.87	11.75	1.12	12.63
Waterbury	572.47	557.61	0.03	563.33	43.8	43.7	0.1	43.2	13.07	12.76	0.31	13.04

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## NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	JUN	JUN	CHANGE Y/Y		YEAR TO DATE		CHANGE YTD		MAY
	1996	1995	UNITS	%	1996	1995	UNITS	%	1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	684	716	-32	-4.5	3,481	4,037	-556	-13.8	846
<b>Counties:</b>									
Fairfield	123	152	-29	-19.1	709	1,252	-543	-43.4	136
Hartford	151	127	24	18.9	824	720	104	14.4	261
Litchfield	66	50	16	32.0	276	265	11	4.2	72
Middlesex	52	57	-5	-8.8	235	258	-23	-8.9	54
New Haven	141	150	-9	-6.0	730	760	-30	-3.9	163
New London	84	90	-6	-6.7	368	416	-48	-11.5	83
Tolland	36	60	-24	-40.0	202	221	-19	-8.6	47
Windham	31	30	1	3.3	137	145	-8	-5.5	30

# HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	JUN 1996	YR TO DATE 1996	1995	TOWN	JUN 1996	YR TO DATE 1996	1995	TOWN	JUN 1996	YR TO DATE 1996	1995
Andover	1	11	8	Griswold	32	54	28	Preston	0	4	12
Ansonia	5	12	15	Groton	6	29	24	Prospect	1	16	19
Ashford	0	7	9	Guilford	17	50	36	Putnam*	1	7	9
Avon	4	38	20	Haddam*	1	9	8	Redding*	2	13	18
Barkhamsted	3	10	1	Hamden*	4	28	59	Ridgefield*	6	40	79
Beacon Falls*	1	8	8	Hampton*	1	6	4	Rocky Hill*	17	118	37
Berlin	7	40	31	Hartford*	0	0	0	Roxbury	1	4	13
Bethany	4	13	11	Hartland*	0	0	13	Salem	1	9	17
Bethel*	2	12	15	Harwinton	4	12	4	Salisbury	2	3	5
Bethlehem	1	6	6	Hebron*	1	7	23	Scotland	1	5	4
Bloomfield	2	6	7	Kent*	0	0	12	Seymour*	1	6	11
Bolton	3	14	9	Killingly	3	14	17	Sharon	0	3	10
Bozrah*	0	0	7	Killingworth	8	29	30	Shelton	15	77	121
Branford	3	20	19	Lebanon	3	17	10	Sherman*	1	5	14
Bridgeport	1	10	39	Ledyard	6	17	19	Simsbury	6	25	31
Bridgewater	3	3	6	Lisbon*	2	13	12	Somers	7	17	11
Bristol	12	51	47	Litchfield	6	16	13	South Windsor	6	42	28
Brookfield	6	19	20	Lyme	0	2	6	Southbury*	3	18	38
Brooklyn*	1	9	13	Madison*	6	43	50	Southington	15	94	58
Burlington	7	30	31	Manchester	5	34	37	Sprague	1	2	2
Canaan*	0	0	2	Mansfield	2	23	23	Stafford	2	13	19
Canterbury*	2	13	13	Marlborough	2	12	12	Stamford	9	100	459
Canton	4	16	12	Meriden*	2	14	13	Sterling	5	7	12
Chaplin*	1	6	4	Middlebury	1	9	12	Stonington	5	25	27
Cheshire	10	30	52	Middlefield	2	9	4	Stratford	4	17	21
Chester	1	7	14	Middletown	13	62	43	Suffield	11	33	10
Clinton*	2	14	16	Milford	11	85	74	Thomaston	0	9	11
Colechester*	3	19	53	Milroe	11	64	52	Thompson*	2	12	7
Colebrook*	1	6	3	Montville	4	22	30	Tolland	6	31	47
Columbia	5	13	14	Morris	3	6	2	Torrington	10	46	41
Cornwall*	0	0	2	Naugatuck	9	31	43	Trumbull	6	33	37
Coventry*	5	33	25	New Britain*	2	11	22	Union*	0	0	6
Cromwell	6	28	19	New Canaan	4	21	16	Vernon	1	17	9
Danbury	11	24	31	New Fairfield*	3	19	23	Voluntown	1	5	10
Darien*	1	8	10	New Hartford	2	10	18	Wallingford	12	93	70
Deep River	2	7	10	New Haven*	3	20	18	Warren*	1	6	1
Derby*	1	6	8	New London	0	0	1	Washington*	1	6	20
Durham*	0	0	20	New Milford	11	68	37	Waterbury	4	29	39
East Granby	4	12	9	Newington*	1	6	16	Waterford	6	66	74
East Haddam*	3	19	23	Newtown*	6	40	83	Watertown*	1	8	17
East Hampton	7	21	17	Norfolk	1	1	2	West Hartford	8	11	25
East Hartford	0	2	1	North Branford	8	34	13	West Haven*	1	8	8
East Haven*	3	21	29	North Canaan*	2	13	6	Westbrook*	0	5	13
East Lyme	5	30	36	North Haven	0	10	27	Weston*	2	14	5
East Windsor	14	38	27	N. Stonington	2	9	11	Westport*	1	7	13
Eastford*	0	1	3	Norwalk	9	81	55	Wethersfield	1	49	22
Easton*	0	2	12	Norwich	1	10	7	Willington	1	6	8
Ellington	2	17	19	Old Lyme	6	35	26	Wilton	8	20	26
Enfield	2	13	18	Old Saybrook	6	14	17	Winchester	1	3	4
Essex*	1	9	11	Orange	1	10	8	Windham	1	2	12
Fairfield	11	53	62	Oxford	9	31	35	Windsor*	0	0	34
Farmington	8	52	34	Plainfield	2	25	14	Windsor Locks	1	3	10
Franklin*	0	0	4	Plainville*	0	0	18	Wolcott	20	78	35
Glastonbury	9	73	67	Plymouth*	2	12	12	Woodbridge	1	7	10
Goshen	3	5	5	Pomfret	6	15	10	Woodbury	7	20	12
Granby	3	15	43	Portland	0	2	13	Woodstock	0	8	14
Greenwich*	4	30	41								

\*Not reported -- figures are estimated

## 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.

## 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.

## 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. 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.

## 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> ..... +1.7	<b>New Housing Permits</b> ..... -4.5	<b>Tourism</b>			
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +5.7	<b>Electricity Sales</b> ..... +8.0	Tourism Inquiries ..... -19.6			
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.9	<b>Retail Sales</b> ..... +9.7	Tourism Info Centers ..... +7.9			
<b>Unemployment</b> ..... -0.7*	<b>Construction Contracts Index</b> ..... -14.9	Attraction Visitors ..... +4.8			
Labor Force ..... +2.0	<b>Business Starts</b>	Hotel-Motel Occupancy ..... +4.1			
Employed ..... +2.8	Secretary of the State ..... -40.8	<b>Employment Cost Index</b>			
Unemployed ..... -11.4	Dept. of Labor ..... +24.6	Compensation Costs ..... +2.8			
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -27.1	<b>Business Terminations</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +3.3			
<b>Help Wanted Index – Hartford</b> ..... +9.1	Secretary of the State ..... -44.9	Benefit Costs ..... +1.8			
<b>Average Ins. Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.25*	Dept. of Labor ..... -70.3	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>			
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b> ..... +0.5	<b>State Tax Collections</b> ..... -12.0	U.S. City Average ..... +2.8			
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b> ..... +2.5	Corporate Tax ..... -6.2	Northeast Region ..... +2.6			
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b> ..... +3.0	Personal Income Tax ..... +7.1	NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.7			
<b>Manufacturing Output</b> ..... +2.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -1.5	Boston-Lawrence-Salem ..... +2.6			
Production Worker Hours ..... **	Sales & Use Tax ..... -11.5	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>			
Productivity ..... +2.6	<b>Transportation</b>	U.S. .... +3.2			
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +2.5	Air Cargo Tons ..... +29.4	New England ..... +28.4			
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +4.7	Air Passenger Count ..... +8.7	<b>Interest Rates</b>			
<b>Real Personal Income</b> ..... +1.9	New Auto Registrations ..... -6.6	Prime ..... -0.75*			
*Percentage point change; ** Less than 0.05 percent					
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Interest Rates</b></td> <td>Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.23*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<b>Interest Rates</b>		Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.23*
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## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

August 1996

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**  
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