THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.7 No.4 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

APRIL 2002

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In February...

- Employment .... down 800
- Unemployment rate 3.5%
- Housing permits .. down 10.3%

Union Membership Trends

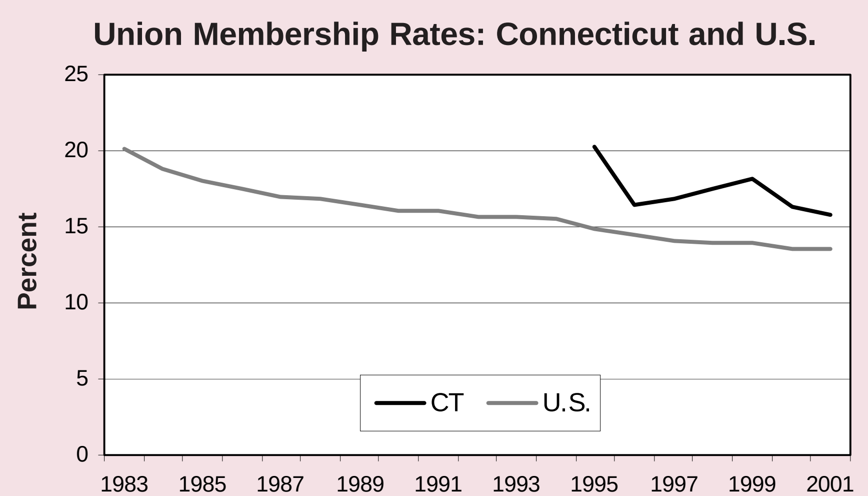
By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

This article will discuss the latest union membership data for Connecticut, the states, and the nation, released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. The nation's union membership by industry and occupation, demographic characteristics of union members and their earnings will also be briefly summarized.

Union membership estimates are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the nationwide household survey that provides the basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau from a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 households. Union membership and earnings data are tabulated from one-quarter of the CPS monthly sample and are limited to wage and salary workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers. "Union members" data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union. "Represented by unions" data refer to union members, as well as workers who have no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

Union Membership in Connecticut and the U.S.

In 2001, 15.8 percent of wage and salary workers in Connecticut were union members. This was a slight decline from 16.3 percent in 2000; the number of union members dropped from



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Connecticut data only available starting 1995)

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, Public Affairs and Strategic Planning Division. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The views expressed by authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the Departments of Labor or Economic and Community Development.

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 06109-1114; email to econdigest@po.state.ct.us; or call: (860) 263-6275. 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, Noreen Passardi, David F. Post, Joseph Slepski and Erin C. Wilkins. **Managing Editor:** Jungmin Charles Joo. **Contributing DECD Staff:** Todd Bentsen, Kolie Chang, Robert Damroth 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

Shaun B. Cashman, Commissioner
Thomas E. Hutton, Deputy Commissioner
Ann Moore, Deputy Commissioner

Roger F. Therrien, Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us
Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

James F. Abromaitis, Commissioner
Rita Zangari, Deputy Commissioner
Timothy H. Coppage, Deputy Commissioner

Public Affairs and Strategic Planning Division
Research Unit
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8165
Fax: (860) 270-8188
E-Mail: decd@po.state.ct.us
Website: http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research

246,000 to 237,000 over the year. By comparison, the unionization rate for the nation was lower at 13.5 percent last year, unchanged from 2000. Connecticut had the 16th highest unionization rate among the 50 states and the District of Columbia last year.

In addition, 250,000 Connecticut workers were *represented by unions* even if they were not union members, making up 16.7 percent of the total employed, down from 17.4 percent in 2000. Nationally, this rate also fell, from 14.9 percent to 14.8 percent over the year.

From a historical perspective, the rate of union membership in Connecticut has been on an uneven but downward trend. As the chart on the front page shows, the unionization rate has declined more than four percentage points between 1995 (earliest data available at the state level) and 2001 to 15.8 percent. Union membership in the U.S. has also been falling, from 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available, to 13.5 percent in 2001. The shrinking of unionization follows the decline of auto, steel, textiles and other manufacturing-based industries beginning in the late 1970's. Additionally, anti-union legislation, automation and the rise of a global economy all played roles in the trend of falling union membership. Connecticut's rates have been consistently higher than the national average rates, in part due to a higher concentration of manufacturing industries than in the nation as a whole.

Union Membership by State

State union membership rates continued to show a clear geographic pattern in 2001. All states in the East North Central division of the Midwest census region, Middle Atlantic division of the Northeast region, and Pacific division of the West region had unionization rates above the national average of 13.5 percent, while all states in the East South Central and West South Central divisions of the South census region had rates below it. One hypothesis regarding this pattern is that it is due, in part, to the differences in the occupational/industrial mix among the different divisions. For instance, the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific divisions have a higher concentration of manufacturing industries, which tend to be heavily unionized, than the East South Central and West South Central divisions. Also, differing labor laws in each state may have an effect on unionization rates among the geographic divisions. Overall, 29 states had union membership rates below that of the U.S. average, while 21 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates. Four states had union membership rates over 20.0 percent in 2001—New York, Hawaii, Alaska, and Michigan. Two states had unionization rates below 5.0 percent—North Carolina and South Carolina. See the table on page 3 for a complete history of unionization trends of all states for 1995 through 2001.

Membership by Industry

Data on the industry, occupation, demographic characteristics, and earnings of union members are not available for Connecticut, but the data for the nation may provide an indication of what also exists in our State. Nationally, workers in the public sector (37.4 percent) continued to have unionization rates that were about four times higher than their counterparts in private industry (9.0 percent) in 2001. Union membership rates of government employees have held steady since 1983, while those of private nonfarm employees have declined. Local government, which includes many workers in

Union Membership Rate by State, 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
U.S. Total	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.5	13.5
Alabama	13.6	11.4	10.2	9.7	11.0	9.6	9.5
Alaska	23.1	22.5	20.0	20.4	20.4	21.9	22.0
Arizona	8.0	5.9	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.9
Arkansas	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.2	7.5	5.8	6.3
California	17.7	16.5	16.0	16.1	16.6	16.0	16.4
Colorado	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.0	8.7
Connecticut	20.2	16.5	16.9	17.5	18.2	16.3	15.8
Delaware	13.0	12.4	11.7	13.6	13.8	13.3	12.2
District of Columbia	15.1	17.2	13.6	13.5	13.1	14.7	16.8
Florida	7.3	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.5
Georgia	6.8	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.3	7.2
Hawaii	24.6	23.2	26.3	26.5	23.2	24.8	23.9
Idaho	8.1	8.7	8.5	7.8	9.2	7.6	7.6
Illinois	20.2	20.0	18.5	18.9	18.0	18.6	18.3
Indiana	16.5	14.9	14.6	16.2	15.7	15.6	14.3
Iowa	12.1	13.0	13.2	12.5	13.8	13.6	12.8
Kansas	10.2	9.6	7.8	7.9	9.7	9.0	9.3
Kentucky	12.6	12.7	12.2	13.1	11.6	12.0	11.4
Louisiana	7.0	8.1	7.0	7.8	8.1	7.1	7.7
Maine	15.6	14.5	13.5	12.6	15.4	14.0	12.9
Maryland	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.1	15.0	14.6	14.1
Massachusetts	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.9	16.2	14.3	14.8
Michigan	23.7	24.0	23.1	21.6	21.5	20.8	21.8
Minnesota	20.3	20.3	19.9	18.8	19.3	18.2	17.6
Mississippi	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.6
Missouri	14.6	15.4	14.6	13.7	14.4	13.2	14.2
Montana	15.8	15.6	13.8	13.9	15.3	13.9	13.2
Nebraska	9.1	8.6	9.3	10.3	8.8	8.4	7.8
Nevada	20.2	20.4	19.1	17.0	19.5	17.1	17.0
New Hampshire	12.6	11.2	10.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.1
New Jersey	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	20.5	20.8	19.6
New Mexico	9.4	8.4	8.4	9.4	9.9	8.1	8.0
New York	27.7	26.8	26.3	25.4	25.3	25.5	26.7
North Carolina	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.6	3.7
North Dakota	10.0	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.3	6.5	7.5
Ohio	18.5	19.5	18.9	19.0	17.9	17.3	17.7
Oklahoma	9.3	10.4	8.4	8.6	8.8	6.8	8.5
Oregon	20.1	18.0	17.6	16.1	15.2	16.1	15.8
Pennsylvania	18.9	17.7	17.1	16.3	17.4	16.9	17.0
Rhode Island	19.4	19.1	18.7	19.0	17.7	18.2	17.9
South Carolina	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.5
South Dakota	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.9
Tennessee	9.5	9.6	8.6	7.9	7.5	8.9	7.6
Texas	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6
Utah	9.0	8.4	8.3	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.8
Vermont	9.3	9.7	8.5	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.8
Virginia	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.6	5.6	5.0
Washington	21.0	19.8	20.5	21.2	20.7	18.2	18.6
West Virginia	16.3	15.7	15.6	12.6	15.2	14.3	14.6
Wisconsin	17.7	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.1	17.6	16.2
Wyoming	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.1	8.3	9.0

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

the heavily unionized occupations of teachers, firefighters, and police officers, had the highest unionization rate, at 43.1 percent. Among the private nonfarm industries, the union membership rate was the highest in transportation and public utilities (23.5 percent). The construction and manufacturing industries also had higher-than-average unionization rates, at 18.4 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively. The nonfarm industry with the lowest unionization rate in 2001 was finance, insurance, and real estate with 2.1 percent.

Membership by Occupation

Among the occupational groups, protective service workers continued to have the highest union membership rate in 2001, at 38.0 percent. Precision production, craft, and repair workers and operators, fabricators, and laborers also had above-average unionization rates, 21.5 and 19.9 percent, respectively. These workers typically are employed in the highly-unionized industries of construction and manufacturing. Professional specialty workers, a group that includes teachers, also had a higher-than-average union membership rate, at 19.1 percent. The rate was lowest among sales occupations, 3.5 percent.

Demographic Characteristics of Union Members

Last year, union membership rates were higher among men (15.1 percent) than women (11.7 percent). This has been the case since 1983, but because of a more rapid decline in rates for men than for women, the gap in unionization rates has been closing since that time.

Blacks were more likely to be union members (17.0 percent) than either whites (13.1 percent) or Hispanics (11.3 percent). Black men continued to have the highest rate of union membership among all the major worker groups, at 18.9 percent. Hispanic women and white women had the lowest rates of unionization, 10.7 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively. Workers ages 45 to 54 were more likely to be unionized than either their younger or older counterparts. Full-time workers were more than twice as likely as part-time workers to be members of a union.

Earnings

In the U.S., full-time wage and salary union members had median weekly earnings of $718 last year, compared with a median of $575 for wage and salary workers who were not represented by unions. The difference reflects a variety of influences in addition to coverage by a collective bargaining agreement, including variations in the distributions of union members and nonunion employees by occupation, industry, firm size, and geographic region. ■

SOURCE:
Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics; part of this article was excerpted from the BLS's January 2002 news release, "Union Members Summary," http://www.bls.gov/news.release/union2.nr0.htm.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

INSURANCE CARRIERS AND AGENTS

By Kolie Sun Chang, Senior Research Analyst, DECD

Introduction

So, class, what do Aetna, The Hartford, Hartford Steam Boiler, Phoenix, and Travelers all have in common? If you guessed the City of Hartford, Connecticut, the insurance capital of the world, then go to the head of the class. You guessed right!

Despite the diversification of our economy in the last decade, recent data shows that the insurance industry continues to be one of the most important industries in Connecticut.

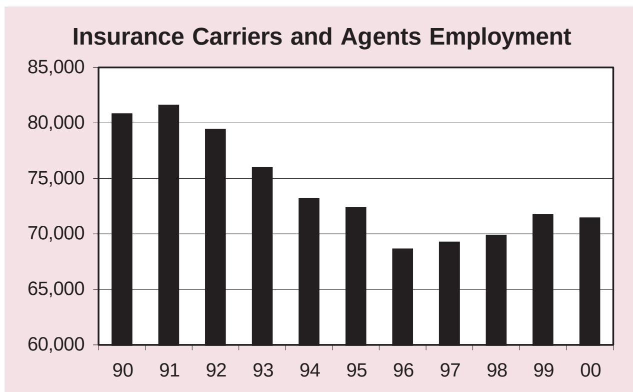
Insurance carriers (SIC 63) and insurance agents, brokers & service (SIC 64) are two major industries within the finance, insurance, real estate (FIRE) sector. Insurance carriers are companies that design, offer and market insurance policies, while insurance agents and brokers sell insurance policies for the carriers and either work independently or are employed by them.

Employment and Establishments

In 2000, employment in these two industries alone reached over 71,000 and accounted for more than half of FIRE employment. And, importantly, insurance carriers had 60,249 jobs in Connecticut, representing the fourth highest total in the State among two-digit SIC groups, trailing only health services, business services, and eating and drinking places.

The insurance carrier industry has lost over 10,000 jobs (or 14.4 percent) from its peak employment level of 70,400 in 1991. The employment of insurance agents, brokers & service remained flat over the same period.

The number of establishments in the insurance carriers and insurance agents, brokers & service industries increased at a faster rate (3.7 and 5.0 percent, respectively) in 2000 than a year earlier. However, this is primarily attributed to changes in firms' reporting status, rather than actual new business start-ups.



Wages and Gross State Product

The financial sector leads all industries in terms of wages and earnings. In 2000, insurance carriers average wages, at $70,264, was 53 percent higher than that of the private industry statewide average ($46,027), while wages for insurance agents, brokers & service employees, at $59,659, was 30 percent higher. Wages almost doubled from 1990 to 2000 for insurance carriers, and rose 62 percent for the insurance agents, brokers & service group.

Gross State Product (GSP) is the total value of all final goods and services produced in the State and is considered a key measure of the overall health of the economy. The two aforementioned insurance industries have continued to emerge as an integral part of the State's economy, as illustrated by the fact that their share of GSP has grown from 4.1 percent in 1990 to 7.3 percent in 1999.

Outlook

According to the *Career Guide to Industries,* published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in the insurance industry nationally is projected to increase six percent between 2000 and 2010, more slowly than the 16 percent average for all industries combined. Connecticut's forecast follows the national trend. According to a recent Connecticut Department of Labor forecast, the insurance industry is projected to gain 7.9 percent in employment between 1998 and 2008, while all other industries will do slightly better at 9.7 percent.

Conclusion

Despite the recent reduction in industry employment, the outlook for insurance carriers and agents, brokers & service remains positive. As this analysis demonstrates, they continue to serve as an important economic foundation for the State of Connecticut. ■

Insurance Industry Covered Employment, Wages and Gross State Product

Industry Code. Description	Establishments			Employment				Wages			Gross State Product (Mil.$)			
	1990	2000	90-00 % Chg	1990	2000	90-00 Chg No.	90-00 Chg %	1990	2000	90-00 % Chg	1990	Share	1999	Share
Total Private Industries	100,215	104,569	4.3	1,420,078	1,462,534	42,456	3.0	$28,841	$46,027	59.6	$98,939		$151,779	
Total Insurance	2,210	2,457	11.2	80,847	71,482	-9,365	-11.6	$36,831	$64,962	76.4				
63. Insurance Carriers.........................	562	701	24.7	69,697	60,249	-9,448	-13.6	$36,714	$70,264	91.4	$3,323	3.4	$10,077	6.6
64. Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service...	1,648	1,756	6.6	11,150	11,233	83	0.7	$36,948	$59,659	61.5	$691	0.7	$998	0.7

SOUTH WINDSOR

By Mark Prisloe, Senior Economist, DECD

Introduction

With a population of 24,412, located in north central Connecticut on the east bank of the Connecticut River, with easy proximity to Hartford and Springfield, South Windsor is a growing community that features mixed pastoral beauty as well as desirable suburban real estate and a burgeoning industrial/commercial base. It is a town rich in history and promising in its future.

Rich in History

According to local historians, in the mid-1600's English settlers of Windsor began using land on the east bank of the Connecticut River for grazing and farming. By the end of the century several families had made their homes in the area now known as South Windsor. In 1768, the residents of the area incorporated as the separate town of East Windsor, which then included all of East Windsor, South Windsor and Ellington. Known for its agriculture and shipbuilding, the town supplied more than 200 volunteers for the Revolution as well as supplies of cattle and cloth. South Windsor incorporated in 1845.

A seal of the Town, officially adopted in 1969, features elements identified with the Town's character including the shad, shad-blow blossoms, arrowheads, tobacco, rocket, shield, and lattice. The course of the Hartford Marathon, run in October each year, includes the length of South Windsor's picturesque Main Street, also part of a historic district near the birthplace of such an 18th Century luminary as preacher Jonathan Edwards.

Economic Base

Today, industry is dominated by manufacturing and services, rather than agriculture. Together they constitute 43 percent of all jobs, but there are important contributions from wholesale trade with 15 percent, retail trade with 11 percent, transportation, communication, and utilities with 10 percent, and construction with another 9 percent. South Windsor's labor force was 13,229 in 2001, still below its 1991 peak of 14,253, but with remarkably low unemployment at 2.2 percent. Over half of the Town's population falls in the prime adult employment age of 25 to 64. As the table below shows, the average manufacturing wage of $49,536 in 2000 is topped only by the very small finance, insurance, and real estate sector at $61,217; however, Travelers and Aetna are among the Town's top ten taxpayers.

In the last decade housing permits, peaking at 143 in 1992, averaged over 100 per year, dropping to 69 in 2001. Housing consists of a blend of single-family units, planned developments and condominiums, and multifamily units. A 1997 regional profile puts the median sales price of a single-family home at $158,750, compared with a regional median sales price of $138,000. A continuing growth in market values complements the Town's image as a steady, solid community. Retail sales of $272.1 million in 2000 have nearly tripled in the last decade.

Outlook

As its Web site notes, South Windsor "affords a blend of gracious residential living, a thriving commercial community and an expanding high-tech industrial base." Only minutes from Bradley International Airport, freight rail lines also connect the Town with the entire northeast corridor.

While Manchester, bordering to the southeast, boasts one of the fastest growing commercial areas in all of Southern New England with its sprawling Buckland Hills Mall and environs, South Windsor's own development includes a new Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse and Target stores that recently opened. In recent years, the town has gained 1.3 million square feet of new business.

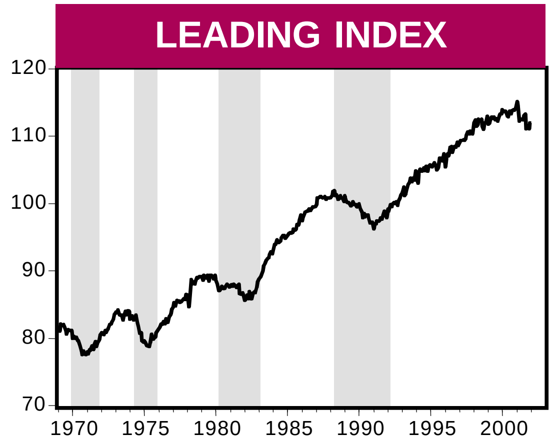
Developers have proposed one of the largest projects in the State—a 1.2 million-square-foot retail, hotel, and office complex on 232 acres near a town-designated "gateway" zone. In addition, South Windsor offers some of the finest recreational, open-space, and park facilities anywhere. The future looks bright indeed. ■

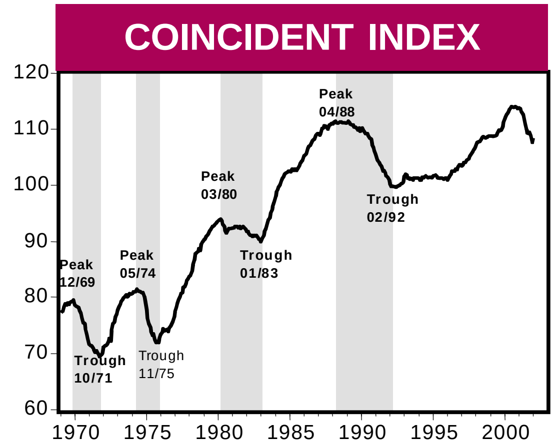
South Windsor Town Trends

Industry	1990			1999			2000		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	794	12,546	$27,224	802	11,696	$37,707	785	11,745	$38,471
Agriculture	22	159	$18,879	21	170	$15,469	21	157	$16,595
Construction	154	963	$30,618	115	972	$42,001	119	1,099	$42,766
Manufacturing	104	3,676	$33,924	98	2,754	$48,382	97	2,750	$49,536
Trans.,Comm. & Utilities	38	794	$34,037	34	1,162	$32,537	31	1,172	$32,954
Wholesale Trade	93	1,632	$33,069	103	1,711	$45,589	106	1,764	$46,009
Retail Trade	108	1,517	$15,198	102	1,430	$22,995	91	1,288	$21,751
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	50	287	$28,603	47	350	$63,056	46	308	$61,217
Services	203	2,688	$17,289	256	2,212	$25,608	249	2,243	$26,628
Federal Government	2	45	$29,944	3	44	$44,717	3	40	$46,538
State Government	n	n	n	3	40	$43,944	3	40	$45,257
Local Government	17	725	$31,354	17	838	$39,216	17	878	$40,663

n = nondisclosable

Economic Indicators \ Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population	22,070	22,082	22,237	22,315	22,381	22,433	22,498	22,711	22,867	24,412	NA
Labor Force	14,253	14,235	14,172	13,849	13,067	13,119	13,026	12,940	13,119	13,475	13,229
Employed	13,517	13,343	13,416	13,242	12,503	12,533	12,585	12,651	12,825	13,253	12,937
Unemployed	736	892	756	607	564	586	441	289	294	222	292
Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.3	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.2
New Housing Permits	106	143	113	113	78	99	124	134	106	68	69
Retail Sales ($mil.)	80.2	89.6	93.3	124.1	134.2	159.0	160.0	178.6	243.9	272.1	NA





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

Spring Brings Signs of Economic Revival in Connecticut

Spring is a time for revival. At the national level, there are definite signs that the economy is improving. Real GDP grew at a much better than expected annual rate of 1.4% in the fourth quarter of 2001. The FOMC at its meeting on March 19 decided to leave the target federal funds rate unchanged at 1.75%. More importantly, it changed its stance from accommodative to neutral between growth in the economy and inflation.

Readers of last month's Economic Digest probably have read that, with the re-benchmarking of total nonfarm employment, the current downturn in the Connecticut economy most likely started in July 2000 rather than October 2000 as I reported last month. This month, the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes are still based on unrevised data. We will start the process of revising our indexes based on the re-benchmarked data, and will be able to report the result to you next month.

Thus, based on our current data, the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes both fell in January 2002 on a year-to-year basis. The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index declined for the tenth time since the beginning of 2001, from 113.8 in January 2001 to 108.4 in January 2002. Once again, all four components are negative contributors to the index on a year-to-year basis, with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate, lower total employment, and lower total nonfarm employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index rose from a revised 107.7 in December 2001 to 108.4 in January 2002. All four components are positive contributors, with a lower insured unemployment rate, a lower total unemployment rate, and higher total employment and total nonfarm employment.

The CCEA-ECRI leading employment index declined from 115.1 in January 2001 to 111.9 in January 2002. Five components of this index are negative contributors, with lower total housing permits, a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The sole positive contributor to this index is a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield. The leading employment index barely changed from a revised 111.92 in December 2001 to 111.95 in January 2002 on a sequential month-to-month basis. Three components are negative contributors, with a higher Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, a decrease in total housing permits, and higher initial claims for unemployment insurance. The three positive contributors are a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, a higher Hartford help-wanted index, and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction.

This is the first time since the beginning of the slowdown that both the coincident and the leading employment indexes have shown an improvement on a sequential month-to-month basis. This, together with reports of an improving national economy are causes for optimism that the worst may be over for the Connecticut economy. ■

Francis W. Ahking, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269. Phone: (860) 486-3026. Stan McMillen [(860) 486-0485, Storrs Campus], Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, provided research support.
Leading and coincident employment indexes were developed by Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. ***Components of Indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 27.***

Permits Up from Previous Month

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 633 new housing units in February 2002, a 10.3 percent decrease compared to February of 2001 when 706 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 633 units permitted in February 2002 represent a 5.3 percent increase from the 601 units permitted in January 2002. The year-to-date permits are down 20.6 percent, from 1,555 through February 2001, to 1,234 through February 2002.

The Hartford Labor Market Area added 271 new housing units, an increase of 115 units compared to a year ago, while the Stamford Labor Market Area decreased 240 units during the same period. This reduction may be attributed to the one large multi-unit (248 units) authorized in Norwalk a year ago. South Windsor led all Connecticut communities with 75 units, followed by Newtown with 26 and Shelton with 18 units. From a county perspective, Hartford County had the largest percentage gain (117 percent) compared to a year ago. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

DECD Recognized for Economic Development Efforts

Connecticut's Economic Competitiveness Strategy, known as the State's Industry Cluster Initiative, has earned a 2001 Silver Economic Development Achievement Award from *Business Facilities* magazine. The publication's prestigious annual Economic Development Achievement Awards Program distinguishes outstanding initiatives throughout the United States and worldwide.

Connecticut's Economic Competitiveness Strategy, overseen by the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), was recognized in the competition's Statewide Economic Development Strategy category for its innovation, effectiveness and pro-business impact.

Developed by the Governor's Council on Economic Competitiveness & Technology, the Industry Cluster Initiative is a public/private partnership—driven by industry and the private sector—to identify, develop, implement, and nurture cluster activity in industries and markets critical to the state's economic growth. Clusters are groups of industries that create products and services related by a common technology, market or need, and the firms that support those businesses. Connecticut's existing clusters are in aerospace, bioscience, metal manufacturing, maritime, software and information technology, plastics and tourism.

The Department of Economic and Community Development is the lead agency for Connecticut's economic and community development activities. More information about DECD and other state initiatives can be found at www.decd.org. To view Connecticut's award and all of the Business Facilities Award winners, visit www.tfmgr.com/busfac/2001edwinners7.htm.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	4Q 2001	4Q 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q 2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	111.5	114.0	-2.5	-2.2	112.3
Coincident	108.9	113.9	-5.0	-4.4	109.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	92.1	96.0	-3.9	-4.1	93.2
Coincident	115.7	116.6	-0.9	-0.8	115.4
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.1	117.7	0.4	0.3	118.3
Business Climate Index***	69.0	68.7	0.3	0.4	60.2

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
***People's Bank ***Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development*

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

The **People's Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production. The index is calculated by DataCore Partners, Inc for People's Bank.

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 15,300 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,676.0	1,691.3	-15.3	-0.9	1,676.8
Private Sector	1,429.4	1,448.9	-19.5	-1.3	1,428.9
Construction and Mining	66.9	67.0	-0.1	-0.1	66.1
Manufacturing	245.0	260.8	-15.8	-6.1	246.0
Transportation, Public Utilities	76.4	79.6	-3.2	-4.0	76.6
Wholesale, Retail Trade	360.5	358.5	2.0	0.6	359.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.6	142.7	-0.1	-0.1	142.7
Services	538.0	540.3	-2.3	-0.4	538.4
Government	246.6	242.4	4.2	1.7	247.9

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

Both unemployment rate and initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	3.5	2.5	1.0	---	3.5
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,711.6	1,728.0	-16.4	-0.9	1,712.0
Employed (000s)	1,652.1	1,684.0	-31.9	-1.9	1,651.9
Unemployed (000s)	59.5	44.0	15.5	35.2	60.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,842	4,312	530	12.3	5,432
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	18	27	-9	-33.3	23
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.85	1.94	0.91	---	3.00

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Production worker weekly earnings rose, while output decreased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002	DEC 2001
Average Weekly Hours	42.7	42.7	0.0	0.0	42.7	--
Average Hourly Earnings	$16.21	$15.94	$0.27	1.7	$16.22	--
Average Weekly Earnings	692.17	680.64	$11.53	1.7	$692.59	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	109.3	116.6	-7.3	-6.3	104.1	107.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,747	6,172	-425	-6.9	5,768	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	451	493	-42.0	-8.5	393	450

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

Personal income for second quarter 2002 is forecasted to increase 2.8 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	2Q* 2002	2Q 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q* 2002
Personal Income	$150,618	$146,503	$4,115	2.8	$148,969
UI Covered Wages	$80,832	$78,809	$2,023	2.6	$79,832

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: January 2002 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	FEB 2002	633	-10.3	1,234	1,555	-20.6
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	NOV 2001	2,334	-2.0	27,758	27,091	2.5
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	NOV 2001	3.31	1.2	36.28	36.91	-1.7
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	JAN 2002	237.2	-35.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	FEB 2002	18,679	-11.5	41,459	43,514	-4.7
Air Cargo Tons	FEB 2002	3,198	-67.1	13,042	20,146	-35.3
Exports (Bil. $)	4Q 2001	2.20	-4.3	8.61	8.05	7.0

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

Air cargo tons for February dropped a significant 67.1 percent from a year ago.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	FEB 2002	2,168	20.2	4,559	3,930	16.0
Department of Labor*	4Q 2001	1,691	-12.9	8,917	10,062	-11.4
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	FEB 2002	419	-10.9	1,029	1,047	-1.7
Department of Labor*	4Q 2001	920	-70.2	5,361	8,824	-39.2

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

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 22.4 percent to 3,530.

STATE REVENUES

(Millions of dollars)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	587.8	621.8	-5.5	1,572.8	1,830.9	-14.1
Corporate Tax	14.4	8.7	65.5	25.2	43.9	-42.6
Personal Income Tax	277.7	298.3	-6.9	773.4	969.0	-20.2
Real Estate Conv. Tax	7.0	6.5	7.7	16.6	15.9	4.4
Sales & Use Tax	209.4	223.6	-6.4	555.4	572.2	-2.9
Indian Gaming Payments**	30.1	26.8	12.4	56.9	51.5	10.6

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

Overall, February's year-to-date revenues were down 14.1 percent.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	FEB 2002	31,170	21.8	58,733	46,813	25.5
Major Attraction Visitors	FEB 2002	136,830	22.3	202,532	167,556	20.9
Air Passenger Count	FEB 2002	481,933	-11.7	919,614	1,070,351	-14.1
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	FEB 2002	1,473	12.8	2,803	2,533	10.7
Travel and Tourism Index**	4Q 2001	---	5.4	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; Connecticut Lodging & Attractions Association; Division of Special Revenue
**See page 27 for explanation*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*

February's year-to-date air passenger traffic was down 14.1 percent from the same period a year ago.

Compensation costs for the nation rose 4.2 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 4.0 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**DEC**	**SEP**	**3-Mo**	**DEC**	**DEC**	**12-Mo**
(June 1989=100)	**2001**	**2001**	**% Chg**	**2001**	**2000**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	157.2	155.6	1.0	157.2	150.9	4.2
Wages and Salaries	153.4	152.0	0.9	153.3	147.7	3.8
Benefit Costs	166.8	164.7	1.3	166.7	158.6	5.1
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	156.3	150.3	4.0
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	151.7	146.0	3.9

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

The February U.S. inflation rate was 1.1 percent over the year, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 13.8 and 17.3 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	FEB 2002	177.8	1.1	0.4
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	FEB 2002	$0.562	-1.1	-0.4
Northeast Region	FEB 2002	186.1	1.8	0.6
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	FEB 2002	189.9	2.5	0.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	JAN 2002	192.9	2.1	0.1
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	FEB 2002	173.7	0.8	0.3
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	4Q 2001	118.2	2.9	9.2
New England	FEB 2002	95.4	-17.3	7.8
U.S.	FEB 2002	94.1	-13.8	-3.8

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
****The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

All interest rates, except 30-year Treasury bond, were uniformly lower than a year ago, including a 6.89 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

INTEREST RATES

	FEB	JAN	FEB
(Percent)	**2002**	**2002**	**2001**
Prime	4.75	4.75	8.50
Federal Funds	1.74	1.73	5.49
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.73	1.65	4.88
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.82	1.73	4.71
1 Year Treasury Bill	2.23	2.16	4.68
3 Year Treasury Note	3.55	3.56	4.71
5 Year Treasury Note	4.30	4.34	4.89
7 Year Treasury Note	4.71	4.79	5.10
10 Year Treasury Note	4.91	5.04	5.10
30 Year Treasury Bond	6.08	5.45	5.45
Conventional Mortgage	6.89	7.00	7.05

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seven out of the nine states in the region lost jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
Connecticut	1,676.0	1,691.3	-15.3	-0.9	1,676.8
Maine	609.1	609.1	0.0	0.0	609.4
Massachusetts	3,306.6	3,360.4	-53.8	-1.6	3,306.6
New Hampshire	627.9	632.0	-4.1	-0.6	628.4
New Jersey	4,020.4	4,028.8	-8.4	-0.2	4,025.0
New York	8,545.8	8,681.1	-135.3	-1.6	8,559.0
Pennsylvania	5,659.5	5,720.5	-61.0	-1.1	5,655.5
Rhode Island	479.8	479.4	0.4	0.1	480.1
Vermont	296.6	301.4	-4.8	-1.6	297.1
United States	131,261.0	132,595.0	-1,334.0	-1.0	131,195.0

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

LABOR FORCE

All but Connecticut posted increases in the labor force over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
Connecticut	1,711.6	1,728.0	-16.4	-0.9	1,712.0
Maine	684.4	683.6	0.8	0.1	682.8
Massachusetts	3,358.5	3,262.7	95.8	2.9	3,357.7
New Hampshire	707.0	689.5	17.5	2.5	709.3
New Jersey	4,273.2	4,162.8	110.4	2.7	4,267.0
New York	8,960.0	8,859.5	100.5	1.1	8,941.0
Pennsylvania	6,087.9	6,047.8	40.1	0.7	6,110.5
Rhode Island	508.8	504.9	3.9	0.8	507.7
Vermont	345.5	333.8	11.7	3.5	345.3
United States	142,211.0	141,622.0	589.0	0.4	141,390.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

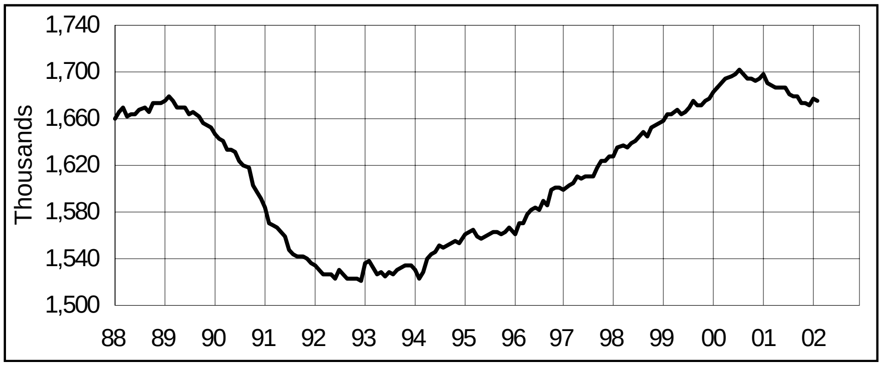
Only Rhode Island showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted)	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE	JAN 2002
Connecticut	3.5	2.5	1.0	3.5
Maine	4.0	3.5	0.5	3.8
Massachusetts	4.4	2.9	1.5	4.4
New Hampshire	3.7	3.0	0.7	4.0
New Jersey	5.2	3.5	1.7	4.9
New York	5.9	4.3	1.6	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.6	4.5	1.1	5.6
Rhode Island	4.2	4.4	-0.2	5.0
Vermont	3.5	3.2	0.3	3.6
United States	5.5	4.2	1.3	5.6

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

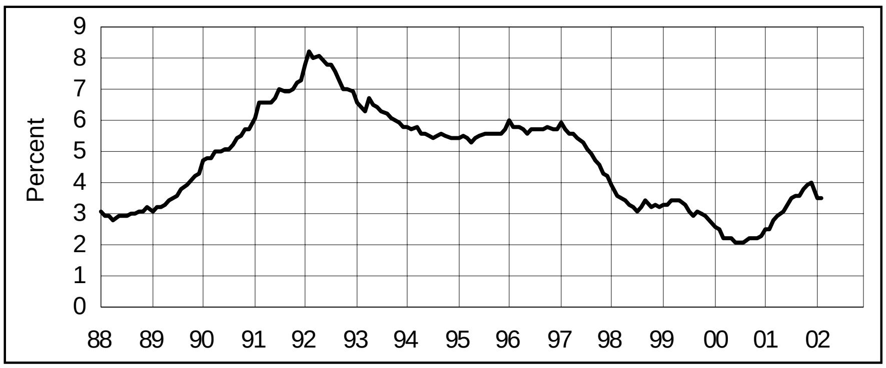
ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



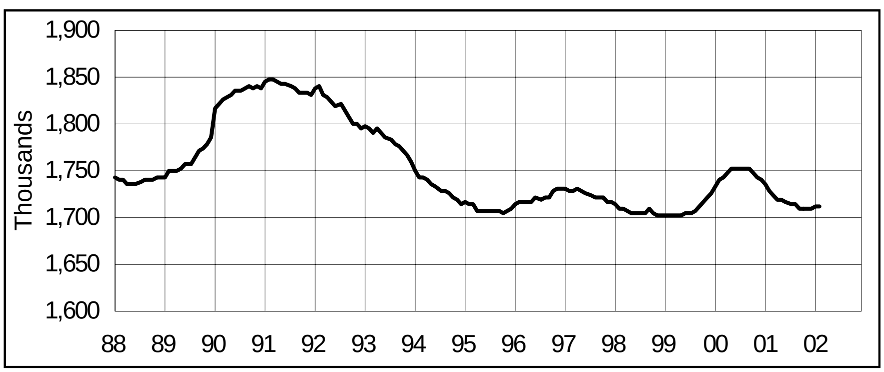
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,676.0
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



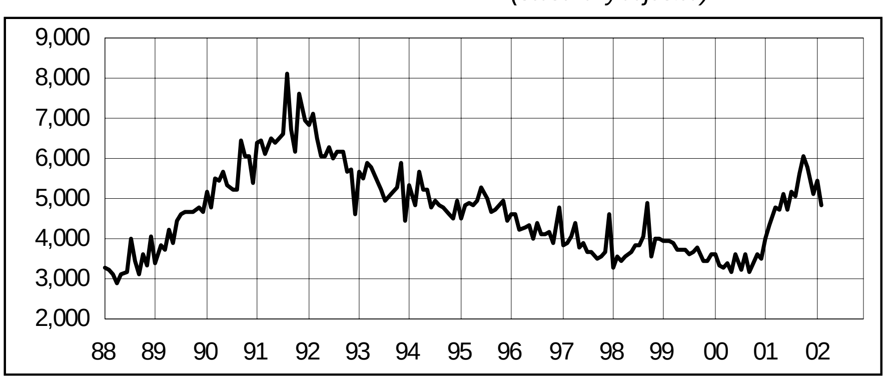
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	
Apr	2.2	2.9	
May	2.2	3.1	
Jun	2.1	3.3	
Jul	2.1	3.5	
Aug	2.1	3.6	
Sep	2.2	3.6	
Oct	2.2	3.8	
Nov	2.2	3.9	
Dec	2.3	4.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



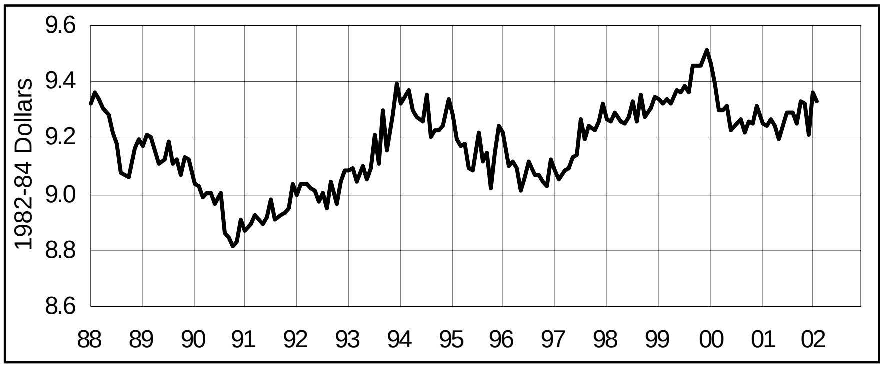
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,733.5	1,736.2	1,712.0
Feb	1,740.5	1,728.0	1,711.6
Mar	1,743.1	1,723.8	
Apr	1,747.6	1,719.8	
May	1,752.1	1,719.0	
Jun	1,753.0	1,717.2	
Jul	1,753.3	1,715.5	
Aug	1,752.2	1,714.7	
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



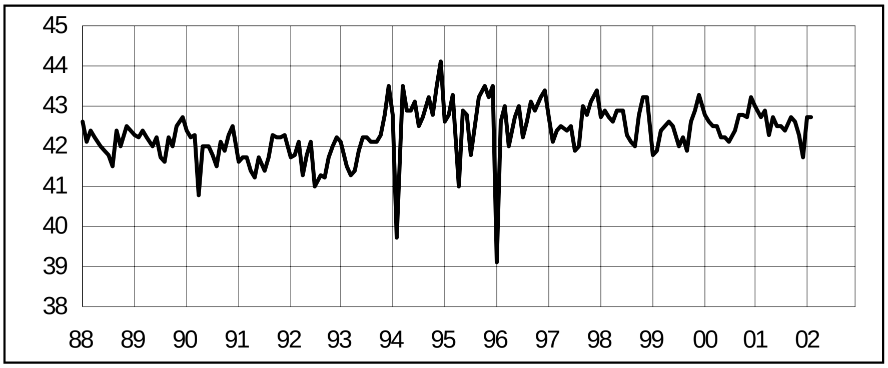
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	
Apr	3,387	4,741	
May	3,182	5,138	
Jun	3,601	4,738	
Jul	3,233	5,182	
Aug	3,607	5,060	
Sep	3,168	5,637	
Oct	3,388	6,054	
Nov	3,608	5,791	
Dec	3,479	5,099	

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



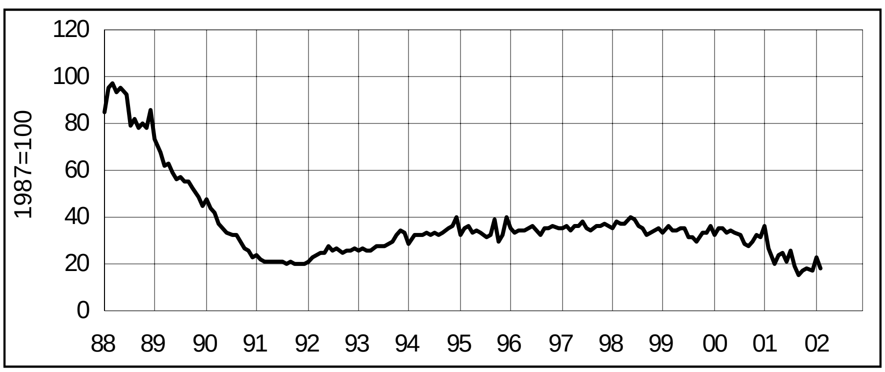
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	$9.47	$9.25	$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.33
Mar	9.30	9.27	
Apr	9.30	9.24	
May	9.31	9.20	
Jun	9.23	9.24	
Jul	9.25	9.29	
Aug	9.27	9.29	
Sep	9.22	9.25	
Oct	9.26	9.33	
Nov	9.25	9.32	
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



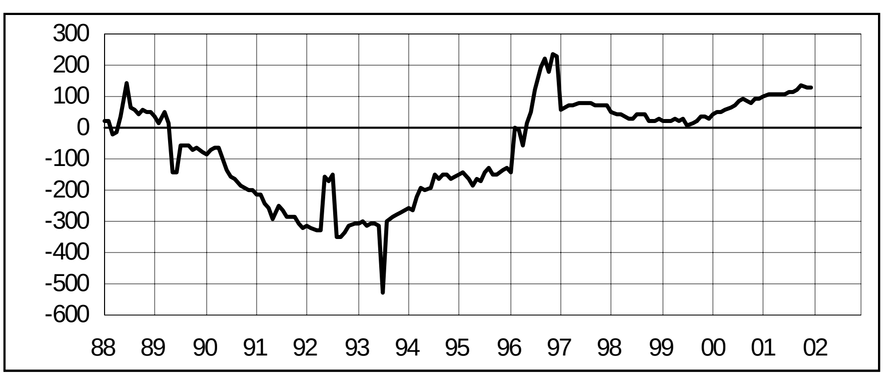
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.7
Mar	42.5	42.9	
Apr	42.5	42.3	
May	42.2	42.7	
Jun	42.2	42.5	
Jul	42.1	42.5	
Aug	42.4	42.4	
Sep	42.8	42.7	
Oct	42.8	42.6	
Nov	42.7	42.3	
Dec	43.2	41.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	32	36	23
Feb	35	27	18
Mar	35	20	
Apr	33	24	
May	34	25	
Jun	33	21	
Jul	32	26	
Aug	29	19	
Sep	28	15	
Oct	30	17	
Nov	32	18	
Dec	31	17	

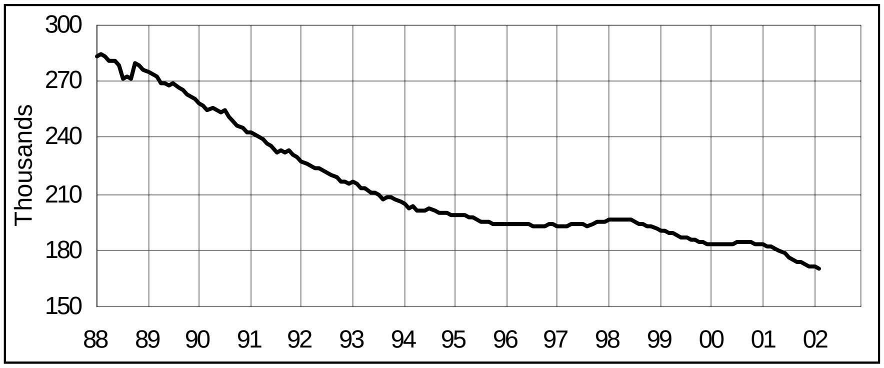
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	44	103	
Feb	51	106	
Mar	49	108	
Apr	55	106	
May	62	108	
Jun	69	105	
Jul	87	116	
Aug	89	112	
Sep	87	118	
Oct	82	137	
Nov	90	127	
Dec	94	130	

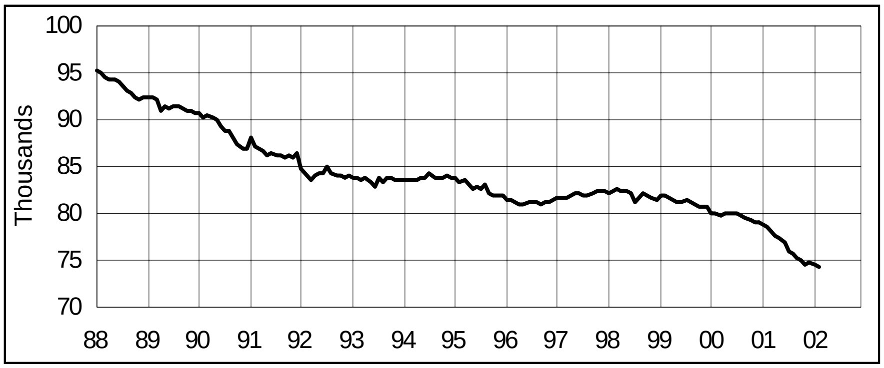
**New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable*

DURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



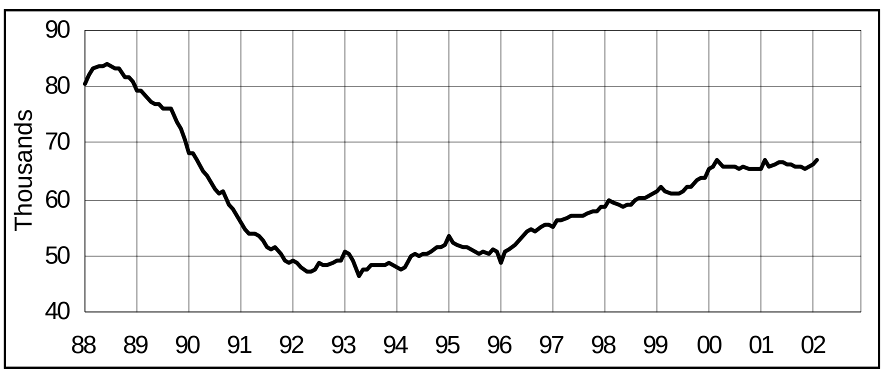
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	183.2	183.0	171.4
Feb	183.4	182.2	170.8
Mar	182.9	181.7	
Apr	182.9	180.6	
May	183.3	179.6	
Jun	183.8	178.6	
Jul	184.3	176.1	
Aug	184.4	174.9	
Sep	184.1	174.2	
Oct	184.0	173.4	
Nov	183.6	172.7	
Dec	183.5	171.8	

NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



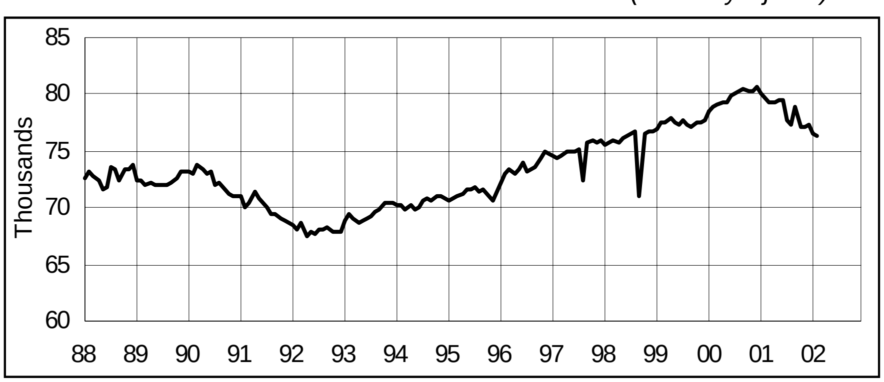
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	80.1	78.8	74.6
Feb	79.9	78.6	74.2
Mar	79.8	78.2	
Apr	80.1	77.6	
May	80.0	77.3	
Jun	80.0	76.9	
Jul	79.9	76.0	
Aug	79.8	75.7	
Sep	79.5	75.2	
Oct	79.3	75.0	
Nov	79.1	74.6	
Dec	79.0	74.7	

CONSTRUCTION & MINING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



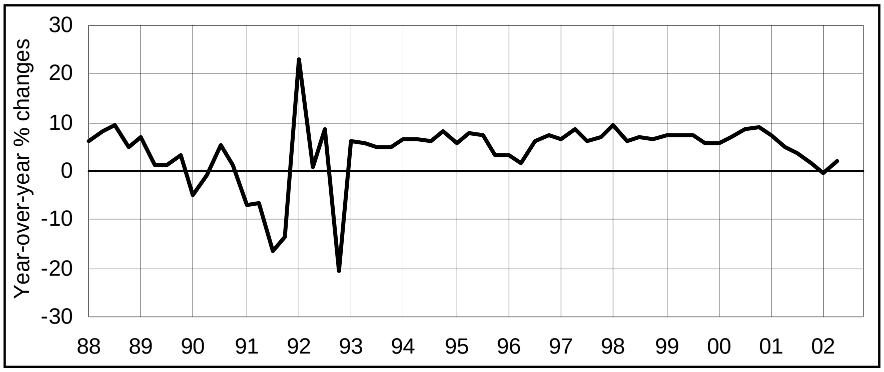
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	65.2	65.5	66.1
Feb	65.7	67.0	66.9
Mar	66.9	65.9	
Apr	65.8	66.2	
May	65.8	66.5	
Jun	65.8	66.6	
Jul	65.8	66.1	
Aug	65.5	66.1	
Sep	65.9	65.9	
Oct	65.5	65.7	
Nov	65.2	65.4	
Dec	65.5	65.7	

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



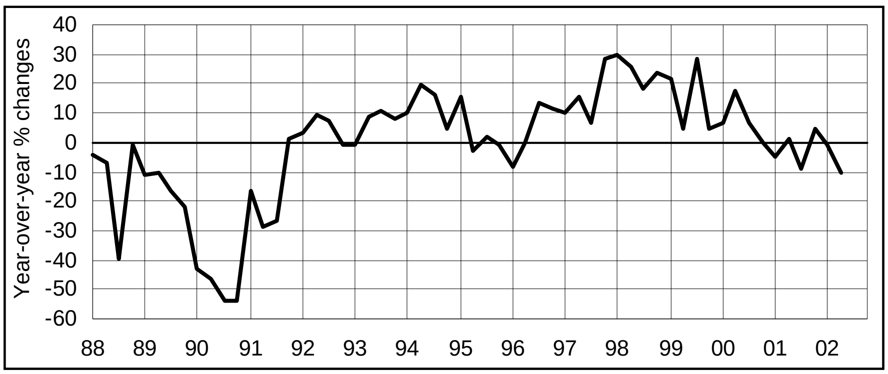
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	78.5	80.0	76.6
Feb	78.8	79.6	76.4
Mar	79.0	79.3	
Apr	79.3	79.3	
May	79.3	79.5	
Jun	79.8	79.5	
Jul	80.1	77.7	
Aug	80.2	77.3	
Sep	80.4	78.8	
Oct	80.2	77.2	
Nov	80.3	77.2	
Dec	80.7	77.3	

SALES TAX



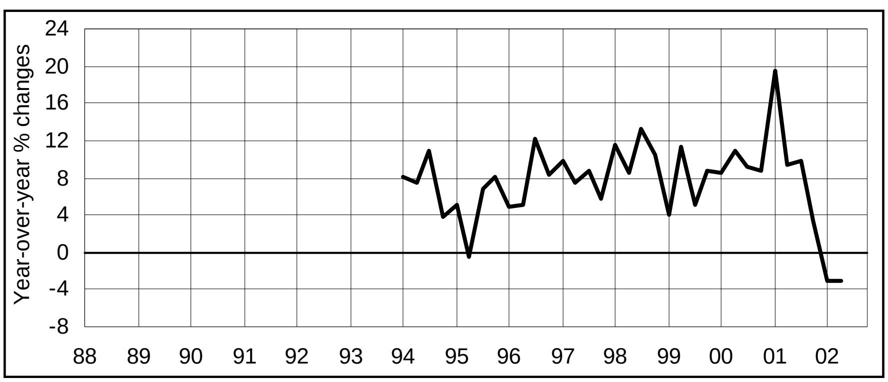
Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	5.6	7.3	-0.5
Second	6.9	4.9	2.1
Third	8.7	3.5	
Fourth	8.9	1.5	

REAL ESTATE TAX



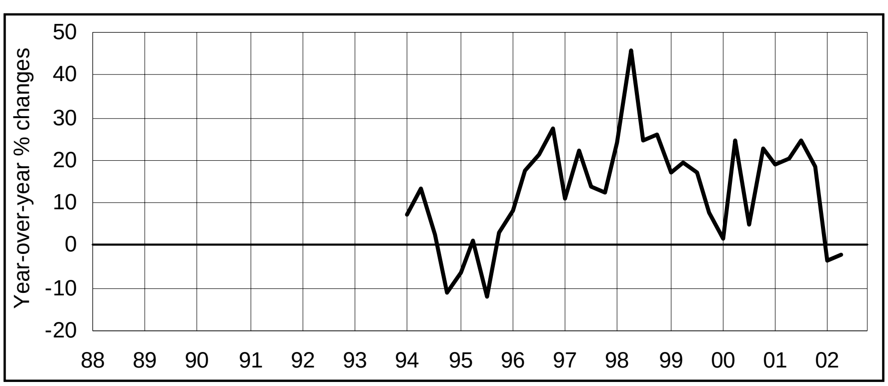
Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	7.0	-4.8	-0.8
Second	17.3	1.4	-10.2
Third	6.7	-9.0	
Fourth	-0.2	4.5	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES



Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	8.6	19.5	-3.0
Second	11.0	9.3	-3.0
Third	9.1	9.9	
Fourth	8.7	3.4	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES



Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	1.8	19.2	-3.5
Second	24.4	20.6	-2.3
Third	4.7	24.6	
Fourth	22.8	18.3	

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

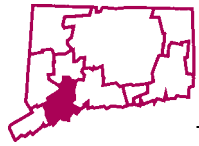
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,655,100**	**1,666,700**	**-11,600**	**-0.7**	**1,653,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**305,500**	**319,100**	**-13,600**	**-4.3**	**306,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**60,400**	**59,000**	**1,400**	**2.4**	**60,500**
MANUFACTURING	**245,100**	**260,100**	**-15,000**	**-5.8**	**246,100**
Durable	**170,800**	**181,900**	**-11,100**	**-6.1**	**171,600**
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,800
Primary Metals	8,100	9,300	-1,200	-12.9	8,100
Fabricated Metals	30,300	32,800	-2,500	-7.6	30,500
Machinery & Computer Equipment	29,600	32,300	-2,700	-8.4	29,800
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	24,700	27,400	-2,700	-9.9	24,800
Transportation Equipment	45,800	46,000	-200	-0.4	45,900
Instruments	18,200	19,200	-1,000	-5.2	18,300
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,600	6,100	-500	-8.2	5,600
Nondurable	**74,300**	**78,200**	**-3,900**	**-5.0**	**74,500**
Food	7,800	7,900	-100	-1.3	7,900
Paper	7,000	7,400	-400	-5.4	7,000
Printing & Publishing	21,600	23,500	-1,900	-8.1	21,600
Chemicals	22,300	22,400	-100	-0.4	22,200
Rubber & Plastics	10,200	10,400	-200	-1.9	10,200
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,400	6,600	-1,200	-18.2	5,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,349,600**	**1,347,600**	**2,000**	**0.1**	**1,346,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**76,300**	**78,900**	**-2,600**	**-3.3**	**76,700**
Transportation	44,000	45,400	-1,400	-3.1	44,200
Motor Freight & Warehousing	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	11,700
Other Transportation	32,200	33,600	-1,400	-4.2	32,500
Communications	20,200	20,900	-700	-3.3	20,200
Utilities	12,100	12,600	-500	-4.0	12,300
TRADE	**351,100**	**349,300**	**1,800**	**0.5**	**355,100**
Wholesale	78,400	79,000	-600	-0.8	78,300
Retail	272,700	270,300	2,400	0.9	276,800
General Merchandise	25,000	24,800	200	0.8	26,400
Food Stores	49,500	49,400	100	0.2	50,100
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,800	26,800	1,000	3.7	27,700
Restaurants	76,000	75,900	100	0.1	76,400
Other Retail Trade	94,400	93,400	1,000	1.1	96,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**142,000**	**141,800**	**200**	**0.1**	**142,100**
Finance	54,200	53,500	700	1.3	54,300
Banking	25,000	24,600	400	1.6	25,100
Securities	15,600	15,600	0	0.0	15,600
Insurance	71,700	71,900	-200	-0.3	71,800
Insurance Carriers	60,400	60,600	-200	-0.3	60,400
Real Estate	16,000	16,300	-300	-1.8	16,000
SERVICES	**528,900**	**530,700**	**-1,800**	**-0.3**	**526,600**
Hotels & Lodging Places	10,900	11,000	-100	-0.9	10,900
Personal Services	18,400	18,900	-500	-2.6	18,300
Business Services	106,700	113,200	-6,500	-5.7	108,100
Health Services	161,900	158,800	3,100	2.0	161,500
Legal & Engineering Services	53,800	54,500	-700	-1.3	53,600
Educational Services	47,300	46,800	500	1.1	43,800
Other Services	129,900	127,500	2,400	1.9	130,400
GOVERNMENT	**251,300**	**246,900**	**4,400**	**1.8**	**246,000**
Federal	21,200	21,600	-400	-1.9	21,300
**State, Local & Other Government	230,100	225,300	4,800	2.1	224,700

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT LMA

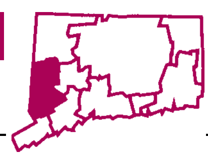


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**180,700**	**185,000**	**-4,300**	**-2.3**	**181,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**40,800**	**42,800**	**-2,000**	**-4.7**	**41,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,700**	**6,000**	**-300**	**-5.0**	**5,900**
MANUFACTURING	**35,100**	**36,800**	**-1,700**	**-4.6**	**35,400**
Durable Goods	28,300	29,600	-1,300	-4.4	28,600
Nondurable Goods	6,800	7,200	-400	-5.6	6,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**139,900**	**142,200**	**-2,300**	**-1.6**	**139,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**8,000**	**7,700**	**300**	**3.9**	**8,100**
TRADE	**39,200**	**40,000**	**-800**	**-2.0**	**40,100**
Wholesale	8,200	8,800	-600	-6.8	8,200
Retail	31,000	31,200	-200	-0.6	31,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**11,800**	**12,300**	**-500**	**-4.1**	**11,900**
SERVICES	**59,600**	**60,600**	**-1,000**	**-1.7**	**58,600**
Business Services	12,600	13,200	-600	-4.5	12,800
Health Services	20,900	21,200	-300	-1.4	20,700
GOVERNMENT	**21,300**	**21,600**	**-300**	**-1.4**	**21,200**
Federal	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
State & Local	19,300	19,600	-300	-1.5	19,200

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

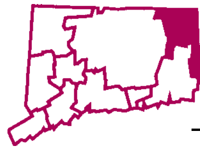
	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**86,000**	**87,000**	**-1,000**	**-1.1**	**85,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,400**	**21,900**	**-500**	**-2.3**	**21,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,600**	**3,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,700**
MANUFACTURING	**17,800**	**18,300**	**-500**	**-2.7**	**17,600**
Durable Goods	10,100	10,200	-100	-1.0	10,000
Nondurable Goods	7,700	8,100	-400	-4.9	7,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**64,600**	**65,100**	**-500**	**-0.8**	**64,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**2,900**	**2,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,800**
TRADE	**19,500**	**19,900**	**-400**	**-2.0**	**20,000**
Wholesale	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
Retail	16,600	16,900	-300	-1.8	17,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**5,600**	**5,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,600**
SERVICES	**24,600**	**25,100**	**-500**	**-2.0**	**24,700**
GOVERNMENT	**12,000**	**11,600**	**400**	**3.4**	**11,400**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	10,600

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

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

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

DANIELSON LMA

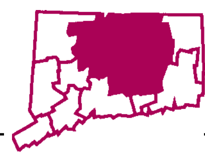


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,500**	**21,600**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**21,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,500**	**6,800**	**-300**	**-4.4**	**6,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,100**
MANUFACTURING	**5,500**	**5,800**	**-300**	**-5.2**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,800	-200	-5.3	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,000**	**14,800**	**200**	**1.4**	**15,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
TRADE	**5,300**	**5,200**	**100**	**1.9**	**5,300**
Wholesale	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	900
Retail	4,400	4,200	200	4.8	4,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,200**	**5,300**	**-100**	**-1.9**	**5,300**
GOVERNMENT	**3,500**	**3,300**	**200**	**6.1**	**3,500**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,400	3,200	200	6.3	3,400

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

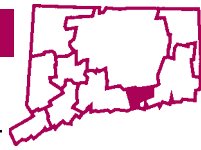
	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**602,900**	**614,400**	**-11,500**	**-1.9**	**600,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**107,500**	**111,600**	**-4,100**	**-3.7**	**108,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,700**	**20,800**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**20,900**
MANUFACTURING	**86,800**	**90,800**	**-4,000**	**-4.4**	**87,200**
Durable Goods	69,600	72,300	-2,700	-3.7	69,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,500	16,700	-1,200	-7.2	15,700
Industrial Machinery	12,900	13,700	-800	-5.8	12,900
Electronic Equipment	6,900	7,700	-800	-10.4	6,900
Transportation Equipment	26,200	25,700	500	1.9	26,200
Nondurable Goods	17,200	18,500	-1,300	-7.0	17,300
Printing & Publishing	7,200	7,600	-400	-5.3	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**495,400**	**502,800**	**-7,400**	**-1.5**	**492,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**27,100**	**27,600**	**-500**	**-1.8**	**27,300**
Transportation	15,500	16,000	-500	-3.1	15,700
Communications & Utilities	11,600	11,600	0	0.0	11,600
TRADE	**115,500**	**119,300**	**-3,800**	**-3.2**	**117,100**
Wholesale	26,400	28,100	-1,700	-6.0	26,500
Retail	89,100	91,200	-2,100	-2.3	90,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**72,700**	**72,900**	**-200**	**-0.3**	**73,000**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	11,800
Insurance Carriers	48,200	48,100	100	0.2	48,400
SERVICES	**178,400**	**181,200**	**-2,800**	**-1.5**	**176,500**
Business Services	33,200	35,900	-2,700	-7.5	33,600
Health Services	59,800	59,400	400	0.7	59,500
GOVERNMENT	**101,700**	**101,800**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**98,400**
Federal	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,200
State & Local	94,600	94,500	100	0.1	91,200

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

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

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

LOWER RIVER LMA

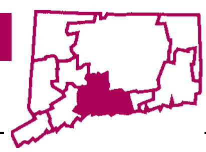


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**9,900**	**9,600**	**300**	**3.1**	**10,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**400**	**300**	**100**	**33.3**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**2,700**	**2,800**	**-100**	**-3.6**	**2,700**
Durable Goods	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,300
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,800**	**6,500**	**300**	**4.6**	**6,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**300**
TRADE	**1,900**	**1,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,900**
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,000**	**300**	**10.0**	**3,400**
GOVERNMENT	**1,000**	**900**	**100**	**11.1**	**1,000**
Federal	100	0**	-	-	100
State & Local	900	900	0	0.0	900

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

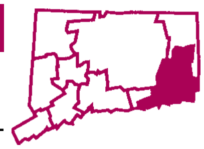
	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**258,400**	**257,600**	**800**	**0.3**	**257,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**45,300**	**46,500**	**-1,200**	**-2.6**	**45,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**9,100**	**9,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**9,300**
MANUFACTURING	**36,200**	**37,400**	**-1,200**	**-3.2**	**36,600**
Durable Goods	23,400	23,900	-500	-2.1	23,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,800
Electronic Equipment	4,500	5,000	-500	-10.0	4,600
Nondurable Goods	12,800	13,500	-700	-5.2	12,900
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,600	5,000	-400	-8.0	4,700
Chemicals & Allied	5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8	5,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**213,100**	**211,100**	**2,000**	**0.9**	**211,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**15,600**	**15,900**	**-300**	**-1.9**	**15,700**
Communications & Utilities	8,400	8,800	-400	-4.5	8,500
TRADE	**51,200**	**51,400**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**51,800**
Wholesale	12,700	12,400	300	2.4	12,700
Retail	38,500	39,000	-500	-1.3	39,100
Eating & Drinking Places	10,900	11,100	-200	-1.8	10,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**12,800**	**12,600**	**200**	**1.6**	**13,000**
Finance	4,200	4,200	0	0.0	4,200
Insurance	6,300	6,200	100	1.6	6,300
SERVICES	**98,100**	**95,700**	**2,400**	**2.5**	**95,800**
Business Services	15,600	14,800	800	5.4	15,800
Health Services	28,700	28,600	100	0.3	28,800
GOVERNMENT	**35,400**	**35,500**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**35,200**
Federal	5,700	5,800	-100	-1.7	5,700
State & Local	29,700	29,700	0	0.0	29,500

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

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

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

NEW LONDON LMA

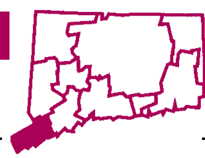


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**140,100**	**137,600**	**2,500**	**1.8**	**140,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,700**	**27,800**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**27,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,000**	**5,100**	**-100**	**-2.0**	**5,100**
MANUFACTURING	**22,700**	**22,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**22,600**
Durable Goods	12,600	12,700	-100	-0.8	12,500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,700	-200	-11.8	1,500
Other Durable Goods	11,100	11,000	100	0.9	11,000
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,000	100	1.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Goods	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**112,400**	**109,800**	**2,600**	**2.4**	**112,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,000**	**6,400**	**-400**	**-6.3**	**5,900**
TRADE	**26,800**	**26,500**	**300**	**1.1**	**27,300**
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
Retail	24,100	23,800	300	1.3	24,600
Eating & Drinking Places	6,500	6,700	-200	-3.0	6,600
Other Retail	17,600	17,200	400	2.3	17,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,400**	**3,300**	**100**	**3.0**	**3,400**
SERVICES	**35,400**	**35,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**35,400**
Personal & Business Services	6,800	6,800	0	0.0	6,900
Health Services	11,400	11,300	100	0.9	11,500
GOVERNMENT	**40,800**	**38,200**	**2,600**	**6.8**	**40,900**
Federal	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,800
State & Local	38,000	35,300	2,700	7.6	38,100
**Local	33,500	30,800	2,700	8.8	33,600

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**201,200**	**202,800**	**-1,600**	**-0.8**	**203,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**29,100**	**29,600**	**-500**	**-1.7**	**28,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,200**	**5,500**	**700**	**12.7**	**6,100**
MANUFACTURING	**22,900**	**24,100**	**-1,200**	**-5.0**	**22,800**
Durable Goods	10,600	11,400	-800	-7.0	10,700
Industrial Machinery	2,600	3,200	-600	-18.8	2,700
Electronic Equipment	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Nondurable Goods	12,300	12,700	-400	-3.1	12,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,500	5,000	-500	-10.0	4,400
Chemicals & Allied	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,100
Other Nondurable	3,700	3,600	100	2.8	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**172,100**	**173,200**	**-1,100**	**-0.6**	**174,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**9,600**	**9,700**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**9,600**
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,000	200	6.7	3,200
TRADE	**41,200**	**42,400**	**-1,200**	**-2.8**	**42,500**
Wholesale	9,900	9,600	300	3.1	10,000
Retail	31,300	32,800	-1,500	-4.6	32,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**27,600**	**27,200**	**400**	**1.5**	**27,600**
SERVICES	**75,000**	**75,200**	**-200**	**-0.3**	**75,900**
Business Services	21,700	23,100	-1,400	-6.1	22,500
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	11,000	11,400	-400	-3.5	11,000
Other Services	42,300	40,700	1,600	3.9	42,400
GOVERNMENT	**18,700**	**18,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**18,900**
Federal	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
State & Local	16,900	16,900	0	0.0	17,100

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

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

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

TORRINGTON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**28,500**	**28,100**	**400**	**1.4**	**28,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,200**	**7,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,200**	**2,000**	**200**	**10.0**	**2,200**
MANUFACTURING	**5,000**	**5,200**	**-200**	**-3.8**	**5,100**
Durable Goods	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,800
Nondurable Goods	1,300	1,400	-100	-7.1	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,300**	**20,900**	**400**	**1.9**	**21,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**300**
TRADE	**6,600**	**6,500**	**100**	**1.5**	**6,700**
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,000	5,900	100	1.7	6,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,600**	**300**	**3.1**	**9,900**
GOVERNMENT	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,700**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,500	3,400	100	2.9	3,500

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

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**84,400**	**84,500**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**84,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,400**	**20,500**	**-1,100**	**-5.4**	**19,400**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,200**	**3,100**	**100**	**3.2**	**3,300**
MANUFACTURING	**16,200**	**17,400**	**-1,200**	**-6.9**	**16,100**
Durable Goods	13,000	13,900	-900	-6.5	12,900
Primary Metals	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,100
Fabricated Metals	5,900	6,500	-600	-9.2	5,800
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,100	3,700	-600	-16.2	3,200
Nondurable Goods	3,200	3,500	-300	-8.6	3,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,000**	**64,000**	**1,000**	**1.6**	**64,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,800**	**3,700**	**100**	**2.7**	**3,800**
TRADE	**17,000**	**17,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**17,300**
Wholesale	3,100	3,000	100	3.3	3,100
Retail	13,900	14,000	-100	-0.7	14,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,600**	**3,500**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,600**
SERVICES	**27,700**	**26,600**	**1,100**	**4.1**	**27,400**
Personal & Business	6,300	6,800	-500	-7.4	6,300
Health Services	10,700	10,300	400	3.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	**12,900**	**13,200**	**-300**	**-2.3**	**12,800**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	12,100	12,400	-300	-2.4	12,000

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JAN 2002
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,690,100	1,706,200	-16,100	-0.9	1,692,000
	Employed	1,620,700	1,652,200	-31,500	-1.9	1,623,800
	Unemployed	69,300	53,900	15,400	28.6	68,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.2	0.9	---	4.0
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	211,200	215,200	-4,000	-1.9	211,800
	Employed	200,100	207,000	-6,900	-3.3	200,900
	Unemployed	11,100	8,200	2,900	35.4	10,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	3.8	1.5	---	5.1
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	106,300	107,700	-1,400	-1.3	106,300
	Employed	102,700	105,300	-2,600	-2.5	102,900
	Unemployed	3,600	2,500	1,100	44.0	3,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	2.3	1.0	---	3.2
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	34,100	34,300	-200	-0.6	34,400
	Employed	32,400	32,900	-500	-1.5	32,800
	Unemployed	1,600	1,400	200	14.3	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.0	0.8	---	4.7
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	577,700	588,200	-10,500	-1.8	575,900
	Employed	553,500	569,200	-15,700	-2.8	552,200
	Unemployed	24,200	19,100	5,100	26.7	23,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.2	1.0	---	4.1
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,400	12,100	300	2.5	12,400
	Employed	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	12,000
	Unemployed	400	300	100	33.3	300
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.3	0.6	---	2.7
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	273,900	274,600	-700	-0.3	273,200
	Employed	263,900	265,900	-2,000	-0.8	263,100
	Unemployed	10,000	8,700	1,300	14.9	10,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.2	0.5	---	3.7
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	152,100	150,600	1,500	1.0	153,000
	Employed	147,000	146,000	1,000	0.7	147,800
	Unemployed	5,100	4,600	500	10.9	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.1	0.2	---	3.4
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	187,800	189,700	-1,900	-1.0	189,900
	Employed	181,900	185,600	-3,700	-2.0	184,200
	Unemployed	5,900	4,100	1,800	43.9	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.2	0.9	---	3.0
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	37,800	37,400	400	1.1	38,200
	Employed	36,200	36,100	100	0.3	36,700
	Unemployed	1,600	1,200	400	33.3	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.3	0.8	---	4.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	113,700	113,100	600	0.5	113,700
	Employed	107,100	108,200	-1,100	-1.0	107,300
	Unemployed	6,600	4,900	1,700	34.7	6,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	4.3	1.5	---	5.7
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	142,057,000	141,238,000	819,000	0.6	141,074,000
	Employed	133,349,000	134,774,000	-1,425,000	-1.1	132,139,000
	Unemployed	8,707,000	6,464,000	2,243,000	34.7	8,935,000
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	4.6	1.5	---	6.3

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

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2002
MANUFACTURING	**$692.17**	**$680.64**	**$11.53**	**$692.59**	**42.7**	**42.7**	**0.0**	**42.7**	**$16.21**	**$15.94**	**$0.27**	**$16.22**
DURABLE GOODS	**711.22**	**697.89**	**13.33**	**714.96**	**43.0**	**43.0**	**0.0**	**43.2**	**16.54**	**16.23**	**0.31**	**16.55**
Lumber & Furniture	583.32	529.34	53.98	584.59	42.3	40.5	1.8	42.3	13.79	13.07	0.72	13.82
Stone, Clay and Glass	642.28	627.30	14.98	664.90	42.2	42.5	-0.3	43.6	15.22	14.76	0.46	15.25
Primary Metals	690.61	704.91	-14.31	691.49	44.1	45.1	-1.0	44.1	15.66	15.63	0.03	15.68
Fabricated Metals	609.45	609.44	0.01	603.54	42.5	41.6	0.9	42.0	14.34	14.65	-0.31	14.37
Machinery	749.49	746.81	2.68	775.94	43.0	44.4	-1.4	44.8	17.43	16.82	0.61	17.32
Electrical Equipment	589.10	584.05	5.05	586.33	43.0	42.6	0.4	43.4	13.70	13.71	-0.01	13.51
Trans. Equipment	944.83	915.37	29.47	939.51	44.4	44.5	-0.1	43.8	21.28	20.57	0.71	21.45
Instruments	612.07	624.31	-12.25	630.69	41.3	41.4	-0.1	42.3	14.82	15.08	-0.26	14.91
Miscellaneous Mfg	699.71	680.75	18.96	703.08	41.6	42.6	-1.0	41.9	16.82	15.98	0.84	16.78
NONDUR. GOODS	**639.96**	**635.46**	**4.50**	**634.25**	**41.8**	**42.0**	**-0.2**	**41.4**	**15.31**	**15.13**	**0.18**	**15.32**
Food	560.44	541.41	19.04	550.51	41.3	42.1	-0.8	40.9	13.57	12.86	0.71	13.46
Paper	720.44	746.71	-26.27	733.29	43.4	44.5	-1.1	43.7	16.60	16.78	-0.18	16.78
Printing & Publishing	645.54	652.86	-7.32	642.74	40.6	40.4	0.2	40.5	15.90	16.16	-0.26	15.87
Chemicals	778.92	797.08	-18.16	764.87	41.9	42.9	-1.0	41.1	18.59	18.58	0.01	18.61
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	565.76	550.62	15.14	556.92	41.6	42.0	-0.4	40.8	13.60	13.11	0.49	13.65
CONSTRUCTION	**894.70**	**875.60**	**19.10**	**888.03**	**39.8**	**40.0**	**-0.2**	**39.0**	**22.48**	**21.89**	**0.59**	**22.77**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHG Y/Y	JAN 2002
Bridgeport	$646.65	$617.07	$29.58	$657.20	41.8	40.2	1.6	42.4	$15.47	$15.35	$0.12	$15.50
Danbury	597.96	631.94	-33.98	587.78	39.6	40.2	-0.6	38.9	15.10	15.72	-0.62	15.11
Danielson	545.20	535.70	9.50	543.63	40.9	40.8	0.1	40.6	13.33	13.13	0.20	13.39
Hartford	738.08	716.96	21.12	747.34	42.2	42.6	-0.4	43.0	17.49	16.83	0.66	17.38
Lower River	591.47	576.05	15.42	583.54	41.8	41.0	0.8	40.3	14.15	14.05	0.10	14.48
New Haven	685.23	646.77	38.46	700.47	42.8	42.3	0.5	43.0	16.01	15.29	0.72	16.29
New London	714.35	696.18	18.17	732.54	40.2	41.0	-0.8	41.2	17.77	16.98	0.79	17.78
Stamford	564.59	554.40	10.19	595.75	39.9	40.0	-0.1	41.4	14.15	13.86	0.29	14.39
Torrington	604.09	581.38	22.71	640.15	39.9	38.4	1.5	41.3	15.14	15.14	0.00	15.50
Waterbury	613.09	627.52	-14.43	614.62	39.2	42.4	-3.2	39.5	15.64	14.80	0.84	15.56

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

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	FEB 2002	FEB 2001	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2002	YTD 2001	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	JAN 2001
Connecticut	633	706	-73	-10.3	1,234	1,555	-321	-20.6	601
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	59	57	2	3.5	115	106	9	8.5	56
Danbury	71	47	24	51.1	119	100	19	19.0	48
Danielson	29	15	14	93.3	43	32	11	34.4	14
Hartford	271	156	115	73.7	494	376	118	31.4	223
Lower River	8	8	0	0.0	14	14	0	0.0	6
New Haven	70	78	-8	-10.3	180	139	41	29.5	110
New London	55	41	14	34.1	108	85	23	27.1	53
Stamford	36	276	-240	-87.0	71	640	-569	-88.9	35
Torrington	17	6	11	183.3	28	12	16	133.3	11
Waterbury	17	22	-5	-22.7	62	51	11	21.6	45

Additional data by town are on page 26.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

FEBRUARY 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**211,197**	**200,104**	**11,093**	**5.3**
Ansonia	8,290	7,747	543	6.6
Beacon Falls	2,737	2,615	122	4.5
BRIDGEPORT	**59,008**	**54,488**	**4,520**	**7.7**
Derby	6,112	5,752	360	5.9
Easton	3,194	3,084	110	3.4
Fairfield	25,608	24,759	849	3.3
Milford	25,258	24,159	1,099	4.4
Monroe	9,563	9,230	333	3.5
Oxford	4,671	4,446	225	4.8
Seymour	7,482	7,106	376	5.0
Shelton	19,457	18,599	858	4.4
Stratford	23,684	22,572	1,112	4.7
Trumbull	16,136	15,548	588	3.6
DANBURY	**106,290**	**102,732**	**3,558**	**3.3**
Bethel	9,340	9,041	299	3.2
Bridgewater	917	897	20	2.2
Brookfield	7,909	7,641	268	3.4
DANBURY	**35,156**	**33,663**	**1,493**	**4.2**
New Fairfield	6,763	6,572	191	2.8
New Milford	13,458	13,048	410	3.0
Newtown	12,031	11,641	390	3.2
Redding	4,262	4,178	84	2.0
Ridgefield	11,830	11,536	294	2.5
Roxbury	1,010	990	20	2.0
Sherman	1,625	1,587	38	2.3
Washington	1,989	1,938	51	2.6
DANIELSON	**34,053**	**32,417**	**1,636**	**4.8**
Brooklyn	3,878	3,752	126	3.2
Eastford	887	851	36	4.1
Hampton	1,109	1,069	40	3.6
KILLINGLY	**8,534**	**7,981**	**553**	**6.5**
Pomfret	2,134	2,062	72	3.4
Putnam	4,778	4,508	270	5.7
Scotland	862	845	17	2.0
Sterling	1,624	1,536	88	5.4
Thompson	4,575	4,359	216	4.7
Union	394	384	10	2.5
Voluntown	1,356	1,288	68	5.0
Woodstock	3,922	3,782	140	3.6
HARTFORD	**577,739**	**553,534**	**24,205**	**4.2**
Andover	1,586	1,544	42	2.6
Ashford	2,114	2,035	79	3.7
Avon	7,271	7,097	174	2.4
Barkhamsted	2,042	1,949	93	4.6
Berlin	8,812	8,490	322	3.7
Bloomfield	9,683	9,268	415	4.3
Bolton	2,654	2,572	82	3.1
Bristol	31,195	29,518	1,677	5.4

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,287	4,154	133	3.1
Canton	4,511	4,372	139	3.1
Chaplin	1,172	1,126	46	3.9
Colchester	6,575	6,276	299	4.5
Columbia	2,577	2,521	56	2.2
Coventry	5,991	5,786	205	3.4
Cromwell	6,696	6,460	236	3.5
Durham	3,458	3,347	111	3.2
East Granby	2,400	2,313	87	3.6
East Haddam	4,030	3,875	155	3.8
East Hampton	6,016	5,818	198	3.3
East Hartford	24,664	23,455	1,209	4.9
East Windsor	5,467	5,208	259	4.7
Ellington	6,748	6,498	250	3.7
Enfield	22,186	21,311	875	3.9
Farmington	10,912	10,588	324	3.0
Glastonbury	15,283	14,871	412	2.7
Granby	5,173	4,998	175	3.4
Haddam	4,057	3,962	95	2.3
HARTFORD	**51,659**	**47,748**	**3,911**	**7.6**
Harwinton	2,880	2,785	95	3.3
Hebron	4,254	4,136	118	2.8
Lebanon	3,250	3,129	121	3.7
Manchester	27,679	26,515	1,164	4.2
Mansfield	8,852	8,667	185	2.1
Marlborough	2,981	2,898	83	2.8
Middlefield	2,184	2,113	71	3.3
Middletown	23,363	22,498	865	3.7
New Britain	33,194	31,092	2,102	6.3
New Hartford	3,555	3,442	113	3.2
Newington	15,112	14,561	551	3.6
Plainville	9,092	8,659	433	4.8
Plymouth	6,295	5,951	344	5.5
Portland	4,500	4,338	162	3.6
Rocky Hill	9,369	9,114	255	2.7
Simsbury	11,182	10,953	229	2.0
Somers	3,993	3,845	148	3.7
Southington	20,592	19,799	793	3.9
South Windsor	12,965	12,614	351	2.7
Stafford	5,725	5,488	237	4.1
Suffield	5,757	5,528	229	4.0
Tolland	6,921	6,754	167	2.4
Vernon	16,041	15,479	562	3.5
West Hartford	27,438	26,758	680	2.5
Wethersfield	11,827	11,452	375	3.2
Willington	3,360	3,261	99	2.9
Winchester	5,753	5,430	323	5.6
Windham	9,793	9,310	483	4.9
Windsor	14,100	13,566	534	3.8
Windsor Locks	6,507	6,236	271	4.2

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

FEBRUARY 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**12,401**	**12,046**	**355**	**2.9**
Chester	2,144	2,098	46	2.1
Deep River	2,693	2,614	79	2.9
Essex	3,301	3,205	96	2.9
Lyme	1,079	1,058	21	1.9
Westbrook	3,183	3,071	112	3.5
NEW HAVEN	**273,903**	**263,882**	**10,021**	**3.7**
Bethany	2,595	2,514	81	3.1
Branford	15,778	15,271	507	3.2
Cheshire	13,525	13,189	336	2.5
Clinton	7,409	7,189	220	3.0
East Haven	14,724	14,142	582	4.0
Guilford	11,490	11,210	280	2.4
Hamden	28,949	28,003	946	3.3
Killingworth	2,956	2,868	88	3.0
Madison	8,268	8,085	183	2.2
MERIDEN	**29,783**	**28,399**	**1,384**	**4.6**
NEW HAVEN	**56,392**	**53,805**	**2,587**	**4.6**
North Branford	8,133	7,869	264	3.2
North Haven	12,274	11,946	328	2.7
Orange	6,493	6,327	166	2.6
Wallingford	22,833	21,940	893	3.9
West Haven	28,015	26,919	1,096	3.9
Woodbridge	4,286	4,206	80	1.9
***NEW LONDON**	**135,260**	**130,829**	**4,431**	**3.3**
Bozrah	1,434	1,391	43	3.0
Canterbury	2,756	2,640	116	4.2
East Lyme	9,165	8,959	206	2.2
Franklin	1,082	1,052	30	2.8
Griswold	5,717	5,505	212	3.7
Groton	17,062	16,521	541	3.2
Ledyard	7,883	7,719	164	2.1
Lisbon	2,195	2,138	57	2.6
Montville	9,614	9,293	321	3.3
NEW LONDON	**12,869**	**12,335**	**534**	**4.1**
No. Stonington	2,884	2,797	87	3.0
NORWICH	**18,517**	**17,764**	**753**	**4.1**
Old Lyme	3,759	3,668	91	2.4
Old Saybrook	5,733	5,597	136	2.4
Plainfield	8,604	8,174	430	5.0
Preston	2,528	2,449	79	3.1
Salem	2,011	1,957	54	2.7
Sprague	1,653	1,569	84	5.1
Stonington	9,608	9,393	215	2.2
Waterford	10,189	9,909	280	2.7

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

NEW LONDON	**152,052**	**146,983**	**5,069**	**3.3**
Hopkinton, RI	4,299	4,139	160	3.7
Westerly, RI	12,493	12,015	478	3.8

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**187,804**	**181,908**	**5,896**	**3.1**
Darien	9,288	9,070	218	2.3
Greenwich	30,453	29,742	711	2.3
New Canaan	9,153	9,011	142	1.6
NORWALK	**47,302**	**45,508**	**1,794**	**3.8**
STAMFORD	**64,280**	**61,933**	**2,347**	**3.7**
Weston	4,657	4,558	99	2.1
Westport	13,878	13,517	361	2.6
Wilton	8,793	8,569	224	2.5
TORRINGTON	**37,778**	**36,219**	**1,559**	**4.1**
Canaan**	681	661	20	2.9
Colebrook	759	748	11	1.4
Cornwall	765	751	14	1.8
Goshen	1,324	1,267	57	4.3
Hartland	964	936	28	2.9
Kent**	1,978	1,933	45	2.3
Litchfield	4,252	4,110	142	3.3
Morris	1,102	1,053	49	4.4
Norfolk	1,036	1,006	30	2.9
North Canaan**	2,092	2,032	60	2.9
Salisbury**	2,280	2,233	47	2.1
Sharon**	1,902	1,873	29	1.5
TORRINGTON	**17,984**	**16,976**	**1,008**	**5.6**
Warren	658	641	17	2.6
WATERBURY	**113,661**	**107,074**	**6,587**	**5.8**
Bethlehem	1,903	1,826	77	4.0
Middlebury	3,257	3,158	99	3.0
Naugatuck	16,237	15,356	881	5.4
Prospect	4,627	4,444	183	4.0
Southbury	6,690	6,454	236	3.5
Thomaston	4,081	3,856	225	5.5
WATERBURY	**51,322**	**47,525**	**3,797**	**7.4**
Watertown	11,991	11,441	550	4.6
Wolcott	8,520	8,177	343	4.0
Woodbury	5,033	4,837	196	3.9

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,690,100**	**1,620,700**	**69,300**	**4.1**
UNITED STATES	**142,057,000**	**133,349,000**	**8,707,000**	**6.1**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,711,600**	**1,652,100**	**59,500**	**3.5**
UNITED STATES	**142,211,000**	**134,319,000**	**7,891,000**	**5.5**

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified these five towns as a separate area to report labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester, MA MSA, is included in the Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	FEB 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001
Andover	0	1	0
Ansonia	0	2	2
Ashford	1	4	1
Avon	13	18	16
Barkhamsted	1	1	1
Beacon Falls	1	2	6
Berlin	9	18	6
Bethany	2	2	0
Bethel	7	8	0
Bethlehem	0	2	0
Bloomfield	5	8	5
Bolton	0	0	3
Bozrah	0	0	2
Branford	4	10	11
Bridgeport	5	13	15
Bridgewater	1	2	1
Bristol	6	11	7
Brookfield	5	6	4
Brooklyn	2	6	3
Burlington	5	13	5
Canaan	0	0	0
Canterbury	0	5	2
Canton	2	7	6
Chaplin	1	2	2
Cheshire	6	14	4
Chester	0	1	1
Clinton	1	27	5
Colchester	3	4	11
Colebrook	0	0	0
Columbia	4	5	2
Cornwall	1	2	0
Coventry	1	7	6
Cromwell	1	6	9
Danbury	13	34	27
Darien	3	6	6
Deep River	1	1	2
Derby	1	2	6
Durham	5	10	6
East Granby	2	4	1
East Haddam	3	8	8
East Hampton	6	10	10
East Hartford	0	1	2
East Haven	7	10	4
East Lyme	4	9	5
East Windsor	4	5	5
Eastford	1	1	0
Easton	0	0	2
Ellington	6	16	13
Enfield	3	3	0
Essex	3	5	6
Fairfield	2	9	4
Farmington	4	4	14
Franklin	1	1	0
Glastonbury	6	16	19
Goshen	2	4	1
Granby	4	6	8
Greenwich	9	17	11
Griswold	0	0	5
Groton	3	9	11
Guilford	5	13	5
Haddam	3	6	2
Hamden	14	28	24
Hampton	1	2	2
Hartford	3	8	5
Hartland	1	1	0
Harwinton	3	3	3
Hebron	3	5	5
Kent	1	2	0
Killingly	2	4	8
Killingworth	4	6	7
Lebanon	3	4	5
Ledyard	11	13	8
Lisbon	1	3	3
Litchfield	0	1	1
Lyme	3	4	0
Madison	1	2	11
Manchester	1	8	21
Mansfield	5	7	2
Marlborough	2	4	5
Meriden	7	18	4
Middlebury	0	0	3
Middlefield	0	0	2
Middletown	14	25	23
Milford	8	20	34
Monroe	1	3	2
Montville	5	8	2
Morris	1	2	1
Naugatuck	2	7	7
New Britain	0	1	0
New Canaan	3	6	8
New Fairfield	2	2	3
New Hartford	1	2	11
New Haven	1	10	1
New London	0	0	0
New Milford	9	19	14
Newington	5	8	15
Newtown	26	33	26
Norfolk	0	0	0
North Branford	2	4	2
North Canaan	0	1	2
North Haven	7	9	34
North Stonington	4	5	4
Norwalk	7	18	252
Norwich	5	16	1
Old Lyme	1	3	5
Old Saybrook	2	4	2
Orange	1	2	2
Oxford	5	8	9
Plainfield	7	9	4
Plainville	2	4	1
Plymouth	8	8	2
Pomfret	5	6	3
Portland	3	3	3
Preston	1	2	2
Prospect	1	1	5
Putnam	1	1	1
Redding	1	3	7
Ridgefield	2	5	9
Rocky Hill	11	22	4
Roxbury	1	2	2
Salem	1	2	0
Salisbury	0	0	4
Scotland	3	4	1
Seymour	7	11	2
Sharon	3	3	0
Shelton	18	25	16
Sherman	3	3	6
Simsbury	1	6	3
Somers	4	8	8
South Windsor	75	78	4
Southbury	3	9	6
Southington	9	23	37
Sprague	0	0	2
Stafford	1	1	1
Stamford	4	4	343
Sterling	2	3	2
Stonington	6	12	7
Stratford	2	4	1
Suffield	1	6	6
Thomaston	1	4	1
Thompson	1	2	8
Tolland	10	21	10
Torrington	8	12	1
Trumbull	9	16	7
Union	1	1	0
Vernon	0	22	17
Voluntown	2	3	1
Wallingford	3	14	17
Warren	0	0	2
Washington	1	2	1
Waterbury	4	14	4
Waterford	3	7	20
Watertown	5	12	9
West Hartford	0	5	7
West Haven	3	5	4
Westbrook	1	3	5
Weston	2	4	3
Westport	5	10	9
Wethersfield	2	5	3
Willington	0	1	2
Wilton	3	6	8
Winchester	1	3	0
Windham	1	2	0
Windsor	0	3	3
Windsor Locks	4	4	0
Wolcott	0	7	10
Woodbridge	2	6	4
Woodbury	1	6	6
Woodstock	8	10	3

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

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

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

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES
Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a multiple variable coefficient regression model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Connecticut, the CPS results are subject to significant sampling error and produce considerable month-to-month fluctuations in estimates derived from the sample. In general, the CPS estimates, at the 90 percent confidence level, have an error range of about 1.5 percentage points on a rate of 6.0 percent. An accepted method for calculating the error range for model estimates is currently not available. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
All Labor Market Areas in Connecticut except three are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. Industry employment data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington Labor Market Areas are prepared exclusively by the Connecticut Department of Labor, following the same statistical procedures used to prepare estimates for the other Labor Market Areas, which are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. Also, data for Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the New London Labor Market Area.

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES
The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates.

UI COVERED WAGES
UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 6-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index	**-2.8**
Coincident Employment Index	**-4.7**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-4.1**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-0.8**
Business Barometer	**+0.3**
Business Climate Index	**+0.4**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-0.9**
Unemployment	**+1.0***
Labor Force	-0.9
Employed	-1.9
Unemployed	+35.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**+12.3**
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford	**-33.3**
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate	**+0.91***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**0.0**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+1.7**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+1.7**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-6.3**
Production Worker Hours	-6.9
Industrial Electricity Sales	-8.5
Personal Income	**+2.8**
UI Covered Wages	**+2.6**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	-10.3
Electricity Sales	-2.0
Retail Sales	+1.2
Construction Contracts Index	-35.9
New Auto Registrations	-11.5
Air Cargo Tons	-67.1
Exports	-4.3
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+20.2
Dept. of Labor	-12.9
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	-10.9
Dept. of Labor	-70.2
State Revenues	**-5.5**
Corporate Tax	+65.5
Personal Income Tax	-6.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+7.7
Sales & Use Tax	-6.4
Indian Gaming Payments	+12.4

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	+21.8
Attraction Visitors	+22.3
Air Passenger Count	-11.7
Indian Gaming Slots	+12.8
Travel and Tourism Index	+5.4
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+4.2
Wages & Salaries	+3.8
Benefit Costs	+5.1
Consumer Prices	
Connecticut	+4.3
U.S. City Average	+1.1
Northeast Region	+1.8
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.1
Consumer Confidence	
Connecticut	+2.9
New England	-17.3
U.S.	-13.8
Interest Rates	
Prime	-3.75*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.16*

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 06109-1114

The Connecticut Economic Digest is available on the internet at:
http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi
or
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research

We would appreciate your input:

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

Please send your comments, questions, and suggestions regarding the Digest to dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us. Thank you!

❑ If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) 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.