THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.7 No.2 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

FEBRUARY 2002

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In December...

- Employment ..... down 2,900
- Unemployment rate 3.6%
- Housing permits ..... up 6.4%

NAICS Implementation is Underway

By Doreen LeBel, Research Analyst Supervisor, DOL

After three years of surveying employers to classify their business activity using the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)* principles, the Connecticut Department of Labor and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) have completed the conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Beginning with data for 2001, employment and wages covered by unemployment insurance will be compiled under NAICS. To help our data users make the transition from SIC to NAICS, the Connecticut Department of Labor will also compile 2001 data using the SIC system. The 2001 national data series compiled by BLS, however, will be on a NAICS basis only.

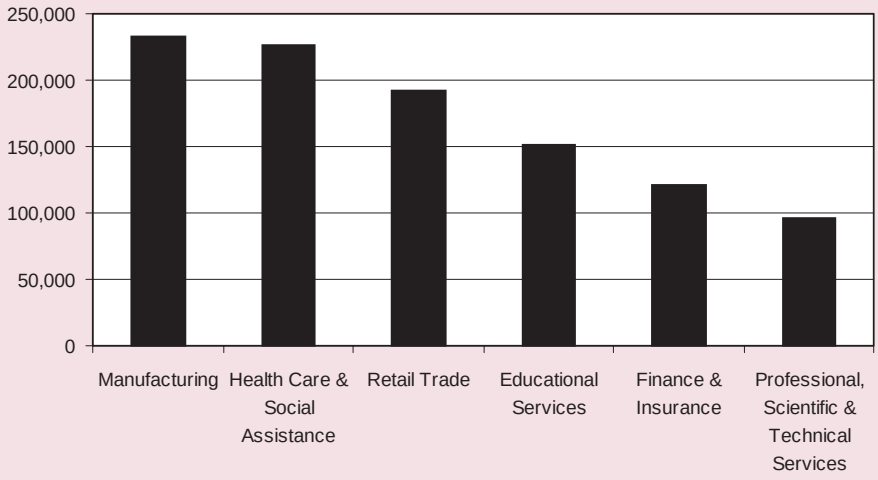
NAICS

The following table on page 3 shows Connecticut's employment compiled by major industrial grouping under the two classification systems. These principles should be kept in mind as you review the data:

1. The NAICS is a production-oriented system. Production units that use identical or similar processes are grouped together. The SIC groups businesses by their end products and services.

2. NAICS industry sectors were developed giving attention to new and emerging industries, service industries in general, and industries engaged in the

Largest NAICS Industries by Employment, 1Q2001



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

production of advanced technologies.

3. There are twenty NAICS industry *sectors* identified with a six digit numerical code, compared with ten SIC major industry *divisions* that used a four digit numerical code.

4. Although time series continuity was maintained wherever possible, there will be breaks in series with the implementation of NAICS.

Recognizing the expansion and growing economic importance of the Service industries, NAICS provides a more detailed picture of these industries than was possible under SIC. Forty percent of Connecticut's employment is classified as in the Service industry division under SIC. Using the production-oriented principles of NAICS, some business activities that were not considered service activities under SIC are now classified in one of the nine NAICS service sectors. In addition, the corporate headquarters of companies are now classified as service activities under NAICS. Formerly, under SIC these business establishments were classified according to the business activity of the enterprise they served. Collectively, the nine NAICS service sectors make up one half of Connecticut's employment. Of the service sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance (13.7%) and Educational Services (9.1%) account for the largest shares of statewide employment.

Impact on Industry Employment

This shifting of employment to service sectors under NAICS results in declines in other sectors of Connecticut's economy. The biggest effect is in Retail Trade with the reclassification of restaurants and other food service into the service sector. Under NAICS, Retail Trade makes up 11.6 percent of total employment compared with 16.6 percent under SIC.

Changes in the definition of Wholesale Trade establishments result in a small decline (4.8% down to 4.1%) in this sector's share of total employment under NAICS. Retail Trade and the service sectors picked up most of these reclassified firms.

The SIC industry division Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (5.6% of total employment) is broken out into two sectors, Utilities, and Transportation and Warehousing, which combine to make up 3.9 percent of employment under NAICS. The communications component has been moved to the NAICS Information Services sector. This sector, which also received Publishing from the SIC manufacturing division, accounts for 3.0 percent of employment. Manufacturing's share of total employment drops from 15.8 percent under SIC to 14.1 percent under NAICS.

Landscaping and Veterinary Services are treated as service activities under NAICS, rather than agricultural as under SIC. In Connecticut, with limited agricultural activities, the result is a significant decline in the number of firms (-88%) and employment (-70%) classified as agricultural under NAICS.

The proportion of total employment remains about the same for the remaining industry groups under NAICS. Although Finance, Insurance and Real Estate is broken out into two sectors under NAICS, combined they continue to represent 8.7 percent of total employment. Construction (3.8%) and Public Administration (3.7%) also retain the same portions of total employment. Mining continues to make up a very small part of the State's employment.

Impact on Industry Wages

Industry wage studies will also be enhanced under NAICS, espe-

Connecticut Employment and Wages, First Quarter 2001

SIC Major Industry Division						NAICS Industry Sector					
Industry	Units	% of Total	Avg Emp	% of Total	Avg Wkly Wage	Industry	Units	% of Total	Avg Emp	% of Total	Avg Wkly Wage
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,727	2.5%	13,421	0.8%	$478	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	324	0.3%	3,898	0.2%	$465
Mining	69	0.1%	750	0.0%	$1,245	Mining	64	0.1%	634	0.0%	$857
Construction	10,295	9.5%	63,010	3.8%	$865	Construction	10,537	9.8%	63,318	3.8%	$875
Manufacturing	6,019	5.6%	260,318	15.8%	$1,205	Manufacturing	5,873	5.4%	232,759	14.1%	$1,115
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	3,862	3.6%	93,104	5.6%	$1,035	Utilities	224	0.2%	11,549	0.7%	$1,754
						Transportation & Warehousing	2,122	2.0%	52,606	3.2%	$747
Wholesale Trade	9,951	9.2%	78,582	4.8%	$1,209	Wholesale Trade	9,074	8.4%	67,908	4.1%	$1,238
Retail Trade	19,413	18.0%	273,633	16.6%	$426	Retail Trade	13,703	12.7%	191,981	11.6%	$500
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9,646	8.9%	142,705	8.6%	$2,561	Finance & Insurance	6,291	5.8%	121,612	7.4%	$2,752
						Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	3,409	3.2%	21,601	1.3%	$880
Services	43,447	40.3%	664,541	40.2%	$755	Information	2,140	2.0%	49,126	3.0%	$1,170
						Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	13,200	12.2%	95,600	5.8%	$1,415
						Management of Companies & Enterprises	566	0.5%	28,973	1.8%	$2,228
						Admin, Support, Waste Management & Remediation	6,394	5.9%	84,792	5.1%	$534
						Educational Services	1,352	1.3%	150,767	9.1%	$739
						Health Care & Social Assistance	9,314	8.6%	225,737	13.7%	$679
						Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,707	1.6%	40,899	2.5%	$489
						Accomodation & Food Service	6,536	6.1%	92,504	5.6%	$289
						Other Services	12,601	11.7%	53,930	3.3%	$479
Public Administration	1,897	1.8%	61,207	3.7%	$919	Public Administration	1,895	1.8%	61,077	3.7%	$918
Unclassified	522	0.5%	885	0.1%	$873	Unclassified	522	0.5%	885	0.1%	$873
Total	107,848		1,652,156		$973	Total	107,848		1,652,156		$973

cially in the important service sectors. The detailed breakout of services under NAICS gives a much clearer picture of the range of wages paid in these sectors, from a low of $289 in Accommodation and Food Services to a high of $2,228 for Management of Companies and Enterprises. Under SIC, the average weekly wage for Services is $755.

The change in classification of corporate headquarters and administrative offices into the service sectors should also help to improve wage analyses in the other sectors, as their occupational make-up is different than that of the operating establishments. In addition, it should also help eliminate some of the problems associated with executive bonuses that tend to skew wages upward. This effect is most apparent in Mining, a small industry in Connecticut that shows an average weekly wage of $1,245 under SIC that drops to $857 with the move of corporate headquarters out of the division.

The breakout of Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities also results in a clearer picture of wages in those industries. Under SIC the average weekly wage is $1,035, while separately the average weekly wages paid range from $1,754 for Utilities and $747 for Transportation and Warehousing workers. The breakout of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, with an average weekly wage of $2,561, into two sectors also highlights the difference in wages paid, from $2,752 in the Finance and Insurance sector to $880 in Real Estate, Rental and Leasing.

The restructuring of industry groups under NAICS results in a decline in the average weekly wage for manufacturing by $90, but an increase of $74 in retail trade. The remaining industry groups show slight changes in average weekly wage under NAICS. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Public Administration wages are slightly lower, while Construction and Wholesale Trade are somewhat higher.

Looking Forward

Eventually, all industry data will be produced based on NAICS. Our monthly nonfarm employment estimates will be made using the new industry classification structure beginning in January 2003. Data on occupational employment and mass layoffs will, in time, also use NAICS. The transition period is likely to present some challenges. Despite plans to reconstruct data time series under NAICS, in some cases, the NAICS changes are so significant that developing historical data on the new system will be difficult and there will be breaks in many time series. In the long run, however, the implementation of NAICS will allow us to present a more accurate picture of Connecticut's changing economy. We plan to highlight some of these new industry sectors in future issues of *The Connecticut Economic Digest*. ■

For an explanation of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics is implementing NAICS in its statistical programs and a look at national employment and wage data under NAICS, please see the articles, "Implementing the North American Industry Classification System at BLS," and "A First Look at Employment and Wages using NAICS," in the December 2001 issue of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' publication, Monthly Labor Review, at http://stats.bls.gov/opub/mlr/mlrhome.htm.

New Beginnings

By Joseph Slepski, Research Analyst, DOL

In the Beginning

Every large city in Connecticut had at least one of them, a huge manufacturing complex. The site would encompass hundreds of acres. The operations would often run around the clock, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Every resident of that city worked or had a relative who worked at that complex. The companies manufactured products that were essential to the nation and even the world. Aircraft, submarines, ball bearings, military weapons, instruments and timepieces were just some the goods that were rolled off the assembly lines of these factories. From the latter part of the nineteenth century through most of the ensuing hundred years, these sprawling complexes were the engines that drove the local economy and in many cases became the host city's identity.

Death

In the last three decades, though, circumstances changed. The end of the cold war led to large decreases in defense spending. New technologies came about that rendered old operations inefficient and/or impractical. Manufacturing operations that remained were either greatly reduced or shipped out of state, or in some cases, out of country for a wide variety of reasons. At the same time, better roads, increased numbers of automobiles and suburban development led many individuals and families to move out of the cities and into the suburbs. Many of the old factories were therefore forced to go out of business. The cities were then faced with a problem: what to do with these huge structures?

It was initially thought that there was little use for these complexes; after all, manufacturing operations were down all over. Some of the buildings were marketed solely for manufacturing, and in some cases small factories moved into some of these large structures. As a whole, this approach did not work. The cities were then stuck with these properties that were not generating tax revenue or creating jobs. Another problem was that to attract non-industrial businesses to these properties would entail massive clean-up costs that were thought to be prohibitive. These factors created huge challenges.

Resurrection

The above mentioned occurrences led to unique collaboration between business and all levels of government—federal, state and local. Clean-up costs were shared and payment schedules were leveled off. The private and public sectors then went about the business of trying to make these old facilities useful and profitable again. Among the first projects was the reclamation of the Olin building in New Haven. Behind the efforts of business and government came Science Park. This facility, now more than twenty years old, is the home of more than one hundred small companies in an incubator type setting. These companies are all start-ups and are run by medium income level individuals. The companies utilize a centralized staff, which handles all of the administrative functions. Employees of the companies are residents of the neighborhood where Science Park is located.

In 1997, the Brass Mill Center mall opened in Waterbury with more than 2,000 employees. This shopping mall is built on a former manufacturing complex which many thought would be unusable for future business. In 1998, the former Jenkins Valve site in Bridgeport was transformed into Harbor Yard, home of the Bridgeport Bluefish baseball team. This stadium has drawn over one million fans in just three years, and in October 2001, this site welcomed professional hockey's Bridgeport Sound Tigers in the adjacent Bridgeport Arena.

In the summer of 2000, the old Veeder Root plant in Hartford became the site of the seventeen-screen Crown Theater complex. In the fall of 2000, the former Farrel operation in Derby became the home of a massive shopping plaza featuring a Home Depot, creating hundreds of jobs. In June of 2001, the Pfizer pharmaceutical company opened a 750,000 square-foot biomedical research facility on a 22-acre former "brownfield" site on the Thames River in New London. The area had been used for various industrial purposes in the past century before Pfizer undertook its environmental remediation. Anyone driving through East Hartford can see the construction of the football stadium for the University of Connecticut. This site was the former location of the airport for Pratt and Whitney Aircraft.

These examples demonstrate how a joint effort between the private and public sectors can lead to old, unused and unwanted properties being transformed into entirely new enterprises, leading to increased sales, tax revenues and jobs. The successes of these undertakings are leading an ever increasing number of businesses to invest in similar properties. Connecticut's old industrial complexes are not withering on the vine; they are being reborn with grand plans and bright futures. ■

Government Sector Trends

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

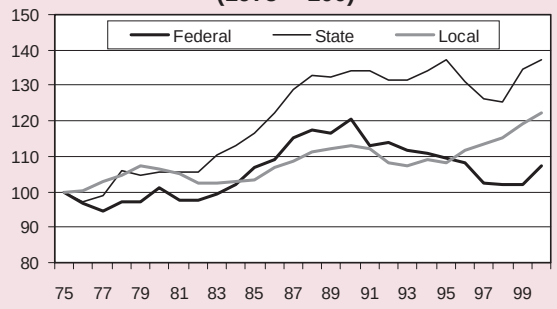
Connecticut's government sector employment has been growing along with the private sector's over the years. Yet its share of total employment has not really changed from a quarter of a century ago. This sector's employment made up about 13 percent of the total for all industries—federal jobs, one percent; State, four percent; and local, eight percent, in 2000—essentially the same proportion as in 1975.

This article will highlight government's employment and wage trends for the State and counties, drawn from data collected from all employers registered with the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Unlike the nonfarm employment estimates developed monthly from a sample of employers, this source classifies Indian tribal business employment, including casinos, in the private, rather than government, sector.

Long-Term Trends

Since 1975, overall government employment has grown significantly, particularly at the State level (chart). Dramatic increases in the number of jobs occurred in the mid-eighties. Then, employment fell in the early nineties, during the statewide recession, before rebounding to its present level. Federal government jobs increased and then declined to about the 1975 level. Local government employment increased 22 percent between 1975 and 2000, but the largest job gain in the last 25 years has been at the State level with a 37 percent increase. However, it is worth repeating, their shares of total State employment in 2000 were roughly the same as they were in 1975.

Connecticut Government Employment Index (1975 = 100)



Employment

Since 1996, the private sector's employment has increased 7.4 percent (Table 1). The overall government sector in Connecticut gained jobs also, but slightly below at 6.8 percent. The federal government actually reduced jobs during the 1996-2000 period (-0.8 percent), mainly due to the shutdown of FDIC offices that were set up during the banking crisis in the early nineties. Local government, on the other hand, added jobs faster than the private sector, with an increase of 9.5 percent.

All but New London County gained jobs between 1996 and 2000 (Table 2). The fastest growth occurred in Tolland County, while the largest growth in the number of jobs occurred in New Haven County. Hartford County had the largest number of employees, accounting for nearly one third of total government jobs in the State.

Wages

As Table 1 also shows, government's pay increase was slower than the overall private sector's from 1996 to 2000. In 1996, the annual average wage per worker in all of government was higher than the wage in the private sector, led by the federal government sector. But by 2000, the private sector wage surpassed that of government. In fact, the average annual wages of workers in all levels of government were below the private sector's in 2000.

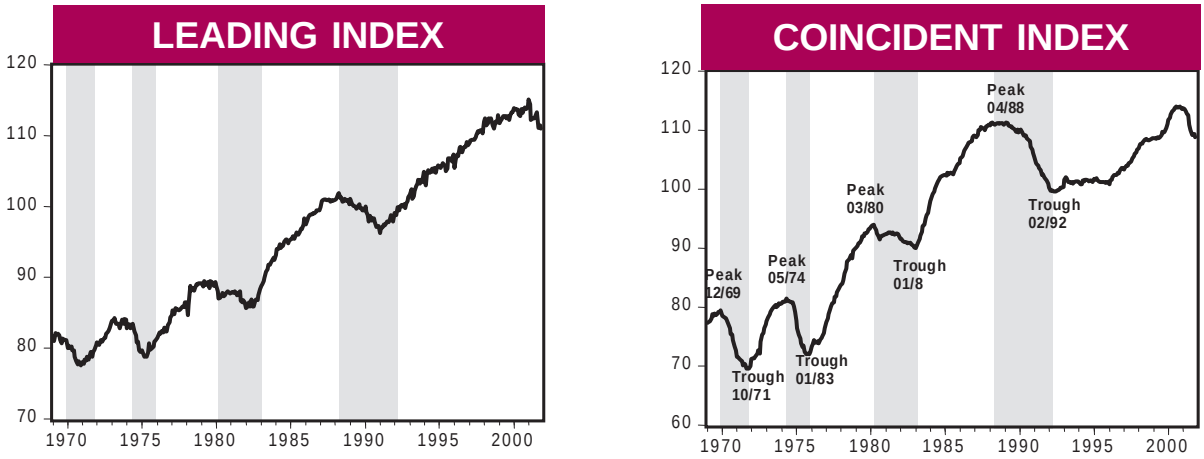
All the counties posted increases in annual average wages of government employees since 1996, with Middlesex County leading the growth rate. In 1996, Fairfield County government employees were paid the highest average wage of $39,629, but Hartford County topped at $44,024 in 2000. In both years, Windham County workers averaged the lowest wage rate. ■

Table 1: Connecticut Government Employment and Wages by Level

	Employment				Wages		
	1996	2000	Chg	% Chg	1996	2000	% Chg
Total Private	1,361,557	1,462,534	100,977	7.4	$36,469	$46,027	26.2
Total Government	200,455	214,174	13,719	6.8	$37,494	$41,520	10.7
Federal	23,657	23,467	-190	-0.8	$42,438	$44,563	5.0
State	60,674	63,544	2,870	4.7	$38,291	$44,853	17.1
Local	116,123	127,163	11,040	9.5	$36,069	$39,292	8.9

Table 2: Connecticut Government Employment and Wages by County

County	Employment				Wages		
	1996	2000	Chg	% Chg	1996	2000	% Chg
Fairfield	39,782	43,709	3,927	9.9	$39,629	$43,662	10.2
Hartford	64,852	67,316	2,464	3.8	$38,776	$44,024	13.5
Litchfield	7,700	8,253	553	7.2	$32,847	$36,262	10.4
Middlesex	8,757	9,484	727	8.3	$36,248	$42,204	16.4
New Haven	45,027	49,539	4,512	10.0	$35,907	$39,271	9.4
New London	17,398	17,129	-269	-1.5	$36,520	$38,840	6.4
Tolland	10,839	12,201	1,362	12.6	$38,007	$39,428	3.7
Windham	6,098	6,547	449	7.4	$31,143	$35,001	12.4
Statewide	200,455	214,174	13,719	6.8	$37,494	$41,520	10.7



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

The New Year Unfortunately Does Not Bring Good Cheers to the Connecticut Economy

The New Year started with renewed optimism for a recovery in the second half of 2002. The stock market held a brief rally. Soon, however, reality set in with reports of weak corporate earnings and weak economic data. The latest Federal Reserve Beige Book report of economic conditions shows continued weakness in the U.S. economy from late November to early January of this year. In a speech delivered on January 11 in San Francisco, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan saw signs for optimism, but believed that significant risks remained for the short term. This is widely interpreted as suggesting that the Federal Reserve may cut the target federal funds rate again at their next FOMC meeting on January 29.

In Connecticut, the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes both fell in November of 2001 on a year-to-year basis. The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index declined for the eighth time in 2001, from 113.9 in November 2000 to 108.8 in November 2001. 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 fell from 109.4 in October to 108.8 in November 2001, after turning up in October of 2001. Contributing to the decline are a higher insured unemployment rate, lower total nonfarm employment, and lower total employment. The total unemployment rate remained steady at 3.2 percent however.

The CCEA-ECRI leading employment index, declined from 113.8 in November 2000 to 111.0 in November 2001. Five components of this index are negative contributors, with a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction, and lower total housing permits. The sole positive contributor to this index is a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield. The leading employment index also fell from a revised 111.5 in October to 111.0 in November 2001 on a sequential month-to-month basis, after a brief upturn in October 2001. Two components of this index were positive contributors, while four are negative contributors, led by an 18 percent decline in total housing permits from a month earlier.

The improvement from September to October 2001 in both the coincident and leading employment indexes proved to be short-lived. In many ways, it was not surprising, however, because it is difficult to believe that the Connecticut economy can take a separate course from the U.S. economy, which is continuing to show weaknesses. While the Federal Reserve is sending out encouraging signals about further short-term interest rate cuts, the current target Federal funds rate of 1.75 percent is the lowest in 40 years. The Federal Reserve may find itself with limited options soon. For this reason, the passage of some version of President Bush's stimulus package in the very near future may be exactly what the economy needs. ■

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

HOUSING UPDATE

STATE

Despite Economic Slowdown, Permits Stay Strong

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) announced that Connecticut communities authorized 636 new housing units in December 2001, a 6.4 percent increase compared to December of 2000 when 598 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 636 units permitted in December 2001 represent a decrease of 9.9 percent from the 706 units permitted in November 2001. The year-to-date permits are down 0.6 percent, from 9,311 through December 2000, to 9,254 through December 2001.

"Despite a slowdown in the overall economy, housing permits totals for 2001 showed remarkable resiliency by nearly keeping pace with 2000 levels," said DECD Commissioner Abromaitis.

Half of the ten labor market areas demonstrated increases in new housing authorizations compared to a year ago. At year-end, Stamford led all Connecticut communities with 394 units, followed by Norwalk with 328 and Danbury with 236. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

New Marketing Campaign and BioScience Office Announced

The Governor's campaign promoting Connecticut as a high-tech "hot spot," worthy of California's Silicon Valley and Boston's Route 128, was announced in December along with a new Office of BioScience. As part of Connecticut's effort to boost the bioscience industry, the campaign highlights both the bioscience and information technology (IT) industries that exhibit strong growth in the State. Bioscience research and development expenditures alone exceed more than $3 billion. The campaign extends the *You Belong in Connecticut* effort.

The new Office will be one of the first in the country and led by Harry H. Penner, Jr., former President and CEO of Neurogen Corporation, former Co-Chair of CURE, and currently Vice Chair of the Board of Governors of Higher Education and Chair of Rib-X Pharmaceuticals Inc. of New Haven. Housed within DECD, the Office was catalyzed by participation in projects such as BIO 2002, the largest biotechnology event in the world.

Serving as full-time staff in the new office will be Kevin Crowley, currently DECD Director of Business Recruitment. Gary Wilson, Ph.D., CURE Managing Director, Scientific Programs and formerly Director of Science and Technology for the North American Pharmaceutical Division of Bayer Corporation, will serve the office on a part-time basis.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q 2001	3Q 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q 2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	112.8	113.6	-0.8	-0.7	112.5
Coincident	109.5	113.9	-4.4	-3.9	112.1
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	94.4	96.1	-1.7	-1.8	95.2
Coincident	119.5	117.7	1.8	1.5	119.0
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.8	117.6	1.2	1.0	118.8
Business Climate Index***	60.2	65.5	-5.3	-8.1	58.0

*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 18,000 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM	1,679.5	1,697.5	-18.0	-1.1	1,682.4
Private Sector	1,432.6	1,455.8	-23.2	-1.6	1,435.6
Construction and Mining	64.9	67.1	-2.2	-3.3	64.4
Manufacturing	249.9	261.3	-11.4	-4.4	250.8
Transportation, Public Utilities	78.5	79.8	-1.3	-1.6	78.2
Wholesale, Retail Trade	360.4	365.5	-5.1	-1.4	362.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	141.4	141.2	0.2	0.1	141.8
Services	537.5	540.9	-3.4	-0.6	538.1
Government	246.9	241.7	5.2	2.2	246.8

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate rose to 3.6 percent in December.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	DEC 2001	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	DEC 2000
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)*	3.6	3.2	0.4	---	2.0
Labor Force, resident (000s)*	1,712.6	1,702.8	9.8	0.6	1,738.4
Employed (000s)*	1,651.4	1,647.9	3.5	0.2	1,704.4
Unemployed (000s)*	61.3	54.9	6.4	11.7	33.9
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,818	5,694	-876	-15.4	3,324
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	17	18	-1	-5.6	31
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.05	3.09	-0.04	---	1.87

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board
**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

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

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001	OCT 2001
Average Weekly Hours	42.4	43.2	-0.8	-1.9	41.9	--
Average Hourly Earnings	$16.34	$15.88	$0.46	2.9	$16.35	--
Average Weekly Earnings	692.82	686.02	$6.80	1.0	$685.07	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	113.5	120.6	-7.1	-5.9	114.2	112.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,959	6,491	-532	-8.2	5,923	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	455	491	-36.0	-7.3	473	493

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: October 2001 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New housing permits and new auto registrations in 2001 were down, while air cargo tons were up from a year earlier.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	DEC 2001	636	6.4	9,254	9,311	-0.6
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	SEP 2001	2,396	-1.4	23,064	22,377	3.1
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	OCT 2001	3.56	13.4	32.97	33.64	-2.0
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	NOV 2001	321.3	20.4	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	DEC 2001	21,958	18.6	237,905	249,779	-4.8
Air Cargo Tons	DEC 2001	12,944	0.6	143,006	141,481	1.1
Exports (Bil. $)	3Q 2001	2.57	96.2	6.41	5.74	11.7

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was down 10.2 percent to 16,658 last year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	DEC 2001	2,077	0.8	22,831	23,825	-4.2
Department of Labor*	3Q 2001	1,851	-22.4	6,971	8,096	-13.9
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	DEC 2001	922	-1.4	6,173	5,265	17.2
Department of Labor*	3Q 2001	336	-82.6	2,973	5,599	-46.9

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

STATE REVENUES

Overall year-to-date revenues were down 2.8 percent, while gaming payments revenue increased 10.8 percent.

(Millions of dollars)	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	% CHG	FISCAL YEAR TOTALS 2001-02	2000-01	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	853.7	848.8	0.6	3,545.5	3,648.2	-2.8
Corporate Tax	39.8	74.8	-46.8	128.9	200.8	-35.8
Personal Income Tax	464.0	418.4	10.9	1,626.2	1,584.8	2.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	8.0	9.3	-14.0	59.6	59.8	-0.3
Sales & Use Tax	244.7	246.8	-0.9	1,249.5	1,293.4	-3.4
Indian Gaming Payments**	29.6	23.7	25.0	184.4	166.4	10.8

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Air passenger traffic was down by 6.1 percent, while gaming slots revenues were up by 6.7 percent for 2001.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	DEC 2001	43,466	19.0	659,729	620,119	6.4
Major Attraction Visitors	DEC 2001	95,980	47.7	1,845,440	1,990,241	-7.3
Air Passenger Count	DEC 2001	485,285	-22.7	6,888,031	7,338,744	-6.1
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	DEC 2001	1,464	22.2	17,159	16,079	6.7
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2001	---	-0.7	---	---	---

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

Compensation costs for the nation rose 4.2 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 December U.S. inflation rate was 1.6 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 27.1 and 21.0 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	DEC 2001	176.7	1.6	-0.4
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	DEC 2001	$0.566	-1.5	0.4
Northeast Region	DEC 2001	184.2	1.6	-0.4
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	DEC 2001	187.3	1.7	-0.3
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	NOV 2001	192.7	2.8	0.0
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	DEC 2001	172.9	1.3	-0.5
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	3Q 2001	108.2	-22.9	-4.1
New England	DEC 2001	99.5	-21.0	17.8
U.S.	DEC 2001	93.7	-27.1	10.4

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 remain uniformly lower than a year ago, including a 7.07 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

INTEREST RATES

	DEC	**NOV**	**DEC**
(Percent)	**2001**	**2001**	**2000**
Prime	4.84	5.10	9.50
Federal Funds	1.82	2.09	6.40
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.69	1.87	5.77
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.78	1.88	5.68
1 Year Treasury Bill	2.22	2.18	5.60
3 Year Treasury Note	3.62	3.22	5.26
5 Year Treasury Note	4.39	3.97	5.17
7 Year Treasury Note	4.86	4.42	5.28
10 Year Treasury Note	5.09	4.65	5.24
30 Year Teasury Bond	5.48	5.12	5.49
Conventional Mortgage	7.07	6.66	7.38

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All but Rhode Island in the region lost jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
Connecticut	1,679.5	1,697.5	-18.0	-1.1	1,682.4
Maine	609.1	610.3	-1.2	-0.2	609.1
Massachusetts	3,349.5	3,357.3	-7.8	-0.2	3,350.7
New Hampshire	619.0	624.9	-5.9	-0.9	620.5
New Jersey	4,016.6	4,031.1	-14.5	-0.4	4,019.9
New York	8,597.1	8,691.5	-94.4	-1.1	8,607.8
Pennsylvania	5,708.9	5,734.7	-25.8	-0.4	5,709.3
Rhode Island	480.4	477.7	2.7	0.6	479.9
Vermont	299.0	300.6	-1.6	-0.5	299.5
United States	131,287.0	132,367.0	-1,080.0	-0.8	131,411.0

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

LABOR FORCE*

Five out of the nine states posted decreases in the labor force over the month.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	DEC 2001	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	DEC 2000
Connecticut	1,712.6	1,702.8	9.8	0.6	1,738.4
Maine	686.9	697.1	-10.2	-1.5	688.5
Massachusetts	3,356.8	3,366.6	-9.8	-0.3	3,302.3
New Hampshire	701.9	704.9	-3.0	-0.4	693.3
New Jersey	4,267.5	4,267.4	0.1	0.0	4,252.3
New York	8,927.9	8,930.1	-2.2	0.0	8,992.8
Pennsylvania	6,072.5	6,078.6	-6.1	-0.1	6,007.5
Rhode Island	504.8	503.4	1.4	0.3	507.7
Vermont	345.6	344.9	0.7	0.2	343.0
United States	142,314.0	142,279.0	35.0	0.0	141,544.0

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

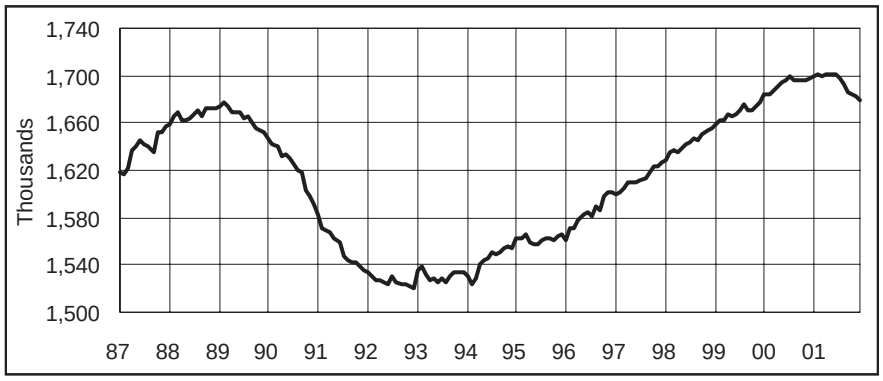
Six out of the nine states showed an increase in their unemployment rate over the month.

(Seasonally adjusted)	DEC 2001	NOV 2001	CHANGE	DEC 2000
Connecticut	3.6	3.2	0.4	2.0
Maine	4.0	4.2	-0.2	2.7
Massachusetts	4.2	4.3	-0.1	2.3
New Hampshire	3.7	4.1	-0.4	2.3
New Jersey	4.9	4.7	0.2	3.8
New York	5.8	5.5	0.3	4.5
Pennsylvania	5.1	5.0	0.1	4.4
Rhode Island	4.8	4.4	0.4	3.6
Vermont	3.9	3.7	0.2	2.7
United States	5.8	5.6	0.2	4.0

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

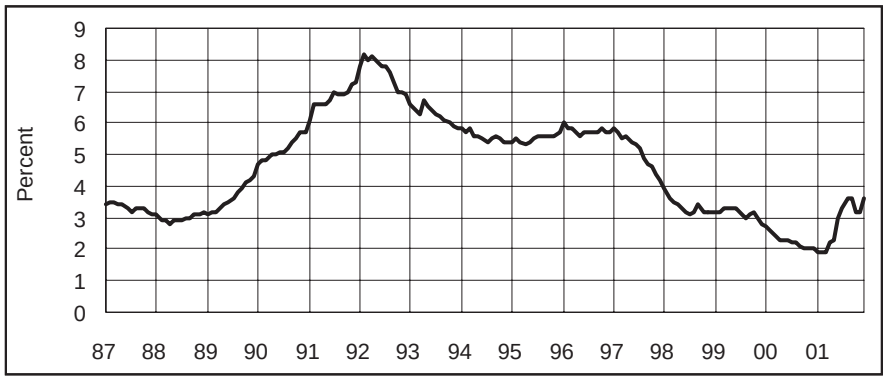
**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



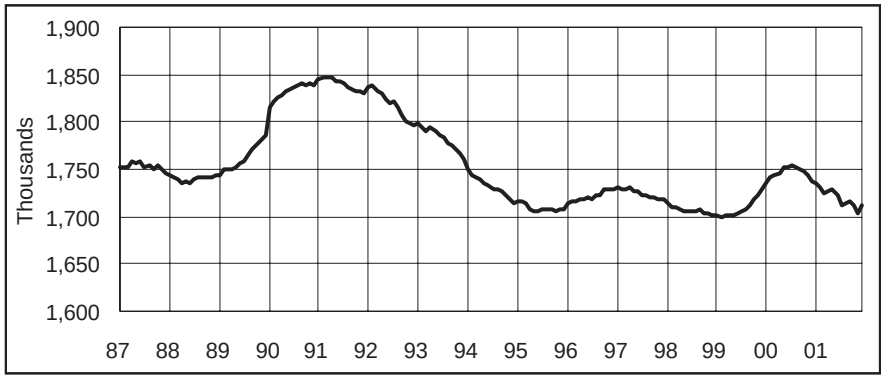
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,659.7	1,683.5	1,699.8
Feb	1,661.6	1,683.9	1,700.7
Mar	1,663.0	1,688.1	1,699.6
Apr	1,666.7	1,690.2	1,700.8
May	1,665.2	1,695.2	1,701.8
Jun	1,666.6	1,696.4	1,700.4
Jul	1,669.9	1,699.4	1,698.5
Aug	1,676.0	1,696.4	1,692.4
Sep	1,671.3	1,696.0	1,686.7
Oct	1,670.3	1,696.3	1,684.0
Nov	1,673.6	1,695.9	1,682.4
Dec	1,677.6	1,697.5	1,679.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



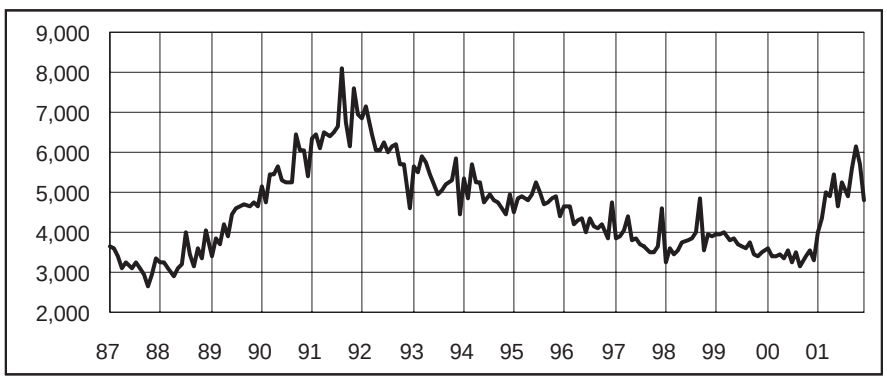
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3.2	2.7	1.9
Feb	3.2	2.6	1.9
Mar	3.3	2.4	1.9
Apr	3.3	2.3	2.2
May	3.3	2.3	2.3
Jun	3.3	2.3	3.0
Jul	3.1	2.2	3.3
Aug	3.0	2.2	3.6
Sep	3.1	2.1	3.6
Oct	3.2	2.0	3.2
Nov	3.0	2.0	3.2
Dec	2.8	2.0	3.6

LABOR FORCE* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,701.1	1,735.0	1,735.6
Feb	1,699.5	1,740.8	1,730.1
Mar	1,700.8	1,743.6	1,724.8
Apr	1,701.9	1,746.2	1,727.2
May	1,701.3	1,751.3	1,729.2
Jun	1,703.6	1,753.0	1,721.5
Jul	1,704.6	1,753.3	1,712.6
Aug	1,707.4	1,752.9	1,714.9
Sep	1,712.5	1,750.4	1,715.7
Oct	1,717.7	1,748.2	1,711.9
Nov	1,722.4	1,743.8	1,702.8
Dec	1,728.2	1,738.4	1,712.6

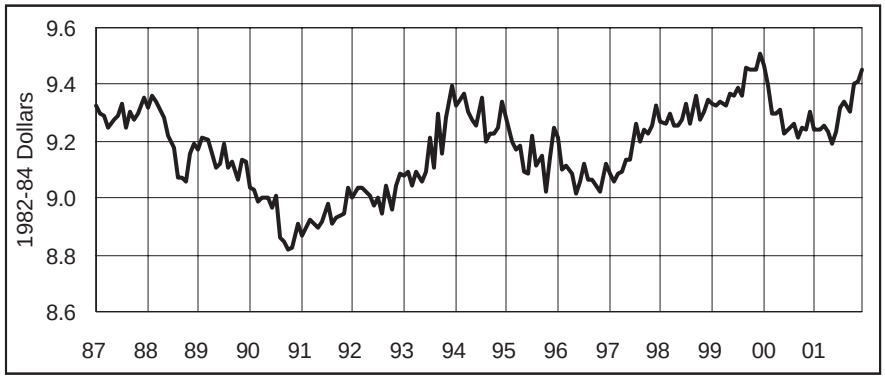
AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3,956	3,600	3,981
Feb	3,948	3,383	4,353
Mar	3,998	3,421	5,021
Apr	3,799	3,472	4,893
May	3,830	3,331	5,428
Jun	3,704	3,530	4,627
Jul	3,646	3,262	5,232
Aug	3,593	3,501	4,884
Sep	3,755	3,160	5,613
Oct	3,435	3,419	6,148
Nov	3,394	3,539	5,694
Dec	3,479	3,324	4,818

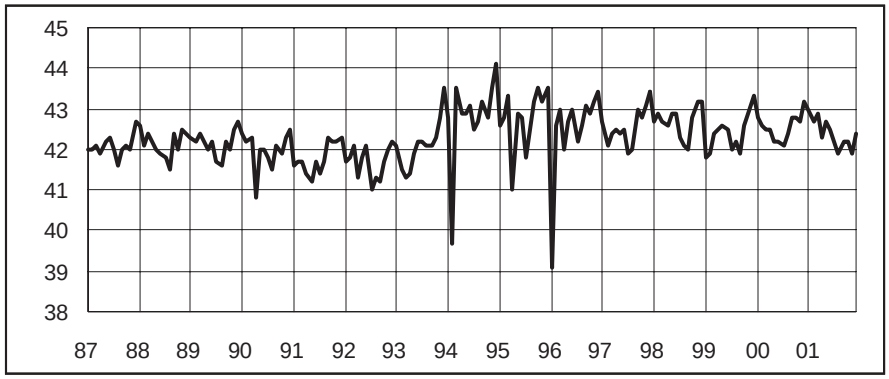
**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

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



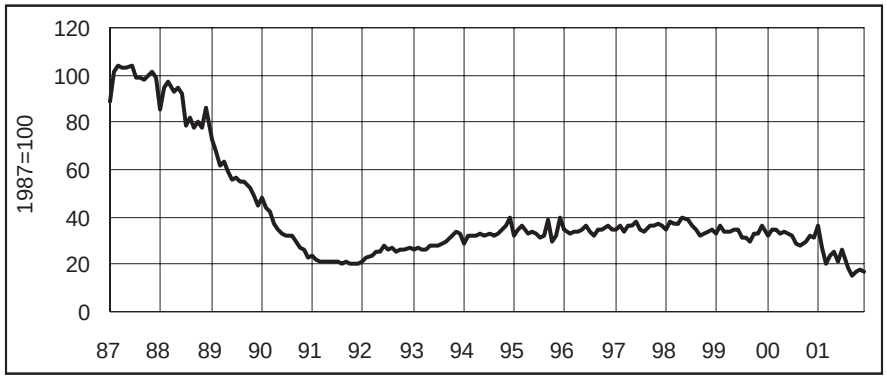
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	$9.34	$9.47	$9.24
Feb	9.32	9.39	9.24
Mar	9.34	9.30	9.26
Apr	9.32	9.30	9.23
May	9.37	9.31	9.19
Jun	9.36	9.23	9.23
Jul	9.39	9.24	9.32
Aug	9.36	9.26	9.34
Sep	9.46	9.21	9.30
Oct	9.45	9.25	9.40
Nov	9.45	9.24	9.41
Dec	9.51	9.30	9.45

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



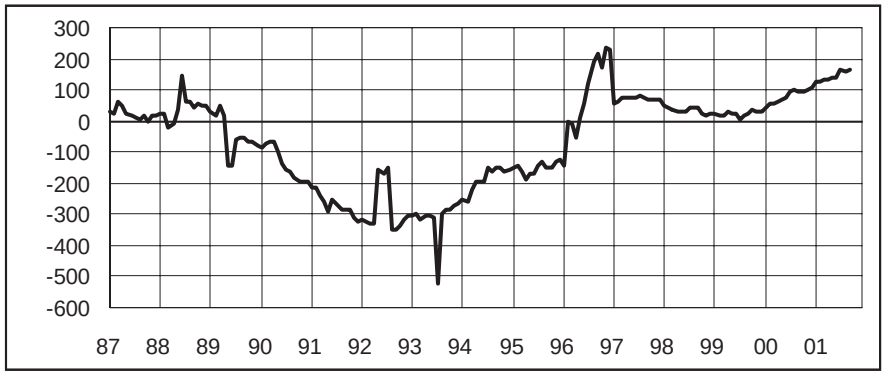
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	41.8	42.8	43.0
Feb	41.9	42.6	42.7
Mar	42.4	42.5	42.9
Apr	42.5	42.5	42.3
May	42.6	42.2	42.7
Jun	42.5	42.2	42.5
Jul	42.0	42.1	42.2
Aug	42.2	42.4	41.9
Sep	41.9	42.8	42.2
Oct	42.6	42.8	42.2
Nov	42.9	42.7	41.9
Dec	43.3	43.2	42.4

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	33	32	36
Feb	36	35	27
Mar	34	35	20
Apr	34	33	24
May	35	34	25
Jun	35	33	21
Jul	31	32	26
Aug	31	29	19
Sep	30	28	15
Oct	33	30	17
Nov	33	32	18
Dec	36	31	17

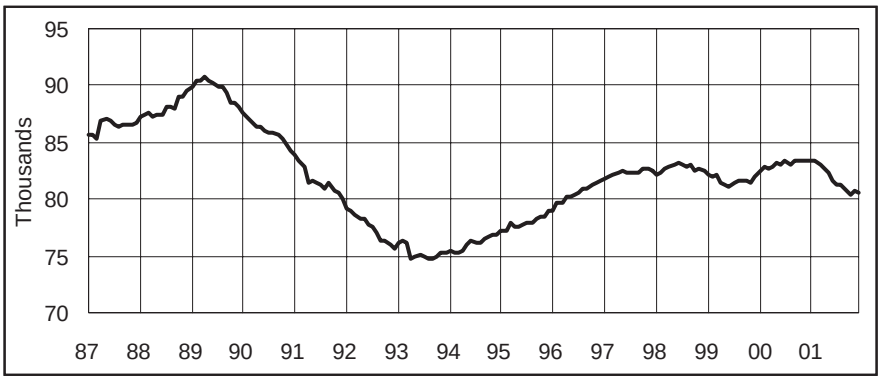
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	24	46	126
Feb	17	54	128
Mar	18	53	131
Apr	28	59	134
May	22	68	138
Jun	26	74	139
Jul	7	96	163
Aug	15	99	157
Sep	22	97	167
Oct	37	94	
Nov	31	103	
Dec	29	109	

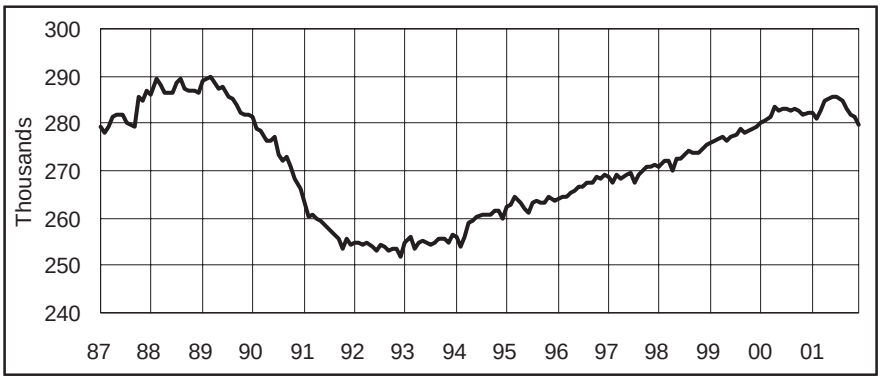
**New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable*

WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



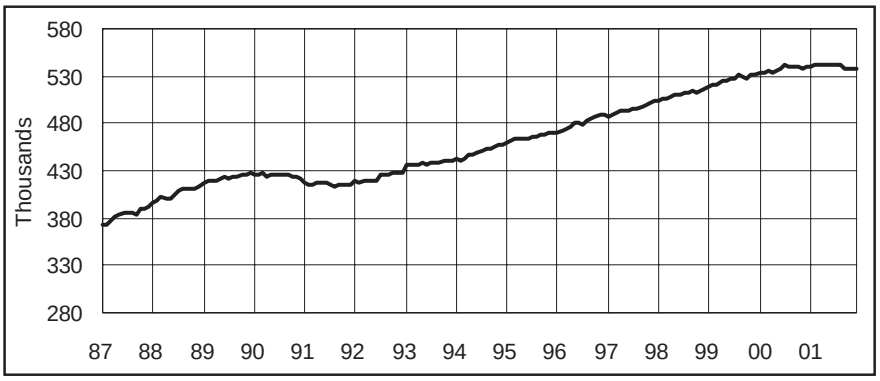
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	82.2	82.5	83.3
Feb	82.0	82.9	83.3
Mar	82.1	82.7	83.0
Apr	81.4	82.9	82.6
May	81.2	83.2	82.3
Jun	81.1	83.1	81.7
Jul	81.4	83.3	81.3
Aug	81.6	83.1	81.2
Sep	81.6	83.3	80.8
Oct	81.6	83.3	80.4
Nov	81.4	83.4	80.7
Dec	82.0	83.4	80.6

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



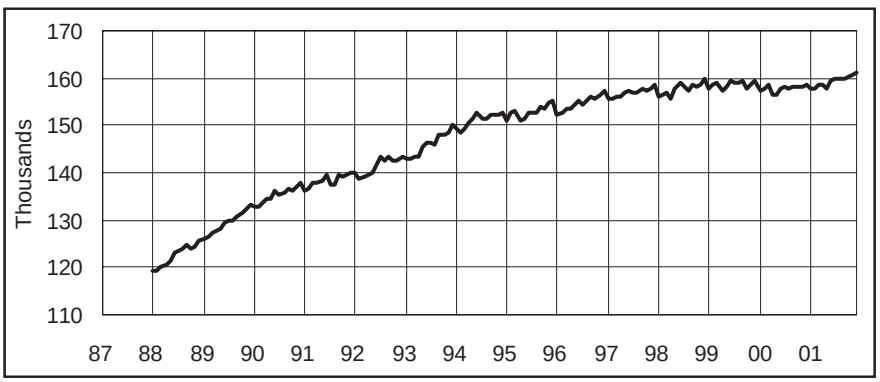
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	276.1	280.1	282.4
Feb	276.3	280.5	281.0
Mar	276.6	281.6	282.6
Apr	277.2	283.4	284.6
May	276.3	282.7	285.4
Jun	277.0	283.1	285.7
Jul	277.7	283.1	285.7
Aug	279.0	282.7	284.7
Sep	278.0	282.9	283.1
Oct	278.4	282.6	281.7
Nov	278.9	282.0	281.6
Dec	279.3	282.1	279.8

TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



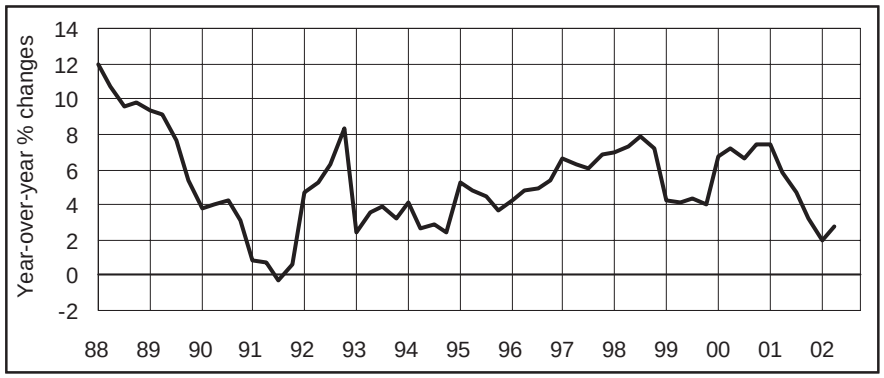
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	518.6	532.6	540.9
Feb	520.1	532.8	541.0
Mar	521.6	534.6	541.6
Apr	524.1	534.4	541.2
May	524.9	534.6	541.0
Jun	526.4	537.2	542.7
Jul	528.2	541.0	543.0
Aug	530.7	539.7	541.9
Sep	529.4	539.8	538.2
Oct	528.2	539.0	538.6
Nov	530.4	538.8	538.1
Dec	531.3	540.9	537.5

HEALTH SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



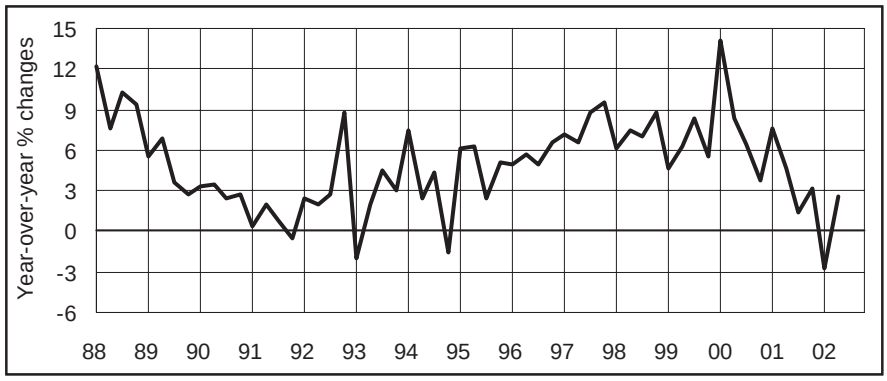
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	157.8	157.4	157.9
Feb	158.4	157.9	157.7
Mar	159.0	158.4	158.8
Apr	157.5	156.6	158.4
May	158.0	156.6	157.8
Jun	159.3	157.8	159.6
Jul	159.0	158.0	159.7
Aug	159.2	157.9	159.7
Sep	159.4	158.3	159.8
Oct	157.6	158.0	160.3
Nov	158.8	158.2	160.5
Dec	159.5	158.6	161.3

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



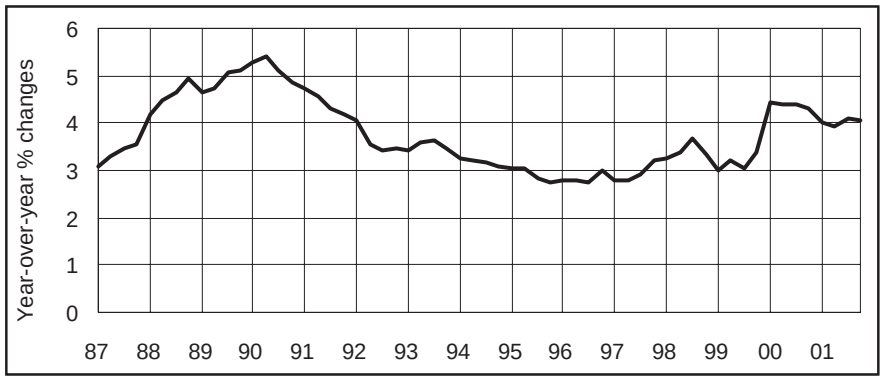
Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	6.7	7.4	2.0
Second	7.2	5.8	2.8
Third	6.6	4.7	
Fourth	7.5	3.2	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



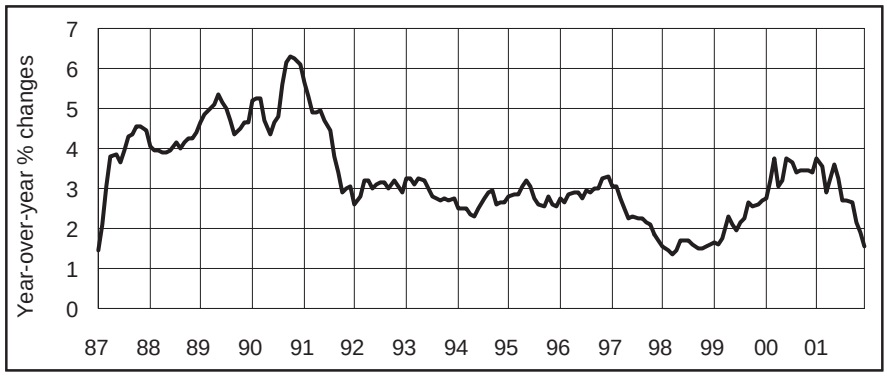
Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	14.1	7.5	-2.8
Second	8.4	4.7	2.6
Third	6.5	1.3	
Fourth	3.8	3.2	

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



Quarter	1999	2000	2001
First	3.0	4.4	4.0
Second	3.2	4.4	3.9
Third	3.0	4.4	4.1
Fourth	3.4	4.3	4.1

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



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1.7	2.7	3.7
Feb	1.6	3.2	3.5
Mar	1.7	3.8	2.9
Apr	2.3	3.1	3.3
May	2.1	3.2	3.6
Jun	2.0	3.7	3.2
Jul	2.1	3.7	2.7
Aug	2.3	3.4	2.7
Sep	2.6	3.5	2.6
Oct	2.6	3.4	2.1
Nov	2.6	3.4	1.9
Dec	2.7	3.4	1.6

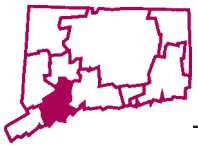
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,705,200**	**1,723,600**	**-18,400**	**-1.1**	**1,703,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**315,200**	**328,900**	**-13,700**	**-4.2**	**317,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**64,500**	**66,700**	**-2,200**	**-3.3**	**65,700**
MANUFACTURING	**250,700**	**262,200**	**-11,500**	**-4.4**	**251,600**
Durable	**174,000**	**183,100**	**-9,100**	**-5.0**	**174,700**
Lumber & Furniture	5,700	6,200	-500	-8.1	5,700
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,900
Primary Metals	8,600	9,300	-700	-7.5	8,600
Fabricated Metals	31,600	33,600	-2,000	-6.0	31,900
Machinery & Computer Equipment	30,000	32,700	-2,700	-8.3	30,200
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	25,300	27,200	-1,900	-7.0	25,500
Transportation Equipment	45,500	45,600	-100	-0.2	45,400
Instruments	18,400	19,300	-900	-4.7	18,500
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	6,000
Nondurable	**76,700**	**79,100**	**-2,400**	**-3.0**	**76,900**
Food	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	7,600
Textiles	1,700	2,100	-400	-19.0	1,700
Apparel	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,800
Paper	7,500	7,700	-200	-2.6	7,600
Printing & Publishing	22,900	23,800	-900	-3.8	22,900
Chemicals	22,500	22,700	-200	-0.9	22,500
Rubber & Plastics	10,000	10,400	-400	-3.8	10,200
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	1,500	1,700	-200	-11.8	1,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,390,000**	**1,394,700**	**-4,700**	**-0.3**	**1,385,700**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**79,400**	**80,800**	**-1,400**	**-1.7**	**79,100**
Transportation	46,500	47,200	-700	-1.5	46,100
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,400
Other Transportation	34,100	34,700	-600	-1.7	33,700
Communications	20,500	20,800	-300	-1.4	20,600
Utilities	12,400	12,800	-400	-3.1	12,400
TRADE	**374,300**	**379,500**	**-5,200**	**-1.4**	**369,700**
Wholesale	81,100	84,000	-2,900	-3.5	81,100
Retail	293,200	295,500	-2,300	-0.8	288,600
General Merchandise	29,500	30,800	-1,300	-4.2	28,900
Food Stores	52,300	52,700	-400	-0.8	52,000
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,800	27,500	300	1.1	27,700
Restaurants	81,100	81,400	-300	-0.4	80,700
Other Retail Trade	102,500	103,100	-600	-0.6	99,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**141,700**	**141,500**	**200**	**0.1**	**141,700**
Finance	53,200	53,500	-300	-0.6	53,300
Banking	24,700	24,500	200	0.8	24,700
Securities	15,100	15,400	-300	-1.9	15,200
Insurance	71,500	71,000	500	0.7	71,400
Insurance Carriers	60,000	59,600	400	0.7	60,000
Real Estate	17,000	17,000	0	0.0	17,100
SERVICES	**541,300**	**544,900**	**-3,600**	**-0.7**	**541,300**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	11,400
Personal Services	18,600	18,400	200	1.1	18,200
Business Services	114,600	123,200	-8,600	-7.0	115,300
Health Services	161,300	158,600	2,700	1.7	160,500
Legal & Engineering Services	54,300	54,600	-300	-0.5	54,300
Educational Services	48,400	47,100	1,300	2.8	48,600
Other Services	132,700	131,600	1,100	0.8	133,000
GOVERNMENT	**253,300**	**248,000**	**5,300**	**2.1**	**253,900**
Federal	22,200	22,400	-200	-0.9	21,700
**State, Local & Other Government	231,100	225,600	5,500	2.4	232,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT LMA

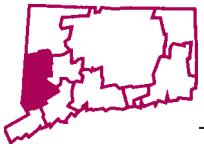


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**187,800**	**190,400**	**-2,600**	**-1.4**	**186,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,300**	**43,500**	**-200**	**-0.5**	**43,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**7,200**	**7,000**	**200**	**2.9**	**7,200**
MANUFACTURING	**36,100**	**36,500**	**-400**	**-1.1**	**36,100**
Durable Goods	28,800	29,200	-400	-1.4	28,800
Fabricated Metals	4,200	4,300	-100	-2.3	4,100
Industrial Machinery	5,700	5,900	-200	-3.4	5,700
Electronic Equipment	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,200
Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,300	0	0.0	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**144,500**	**146,900**	**-2,400**	**-1.6**	**143,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**7,800**	**7,900**	**-100**	**-1.3**	**7,800**
TRADE	**43,100**	**44,200**	**-1,100**	**-2.5**	**42,300**
Wholesale	9,200	9,800	-600	-6.1	9,200
Retail	33,900	34,400	-500	-1.5	33,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**13,300**	**12,900**	**400**	**3.1**	**13,200**
SERVICES	**59,200**	**60,900**	**-1,700**	**-2.8**	**59,100**
Business Services	12,400	14,100	-1,700	-12.1	12,500
Health Services	20,900	20,900	0	0.0	20,800
GOVERNMENT	**21,100**	**21,000**	**100**	**0.5**	**21,100**
Federal	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
State & Local	19,100	18,900	200	1.1	19,100

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

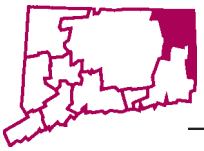
	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**91,100**	**91,400**	**-300**	**-0.3**	**90,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**23,100**	**23,300**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**23,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,400**	**4,200**	**200**	**4.8**	**4,300**
MANUFACTURING	**18,700**	**19,100**	**-400**	**-2.1**	**18,700**
Durable Goods	10,200	10,500	-300	-2.9	10,200
Machinery & Electric Equipment	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6	5,300
Instruments & Related	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,600	-100	-1.2	8,500
Chemicals	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	3,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**68,000**	**68,100**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**67,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**2,900**	**2,800**	**100**	**3.6**	**2,900**
TRADE	**22,000**	**22,600**	**-600**	**-2.7**	**21,600**
Wholesale	2,900	3,100	-200	-6.5	2,900
Retail	19,100	19,500	-400	-2.1	18,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**6,100**	**5,800**	**300**	**5.2**	**6,000**
SERVICES	**25,800**	**25,700**	**100**	**0.4**	**25,700**
GOVERNMENT	**11,200**	**11,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,100**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,300

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

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

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

DANIELSON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,500**	**22,000**	**-500**	**-2.3**	**21,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,300**	**6,800**	**-500**	**-7.4**	**6,200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,000**	**1,100**	**-100**	**-9.1**	**1,000**
MANUFACTURING	**5,300**	**5,700**	**-400**	**-7.0**	**5,200**
Durable Goods	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,000
Nondurable Goods	3,200	3,500	-300	-8.6	3,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,200**	**15,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**15,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**600**	**500**	**100**	**20.0**	**600**
TRADE	**5,600**	**5,400**	**200**	**3.7**	**5,500**
Wholesale	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Retail	4,500	4,300	200	4.7	4,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**500**	**600**	**-100**	**-16.7**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,200**	**5,300**	**-100**	**-1.9**	**5,300**
GOVERNMENT	**3,300**	**3,400**	**-100**	**-2.9**	**3,200**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,100

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

HARTFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

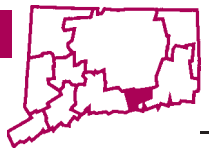
	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**618,900**	**625,100**	**-6,200**	**-1.0**	**619,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**110,200**	**113,300**	**-3,100**	**-2.7**	**111,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**24,100**	**23,500**	**600**	**2.6**	**24,500**
MANUFACTURING	**86,100**	**89,800**	**-3,700**	**-4.1**	**86,600**
Durable Goods	68,400	71,100	-2,700	-3.8	68,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,800	16,800	-1,000	-6.0	15,800
Industrial Machinery	13,100	13,900	-800	-5.8	13,100
Electronic Equipment	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,800
Transportation Equipment	24,600	25,100	-500	-2.0	25,000
Nondurable Goods	17,700	18,700	-1,000	-5.3	17,800
Printing & Publishing	7,100	7,500	-400	-5.3	7,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**508,700**	**511,800**	**-3,100**	**-0.6**	**508,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**28,100**	**28,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**28,200**
Transportation	16,100	16,200	-100	-0.6	16,100
Communications & Utilities	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	12,100
TRADE	**128,700**	**129,500**	**-800**	**-0.6**	**126,700**
Wholesale	29,700	29,800	-100	-0.3	29,500
Retail	99,000	99,700	-700	-0.7	97,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**72,200**	**72,400**	**-200**	**-0.3**	**72,000**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	11,800
Insurance Carriers	47,000	47,300	-300	-0.6	47,000
SERVICES	**178,300**	**180,200**	**-1,900**	**-1.1**	**179,100**
Business Services	39,500	38,700	800	2.1	39,500
Health Services	54,200	57,000	-2,800	-4.9	55,500
GOVERNMENT	**101,400**	**101,600**	**-200**	**-0.2**	**102,400**
Federal	8,000	8,100	-100	-1.2	7,700
State & Local	93,400	93,500	-100	-0.1	94,700

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

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

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

LOWER RIVER LMA

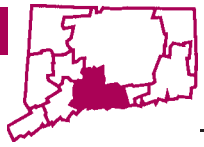


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**10,100**	**10,200**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**10,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,100**	**3,300**	**-200**	**-6.1**	**3,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**400**	**400**	**0**	**0.0**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**2,700**	**2,900**	**-200**	**-6.9**	**2,700**
Durable Goods	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Electronic Equipment	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
Nondurable Goods.	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
Rubber & Plastics	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Nondurable Goods	100	200	-100	-50.0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,000**	**6,900**	**100**	**1.4**	**7,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
TRADE	**2,000**	**2,100**	**-100**	**-4.8**	**2,000**
Wholesale	500	500	0	0.0	500
Retail	1,500	1,600	-100	-6.3	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,400**	**3,200**	**200**	**6.3**	**3,400**
GOVERNMENT	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,000**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	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



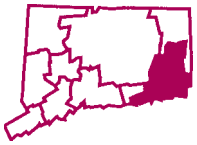
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**267,400**	**267,300**	**100**	**0.0**	**267,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**48,600**	**49,200**	**-600**	**-1.2**	**48,800**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**11,300**	**11,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,400**
MANUFACTURING	**37,300**	**37,900**	**-600**	**-1.6**	**37,400**
Durable Goods	23,300	23,900	-600	-2.5	23,300
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,600	7,000	-400	-5.7	6,600
Electronic Equipment	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,200
Nondurable Goods.	14,000	14,000	0	0.0	14,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
Chemicals & Allied	5,700	5,600	100	1.8	5,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**218,800**	**218,100**	**700**	**0.3**	**218,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**16,500**	**16,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**16,500**
Communications & Utilities	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,800
TRADE	**56,400**	**56,100**	**300**	**0.5**	**55,700**
Wholesale	14,000	13,800	200	1.4	13,900
Retail	42,400	42,300	100	0.2	41,800
Eating & Drinking Places	11,700	11,500	200	1.7	11,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**12,300**	**12,200**	**100**	**0.8**	**12,300**
Finance	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,000
Insurance	6,100	5,900	200	3.4	6,100
SERVICES	**97,200**	**97,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**97,900**
Business Services	15,300	15,600	-300	-1.9	15,400
Health Services	29,400	29,500	-100	-0.3	29,300
GOVERNMENT	**36,400**	**36,100**	**300**	**0.8**	**36,400**
Federal	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,600
State & Local	30,600	30,100	500	1.7	30,800

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

NEW LONDON LMA

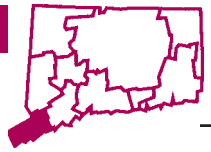


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**142,600**	**142,100**	**500**	**0.4**	**142,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,400**	**28,300**	**-900**	**-3.2**	**27,400**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,000**	**5,400**	**-400**	**-7.4**	**5,000**
MANUFACTURING	**22,400**	**22,900**	**-500**	**-2.2**	**22,400**
Durable Goods	12,200	12,600	-400	-3.2	12,200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,800	-300	-16.7	1,600
Other Durable Goods	10,700	10,800	-100	-0.9	10,600
Nondurable Goods.	10,200	10,300	-100	-1.0	10,200
Paper & Allied	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Nondurable Goods	8,200	8,200	0	0.0	8,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**115,200**	**113,800**	**1,400**	**1.2**	**115,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,500**	**6,900**	**-400**	**-5.8**	**6,600**
TRADE	**28,600**	**29,200**	**-600**	**-2.1**	**28,500**
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
Retail	25,900	26,500	-600	-2.3	25,800
Eating & Drinking Places	7,200	7,500	-300	-4.0	7,300
Other Retail	18,700	19,000	-300	-1.6	18,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,400**	**3,500**	**-100**	**-2.9**	**3,400**
SERVICES	**36,000**	**36,200**	**-200**	**-0.6**	**36,100**
Personal & Business Services	6,400	6,600	-200	-3.0	6,400
Health Services	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,400
GOVERNMENT	**40,700**	**38,000**	**2,700**	**7.1**	**40,800**
Federal	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
State & Local	38,100	35,300	2,800	7.9	38,200
**Local	33,600	30,800	2,800	9.1	33,600

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**211,700**	**212,700**	**-1,000**	**-0.5**	**210,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**29,400**	**31,300**	**-1,900**	**-6.1**	**29,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,300**	**6,600**	**-300**	**-4.5**	**6,500**
MANUFACTURING	**23,100**	**24,700**	**-1,600**	**-6.5**	**23,200**
Durable Goods	11,200	11,900	-700	-5.9	11,200
Industrial Machinery	3,100	3,400	-300	-8.8	3,100
Electronic Equipment	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,800
Nondurable Goods.	11,900	12,800	-900	-7.0	12,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,900	5,400	-500	-9.3	4,900
Chemicals & Allied	3,600	3,900	-300	-7.7	3,600
Other Nondurable	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**182,300**	**181,400**	**900**	**0.5**	**180,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**10,100**	**10,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,000**
Communications & Utilities	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
TRADE	**48,000**	**47,200**	**800**	**1.7**	**47,200**
Wholesale	10,900	10,800	100	0.9	11,100
Retail	37,100	36,400	700	1.9	36,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**26,700**	**26,900**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**26,700**
SERVICES	**79,200**	**78,600**	**600**	**0.8**	**78,700**
Business Services	24,700	24,700	0	0.0	24,500
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	11,400	11,500	-100	-0.9	11,300
Other Services	43,100	42,400	700	1.7	42,900
GOVERNMENT	**18,300**	**18,600**	**-300**	**-1.6**	**18,300**
Federal	2,000	1,900	100	5.3	1,900
State & Local	16,300	16,700	-400	-2.4	16,400

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 2000.

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

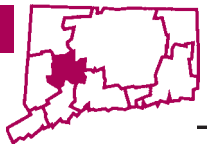
TORRINGTON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**29,000**	**29,200**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**28,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,600**	**7,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,300**	**2,100**	**200**	**9.5**	**2,300**
MANUFACTURING	**5,300**	**5,500**	**-200**	**-3.6**	**5,200**
Durable Goods	3,700	4,000	-300	-7.5	3,600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	600	600	0	0.0	600
Industrial Machinery	700	900	-200	-22.2	700
Electronic Equipment	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Durable Goods	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,100
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,600
Rubber & Plastics	700	600	100	16.7	700
Other Nondurable Goods	900	900	0	0.0	900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,400**	**21,600**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,200**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
TRADE	**6,800**	**7,000**	**-200**	**-2.9**	**6,700**
Wholesale	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	6,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**900**	**800**	**100**	**12.5**	**900**
SERVICES	**10,000**	**9,900**	**100**	**1.0**	**9,900**
GOVERNMENT	**3,200**	**3,400**	**-200**	**-5.9**	**3,200**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,000	3,200	-200	-6.3	3,000

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	NOV 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**88,500**	**89,100**	**-600**	**-0.7**	**88,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**20,100**	**22,000**	**-1,900**	**-8.6**	**20,400**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,600**	**200**	**5.6**	**3,900**
MANUFACTURING	**16,300**	**18,400**	**-2,100**	**-11.4**	**16,500**
Durable Goods	12,900	14,700	-1,800	-12.2	13,000
Primary Metals	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,900	6,800	-900	-13.2	6,000
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,400	4,200	-800	-19.0	3,500
Nondurable Goods	3,400	3,700	-300	-8.1	3,500
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**68,400**	**67,100**	**1,300**	**1.9**	**68,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,800**	**3,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,800**
TRADE	**19,800**	**19,400**	**400**	**2.1**	**19,500**
Wholesale	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,100
Retail	16,600	16,300	300	1.8	16,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**
SERVICES	**28,900**	**27,800**	**1,100**	**4.0**	**28,800**
Personal & Business	7,400	7,200	200	2.8	7,300
Health Services	10,400	10,200	200	2.0	10,500
GOVERNMENT	**12,600**	**12,800**	**-200**	**-1.6**	**12,700**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,800	12,000	-200	-1.7	11,900

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 2000.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	DEC 2001	NOV 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	DEC 2000
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,695,300	1,697,900	-2,600	-0.2	1,721,200
	Employed	1,643,100	1,647,900	-4,800	-0.3	1,695,900
	Unemployed	52,200	50,000	2,200	4.4	25,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.9	0.2	---	1.5
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	212,200	211,800	400	0.2	215,600
	Employed	203,800	203,700	100	0.0	211,900
	Unemployed	8,400	8,100	300	3.7	3,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.8	0.2	---	1.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	109,400	109,100	300	0.3	111,200
	Employed	106,800	106,600	200	0.2	110,100
	Unemployed	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	1,100
	Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.3	0.1	---	1.0
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	33,100	33,200	-100	-0.3	33,900
	Employed	31,900	32,100	-200	-0.6	33,300
	Unemployed	1,200	1,100	100	9.1	600
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.3	0.2	---	1.9
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	574,900	577,500	-2,600	-0.5	586,100
	Employed	557,200	560,500	-3,300	-0.6	577,000
	Unemployed	17,600	17,000	600	3.5	9,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.9	0.2	---	1.5
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,100	12,200	-100	-0.8	12,500
	Employed	11,900	12,000	-100	-0.8	12,300
	Unemployed	200	200	0	0.0	100
	Unemployment Rate	1.9	1.9	0.0	---	1.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	275,300	275,800	-500	-0.2	278,000
	Employed	267,300	268,200	-900	-0.3	273,600
	Unemployed	8,000	7,600	400	5.3	4,400
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.8	0.1	---	1.6
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	150,800	151,100	-300	-0.2	152,000
	Employed	147,000	147,500	-500	-0.3	149,800
	Unemployed	3,800	3,500	300	8.6	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.3	0.2	---	1.4
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	192,100	191,300	800	0.4	195,000
	Employed	187,500	186,800	700	0.4	193,100
	Unemployed	4,700	4,400	300	6.8	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.3	0.1	---	1.0
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	37,200	37,200	0	0.0	38,000
	Employed	36,100	36,200	-100	-0.3	37,500
	Unemployed	1,100	1,000	100	10.0	500
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.8	0.2	---	1.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	115,000	115,300	-300	-0.3	115,900
	Employed	109,900	110,500	-600	-0.5	113,700
	Unemployed	5,100	4,800	300	6.3	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.2	0.2	---	1.9
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	141,912,000	141,911,000	1,000	0.0	141,319,000
	Employed	134,235,000	134,359,000	-124,000	-0.1	136,092,000
	Unemployed	7,678,000	7,551,000	127,000	1.7	5,227,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.3	0.1	---	3.7

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

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

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHG Y/Y	NOV 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHG Y/Y	NOV 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHG Y/Y	NOV 2001
MANUFACTURING	**$692.82**	**$686.02**	**$6.80**	**$685.07**	**42.4**	**43.2**	**-0.8**	**41.9**	**$16.34**	**$15.88**	**$0.46**	**$16.35**
DURABLE GOODS	**709.33**	**704.27**	**5.06**	**702.66**	**42.5**	**43.5**	**-1.0**	**42.0**	**16.69**	**16.19**	**0.50**	**16.73**
Lumber & Furniture	560.10	538.07	22.03	564.07	42.4	41.2	1.2	42.7	13.21	13.06	0.15	13.21
Stone, Clay and Glass	690.69	659.63	31.06	698.20	45.5	44.3	1.2	46.3	15.18	14.89	0.29	15.08
Primary Metals	657.05	693.98	-36.93	654.93	42.5	44.6	-2.1	42.5	15.46	15.56	-0.10	15.41
Fabricated Metals	653.54	626.41	27.13	624.72	42.3	42.7	-0.4	41.1	15.45	14.67	0.78	15.20
Machinery	752.93	755.43	-2.50	745.17	43.0	44.1	-1.1	42.9	17.51	17.13	0.38	17.37
Electrical Equipment	582.22	590.61	-8.40	576.32	40.8	43.3	-2.5	40.5	14.27	13.64	0.63	14.23
Trans. Equipment	891.74	912.58	-20.84	906.05	43.1	44.8	-1.7	42.9	20.69	20.37	0.32	21.12
Instruments	636.42	627.29	9.13	622.58	42.4	42.1	0.3	41.7	15.01	14.90	0.11	14.93
Miscellaneous Mfg	685.33	683.63	1.70	666.64	42.2	42.7	-0.5	41.1	16.24	16.01	0.23	16.22
NONDUR. GOODS	**651.29**	**642.60**	**8.69**	**638.98**	**42.1**	**42.5**	**-0.4**	**41.6**	**15.47**	**15.12**	**0.35**	**15.36**
Food	556.37	560.90	-4.53	548.05	43.5	44.2	-0.7	43.6	12.79	12.69	0.10	12.57
Textiles	530.05	520.82	9.23	556.25	40.4	41.9	-1.5	42.3	13.12	12.43	0.69	13.15
Apparel	411.13	375.14	35.99	427.41	39.8	39.2	0.6	40.9	10.33	9.57	0.76	10.45
Paper	736.84	744.19	-7.35	713.00	43.6	45.6	-2.0	42.9	16.90	16.32	0.58	16.62
Printing & Publishing	681.44	671.51	9.93	655.38	41.1	41.4	-0.3	39.6	16.58	16.22	0.36	16.55
Chemicals	790.09	785.12	4.97	774.73	42.8	42.6	0.2	41.9	18.46	18.43	0.03	18.49
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	578.14	552.35	25.79	574.33	42.2	42.1	0.1	41.8	13.70	13.12	0.58	13.74
CONSTRUCTION	**888.57**	**862.68**	**25.89**	**905.06**	**39.3**	**39.5**	**-0.2**	**40.1**	**22.61**	**21.84**	**0.77**	**22.57**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHG Y/Y	NOV 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHG Y/Y	NOV 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHG Y/Y	NOV 2001
Bridgeport	$662.84	$650.02	$12.82	$637.63	42.3	42.1	0.2	40.9	$15.67	$15.44	$0.23	$15.59
Danbury	659.50	644.69	14.81	648.72	41.4	41.3	0.1	40.8	15.93	15.61	0.32	15.90
Danielson	556.72	547.45	9.27	560.54	41.3	41.1	0.2	41.8	13.48	13.32	0.16	13.41
Hartford	673.31	744.48	-71.17	738.43	39.7	44.0	-4.3	42.1	16.96	16.92	0.04	17.54
Lower River	558.56	577.79	-19.23	563.60	40.3	41.3	-1.0	40.0	13.86	13.99	-0.13	14.09
New Haven	685.01	661.15	23.86	672.23	42.6	42.6	0.0	42.6	16.08	15.52	0.56	15.78
New London	738.19	730.16	8.03	705.51	41.8	42.9	-1.1	40.5	17.66	17.02	0.64	17.42
Stamford	588.56	558.50	30.06	594.02	42.1	40.5	1.6	42.4	13.98	13.79	0.19	14.01
Torrington	613.13	593.02	20.11	596.62	40.1	39.8	0.3	39.2	15.29	14.90	0.39	15.22
Waterbury	644.78	642.38	2.40	643.13	40.4	43.2	-2.8	41.2	15.96	14.87	1.09	15.61

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

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	DEC 2001	DEC 2000	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2001	YTD 2000	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	NOV 2001
Connecticut	636	598	38	6.4	9,254	9,311	-57	-0.6	706
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	82	72	10	13.9	909	814	95	11.7	72
Danbury	41	88	-47	-53.4	872	874	-2	-0.2	82
Danielson	24	17	7	41.2	323	253	70	27.7	25
Hartford	248	188	60	31.9	3,412	3,327	85	2.6	297
Lower River	11	12	-1	-8.3	134	161	-27	-16.8	8
New Haven	72	70	2	2.9	1,094	1,274	-180	-14.1	58
New London	61	51	10	19.6	719	774	-55	-7.1	63
Stamford	45	47	-2	-4.3	1,046	1,035	11	1.1	27
Torrington	12	14	-2	-14.3	240	218	22	10.1	29
Waterbury	40	39	1	2.6	505	581	-76	-13.1	45

Additional data by town are on page 26.

Town LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2001

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**212,178**	**203,773**	**8,405**	**4.0**
Ansonia	8,249	7,889	360	4.4
Beacon Falls	2,733	2,663	70	2.6
BRIDGEPORT	**58,909**	**55,487**	**3,422**	**5.8**
Derby	6,123	5,857	266	4.3
Easton	3,213	3,140	73	2.3
Fairfield	25,896	25,213	683	2.6
Milford	25,430	24,602	828	3.3
Monroe	9,664	9,400	264	2.7
Oxford	4,661	4,528	133	2.9
Seymour	7,516	7,236	280	3.7
Shelton	19,630	18,940	690	3.5
Stratford	23,867	22,986	881	3.7
Trumbull	16,287	15,833	454	2.8
DANBURY	**109,438**	**106,796**	**2,642**	**2.4**
Bethel	9,627	9,398	229	2.4
Bridgewater	952	932	20	2.1
Brookfield	8,121	7,944	177	2.2
DANBURY	**36,018**	**34,995**	**1,023**	**2.8**
New Fairfield	6,995	6,832	163	2.3
New Milford	13,900	13,564	336	2.4
Newtown	12,389	12,102	287	2.3
Redding	4,424	4,343	81	1.8
Ridgefield	12,243	11,992	251	2.1
Roxbury	1,046	1,029	17	1.6
Sherman	1,672	1,650	22	1.3
Washington	2,050	2,014	36	1.8
DANIELSON	**33,085**	**31,921**	**1,164**	**3.5**
Brooklyn	3,764	3,688	76	2.0
Eastford	853	837	16	1.9
Hampton	1,074	1,051	23	2.1
KILLINGLY	**8,276**	**7,845**	**431**	**5.2**
Pomfret	2,070	2,026	44	2.1
Putnam	4,635	4,431	204	4.4
Scotland	839	830	9	1.1
Sterling	1,575	1,510	65	4.1
Thompson	4,481	4,340	141	3.1
Union	389	377	12	3.1
Voluntown	1,312	1,266	46	3.5
Woodstock	3,816	3,718	98	2.6
HARTFORD	**574,852**	**557,205**	**17,647**	**3.1**
Andover	1,583	1,554	29	1.8
Ashford	2,103	2,049	54	2.6
Avon	7,260	7,144	116	1.6
Barkhamsted	2,005	1,962	43	2.1
Berlin	8,761	8,546	215	2.5
Bloomfield	9,646	9,329	317	3.3
Bolton	2,632	2,589	43	1.6
Bristol	30,928	29,714	1,214	3.9

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,278	4,182	96	2.2
Canton	4,498	4,401	97	2.2
Chaplin	1,164	1,133	31	2.7
Colchester	6,521	6,318	203	3.1
Columbia	2,580	2,537	43	1.7
Coventry	5,980	5,825	155	2.6
Cromwell	6,662	6,503	159	2.4
Durham	3,447	3,369	78	2.3
East Granby	2,383	2,329	54	2.3
East Haddam	4,016	3,901	115	2.9
East Hampton	5,986	5,857	129	2.2
East Hartford	24,555	23,610	945	3.8
East Windsor	5,409	5,242	167	3.1
Ellington	6,705	6,541	164	2.4
Enfield	22,099	21,453	646	2.9
Farmington	10,887	10,658	229	2.1
Glastonbury	15,284	14,970	314	2.1
Granby	5,150	5,031	119	2.3
Haddam	4,067	3,988	79	1.9
HARTFORD	**51,082**	**48,065**	**3,017**	**5.9**
Harwinton	2,851	2,803	48	1.7
Hebron	4,238	4,163	75	1.8
Lebanon	3,245	3,150	95	2.9
Manchester	27,484	26,690	794	2.9
Mansfield	8,838	8,725	113	1.3
Marlborough	2,977	2,917	60	2.0
Middlefield	2,182	2,127	55	2.5
Middletown	23,320	22,648	672	2.9
New Britain	32,907	31,298	1,609	4.9
New Hartford	3,526	3,465	61	1.7
Newington	15,051	14,658	393	2.6
Plainville	8,989	8,716	273	3.0
Plymouth	6,248	5,990	258	4.1
Portland	4,469	4,366	103	2.3
Rocky Hill	9,372	9,175	197	2.1
Simsbury	11,200	11,026	174	1.6
Somers	3,968	3,871	97	2.4
Southington	20,509	19,931	578	2.8
South Windsor	12,950	12,697	253	2.0
Stafford	5,677	5,525	152	2.7
Suffield	5,720	5,564	156	2.7
Tolland	6,902	6,799	103	1.5
Vernon	15,939	15,582	357	2.2
West Hartford	27,472	26,936	536	2.0
Wethersfield	11,796	11,528	268	2.3
Willington	3,343	3,283	60	1.8
Winchester	5,707	5,466	241	4.2
Windham	9,755	9,372	383	3.9
Windsor	14,072	13,656	416	3.0
Windsor Locks	6,470	6,277	193	3.0

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2001

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**12,115**	**11,881**	**234**	**1.9**
Chester	2,110	2,069	41	1.9
Deep River	2,628	2,578	50	1.9
Essex	3,214	3,161	53	1.6
Lyme	1,066	1,043	23	2.2
Westbrook	3,097	3,029	68	2.2
NEW HAVEN	**275,272**	**267,310**	**7,962**	**2.9**
Bethany	2,608	2,547	61	2.3
Branford	15,840	15,469	371	2.3
Cheshire	13,630	13,360	270	2.0
Clinton	7,424	7,282	142	1.9
East Haven	14,780	14,326	454	3.1
Guilford	11,543	11,356	187	1.6
Hamden	29,124	28,366	758	2.6
Killingworth	2,977	2,905	72	2.4
Madison	8,330	8,190	140	1.7
MERIDEN	**29,873**	**28,768**	**1,105**	**3.7**
NEW HAVEN	**56,655**	**54,504**	**2,151**	**3.8**
North Branford	8,158	7,972	186	2.3
North Haven	12,370	12,101	269	2.2
Orange	6,533	6,409	124	1.9
Wallingford	22,884	22,225	659	2.9
West Haven	28,219	27,269	950	3.4
Woodbridge	4,323	4,260	63	1.5
***NEW LONDON**	**134,040**	**130,756**	**3,284**	**2.5**
Bozrah	1,421	1,390	31	2.2
Canterbury	2,722	2,638	84	3.1
East Lyme	9,116	8,954	162	1.8
Franklin	1,077	1,052	25	2.3
Griswold	5,657	5,502	155	2.7
Groton	16,921	16,511	410	2.4
Ledyard	7,842	7,714	128	1.6
Lisbon	2,172	2,137	35	1.6
Montville	9,516	9,288	228	2.4
NEW LONDON	**12,740**	**12,328**	**412**	**3.2**
No. Stonington	2,852	2,795	57	2.0
NORWICH	**18,329**	**17,754**	**575**	**3.1**
Old Lyme	3,724	3,666	58	1.6
Old Saybrook	5,679	5,594	85	1.5
Plainfield	8,446	8,169	277	3.3
Preston	2,499	2,447	52	2.1
Salem	2,001	1,955	46	2.3
Sprague	1,636	1,568	68	4.2
Stonington	9,555	9,388	167	1.7
Waterford	10,133	9,904	229	2.3

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

NEW LONDON	**150,796**	**147,040**	**3,756**	**2.5**
Hopkinton, RI	4,278	4,172	106	2.5
Westerly, RI	12,478	12,112	366	2.9

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**192,139**	**187,451**	**4,688**	**2.4**
Darien	9,532	9,347	185	1.9
Greenwich	31,215	30,648	567	1.8
New Canaan	9,425	9,285	140	1.5
NORWALK	**48,313**	**46,895**	**1,418**	**2.9**
STAMFORD	**65,605**	**63,820**	**1,785**	**2.7**
Weston	4,793	4,697	96	2.0
Westport	14,236	13,929	307	2.2
Wilton	9,020	8,830	190	2.1
TORRINGTON	**37,198**	**36,093**	**1,105**	**3.0**
Canaan**	689	669	20	2.9
Colebrook	747	742	5	0.7
Cornwall	756	745	11	1.5
Goshen	1,284	1,256	28	2.2
Hartland	945	928	17	1.8
Kent**	1,987	1,955	32	1.6
Litchfield	4,162	4,076	86	2.1
Morris	1,075	1,044	31	2.9
Norfolk	1,023	998	25	2.4
North Canaan**	2,097	2,055	42	2.0
Salisbury**	2,288	2,259	29	1.3
Sharon**	1,915	1,895	20	1.0
TORRINGTON	**17,590**	**16,835**	**755**	**4.3**
Warren	642	636	6	0.9
WATERBURY	**115,014**	**109,944**	**5,070**	**4.4**
Bethlehem	1,917	1,875	42	2.2
Middlebury	3,323	3,242	81	2.4
Naugatuck	16,400	15,768	632	3.9
Prospect	4,695	4,563	132	2.8
Southbury	6,792	6,627	165	2.4
Thomaston	4,086	3,959	127	3.1
WATERBURY	**51,839**	**48,799**	**3,040**	**5.9**
Watertown	12,199	11,748	451	3.7
Wolcott	8,663	8,396	267	3.1
Woodbury	5,099	4,966	133	2.6

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,695,300	1,643,100	52,200	3.1
UNITED STATES	141,912,000	134,235,000	7,678,000	5.4
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,712,600	1,651,400	61,300	3.6
UNITED STATES	142,314,000	134,055,000	8,259,000	5.8

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

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

Town HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	DEC 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	YR TO DATE 2000	TOWN	DEC 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	YR TO DATE 2000	TOWN	DEC 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	YR TO DATE 2000
Andover	0	8	15	Griswold	4	46	42	Preston	1	18	21
Ansonia	0	22	38	Groton	4	76	121	Prospect	5	45	47
Ashford	3	21	22	Guilford	5	64	88	Putnam	1	16	12
Avon	6	89	102	Haddam	1	32	38	Redding	2	27	42
Barkhamsted	1	24	16	Hamden	15	185	262	Ridgefield	4	79	80
Beacon Falls	1	24	48	Hampton	1	19	18	Rocky Hill	11	73	65
Berlin	6	81	104	Hartford	5	88	42	Roxbury	0	23	24
Bethany	2	16	29	Hartland	1	10	3	Salem	3	17	18
Bethel	15	90	40	Harwinton	0	17	25	Salisbury	0	17	9
Bethlehem	0	20	20	Hebron	2	38	56	Scotland	0	7	7
Bloomfield	5	40	33	Kent	0	9	12	Seymour	9	45	41
Bolton	0	16	21	Killingly	2	60	45	Sharon	0	7	14
Bozrah	0	14	11	Killingworth	3	43	38	Shelton	7	119	121
Branford	6	44	38	Lebanon	1	38	42	Sherman	3	28	26
Bridgeport	3	102	59	Ledyard	2	49	40	Simsbury	0	26	34
Bridgewater	0	5	10	Lisbon	1	19	19	Somers	4	52	56
Bristol	7	117	77	Litchfield	5	29	23	South Windsor	25	69	68
Brookfield	0	31	42	Lyme	0	11	17	Southbury	8	71	81
Brooklyn	4	45	26	Madison	5	67	166	Southington	10	202	216
Burlington	6	80	63	Manchester	4	99	54	Sprague	1	6	3
Canaan	0	3	2	Mansfield	2	43	59	Stafford	2	44	43
Canterbury	2	24	20	Marlborough	2	55	35	Stamford	5	394	571
Canton	2	48	36	Meriden	2	46	68	Sterling	1	18	17
Chaplin	1	14	14	Middlebury	8	30	34	Stonington	5	64	69
Cheshire	3	91	68	Middlefield	0	8	18	Stratford	3	47	23
Chester	1	11	15	Middletown	12	165	179	Suffield	13	68	83
Clinton	4	61	55	Milford	28	191	161	Thomaston	1	34	51
Colchester	4	85	95	Monroe	1	34	51	Thompson	9	47	26
Colebrook	0	7	7	Montville	4	55	53	Tolland	11	92	153
Columbia	3	32	23	Morris	1	14	17	Torrington	1	82	71
Cornwall	0	7	4	Naugatuck	3	47	68	Trumbull	8	123	69
Coventry	5	58	71	New Britain	0	19	9	Union	0	5	6
Cromwell	1	71	114	New Canaan	5	52	58	Vernon	4	154	63
Danbury	0	236	346	New Fairfield	3	35	28	Voluntown	1	12	18
Darien	1	36	45	New Hartford	2	63	48	Wallingford	10	113	142
Deep River	3	18	23	New Haven	0	97	31	Warren	0	12	10
Derby	2	27	46	New London	0	1	1	Washington	0	8	10
Durham	4	44	61	New Milford	7	146	123	Waterbury	8	74	114
East Granby	1	31	29	Newington	4	68	50	Waterford	8	96	69
East Haddam	3	58	77	Newtown	7	164	103	Watertown	3	59	59
East Hampton	5	91	76	Norfolk	1	3	4	West Hartford	0	90	60
East Hartford	1	8	12	North Branford	2	25	23	West Haven	3	41	42
East Haven	1	76	40	North Canaan	0	5	4	Westbrook	3	40	64
East Lyme	4	60	87	North Haven	7	85	143	Weston	2	27	28
East Windsor	6	62	50	North Stonington	3	27	23	Westport	5	71	75
Eastford	0	7	5	Norwalk	16	328	116	Wethersfield	3	29	29
Easton	3	37	30	Norwich	6	31	31	Willington	1	27	17
Ellington	5	84	128	Old Lyme	3	33	26	Wilton	3	21	44
Enfield	3	30	32	Old Saybrook	3	29	24	Winchester	1	14	15
Essex	4	54	42	Orange	1	16	19	Windham	1	26	7
Fairfield	3	46	42	Oxford	14	92	85	Windsor	4	42	38
Farmington	9	115	100	Plainfield	6	49	87	Windsor Locks	1	25	39
Franklin	1	5	9	Plainville	2	10	22	Wolcott	4	76	64
Glastonbury	7	128	124	Plymouth	13	59	53	Woodbridge	3	24	22
Goshen	3	35	38	Pomfret	1	21	23	Woodbury	0	49	43
Granby	5	59	55	Portland	8	83	61	Woodstock	4	66	50
Greenwich	8	117	98								

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 ..... -2.5
Coincident Employment Index ..... -4.5
Leading General Drift Indicator ..... -1.8
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.5
Business Barometer ..... +1.0
Business Climate Index ..... -8.1

Total Nonfarm Employment ..... -1.1

Unemployment ..... +0.4*#
Labor Force ..... +0.6#
Employed ..... +0.2#
Unemployed ..... +11.7#

Average Weekly Initial Claims ..... +44.9
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford ..... -45.2
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate ..... +1.18*

Average Weekly Hours, Mfg ..... -1.9
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg ..... +2.9
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg ..... +1.0
CT Mfg. Production Index ..... -5.9
Production Worker Hours ..... -8.2
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -7.3

Personal Income ..... +2.8
UI Covered Wages ..... +2.6

Business Activity
New Housing Permits ..... +6.4
Electricity Sales ..... -1.4
Retail Sales ..... +13.4
Construction Contracts Index ..... +20.4
New Auto Registrations ..... +18.6
Air Cargo Tons ..... +0.6
Exports ..... +96.2

Business Starts
Secretary of the State ..... +0.8
Dept. of Labor ..... -22.4

Business Terminations
Secretary of the State ..... -1.4
Dept. of Labor ..... -82.6

State Revenues ..... +0.6
Corporate Tax ..... -46.8
Personal Income Tax ..... +10.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -14.0
Sales & Use Tax ..... -0.9
Indian Gaming Payments ..... +25.0

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

Tourism and Travel
Info Center Visitors ..... +19.0
Attraction Visitors ..... +47.7
Air Passenger Count ..... -22.7
Indian Gaming Slots ..... +22.2
Travel and Tourism Index ..... -0.7

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 ..... +1.6
Northeast Region ..... +1.6
NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +1.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.8

Consumer Confidence
Connecticut ..... -22.9
New England ..... -21.0
U.S. ..... -27.1

Interest Rates
Prime ..... -4.66*
Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.31*

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.