THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In September...

- **Employment .... down 2,000**
- **Unemployment rate 4.1%**
- **Housing permits .... up 29.3%**

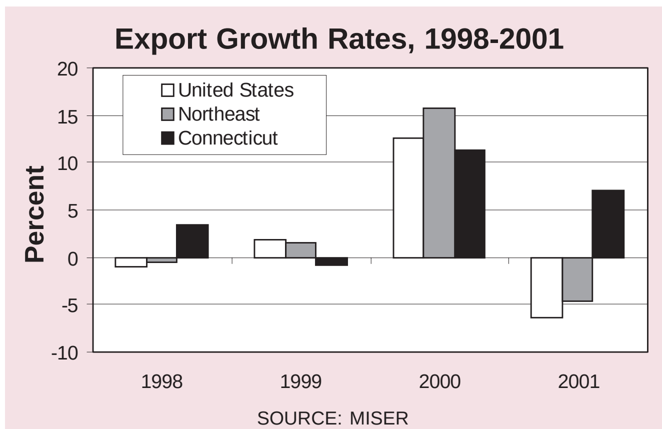
Recent Connecticut Export Performance Explored

By Mark R. Prisloe, Chief Economist, DECD

Some very good news is in: Connecticut exports outperformed the U.S. economy in 2001. Last year, the dollar value of Connecticut's exports was up seven percent, compared with an overall decrease for U.S. exports. This is according to a recent report, *Connecticut Exports 2001*, prepared by the internationally recognized Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). The report, in draft form, explored Connecticut's export performance in considerable and comprehensive detail.

Specifically, the total dollar value of Connecticut's exports in 2001 totaled $8.6 billion, up $563 million from 2000 (or seven percent), and contrasts favorably for Connecticut with the 6.3 percent decline in exports for the U.S. for the same period (See chart). Even for 1998-2001, Connecticut exports were up 18.0 percent, or more than double the U.S. increase of 7.4 percent. Moreover, as a percent of all U.S. exports, Connecticut contributes 1.2 percent.

Overall, the draft report notes the continued strength of the aircraft and jet engine industries in driving Connecticut's total exports. Aircraft and engine manufacturers' growth markets include Europe, Asia, and South America. They were slowed only slightly by the 2001 recession. The draft report also finds "solid advances" in non high-tech sectors such as furniture, paper, organic chemicals, and tobacco, but some declines in the 2001 export volumes of electric machinery, instrumentation, and plastics, among other industry sectors.



MISER, known for its research on foreign trade data and state merchandise export data, prepared the report for the Eastern Trade Council (ETC) of the Council of State Governments/Eastern Regional Conference, a conference of the 10 states from Delaware to Maine. Formed in 1998, the ETC enhances cooperation and collaboration in trade development among member jurisdictions by sharing information, jointly promoting regional products, and collectively

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

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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

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

advocating for federal trade policies to benefit the region and strengthen its economic competitiveness in the global marketplace.

In examining export performance, attention is usually paid to both key industries and major export destinations. The MISER draft report highlights Connecticut's export performance in the form of a "SWOT" analysis — determining Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. MISER also identified and provided data for Connecticut's top commodities and major export destinations.

Strengths

Several key strengths were identified by the MISER study. It noted that, "Industrial machinery, including computers, is by far Connecticut's strongest export sector, accounting for 46% of all State exports in 2001."

In addition, "Exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof dipped slightly in 2001 by 1.7%, but overall market growth of 53.8% made it one of the State's strongest export industries, following only industrial machinery." It should be noted that under the SIC coding system (the two-digit Standard Industry Classification), annual data from 1987 consistently showed SIC 37, Transportation Equipment, to be Connecticut's leading export.

According to MISER, the "Major growth export destinations for Connecticut in 1998-2001 included France, Germany, Japan, and Singapore." This is fairly consistent with previous years. Specifically, the top ten export destinations for Connecticut exports in 2001 were: (1) Canada, (2) France, (3) Germany, (4) Japan, (5) United Kingdom, (6) Singapore, (7) Mexico, (8) China (Taiwan), (9) Australia, and (10) Republic of Korea. The report also found, "Industrial machinery comprised between 49% and 82% of all Connecticut exports to these markets."

Weaknesses

The draft report also noted several weaknesses. "Optic, photo and medical/surgical instrumentation was the State's top loss industry by dollar volume in 1998-2001." Electric machinery was described as a "qualified" weakness because of sustained losses, but the industry nevertheless "posted a moderate gain of 7.5% for 1998-2001, compared to the corresponding U.S. average of 13%." The report goes on to note: "Metal oxide semiconductors, telecommunications apparatus, and electrical parts of machinery Nesoi (not elsewhere specified or indicated) bore the brunt of the losses. Testifying to their previous market strength, however, all three commodities finished the four year period with substantial net export increases."

The draft report noted a troubling trend with respect to Mexico. The draft report found it to be, "the only market among Connecticut's top 10 export destinations where export growth consistently trailed both the U.S. and the State's own average export rate."

Finally, Africa was characterized as "a largely unexploited market for Connecticut. While the U.S. export average advanced 10.1% in 1998-2001, exports from Connecticut fell 71.9%." It should also be noted that Connecticut actively seeks trade and recruitment opportunities with Africa and has a significant promotional campaign to support these goals.

Opportunities

Currency drops, new destinations, and better penetration in new and existing markets all present opportunities for Connecticut companies. Mainland China may hold the greatest promise.

Specifically, a seven percent drop in the dollar value against major currencies between January and June 2002 should make U.S. products, including Connecticut's, more price-competitive. This would boost trade with major markets such as Japan, the European Union, and Canada.

Connecticut's otherwise strong growth and specialization could be expanded to destinations where market penetration is lower compared to other states. Germany, Mexico, and Italy, as well as mainland China are cited, for example.

Recoveries of the Mexican and Asian (Singapore and Taiwan) economies "should renew demand for the State's semiconductor products and potentially increase demand for the State's industrial instrumentation products as well. Select markets in Africa, such as Kenya and Namibia, are seen as providing opportunities for U.S. exporters."

Finally, although mainland China is not one of Connecticut's top 10 export markets, it "is climbing steadily. State exports to China shot up by 149.5% from 1998-2001." China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) should boost opportunities for both Connecticut and other U.S. exporters.

Threats

Among potential threats, the draft report cites the return of a bull currency that "would dampen demand for U.S. products, particularly less specialized products for which there are ready substitutes from other markets." What is characterized as "foot dragging" by China on WTO commitments may mean a delay in new market opportunities.

Lastly, "[a] tentative recovery of the information technology markets in the U.S. could weaken demand for U.S.-made production equipment and components used by export-oriented tech manufacturers in Asia and Europe."

Top Commodities

MISER finds that industrial machinery — mostly turbojets and turbojet and gas turbine parts — make up 46 percent of all of Connecticut's exports. This is the largest export sector with the greatest increase in dollar value in 1998-2001.

The second most important commodity, exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof, achieved an impressive net increase of 53.8 percent in 1998-2001 (or $321.1 million). Third and fourth in rank are electric machinery and optic/photo medical/surgical instrumentation. They sustained substantial export losses. Plastics, destined largely to Canada and Mexico, ranked fifth.

Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, furniture was an export success story for this period. Gains climbed a whopping 147.5 percent (or $76.4 million). A closer look at some detail of this industry shows that it consists primarily of furniture for medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary uses, as well as seats for aircraft, rather than traditional home furnishing.

Organic chemicals are ranked among the State's top ten growth categories and advanced $33.3 million, or 56.6 percent from 1998-2001. Pharmaceuticals showed the biggest gap in performance, falling 50 percent compared with a 65.6 percent gain for pharmaceutical exports from the U.S. Rounding out the top 10 commodities is tobacco, up 16.5 percent in this period (with an export value of $84.3 million in 2001).

Major Destinations

One fifth of all State merchandise exports go to Canada, and it remains Connecticut's single largest trading partner. Exports to Canada totaled $1.7 billion. France is second with $1.4 billion in Connecticut exports, followed by Germany ($675.4 million), Japan ($616.6 million), United Kingdom ($462.4 million), Singapore ($413.5 million), Mexico ($326.6 million), Taiwan ($233.6 million), Australia ($210.1 million), and Republic of Korea ($190.9 million.).

Connecticut's largest single export destination in South America is Brazil with $105.3 million in State exports in 2001, marking an increase of 52.1 percent in 1998-2001. Other notable destinations are: Malaysia, ranking 20th at $94.5 million, Dominican Republic at 21st with $93.7 million, and Colombia at 22nd with $82.9 million. Colombia was nevertheless among the top 10 growth destinations in 2001, up 64.1 percent and an astounding 355.0 percent in 1998-2001. Chile and Argentina, which are examples of significant developing economies, rank 30th and 31st in 2001, with $25.5 and $24.4 in Connecticut exports, respectively.

The Data

The MISER data in the draft report are based on the Harmonized System (HS) of international coding for commodities, rather than the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which lacks sufficient detail, or the previously used, and most familiar, two-digit Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes. HS is the basis of the tariff schedule in most countries and was adopted in 1989 by the largest exporting and importing countries. Since then, nearly all countries have adopted HS. It is important to note that service industry export and import data are not included in any of these analyses as no state level data is available.

Conclusion

Connecticut's recent export performance has its share of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. While the State's manufacturers, in particular, can take pride in the sustained export growth, this is no time to rest on laurels. Global competition, demands from as yet undiscovered and potential sources, and efforts to gain knowledge of such opportunities underscore the old adage, there's no time like the present to act. ■

To see past article on Connecticut exports, which appeared in April 1999, click on http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/misc/ctdigest.htm, or http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research/digest/articles/99articles/APR99art1.html.

WALLINGFORD

By Edward T. Doukas Jr., Research Analyst, DOL

Introduction

Wallingford, incorporated in 1670, is Connecticut's twenty-second oldest municipality. Originally settled astride the Quinnipiac River as a plantation village of the New Haven Colony, the town today covers 40 square miles with a population of 43,026 in 2000, making Wallingford the twenty-second most populous of the State's 169 municipalities.

Wallingford's strategic southern New England location is one of its most valuable assets. The community is situated along the Interstate 91 corridor thirteen miles north of New Haven and twenty-three miles south of Hartford. The town is also intersected by the Wilbur Cross Parkway and is in close proximity to Route 691 and Interstates 84 and 95. The town's restored historic train station is a regular stop for Amtrak service between Boston and New York, while freight service to Wallingford is provided by Conrail. Bradley International Airport is approximately forty miles to the north, the Tweed New Haven Regional Airport is a short distance away, and the Meriden Markham Municipal Airport is located on the Meriden/Wallingford town line. New Haven Harbor, the second largest port in New England and home to the region's Foreign Trade Zone, is only twenty minutes to the south.

Economy

Wallingford was once known for its concentration of pewter and silverware manufacturers, and home to the Britannia Spoon Company, Wallace Silver, Oneida Silver, and several plants of the International Silver Company. Today the town attracts small space, high tech, and specialty manufacturers, as the town's six industrial parks, which cover 1,500 acres, will attest. In fact, at the end of 2001, 63 percent of the manufacturing worksites in Wallingford had fewer than 25 employees.

During 2001, Wallingford's manufacturing workers earned an average weekly wage of $1,222. This figure is 23.8 percent higher than what manufacturing workers earned in bordering Meriden ($987), and 23.6 percent higher than earned in contiguous North Haven ($989). Manufacturing workers in Wallingford earned a weekly wage 19.1 percent higher than manufacturing workers in the New Haven Labor Market Area ($1,026), and 5.6 percent higher than the statewide manufacturing average weekly wage ($1,157).

Along with Wallingford's favorable location, the town's electric users enjoy some of the lowest electric rates in New England. This benefit is due to the fact that the town owns and operates its own electric utility.

Wallingford's retail base has undergone considerable expansion in the recent past with the additions of Wal Mart, Super K-Mart, The Home Depot, Kohl's, Shaw's Supermarket, and Sears Hardware. Wallingford is also home to Bristol-Myers Squibb world pharmaceutical research and development headquarters, the Gaylord Hospital which is considered Connecticut's premier rehabilitation hospital, and the multi-licensed Masonic Geriatric Health Care Center.

Wallingford also presents a wide array of recreational and leisure activities. The Oakdale Theatre is located in town. The Paul Mellon Arts Center located on the campus of Choate Rosemary Hall offers theater productions, art exhibitions, and is the home of the Wallingford Symphony Orchestra. Wallingford has approximately 300 acres of parks and 2,000 acres of open space. Also, the first phase of the seven-mile Quinnipiac River Linear Trail has been completed.

Outlook

Wallingford's prosperity is linked to its favorable location, attractive business climate, and the presence of all the amenities expected of a much larger community. These attributes should keep Wallingford in a favorable position for continued economic growth well into the future.

Equally important is the town's classic New England atmosphere. Serene pastoral farms, gentle rolling hills, and historically and architecturally significant homes can all be found just minutes from Wallingford's business centers. Wallingford is a community solidly anchored in the past, while simultaneously pursuing the future. ■

Wallingford Town Trends

Industry	1990			2000			2001		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	1,459	22,232	$27,571	1,404	25,278	$42,196	1,404	25,736	$44,039
Agriculture	28	93	$16,314	30	121	$21,770	28	127	$24,073
Construction	187	847	$32,368	154	866	$44,669	150	736	$46,045
Manufacturing	158	6,336	$36,288	128	6,150	$61,451	124	6,028	$63,544
Trans.,Comm. & Utilities	43	589	$28,801	53	1,528	$49,833	54	1,749	$47,820
Wholesale Trade	177	1,744	$33,101	171	1,687	$57,798	159	1,753	$66,646
Retail Trade	280	4,024	$14,789	234	4,015	$21,501	241	4,003	$22,729
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	118	1,408	$29,023	129	1,077	$41,942	132	1,227	$44,717
Services	434	5,489	$23,215	465	6,745	$31,094	475	6,938	$33,225
Federal Government	5	126	$32,454	9	1,297	$42,977	9	1,276	$43,130
State Government	5	199	$30,821	13	314	$42,166	13	312	$45,230
Local Government	18	1,346	$30,406	17	1,476	$43,040	17	1,585	$42,511

Economic Indicators \ Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population	40,731	40,629	40,574	40,532	40,576	40,676	40,836	40,998	41,100	43,026	NA
Labor Force	23,962	23,828	23,566	22,946	22,105	22,398	22,405	22,438	22,645	23,388	22,964
Employed	22,372	22,052	22,124	21,693	20,890	21,131	21,361	21,777	21,979	22,918	22,264
Unemployed	1,590	1,776	1,442	1,253	1,215	1,267	1,044	661	666	470	700
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.0
New Housing Permits	110	190	163	145	171	161	120	195	186	142	113
Retail Sales ($mil.)	334.6	334.9	313.2	333.5	319.8	326.2	355.4	358.4	363.1	398.6	407.1

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

PARALEGALS AND LEGAL ASSISTANTS

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

Introduction

Paralegals and legal assistants are projected to rank among the fastest growing occupations in both the Connecticut and national economies, as they increasingly perform many legal tasks formerly carried out by lawyers.

Nature of the Work

Paralegals and legal assistants assist lawyers by researching legal precedent, investigating facts, or preparing legal documents. They also conduct research to support a legal proceeding, to formulate a defense, or to initiate legal action.

Paralegals and legal assistants are found in all types of organizations, but most are employed by law firms, corporate legal departments, and various government offices. In these organizations, they may work in all areas of the law, or may deal with a specific area. The duties of paralegals also differ widely based on the type of organization in which they are employed.

Computer use and technical knowledge has become essential to paralegal work. Computer software packages and the Internet are increasingly used to search legal literature stored in computer databases and on CD-ROM.

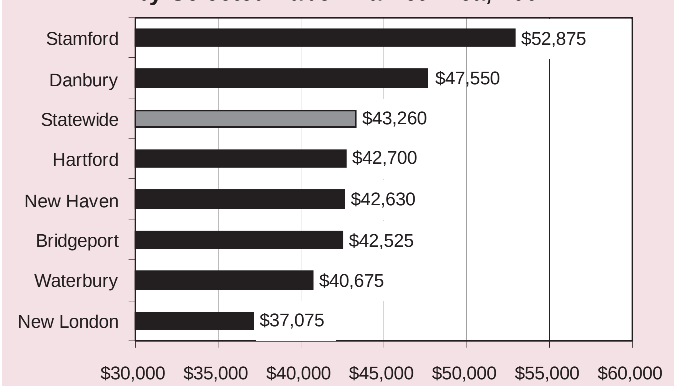
Working Conditions

Paralegals employed by corporations and government usually work a standard 40-hour week. Although most paralegals work year round, some are temporarily employed during busy times of the year, then released when the workload diminishes. Paralegals who work for law firms sometimes work very long hours when they are under pressure to meet deadlines. Some law firms reward such loyalty with bonuses and additional time off. Paralegals do most of their work at desks in offices and law libraries. Occasionally, they travel to gather information and perform other duties.

Education and Training

While some paralegals train on the job, employers increasingly prefer graduates of a postsecondary paralegal education program, especially graduates of 4-year paralegal programs or college graduates who have completed paralegal certificate programs. Over 800 formal paralegal training programs are offered by 4-year colleges throughout the country. Information on a career as a paralegal, schools that offer training programs, job postings for paralegals, the Paralegal Advanced Competency Exam, and local paralegal associations can be obtained from National Federation of Paralegal Associations, http://www.paralegals.org.

Average Annual Wage for Paralegals and Legal Assistants by Selected Labor Market Area, 2001



Employment

Nationally, paralegals and legal assistants held about 179,330 jobs in 2000. In Connecticut, there were 3,890 jobs in this occupation in 2001. Private law firms employed the vast majority; most of the remainder worked for corporate legal departments and in various levels of government. A small number of paralegals own their own businesses and work as freelance legal assistants, contracting their services to attorneys or corporate legal departments.

Earnings

Earnings of paralegals and legal assistants vary greatly. Salaries depend on education, training, experience, type and size of employer, and geographic location of the job. In general, paralegals who work for large law firms or in large metropolitan areas earn more than those who work for smaller firms or in less populated regions. The national average annual wage for paralegals and legal assistants was $38,790 in 2000, the latest year for which data is available. Their average annual wage in Connecticut was higher at $43,260 in 2001. As the chart shows, the earnings among the regions of the State ranged from $37,075 in the New London Labor Market Area to $52,875 in the Stamford Labor Market Area.

Job Outlook

The majority of job openings for paralegals in the future will be new jobs created by rapid employment growth, but additional job openings will arise as people leave the occupation. Despite projections of fast employment growth, stiff competition for jobs should continue as the number of graduates of paralegal training programs and others seeking to enter the profession outpaces job growth.

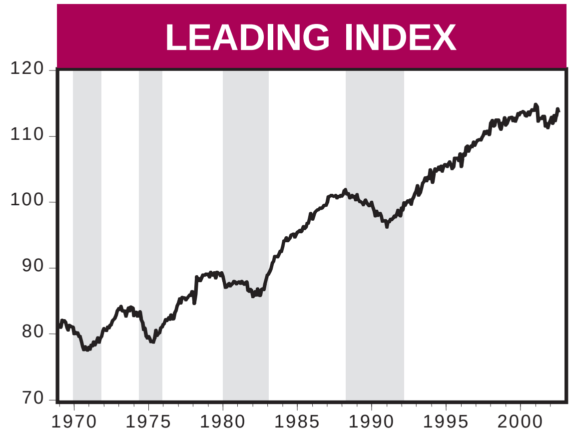
Over 100 annual openings are anticipated in Connecticut for the next ten years, or growth of 43 percent in employment. Most of the openings will be in the capital and southwestern regions of the State. ■

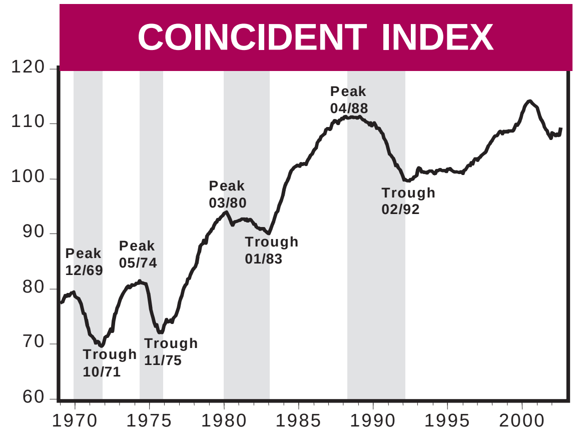
Sources of Additional Information

- Occupational Outlook Handbook, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://stats.bls.gov/oco/ocos114.htm

- Standing Committee on Legal Assistants, American Bar Association, http://www.abanet.org

- National Association of Legal Assistants, Inc., http://www.nala.org





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.

Some Positive Signs for the Connecticut Economy in August

The national economy continues to send mixed signals. While economic recovery is still believed to be continuing, the strong pick-up in the second half of the year that had been predicted earlier does not appear to be materializing. A steady but slow recovery is now predicted for the rest of the year. On the positive side, talk of a double-dip recession has subsided, and Alan Greenspan believes that the recent strong productivity gain will continue. On the negative side, however, several measures of consumer confidence point to a potential slowdown in consumer spending. For example, the most recent ABC News/Money consumer comfort index fell to an eight year low in October.

On the Connecticut front, we have both good and mixed news to report. Both the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes improved for the month of August. The CCEA-ECRI coincident employment index rose on a year-to-year basis from 108.9 in August 2001 to 109.3 in August 2002. Three of the four components are negative contributors to the index, with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate, and lower total nonfarm employment. Total employment is the only positive contributor to this index. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index also rose from 107.9 in July to 109.3 in August. The total unemployment rate is the only negative contributor, while the insured unemployment rate, total nonfarm employment, and total employment are all positive contributors. Year-to-date, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index has risen three times – in January, May, and August of 2002, and has remained stable in June and July.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index, rose from 113.0 in August 2001 to 114.2 in August 2002. Four components of this index are negative contributors, with lower total housing permits, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index, and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The two positive contributors are a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, and lower initial claims for unemployment insurance. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the leading employment index fell from 114.2 in July to 113.6 in August. Three components are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, and a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate. Two components are negative contributors, with lower total housing permits, and a lower Hartford help-wanted index, while average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction remained the same from a month earlier. Year-to-date, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index has risen five months out of eight, in January, February, April, June and July.

While I am puzzled by the fall in the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading indicator from July, I am nevertheless encouraged by the overall picture, which is a slow but somewhat uneven recovery in Connecticut. I am optimistic that a stronger recovery will take hold by the end of the year or early next year. ■

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

Housing Permits Remain Strong

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 773 new housing units in September 2002, a 29.3 percent increase compared to September of 2001 when 598 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 773 units permitted in September 2002 represent a 4.7 percent decrease from the 811 units permitted in August 2002. The year-to-date permits are up 3.0 percent, from 7,092 through September 2001, to 7,307 through September 2002.

The Hartford Labor Market Area showed the largest gain of 127 units (or 59.6%), while the New Haven Labor Market Area experienced a loss of 18 units compared to a year ago. Vernon led all Connecticut communities with 38 units, followed by Manchester with 28, and Danbury with 24. From a county perspective, Tolland County had the largest gain (138.9 percent) compared to a year ago. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Pilot Financing Program for Bioscience Announced

Governor John G. Rowland has announced a pilot program to assist the growth of emerging, Connecticut-based bioscience companies. The program, which begins January 1, 2003, will provide Connecticut banks with a 30 percent loan guarantee for small bioscience companies requesting financing for machinery and equipment.

Connecticut-based bioscience research and development investment in 2001 totaled $3.6 billion, an 18 percent increase over 2000, according to industry sources. This fund will provide further incentive to the bioscience companies currently located in the State, as well as those considering relocation to Connecticut.

The fund underscores the State's commitment to further fostering the growth of the bioscience industry. Through this program, the State's new Office of Bioscience will provide banks with a better understanding of companies' specific activities and serve as an additional resource for financing.

Webster Bank will be the first bank to participate in the program. The State will provide an initial investment of $1 million (from existing funds) and leverage private investment of $3 million. Additional Connecticut banks will be offered the opportunity to participate in this program in the coming months, and the fund is expected to increase to $3.5 million and leverage more than $11 million in private investment over the next two years.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	2Q 2002	2Q 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q 2002
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	112.8	112.6	0.2	0.2	112.4
Coincident	108.0	110.4	-2.4	-2.2	108.3
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	92.3	92.4	-0.1	-0.1	93.3
Coincident	111.8	113.5	-1.7	-1.5	111.6
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.1	118.4	-0.3	-0.3	118.0

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

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.

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 5,800 over the year, largely the result of manufacturing job losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,672.8	1,678.6	-5.8	-0.3	1,674.8
Private Sector	1,423.5	1,434.0	-10.5	-0.7	1,425.1
Construction and Mining	65.9	65.9	0.0	0.0	66.0
Manufacturing	239.5	249.4	-9.9	-4.0	240.4
Transportation, Public Utilities	76.2	78.8	-2.6	-3.3	74.9
Wholesale, Retail Trade	359.3	358.2	1.1	0.3	360.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	141.2	142.6	-1.4	-1.0	141.3
Services	541.4	539.1	2.3	0.4	542.0
Government	249.3	244.6	4.7	1.9	249.7

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate rose while initial claims for unemployment insurance fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.1	3.6	0.5	---	4.0
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,719.9	1,710.2	9.7	0.6	1,717.8
Employed (000s)	1,649.6	1,648.3	1.3	0.1	1,649.7
Unemployed (000s)	70.3	61.9	8.4	13.6	68.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,215	5,637	-422	-7.5	4,794
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	13	15	-2	-13.3	13
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.73	2.70	1.03	---	3.13

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Both production worker weekly earnings and output decreased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002	JUL 2002
Average Weekly Hours	42.2	42.7	-0.5	-1.2	42.1	--
Average Hourly Earnings	16.21	16.17	0.04	0.2	16.13	--
Average Weekly Earnings	684.06	690.46	-6.40	-0.9	679.07	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	107.2	108.0	-0.8	-0.7	107.0	107.2
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,531	5,946	-415	-7.0	5,509	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	445	447	-2.0	-0.4	493	447

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

Personal income for first quarter 2003 is forecasted to increase 3.5 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	1Q* 2003	1Q 2002	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q* 2002
Personal Income	$151,054	$145,963	$5,091	3.5	$149,666
UI Covered Wages	$81,002	$78,098	$2,904	3.7	$80,182

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

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	SEP 2002	773	29.3	7,307	7,092	3.0
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAY 2002	2,348	-0.6	12,202	12,391	-1.5
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	JUN 2002	4.25	2.2	20.30	19.47	4.3
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	SEP 2002	321.7	42.3	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	SEP 2002	19,388	1.6	175,079	178,793	-2.1
Air Cargo Tons	SEP 2002	13,209	49.4	108,213	103,399	4.7
Exports (Bil. $)	2Q 2002	2.05	-5.5	4.11	4.43	-7.2

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

Monthly and year-to-date retail sales were up 2.2 and 4.3 percent, respectively.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2002	1,916	23.9	19,695	17,437	12.9
Department of Labor*	2Q 2002	2,077	-10.7	4,565	5,377	-15.1
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2002	463	41.6	4,146	4,190	-1.1
Department of Labor*	2Q 2002	1,079	-44.0	2,385	3,643	-34.5

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

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 17.4 percent to 15,549 from the same period last year.

STATE REVENUES

(Millions of dollars)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	815.6	771.7	5.7	6,985.3	7,684.0	-9.1
Corporate Tax	61.1	44.3	37.9	311.7	399.4	-22.0
Personal Income Tax	385.2	392.5	-1.9	3,253.4	3,789.2	-14.1
Real Estate Conv. Tax	11.0	9.4	17.0	100.7	86.2	16.8
Sales & Use Tax	242.2	231.4	4.7	2,294.9	2,369.1	-3.1
Indian Gaming Payments**	31.7	30.6	3.9	288.6	260.8	10.6

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

Year-to-date state revenues were down 9.1 percent over the same period a year ago.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	SEP 2002	84,888	7.0	567,181	516,874	9.7
Major Attraction Visitors	SEP 2002	126,125	1.2	1,687,626	1,498,836	12.6
Air Passenger Count	SEP 2002	462,377	25.0	4,917,000	6,888,031	-28.6
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	SEP 2002	1,605	8.5	14,302	12,773	12.0
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q2002	---	6.2	---	---	---

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*

The year-to-date number of major attraction visitors increased 12.6 percent from the same period a year ago.

Compensation costs for the nation rose 3.7 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 3.4 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**SEP**	**JUN**	**3-Mo**	**SEP**	**SEP**	**12-Mo**
(June 1989=100)	**2002**	**2002**	**% Chg**	**2002**	**2001**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	161.4	160.4	0.6	161.6	155.9	3.7
Wages and Salaries	156.9	156.3	0.4	157.0	152.1	3.2
Benefit Costs	172.6	170.9	1.0	173.1	165.2	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	160.5	155.2	3.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	155.1	150.6	3.0

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

The September U.S. inflation rate was 1.5 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 3.8 and 15.1 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	SEP 2002	181.0	1.5	0.2
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	SEP 2002	$0.552	-1.5	-0.2
Northeast Region	SEP 2002	189.5	2.4	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	SEP 2002	193.3	2.8	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	SEP 2002	199.1	3.3	1.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2002	177.0	1.3	0.2
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	2Q 2002	95.7	-15.2	-16.3
New England	SEP 2002	92.4	-15.1	2.1
U.S.	SEP 2002	93.3	-3.8	-1.3

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.*

With the Fed holding interest rates steady, most rates remained much lower than a year ago, including the 30-year conventional mortgage rate at 6.09 percent.

INTEREST RATES

	SEP	**AUG**	**SEP**
(Percent)	**2002**	**2002**	**2001**
Prime	4.75	4.75	6.28
Federal Funds	1.75	1.74	3.07
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.66	1.65	2.64
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.64	1.64	2.63
1 Year Treasury Bill	1.86	1.90	2.82
3 Year Treasury Note	2.84	3.08	3.45
5 Year Treasury Note	3.51	3.88	4.12
7 Year Treasury Note	3.99	4.37	4.51
10 Year Treasury Note	4.44	4.81	4.73
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.20	5.54	5.48
Conventional Mortgage	6.09	6.29	6.82

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
Connecticut	1,672.8	1,678.6	-5.8	-0.3	1,674.8
Maine	610.6	609.5	1.1	0.2	610.8
Massachusetts	3,276.0	3,323.4	-47.4	-1.4	3,275.1
New Hampshire	625.3	624.9	0.4	0.1	625.6
New Jersey	3,999.7	4,014.3	-14.6	-0.4	4,003.0
New York	8,546.8	8,619.2	-72.4	-0.8	8,549.4
Pennsylvania	5,637.6	5,696.5	-58.9	-1.0	5,649.2
Rhode Island	480.6	478.0	2.6	0.5	481.4
Vermont	296.4	297.2	-0.8	-0.3	296.9
United States	130,854.0	131,819.0	-965.0	-0.7	130,897.0

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

LABOR FORCE

All but Maine posted increases in the labor force from last year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
Connecticut	1,719.9	1,710.2	9.7	0.6	1,717.8
Maine	684.1	684.5	-0.4	-0.1	686.5
Massachusetts	3,381.4	3,296.0	85.4	2.6	3,374.9
New Hampshire	713.6	688.8	24.8	3.6	713.8
New Jersey	4,257.5	4,181.7	75.8	1.8	4,252.0
New York	8,994.7	8,838.4	156.3	1.8	9,006.6
Pennsylvania	6,109.7	6,087.0	22.7	0.4	6,129.5
Rhode Island	508.1	502.5	5.6	1.1	511.1
Vermont	347.3	335.0	12.3	3.7	348.1
United States	143,277.0	142,068.0	1,209.0	0.9	142,616.0

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

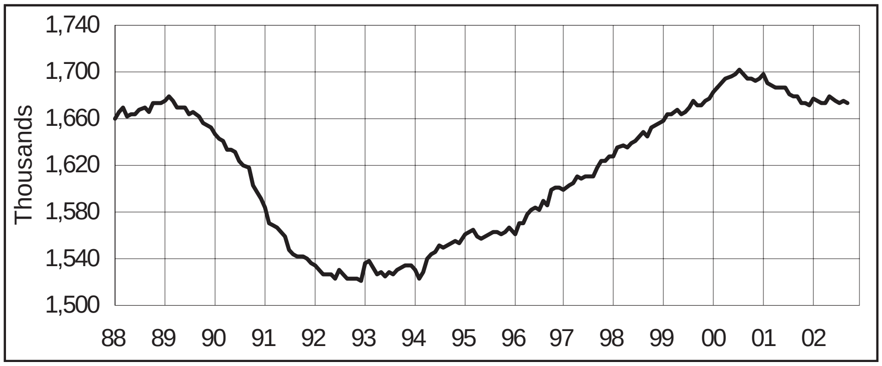
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

All but Maine showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted)	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE	AUG 2002
Connecticut	4.1	3.6	0.5	4.0
Maine	4.1	4.3	-0.2	4.0
Massachusetts	5.2	4.0	1.2	5.2
New Hampshire	4.5	4.0	0.5	4.7
New Jersey	5.3	4.5	0.8	5.3
New York	5.6	5.2	0.4	5.9
Pennsylvania	5.2	4.8	0.4	5.3
Rhode Island	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.8
Vermont	4.0	3.8	0.2	4.2
United States	5.6	5.0	0.6	5.7

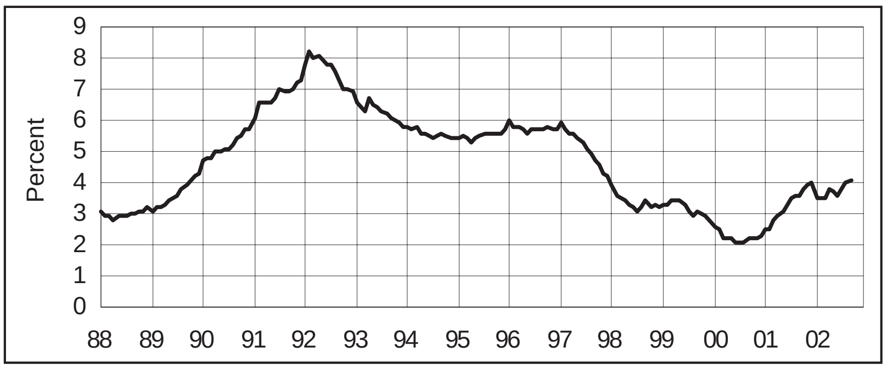
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



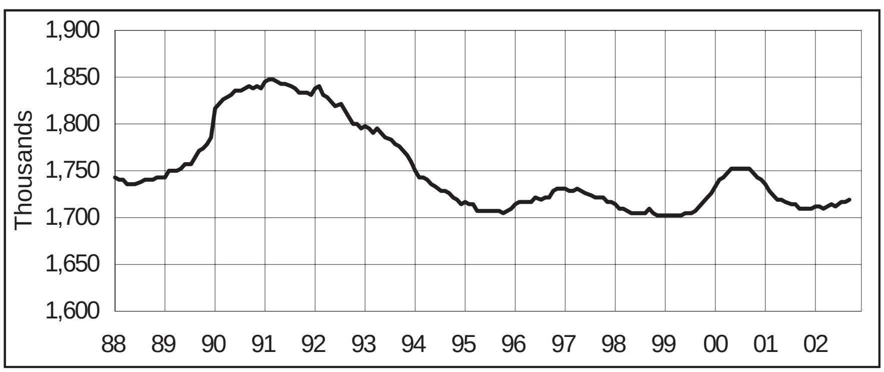
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,675.8
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	1,673.3
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	1,673.6
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	1,679.0
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	1,675.6
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	1,674.2
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	1,674.8
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	1,672.8
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



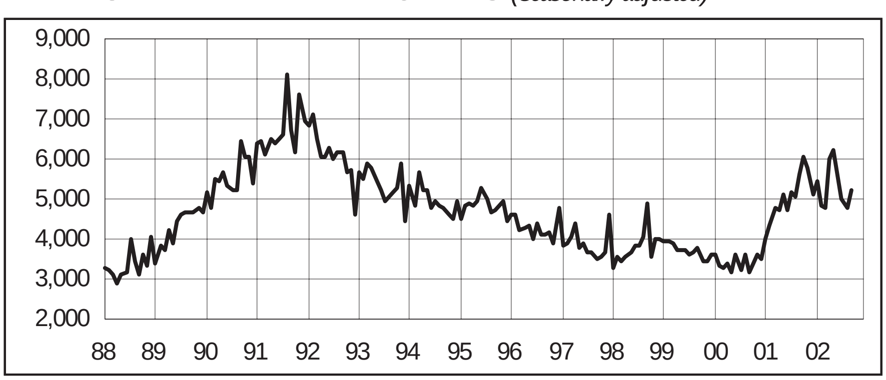
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	3.5
Apr	2.2	2.9	3.8
May	2.2	3.1	3.7
Jun	2.1	3.3	3.6
Jul	2.1	3.5	3.8
Aug	2.1	3.6	4.0
Sep	2.2	3.6	4.1
Oct	2.2	3.8	
Nov	2.2	3.9	
Dec	2.3	4.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



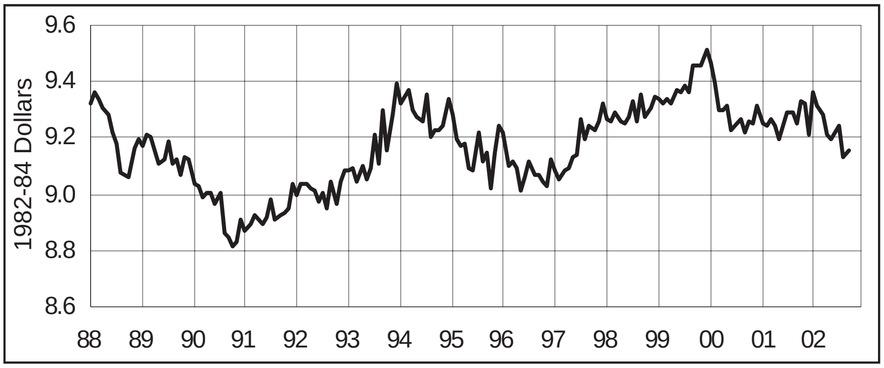
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,733.5	1,736.2	1,712.0
Feb	1,740.5	1,728.0	1,711.5
Mar	1,743.1	1,723.8	1,708.6
Apr	1,747.6	1,719.8	1,711.8
May	1,752.1	1,719.0	1,714.9
Jun	1,753.0	1,717.2	1,710.9
Jul	1,753.3	1,715.5	1,717.4
Aug	1,752.2	1,714.7	1,717.8
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	1,719.9
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



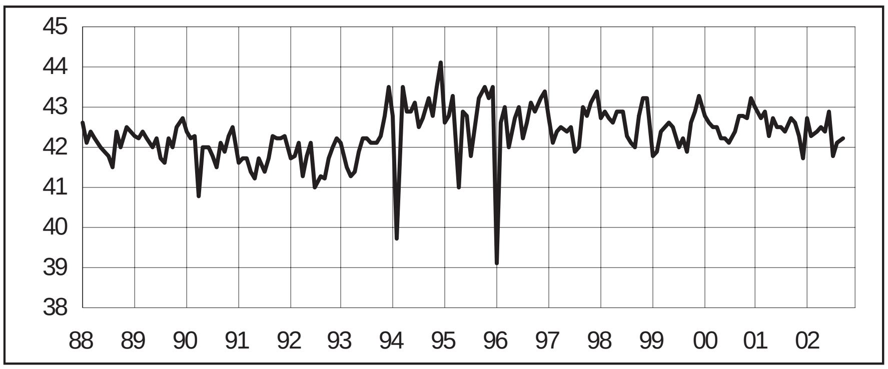
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	4,764
Apr	3,387	4,741	5,974
May	3,182	5,138	6,243
Jun	3,601	4,738	5,603
Jul	3,233	5,182	5,026
Aug	3,607	5,060	4,794
Sep	3,168	5,637	5,215
Oct	3,388	6,054	
Nov	3,608	5,791	
Dec	3,479	5,099	

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



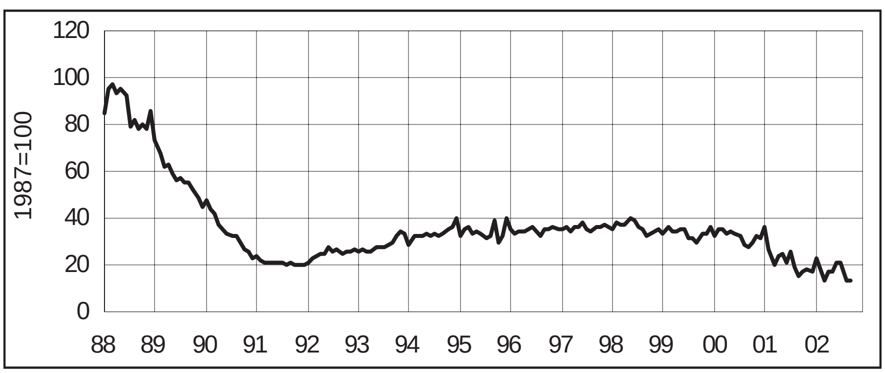
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	$9.47	$9.25	$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.31
Mar	9.30	9.27	9.28
Apr	9.30	9.24	9.22
May	9.31	9.20	9.19
Jun	9.23	9.24	9.22
Jul	9.25	9.29	9.24
Aug	9.27	9.29	9.13
Sep	9.22	9.25	9.16
Oct	9.26	9.33	
Nov	9.25	9.32	
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



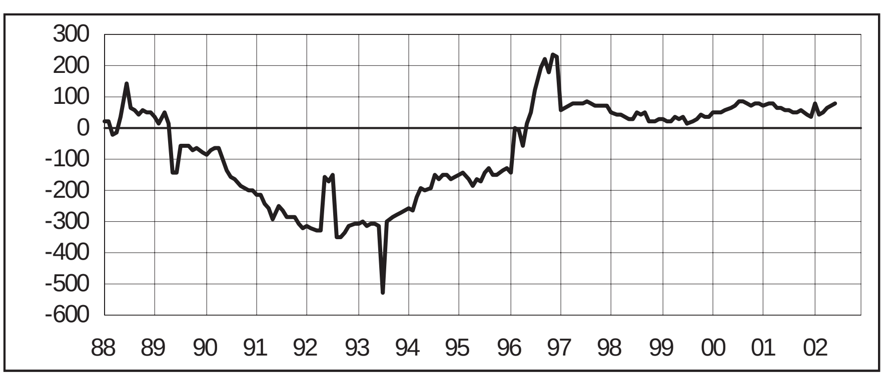
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.3
Mar	42.5	42.9	42.4
Apr	42.5	42.3	42.5
May	42.2	42.7	42.4
Jun	42.2	42.5	42.9
Jul	42.1	42.5	41.8
Aug	42.4	42.4	42.1
Sep	42.8	42.7	42.2
Oct	42.8	42.6	
Nov	42.7	42.3	
Dec	43.2	41.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	32	36	23
Feb	35	27	18
Mar	35	20	13
Apr	33	24	17
May	34	25	17
Jun	33	21	21
Jul	32	26	21
Aug	29	19	13
Sep	28	15	13
Oct	30	17	
Nov	32	18	
Dec	31	17	

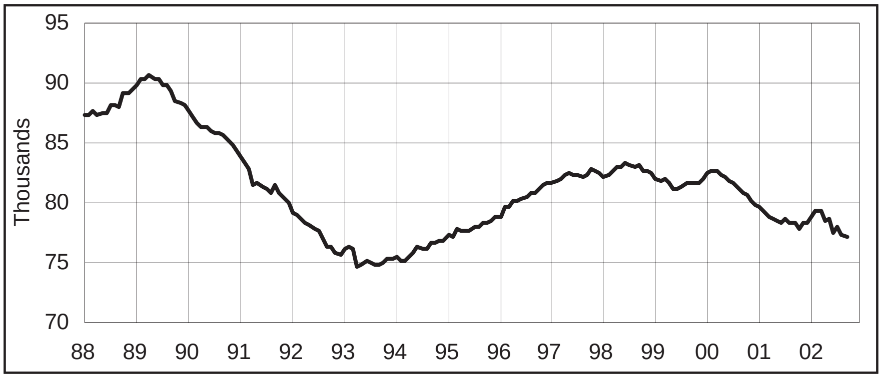
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	47	72	76
Feb	53	75	45
Mar	51	76	51
Apr	57	65	63
May	63	62	70
Jun	68	57	76
Jul	83	56	
Aug	83	48	
Sep	79	49	
Oct	69	54	
Nov	77	42	
Dec	79	34	

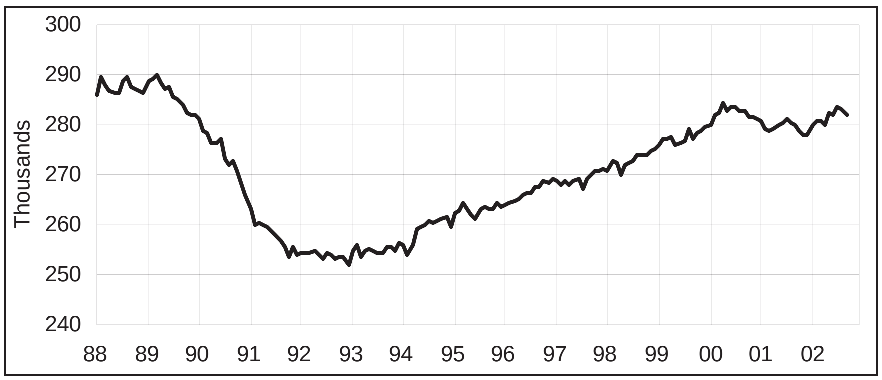
**New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable*

WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



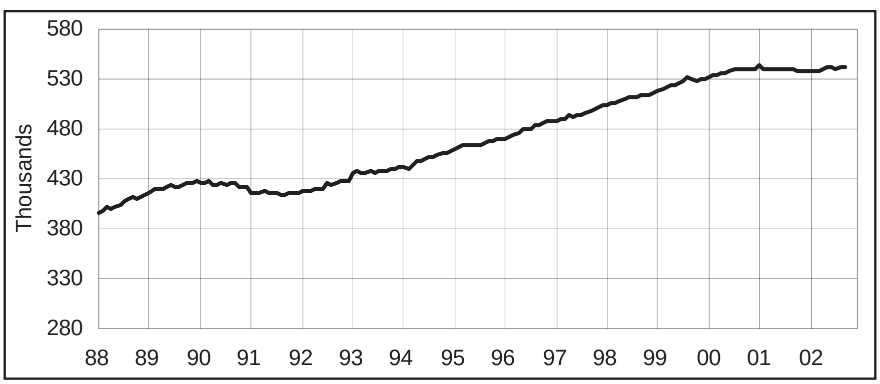
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	82.5	79.7	78.9
Feb	82.7	79.4	79.4
Mar	82.6	78.9	79.3
Apr	82.3	78.6	78.5
May	82.1	78.5	78.6
Jun	81.8	78.3	77.5
Jul	81.6	78.6	78.0
Aug	81.3	78.4	77.3
Sep	80.9	78.3	77.1
Oct	80.6	77.8	
Nov	80.1	78.3	
Dec	79.9	78.3	

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



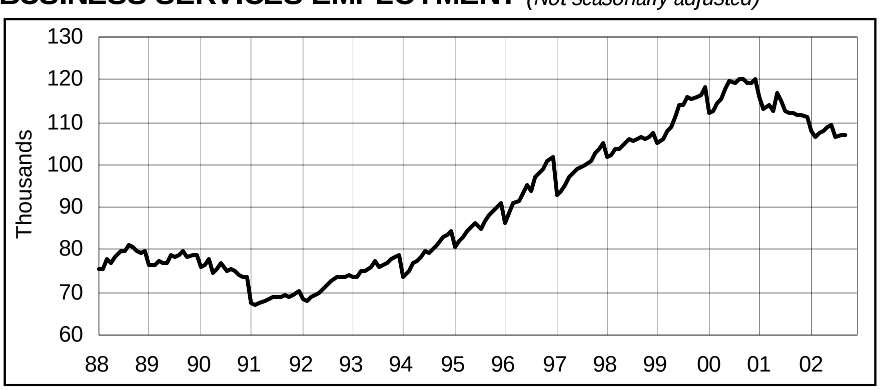
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	280.2	280.7	280.2
Feb	281.8	279.1	280.9
Mar	282.5	278.8	280.6
Apr	284.4	279.2	280.1
May	282.9	280.0	282.3
Jun	283.6	280.4	282.2
Jul	283.7	281.4	283.7
Aug	282.8	280.5	283.2
Sep	282.9	279.9	282.2
Oct	281.6	278.7	
Nov	281.6	278.2	
Dec	281.3	278.0	

TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



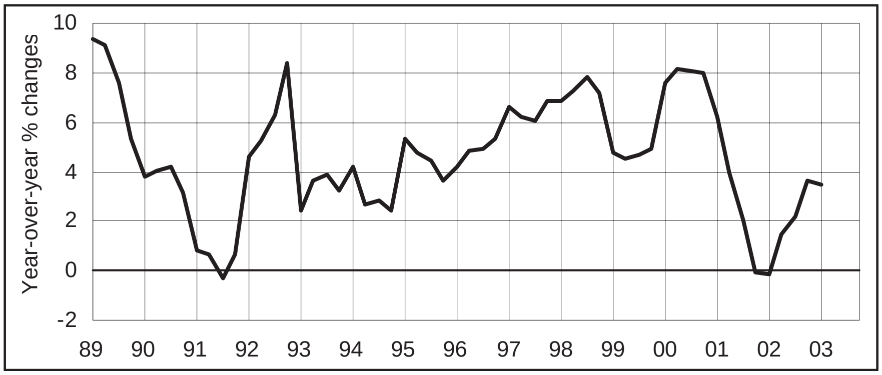
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	532.4	543.4	538.4
Feb	533.3	540.3	538.3
Mar	534.9	540.3	538.6
Apr	536.0	539.4	540.2
May	535.3	540.1	541.6
Jun	537.9	540.5	541.7
Jul	540.2	539.8	541.0
Aug	539.1	539.7	542.0
Sep	539.4	539.1	541.4
Oct	539.6	538.1	
Nov	539.7	538.1	
Dec	541.0	537.9	

BUSINESS SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



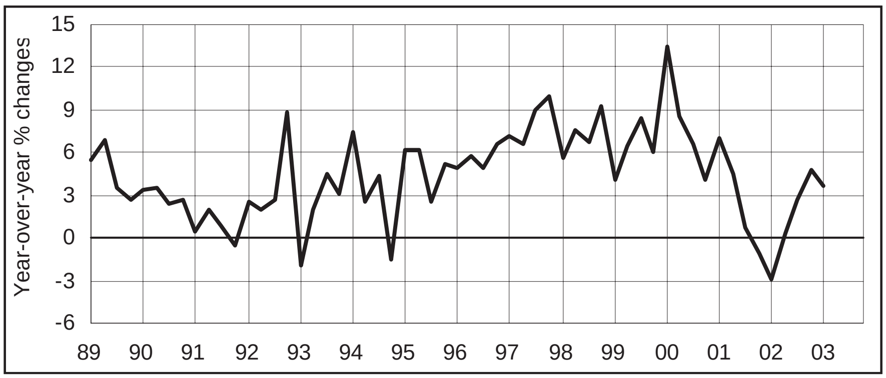
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	112.0	115.8	108.1
Feb	112.7	113.2	106.7
Mar	114.7	114.0	107.3
Apr	115.3	112.6	107.9
May	117.6	116.8	108.8
Jun	119.6	115.0	109.1
Jul	119.4	112.4	106.5
Aug	120.0	112.3	107.1
Sep	120.3	112.1	107.2
Oct	119.4	111.8	
Nov	119.4	111.7	
Dec	119.9	111.4	

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



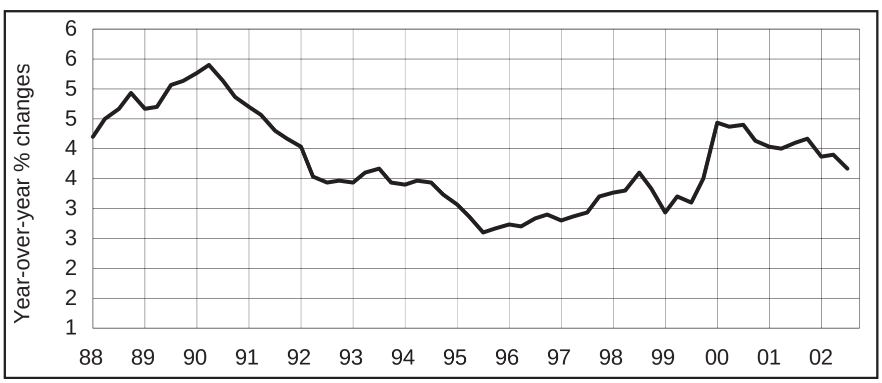
Quarter	2001	2002	2003
First	6.2	-0.1	3.5
Second	3.9	1.5	
Third	2.0	2.2	
Fourth	-0.1	3.6	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



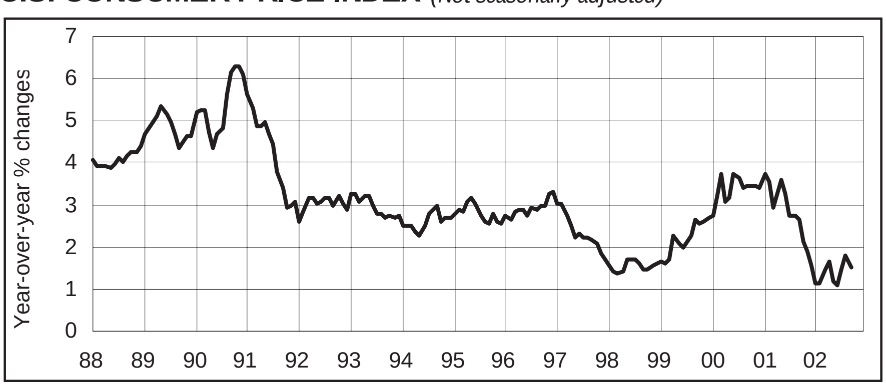
Quarter	2001	2002	2003
First	7.0	-2.9	3.7
Second	4.4	0.3	
Third	0.7	2.7	
Fourth	-1.1	4.7	

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



Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	4.4	4.0	3.9
Second	4.4	3.9	3.9
Third	4.4	4.1	3.7
Fourth	4.3	4.1	

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



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.7	3.7	1.1
Feb	3.2	3.5	1.1
Mar	3.8	2.9	1.5
Apr	3.1	3.3	1.6
May	3.2	3.6	1.2
Jun	3.7	3.2	1.1
Jul	3.7	2.7	1.5
Aug	3.4	2.7	1.8
Sep	3.5	2.6	1.5
Oct	3.4	2.1	
Nov	3.4	1.9	
Dec	3.4	1.6	

CONNECTICUT

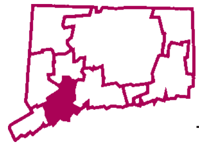
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,677,600**	**1,683,900**	**-6,300**	**-0.4**	**1,665,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**308,400**	**318,500**	**-10,100**	**-3.2**	**309,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**68,900**	**69,000**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**70,100**
MANUFACTURING	**239,500**	**249,500**	**-10,000**	**-4.0**	**239,800**
Durable	**166,500**	**174,200**	**-7,700**	**-4.4**	**166,500**
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	5,900	-100	-1.7	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,800
Primary Metals	7,800	8,600	-800	-9.3	7,700
Fabricated Metals	29,500	30,800	-1,300	-4.2	29,400
Machinery & Computer Equipment	28,500	30,400	-1,900	-6.3	28,400
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	23,700	25,000	-1,300	-5.2	23,700
Transportation Equipment	45,300	46,300	-1,000	-2.2	45,500
Instruments	17,500	18,400	-900	-4.9	17,600
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,500	5,800	-300	-5.2	5,600
Nondurable	**73,000**	**75,300**	**-2,300**	**-3.1**	**73,300**
Food	7,800	8,000	-200	-2.5	7,800
Paper	6,900	7,100	-200	-2.8	6,900
Printing & Publishing	21,200	21,900	-700	-3.2	21,300
Chemicals	21,700	22,300	-600	-2.7	21,900
Rubber & Plastics	10,200	10,200	0	0.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,200	5,800	-600	-10.3	5,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,369,200**	**1,365,400**	**3,800**	**0.3**	**1,355,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**75,900**	**78,500**	**-2,600**	**-3.3**	**72,700**
Transportation	44,700	45,700	-1,000	-2.2	41,300
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,200
Other Transportation	32,600	33,700	-1,100	-3.3	29,100
Communications	19,600	20,600	-1,000	-4.9	19,700
Utilities	11,600	12,200	-600	-4.9	11,700
TRADE	**359,500**	**358,400**	**1,100**	**0.3**	**362,000**
Wholesale	77,300	78,400	-1,100	-1.4	77,700
Retail	282,200	280,000	2,200	0.8	284,300
General Merchandise	24,800	26,000	-1,200	-4.6	25,500
Food Stores	50,700	50,500	200	0.4	50,700
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	28,100	27,700	400	1.4	28,100
Restaurants	82,300	81,300	1,000	1.2	83,000
Other Retail Trade	96,300	94,500	1,800	1.9	97,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**141,100**	**142,500**	**-1,400**	**-1.0**	**142,700**
Finance	53,200	53,900	-700	-1.3	53,800
Banking	24,700	24,700	0	0.0	25,000
Securities	15,200	15,700	-500	-3.2	15,400
Insurance	71,700	71,900	-200	-0.3	72,300
Insurance Carriers	60,400	60,700	-300	-0.5	60,900
Real Estate	16,200	16,600	-400	-2.4	16,600
SERVICES	**544,100**	**542,000**	**2,100**	**0.4**	**545,800**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,900	12,100	-200	-1.7	13,100
Personal Services	17,800	17,900	-100	-0.6	17,600
Business Services	107,200	112,100	-4,900	-4.4	107,100
Health Services	164,400	161,500	2,900	1.8	163,500
Legal & Engineering Services	54,400	54,300	100	0.2	55,300
Educational Services	47,000	46,100	900	2.0	40,900
Other Services	141,400	138,000	3,400	2.5	148,300
GOVERNMENT	**248,600**	**244,000**	**4,600**	**1.9**	**232,100**
Federal	21,300	21,400	-100	-0.5	21,300
**State, Local & Other Government	227,300	222,600	4,700	2.1	210,800

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

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

BRIDGEPORT LMA

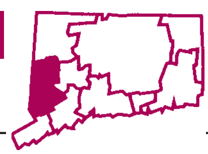


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**181,400**	**186,200**	**-4,800**	**-2.6**	**179,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**41,000**	**43,200**	**-2,200**	**-5.1**	**41,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,600**	**7,100**	**-500**	**-7.0**	**6,700**
MANUFACTURING	**34,400**	**36,100**	**-1,700**	**-4.7**	**34,400**
Durable Goods	27,400	29,200	-1,800	-6.2	27,400
Nondurable Goods	7,000	6,900	100	1.4	7,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**140,400**	**143,000**	**-2,600**	**-1.8**	**138,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**8,200**	**8,000**	**200**	**2.5**	**7,800**
TRADE	**39,700**	**40,800**	**-1,100**	**-2.7**	**39,600**
Wholesale	7,900	8,400	-500	-6.0	7,900
Retail	31,800	32,400	-600	-1.9	31,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**11,700**	**12,200**	**-500**	**-4.1**	**11,700**
SERVICES	**60,000**	**61,100**	**-1,100**	**-1.8**	**59,500**
Business Services	12,600	13,100	-500	-3.8	12,400
Health Services	20,900	21,000	-100	-0.5	20,800
GOVERNMENT	**20,800**	**20,900**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**19,800**
Federal	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
State & Local	18,900	18,900	0	0.0	17,900

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

DANBURY LMA



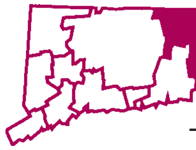
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**86,500**	**87,900**	**-1,400**	**-1.6**	**86,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,700**	**22,100**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,200**	**4,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**4,200**
MANUFACTURING	**17,500**	**17,900**	**-400**	**-2.2**	**17,500**
Durable Goods	10,000	10,100	-100	-1.0	9,900
Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,800	-300	-3.8	7,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**64,800**	**65,800**	**-1,000**	**-1.5**	**64,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**2,900**	**3,000**	**-100**	**-3.3**	**2,900**
TRADE	**19,600**	**20,200**	**-600**	**-3.0**	**19,900**
Wholesale	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
Retail	16,700	17,200	-500	-2.9	17,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**5,600**	**5,700**	**-100**	**-1.8**	**5,700**
SERVICES	**25,100**	**25,300**	**-200**	**-0.8**	**25,700**
GOVERNMENT	**11,600**	**11,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,100**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	9,300

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 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

DANIELSON LMA

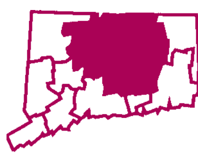


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,800**	**22,200**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,600**	**6,900**	**-300**	**-4.3**	**6,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,100**	**1,200**	**-100**	**-8.3**	**1,100**
MANUFACTURING	**5,500**	**5,700**	**-200**	**-3.5**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,200**	**15,300**	**-100**	**-0.7**	**15,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**600**	**-100**	**-16.7**	**600**
TRADE	**5,300**	**5,500**	**-200**	**-3.6**	**5,400**
Wholesale	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	900
Retail	4,400	4,500	-100	-2.2	4,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,400**	**5,300**	**100**	**1.9**	**5,400**
GOVERNMENT	**3,500**	**3,400**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,400**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,300

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

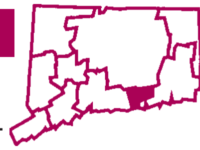
	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**601,100**	**612,500**	**-11,400**	**-1.9**	**595,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**108,700**	**112,600**	**-3,900**	**-3.5**	**108,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**23,300**	**24,200**	**-900**	**-3.7**	**23,500**
MANUFACTURING	**85,400**	**88,400**	**-3,000**	**-3.4**	**85,400**
Durable Goods	68,300	70,600	-2,300	-3.3	68,300
Primary & Fabricated Metals	14,900	15,800	-900	-5.7	14,900
Industrial Machinery	12,600	13,300	-700	-5.3	12,400
Electronic Equipment	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,700
Transportation Equipment	26,100	26,300	-200	-0.8	26,300
Nondurable Goods	17,100	17,800	-700	-3.9	17,100
Printing & Publishing	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**492,400**	**499,900**	**-7,500**	**-1.5**	**486,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**27,400**	**27,900**	**-500**	**-1.8**	**25,900**
Transportation	15,600	16,200	-600	-3.7	14,100
Communications & Utilities	11,800	11,700	100	0.9	11,800
TRADE	**115,300**	**119,500**	**-4,200**	**-3.5**	**115,500**
Wholesale	25,500	27,100	-1,600	-5.9	25,600
Retail	89,800	92,400	-2,600	-2.8	89,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**72,600**	**73,500**	**-900**	**-1.2**	**73,000**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,900
Insurance Carriers	48,000	48,600	-600	-1.2	48,200
SERVICES	**178,200**	**180,100**	**-1,900**	**-1.1**	**180,200**
Business Services	33,300	34,700	-1,400	-4.0	33,400
Health Services	59,700	59,700	0	0.0	59,600
GOVERNMENT	**98,900**	**98,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**92,200**
Federal	7,000	7,100	-100	-1.4	7,100
State & Local	91,900	91,800	100	0.1	85,100

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

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

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

LOWER RIVER LMA

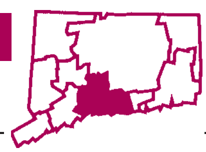


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**9,500**	**10,000**	**-500**	**-5.0**	**9,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,000**	**3,300**	**-300**	**-9.1**	**3,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**2,500**	**2,800**	**-300**	**-10.7**	**2,600**
Durable Goods	2,100	2,400	-300	-12.5	2,200
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,500**	**6,700**	**-200**	**-3.0**	**6,500**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**400**	**400**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
TRADE	**1,900**	**2,000**	**-100**	**-5.0**	**1,900**
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,500	1,600	-100	-6.3	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,100**	**3,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
GOVERNMENT	**800**	**900**	**-100**	**-11.1**	**700**
Federal	0 **	100	-100	-100.0	0 **
State & Local	800	800	0	0.0	700

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**261,900**	**261,800**	**100**	**0.0**	**260,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**46,600**	**47,800**	**-1,200**	**-2.5**	**47,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**11,000**	**10,900**	**100**	**0.9**	**11,300**
MANUFACTURING	**35,600**	**36,900**	**-1,300**	**-3.5**	**35,700**
Durable Goods	22,900	23,700	-800	-3.4	22,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,900	-500	-7.2	6,400
Electronic Equipment	4,400	4,700	-300	-6.4	4,400
Nondurable Goods	12,700	13,200	-500	-3.8	12,800
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,800	4,900	-100	-2.0	4,800
Chemicals & Allied	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6	5,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**215,300**	**214,000**	**1,300**	**0.6**	**213,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**16,000**	**16,300**	**-300**	**-1.8**	**15,500**
Communications & Utilities	8,500	8,800	-300	-3.4	8,400
TRADE	**52,600**	**52,900**	**-300**	**-0.6**	**53,000**
Wholesale	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	12,800
Retail	39,800	40,200	-400	-1.0	40,200
Eating & Drinking Places	11,600	11,600	0	0.0	11,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**12,800**	**12,700**	**100**	**0.8**	**12,900**
Finance	4,100	4,200	-100	-2.4	4,100
Insurance	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,300
SERVICES	**99,700**	**97,600**	**2,100**	**2.2**	**97,900**
Business Services	16,700	16,100	600	3.7	16,600
Health Services	29,400	29,000	400	1.4	29,500
GOVERNMENT	**34,200**	**34,500**	**-300**	**-0.9**	**34,500**
Federal	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	5,500
State & Local	28,700	28,900	-200	-0.7	29,000

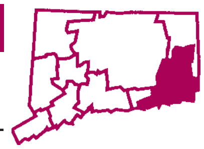
For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

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

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

NEW LONDON LMA

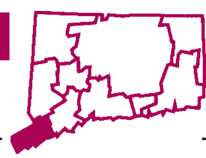


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**147,000**	**143,800**	**3,200**	**2.2**	**146,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,900**	**28,000**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**28,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,100**	**5,400**	**-300**	**-5.6**	**5,300**
MANUFACTURING	**22,800**	**22,600**	**200**	**0.9**	**22,800**
Durable Goods	12,700	12,500	200	1.6	12,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,400	1,600	-200	-12.5	1,400
Other Durable Goods	11,300	10,900	400	3.7	11,300
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,100	0	0.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Goods	8,900	8,800	100	1.1	8,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**119,100**	**115,800**	**3,300**	**2.8**	**118,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,000**	**6,300**	**-300**	**-4.8**	**6,000**
TRADE	**29,700**	**28,500**	**1,200**	**4.2**	**30,300**
Wholesale	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
Retail	27,000	25,900	1,100	4.2	27,600
Eating & Drinking Places	8,500	8,000	500	6.3	9,000
Other Retail	18,400	17,900	500	2.8	18,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,500**	**3,400**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,600**
SERVICES	**38,200**	**37,500**	**700**	**1.9**	**38,200**
Personal & Business Services	6,900	7,000	-100	-1.4	7,000
Health Services	11,900	11,600	300	2.6	11,700
GOVERNMENT	**41,700**	**40,100**	**1,600**	**4.0**	**40,700**
Federal	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local	38,900	37,300	1,600	4.3	37,800
**Local	34,400	32,800	1,600	4.9	33,400

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

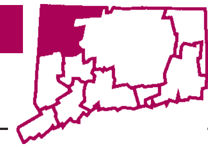
	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**204,000**	**207,300**	**-3,300**	**-1.6**	**205,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**29,100**	**29,700**	**-600**	**-2.0**	**29,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,600**	**6,500**	**100**	**1.5**	**6,600**
MANUFACTURING	**22,500**	**23,200**	**-700**	**-3.0**	**22,500**
Durable Goods	10,500	10,900	-400	-3.7	10,400
Industrial Machinery	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,600
Electronic Equipment	1,900	1,700	200	11.8	1,900
Nondurable Goods	12,000	12,300	-300	-2.4	12,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,400	4,400	0	0.0	4,500
Chemicals & Allied	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,000
Other Nondurable	3,600	3,800	-200	-5.3	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**174,900**	**177,600**	**-2,700**	**-1.5**	**175,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**9,400**	**9,700**	**-300**	**-3.1**	**9,400**
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
TRADE	**41,800**	**43,200**	**-1,400**	**-3.2**	**42,100**
Wholesale	9,900	10,000	-100	-1.0	10,000
Retail	31,900	33,200	-1,300	-3.9	32,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**27,900**	**27,500**	**400**	**1.5**	**28,200**
SERVICES	**77,300**	**78,400**	**-1,100**	**-1.4**	**78,500**
Business Services	21,200	23,200	-2,000	-8.6	21,000
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	11,000	11,400	-400	-3.5	11,200
Other Services	45,100	43,800	1,300	3.0	46,300
GOVERNMENT	**18,500**	**18,800**	**-300**	**-1.6**	**17,700**
Federal	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
State & Local	16,800	17,000	-200	-1.2	16,000

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

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

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

TORRINGTON LMA

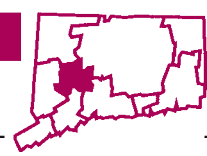


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**29,500**	**29,400**	**100**	**0.3**	**28,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,800**	**7,400**	**400**	**5.4**	**7,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,800**	**2,300**	**500**	**21.7**	**2,800**
MANUFACTURING	**5,000**	**5,100**	**-100**	**-2.0**	**4,800**
Durable Goods	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,600
Nondurable Goods	1,300	1,300	0	0.0	1,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,700**	**22,000**	**-300**	**-1.4**	**21,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**300**
TRADE	**6,700**	**6,800**	**-100**	**-1.5**	**6,800**
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,100	6,200	-100	-1.6	6,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
SERVICES	**10,100**	**10,200**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**10,300**
GOVERNMENT	**3,800**	**3,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	2,900

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**85,000**	**85,400**	**-400**	**-0.5**	**84,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,800**	**20,600**	**-800**	**-3.9**	**20,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,900**
MANUFACTURING	**16,000**	**16,800**	**-800**	**-4.8**	**16,200**
Durable Goods	13,000	13,400	-400	-3.0	13,100
Primary Metals	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,700	6,000	-300	-5.0	5,700
Machinery & Electric Equipment	2,800	3,400	-600	-17.6	2,800
Nondurable Goods	3,000	3,400	-400	-11.8	3,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,000	1,100	-100	-9.1	1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,200**	**64,800**	**400**	**0.6**	**64,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,900**	**3,800**	**100**	**2.6**	**3,800**
TRADE	**17,400**	**17,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**17,300**
Wholesale	3,300	3,000	300	10.0	3,200
Retail	14,100	14,400	-300	-2.1	14,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**3,600**	**3,500**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,700**
SERVICES	**27,900**	**27,500**	**400**	**1.5**	**27,800**
Personal & Business	6,100	6,600	-500	-7.6	6,100
Health Services	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	**12,400**	**12,600**	**-200**	**-1.6**	**11,800**
Federal	700	800	-100	-12.5	800
State & Local	11,700	11,800	-100	-0.8	11,000

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

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

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	AUG 2002
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,706,300	1,696,700	9,600	0.6	1,745,700
	Employed	1,644,600	1,643,900	700	0.0	1,677,700
	Unemployed	61,700	52,800	8,900	16.9	67,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.1	0.5	---	3.9
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	211,600	213,800	-2,200	-1.0	215,600
	Employed	202,000	205,100	-3,100	-1.5	205,000
	Unemployed	9,600	8,700	900	10.3	10,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.1	0.4	---	4.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	107,200	107,300	-100	-0.1	109,600
	Employed	104,300	104,600	-300	-0.3	106,300
	Unemployed	2,900	2,700	200	7.4	3,300
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.5	0.2	---	3.0
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	34,700	34,400	300	0.9	35,500
	Employed	33,500	33,200	300	0.9	34,200
	Unemployed	1,200	1,100	100	9.1	1,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.3	0.2	---	3.7
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	577,500	577,800	-300	-0.1	587,900
	Employed	555,500	559,600	-4,100	-0.7	564,100
	Unemployed	22,000	18,200	3,800	20.9	23,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.1	0.7	---	4.1
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	11,900	12,200	-300	-2.5	12,200
	Employed	11,600	12,000	-400	-3.3	11,800
	Unemployed	300	200	100	50.0	400
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	1.8	1.1	---	3.2
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	277,600	272,800	4,800	1.8	285,000
	Employed	267,900	264,800	3,100	1.2	274,300
	Unemployed	9,700	7,900	1,800	22.8	10,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	2.9	0.6	---	3.8
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	159,800	153,700	6,100	4.0	164,500
	Employed	154,900	149,900	5,000	3.3	159,000
	Unemployed	4,900	3,800	1,100	28.9	5,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.5	0.6	---	3.3
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	190,000	190,300	-300	-0.2	196,400
	Employed	185,100	185,800	-700	-0.4	191,200
	Unemployed	4,800	4,500	300	6.7	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.3	0.2	---	2.7
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	39,100	38,400	700	1.8	39,800
	Employed	37,900	37,300	600	1.6	38,400
	Unemployed	1,200	1,100	100	9.1	1,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.7	0.4	---	3.6
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	114,000	112,800	1,200	1.1	116,400
	Employed	108,600	107,800	800	0.7	110,500
	Unemployed	5,400	5,000	400	8.0	6,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.4	0.3	---	5.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	142,745,000	141,576,000	1,169,000	0.8	143,176,000
	Employed	135,063,000	134,868,000	195,000	0.1	135,028,000
	Unemployed	7,683,000	6,708,000	975,000	14.5	8,148,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	4.7	0.7	---	5.7

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

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHG Y/Y	AUG 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHG Y/Y	AUG 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHG Y/Y	AUG 2002
MANUFACTURING	**$684.06**	**$690.46**	**-$6.40**	**$679.07**	**42.2**	**42.7**	**-0.5**	**42.1**	**$16.21**	**$16.17**	**$0.04**	**$16.13**
DURABLE GOODS	**695.49**	**706.20**	**-10.71**	**688.42**	**42.1**	**42.8**	**-0.7**	**41.9**	**16.52**	**16.50**	**0.02**	**16.43**
Lumber & Furniture	569.90	572.56	-2.66	575.31	41.0	41.4	-0.4	41.3	13.90	13.83	0.07	13.93
Stone, Clay and Glass	677.37	662.40	14.97	668.75	45.4	45.0	0.4	44.2	14.92	14.72	0.20	15.13
Primary Metals	686.09	689.92	-3.83	659.45	43.7	44.8	-1.1	42.6	15.70	15.40	0.30	15.48
Fabricated Metals	601.33	641.02	-39.69	604.03	41.3	44.3	-3.0	41.6	14.56	14.47	0.09	14.52
Machinery	749.95	755.57	-5.62	730.94	43.2	43.2	0.0	42.3	17.36	17.49	-0.13	17.28
Electrical Equipment	592.14	595.43	-3.28	578.51	41.7	42.5	-0.8	41.5	14.20	14.01	0.19	13.94
Trans. Equipment	888.68	879.42	9.25	893.24	42.5	41.6	0.9	42.8	20.91	21.14	-0.23	20.87
Instruments	599.13	616.86	-17.73	592.01	40.4	41.4	-1.0	40.3	14.83	14.90	-0.07	14.69
Miscellaneous Mfg	684.27	677.33	6.94	692.63	41.8	41.1	0.7	41.8	16.37	16.48	-0.11	16.57
NONDUR. GOODS	**656.20**	**650.25**	**5.95**	**653.65**	**42.5**	**42.5**	**0.0**	**42.5**	**15.44**	**15.30**	**0.14**	**15.38**
Food	555.52	558.09	-2.57	576.68	41.8	42.7	-0.9	43.1	13.29	13.07	0.22	13.38
Paper	724.90	753.75	-28.85	715.23	43.2	45.0	-1.8	42.7	16.78	16.75	0.03	16.75
Printing & Publishing	661.02	669.89	-8.86	651.37	41.6	41.3	0.3	41.2	15.89	16.22	-0.33	15.81
Chemicals	788.07	781.70	6.37	780.86	42.9	42.3	0.6	42.3	18.37	18.48	-0.11	18.46
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	580.80	576.30	4.50	573.95	42.8	42.5	0.3	42.8	13.57	13.56	0.01	13.41
CONSTRUCTION	**940.13**	**891.79**	**48.34**	**957.58**	**41.0**	**39.6**	**1.4**	**41.4**	**22.93**	**22.52**	**0.41**	**23.13**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHG Y/Y	AUG 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHG Y/Y	AUG 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHG Y/Y	AUG 2002
Bridgeport	$692.17	$647.17	$45.00	$681.70	42.7	41.3	1.4	42.5	$16.21	$15.67	$0.54	$16.04
Danbury	641.99	618.20	23.79	613.06	39.9	40.3	-0.4	38.9	16.09	15.34	0.75	15.76
Danielson	570.10	546.31	23.79	586.66	42.8	40.8	2.0	43.2	13.32	13.39	-0.07	13.58
Hartford	769.34	724.20	45.14	755.65	43.1	42.6	0.5	42.5	17.85	17.00	0.85	17.78
Lower River	601.08	566.81	34.27	606.41	41.8	40.4	1.4	42.2	14.38	14.03	0.35	14.37
New Haven	689.83	691.12	-1.29	686.19	42.9	42.9	0.0	42.7	16.08	16.11	-0.03	16.07
New London	754.40	728.08	26.32	730.57	41.0	41.7	-0.7	39.9	18.40	17.46	0.94	18.31
Stamford	611.66	576.29	35.37	549.80	42.3	41.4	0.9	38.8	14.46	13.92	0.54	14.17
Torrington	613.05	630.17	-17.12	585.96	40.2	41.0	-0.8	39.3	15.25	15.37	-0.12	14.91
Waterbury	645.61	659.16	-13.55	629.63	40.3	42.2	-1.9	39.5	16.02	15.62	0.40	15.94

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

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	SEP 2002	SEP 2001	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2002	YTD 2001	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	AUG 2002
Connecticut	773	598	175	29.3	7,307	7,092	215	3.0	811
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	53	59	-6	-10.2	649	640	9	1.4	78
Danbury	54	45	9	20.0	646	677	-31	-4.6	63
Danielson	30	27	3	11.1	262	236	26	11.0	35
Hartford	340	213	127	59.6	2,936	2,572	364	14.2	385
Lower River	14	16	-2	-12.5	100	99	1	1.0	11
New Haven	68	86	-18	-20.9	843	860	-17	-2.0	73
New London	87	52	35	67.3	700	531	169	31.8	64
Stamford	57	31	26	83.9	526	932	-406	-43.6	29
Torrington	22	30	-8	-26.7	201	169	32	18.9	21
Waterbury	48	39	9	23.1	444	376	68	18.1	52

Additional data by town are on page 26.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

SEPTEMBER 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**211,609**	**202,018**	**9,591**	**4.5**
Ansonia	8,288	7,821	467	5.6
Beacon Falls	2,760	2,640	120	4.3
BRIDGEPORT	**58,822**	**55,009**	**3,813**	**6.5**
Derby	6,082	5,807	275	4.5
Easton	3,197	3,113	84	2.6
Fairfield	25,770	24,996	774	3.0
Milford	25,414	24,390	1,024	4.0
Monroe	9,632	9,319	313	3.2
Oxford	4,650	4,489	161	3.5
Seymour	7,494	7,174	320	4.3
Shelton	19,526	18,777	749	3.8
Stratford	23,766	22,788	978	4.1
Trumbull	16,208	15,696	512	3.2
DANBURY	**107,242**	**104,339**	**2,903**	**2.7**
Bethel	9,430	9,182	248	2.6
Bridgewater	932	911	21	2.3
Brookfield	7,993	7,761	232	2.9
DANBURY	**35,354**	**34,190**	**1,164**	**3.3**
New Fairfield	6,852	6,675	177	2.6
New Milford	13,602	13,252	350	2.6
Newtown	12,116	11,823	293	2.4
Redding	4,334	4,243	91	2.1
Ridgefield	11,956	11,716	240	2.0
Roxbury	1,024	1,006	18	1.8
Sherman	1,650	1,612	38	2.3
Washington	1,997	1,968	29	1.5
DANIELSON	**34,690**	**33,463**	**1,227**	**3.5**
Brooklyn	3,977	3,881	96	2.4
Eastford	904	881	23	2.5
Hampton	1,132	1,106	26	2.3
KILLINGLY	**8,710**	**8,255**	**455**	**5.2**
Pomfret	2,171	2,132	39	1.8
Putnam	4,807	4,663	144	3.0
Scotland	890	874	16	1.8
Sterling	1,655	1,588	67	4.0
Thompson	4,631	4,442	189	4.1
Union	405	397	8	2.0
Voluntown	1,400	1,332	68	4.9
Woodstock	4,010	3,912	98	2.4
HARTFORD	**577,481**	**555,495**	**21,986**	**3.8**
Andover	1,604	1,549	55	3.4
Ashford	2,094	2,043	51	2.4
Avon	7,285	7,122	163	2.2
Barkhamsted	2,027	1,956	71	3.5
Berlin	8,795	8,520	275	3.1
Bloomfield	9,717	9,301	416	4.3
Bolton	2,638	2,581	57	2.2
Bristol	30,903	29,622	1,281	4.1

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,272	4,169	103	2.4
Canton	4,497	4,388	109	2.4
Chaplin	1,168	1,130	38	3.3
Colchester	6,521	6,299	222	3.4
Columbia	2,589	2,530	59	2.3
Coventry	6,001	5,807	194	3.2
Cromwell	6,684	6,483	201	3.0
Durham	3,444	3,359	85	2.5
East Granby	2,395	2,321	74	3.1
East Haddam	4,012	3,889	123	3.1
East Hampton	6,037	5,839	198	3.3
East Hartford	24,927	23,538	1,389	5.6
East Windsor	5,465	5,226	239	4.4
Ellington	6,729	6,521	208	3.1
Enfield	22,124	21,387	737	3.3
Farmington	10,930	10,625	305	2.8
Glastonbury	15,304	14,924	380	2.5
Granby	5,160	5,015	145	2.8
Haddam	4,091	3,976	115	2.8
HARTFORD	**51,611**	**47,917**	**3,694**	**7.2**
Harwinton	2,872	2,795	77	2.7
Hebron	4,267	4,150	117	2.7
Lebanon	3,252	3,141	111	3.4
Manchester	27,649	26,608	1,041	3.8
Mansfield	8,837	8,698	139	1.6
Marlborough	2,971	2,909	62	2.1
Middlefield	2,182	2,121	61	2.8
Middletown	23,380	22,578	802	3.4
New Britain	33,043	31,202	1,841	5.6
New Hartford	3,550	3,454	96	2.7
Newington	15,097	14,613	484	3.2
Plainville	9,051	8,690	361	4.0
Plymouth	6,237	5,972	265	4.2
Portland	4,471	4,353	118	2.6
Rocky Hill	9,469	9,146	323	3.4
Simsbury	11,219	10,992	227	2.0
Somers	4,000	3,859	141	3.5
Southington	20,479	19,870	609	3.0
South Windsor	13,040	12,659	381	2.9
Stafford	5,710	5,508	202	3.5
Suffield	5,724	5,547	177	3.1
Tolland	6,955	6,778	177	2.5
Vernon	16,063	15,534	529	3.3
West Hartford	27,604	26,853	751	2.7
Wethersfield	11,830	11,493	337	2.8
Willington	3,331	3,273	58	1.7
Winchester	5,724	5,449	275	4.8
Windham	9,768	9,343	425	4.4
Windsor	14,155	13,614	541	3.8
Windsor Locks	6,524	6,258	266	4.1

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

SEPTEMBER 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**11,923**	**11,574**	**349**	**2.9**
Chester	2,070	2,016	54	2.6
Deep River	2,584	2,511	73	2.8
Essex	3,168	3,080	88	2.8
Lyme	1,040	1,016	24	2.3
Westbrook	3,061	2,950	111	3.6
NEW HAVEN	**277,577**	**267,909**	**9,668**	**3.5**
Bethany	2,618	2,553	65	2.5
Branford	15,941	15,504	437	2.7
Cheshire	13,678	13,390	288	2.1
Clinton	7,462	7,299	163	2.2
East Haven	14,907	14,358	549	3.7
Guilford	11,634	11,381	253	2.2
Hamden	29,340	28,430	910	3.1
Killingworth	2,979	2,911	68	2.3
Madison	8,378	8,208	170	2.0
MERIDEN	**30,185**	**28,832**	**1,353**	**4.5**
NEW HAVEN	**57,360**	**54,626**	**2,734**	**4.8**
North Branford	8,218	7,990	228	2.8
North Haven	12,466	12,128	338	2.7
Orange	6,574	6,423	151	2.3
Wallingford	22,948	22,275	673	2.9
West Haven	28,526	27,330	1,196	4.2
Woodbridge	4,363	4,270	93	2.1
***NEW LONDON**	**142,760**	**138,249**	**4,511**	**3.2**
Bozrah	1,517	1,470	47	3.1
Canterbury	2,877	2,790	87	3.0
East Lyme	9,706	9,467	239	2.5
Franklin	1,143	1,112	31	2.7
Griswold	6,065	5,817	248	4.1
Groton	17,985	17,458	527	2.9
Ledyard	8,333	8,156	177	2.1
Lisbon	2,316	2,259	57	2.5
Montville	10,135	9,820	315	3.1
NEW LONDON	**13,652**	**13,035**	**617**	**4.5**
No. Stonington	3,027	2,956	71	2.3
NORWICH	**19,553**	**18,772**	**781**	**4.0**
Old Lyme	3,987	3,876	111	2.8
Old Saybrook	6,078	5,915	163	2.7
Plainfield	8,983	8,637	346	3.9
Preston	2,661	2,588	73	2.7
Salem	2,122	2,068	54	2.5
Sprague	1,731	1,658	73	4.2
Stonington	10,119	9,926	193	1.9
Waterford	10,771	10,471	300	2.8

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

NEW LONDON	**159,781**	**154,892**	**4,889**	**3.1**
Hopkinton, RI	4,348	4,264	84	1.9
Westerly, RI	12,673	12,379	294	2.3

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**189,963**	**185,147**	**4,816**	**2.5**
Darien	9,399	9,232	167	1.8
Greenwich	30,847	30,272	575	1.9
New Canaan	9,347	9,171	176	1.9
NORWALK	**47,741**	**46,319**	**1,422**	**3.0**
STAMFORD	**64,965**	**63,035**	**1,930**	**3.0**
Weston	4,728	4,639	89	1.9
Westport	14,047	13,757	290	2.1
Wilton	8,890	8,722	168	1.9
TORRINGTON	**39,099**	**37,869**	**1,230**	**3.1**
Canaan**	712	697	15	2.1
Colebrook	792	780	12	1.5
Cornwall	794	783	11	1.4
Goshen	1,372	1,321	51	3.7
Hartland	1,002	976	26	2.6
Kent**	2,075	2,039	36	1.7
Litchfield	4,400	4,285	115	2.6
Morris	1,131	1,098	33	2.9
Norfolk	1,078	1,049	29	2.7
North Canaan**	2,170	2,143	27	1.2
Salisbury**	2,375	2,356	19	0.8
Sharon**	1,991	1,976	15	0.8
TORRINGTON	**18,532**	**17,699**	**833**	**4.5**
Warren	677	669	8	1.2
WATERBURY	**113,958**	**108,556**	**5,402**	**4.7**
Bethlehem	1,887	1,851	36	1.9
Middlebury	3,307	3,202	105	3.2
Naugatuck	16,258	15,568	690	4.2
Prospect	4,659	4,506	153	3.3
Southbury	6,731	6,543	188	2.8
Thomaston	4,073	3,909	164	4.0
WATERBURY	**51,333**	**48,183**	**3,150**	**6.1**
Watertown	12,054	11,600	454	3.8
Wolcott	8,608	8,290	318	3.7
Woodbury	5,047	4,904	143	2.8

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,706,300	1,644,600	61,700	3.6
UNITED STATES	142,745,000	135,063,000	7,683,000	5.4
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,719,900	1,649,600	70,300	4.1
UNITED STATES	143,277,000	135,185,000	8,092,000	5.6

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

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	SEP 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001	TOWN	SEP 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001	TOWN	SEP 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001
Andover	2	11	7	Griswold	6	34	34	Preston	2	15	14
Ansonia	1	16	20	Groton	20	63	54	Prospect	4	24	34
Ashford	3	24	15	Guilford	6	57	50	Putnam	1	12	12
Avon	21	102	70	Haddam	4	35	25	Redding	3	31	20
Barkhamsted	4	15	18	Hamden	12	128	137	Ridgefield	5	38	70
Beacon Falls	1	11	20	Hampton	2	15	15	Rocky Hill	9	95	44
Berlin	2	117	60	Hartford	10	74	77	Roxbury	0	15	19
Bethany	1	32	8	Hartland	0	5	7	Salem	2	16	12
Bethel	2	49	72	Harwinton	7	28	15	Salisbury	2	15	13
Bethlehem	2	17	16	Hebron	4	30	29	Scotland	1	13	7
Bloomfield	3	51	31	Kent	1	10	7	Seymour	6	92	28
Bolton	0	9	12	Killingly	6	45	35	Sharon	1	9	5
Bozrah	0	5	12	Killingworth	4	31	36	Shelton	2	109	88
Branford	4	44	35	Lebanon	3	34	33	Sherman	4	30	23
Bridgeport	5	48	84	Ledyard	5	50	40	Simsbury	1	28	24
Bridgewater	0	9	3	Lisbon	1	16	15	Somers	4	39	39
Bristol	10	90	85	Litchfield	1	24	16	South Windsor	6	127	36
Brookfield	5	41	23	Lyme	4	16	8	Southbury	8	89	52
Brooklyn	5	39	34	Madison	5	33	51	Southington	8	163	167
Burlington	4	50	60	Manchester	28	72	83	Sprague	1	6	5
Canaan	1	3	3	Mansfield	8	44	34	Stafford	4	33	40
Canterbury	4	29	16	Marlborough	5	30	36	Stamford	15	177	378
Canton	0	35	35	Meriden	4	59	30	Sterling	3	19	15
Chaplin	1	13	11	Middlebury	3	20	18	Stonington	4	68	49
Cheshire	6	47	83	Middlefield	0	8	8	Stratford	5	25	31
Chester	0	10	6	Middletown	16	144	121	Suffield	12	64	46
Clinton	1	91	51	Milford	11	100	135	Thomaston	1	23	27
Colchester	4	57	66	Monroe	4	26	26	Thompson	4	27	31
Colebrook	0	3	6	Montville	8	52	38	Tolland	6	79	71
Columbia	1	16	24	Morris	2	14	10	Torrington	9	67	56
Cornwall	0	5	6	Naugatuck	3	43	32	Trumbull	4	83	62
Coventry	2	39	39	New Britain	2	16	14	Union	1	6	5
Cromwell	3	41	51	New Canaan	10	40	41	Vernon	38	153	111
Danbury	24	203	181	New Fairfield	0	14	26	Voluntown	1	8	10
Darien	3	31	26	New Hartford	3	38	49	Wallingford	8	131	83
Deep River	2	6	12	New Haven	4	31	94	Warren	1	7	9
Derby	1	10	21	New London	0	8	0	Washington	0	6	6
Durham	4	44	33	New Milford	4	86	115	Waterbury	9	53	59
East Granby	0	21	18	Newington	4	37	49	Waterford	2	46	75
East Haddam	7	51	45	Newtown	7	124	119	Watertown	6	51	45
East Hampton	7	73	58	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	4	40	79
East Hartford	0	3	5	North Branford	1	29	22	West Haven	4	31	31
East Haven	2	38	52	North Canaan	0	5	5	Westbrook	4	35	29
East Lyme	15	68	45	North Haven	2	27	69	Weston	2	22	21
East Windsor	7	43	47	North Stonington	0	25	22	Westport	7	53	54
Eastford	0	5	6	Norwalk	6	74	308	Wethersfield	2	20	20
Easton	0	9	27	Norwich	3	87	18	Willington	1	19	23
Ellington	15	110	63	Old Lyme	4	27	23	Wilton	2	21	16
Enfield	3	43	24	Old Saybrook	3	25	20	Winchester	0	14	6
Essex	4	33	44	Orange	1	13	12	Windham	2	23	18
Fairfield	4	45	37	Oxford	9	75	61	Windsor	1	26	35
Farmington	23	109	90	Plainfield	6	52	35	Windsor Locks	3	15	21
Franklin	1	8	4	Plainville	2	21	6	Wolcott	8	97	60
Glastonbury	10	80	98	Plymouth	2	44	38	Woodbridge	3	21	16
Goshen	4	33	24	Pomfret	0	25	18	Woodbury	4	27	33
Granby	3	56	46	Portland	2	40	64	Woodstock	6	48	48
Greenwich	12	108	88								

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. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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	**+1.1**
Coincident Employment Index	**+0.4**
Leading General Drift Indicator	**-0.1**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-1.5**
Business Barometer	**-0.3**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-0.3**
Unemployment	**+0.5***
Labor Force	+0.6
Employed	+0.1
Unemployed	+13.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-7.5**
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford	**-13.3**
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate	**+1.03***
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg	**-1.2**
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+0.2**
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.9**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-0.7**
Production Worker Hours	-7.0
Industrial Electricity Sales	-0.4
Personal Income	**+3.5**
UI Covered Wages	**+3.7**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+29.3
Electricity Sales	-0.6
Retail Sales	+2.2
Construction Contracts Index	+42.3
New Auto Registrations	+1.6
Air Cargo Tons	+49.4
Exports	-5.5
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	+23.9
Dept. of Labor	-10.7
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	+41.6
Dept. of Labor	-44.0
State Revenues	**+5.7**
Corporate Tax	+37.9
Personal Income Tax	-1.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+17.0
Sales & Use Tax	+4.7
Indian Gaming Payments	+3.9

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

Tourism and Travel	
Info Center Visitors	+7.0
Attraction Visitors	+1.2
Air Passenger Count	+25.0
Indian Gaming Slots	+8.5
Travel and Tourism Index	+6.2
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+3.7
Wages & Salaries	+3.2
Benefit Costs	+4.8
Consumer Prices	
Connecticut	+4.3
U.S. City Average	+1.5
Northeast Region	+2.4
NY-NJ-Long Island	+2.8
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+3.3
Consumer Confidence	
Connecticut	-15.2
New England	-15.1
U.S.	-3.8
Interest Rates	
Prime	-1.53*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.73*

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Mailing address:

Connecticut Economic Digest
Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

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- **What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?**

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