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In August...

- Employment up 1,200
- Unemployment rate 4.0%
- Housing permits .. down 23.1%

Connecticut Industry Employment Outlook to Fourth Quarter 2003

By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, and Noreen P. Passardi, M.A., Economist, DOL

Introduction of Two-Year Employment Outlook

This is the first of what will be semi-annual outlooks on Connecticut industry employment covering a two-year forecast horizon (eight quarters). Each outlook published in September or October will present the forecasts from fourth quarter to fourth quarter. The current outlook covers the forecast period fourth quarter 2001 (2001:Q4), to 2003:Q4. The outlooks published in May or June will cover the mid-year forecast periods. For instance the next outlook will present forecasts for the 2002:Q2 - 2004:Q2 period. In addition, the next outlook will present the forecasts in the North American

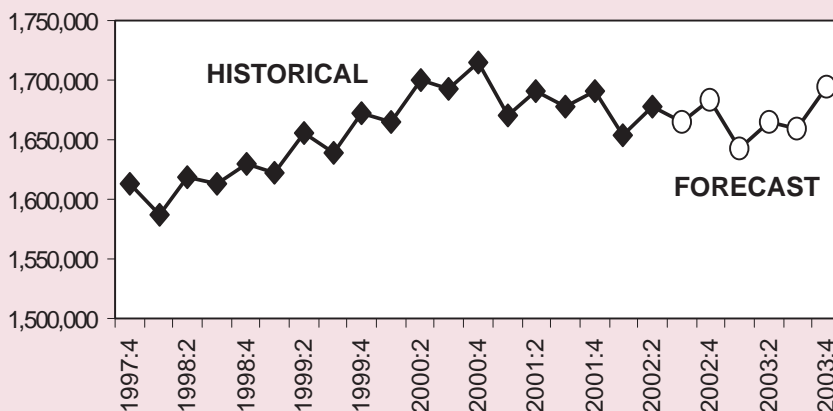
Industry Classification System (NAICS). This will be the only outlook presented under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System, as the SIC-to-NAICS conversion is currently underway.

The next section briefly reviews recent U.S. and Connecticut labor market conditions. The following section presents the industry employment outlook for Connecticut over the forecast period. The detailed outlook for the major SIC divisions is then discussed. Finally, the risks to the forecast are briefly outlined.

Current Conditions I: U.S. Labor Markets

So far, in U.S. labor markets, there has been a repeat of the

GRAPH 1: Connecticut Nonfarm Employment, 1997:Q4 to 2003:Q4 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

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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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jobless recovery of the early nineties. However, the August employment data, released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), did suggest brighter prospects for labor markets. BLS revised payroll employment gains for the two previous months by 29,000. Since its recent low in April, employment has edged up by 162,000. Surprisingly, the unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 5.7 percent. Nevertheless, layoffs may be on the rise again. In the week ending August 31, the advance figure for seasonally adjusted initial unemployment claims was 403,000, a decrease of 8,000 from the previous week's revised figure of 411,000. However, the four-week moving average returned to the threshold 400,000 level. This is an increase of 5,250 from the previous week's revised average of 394,750. Further, initial claims jumped by 19,000 to 426,000 in the first week of September, bringing the four-week moving average up to 409,500. This, coupled with other data, indicates that the current U.S. economic recovery is rapidly decelerating.

Current Conditions II: Connecticut Labor Markets

Connecticut labor markets, like their national counterparts, are also not experiencing robust job growth. The State's unemployment rate increased to 4.0 percent in August, up 0.2 percentage points from July. The seasonally adjusted labor force and employment-to-population ratio remained unchanged from July to August. Nevertheless, like its national counterpart, Connecticut employment appeared to fare better in August. Jobs in August increased by 1,200 from July to 1,675,400, the first gain since May. However, they were down 4,600 from August 2001. Since January 1,400 jobs were lost, which is certainly an improvement over the loss of 17,600 jobs between January and August 2001.

The State economy, like the national economy, appears to be experiencing a slowdown in what, overall, is a jobless recovery. Like the national labor markets, Connecticut's labor markets, as well as other sectors, seem to be sending mixed signals about the current state of the economy. However, it does appear that Connecticut is not experiencing the dramatic increase in the intensity of layoffs that has suddenly gripped the U.S. economy in August and early September. Nevertheless, Connecticut does seem to be sharing in the slowdown from the recovery that seemed to be underway in the first half of 2002.

Recent Historical Employment Trends

The following discussion is based on the unadjusted employment series. Seasonally adjusted series are not available at the industry detail level that is used to forecast short-term employment. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the forecasts. The short-term forecasts have a two-year forecast horizon. Therefore, the following analysis will look at the historical and forecast periods in terms of two-year analysis periods.

Graph 1 on the front page depicts the Connecticut employment time series covering the historical period 1997:Q4 - 2001:Q4, and the forecast period 2001:Q4 - 2003:Q4. For the unadjusted nonfarm series, the peak of the last expansion was 2000:Q4, or one quarter later than the peak observed in the seasonally adjusted series (and, it is the seasonally adjusted series that is used to identify turning points in the State's business cycle). The rise in employment during the 1997:Q4 - 1999:Q4 boom period is quite apparent. Employment rose to 1.695 million in that period. More than 50,000 jobs were added on an unadjusted basis as shown in the table next page. Reflecting

the long-run shift to a service economy, coupled with the boost from the late nineties boom, a little more than 57 percent, or 29,000 of the newly created jobs over this period were in the services division. Financial deregulation and innovation and the boom in the stock market, among other factors, fueled growth in employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) division, especially in finance. Of the more than 8,000 jobs created in the FIRE division over 6,000 of those were in the finance sector. Retail trade added 8,000 jobs over this period, driven by the rapid expansion of suburban retail centers such as the Buckland Hills Mall. Construction added 6,000 jobs and government (which includes Indian tribal government), added over 11,000 jobs. The growth in both of these divisions was, to a significant degree, the result of the expansions of the casinos by the New London County tribal nations. Gains in government were also the result of local government employment growth, due largely to the

growth in local education employment. Manufacturing continued its long-run trend, shedding 12,000 jobs over the two-year period. This reflects continued gains in productivity brought about by replacement of labor with high-technology capital and the increasing pace of outsourcing many of the remaining labor-intensive functions.

The next two-year period, 1999:Q4 - 2001:Q4 is punctuated by the current recession. In the aggregate, a little over 4,000 jobs were lost over this period. The only bright spot was the government division. Again, fueled by casino expansions by the tribal nations and the "Echo Baby-Boom" in education, government added 10,000 jobs. Two critical divisions contributed to the net loss of jobs. Between 18,000 and 19,000 jobs were lost in the manufacturing division over this two-year period. In addition to the long-run trend job decline in manufacturing, the current recession was led by the sudden collapse of business investment-demand due to the Dot.Com bust and over-investment

in some sectors, such as telecommunications. This resulted in massive layoffs to shore up bottom lines and maintain productivity levels. Though not as heavily exposed to the semiconductor and durable goods sectors as other regions, the Connecticut economy still experienced significant job losses in manufacturing. The job losses in durable goods in Connecticut were about the same as those during the previous 1997:Q4 - 1999:Q4 boom period. Thus, durable goods still accounted for the largest number of lost manufacturing jobs. However, in relative terms, it was the non-durable goods sector that was hit hardest with job losses over the 1999:Q4 - 2001:Q4 period, where employment losses were four times those of the losses over the previous two-year period. The retail trade division shed 1,500 jobs as a result of the recession and industry trends that resulted in the closing of traditional "big boxes" such as Caldor and Lechmere. Wholesale trade lost 3,000 jobs over the 1999:Q4 -

Connecticut Nonfarm Employment by Industry: History and Forecasts

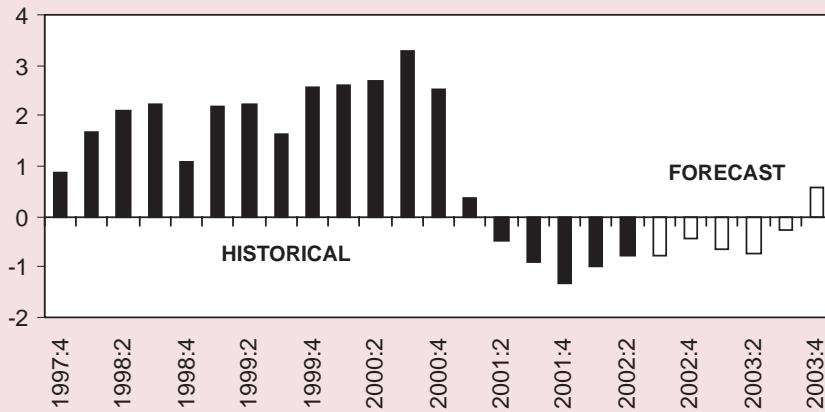
INDUSTRY	HISTORICAL			FORECAST	NUMERICAL CHANGES			PERCENT CHANGES		
	1997:Q4	1999:Q4	2001:Q4	2003:Q4	97Q4-99Q4	99Q4-01Q4	01Q4-03Q4	97Q4-99Q4	99Q4-01Q4	01Q4-03Q4
TOTAL	1,644,388	1,695,198	1,691,025	1,692,805	50,810	-4,173	1,780	3.09	-0.25	0.11
MINING	785	828	890	877	43	62	-13	5.48	7.49	-1.46
CONSTRUCTION	58,408	64,342	65,978	66,290	5,934	1,636	312	10.16	2.54	0.47
MANUFACTURING	278,400	265,612	247,100	237,596	-12,788	-18,512	-9,504	-4.59	-6.97	-3.85
Durable Goods	195,533	184,519	173,075	165,554	-11,014	-11,444	-7,521	-5.63	-6.20	-4.35
Nondurable Goods	82,867	81,093	74,025	72,042	-1,774	-7,068	-1,983	-2.14	-8.72	-2.68
TCPU	77,219	79,264	77,886	77,753	2,045	-1,378	-133	2.65	-1.74	-0.17
Transportation	44,821	45,647	45,638	46,035	826	-9	397	1.84	-0.02	0.87
Communications	19,549	20,599	21,168	20,573	1,050	569	-595	5.37	2.76	-2.81
Utilities	12,849	13,018	11,080	11,145	169	-1,938	65	1.32	-14.89	0.59
WHOLESALE TRADE	82,833	81,633	78,300	77,553	-1,200	-3,333	-747	-1.45	-4.08	-0.95
RETAIL TRADE	278,182	286,367	284,866	287,862	8,185	-1,501	2,996	2.94	-0.52	1.05
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL EST.	132,038	140,432	142,267	142,180	8,394	1,835	-87	6.36	1.31	-0.06
Finance	46,233	52,539	54,221	53,015	6,306	1,682	-1,206	13.64	3.20	-2.22
Insurance	70,334	71,372	71,752	72,381	1,038	380	629	1.48	0.53	0.88
Real Estate	15,471	16,521	16,294	16,784	1,050	-227	490	6.79	-1.37	3.01
SERVICES	505,757	534,820	541,754	550,703	29,063	6,934	8,950	5.75	1.30	1.65
Health Services	155,921	158,540	161,921	163,227	2,619	3,381	1,306	1.68	2.13	0.81
Business Services	106,119	113,470	112,248	112,071	7,351	-1,222	-177	6.93	-1.08	-0.16
Engineering/Management Services	36,634	39,851	40,434	42,008	3,217	583	1,574	8.78	1.46	3.89
Social Services	40,120	45,471	50,209	48,237	5,351	4,738	-1,972	13.34	10.42	-3.93
Educational Services	38,034	41,365	48,322	48,613	3,331	6,957	291	8.76	16.82	0.60
Travel/Tourism/Leisure*	48,012	52,893	37,847	40,674	4,881	-15,046	2,827	10.17	-28.45	7.47
Other Services**	80,917	83,230	90,773	95,873	2,313	7,543	5,100	2.86	9.06	5.62
GOVERNMENT	230,766	241,900	251,984	251,990	11,134	10,084	6	4.82	4.17	0.00

* SIC's 70, 78, 79, and 84

** SIC's 07, 72, 75, 76, 81, 86, 88, and 89

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

GRAPH 2: Year-to-Year Employment Percent Changes, 1997:Q4 to 2003:Q4



SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

2001:Q4 period.

Though the services division did not actually lose employment, job gains slowed to only one-fourth of the gains in the previous two-year period. This eliminated an engine of growth that could have mitigated job losses in other divisions. Over 15,000 jobs were lost in the travel, tourism, and leisure sector, especially in transportation and advertising, due to the recession and then the September 11th terrorist attacks. In addition, 1,200 jobs were lost in the business services sector due to the Dot.Com bust and the manufacturing-led recession. The net result was a reduction in the gain in services from 29,000 during the 1997:Q4 - 1999:Q4 period to just under 7,000 jobs over the 1999:Q4 - 2001:Q4 period.

Forecast for the Major Industry Divisions: 2001:Q4 - 2003:Q4

Referring again to Graph 1, Connecticut employment is expected to decline from its 2001:Q4 level of 1.691 million, to a level of 1.683 million in 2002:Q4, a loss of over 8,000 jobs over the first half of the forecast period. The forecast for jobs in 2003:Q4 is 1.693 million, a gain of approximately 10,000 over the second half of the forecast period. The net change over the entire two-year forecast period is an increase of just over

1,700 jobs. This amounts to recouping nearly 43 percent of the 4,173 jobs lost over the recent historical period, but nowhere near the previous gain of over 50,000 jobs experienced over the 1997:Q4 to 1999:Q4 period.

Graph 2 above presents the year-to-year (YTY) percent change in Connecticut employment over the sixteen quarter historical period, the first two quarters of 2002 for which preliminary data are available, and the forecasts for remaining six quarters of the forecast period. As depicted in Graph 2, the employment losses are expected to decelerate for the last half of 2002, and into 2003. Positive job-growth is expected to return at the end of 2003. The rebound can also be observed in the forecast region of the employment series presented in Graph 1.

Job gains over the 2001:Q4 - 2003:Q4 forecast period are confined to two divisions: services and retail trade, which together will account for 50 percent of all jobs. The services division is expected to add between 8,000 and 9,000 jobs. These gains will be concentrated in other services (5,000), and travel, tourism, and leisure (just under 2,900), which will experience a slight rebound in jobs, but still leaves the level of employment far below its 1999:Q4 level and only slightly above its

2001:Q4 level. Also, health services is projected to see a gain of 1,300 jobs. This modest growth is predicated on the expected net result of two countervailing trends that are exerting opposing forces on employment growth in health services. Clearly, the aging of the baby boomers, and the increased longevity of the population in general, is increasing the need for health services and therefore increased demand for workers in the health services sector. However, putting downward pressure on that job-growth is the return of rapidly increasing health-care costs, especially driven by increases in the cost of prescription drugs, the current Federal cap on Medicare payments, and the dropping of elderly subscribers by HMO's. This should mute what would otherwise be robust growth in health services employment over the forecast period. The only other division forecasted to add jobs over the 2001:Q4 - 2003:Q4 forecast period is the retail trade division. Just under 3,000 retail jobs are expected to be added. This will be largely due to the growth of employment in eating and drinking places, especially the chain establishments like Outback Steak House and Applebee's. In addition, "mega-boxes" such as Wal-Mart, and big-box specialty stores such as Target and Kohl's should continue to add jobs. Forecasted growth in retail trade could be optimistic if the saturation point is reached, especially in the Hartford market. Growth in the retail trade sectors is also expected to come from building materials and garden supply adding 1,167 jobs.

Substantial gains in the services and retail trade sectors will be somewhat offset as manufacturing is expected to return to its long-run trend of employment losses as firms continue to replace labor with new-technology-based investment and contract out remaining labor-intensive functions. However, the losses are

expected to be somewhat smaller than those of even the 1997:Q4 - 1999:Q4 boom period. The current and planned increases in expenditures on defense and homeland security should particularly benefit Connecticut. Thus, manufacturing job losses over the forecast period should be under 10,000, compared to over 12,000 during the boom period. Durable goods manufacturing is expected to level at 165,554 after an estimated loss of 7,521 jobs. An optimistic outlook for manufacturing is that restructuring is slowing; hopefully the bulk of firms have completed the process of implementing new technology and/or the outsourcing of accounting functions, thus leading to a decreasing rate of job loss and eventual stability within the industry.

Projected employment changes for the other major industry sectors are expected to be small. Construction will have a small gain (+312) over the forecast period, but will essentially be flat. Some large projects, like Adriaen's Landing in Hartford, will increase construction jobs over the forecast period. However, the large-scale casino projects that fueled the boom in construction employment in the nineties will not be there, unless the new tribal petitions make it past current State challenges. Even then, such projects would not break ground well beyond the forecast period. Government jobs are expected to remain stable. FIRE is expected to experience a slight decline in employment (-87), particularly in the finance sector. Industries with fewer projected jobs are wholesale

trade (-747); transportation, communications, and utilities (-133). Mining is expected to decline by 13 jobs.

Risks to the Forecast

There are a number of events that would make the preceding forecast *pessimistic*. These include the following: GDP grows by 3.0% or more in 2002:Q3 and 2002:Q4; the stock market begins to recover and consumer confidence rebounds; war with Iraq is averted and oil prices fall back to around \$25/bbl by 2003:Q1; U.S. export growth accelerates; the unemployment rate drops by another 0.25 percentage points or more; or U.S. employment experiences back-to-back increases of 50,000 or more.

A number of *domestic economic events* could result in the forecasts being *optimistic*. They include: the economy continues its August slowdown and sinks into another recession; the stock market continues its slide and further drags down U.S. consumer confidence, as well as world markets along with it; the national unemployment rate increases 0.25 to 0.50 percentage points and the level rises above 6.5 percent; or a return to back-to-back declines of 50,000 or more in employment.

Some economic events on the *international scene* that could render the forecasts optimistic include an economic crisis in Latin America originating in Brazil and Argentina; or the dollar continues to slide, and is exacerbated as speculation moves from shorting stocks to shorting the dollar. And, in response, the Fed raises interest rates to defend the

dollar in an effort to prevent further capital flight from U.S. markets.

Specific to Connecticut, the State budget is once again sliding into deficit. This could seriously and negatively impact the State's economy. Further, effects of the stock market's decline and rising house prices could severely constrain Connecticut household spending.

The biggest and most likely *non-economic* event that could make the forecast overly optimistic is the growing likelihood that the U.S. and Britain will invade Iraq and fight a protracted ground war involving a large and long commitment of ground troops. This could potentially push oil prices up toward \$40/bbl or more. This especially seems likely in light of OPEC's backing off its original promises to boost production in the event of a U.S. war with Iraq, and Russia's recent newly signed agreements with Iraq. An invasion of Iraq would also result in a further plunge in consumer confidence. Further, with former coalition members not kicking in to help defray costs, as in the Gulf War, the effects on the Federal Budget deficit could be severe. Other non-economic factors that present a risk to the forecast include another domestic terrorist attack, the re-igniting of Indian-Pakistani tensions, and a continued deterioration of the situation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. ■

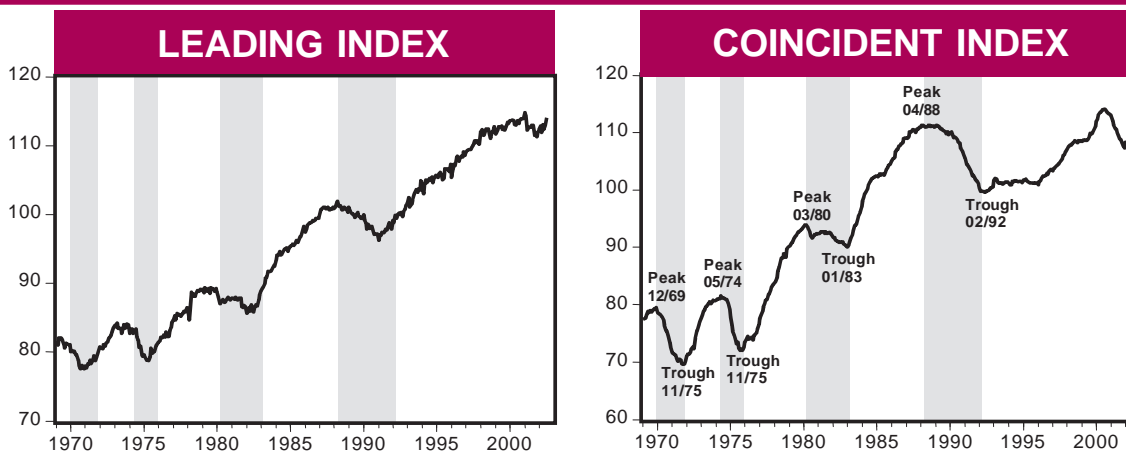
For the complete paper with forecast methodology contact Daniel Kennedy at 860-263-6268, or email daniel.kennedy@po.state.ct.us.

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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.

Connecticut Economy Treaded Water in July

Alan Greenspan's appearance before the Senate Budget Committee on September 12 was decidedly uninspiring. While acknowledging that the U.S. economy was weaker than expected, he offered nothing that would instill confidence in the consumers. Rather, he warned against the mounting Federal budget deficit, and suggested that it could cause interest rates to rise. This is rather puzzling because the link between budget deficits and interest rates is tenuous at best. This could only serve to further erode confidence in the economic recovery. Adding to the uncertainty is the mounting tension between U.S. and Iraq. Should hostilities break out between U.S. and Iraq, oil prices are certain to rise. We may be facing the unpleasant prospect of a weak economy and rising inflation rate.

In what is becoming a pattern, the CCEA-ECRI coincident and leading employment indexes turned in a mixed performance for July 2002. The CCEA-ECRI coincident employment index fell on a year-to-year basis from 109.3 in July 2001 to 107.9 in July 2002. All four components are negative contributors to the index,

with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate, lower total nonfarm employment, and lower total employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index remained stable at 107.9 for June and July 2002. Total employment is the only positive contributor, while the insured unemployment rate, total unemployment rate, and total nonfarm employment are negative contributors. Year-to-date, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index has risen twice – in January and May 2002.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index, rose from 113.0 in July 2001 to 114.1 in July 2002. Three components of this index are negative contributors, with higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index. The three positive contributors are a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher total housing permits, and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the leading employment

index also rose from 113.0 in June to 114.1 in July 2002. On this basis, three components are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher total housing permits, and a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate. Two components are negative contributors, with higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction, while the Hartford help-wanted index remained the same from a month earlier. Year-to-date, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index has risen five months out of seven, in January, February, April, June and July.

Although the situation in July in Connecticut is not much changed from the previous month, I am encouraged by the second consecutive rise in July in the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index. Finally, as we observe the first anniversary of September 11, I am reminded of how fortunate we are to be living in a free country like the U.S. and the price that we have to pay to ensure our freedom. ■

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.

Year-to-Date August Permits Up 0.6 Percent

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 811 new housing units in August 2002, a 23.1 percent decrease compared to August of 2001 when 1,055 units were authorized.

The Department further indi-

cated that the 811 units permitted in August 2002 represent a 12.5 percent decrease from the 927 units permitted in July 2002. The year-to-date permits are up 0.6 percent, from 6,494 through August 2001, to 6,534 through August 2002.

Only the Danielson and Waterbury Labor Market Areas (LMAs) showed a slight gain in permits

while the remaining eight LMAs had decreases compared to a year ago. Farmington led all Connecticut communities with 43 units, followed by Southington with 30 and Middletown with 18. From a county perspective, Hartford County had the largest gain (19.2 percent) compared to a year ago. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Grant Establishes Greater Valley Manufacturing Training Network

The industry cluster initiative has from its inception focused on industry collaboration, most importantly to meet the need for workforce training and development. That collaboration was extended late this summer with the announcement of the 11th Connecticut Business Training Network (CBTN). A \$10,000 grant was awarded to establish the Greater Valley Manufacturing Training Network among Naugatuck River Valley manufacturers.

An assessment report prepared for the Community Foundation for Greater New Haven and its Valley

Advisory Committee cited the need for the development of such a demand-driven training program for Valley manufacturers. Provided by the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), the grant will be used to assess the employee training needs and identify training sources to meet them on a collaborative basis.

The network includes: Spectrum Plastics Molding, Inc.; Shaw Mudge & Company; OEM Controls, Inc.; Inline Plastics Corp.; H. George Caspari, Inc.; Peabody Engineering; Perkin Elmer Instruments; Fluidyne Ansonia; Hasler,

Inc.; and Firing Circuits. The Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce will serve as the organizational center for the network.

The CBTN program is a direct result of a partnership among the DECD, the Connecticut Department of Labor, and the Governor's Council on Economic Competitiveness and Technology. The Connecticut Business and Industry Association (CBIA) administers the program. Since its establishment in 2000, the program has helped 87 businesses employing over 12,800 workers.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2002	2001	NO.	%	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 4,600 over the year, largely the result of manufacturing job losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,675.4	1,680.0	-4.6	-0.3	1,674.2
Private Sector	1,425.7	1,435.4	-9.7	-0.7	1,425.8
Construction and Mining	66.1	66.1	0.0	0.0	65.3
Manufacturing	240.9	250.6	-9.7	-3.9	241.0
Transportation, Public Utilities	74.8	77.3	-2.5	-3.2	75.2
Wholesale, Retail Trade	360.5	358.9	1.6	0.4	361.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	141.4	142.8	-1.4	-1.0	141.6
Services	542.0	539.7	2.3	0.4	541.0
Government	249.7	244.6	5.1	2.1	248.4

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	4.0	3.6	0.4	---	3.8
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,717.7	1,714.7	3.0	0.2	1,717.4
Employed (000s)	1,649.8	1,652.8	-3.0	-0.2	1,652.1
Unemployed (000s)	67.9	61.9	6.0	9.7	65.3
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,794	5,060	-266	-5.3	5,026
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	16	19	-3	-15.8	21
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.13	2.54	0.59	---	3.02

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

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

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL	JUN
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002	2002
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	42.4	-0.4	-0.9	41.8	--
Average Hourly Earnings	16.15	16.14	0.01	0.1	16.27	--
Average Weekly Earnings	678.30	684.34	-6.04	-0.9	680.09	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	107.2	111.3	-4.1	-3.7	107.3	108.9
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,512	5,856	-344	-5.9	5,492	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	494	523	-29.0	-5.5	448	519

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for fourth quarter 2002 is forecasted to increase 3.6 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
Personal Income	\$146,563	\$141,435	\$5,128	3.6	\$145,370
UI Covered Wages	\$80,479	\$76,052	\$4,427	5.8	\$79,938

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: July 2002 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Year-to-date new auto registrations declined 2.5 percent through August.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits	AUG 2002	811	-23.1	6,534	6,494	0.6
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	APR 2002	2,336	4.2	9,854	10,029	-1.7
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	MAY 2002	3.29	3.5	16.05	15.31	4.8
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	AUG 2002	371.3	23.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	AUG 2002	20,460	-14.2	155,691	159,719	-2.5
Air Cargo Tons	AUG 2002	5,749	-64.8	88,041	94,558	-6.9
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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 17.2 percent to 14,095 from the same period last year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2002	2,031	2.7	17,776	15,891	11.9
Department of Labor*	1Q 2002	2,382	-21.4	2,382	3,030	-21.4
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2002	431	4.9	3,681	3,863	-4.7
Department of Labor*	1Q 2002	936	-42.8	936	1,636	-42.8

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

STATE REVENUES

Year-to-date state revenues were down 10.7 percent over the same period a year ago.

	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	%	YEAR TO DATE		
				CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	567.3	574.5	-1.3	6,169.7	6,912.3	-10.7
Corporate Tax	7.7	9.2	-16.3	250.6	355.1	-29.4
Personal Income Tax	228.1	237.9	-4.1	2,868.2	3,396.7	-15.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	13.9	13.2	5.3	89.7	76.8	16.8
Sales & Use Tax	238.0	247.3	-3.8	2,052.7	2,137.7	-4.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	36.5	32.8	11.2	256.8	230.3	11.5

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

August's year-to-date air passenger traffic was down 35.3 percent from the same period a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	AUG 2002	94,765	-1.0	482,293	437,524	10.2
Major Attraction Visitors	AUG 2002	350,557	9.4	1,561,501	1,374,247	13.6
Air Passenger Count	AUG 2002	627,753	-11.8	4,454,623	6,888,031	-35.3
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	AUG 2002	1,800	14.1	12,697	11,294	12.4
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

Compensation costs for both the nation and Northeast rose 4.0 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 2002	MAR 2002	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 2002	JUN 2001	12-Mo % Chg
Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	160.4	158.7	1.1	160.7	154.5	4.0
Wages and Salaries	156.3	154.8	1.0	156.3	150.9	3.6
Benefit Costs	170.9	168.6	1.4	171.6	163.2	5.1
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	159.9	153.7	4.0
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	154.9	149.2	3.8

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

The August U.S. inflation rate was 1.8 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 18.0 and 31.7 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			YY	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2002	180.7	1.8	0.3
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	AUG 2002	\$0.553	-1.8	-0.3
Northeast Region	AUG 2002	189.3	2.3	0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	AUG 2002	193.1	2.7	0.6
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	JUL 2002	195.7	1.9	0.5
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2002	176.6	1.6	0.3
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	2Q 2002	95.7	-15.2	-16.3
New England	AUG 2002	85.2	-31.7	-7.8
U.S.	AUG 2002	93.5	-18.0	-4.0

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 6.29 percent.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	AUG 2002	JUL 2002	AUG 2001
Prime	4.75	4.75	6.67
Federal Funds	1.74	1.73	3.65
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.65	1.71	3.48
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.64	1.74	3.36
1 Year Treasury Bill	1.90	2.14	3.47
3 Year Treasury Note	3.08	3.56	4.04
5 Year Treasury Note	3.88	4.31	4.57
7 Year Treasury Note	4.37	4.76	4.84
10 Year Treasury Note	4.81	5.17	4.97
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.54	5.87	5.48
Conventional Mortgage	6.29	6.49	6.95

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
Connecticut	1,675.4	1,680.0	-4.6	-0.3	1,674.2
Maine	611.0	609.7	1.3	0.2	611.9
Massachusetts	3,275.9	3,326.5	-50.6	-1.5	3,284.3
New Hampshire	625.6	624.9	0.7	0.1	627.3
New Jersey	4,002.1	4,014.6	-12.5	-0.3	4,002.1
New York	8,549.6	8,628.8	-79.2	-0.9	8,559.7
Pennsylvania	5,646.7	5,707.2	-60.5	-1.1	5,658.3
Rhode Island	481.1	478.8	2.3	0.5	483.0
Vermont	296.8	297.8	-1.0	-0.3	297.1
United States	130,842.0	131,966.0	-1,124.0	-0.9	130,803.0

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

LABOR FORCE

All states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
Connecticut	1,717.7	1,714.7	3.0	0.2	1,717.4
Maine	686.4	684.0	2.4	0.4	687.3
Massachusetts	3,373.6	3,294.1	79.5	2.4	3,370.3
New Hampshire	713.8	689.8	24.0	3.5	711.2
New Jersey	4,250.2	4,172.4	77.8	1.9	4,258.9
New York	9,004.5	8,825.6	178.9	2.0	8,989.6
Pennsylvania	6,128.7	6,083.7	45.0	0.7	6,107.4
Rhode Island	510.8	502.2	8.6	1.7	508.7
Vermont	348.1	334.7	13.4	4.0	347.3
United States	142,616.0	141,380.0	1,236.0	0.9	142,390.0

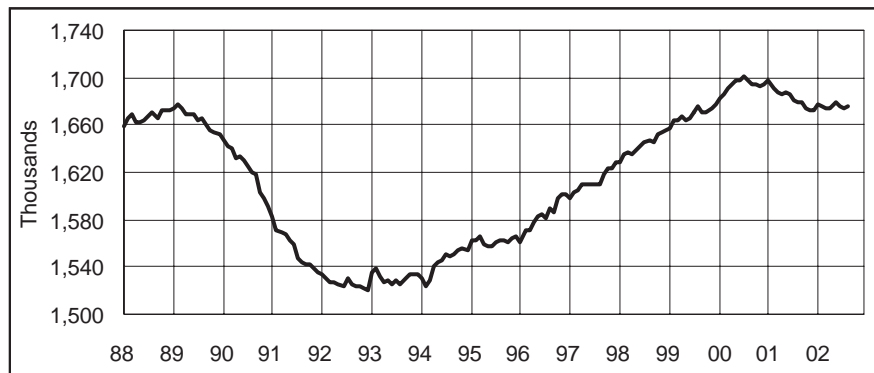
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

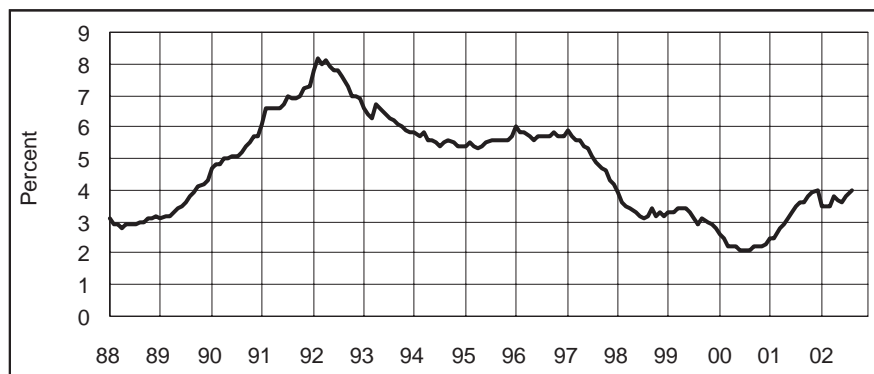
All but Maine showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001			2002
Connecticut	4.0	3.6	0.4		3.8
Maine	4.0	4.2	-0.2		4.2
Massachusetts	5.2	4.0	1.2		4.9
New Hampshire	4.7	4.0	0.7		4.2
New Jersey	5.3	4.3	1.0		5.5
New York	5.8	5.0	0.8		6.1
Pennsylvania	5.3	4.8	0.5		5.4
Rhode Island	4.8	4.7	0.1		4.3
Vermont	4.2	3.7	0.5		3.9
United States	5.7	4.9	0.8		5.9

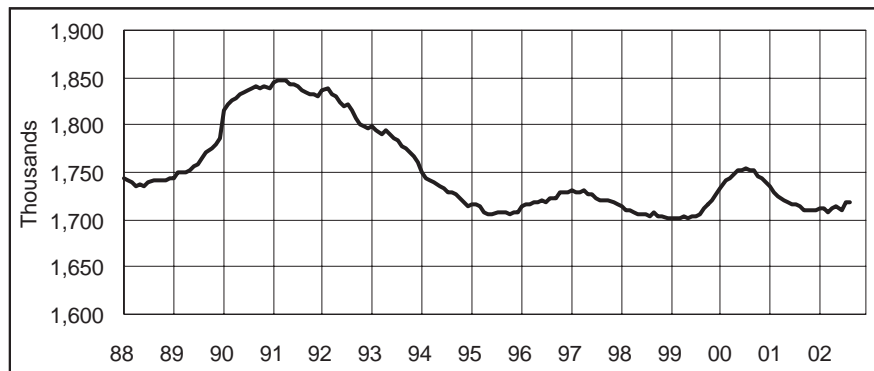
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

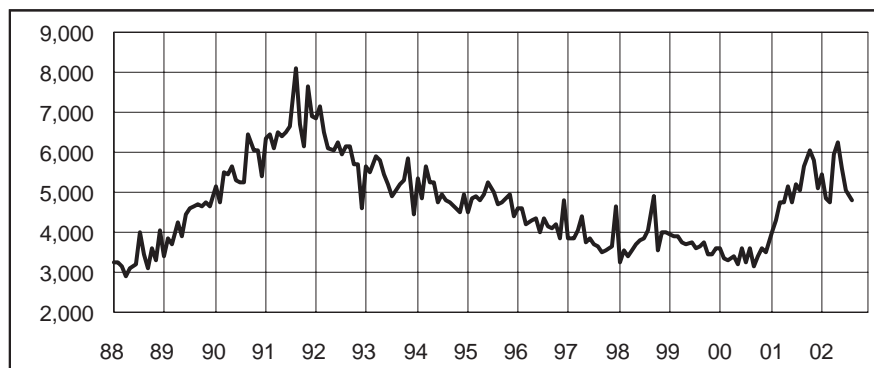
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,675.8
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	1,673.3
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	1,673.6
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	1,679.0
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	1,675.6
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	1,674.2
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	1,675.4
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	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	
Oct	2.2	3.8	
Nov	2.2	3.9	
Dec	2.3	4.0	

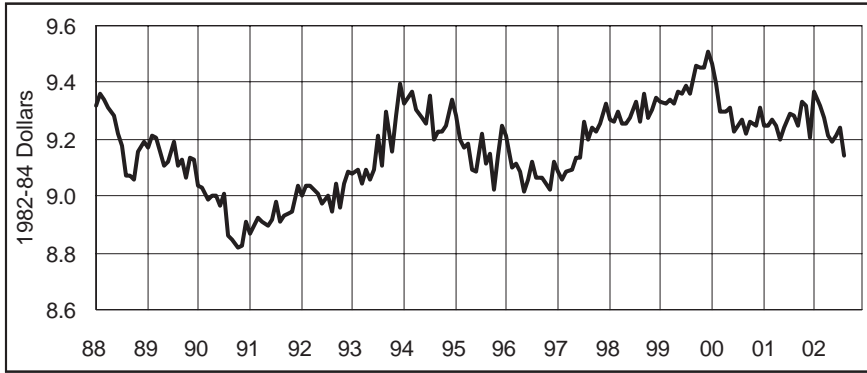
LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

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	1,717.7
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*

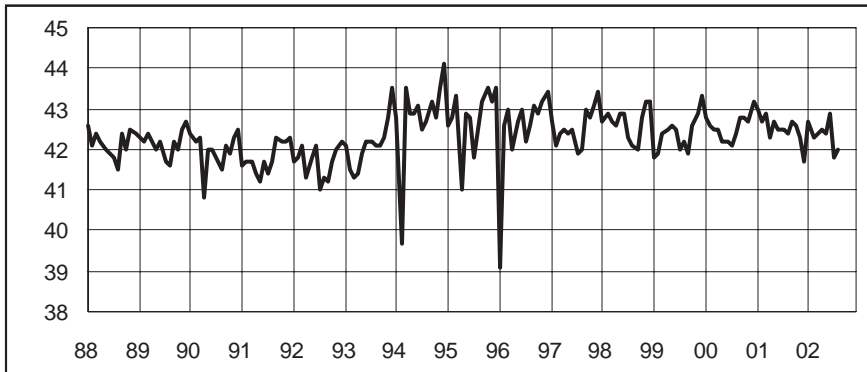
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	4,764
Apr	3,387	4,741	5,974
May	3,182	5,138	6,243
Jun	3,601	4,738	5,603
Jul	3,233	5,182	5,026
Aug	3,607	5,060	4,794
Sep	3,168	5,637	
Oct	3,388	6,054	
Nov	3,608	5,791	
Dec	3,479	5,099	

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



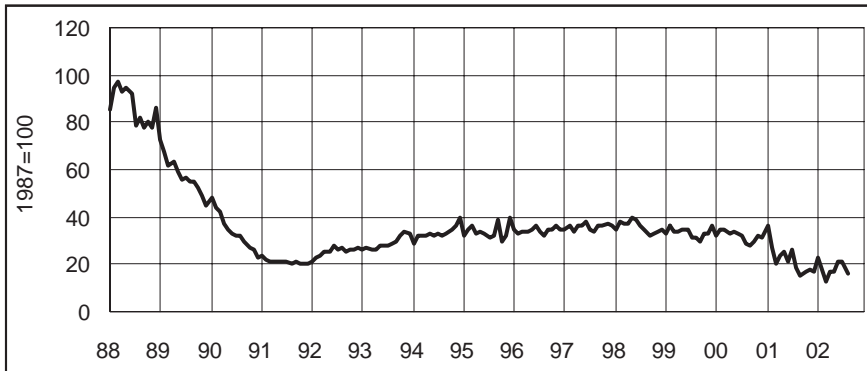
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	\$9.47	\$9.25	\$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.31
Mar	9.30	9.27	9.28
Apr	9.30	9.24	9.22
May	9.31	9.20	9.19
Jun	9.23	9.24	9.22
Jul	9.25	9.29	9.24
Aug	9.27	9.29	9.14
Sep	9.22	9.25	
Oct	9.26	9.33	
Nov	9.25	9.32	
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



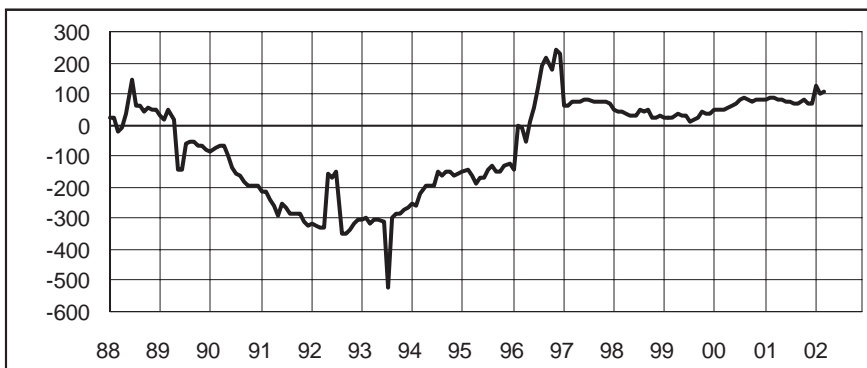
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.3
Mar	42.5	42.9	42.4
Apr	42.5	42.3	42.5
May	42.2	42.7	42.4
Jun	42.2	42.5	42.9
Jul	42.1	42.5	41.8
Aug	42.4	42.4	42.0
Sep	42.8	42.7	
Oct	42.8	42.6	
Nov	42.7	42.3	
Dec	43.2	41.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



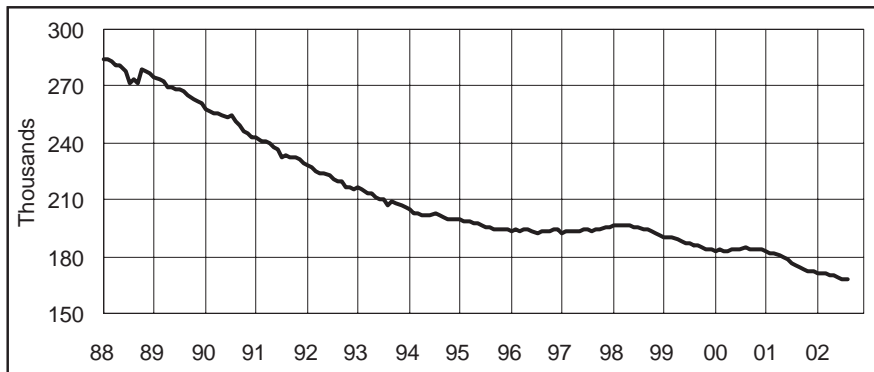
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	32	36	23
Feb	35	27	18
Mar	35	20	13
Apr	33	24	17
May	34	25	17
Jun	33	21	21
Jul	32	26	21
Aug	29	19	16
Sep	28	15	
Oct	30	17	
Nov	32	18	
Dec	31	17	

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

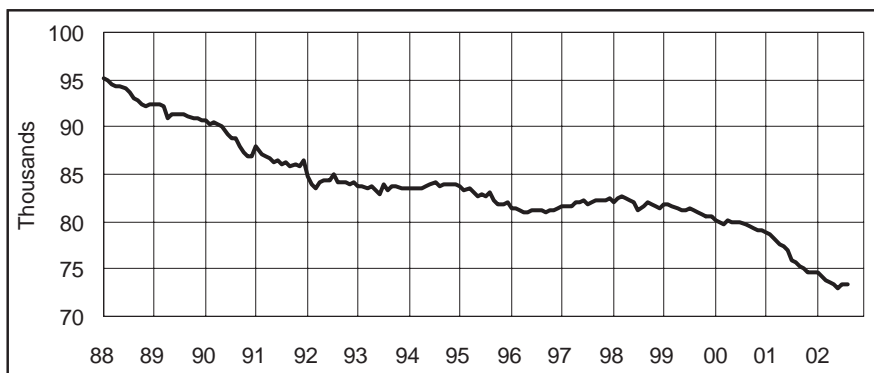


Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	46	82	129
Feb	52	87	98
Mar	50	88	106
Apr	56	80	
May	63	79	
Jun	68	75	
Jul	84	76	
Aug	85	70	
Sep	82	72	
Oct	73	80	
Nov	80	71	
Dec	84	66	

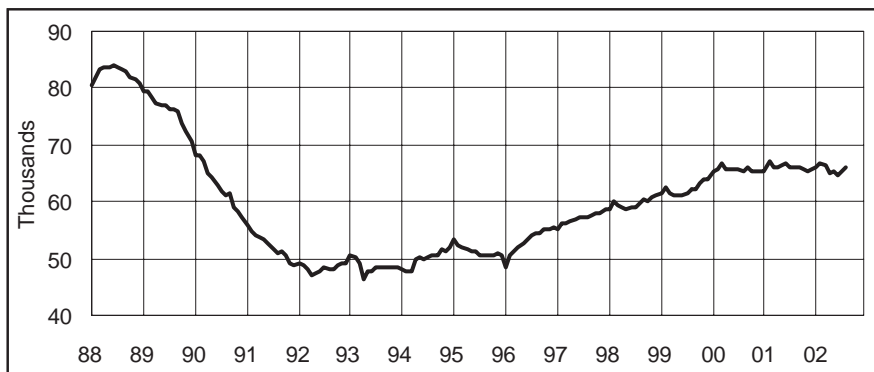
*New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable

DURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

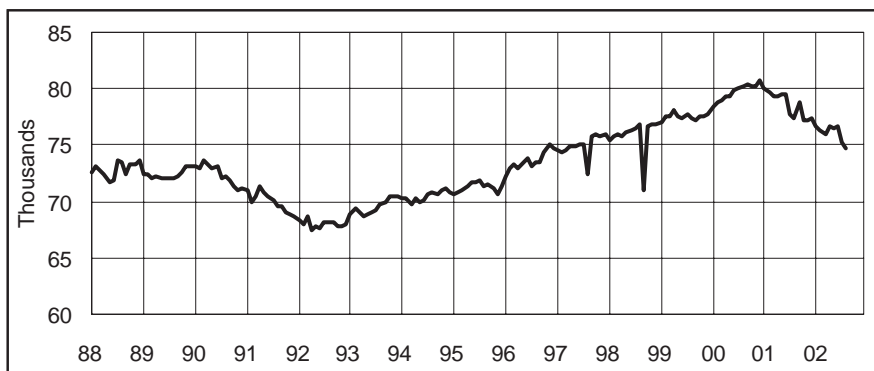
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	183.2	183.0	171.4
Feb	183.4	182.2	170.8
Mar	182.9	181.7	170.6
Apr	182.9	180.6	170.1
May	183.3	179.6	169.9
Jun	183.8	178.6	168.5
Jul	184.3	176.1	167.6
Aug	184.4	174.9	167.6
Sep	184.1	174.2	
Oct	184.0	173.4	
Nov	183.6	172.7	
Dec	183.5	171.8	

NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	80.1	78.8	74.6
Feb	79.9	78.6	74.2
Mar	79.8	78.2	73.7
Apr	80.1	77.6	73.5
May	80.0	77.3	73.3
Jun	80.0	76.9	72.9
Jul	79.9	76.0	73.4
Aug	79.8	75.7	73.3
Sep	79.5	75.2	
Oct	79.3	75.0	
Nov	79.1	74.6	
Dec	79.0	74.7	

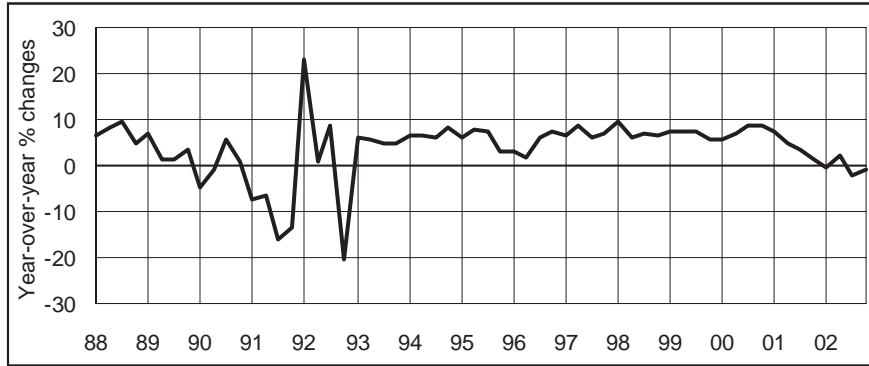
CONSTRUCTION & MINING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	65.2	65.5	66.1
Feb	65.7	67.0	66.9
Mar	66.9	65.9	66.3
Apr	65.8	66.2	64.9
May	65.8	66.5	65.2
Jun	65.8	66.6	64.8
Jul	65.8	66.1	65.3
Aug	65.5	66.1	66.1
Sep	65.9	65.9	
Oct	65.5	65.7	
Nov	65.2	65.4	
Dec	65.5	65.7	

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

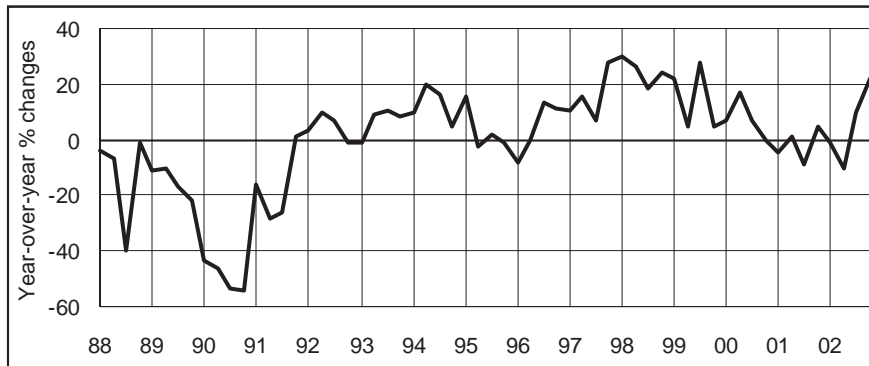
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	78.5	80.0	76.6
Feb	78.8	79.6	76.4
Mar	79.0	79.3	76.0
Apr	79.3	79.3	76.7
May	79.3	79.5	76.5
Jun	79.8	79.5	76.6
Jul	80.1	77.7	75.2
Aug	80.2	77.3	74.8
Sep	80.4	78.8	
Oct	80.2	77.2	
Nov	80.3	77.2	
Dec	80.7	77.3	

SALES TAX



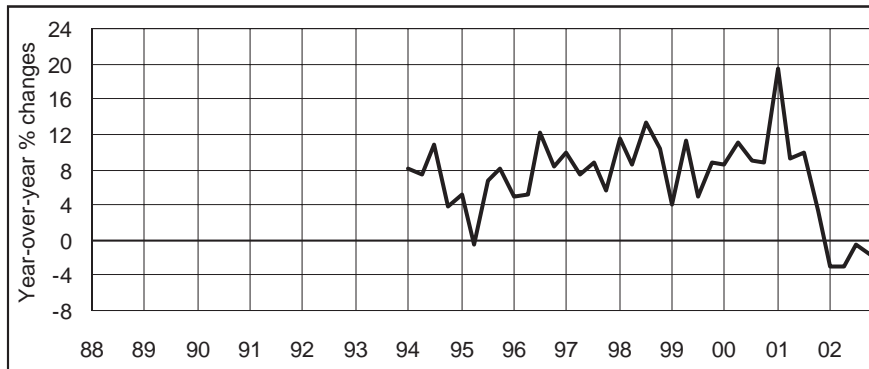
Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	5.6	7.3	-0.5
Second	6.9	4.9	2.1
Third	8.7	3.5	-2.3
Fourth	8.9	1.5	-1.0

REAL ESTATE TAX



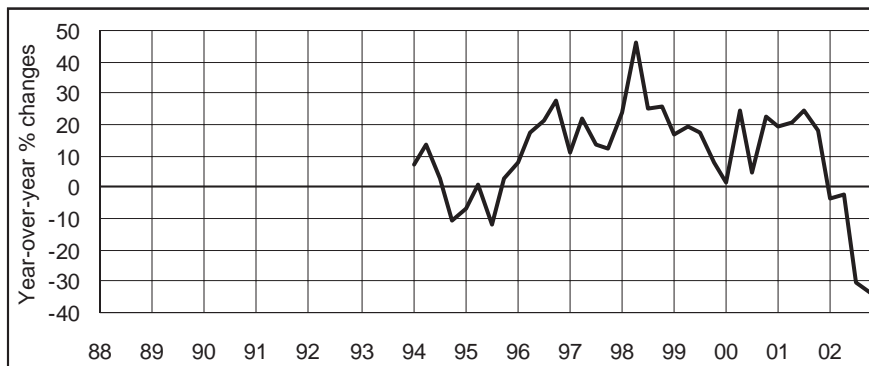
Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	7.0	-4.8	-0.8
Second	17.3	1.4	-10.2
Third	6.7	-9.0	9.6
Fourth	-0.2	4.5	21.7

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES



Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	8.6	19.5	-3.0
Second	11.0	9.3	-3.0
Third	9.1	9.9	-0.4
Fourth	8.7	3.4	-1.6

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES



Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	1.8	19.2	-3.5
Second	24.4	20.6	-2.3
Third	4.7	24.6	-30.6
Fourth	22.8	18.3	-33.5

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

CONNECTICUT



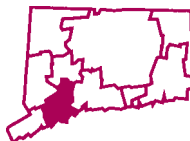
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,665,800	1,670,500	-4,700	-0.3	1,669,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	310,500	320,100	-9,600	-3.0	309,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	70,200	70,300	-100	-0.1	69,200
MANUFACTURING	240,300	249,800	-9,500	-3.8	240,100
Durable	166,900	174,100	-7,200	-4.1	167,300
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,700
Primary Metals	7,800	8,600	-800	-9.3	7,600
Fabricated Metals	29,400	30,800	-1,400	-4.5	29,400
Machinery & Computer Equipment	28,500	30,300	-1,800	-5.9	28,800
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	23,700	25,200	-1,500	-6.0	24,300
Transportation Equipment	45,600	45,900	-300	-0.7	45,300
Instruments	17,700	18,600	-900	-4.8	17,800
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,600	5,800	-200	-3.4	5,600
Nondurable	73,400	75,700	-2,300	-3.0	72,800
Food	7,800	8,000	-200	-2.5	7,800
Paper	6,900	7,100	-200	-2.8	6,900
Printing & Publishing	21,300	22,000	-700	-3.2	21,100
Chemicals	21,900	22,400	-500	-2.2	21,500
Rubber & Plastics	10,100	10,200	-100	-1.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,400	6,000	-600	-10.0	5,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,355,300	1,350,400	4,900	0.4	1,360,300
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	72,600	75,000	-2,400	-3.2	74,200
Transportation	41,200	42,100	-900	-2.1	42,700
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,200
Other Transportation	29,000	30,000	-1,000	-3.3	30,500
Communications	19,700	20,700	-1,000	-4.8	19,800
Utilities	11,700	12,200	-500	-4.1	11,700
TRADE	362,000	360,300	1,700	0.5	362,400
Wholesale	77,700	78,800	-1,100	-1.4	78,100
Retail	284,300	281,500	2,800	1.0	284,300
General Merchandise	25,500	25,600	-100	-0.4	25,200
Food Stores	50,700	50,600	100	0.2	50,800
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	28,100	27,800	300	1.1	28,000
Restaurants	83,000	82,300	700	0.9	83,200
Other Retail Trade	97,000	95,200	1,800	1.9	97,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	142,800	144,200	-1,400	-1.0	143,000
Finance	53,800	54,300	-500	-0.9	53,900
Banking	25,000	25,000	0	0.0	25,100
Securities	15,400	15,800	-400	-2.5	15,400
Insurance	72,300	72,700	-400	-0.6	72,500
Insurance Carriers	60,900	61,300	-400	-0.7	61,000
Real Estate	16,600	17,200	-600	-3.5	16,600
SERVICES	545,800	543,400	2,400	0.4	548,600
Hotels & Lodging Places	13,100	13,400	-300	-2.2	13,000
Personal Services	17,600	17,600	0	0.0	17,600
Business Services	107,100	112,300	-5,200	-4.6	106,500
Health Services	163,500	160,500	3,000	1.9	163,700
Legal & Engineering Services	55,200	55,300	-100	-0.2	55,300
Educational Services	40,900	39,500	1,400	3.5	42,000
Other Services	148,400	144,800	3,600	2.5	150,500
GOVERNMENT	232,100	227,500	4,600	2.0	232,100
Federal	21,300	21,600	-300	-1.4	21,300
**State, Local & Other Government	210,800	205,900	4,900	2.4	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

	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	179,300	183,700	-4,400	-2.4	181,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	41,100	42,900	-1,800	-4.2	41,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	6,700	7,200	-500	-6.9	6,800
MANUFACTURING	34,400	35,700	-1,300	-3.6	34,600
Durable Goods	27,400	28,700	-1,300	-4.5	27,600
Nondurable Goods	7,000	7,000	0	0.0	7,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	138,200	140,800	-2,600	-1.8	139,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,800	7,600	200	2.6	7,900
TRADE	39,500	40,500	-1,000	-2.5	39,900
Wholesale	7,900	8,400	-500	-6.0	8,100
Retail	31,600	32,100	-500	-1.6	31,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	11,700	12,200	-500	-4.1	11,800
SERVICES	59,400	60,700	-1,300	-2.1	59,500
Business Services	12,400	12,900	-500	-3.9	12,200
Health Services	20,700	21,000	-300	-1.4	20,900
GOVERNMENT	19,800	19,800	0	0.0	20,500
Federal	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	2,000
State & Local	17,900	17,800	100	0.6	18,500

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

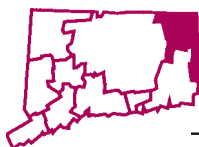
	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	86,100	87,000	-900	-1.0	86,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	21,700	22,000	-300	-1.4	21,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	4,200	4,200	0	0.0	4,200
MANUFACTURING	17,500	17,800	-300	-1.7	17,400
Durable Goods	9,900	10,000	-100	-1.0	9,900
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,800	-200	-2.6	7,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	64,400	65,000	-600	-0.9	65,000
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
TRADE	19,900	20,500	-600	-2.9	20,000
Wholesale	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
Retail	17,000	17,500	-500	-2.9	17,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,700	5,700	0	0.0	5,700
SERVICES	25,700	26,000	-300	-1.2	25,900
GOVERNMENT	10,200	9,900	300	3.0	10,500
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	9,400	9,100	300	3.3	9,700

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

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	21,700	22,000	-300	-1.4	21,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,500	6,900	-400	-5.8	6,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	1,100	1,200	-100	-8.3	1,000
MANUFACTURING	5,400	5,700	-300	-5.3	5,500
Durable Goods	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,700	-200	-5.4	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	15,200	15,100	100	0.7	15,300
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	600	600	0	0.0	500
TRADE	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,500
Wholesale	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	900
Retail	4,500	4,400	100	2.3	4,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	500	500	0	0.0	500
SERVICES	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,400
GOVERNMENT	3,300	3,300	0	0.0	3,400
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,300

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

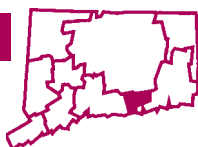
	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	595,400	606,600	-11,200	-1.8	601,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	108,800	112,300	-3,500	-3.1	109,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	23,400	24,500	-1,100	-4.5	23,600
MANUFACTURING	85,400	87,800	-2,400	-2.7	85,700
Durable Goods	68,300	70,100	-1,800	-2.6	68,600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	14,900	15,600	-700	-4.5	14,900
Industrial Machinery	12,400	13,100	-700	-5.3	12,500
Electronic Equipment	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	6,700
Transportation Equipment	26,300	26,100	200	0.8	26,400
Nondurable Goods	17,100	17,700	-600	-3.4	17,100
Printing & Publishing	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	486,600	494,300	-7,700	-1.6	491,800
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	25,900	26,400	-500	-1.9	26,300
Transportation	14,100	14,700	-600	-4.1	14,500
Communications & Utilities	11,800	11,700	100	0.9	11,800
TRADE	115,400	119,700	-4,300	-3.6	116,000
Wholesale	25,600	27,300	-1,700	-6.2	25,900
Retail	89,800	92,400	-2,600	-2.8	90,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	73,000	73,800	-800	-1.1	73,400
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,900	11,700	200	1.7	12,000
Insurance Carriers	48,200	49,000	-800	-1.6	48,400
SERVICES	180,100	181,900	-1,800	-1.0	182,300
Business Services	33,400	34,800	-1,400	-4.0	33,500
Health Services	59,500	59,500	0	0.0	59,500
GOVERNMENT	92,200	92,500	-300	-0.3	93,800
Federal	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,200
State & Local	85,100	85,200	-100	-0.1	86,600

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.

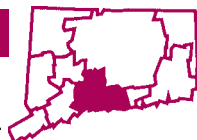
LOWER RIVER LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	9,900	9,900	0	0.0	9,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,100	3,300	-200	-6.1	3,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	500	500	0	0.0	500
MANUFACTURING	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,700
Durable Goods	2,200	2,400	-200	-8.3	2,300
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,800	6,600	200	3.0	6,500
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	500	400	100	25.0	500
TRADE	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	1,900
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	300	300	0	0.0	300
SERVICES	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
GOVERNMENT	800	800	0	0.0	600
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	0 **
State & Local	700	700	0	0.0	600

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



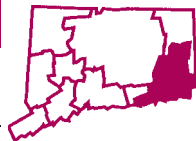
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	261,200	259,900	1,300	0.5	262,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	47,100	47,900	-800	-1.7	47,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,200	11,100	100	0.9	11,400
MANUFACTURING	35,900	36,800	-900	-2.4	35,900
Durable Goods	22,900	23,600	-700	-3.0	22,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,800	-400	-5.9	6,300
Electronic Equipment	4,500	4,600	-100	-2.2	4,500
Nondurable Goods	13,000	13,200	-200	-1.5	13,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	4,800
Chemicals & Allied	5,400	5,600	-200	-3.6	5,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	214,100	212,000	2,100	1.0	215,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	15,500	15,700	-200	-1.3	15,400
Communications & Utilities	8,400	8,700	-300	-3.4	8,300
TRADE	53,200	53,100	100	0.2	53,100
Wholesale	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	12,800
Retail	40,400	40,500	-100	-0.2	40,300
Eating & Drinking Places	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	11,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,900	12,900	0	0.0	13,100
Finance	4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7	4,200
Insurance	6,300	6,300	0	0.0	6,300
SERVICES	98,000	95,600	2,400	2.5	98,900
Business Services	16,600	16,000	600	3.8	16,500
Health Services	29,600	29,000	600	2.1	29,500
GOVERNMENT	34,500	34,700	-200	-0.6	35,100
Federal	5,500	5,700	-200	-3.5	5,500
State & Local	29,000	29,000	0	0.0	29,600

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

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

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

NEW LONDON LMA

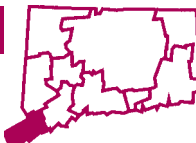


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	146,900	143,500	3,400	2.4	147,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	28,100	28,100	0	0.0	27,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,100
MANUFACTURING	22,800	22,700	100	0.4	22,600
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	10,200	-100	-1.0	9,900
Other Nondurable Goods	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	8,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	118,800	115,400	3,400	2.9	119,400
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	6,000	6,300	-300	-4.8	6,100
TRADE	30,300	29,300	1,000	3.4	30,200
Wholesale	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
Retail	27,600	26,700	900	3.4	27,500
Eating & Drinking Places	9,000	8,600	400	4.7	8,900
Other Retail	18,700	18,200	500	2.7	18,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,600	3,400	200	5.9	3,600
SERVICES	38,200	37,700	500	1.3	38,700
Personal & Business Services	7,000	7,200	-200	-2.8	7,200
Health Services	11,700	11,500	200	1.7	11,700
GOVERNMENT	40,700	38,700	2,000	5.2	40,800
Federal	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local	37,800	35,800	2,000	5.6	37,900
**Local	33,400	31,300	2,100	6.7	33,400

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2002	2001	NO.	%	2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	204,800	208,400	-3,600	-1.7	206,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	29,000	30,100	-1,100	-3.7	29,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	6,500	6,800	-300	-4.4	6,600
MANUFACTURING	22,500	23,300	-800	-3.4	22,600
Durable Goods	10,400	10,900	-500	-4.6	10,400
Industrial Machinery	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,600
Electronic Equipment	1,900	1,700	200	11.8	1,800
Nondurable Goods	12,100	12,400	-300	-2.4	12,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,500	4,500	0	0.0	4,400
Chemicals & Allied	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,100
Other Nondurable	3,600	3,800	-200	-5.3	3,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	175,800	178,300	-2,500	-1.4	177,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	9,400	9,700	-300	-3.1	9,500
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
TRADE	42,100	43,400	-1,300	-3.0	42,500
Wholesale	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,000
Retail	32,100	33,400	-1,300	-3.9	32,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	28,200	27,700	500	1.8	28,100
SERVICES	78,600	79,700	-1,100	-1.4	79,400
Business Services	21,000	23,000	-2,000	-8.7	21,200
Engineering & Mgmt. Services	11,200	11,600	-400	-3.4	11,000
Other Services	46,400	45,100	1,300	2.9	47,200
GOVERNMENT	17,500	17,800	-300	-1.7	18,200
Federal	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,700
State & Local	15,800	16,100	-300	-1.9	16,500

For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki 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.

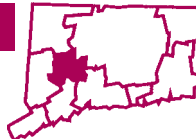
TORRINGTON LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	28,900	28,900	0	0.0	29,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	7,600	7,300	300	4.1	7,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,800	2,300	500	21.7	2,800
MANUFACTURING	4,800	5,000	-200	-4.0	4,800
Durable Goods	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
Nondurable Goods	1,200	1,300	-100	-7.7	1,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	21,300	21,600	-300	-1.4	21,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
TRADE	6,800	6,800	0	0.0	6,900
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	800	800	0	0.0	800
SERVICES	10,300	10,500	-200	-1.9	10,500
GOVERNMENT	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,200
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	3,000

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

WATERBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2002	AUG 2001	CHANGE		JUL 2002
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	84,500	84,700	-200	-0.2	84,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,100	20,500	-400	-2.0	19,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,900	3,800	100	2.6	3,900
MANUFACTURING	16,200	16,700	-500	-3.0	16,000
Durable Goods	13,100	13,300	-200	-1.5	12,900
Primary Metals	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,700	5,800	-100	-1.7	5,600
Machinery & Electric Equipment	2,800	3,400	-600	-17.6	2,800
Nondurable Goods	3,100	3,400	-300	-8.8	3,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,000	1,200	-200	-16.7	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	64,400	64,200	200	0.3	65,000
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	3,800	3,700	100	2.7	3,900
TRADE	17,300	17,500	-200	-1.1	17,300
Wholesale	3,200	3,000	200	6.7	3,200
Retail	14,100	14,500	-400	-2.8	14,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,700	3,600	100	2.8	3,700
SERVICES	27,800	27,600	200	0.7	27,800
Personal & Business	6,100	6,600	-500	-7.6	6,200
Health Services	10,600	10,300	300	2.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	12,300
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	11,500

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki 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.*

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

				CHANGE		JUL
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		AUG	AUG	NO.	%	2002
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		2002	2001			
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,745,600	1,742,800	2,800	0.2	1,761,700
	Employed	1,677,900	1,681,400	-3,500	-0.2	1,690,100
	Unemployed	67,800	61,300	6,500	10.6	71,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.5	0.4	---	4.1
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	215,500	218,600	-3,100	-1.4	217,800
	Employed	205,000	208,600	-3,600	-1.7	206,700
	Unemployed	10,600	10,000	600	6.0	11,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.6	0.3	---	5.1
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	109,600	109,900	-300	-0.3	110,800
	Employed	106,400	106,900	-500	-0.5	107,200
	Unemployed	3,300	3,100	200	6.5	3,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.8	0.2	---	3.3
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	35,300	35,200	100	0.3	35,600
	Employed	34,000	34,000	0	0.0	34,100
	Unemployed	1,300	1,300	0	0.0	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.6	0.1	---	4.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	587,500	592,200	-4,700	-0.8	594,500
	Employed	563,700	570,900	-7,200	-1.3	569,800
	Unemployed	23,800	21,300	2,500	11.7	24,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.6	0.4	---	4.2
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8	12,600
	Employed	12,100	12,300	-200	-1.6	12,200
	Unemployed	400	300	100	33.3	400
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.1	1.0	---	3.2
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	285,300	280,700	4,600	1.6	287,200
	Employed	274,500	271,000	3,500	1.3	275,900
	Unemployed	10,800	9,800	1,000	10.2	11,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.5	0.3	---	3.9
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	164,600	158,200	6,400	4.0	165,000
	Employed	159,100	153,600	5,500	3.6	159,100
	Unemployed	5,500	4,600	900	19.6	5,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	2.9	0.4	---	3.6
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	196,300	197,200	-900	-0.5	198,000
	Employed	191,100	192,400	-1,300	-0.7	192,500
	Unemployed	5,200	4,800	400	8.3	5,500
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.5	0.2	---	2.8
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	39,800	39,200	600	1.5	40,300
	Employed	38,400	38,100	300	0.8	38,700
	Unemployed	1,400	1,100	300	27.3	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	2.8	0.8	---	3.8
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	116,600	115,800	800	0.7	117,500
	Employed	110,600	110,200	400	0.4	111,100
	Unemployed	6,000	5,600	400	7.1	6,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.8	0.3	---	5.5
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	143,176,000	141,862,000	1,314,000	0.9	143,885,000
	Employed	135,028,000	134,905,000	123,000	0.1	135,289,000
	Unemployed	8,148,000	6,956,000	1,192,000	17.1	8,595,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	4.9	0.8	---	6.0

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

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2002	2001	Y/Y	2002	2002	2001	Y/Y	2002	2002	2001	Y/Y	2002	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$678.30	\$684.34	-\$6.04	\$680.09	42.0	42.4	-0.4	41.8	\$16.15	\$16.14	\$0.01	\$16.27	
DURABLE GOODS	688.84	699.13	-10.29	690.55	41.9	42.5	-0.6	41.7	16.44	16.45	-0.01	16.56	
Lumber & Furniture	587.42	576.38	11.05	561.96	42.2	43.5	-1.3	40.4	13.92	13.25	0.67	13.91	
Stone, Clay and Glass	668.22	669.31	-1.09	671.84	44.4	45.5	-1.1	44.7	15.05	14.71	0.34	15.03	
Primary Metals	674.36	686.43	-12.07	655.78	42.6	43.5	-0.9	41.4	15.83	15.78	0.05	15.84	
Fabricated Metals	602.58	629.52	-26.94	592.11	41.5	43.0	-1.5	40.5	14.52	14.64	-0.12	14.62	
Machinery	730.10	736.58	-6.48	750.67	42.3	42.7	-0.4	42.7	17.26	17.25	0.01	17.58	
Electrical Equipment	574.91	587.02	-12.11	579.48	41.6	41.9	-0.3	41.9	13.82	14.01	-0.19	13.83	
Trans. Equipment	885.28	886.58	-1.31	892.90	42.5	42.4	0.1	42.6	20.83	20.91	-0.08	20.96	
Instruments	593.35	606.69	-13.34	607.24	40.2	40.5	-0.3	40.7	14.76	14.98	-0.22	14.92	
Miscellaneous Mfg	719.77	684.76	35.01	701.83	43.1	41.4	1.7	41.9	16.70	16.54	0.16	16.75	
NONDUR. GOODS	649.60	647.19	2.41	656.50	42.1	42.3	-0.2	42.3	15.43	15.30	0.13	15.52	
Food	569.14	560.62	8.52	569.24	42.6	42.6	0.0	42.8	13.36	13.16	0.20	13.30	
Paper	702.24	738.14	-35.90	730.74	42.0	44.2	-2.2	43.6	16.72	16.70	0.02	16.76	
Printing & Publishing	652.20	664.20	-12.00	645.40	41.2	40.5	0.7	40.9	15.83	16.40	-0.57	15.78	
Chemicals	780.18	785.12	-4.94	802.93	41.9	42.6	-0.7	42.8	18.62	18.43	0.19	18.76	
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	575.10	582.65	-7.55	575.31	42.6	43.0	-0.4	41.3	13.50	13.55	-0.05	13.93	
CONSTRUCTION	955.68	923.50	32.18	949.45	41.3	40.1	1.2	41.9	23.14	23.03	0.11	22.66	

LMA

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2002	2001	Y/Y	2002	2002	2001	Y/Y	2002	2002	2001	Y/Y	2002	
MANUFACTURING													
Bridgeport	\$680.52	\$626.13	\$54.39	\$676.97	42.4	40.5	1.9	42.1	\$16.05	\$15.46	\$0.59	\$16.08	
Danbury	609.53	600.99	8.54	615.67	38.7	39.0	-0.3	38.6	15.75	15.41	0.34	15.95	
Danielson	564.83	546.94	17.89	547.07	40.9	41.0	-0.1	39.7	13.81	13.34	0.47	13.78	
Hartford	761.41	724.57	36.84	756.08	42.8	42.2	0.6	42.5	17.79	17.17	0.62	17.79	
Lower River	616.85	575.44	41.41	619.65	42.6	40.1	2.5	42.5	14.48	14.35	0.13	14.58	
New Haven	686.29	690.26	-3.97	686.03	42.6	42.9	-0.3	42.4	16.11	16.09	0.02	16.18	
New London	730.17	712.80	17.37	732.40	39.9	40.5	-0.6	40.0	18.30	17.60	0.70	18.31	
Stamford	554.52	547.65	6.87	561.69	39.3	39.8	-0.5	39.5	14.11	13.76	0.35	14.22	
Torrington	585.96	598.19	-12.23	579.50	39.3	39.8	-0.5	38.0	14.91	15.03	-0.12	15.25	
Waterbury	626.44	636.32	-9.88	612.92	39.3	41.4	-2.1	38.5	15.94	15.37	0.57	15.92	

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

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		JUL
	2002	2001	UNITS	%	2002	2001	UNITS	%	2002
	Connecticut	811	1,055	-244	-23.1	6,534	6,494	40	0.6
LMA:									
Bridgeport	78	109	-31	-28.4	596	581	15	2.6	62
Danbury	63	99	-36	-36.4	592	632	-40	-6.3	50
Danielson	35	33	2	6.1	232	209	23	11.0	33
Hartford	385	399	-14	-3.5	2,596	2,359	237	10.0	394
Lower River	11	13	-2	-15.4	86	83	3	3.6	12
New Haven	73	200	-127	-63.5	775	774	1	0.1	131
New London	64	78	-14	-17.9	613	479	134	28.0	107
Stamford	29	43	-14	-32.6	469	901	-432	-47.9	59
Torrington	21	31	-10	-32.3	179	139	40	28.8	33
Waterbury	52	50	2	4.0	396	337	59	17.5	46

Additional data by town are on page 26.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	215,539	204,981	10,558	4.9	HARTFORD cont....				
Ansonia	8,488	7,936	552	6.5	Burlington	4,335	4,231	104	2.4
Beacon Falls	2,813	2,678	135	4.8	Canton	4,574	4,453	121	2.6
BRIDGEPORT	59,978	55,816	4,162	6.9	Chaplin	1,190	1,147	43	3.6
Derby	6,218	5,892	326	5.2	Colchester	6,648	6,392	256	3.9
Easton	3,244	3,159	85	2.6	Columbia	2,628	2,567	61	2.3
Fairfield	26,179	25,362	817	3.1	Coventry	6,107	5,893	214	3.5
Milford	25,828	24,748	1,080	4.2	Cromwell	6,810	6,579	231	3.4
Monroe	9,792	9,455	337	3.4	Durham	3,521	3,409	112	3.2
Oxford	4,743	4,554	189	4.0	East Granby	2,431	2,356	75	3.1
Seymour	7,638	7,279	359	4.7	East Haddam	4,099	3,947	152	3.7
Shelton	19,907	19,052	855	4.3	East Hampton	6,141	5,926	215	3.5
Stratford	24,287	23,122	1,165	4.8	East Hartford	25,381	23,887	1,494	5.9
Trumbull	16,424	15,927	497	3.0	East Windsor	5,533	5,304	229	4.1
DANBURY	109,641	106,357	3,284	3.0	Ellington	6,867	6,618	249	3.6
Bethel	9,666	9,360	306	3.2	Enfield	22,494	21,704	790	3.5
Bridgewater	952	929	23	2.4	Farmington	11,092	10,783	309	2.8
Brookfield	8,162	7,911	251	3.1	Glastonbury	15,521	15,145	376	2.4
DANBURY	36,053	34,851	1,202	3.3	Granby	5,245	5,090	155	3.0
New Fairfield	7,042	6,804	238	3.4	Haddam	4,160	4,035	125	3.0
New Milford	13,940	13,508	432	3.1	HARTFORD	52,654	48,628	4,026	7.6
Newtown	12,405	12,052	353	2.8	Harwinton	2,922	2,836	86	2.9
Redding	4,424	4,325	99	2.2	Hebron	4,349	4,212	137	3.2
Ridgefield	12,215	11,943	272	2.2	Lebanon	3,304	3,187	117	3.5
Roxbury	1,050	1,025	25	2.4	Manchester	28,108	27,003	1,105	3.9
Sherman	1,682	1,643	39	2.3	Mansfield	8,984	8,827	157	1.7
Washington	2,049	2,006	43	2.1	Marlborough	3,021	2,952	69	2.3
DANIELSON	35,334	34,025	1,309	3.7	Middlefield	2,232	2,152	80	3.6
Brooklyn	4,035	3,950	85	2.1	Middletown	23,867	22,913	954	4.0
Eastford	916	896	20	2.2	New Britain	33,771	31,665	2,106	6.2
Hampton	1,162	1,126	36	3.1	New Hartford	3,607	3,505	102	2.8
KILLINGLY	8,897	8,402	495	5.6	Newington	15,332	14,830	502	3.3
Pomfret	2,221	2,170	51	2.3	Plainville	9,166	8,819	347	3.8
Putnam	4,909	4,746	163	3.3	Plymouth	6,344	6,061	283	4.5
Scotland	909	889	20	2.2	Portland	4,560	4,418	142	3.1
Sterling	1,677	1,617	60	3.6	Rocky Hill	9,604	9,282	322	3.4
Thompson	4,686	4,486	200	4.3	Simsbury	11,393	11,155	238	2.1
Union	412	404	8	1.9	Somers	4,059	3,916	143	3.5
Voluntown	1,418	1,356	62	4.4	Southington	20,823	20,164	659	3.2
Woodstock	4,091	3,982	109	2.7	South Windsor	13,246	12,846	400	3.0
HARTFORD	587,531	563,738	23,793	4.0	Stafford	5,821	5,590	231	4.0
Andover	1,629	1,572	57	3.5	Suffield	5,803	5,630	173	3.0
Ashford	2,135	2,073	62	2.9	Tolland	7,082	6,879	203	2.9
Avon	7,394	7,228	166	2.2	Vernon	16,307	15,764	543	3.3
Barkhamsted	2,053	1,985	68	3.3	West Hartford	28,030	27,252	778	2.8
Berlin	8,921	8,646	275	3.1	Wethersfield	12,042	11,663	379	3.1
Bloomfield	9,888	9,439	449	4.5	Willington	3,420	3,321	99	2.9
Bolton	2,681	2,619	62	2.3	Winchester	5,826	5,530	296	5.1
Bristol	31,381	30,062	1,319	4.2	Windham	9,960	9,481	479	4.8
					Windsor	14,399	13,816	583	4.0
					Windsor Locks	6,633	6,351	282	4.3

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	12,542	12,148	394	3.1
Chester	2,198	2,116	82	3.7
Deep River	2,718	2,636	82	3.0
Essex	3,319	3,232	87	2.6
Lyme	1,089	1,067	22	2.0
Westbrook	3,219	3,097	122	3.8

NEW HAVEN	285,261	274,495	10,766	3.8
Bethany	2,682	2,615	67	2.5
Branford	16,405	15,885	520	3.2
Cheshire	14,047	13,720	327	2.3
Clinton	7,679	7,478	201	2.6
East Haven	15,304	14,711	593	3.9
Guilford	11,932	11,661	271	2.3
Hamden	30,188	29,129	1,059	3.5
Killingworth	3,064	2,983	81	2.6
Madison	8,613	8,410	203	2.4
MERIDEN	30,997	29,541	1,456	4.7
NEW HAVEN	59,055	55,969	3,086	5.2
North Branford	8,441	8,186	255	3.0
North Haven	12,818	12,426	392	3.1
Orange	6,749	6,581	168	2.5
Wallingford	23,562	22,823	739	3.1
West Haven	29,262	28,002	1,260	4.3
Woodbridge	4,463	4,375	88	2.0

*NEW LONDON	147,084	142,055	5,029	3.4
Bozrah	1,564	1,510	54	3.5
Canterbury	2,948	2,866	82	2.8
East Lyme	10,009	9,728	281	2.8
Franklin	1,177	1,143	34	2.9
Griswold	6,273	5,977	296	4.7
Groton	18,539	17,938	601	3.2
Ledyard	8,584	8,381	203	2.4
Lisbon	2,402	2,321	81	3.4
Montville	10,414	10,090	324	3.1
NEW LONDON	14,033	13,393	640	4.6
No. Stonington	3,141	3,037	104	3.3
NORWICH	20,125	19,288	837	4.2
Old Lyme	4,111	3,983	128	3.1
Old Saybrook	6,250	6,078	172	2.8
Plainfield	9,280	8,875	405	4.4
Preston	2,747	2,659	88	3.2
Salem	2,188	2,124	64	2.9
Sprague	1,767	1,703	64	3.6
Stonington	10,462	10,199	263	2.5
Waterford	11,068	10,760	308	2.8

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

NEW LONDON	164,568	159,077	5,491	3.3
Hopkinton, RI	4,490	4,362	128	2.9
Westerly, RI	12,994	12,660	334	2.6

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	196,328	191,113	5,215	2.7
Darien	9,699	9,529	170	1.8
Greenwich	31,852	31,247	605	1.9
New Canaan	9,642	9,467	175	1.8
NORWALK	49,304	47,811	1,493	3.0
STAMFORD	67,257	65,067	2,190	3.3
Weston	4,870	4,789	81	1.7
Westport	14,519	14,201	318	2.2
Wilton	9,187	9,003	184	2.0

TORRINGTON	39,811	38,374	1,437	3.6
Canaan**	723	706	17	2.4
Colebrook	802	791	11	1.4
Cornwall	805	794	11	1.4
Goshen	1,387	1,339	48	3.5
Hartland	1,016	989	27	2.7
Kent**	2,103	2,063	40	1.9
Litchfield	4,480	4,344	136	3.0
Morris	1,148	1,113	35	3.0
Norfolk	1,096	1,064	32	2.9
North Canaan**	2,208	2,169	39	1.8
Salisbury**	2,415	2,384	31	1.3
Sharon**	2,018	2,000	18	0.9
TORRINGTON	18,921	17,943	978	5.2
Warren	690	678	12	1.7

WATERBURY	116,563	110,596	5,967	5.1
Bethlehem	1,936	1,886	50	2.6
Middlebury	3,375	3,262	113	3.3
Naugatuck	16,650	15,861	789	4.7
Prospect	4,765	4,590	175	3.7
Southbury	6,893	6,666	227	3.3
Thomaston	4,198	3,982	216	5.1
WATERBURY	52,509	49,089	3,420	6.5
Watertown	12,275	11,818	457	3.7
Wolcott	8,816	8,446	370	4.2
Woodbury	5,145	4,996	149	2.9

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,745,600	1,677,900	67,800	3.9
UNITED STATES	143,176,000	135,028,000	8,148,000	5.7
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,717,700	1,649,800	67,900	4.0
UNITED STATES	142,616,000	134,474,000	8,142,000	5.7

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

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	AUG 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	2001	TOWN	AUG 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	2001	TOWN	AUG 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	2001
Andover	0	9	5	Griswold	4	28	34	Preston	2	13	14
Ansonia	1	15	19	Groton	5	43	50	Prospect	5	20	30
Ashford	2	21	13	Guilford	3	51	39	Putnam	2	11	11
Avon	9	81	66	Haddam	7	31	21	Redding	1	28	20
Barkhamsted	1	11	16	Hamden	12	116	115	Ridgefield	5	33	65
Beacon Falls	1	10	19	Hampton	2	13	13	Rocky Hill	8	86	40
Berlin	19	115	54	Hartford	12	64	77	Roxbury	1	15	17
Bethany	6	31	8	Hartland	1	5	6	Salem	2	14	9
Bethel	1	47	65	Harwinton	0	21	14	Salisbury	1	13	9
Bethlehem	2	15	14	Hebron	3	26	26	Scotland	1	12	7
Bloomfield	9	48	25	Kent	1	9	6	Seymour	12	86	25
Bolton	2	9	11	Killingly	11	39	31	Sharon	1	8	5
Bozrah	1	5	10	Killingworth	4	27	34	Shelton	11	107	79
Branford	4	40	33	Lebanon	4	31	33	Sherman	5	26	20
Bridgeport	10	43	75	Ledyard	2	45	32	Simsbury	4	27	22
Bridgewater	2	9	3	Lisbon	2	15	14	Somers	4	35	38
Bristol	10	80	77	Litchfield	3	23	13	South Windsor	5	121	32
Brookfield	4	36	23	Lyme	3	12	7	Southbury	6	81	43
Brooklyn	4	34	30	Madison	4	28	47	Southington	30	155	153
Burlington	6	46	56	Manchester	9	44	75	Sprague	0	5	2
Canaan	1	2	3	Mansfield	2	36	32	Stafford	7	29	36
Canterbury	4	25	14	Marlborough	10	25	28	Stamford	2	162	377
Canton	5	35	32	Meriden	5	55	27	Sterling	2	16	13
Chaplin	1	12	10	Middlebury	2	17	17	Stonington	11	64	46
Cheshire	1	41	78	Middlefield	0	8	7	Stratford	4	20	28
Chester	1	10	5	Middletown	18	128	109	Suffield	6	52	42
Clinton	6	90	42	Milford	12	89	125	Thomaston	4	22	26
Colchester	8	53	60	Monroe	6	22	22	Thompson	3	23	29
Colebrook	0	3	5	Montville	4	44	32	Tolland	11	73	65
Columbia	2	15	20	Morris	2	12	8	Torrington	6	58	44
Cornwall	0	5	5	Naugatuck	10	40	29	Trumbull	11	79	57
Coventry	7	37	36	New Britain	2	14	13	Union	1	5	4
Cromwell	10	38	47	New Canaan	4	30	37	Vernon	11	115	110
Danbury	15	179	177	New Fairfield	2	14	21	Voluntown	0	7	9
Darien	4	28	23	New Hartford	5	35	46	Wallingford	10	123	75
Deep River	0	4	9	New Haven	3	27	84	Warren	1	6	8
Derby	1	9	19	New London	0	8	0	Washington	1	6	5
Durham	4	40	32	New Milford	16	82	105	Waterbury	6	44	54
East Granby	6	21	17	Newington	5	33	44	Waterford	5	44	66
East Haddam	4	44	42	Newtown	10	117	111	Watertown	5	45	41
East Hampton	15	66	51	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	7	36	78
East Hartford	0	3	5	North Branford	2	28	21	West Haven	5	27	28
East Haven	3	36	48	North Canaan	1	5	5	Westbrook	3	31	24
East Lyme	8	53	43	North Haven	3	25	69	Weston	2	20	18
East Windsor	1	36	39	North Stonington	2	25	19	Westport	4	46	49
Eastford	1	5	5	Norwalk	2	68	303	Wethersfield	2	18	20
Easton	0	9	24	Norwich	1	84	18	Willington	2	18	22
Ellington	6	95	56	Old Lyme	3	23	21	Wilton	1	19	15
Enfield	6	40	21	Old Saybrook	3	22	19	Winchester	2	14	5
Essex	4	29	38	Orange	1	12	11	Windham	2	21	16
Fairfield	2	41	34	Oxford	7	66	55	Windsor	0	25	31
Farmington	43	86	87	Plainfield	5	46	32	Windsor Locks	0	12	18
Franklin	0	7	4	Plainville	5	19	6	Wolcott	5	89	54
Glastonbury	5	70	90	Plymouth	8	42	32	Woodbridge	1	18	15
Goshen	3	29	20	Pomfret	4	25	15	Woodbury	7	23	29
Granby	11	53	42	Portland	2	38	58	Woodstock	4	42	42
Greenwich	10	96	79								

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 +1.0	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -1.3	New Housing Permits -23.1	Info Center Visitors -1.0
Leading General Drift Indicator -0.1	Electricity Sales +4.2	Attraction Visitors +9.4
Coincident General Drift Indicator -1.5	Retail Sales +3.5	Air Passenger Count -11.8
Business Barometer -0.3	Construction Contracts Index +23.6	Indian Gaming Slots +14.1
Total Nonfarm Employment -0.3	New Auto Registrations -14.2	Travel and Tourism Index +6.2
Unemployment +0.4*	Air Cargo Tons -64.8	
Labor Force +0.2	Exports -5.5	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Employed -0.2		Total +4.0
Unemployed +9.7	Business Starts	Wages & Salaries +3.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims -5.3	Secretary of the State +2.7	Benefit Costs +5.1
Help Wanted Index – Hartford -15.8	Dept. of Labor -21.4	
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate +0.59*	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -0.9	Secretary of the State +4.9	Connecticut +4.3
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +0.1	Dept. of Labor -42.8	U.S. City Average +1.8
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg -0.9	State Revenues -1.3	Northeast Region +2.3
CT Mfg. Production Index -3.7	Corporate Tax -16.3	NY-NJ-Long Island +2.7
Production Worker Hours -5.9	Personal Income Tax -4.1	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +1.9
Industrial Electricity Sales -5.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +5.3	Consumer Confidence
Personal Income +3.6	Sales & Use Tax -3.8	Connecticut -15.2
UI Covered Wages +5.8	Indian Gaming Payments +11.2	New England -31.7
		U.S. -18.0
		Interest Rates
		Prime -1.92*
		Conventional Mortgage -0.66*

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

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