

## JANUARY 1997

- Since November a year ago, a total of 20,600 jobs were created. (p.6)
- The unemployment rate rose to 5.1 percent in November, but remained well below last year's 5.6 percent. (p.6)
- Electricity sales for September were up 6.2 percent over the year and 3.3 percent year to date. (p.7)
- Housing permits through November were down 7.6 percent from a year ago. (p.7)
- Air passenger count at Bradley through October exceeded 4.5 million, 5.9 percent ahead of last year for the same period. (p.7)
- November's Consumer Price Index rose by 3.3 percent from a year ago. (p.8)

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## Machinery industry examined

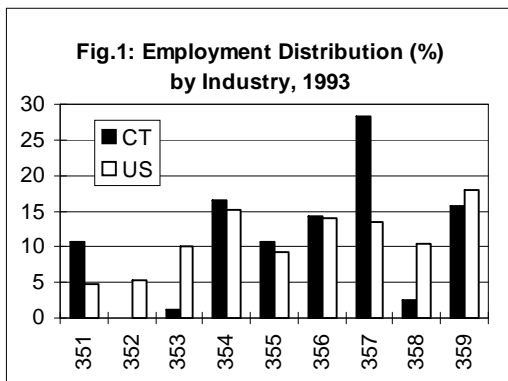
by Kolie Sun Chang, Associate Research Analyst

**C**onnecticut's industrial machinery & equipment industry (SIC 35) has been a major component of the State's manufacturing sector for many years. The industry's share of total State manufacturing employment, having ranged from 11% to 13% over the years from 1987 to 1993, is second highest to the transportation equipment manufacturing industry (SIC 37). How has this industry performed over time in Connecticut? In this brief analysis, we will examine and compare Connecticut and U.S. levels of machinery industry employment, establishments, output, exports, and productivity.

reliance on computers and office machinery (SIC 357) which accounted for 28% of the state total compared with 13% for the U.S.. Connecticut has much less dependence on the production of construction equipment (SIC 353), 1% compared with 10% for the U.S., and farm equipment (SIC 352), less than 1%

compared with 5% for the U.S.. Thus, the U.S. distribution among the subgroups is more evenly spread. (See Figure 1)

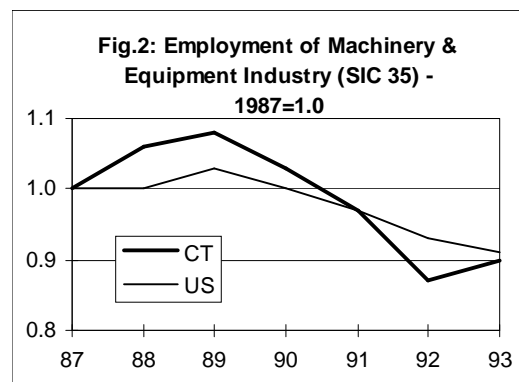
Employment distribution by employment size of establishment remained stable from 1987 to 1993, although more than 60% of all industry employment is found in large firms (employment >100). Among firms with employment less than 100, employment distribution varied very little between 1987 and 1993.



### Employment

Between 1987 and 1993, machinery industry employment declined by 10.2% in Connecticut, and 8.8% at the U.S. level, pulled down equally by mix and competitive pressures. Employment losses occurred among both small and large businesses; 64.7% of employment losses occurred among establishments with 100 or more employees.

Connecticut's industry employment mix differs from the U.S., with much greater

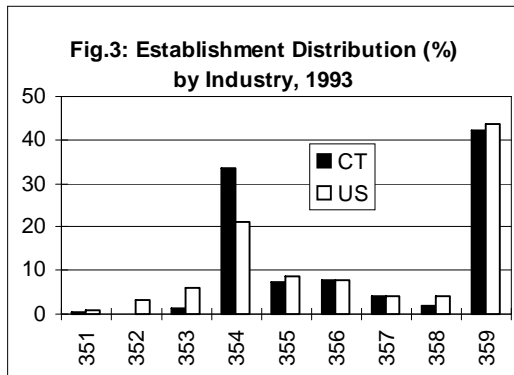


# Machinery industry examined

Overall, State employment change in the industrial machinery industry has been similar to the change in national employment, first exceeding, then lagging the U.S. as indicated by the index shown in Figure 2.

## Establishments

Net establishment formation in Connecticut was down 9.9%



between 1987 and 1993 as the number of businesses declined from 1,415 to 1,275, a loss of 140 businesses. During the same period net establishment formation in the U.S. was up 2.7% with a gain of 1,425 establishments.

Connecticut's manufacturing is more heavily concentrated in industrial machinery and equipment. One fifth of all manufacturing industry establishments are in the industrial machinery & equipment group in Connecticut, while the U.S. has about 14%. Connecticut also has led the U.S. substantially (33% compared with 21%, see Figure 3) in the percentage of metalworking machinery establishments (SIC 354). For all other subgroups, Connecticut's distribution of establishments is very similar to the national percentages.

## Exports

Connecticut's exports of industrial machinery and equipment increased from \$687 million in 1988 to \$825 million in 1995, with an annual average growth

rate of 2.6%, while the U.S. posted a higher growth of 9.4% for the same period. If State exports had grown at the same rate as for the U.S., we would have had an additional \$460 million in exports in 1995. The Connecticut share of U.S. exports in the machinery industry has ranged from a high of nearly 1.4% in 1989 to a low of 0.7% in 1994, averaging 1.0% from 1987 to 1995.

Primary destinations of Connecticut's machinery and computer exports are Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Germany. Canada accounted for one-fourth of this industry's total exports, up from \$146.2 million in 1988 to \$208.6 million in 1995. However the largest rate of growth from

1988 to 1995 occurred with respect to Brazil where exports increased 210% from \$6.7 million to \$20.8 million, or roughly one-tenth Canadian exports.

In 1995, industrial machinery ranked second only to transportation equipment in the total dollar value of Connecticut exports. Further perspective can be found in the Department of Economic and Community Development's quarterly and annual export report series.

## Output

Between 1977 and 1992 Connecticut's machinery industry gross state product grew at an annual rate of 0.2%, only a fraction of the national rate of 1.8%. In other words, Connecticut's output lagged behind the national level during this time frame. An alternative method of measuring growth is to index the values. By comparing all subsequent values to the 1977 level, the index shows Connecticut output lagging the national level from 1977 to 1986. After a

## THE CONNECTICUT

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

*The Connecticut Economic Digest* is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development, Research Division. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

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

To receive this publication free of charge write to: *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109; or call: (860) 566-7823. Current subscribers who do not wish to continue receiving the publication or who have a change of address are asked to fill out the information on the back cover and return it to the above address.

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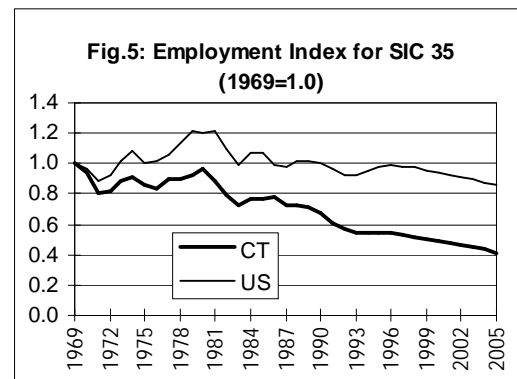
# Machinery industry examined

U.S. downturn in 1986, nationwide machinery industry output again took off at a faster rate than in Connecticut. (See Figure 4)

## Productivity

Overall productivity (output/hours) is almost identical at the state and national level although there is noticeable variation at the industry subgroup level. For instance, Connecticut led in engines & turbines (SIC 351), special industry machinery (SIC

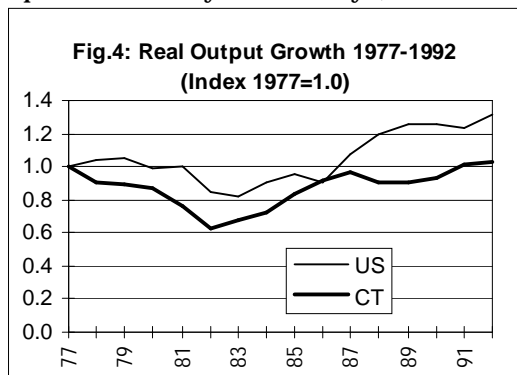
355) and industrial machinery, n.e.c. (SIC 359), but trailed in metalworking machinery (SIC 354) and general industry machinery (SIC 356), compared with the national levels based on 1987 & 1992 data from the *Census of Manufactures*. Connecticut's rate of capital investment (capital investment/output) was only one percent higher than the national rate in 1987, and 1.2% more than the U.S. level in 1992.



over time.

## Conclusion

Thus far, analysis has been completed for industrial machinery & equipment (SIC 35) and electronic and other electronic equipment (SIC 36). This type of analysis will be replicated for other industry clusters as we endeavor to examine all facets of industry performance. ■



## Forecast

As shown in Figure 5, an employment forecast calls for continued decline at both the state and national levels through at least 2005; Connecticut machinery industry employment (relative to 1969) will continue to lag the U.S. with the differences increasing

## HOUSING UPDATE

# November: housing permits decrease

**T**he Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 683 new housing units in November 1996, a 8.4% decrease compared to October 1996 when 746 were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 683 units permitted in November 1996 represent an increase of 12.2% from the 609 units permitted in November 1995, and that the year-to-date permits are down 7.6%, from 7,713 in 1995 to 7,125 in 1996.

Reports from municipal officials throughout the state indicate that New London County showed the greatest percentage increase in November compared to the same month a year ago: 65.9%. Middlesex County reported the greatest percentage decline: 34.4% for the same period.

Hartford County documented the largest number of new, authorized units in November with 181. Fairfield County followed with 149 units and New Haven County had 129 units. Manchester led all Connecticut

communities with 62 units, followed by Stamford with 44 and New Haven with 25.

Year-to-date totals indicate that Hartford County has issued the most building permits through November of 1996 with 1,639, followed by Fairfield county with 1,485, and New Haven County with 1,418. Stamford authorized 292 new units during this period, followed by Southington with 172, Shelton with 156, and Waterford with 155. ■

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

# Occupational Information System (OIS)

by Carol Bridges, SOICC OIS Manager

**A**re you concerned about a qualified labor force for business and industry in your region? Does your job include planning or administration for vocational and technical education? Do you have to identify educational programs for students or trainees? If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, the Occupational Information System (OIS) was designed for you. The OIS is a computerized system that will enable you to do your research quickly and easily and will increase the efficiency and accuracy of your decisions.

The job of analyzing labor markets to identify a potential imbalance in the work force, and interpreting the causes of any imbalance, is as much an art as a

science. The nature of a labor market sometimes precludes a precise answer to one's questions. Even if all the relevant data were collected, there is no simple way to determine which are the most influential factors. Occupational information cannot provide a planner with simple quantitative indicators such as "30 additional people need to be trained for occupation X." However, as more and more information of the right type becomes available, our ability to make connections, draw conclusions and answer our questions improves. When data items from multiple sources are considered together, they may indicate a pattern from which we can draw an informed conclusion. If you

find confirming evidence from multiple items, and understand the constraints on each, a coherent picture of the labor market conditions begins to emerge. Good results come from knowing the structure of the local economy, understanding its past trends, and sensing the important variables at work. Combined with data from the OIS, this background provides a basis for informed intuition. Informed intuition requires the planner's judgment, reason, and experience. Input from advisory groups should supplement these skills. Occupational information is

the Micro-OIS and the OIS c/s. The Micro-OIS is a stand-alone version for IBM-compatible computers which was initially developed in 1985 by the Western Occupational Research Corporation (WORC) under contract from the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). It has since been revised and updated several times. In 1995, a Windows version of the Micro-OIS was developed by the Utah Department of Labor and its State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC). This version is currently being

## **The OIS is especially useful for:**

- Economic developers who examine the labor market and determine where growth is likely to occur and use that information for focusing their efforts
- Program planners who need to understand the current and future labor market and the training programs that can help meet labor market needs
- Counselors and other service providers who work with students and job seekers and wish to identify occupations with good employment outlook and related training opportunities for those occupations
- Businesses that need to look at the availability of an adequate workforce and training resources for new and current staff

## **There are a number of advantages to using the OIS:**

- The OIS can provide, in one location and one operation, information from a variety of resources.
- The OIS provides projections of future employment developed by the Department of Labor, Office of Research, using standard models and including projections for employment by industry and for employment in different occupations.
- A computerized OIS can do a selective search to help you find items with special characteristics.
- The OIS contains a built-in crosswalk between different classification systems, such as the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), and the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) coding systems. The OIS combines the codes from these different classification systems thus making it easier to analyze related information.
- Occupations and programs are clustered so you can work with your target occupation and related occupations at the same time.

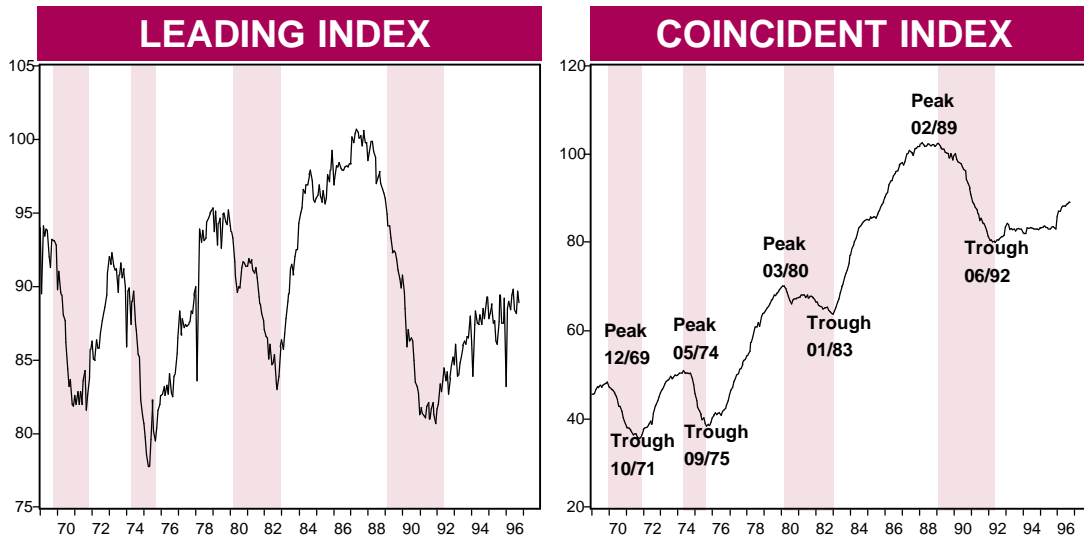
the remaining component in the process of making informed decisions.

The computerized OIS uses objective data to support an overall planning process. The key to that process is still the individual planner. The information system contributes to your efforts as you plan new programs or evaluate existing ones, explore opportunities for on-the-job training, or respond to the labor force needs of a new or expanding firm. In general, using the OIS in a systematic process increases your ability to meet the future needs of the labor market and saves you time and energy.

In Connecticut, there are currently two options for the OIS:

used in over 100 sites across Connecticut. The OIS c/s is the client/server version of the OIS, residing on a server in the Central Office of the Labor Department. Users access it via a personal computer connected to the Department's wide area network. It was developed by Fu Associates in Virginia and is being pilot-tested at three Job Centers in Connecticut. For more information on the OIS, contact Carol Bridges, SOICC, Labor Department, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109, (860) 566-5368. ■

(Material adapted from *Unlocking the Power of Occupational Information, Occupational Information System (OIS) Casebook*, NOICC, Wash. DC, July 1996)



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1987=100.

## Coincident and leading indexes stuck in different gears

**C**onnecticut's coincident employment index moved, once again, to its highest level in the current recovery with the release of the (preliminary) October data, having not fallen on a month-to-month basis since December 1995. Connecticut's leading employment index backed off its near peak last month, although still remaining higher than October a year ago.

We asked in our last commentary with the release of the September data whether the Connecticut economy could continue to prosper. The coincident index is still sending strong positive signals. The leading index has been stuck in neutral for almost two years. We still wait for the leading index to shift into gear. Will it be drive or reverse? The data from future months will provide the answer.

The coincident index, a gauge of current employment activity, continued its strong upward momentum. This recent momentum reflects in large part the lower

insured unemployment rate, down 15.3 percent over the last 12 months. But it also reflects higher total employment, up 3.3 percent, and higher nonfarm employment, up 1.0 percent. Lastly, the total unemployment rate contributed a bit to the positive momentum, down 2.0 percent over the last year.

The leading index, a barometer of future employment activity, has bounced around considerably since reaching a peak in December 1994. It has not moved in the same direction, either up or down, for more than two consecutive months since then. Which components have contributed to its ups, and which to its downs? On the plus side, the short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate fell by 13.8 percent and the initial claims for unemployment insurance fell by 11.9 percent since December 1994, both significant movements. On the negative side, Hartford help-wanted advertising fell by 12.5 percent, total housing permits declined by 5.1

percent, and the average work week in manufacturing production workers dropped by 1.6 percent.

The coincident employment index rose from 83.5 in October 1995 to 89.1 in October 1996. All four index components continued to point in a positive direction on a year-over-year basis with higher nonfarm employment, higher total employment, a lower total unemployment rate, and a lower insured unemployment rate.

The leading employment index rose from 87.5 in October 1995 to 88.9 in October 1996. Four of the five index components sent positive signals on a year-over-year basis with lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, a lower short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, higher Hartford help-wanted advertising, and higher total housing permits. The final component sent a negative signal on a year-over-year basis with a lower average work week of manufacturing production workers. ■

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

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 20,600 over the year. Services added 11,200 jobs, while the Manufacturing sector lost 2,600 workers.

## EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	NOV		CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,583.7	1,563.1	20.6	1.3	1,584.7
<b>Private Sector</b>	1,359.5	1,342.8	16.7	1.2	1,358.4
<b>Construction and Mining</b>	53.6	51.7	1.9	3.7	53.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	275.7	278.3	-2.6	-0.9	274.5
<b>Transportation, Public Utilities</b>	72.8	71.3	1.5	2.1	72.3
<b>Wholesale, Retail Trade</b>	347.6	340.7	6.9	2.0	348.2
<b>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</b>	129.9	132.1	-2.2	-1.7	130.8
<b>Services</b>	479.9	468.7	11.2	2.4	478.8
<b>Government</b>	224.2	220.3	3.9	1.8	226.3

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate rose to 5.1 percent in November, but remained well below last year's 5.6 percent.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	NOV		CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
(Seasonally adjusted)					
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	5.1	5.6	-0.5	---	5.0
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,753.5	1,707.0	46.5	2.7	1,754.1
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,664.5	1,611.1	53.4	3.3	1,666.4
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	88.9	95.8	-6.9	-7.2	87.7
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	3,798	5,324	-1526	-28.7	4,247
<b>Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)</b>	36	32	4	12.5	35
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.56	3.02	-0.46	---	2.51

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Average weekly hours were unchanged, and the output increased by 2.2 percent from last November.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	NOV		CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
(Seasonally adjusted)					
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	42.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	42.8
<b>Average Hourly Earnings*</b>	\$14.12	\$13.80	\$0.32	2.3	\$14.10
<b>Average Weekly Earnings*</b>	\$609.98	\$596.16	\$13.82	2.3	\$603.48
<b>Mfg. Output Index (1982=100)</b>	120.7	118.1	2.6	2.2	120.3
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)*</b>	7,016	7,048	-32	-0.5	6,897
<b>Productivity Index (1982=100)</b>	183.9	179.1	4.8	2.7	183.6

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

\*Not seasonally adjusted

Nominal personal income is forecasted to grow 1.2 percent (4.8% annualized) over the third to fourth quarter. Covered wages are projected to grow 1.89 percent (7.56% annualized).

## INCOME (quarterly)

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
(Seasonally adjusted)					
(Annualized; \$ Millions)					
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$57,665	\$54,970	\$2,695	4.9	\$56,593
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$111,175	\$106,024	\$5,151	4.9	\$109,856
<b>Real Personal Income**</b>	\$70,231	\$69,026	\$1,205	1.7	\$69,794

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; November 1996 release

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

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

Note: All estimates for 1990:Q1 through 1996:Q4 have been revised from the July 1996 release by BEA, and are no longer consistent with 1969:Q1 to 1989:Q4. The estimates for 1969:Q1 to 1989:Q4 will be revised in the second half of 1997.

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG		1996	1995	
New Housing Permits	NOV 1996	683	12.2		7,125	7,713	-7.6
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	SEP 1996	2,261	6.2		21,424	20,735	3.3
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	SEP 1996	3.23	8.8		24.00	22.20	8.1
<b>Construction Contracts</b>							
Index (1980=100)	OCT 1996	243.8	-12.7		---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	NOV 1996	12,676	-28.5		164,780	175,766	-6.3
Air Cargo Tons	OCT 1996	12,866	24.5		105,988	93,360	13.5

Sources: 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

Electricity sales for September were up 6.2 percent from a year ago and 3.3 percent for the year to date.

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	NOV 1996	% CHANGE		YEAR TO DATE		
		M/M	Y/Y	NO.	% CHG	
<b>STARTS</b>						
Secretary of the State	1,216	10.5	12.9	14,155	13.5	
Department of Labor	1,016	40.7	3.8	9,778	4.9	
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
Secretary of the State	392	65.4	46.8	2,574	12.7	
Department of Labor	728	-47.8	1.8	12,139	11.5	

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State -- corporations and other legal entities  
Connecticut Department of Labor -- unemployment insurance program registrations

Business starts registered with the Secretary of the State exceeded terminations for a net gain of 11,581 for the year through November.

## STATE TAX COLLECTIONS

(Millions of dollars)				FISCAL YEAR TOTALS		
	NOV 1996	NOV 1995	% CHG	1996-97	1995-96	% CHG
<b>TOTAL ALL TAXES*</b>	483.0	505.0	-4.4	2,321.1	2,249.4	3.2
Corporate Tax	12.9	18.4	-29.9	124.8	139.9	-10.8
Personal Income Tax	181.2	166.2	9.0	822.6	770.9	6.7
Real Estate Conv. Tax	5.4	4.8	0.6	32.0	28.2	13.5
Sales & Use Tax	201.2	200.9	0.1	841.4	795.2	5.8

Source: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services

\*Includes all sources of tax revenue; Only selected taxes are displayed.

Total tax collections were up 3.2 percent for the year to date. Only corporate tax collections were down a total of 10.8 percent, perhaps reflecting this year's rate cut.

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG		1996	1995	
Tourism Inquiries	NOV 1996	7,670	-32.1		368,034	327,604	12.3
Info Center Visitors	NOV 1996	36,205	-10.2		499,582	518,067	-3.6
Major Attraction Visitors	NOV 1996	82,078	8.4		1,700,010	1,855,533	-8.4
Hotel-Motel Occupancy	NOV 1996	68.4	-1.7		71.5	70.5	1.4
Air Passenger Count	OCT 1996	468,259	0.7		4,525,230	4,272,166	5.9

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

The air passenger count at Bradley through October exceeded 4.5 million, 5.9 percent ahead of last year for the same period.

Compensation costs for the Northeast region rose 2.5 percent over the year, while the nation's increased by 2.9 percent.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX (quarterly)

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP 1996	JUN 1996	3-Mo % Chg	SEP 1996	SEP 1995	12-Mo % Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	129.6	128.8	0.6	129.8	126.2	2.9
Wages and Salaries	126.4	125.6	0.6	126.5	122.4	3.3
Benefit Costs	137.8	136.9	0.7	138.1	135.6	1.8
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	130.6	127.4	2.5
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	127.0	123.1	3.2

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

Northeast, New York, and Boston inflation rates held just below the U.S. City Average of 3.3 percent for November. New England consumer confidence was up 37.1 percent compared with November last year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	NOV	OCT	NOV	% CHG	
	1996	1996	1995	M/M	Y/Y
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1982-1984=100)</b>					
All Urban Consumers					
U.S. City Average	158.6	158.3	153.6	0.2	3.3
Northeast Region	165.4	165.1	160.5	0.2	3.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	168.4	168.2	163.8	0.1	2.8
Boston-Lawrence-Salem*	166.3	---	160.3	---	3.1
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers					
U.S. City Average	155.9	155.5	150.9	0.3	3.3
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)</b>					
U.S.	107.3	106.2	101.6	1.0	5.6
New England	95.3	112.2	69.5	-15.1	37.1

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Conference Board

Short-term rates were below November rates of a year ago. Long-term bond rates were higher as was the 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	NOV 1996	OCT 1996	NOV 1995
Prime	8.25	8.25	8.75
Federal Funds	5.31	5.24	5.80
3 Month Treasury Bill	5.03	5.01	5.35
6 Month Treasury Bill	5.07	5.12	5.29
1 Year Treasury Bill	5.42	5.55	5.43
3 Year Treasury Bill	5.82	6.08	5.57
5 Year Treasury Bond	5.97	6.27	5.69
7 Year Treasury Bond	6.10	6.42	5.83
10 Year Treasury Bond	6.20	6.53	5.93
30 Year Treasury Bond	6.48	6.81	6.26
Conventional Mortgage	7.62	7.92	7.38

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,583.7	1,563.1	20.6	1.3	1,584.7
<b>Maine</b>	545.5	544.6	0.9	0.2	544.5
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,037.1	2,997.9	39.2	1.3	3,031.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	551.4	545.3	6.1	1.1	552.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,655.5	3,621.0	34.5	1.0	3,650.6
<b>New York</b>	7,953.4	7,895.2	58.2	0.7	7,953.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,287.8	5,253.9	33.9	0.6	5,289.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	446.4	443.2	3.2	0.7	444.2
<b>Vermont</b>	276.1	272.2	3.9	1.4	276.5
<b>United States</b>	120,392.0	120,050.0	342.0	0.3	120,274.0

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

Connecticut's rate of job growth surpassed the nation's, and was the second fastest in the region over the past year.

## LABOR FORCE

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,753.5	1,707.0	46.5	2.7	1,754.1
<b>Maine</b>	666.1	653.8	12.3	1.9	669.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,177.1	3,174.1	3.0	0.1	3,176.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	633.4	632.4	1.0	0.2	629.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,115.7	4,082.6	33.1	0.8	4,108.8
<b>New York</b>	8,587.8	8,475.5	112.3	1.3	8,586.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,883.5	5,852.4	31.1	0.5	5,883.3
<b>Rhode Island</b>	495.0	482.8	12.2	2.5	493.1
<b>Vermont</b>	327.7	322.5	5.2	1.6	326.4
<b>United States</b>	134,818.0	132,471.0	2,347.0	1.8	134,574.0

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

Connecticut's labor force grew the fastest in the region over the year.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

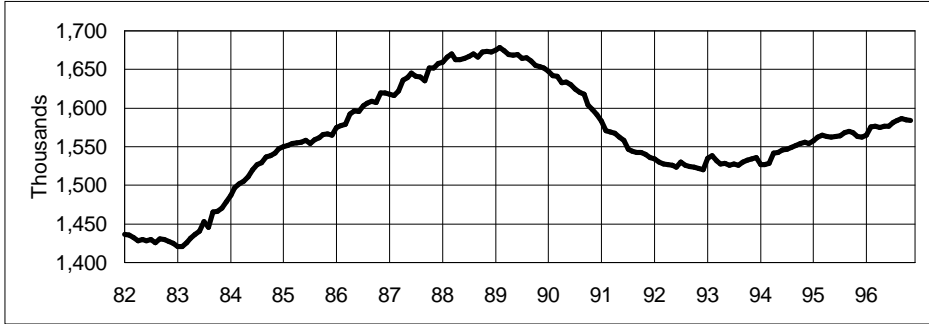
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE	OCT
	1996	1995		1996
<b>Connecticut</b>	5.1	5.6	-0.5	5.0
<b>Maine</b>	4.2	5.4	-1.2	5.0
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3.9	5.3	-1.4	4.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.9	3.6	0.3	4.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	6.2	6.5	-0.3	6.1
<b>New York</b>	6.0	6.3	-0.3	5.9
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	4.7	6.0	-1.3	5.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	4.9	6.8	-1.9	4.4
<b>Vermont</b>	4.5	4.4	0.1	4.5
<b>United States</b>	5.4	5.6	-0.2	5.2

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

Connecticut's unemployment rate remained below New York and New Jersey's, as well as the nation's in November.

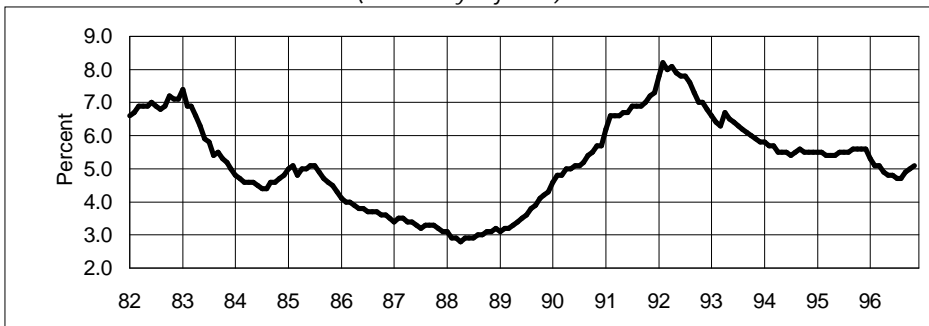
# ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



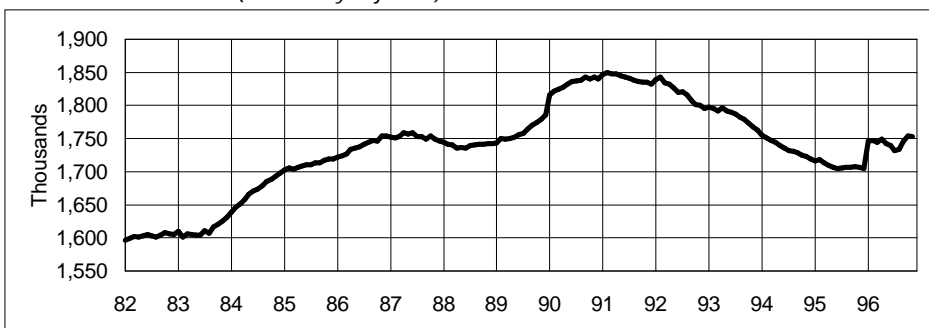
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	1,526.7	1,557.6	1,565.2
Feb	1,526.4	1,562.4	1,576.1
Mar	1,528.8	1,565.1	1,576.8
Apr	1,541.8	1,563.5	1,575.0
May	1,542.7	1,562.4	1,576.5
Jun	1,545.5	1,562.9	1,576.5
Jul	1,546.3	1,564.5	1,581.3
Aug	1,549.3	1,568.1	1,583.6
Sep	1,551.8	1,569.7	1,586.1
Oct	1,554.2	1,568.0	1,584.7
Nov	1,556.0	1,563.1	1,583.7
Dec	1,554.2	1,562.7	

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



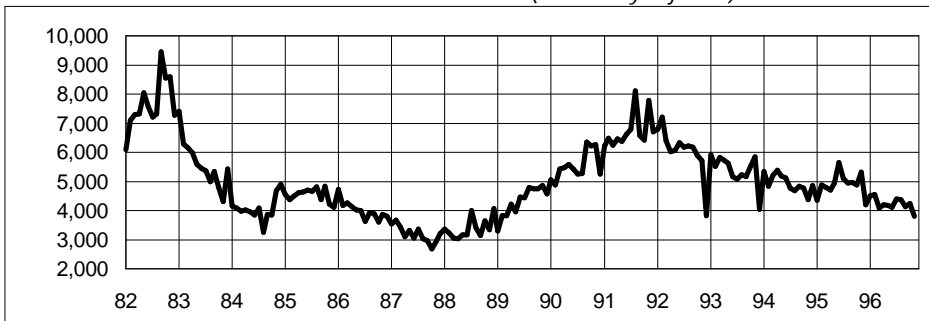
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	5.8	5.5	5.3
Feb	5.7	5.5	5.1
Mar	5.7	5.4	5.1
Apr	5.5	5.4	4.9
May	5.5	5.4	4.8
Jun	5.5	5.5	4.8
Jul	5.4	5.5	4.7
Aug	5.5	5.5	4.7
Sep	5.6	5.6	4.9
Oct	5.5	5.6	5.0
Nov	5.5	5.6	5.1
Dec	5.5	5.6	

## LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



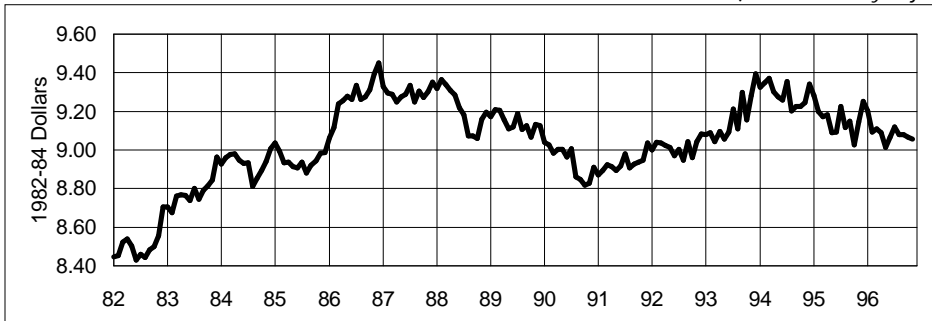
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	1,755.0	1,716.6	1,746.1
Feb	1,750.9	1,717.9	1,747.3
Mar	1,747.6	1,713.9	1,744.2
Apr	1,744.3	1,709.8	1,748.9
May	1,739.9	1,706.8	1,742.8
Jun	1,735.6	1,704.9	1,739.4
Jul	1,731.6	1,706.0	1,731.8
Aug	1,730.4	1,706.9	1,733.6
Sep	1,728.5	1,707.1	1,746.0
Oct	1,725.2	1,707.6	1,754.1
Nov	1,722.8	1,707.0	1,753.5
Dec	1,719.6	1,704.7	

## AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



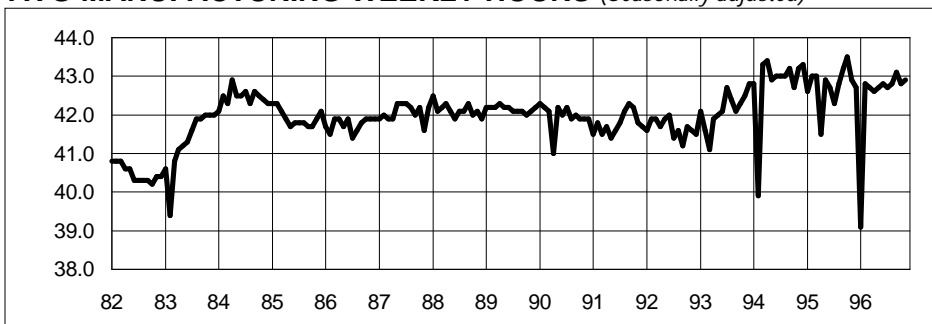
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	5,346	4,362	4,510
Feb	4,846	4,884	4,551
Mar	5,213	4,788	4,080
Apr	5,375	4,714	4,204
May	5,185	4,955	4,169
Jun	5,130	5,642	4,111
Jul	4,778	5,098	4,404
Aug	4,678	4,951	4,364
Sep	4,827	4,966	4,134
Oct	4,769	4,873	4,247
Nov	4,375	5,324	3,798
Dec	4,853	4,197	

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



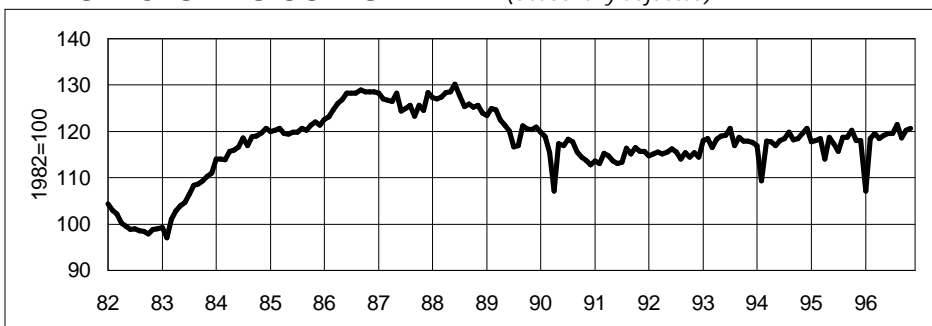
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	\$9.32	\$9.28	\$9.20
Feb	9.35	9.20	9.09
Mar	9.37	9.17	9.11
Apr	9.30	9.18	9.09
May	9.28	9.09	9.01
Jun	9.26	9.09	9.07
Jul	9.36	9.23	9.12
Aug	9.20	9.11	9.08
Sep	9.22	9.15	9.08
Oct	9.22	9.03	9.07
Nov	9.25	9.15	9.06
Dec	9.34	9.25	

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



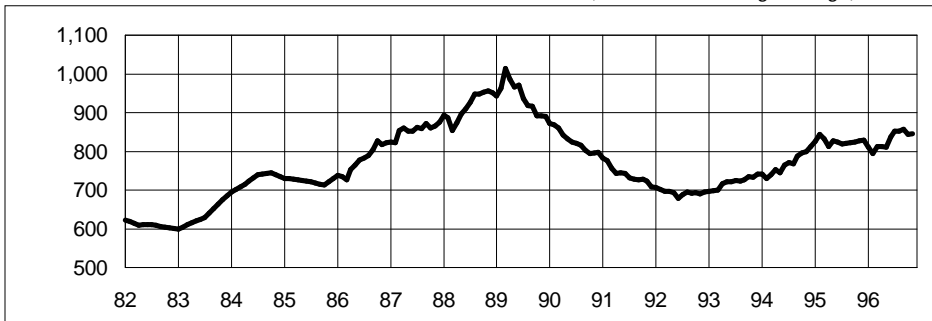
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	42.8	42.6	39.1
Feb	39.9	43.0	42.8
Mar	43.3	43.0	42.7
Apr	43.4	41.5	42.6
May	42.9	42.9	42.7
Jun	43.0	42.7	42.8
Jul	43.0	42.3	42.7
Aug	43.0	42.8	42.8
Sep	43.2	43.2	43.1
Oct	42.7	43.5	42.8
Nov	43.2	42.9	42.9
Dec	43.3	42.7	

## MANUFACTURING OUTPUT INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	116.9	117.8	107.1
Feb	109.4	118.0	118.5
Mar	117.9	118.4	119.5
Apr	117.7	114.0	118.5
May	116.9	118.7	119.2
Jun	118.1	117.3	119.6
Jul	118.5	115.7	119.5
Aug	119.9	118.7	121.5
Sep	118.2	118.7	118.6
Oct	118.4	120.3	120.3
Nov	119.6	118.1	120.7
Dec	120.6	118.0	

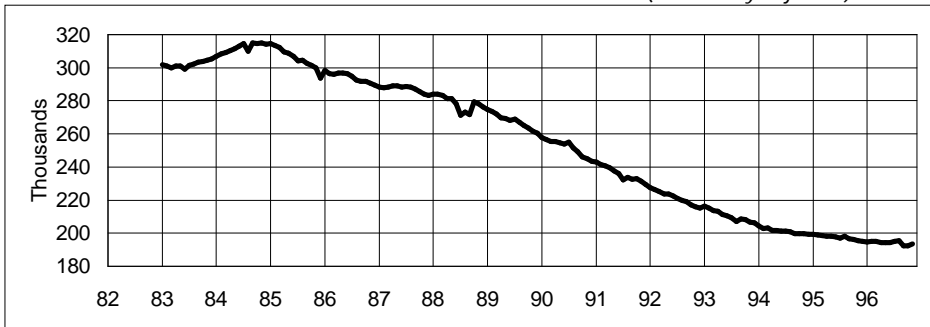
## DOL NEWLY REGISTERED EMPLOYERS *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	620	839	650
Feb	1,032	892	1,108
Mar	1,047	805	813
Apr	665	842	824
May	1,051	1,015	1,332
Jun	777	716	892
Jul	670	693	688
Aug	1,089	1,098	1,158
Sep	709	727	575
Oct	676	718	722
Nov	961	979	1,016
Dec	617	396	

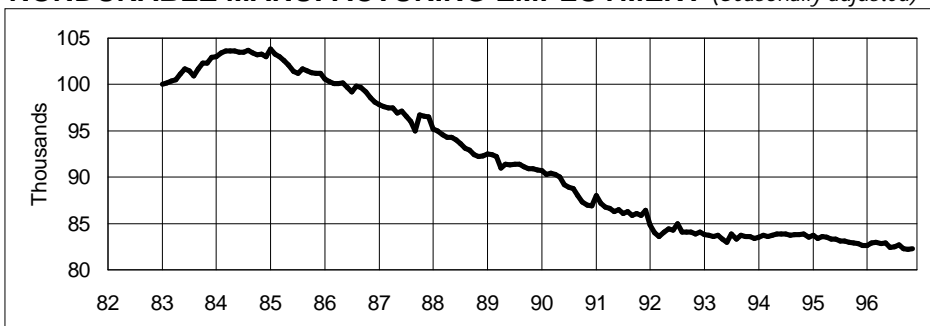
# ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

## DURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



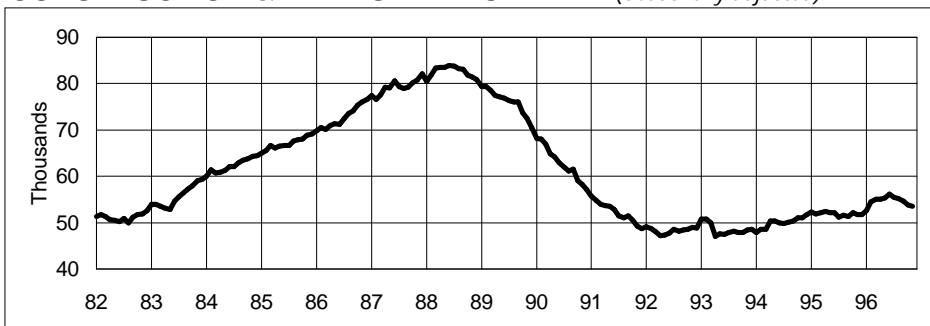
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	204.5	199.4	194.7
Feb	203.0	199.0	195.1
Mar	203.1	198.5	195.2
Apr	201.7	198.3	194.5
May	201.8	198.0	194.3
Jun	201.2	197.6	194.2
Jul	201.4	197.2	195.0
Aug	200.9	198.3	195.6
Sep	199.9	196.5	192.2
Oct	199.6	196.3	192.3
Nov	199.6	195.5	193.4
Dec	199.4	195.1	

## NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	83.5	83.7	82.6
Feb	83.7	83.4	82.9
Mar	83.6	83.6	83.0
Apr	83.7	83.5	82.8
May	83.9	83.3	82.9
Jun	83.9	83.3	82.4
Jul	83.9	83.1	82.5
Aug	83.7	83.1	82.7
Sep	83.8	83.0	82.3
Oct	83.8	82.9	82.2
Nov	83.9	82.8	82.3
Dec	83.5	82.6	

## CONSTRUCTION & MINING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	47.9	52.3	52.6
Feb	48.6	51.9	54.5
Mar	48.5	52.1	55.1
Apr	50.4	52.4	55.0
May	50.4	52.1	55.4
Jun	50.0	52.1	56.2
Jul	49.8	51.2	55.5
Aug	50.1	51.6	55.2
Sep	50.4	51.3	54.7
Oct	51.1	52.1	53.8
Nov	51.1	51.7	53.6
Dec	51.8	51.8	

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



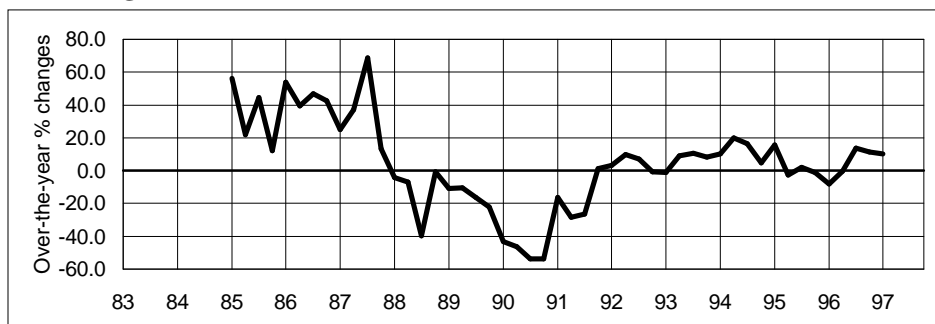
Month	1994	1995	1996
Jan	70.1	70.7	71.2
Feb	70.4	71.2	71.5
Mar	69.9	71.1	71.4
Apr	70.0	72.5	71.6
May	69.9	72.0	71.5
Jun	70.0	71.8	71.6
Jul	70.6	71.6	71.6
Aug	70.5	71.5	71.6
Sep	70.5	71.6	72.2
Oct	71.1	72.3	72.3
Nov	71.1	71.3	72.8
Dec	70.9	71.5	

## SALES TAX



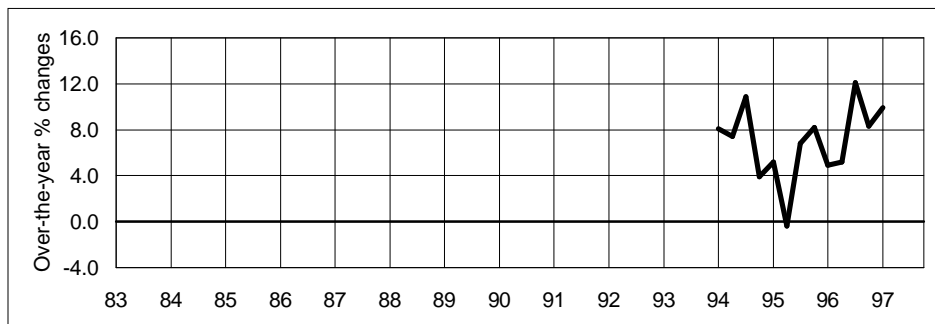
Quarter	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
First	5.9	3.2	6.5
Second	7.7	1.6	
Third	7.3	6.0	
Fourth	3.2	7.6	

## REAL ESTATE TAX



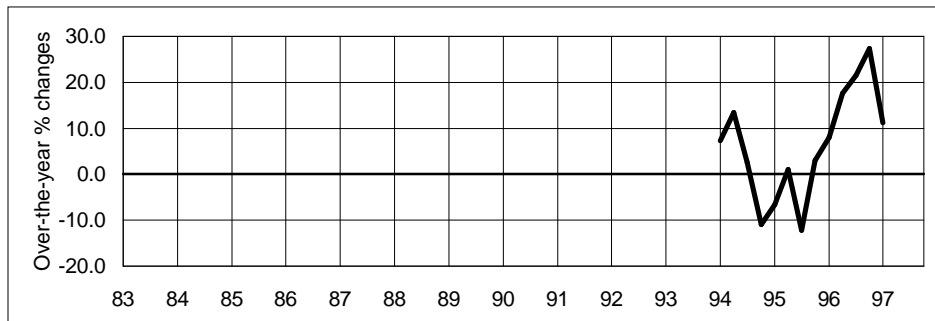
Quarter	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
First	15.8	-8.3	10.3
Second	-2.7	-0.2	
Third	1.9	13.6	
Fourth	-1.1	11.4	

## PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES



Quarter	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
First	5.2	4.9	9.9
Second	-0.4	5.2	
Third	6.8	12.1	
Fourth	8.2	8.3	

## PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES

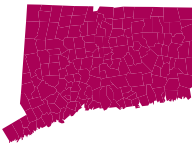


Quarter	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
First	-6.6	8.0	11.2
Second	1.1	17.6	
Third	-12.2	21.5	
Fourth	3.0	27.4	

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## CONNECTICUT



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,604,500 *</b>	<b>1,583,800 *</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1,599,600 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>333,300 *</b>	<b>334,100 *</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>332,900 *</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>55,800</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>57,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>277,500 *</b>	<b>280,200 *</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>275,900 *</b>
<b>Durable</b> .....	<b>194,600</b>	<b>196,800</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>193,300</b>
Lumber & Furniture .....	4,700	4,700	0	0.0	4,700
Stone, Clay & Glass .....	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,800
Primary Metals .....	9,300	9,300	0	0.0	9,300
Fabricated Metals .....	34,500	34,600	-100	-0.3	34,500
Machinery & Computer Equipment .....	35,300	35,200	100	0.3	35,200
Electronic & Electrical Equipment .....	28,100	27,900	200	0.7	27,900
Transportation Equipment .....	50,700	52,700	-2,000	-3.8	50,000
Instruments .....	22,600	22,900	-300	-1.3	22,400
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .....	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	6,500
<b>Nondurable</b> .....	<b>82,900 *</b>	<b>83,400 *</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>82,600 *</b>
Food .....	9,200	9,500	-300	-3.2	9,200
Textiles .....	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,300
Apparel .....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,000
Paper .....	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,000
Printing & Publishing .....	25,600	25,400	200	0.8	25,500
Chemicals .....	19,600 *	20,100 *	-500	-2.5	19,700 *
Rubber & Plastics .....	10,800	10,900	-100	-0.9	10,700
Other Nondurable Manufacturing .....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,271,200 *</b>	<b>1,249,700 *</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,266,700 *</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>73,400</b>	<b>71,900</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>73,200</b>
Transportation .....	42,900	42,400	500	1.2	42,900
Motor Freight & Warehousing .....	16,200	16,800	-600	-3.6	16,200
Other Transportation .....	26,700	25,700	1,000	3.9	26,700
Communications .....	18,000	16,600	1,400	8.4	17,700
Utilities .....	12,500	12,900	-400	-3.1	12,600
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>354,200 *</b>	<b>347,000 *</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>350,400 *</b>
Wholesale .....	80,500 *	79,500 *	1,000	1.3	80,000 *
Retail .....	273,700	267,500	6,200	2.3	270,400
General Merchandise .....	32,200	30,200	2,000	6.6	31,100
Food Stores .....	50,700	48,800	1,900	3.9	50,400
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations .....	26,900	26,800	100	0.4	27,000
Restaurants .....	76,000	74,200	1,800	2.4	77,000
Other Retail Trade .....	88,000	87,500	500	0.6	84,800
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>129,900</b>	<b>132,100</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>130,800</b>
Finance .....	47,300	46,600	700	1.5	47,400
Banking .....	26,100	26,600	-500	-1.9	26,300
Insurance .....	67,900	71,500	-3,600	-5.0	68,400
Insurance Carriers .....	57,100	60,700	-3,600	-5.9	57,600
Real Estate .....	14,800	14,000	800	5.7	14,900
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>481,600</b>	<b>470,400 *</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>482,200</b>
Hotels & Lodging Places .....	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	11,000
Personal Services .....	17,700	17,300	400	2.3	17,700
Business Services .....	93,900	88,900	5,000	5.6	93,200
Health Services .....	155,200	153,400	1,800	1.2	155,000
Legal & Professional Services .....	47,100	46,600	500	1.1	46,900
Educational Services .....	42,000	41,200	800	1.9	42,800
Other Services .....	115,000	112,600 *	2,400	2.1	115,600
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>232,100</b>	<b>228,300</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>230,100</b>
Federal .....	22,400	23,600	-1,200	-5.1	22,500
**State, Local & Other Government .....	209,700	204,700	5,000	2.4	207,600

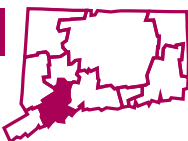
For further information contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 566-3470.

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

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## BRIDGEPORT LMA

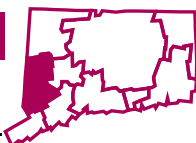


(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>181,700</b>	<b>180,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>181,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>46,500</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>46,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>6,100</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>40,400</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>40,400</b>
Durable Goods .....	32,600	33,000	-400	-1.2	32,500
Fabricated Metals .....	4,400	4,400	0	0.0	4,300
Industrial Machinery .....	6,200	6,100	100	1.6	6,300
Electronic Equipment .....	5,900	5,700	200	3.5	5,900
Transportation Equipment .....	9,700	10,600	-900	-8.5	9,800
Nondurable Goods .....	7,800	7,900	-100	-1.3	7,900
Printing & Publishing .....	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>135,200</b>	<b>134,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>134,300</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,400</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>40,600</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>39,800</b>
Wholesale .....	9,400	9,600	-200	-2.1	9,400
Retail .....	31,200	31,100	100	0.3	30,400
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>56,900</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>56,800</b>
Business Services .....	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,000
Health Services .....	19,600	19,500	100	0.5	19,500
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>20,500</b>
Federal .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local .....	18,700	18,200	500	2.7	18,600

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

## DANBURY LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>83,400</b>	<b>84,300</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>82,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>22,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>19,200</b>
Durable Goods .....	9,900	10,100	-200	-2.0	9,900
Machinery & Electric Equipment .....	5,200	5,100	100	2.0	5,200
Instruments .....	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,600
Nondurable Goods .....	9,300	9,400	-100	-1.1	9,300
Printing & Publishing .....	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
Chemicals .....	3,500	3,700	-200	-5.4	3,600
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>61,100</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>60,600</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>21,400</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>21,100</b>
Wholesale .....	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,000
Retail .....	17,300	17,900	-600	-3.4	17,100
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>23,200</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>23,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,600</b>
Federal .....	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local .....	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	8,800

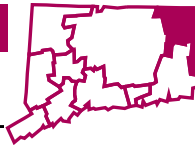
For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 566-3472.

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

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## DANIELSON LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>1,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,800</b>
Durable Goods .....	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
Nondurable Goods .....	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,100
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13,700</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5,500</b>
Wholesale .....	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail .....	4,800	4,300	500	11.6	4,800
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>2,900</b>
Federal .....	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local .....	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,800

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

## HARTFORD LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>594,900</b>	<b>596,000</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>593,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>113,000</b>	<b>112,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>112,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>21,100</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>21,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>91,900</b>	<b>90,600</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>90,900</b>
Durable Goods .....	72,200	70,500	1,700	2.4	71,300
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	17,100	17,000	100	0.6	17,200
Industrial Machinery .....	15,000	14,900	100	0.7	14,900
Electronic Equipment .....	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,100
Transportation Equipment .....	25,900	24,300	1,600	6.6	25,100
Nondurable Goods .....	19,700	20,100	-400	-2.0	19,600
Printing & Publishing .....	7,900	8,000	-100	-1.3	7,900
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>481,900</b>	<b>483,900</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>480,700</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>25,600</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>25,400</b>
Transportation .....	15,400	15,600	-200	-1.3	15,300
Communications & Utilities .....	10,200	9,500	700	7.4	10,100
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>123,400</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>122,700</b>
Wholesale .....	29,500	29,000	500	1.7	29,400
Retail .....	93,900	96,300	-2,400	-2.5	93,300
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>69,500</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>-3,100</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>70,100</b>
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions .....	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	11,900
Insurance Carriers .....	45,700	48,900	-3,200	-6.5	46,400
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>162,000</b>	<b>160,700</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>162,200</b>
Health Services .....	57,300	57,400	-100	-0.2	57,300
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>101,400</b>	<b>100,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100,300</b>
Federal .....	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	8,700
State & Local .....	92,800	91,600	1,200	1.3	91,600

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

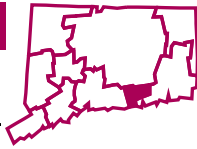
Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1995.

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



# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## LOWER RIVER LMA

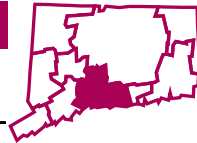


(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>9,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>2,700</b>
Durable Goods .....	2,000	2,200	-200	-9.1	2,000
Electronic Equipment .....	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
Other Durable Goods .....	1,300	1,400	-100	-7.1	1,300
Nondurable Goods .....	700	600	100	16.7	700
Rubber & Plastics .....	300	200	100	50.0	300
Other Nondurable Goods .....	400	400	0	0.0	400
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6,100</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Wholesale .....	300	300	0	0.0	300
Retail .....	1,700	1,600	100	6.3	1,700
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>900</b>
Federal .....	0	0	0	0.0	0
State & Local .....	900	900	0	0.0	900

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

## NEW HAVEN LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>248,600 *</b>	<b>245,100 *</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>247,000 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>49,300</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>49,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>9,400</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>9,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>39,900</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>39,800</b>
Durable Goods .....	25,600	25,700	-100	-0.4	25,500
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	7,200	7,300	-100	-1.4	7,200
Electronic Equipment .....	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	5,000
Nondurable Goods .....	14,300	14,700	-400	-2.7	14,300
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	5,300	5,200	100	1.9	5,200
Chemicals & Allied .....	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	5,000
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>199,300 *</b>	<b>196,500 *</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>198,000 *</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16,600</b>
Communications & Utilities .....	9,100	8,900	200	2.2	9,200
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>52,300 *</b>	<b>51,200 *</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>51,500 *</b>
Wholesale .....	11,600 *	11,700 *	-100	-0.9	11,500 *
Retail .....	40,700	39,500	1,200	3.0	40,000
Eating & Drinking Places .....	12,200	11,400	800	7.0	12,400
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>14,200</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14,200</b>
Finance .....	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,000
Insurance .....	8,000	7,400	600	8.1	8,000
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>84,600</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>84,400</b>
Business Services .....	11,600	10,900	700	6.4	11,300
Health Services .....	28,400	28,400	0	0.0	28,400
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>31,700</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>31,300</b>
Federal .....	4,800	5,000	-200	-4.0	4,800
State & Local .....	26,900	26,000	900	3.5	26,500

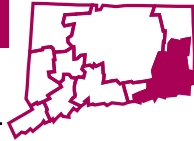
For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Charles Joo at (860) 566-3470.

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

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## NEW LONDON LMA

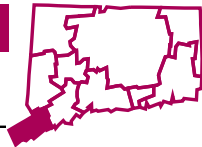


(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>135,400</b>	<b>132,600</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>135,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>29,000</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>29,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>24,500</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>24,500</b>
Durable Goods .....	15,300	18,100	-2,800	-15.5	15,400
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,300
Other Durable Goods .....	13,000	15,900	-2,900	-18.2	13,100
Nondurable Goods .....	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,100
Paper & Allied .....	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Other Nondurable Goods .....	6,700	6,800	-100	-1.5	6,600
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>106,400</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>106,600</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6,200</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>28,700</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>28,800</b>
Wholesale .....	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	3,000
Retail .....	25,700	25,300	400	1.6	25,800
Eating & Drinking Places .....	7,800	7,600	200	2.6	8,300
Other Retail .....	17,900	17,600	300	1.7	17,400
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>32,800</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>33,000</b>
Personal & Business Services .....	6,400	6,300	100	1.6	6,300
Health Services .....	11,200	11,000	200	1.8	11,100
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>35,100</b>	<b>31,100</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>35,000</b>
Federal .....	3,200	3,900	-700	-17.9	3,200
State & Local .....	31,900	27,200	4,700	17.3	31,800
**Local .....	27,600	22,000	5,600	25.5	27,500

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

## STAMFORD LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>197,900 *</b>	<b>193,500 *</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>196,600 *</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>31,600 *</b>	<b>32,600 *</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>32,000 *</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>5,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>26,500 *</b>	<b>27,400 *</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>26,700 *</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,300	14,300	0	0.0	14,100
Industrial Machinery .....	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,000
Electronic Equipment .....	3,000	2,700	300	11.1	3,000
Nondurable Goods .....	12,200	13,100	-900	-6.9	12,600
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,300
Chemicals & Allied .....	3,400 *	3,500 *	-100	-2.9	3,400 *
Other Nondurable .....	3,600	4,300	-700	-16.3	3,900
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>166,300</b>	<b>160,900</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>164,600</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8,900</b>
Communications & Utilities .....	3,000	2,800	200	7.1	3,000
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>42,100</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>41,400</b>
Wholesale .....	10,700	11,100	-400	-3.6	10,700
Retail .....	31,400	32,300	-900	-2.8	30,700
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>23,300</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>23,200</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>74,300</b>	<b>69,200</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>74,200</b>
Business Services .....	24,400	21,200	3,200	15.1	24,200
Engineering & Mgmt. Services .....	9,500	8,900	600	6.7	9,200
Other Services .....	40,400	39,100	1,300	3.3	40,800
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>17,500</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>16,900</b>
Federal .....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local .....	15,600	15,800	-200	-1.3	15,000

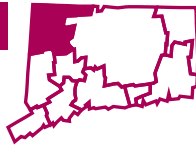
For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 566-7823.

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

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## TORRINGTON LMA

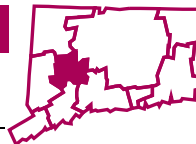


(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV 1996	NOV 1995	CHANGE		OCT 1996
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>27,600</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>27,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>7,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>5,600</b>
Durable Goods .....	3,800	4,100	-300	-7.3	3,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals .....	500	500	0	0.0	500
Industrial Machinery .....	1,000	1,100	-100	-9.1	1,000
Electronic Equipment .....	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
Other Durable Goods .....	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
Nondurable Goods .....	1,800	1,700	100	5.9	1,800
Rubber & Plastics .....	800	700	100	14.3	800
Other Nondurable Goods .....	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>19,900</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>5,700</b>
Wholesale .....	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	900
Retail .....	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	4,800
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,300</b>
Federal .....	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local .....	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,100

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

## WATERBURY LMA



(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV 1996	NOV 1995	CHANGE		OCT 1996
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>86,700</b>	<b>84,500</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>86,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>21,600</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>21,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>18,500</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>18,500</b>
Durable Goods .....	14,500	14,400	100	0.7	14,500
Primary Metals .....	700	700	0	0.0	700
Fabricated Metals .....	6,200	6,300	-100	-1.6	6,200
Machinery & Electric Equipment .....	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	5,000
Nondurable Goods .....	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	4,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing .....	1,300	1,200	100	8.3	1,300
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>65,100</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>64,800</b>
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>TRADE</b> .....	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>15,900</b>
Wholesale .....	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
Retail .....	13,100	13,700	-600	-4.4	13,000
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b> .....	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4,100</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> .....	<b>29,100</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>28,900</b>
Personal & Business .....	7,800	6,400	1,400	21.9	7,800
Health Services .....	10,500	10,300	200	1.9	10,200
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12,200</b>
Federal .....	900	800	100	12.5	900
State & Local .....	11,300	11,200	100	0.9	11,300

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

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

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

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
		1996	1995	NO.	%	1996
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,741,800	1,697,900	43,900	2.6	1,747,900
	Employed	1,661,200	1,611,400	49,800	3.1	1,668,100
	Unemployed	80,600	86,600	-6,000	-6.9	79,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.1	-0.5	---	4.6
<b>BRIDGEPORT LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	221,700	217,400	4,300	2.0	222,400
	Employed	209,900	204,500	5,400	2.6	210,300
	Unemployed	11,900	12,900	-1,000	-7.8	12,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	-0.6	---	5.4
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	107,800	107,100	700	0.7	107,900
	Employed	104,400	103,600	800	0.8	104,600
	Unemployed	3,400	3,600	-200	-5.6	3,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.3	-0.2	---	3.1
<b>DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	34,600	33,100	1,500	4.5	34,700
	Employed	32,500	31,100	1,400	4.5	32,700
	Unemployed	2,100	2,000	100	5.0	2,000
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.0	0.1	---	5.8
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	596,700	589,000	7,700	1.3	598,900
	Employed	567,800	556,900	10,900	2.0	570,100
	Unemployed	28,900	32,100	-3,200	-10.0	28,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.4	-0.6	---	4.8
<b>LOWER RIVER LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	12,100	11,900	200	1.7	12,300
	Employed	11,600	11,500	100	0.9	11,800
	Unemployed	500	400	100	25.0	400
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.8	0.1	---	3.6
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	276,700	267,500	9,200	3.4	276,900
	Employed	263,600	253,200	10,400	4.1	264,000
	Unemployed	13,100	14,200	-1,100	-7.7	12,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	-0.6	---	4.7
<b>NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	155,700	147,900	7,800	5.3	157,300
	Employed	147,800	140,700	7,100	5.0	149,600
	Unemployed	7,900	7,300	600	8.2	7,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.9	0.2	---	4.9
<b>STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	193,200	185,000	8,200	4.4	193,600
	Employed	187,300	178,400	8,900	5.0	187,900
	Unemployed	5,900	6,600	-700	-10.6	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.6	-0.6	---	3.0
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	38,400	38,200	200	0.5	38,700
	Employed	37,000	36,600	400	1.1	37,500
	Unemployed	1,400	1,500	-100	-6.7	1,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.0	-0.4	---	3.3
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	120,700	115,900	4,800	4.1	121,100
	Employed	114,700	109,300	5,400	4.9	115,000
	Unemployed	6,100	6,600	-500	-7.6	6,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.7	-0.7	---	5.0
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	134,973,000	132,622,000	2,351,000	1.8	135,015,000
	Employed	128,157,000	125,599,000	2,558,000	2.0	128,439,000
	Unemployed	6,816,000	7,024,000	-208,000	-3.0	6,577,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.3	-0.3	---	4.9

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# MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	NOV		CHG	OCT	NOV		CHG	OCT	NOV		CHG	OCT
	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$609.98	\$596.16	\$13.82	\$603.48	43.2	43.2	0.0	42.8	\$14.12	\$13.80	\$0.32	\$14.10
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	624.23	611.27	12.95	615.19	43.5	43.6	-0.1	42.9	14.35	14.02	0.33	14.34
Lumber & Furniture	472.58	455.39	17.19	476.10	41.6	40.3	1.3	41.4	11.36	11.30	0.06	11.50
Stone, Clay and Glass	606.26	614.95	-8.69	598.44	43.9	46.8	-2.9	44.1	13.81	13.14	0.67	13.57
Primary Metals	590.96	566.87	24.10	575.08	44.4	44.6	-0.2	43.6	13.31	12.71	0.60	13.19
Fabricated Metals	584.64	562.86	21.78	581.19	43.5	43.7	-0.2	43.6	13.44	12.88	0.56	13.33
Machinery	676.80	683.79	-6.99	663.50	45.0	45.8	-0.8	44.5	15.04	14.93	0.11	14.91
Electrical Equipment	497.78	497.23	0.54	491.57	42.4	43.2	-0.8	41.8	11.74	11.51	0.23	11.76
Trans. Equipment	782.34	745.19	37.15	766.70	44.3	43.3	1.0	42.5	17.66	17.21	0.45	18.04
Instruments	551.97	541.37	10.60	551.67	41.1	41.2	-0.1	41.2	13.43	13.14	0.29	13.39
Miscellaneous Mfg	557.51	539.97	17.55	562.79	42.3	41.6	0.7	42.7	13.18	12.98	0.20	13.18
<b>NONDUR. GOODS</b>	575.88	557.83	18.05	573.75	42.5	42.1	0.4	42.5	13.55	13.25	0.30	13.50
Food	505.13	504.14	0.99	506.94	43.1	43.2	-0.1	42.6	11.72	11.67	0.05	11.90
Textiles	454.90	462.84	-7.94	455.80	40.4	42.0	-1.6	41.1	11.26	11.02	0.24	11.09
Apparel	348.69	330.71	17.98	335.01	39.4	38.1	1.3	39.0	8.85	8.68	0.17	8.59
Paper	704.24	698.38	5.85	702.65	46.7	47.9	-1.2	47.0	15.08	14.58	0.50	14.95
Printing & Publishing	565.53	529.43	36.10	574.56	39.3	38.9	0.4	39.9	14.39	13.61	0.78	14.40
Chemicals	788.97	753.10	35.87	776.08	45.5	44.3	1.2	45.2	17.34	17.00	0.34	17.17
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	494.34	475.80	18.54	485.48	42.8	41.7	1.1	42.4	11.55	11.41	0.14	11.45
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	758.90	748.66	10.24	760.96	41.2	41.0	0.2	41.2	18.42	18.26	0.16	18.47

## LMA's

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	NOV		CHG	OCT	NOV		CHG	OCT	NOV		CHG	OCT
	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996	1996	1995	Y/Y	1996
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$643.86	\$616.40	\$27.46	\$632.53	43.8	43.5	0.3	43.0	\$14.70	\$14.17	\$0.53	\$14.71
Bridgeport	671.67	625.12	46.55	654.85	45.2	46.1	-0.9	45.1	14.86	13.56	1.30	14.52
Danbury	467.63	489.30	-21.67	466.76	39.9	42.0	-2.1	40.1	11.72	11.65	0.07	11.64
Danielson	655.69	617.81	37.88	649.09	43.8	43.6	0.2	43.1	14.97	14.17	0.80	15.06
Hartford	500.18	500.98	-0.80	502.58	40.5	42.6	-2.1	40.4	12.35	11.76	0.59	12.44
Lower River	587.55	543.17	44.38	583.32	42.7	41.4	1.3	42.3	13.76	13.12	0.64	13.79
New Haven	615.14	618.89	-3.75	623.04	42.6	42.8	-0.2	43.6	14.44	14.46	-0.02	14.29
New London	589.82	564.70	25.12	580.17	42.1	41.4	0.7	41.5	14.01	13.64	0.37	13.98
Stamford	549.63	511.29	38.34	546.88	43.9	41.2	2.7	43.3	12.52	12.41	0.11	12.63
Torrington	592.74	565.15	27.59	580.36	44.5	44.5	0.0	44.1	13.32	12.70	0.62	13.16
Waterbury												

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

# NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE Y/Y		YEAR TO DATE		CHANGE YTD		OCT
	1996	1995	UNITS	%	1996	1995	UNITS	%	1996
	<b>Connecticut</b>	683	609	74	12.2	7,125	7,713	-588	-7.6
<b>Counties:</b>									
Fairfield	149	152	-3	-2.0	1,485	2,080	-595	-28.6	225
Hartford	181	111	70	63.1	1,639	1,395	244	17.5	169
Litchfield	55	48	7	14.6	563	564	-1	-0.2	51
Middlesex	40	61	-21	-34.4	456	530	-74	-14.0	43
New Haven	129	137	-8	-5.8	1,418	1,631	-213	-13.1	113
New London	68	41	27	65.9	830	783	47	6.0	71
Tolland	42	39	3	7.7	471	424	47	11.1	48
Windham	19	20	-1	-5.0	263	306	-43	-14.1	26

# HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	NOV 1996	YR TO DATE 1996	1995	TOWN	NOV 1996	YR TO DATE 1996	1995	TOWN	NOV 1996	YR TO DATE 1996	1995
Andover	8	36	22	Griswold	2	76	49	Preston	1	14	22
Ansonia	4	20	27	Groton	12	74	79	Prospect	0	28	36
Ashford	2	12	18	Guilford	3	92	77	Putnam	0	8	19
Avon	11	80	49	Haddam	2	24	21	Redding*	2	23	26
Barkhamsted*	2	18	5	Hamden*	4	48	96	Ridgefield*	6	73	120
Beacon Falls*	2	21	15	Hampton*	1	11	9	Rocky Hill	8	143	80
Berlin*	6	69	49	Hartford	0	26	0	Roxbury	3	12	24
Bethany	1	31	19	Hartland	0	3	22	Salem	2	18	27
Bethel	6	35	32	Harwinton	2	28	11	Salisbury	1	6	9
Bethlehem	3	15	16	Hebron	6	32	37	Scotland	0	9	9
Bloomfield	2	25	15	Kent*	0	3	29	Seymour*	2	28	20
Bolton	1	26	20	Killingly*	2	24	36	Sharon*	0	5	15
Bozrah	0	6	12	Killingworth	5	51	55	Shelton	10	156	201
Branford	6	41	53	Lebanon	1	29	21	Sherman	4	12	31
Bridgeport	2	20	49	Ledyard*	4	46	31	Simsbury	5	62	64
Bridgewater	3	10	13	Lisbon*	2	23	22	Somers	2	34	19
Bristol	8	98	85	Litchfield	2	33	23	South Windsor	12	87	72
Brookfield	3	35	34	Lyme	0	11	11	Southbury*	4	51	63
Brooklyn	0	15	27	Madison	5	74	95	Southington	10	172	106
Burlington	4	61	48	Manchester	62	132	69	Sprague	1	4	3
Canaan	0	0	3	Mansfield	2	35	44	Stafford	2	27	31
Canterbury*	2	22	27	Marlborough	2	30	18	Stamford	44	292	518
Canton	2	32	27	Meriden*	2	24	37	Sterling	1	11	21
Chaplin*	1	11	9	Middlebury	1	20	30	Stonington	10	60	51
Cheshire	10	87	93	Middlefield	1	13	14	Stratford	2	24	28
Chester	3	11	26	Middletown	6	112	106	Suffield	1	52	25
Clinton	5	29	28	Milford	12	139	191	Thomaston	0	19	15
Colchester*	6	68	104	Monroe	10	114	115	Thompson	3	25	20
Colebrook	0	12	6	Montville	2	30	60	Tolland	10	78	82
Columbia	1	29	26	Morris	0	7	8	Torrington	4	63	95
Cornwall*	0	1	4	Naugatuck	2	50	60	Trumbull	3	72	74
Coventry*	5	62	49	New Britain*	2	21	35	Union*	0	0	11
Cromwell	1	44	44	New Canaan*	4	49	41	Vernon	0	26	25
Danbury*	3	39	51	New Fairfield	7	42	56	Voluntown	1	11	19
Darien*	1	15	21	New Hartford	3	27	26	Wallingford	11	151	163
Deep River	1	10	15	New Haven	25	51	32	Warren*	1	11	3
Derby*	2	20	13	New London	0	0	2	Washington*	1	10	49
Durham	1	16	42	New Milford	11	124	98	Waterbury	1	65	185
East Granby	2	30	14	Newington*	1	15	27	Waterford	13	155	96
East Haddam	4	42	51	Newtown	9	100	216	Watertown*	4	42	33
East Hampton	3	36	35	Norfolk	1	2	3	West Hartford	5	22	32
East Hartford	1	4	1	North Branford	4	60	38	West Haven*	1	13	13
East Haven	1	31	49	North Canaan	0	19	11	Westbrook*	1	10	21
East Lyme	4	59	73	North Haven	15	54	57	Weston*	2	26	20
East Windsor	9	60	50	N. Stonington	0	19	17	Westport*	1	12	23
Eastford	2	3	3	Norwalk	14	126	89	Wethersfield	2	69	60
Easton*	0	3	25	Norwich	3	60	32	Willington	1	15	14
Ellington	4	71	44	Old Lyme	4	67	41	Wilton	4	61	59
Enfield	1	42	42	Old Saybrook	3	33	26	Winchester	0	5	7
Essex*	2	19	21	Orange*	2	26	11	Windham	0	11	18
Fairfield	7	103	154	Oxford	3	54	58	Windsor	4	6	69
Farmington	8	108	83	Plainfield	3	49	44	Windsor Locks	1	9	16
Franklin*	0	0	11	Plainville*	0	1	29	Wolcott	3	115	80
Glastonbury	7	152	135	Plymouth	3	36	16	Woodbridge	3	24	20
Goshen	4	14	14	Pomfret	0	30	21	Woodbury	7	41	28
Granby	5	28	73	Portland	2	6	25	Woodstock*	2	22	25
Greenwich	5	53	97								

\* Not reported -- figures are estimated

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

DOL newly registered employers are those businesses newly registered with the Labor Department's unemployment insurance program (including reopened accounts) during the month. DOL discontinued employers are those accounts that are terminated due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure. Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State are an indication of new business formation and activity. These registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

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

*There is no separate consumer price index for Connecticut or any area within the state.*

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

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

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

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

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

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

## **LABOR MARKET AREAS**

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

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. 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 five individual employment-related series — the average workweek of manufacturing production workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance and total housing permits. The *coincident employment index* is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series — the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (household survey) and the insured unemployment rate.

## **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 566-7823 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates.

## **UI COVERED WAGES**

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

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 5-9 for reference months)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... +1.6	<b>New Housing Permits</b> ..... +12.2	<b>Tourism</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... +6.7	<b>Electricity Sales</b> ..... +6.2	Tourism Inquiries ..... -32.1
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +1.3	<b>Retail Sales</b> ..... +8.8	Tourism Info Centers ..... -10.2
<b>Unemployment</b> ..... -0.5*	<b>Construction Contracts Index</b> ..... -12.7	Attraction Visitors ..... +8.4
Labor Force ..... +2.7	<b>Business Starts</b>	Hotel-Motel Occupancy ..... -1.7
Employed ..... +3.3	Secretary of the State ..... +12.9	<b>Employment Cost Index</b>
Unemployed ..... -7.2	Dept. of Labor ..... +3.8	Total ..... +2.9
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -28.7	<b>Business Terminations</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +3.3
<b>Help Wanted Index – Hartford</b> ..... +12.5	Secretary of the State ..... +46.8	Benefit Costs ..... +1.8
<b>Average Ins. Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.46*	Dept. of Labor ..... +1.8	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b> ..... 0.0	<b>State Tax Collections</b> ..... -4.4	U.S. City Average ..... +3.3
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b> ..... +2.3	Corporate Tax ..... -29.9	Northeast Region ..... +3.1
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b> ..... +2.3	Personal Income Tax ..... +9.0	NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.8
<b>Manufacturing Output</b> ..... +2.2	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +0.6	Boston-Lawrence-Salem ..... +3.1
Production Worker Hours ..... -0.5	Sales & Use Tax ..... +0.1	<b>Consumer Confidence</b>
Productivity ..... +2.7	<b>Transportation</b>	U.S. .... +5.6
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +4.9	Air Cargo Tons ..... +24.5	New England ..... +37.1
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +4.9	Air Passenger Count ..... +0.7	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>Real Personal Income</b> ..... +1.7	New Auto Registrations ..... -28.5	Prime ..... -0.50*
		Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.24*

\*Percentage point change; \*\* Less than 0.05 percent

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

January 1997

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A joint publication of  
The Connecticut Departments of Labor and  
Economic and Community Development

Mailing address:

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

The Connecticut Economic Digest  
is now available on the internet at:

<http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us>

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