

ECONOMIC DIGEST

NOVEMBER 2001

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In September...

- Employment down 6,500
- Unemployment rate 3.6%
- Housing permits .. down 20.4%

Business Starts and Terminations by Industry

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

If you are a conscientious reader of the *Connecticut Economic Digest*, you are aware that within the Economic Indicators section there is a segment labeled *Business Starts and Terminations* on page 9. You may have wondered where the figures attributed to Department of Labor (DOL) come from and may have even wished to see these figures presented in some industry detail. This article will explain how these figures are derived and will present 2000 data on major industry division and two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level.

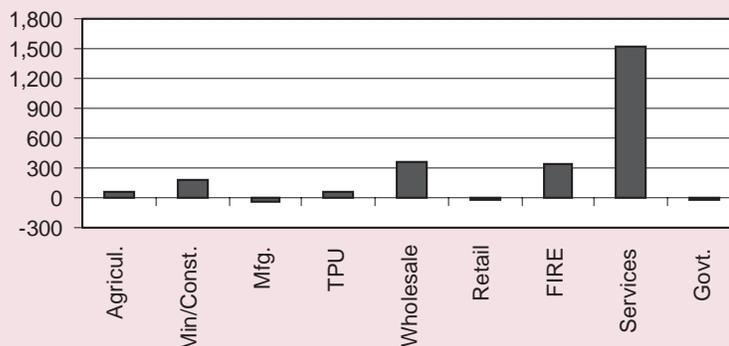
Where Do They Come From?

New business starts are based on a business establishment's initial date of liability. This is the date a new business establishment becomes subject to Unem-

ployment Insurance (UI) reporting requirements. An initial date of liability is assigned when an employer begins operations for the first time in Connecticut and files an initial status determination form with DOL. This date determines when the establishment actually began operating and paying employees. Business starts reported in the *Digest* exclude business establishments with a predecessor - the previous owner of a business establishment. When a business has a change in ownership and is assigned a new UI account number, it is also assigned a new initial date of liability. It should be noted that all establishments that register with the DOL do not always open their doors and begin operations, for one reason or another.

Business terminations are

Connecticut Business Net Gain/Loss by Industry, 2000



TPU = Transportation and Public Utilities; FIRE = Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

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

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based on the end of liability date recorded on the UI tax file. The end of liability date is the date a business ceases operations or no longer has employees or pays wages in Connecticut. Business terminations reported in the *Digest* exclude business establishments with a successor. A successor is the new owner of an existing business establishment; the establishment will continue operations under new ownership and change in UI account number.

Business starts and terminations also include reporting units of multiple worksite establishments. A multiple worksite establishment is a Connecticut employer that has more than one permanent worksite in the State. Reporting units of multiple worksite establishments that either initially began operations or permanently closed their doors are included in the start or termination counts.

Business Starts

In 2000, there were 9,937 reporting unit starts of which 99.6 percent were in the private sector while the public sector accounted for only 39 new units. As the table on right shows, among industry divisions, services had the largest number of starts with 4,689 or 47.4 percent of the private sector total. Within the services division, *business services* had the highest total of starts with 1,495. This was the highest total among all industries at the two-digit SIC level. Within business services, *computer programming services* recorded the most starts with 307, followed by *information retrieval services* with 243, and *computer related services not elsewhere classified* with 189 new reporting units. These industries accounted for almost half of all starts in business services.

Retail trade ranked second among industry divisions with 1,282 reporting unit starts. Within retail trade, *eating and drinking places* finished first with

488 starts, *miscellaneous retail* was second recording 324 new reporting units, followed by *food stores* with 152. Wholesale trade came in third among major industry divisions with 1,263 reporting unit starts. *Durable goods* accounted for 952 of the total while *nondurable goods* added 311 reporting units.

Business Terminations

A total of 7,491 reporting units closed their doors during 2000. Of this total, 7,441 or 99.3 percent were privately owned; the remaining 50 were public sector units. Among industry divisions, services recorded the largest number of reporting unit terminations, 3,175 or 42.4 percent of the total. Similar to starts, *business services* led the services division and all two-digit SIC industries with 803 terminations. Within business services, *computer related services not elsewhere classified* led with 150 reporting unit terminations, followed by *computer programming services* with 112, and *information retrieval services* with 68.

The retail trade industry ranked second in 2000 with 1,307 reporting unit terminations. Within retail trade, *eating and drinking places* had the largest number of unit closings with 433, followed by *miscellaneous retail* with 347 and *food stores* with 173. Wholesale trade ranked third with 904 unit closings. *Durable goods* accounted for 600 of the wholesale industry terminations while *nondurable goods* made up the remaining 304.

Net Gain/Loss

During 2000 with Connecticut's economy in an expansion mode, business starts out-gained business terminations by 2,446. As the chart on the front page shows, among industry divisions only manufacturing, retail trade, and government registered net losses in business establishments.

Within manufacturing, most two-digit SIC industries experi-

Connecticut Business Starts and Terminations by Industry, 2000

Industry	Business		Net	Dec. Total	% of Net to
	Starts	Terminations	Gain/Loss	Establishments	Total Est.
Statewide	9,937	7,491	2,446	108,239	2.3
Total Private	9,898	7,441	2,457	104,569	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	222	152	70	2,731	2.6
01 Agricultural Crops.....	n	n	n	n	n
02 Agricultural Livestock.....	4	3	1	74	1.4
07 Agricultural Services.....	205	142	63	2,477	2.5
08 Forestry.....	4	3	1	15	6.7
09 Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping.....	n	n	n	n	n
Construction/Mining	970	795	175	10,461	1.7
15 General Building Contractors.....	290	280	10	2,912	0.3
16 Heavy Construction.....	49	26	23	386	6.0
17 Special Trade Contractors.....	629	487	142	7,095	2.0
Manufacturing	201	234	-33	5,907	-0.6
Durable Goods	122	139	-17	4,043	-0.4
24 Lumber and Wood Products.....	12	14	-2	248	-0.8
25 Furniture and Fixtures.....	n	n	n	n	n
32 Stone, Clay, & Glass Products.....	6	6	0	140	0.0
33 Primary Metal Industries.....	n	n	n	n	n
34 Fabricated Metal Products.....	20	29	-9	945	-1.0
35 Industrial Machinery & Equipment.....	36	48	-12	1,222	-1.0
36 Electronic & Other Electric Equipment.....	11	12	-1	433	-0.2
37 Transportation Equipment.....	10	8	2	260	0.8
38 Instruments & Related Products.....	10	9	1	294	0.3
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	5	8	-3	208	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	79	95	-16	1,864	-0.9
20 Food & Kindred Products.....	5	10	-5	170	-2.9
21 Tobacco Products.....	0	0	0	5	0.0
22 Textile Mill Products.....	n	n	n	n	n
23 Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	7	9	-2	119	-1.7
26 Paper & Allied Products.....	3	3	0	100	0.0
27 Printing & Publishing.....	45	61	-16	926	-1.7
28 Chemicals & Allied Products.....	3	3	0	181	0.0
29 Petroleum & Coal Products.....	n	n	n	n	n
30 Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products.....	13	6	7	286	2.4
31 Leather & Leather Products.....	0	0	0	11	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	305	245	60	3,376	1.8
40 Railroad Transportation.....	n	n	n	n	n
41 Local & Interurban Passenger Transit.....	17	15	2	388	0.5
42 Trucking & Warehousing.....	126	78	48	1,184	4.1
44 Water Transportation.....	8	15	-7	185	-3.8
45 Air Transportation.....	16	18	-2	186	-1.1
46 Pipelines, Except Natural Gas.....	n	n	n	n	n
47 Transportation Services.....	50	53	-3	692	-0.4
48 Communications.....	68	43	25	496	5.0
49 Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services.....	19	23	-4	245	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	1,263	904	359	10,366	3.5
50 Durable Goods.....	952	600	352	6,974	5.0
51 Nondurable Goods.....	311	304	7	3,392	0.2
Retail Trade	1,282	1,307	-25	19,435	-0.1
52 Building Material & Garden Supplies.....	34	29	5	848	0.6
53 General Merchandise Stores.....	29	17	12	351	3.4
54 Food Stores.....	152	173	-21	2,291	-0.9
55 Automotive Dealers & Service Stations.....	80	97	-17	2,216	-0.8
56 Apparel & Accessory Stores.....	67	88	-21	1,379	-1.5
57 Furniture & Homefurnishing Stores.....	108	123	-15	1,645	-0.9
58 Eating & Drinking Places.....	488	433	55	5,727	1.0
59 Miscellaneous Retail.....	324	347	-23	4,978	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	966	629	337	9,568	3.5
60 Depository Institutions.....	79	40	39	1,521	2.6
61 Nondepository Institutions.....	121	61	60	670	9.0
62 Security & Commodity Brokers.....	227	125	102	1,457	7.0
63 Insurance Carriers.....	71	100	-29	701	-4.1
64 Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service.....	210	100	110	1,742	6.3
65 Real Estate.....	183	162	21	2,960	0.7
67 Holding & Other Investment Offices.....	75	41	34	517	6.6
Services	4,689	3,175	1,514	42,219	3.6
70 Hotels & Other Lodging Places.....	30	18	12	414	2.9
72 Personal Services.....	187	191	-4	3,135	-0.1
73 Business Services.....	1,495	803	692	8,490	8.2
75 Auto Repair, Services, & Parking.....	109	126	-17	2,452	-0.7
76 Miscellaneous Repair Services.....	58	66	-8	871	-0.9
78 Motion Pictures.....	59	64	-5	494	-1.0
79 Amusement & Recreation Services.....	156	89	67	1,507	4.4
80 Health Services.....	259	243	16	6,365	0.3
81 Legal Services.....	96	112	-16	2,583	-0.6
82 Educational Services.....	74	39	35	862	4.1
83 Social Services.....	176	103	73	2,941	2.5
84 Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens.....	6	0	6	89	6.7
86 Membership Organizations.....	60	53	7	1,604	0.4
87 Engineering & Management Services.....	670	442	228	5,640	4.0
88 Private Households.....	896	693	203	4,574	4.4
89 Services Not Elsewhere Classified.....	17	20	-3	198	-1.5
Total Government	39	50	-11	3,670	-0.3
Federal.....	22	4	18	594	3.0
State.....	5	19	-14	787	-1.8
Local.....	12	27	-15	2,289	-0.7

n = nondisclosable

enced net losses or remained the same. In retail trade, five of the eight industries that comprise the division showed greater reporting unit terminations than starts. Among all industries at the two-digit SIC level, *insurance carriers* had the greatest net loss of reporting units, 29.

On the other side of the ledger, the services division recorded the largest net gain in reporting units, increasing by 1,514. *Business services* accounted for 692 units, or 45.7 percent of the services division total, while leading all two-digit SIC industries in net gain. *Wholesale trade of durable goods* had the next highest net gain in reporting units with 352, followed by *engineering and management services*, 228 units.

What the Data Shows

An industry's starts and terminations should be viewed in the context of the total number of establishments in that industry. Doing this helps show a dynamic of an industry: what degree of turnover in businesses there is.

The manufacturing industry, while on a continuing decline in Connecticut shows much lower turnover than other industries due in part to its higher level of property, plant and equipment investment. Its 201 starts in 2000 represented only 3.4 percent of all establishments in this industry. The construction industry on the other hand, characterized by smaller firms, some who are out-of-state contractors working for a short term on a Connecticut project, had greater turnover, with starts representing 9.3 percent of all establishments and terminations representing 7.6 percent. The still-expanding economy of 2000 is reflected in the high percentage of new to total establishments in the services industries: 11.1 percent, with a smaller percentage of termination to total: 7.5 percent. The technology boom, peaking in 2000, is particularly demonstrated by the starts to total ratio of 17.6 percent in the business services industry, while terminations represented 9.4 percent of total establishments. ■

The “X” Economy

By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL

Ever since the U.S. economy began to falter in the last half of 2000, there has been discussion about whether or not the economy was in a “V,” a “U,” or an “L.” Those who argued that we were in a “V” contended that the economy would experience a short downturn followed by a healthy recovery. Others saw a longer downturn, before a recovery began. They believed that the decline and eventual rebound of the economy would be U-shaped. There were a few who saw the U.S. economy entering into a secular decline in economic activity best characterized by the letter “L.” All that changed on September 11, 2001.

Consumer Confidence

There has been no shortage of comparisons with past disasters—both natural and man-made—in an attempt to determine what lies ahead for the economy. Some studies show that the market was not necessarily down six months after a crisis event. Other studies have broadened the scope to an international perspective. Probably the most important finding to inform us about our current situation was a study referenced by David Leonhardt and Louis Uchitelle in their article in the Sunday New York Times (September 16, 2001), in which the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan found that the ability of the economy to absorb a disaster depended on *consumer confidence*.

There is evidence that consumer confidence began to slide before the September eleventh attacks. The Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index, released September 13th and, conducted

before the attacks, fell to 83.6, its lowest level since 1993. The Conference Board’s Consumer Confidence Index, released on September 25th, dropped to 97.6 in September from a revised 114.0 in August. It was the biggest drop since October 1990, when U.S. troops were being deployed to the Persian Gulf region. The Conference Board said the bulk of the survey was done before September eleventh, and further, that there was only a slight difference between the before and after results.

September Eleventh

Consumers have been the difference in the economy over the last three quarters, and whether or not we were already in recession by September eleventh, consumer confidence will make the difference in the months ahead. The response of the U.S. economy to past disasters offers little guide to what we can expect over the next several months. In the final analysis, there has not been anything like the September eleventh attacks before. It was not a natural disaster—it was an act of war. It was the first time that thousands of American lives were lost in a hostile action on the mainland U.S. since the Civil War. And, unlike Pearl Harbor, the World Trade Center attack was against civilians. It was a direct assault on our economy. This is not to diminish the attack on the Pentagon, which was an attack on our military power, and also resulted in civilians dying. Furthermore, there is no way of knowing how this will play out.

Our response has already been met with threats of reprisals, and the latest developments

indicate that some of those threats may have already been carried out. This does not mean that we should not have responded. It just means that we do not know, at this point, what exactly it is that began on September 11, 2001 and what the effects on the economy will be. If, in the face of continued domestic terrorist attacks, coupled with an open-ended widening war, consumer confidence is pummeled, then the economic outlook could be quite grim. On the other hand, if future terrorist attacks are thwarted and the war produces clear victories, confidence should be buoyed. Further, if the Federal Reserve’s injection of liquidity into the economy, along with current fiscal stimulus Congress passed and President Bush signed, not to mention other planned fiscal stimuli to the economy, have their intended effect, the economy should recover after the initial shock wears off.

The “X” Economy

It is unclear at this time which scenario best fits the economy’s outlook over the next several months. There is really no precedent for the present situation and the economy now faces uncertainty. In a risk situation, there is information about the possible alternative outcomes that may be observed. In an uncertain situation there is no information on the alternative possible outcomes. In algebra, the unknown is indicated by the letter “X.” After September eleventh, and probably for the next several months, the best representation of the economy is the letter “X.” ■

By Kolie Sun Chang, Senior Research Analyst, DECD

Introduction

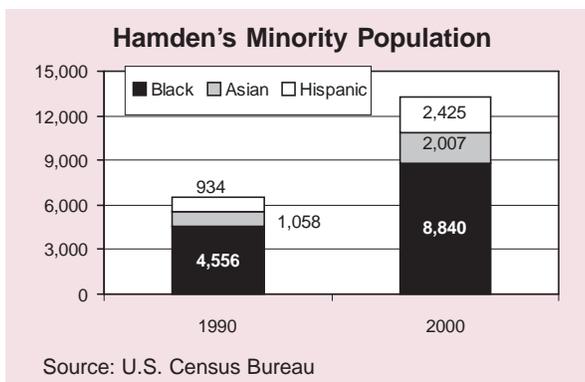
Welcome to the town of Hamden, “Land of the Sleeping Giant.” The town was originally settled in 1638 as part of the New Haven Colony. In 1786, settlers named the town after the English statesman John Hampden. The population at the time was roughly 1,400.

Today, Hamden’s land area is about 33 square miles and has a population of 56,913 (2000 Census). The city of New Haven, and the towns of Cheshire, North Haven, Bethany and Woodbridge surround Hamden. The town is governed by a Mayor and Council. In fiscal year 1999, the mill rate was set at 35.06, on a \$2.4 billion Grand List.

Population and Demographics

According to the 2000 Census, Hamden’s population increased 8.5 percent from 52,434 in 1990. It is now ranked the 14th largest municipality in the State, having grown over the decade at a pace well above the statewide average of 3.6 percent. Hamden is a very diversified municipality whose minority population

share more than doubled from 11.1 percent in 1990 to 22.7 percent in 2000. Among ethnic groups, Hispanics showed the largest increase of 129 percent, followed by Asians, 115 percent, and Blacks with a 94 percent increase (see the accompanying chart). Hamden had a median



age of 40.3 in 2000, compared to 37.7 for the State. During 1999 and 2000, Hamden issued housing permits for 598 new dwelling units to accommodate its growing population.

Employment and Wages

As the table below shows, services industries employed the most

workers of all major industry groups in 2000, with 7,934 jobs, followed by retail trade, with 4,316. These sectors combined accounted for 62 percent of total jobs in Hamden. Manufacturing ranked third, with employment at 1,725. Overall, Hamden registered a 3.1 percent decrease in the number of jobs from 1990. Only services, agriculture and the federal government showed a gain in employment from 1990 to 2000. In the year 2000, wholesale trade and finance, insurance and real estate were the two top paying industries, with wages of \$48,031 and \$47,640, respectively. Local government compensated their employees with an average annual wage of \$45,626.

“Sleeping Giant”

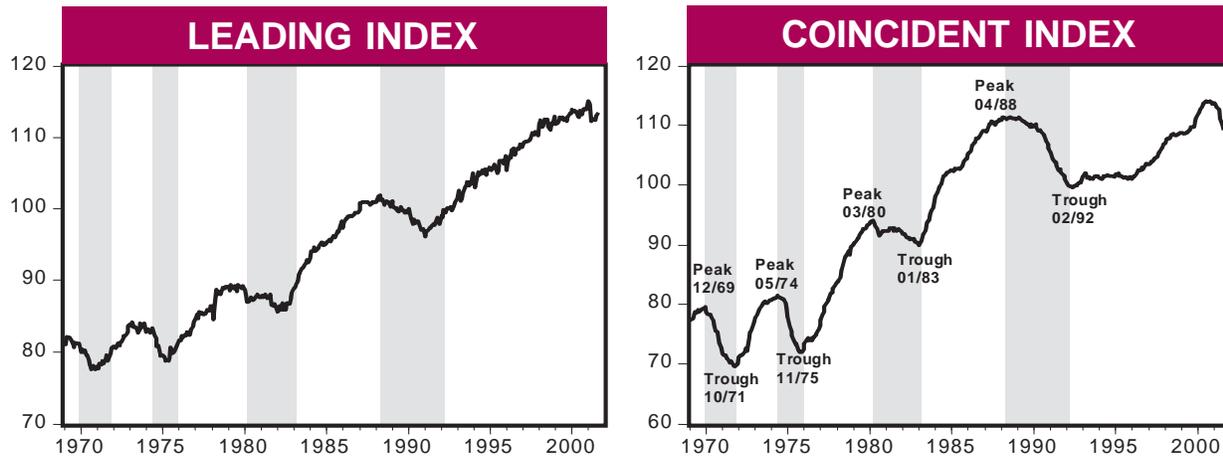
Hamden offers many fine amenities, including access to a large variety of retail businesses. Within a one-mile stretch of Dixwell Avenue, there are several major national chain stores such as Old Navy, Pier 1 Imports, T.J. Maxx & More and Marshalls, which helped to contribute to the \$384.7

million in sales generated in 2000. Hamden’s close proximity to New Haven and Yale University provides many cultural, educational and entertainment venues. Hamden boasts the “Sleeping Giant” state park, one of the most prominent in the State with its varied hiking trails and four-season beauty. I am happy to call Hamden my “home.” ■

Hamden Trends

Industry	1990			1999			2000		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	1,561	20,423	\$24,457	1,514	19,572	\$33,491	1,505	19,781	\$34,187
Agriculture.....	36	133	\$21,682	39	128	\$25,017	40	147	\$23,844
Construction.....	200	1,031	\$32,554	123	755	\$44,068	134	819	\$43,316
Manufacturing.....	116	2,304	\$27,748	90	1,748	\$37,943	86	1,725	\$40,245
Trans., Comm. & Utilities.....	36	820	\$34,969	28	546	\$38,047	30	504	\$37,280
Wholesale Trade.....	132	1,117	\$37,198	111	751	\$46,850	107	926	\$48,031
Retail Trade.....	320	4,640	\$14,077	278	4,336	\$17,889	265	4,316	\$18,538
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate.....	147	2,065	\$27,335	141	1,324	\$51,057	140	1,159	\$47,640
Services.....	530	5,195	\$22,612	652	7,742	\$32,893	654	7,934	\$33,982
Federal Government.....	2	163	\$30,640	3	164	\$38,499	3	167	\$41,018
State Government.....	14	807	\$25,493	20	615	\$39,724	19	618	\$42,018
Local Government.....	24	2,143	\$29,791	25	1,458	\$45,232	24	1,462	\$45,626

Economic Indicators \ Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population.....	52,434	52,016	52,553	52,693	53,201	53,333	53,177	53,082	53,011	53,174	56,913
Labor Force.....	29,842	29,844	29,538	29,287	28,386	28,417	28,747	28,725	28,609	28,886	29,821
Employed.....	28,643	28,262	27,673	27,706	26,973	27,084	27,250	27,391	27,778	28,052	29,242
Unemployed.....	1,199	1,582	1,865	1,581	1,413	1,333	1,497	1,334	831	834	579
Unemployment Rate.....	4.0	5.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.6	2.9	2.9	1.9
New Housing Permits.....	87	507	125	429	81	89	52	91	94	336	262
Retail Sales (\$mil.).....	283.2	275.6	285.4	292.5	329.7	332.2	316.9	305.6	320.5	349.5	384.7



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

The Slowdown in the Connecticut Economy Deepens After Terrorist Attacks

The uncertainties created by the terrorist attacks on September 11 are now replaced by the uncertainties of the war against the terrorists in Afghanistan. The U.S. economy, which was struggling before the terrorist attacks, is now widely expected to register a negative third quarter real GDP growth. The Federal Reserve cut its target federal funds rate by another 50 basis points to 2.5% at its FOMC meeting on October 2, its ninth cut of this year, setting the federal funds rate at its lowest level in forty years.

In Connecticut, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index declined from 113.9 a year earlier to 109.3 in August 2001. This is the fifth consecutive decline on a year-to-year basis for the coincident employment index. All four components are negative contributors to the index on a year-to-year basis, with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate, lower total employment and lower total non-farm employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, this is the seventh consecutive decline

since January of this year. Moreover, August is the third month since the beginning of this year where all four components of the index are negative contributors from the previous month.

The CCEA-ECRI leading employment index, on the other hand, rose slightly from 113.2 in August 2000 to 113.4 in August 2001. Four components of this index are negative contributors, with a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The two positive contributors to this index are higher total housing permits, and a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield. The leading employment index also rose from 113.1 in July 2001 to 113.4 in August 2001, led by a 43% increase in total housing permits.

Thus, while the coincident employment index points to a continuing slowdown in the Connecticut economy, the leading employment index, however, is

pointing to a possible recovery in the near future. Unfortunately, this may be misleading since both indexes are for the month before the terrorist attacks, which have dramatically altered the short-term outlook for the Connecticut economy. The coincident and the leading employment indexes for the next few months should yield a better picture for the near-term outlook for the Connecticut economy. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that the Connecticut economy has been slowing down since the beginning of the year, and the terrorist attacks can only make it worse. The state Comptroller's office is already feeling the slowdown that earlier projected a state budget deficit of \$91 million for this fiscal year. We expect that figure to be revised to \$180 million by November and it could easily go up to \$300 million by the end of the year. The Governor is also calling for budget cuts, and this could compound the problems of an already weak state economy. The next few months could prove to be very interesting.

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 Permits Keep Pace

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) announced that Connecticut communities authorized 598 new housing units in September 2001, a 20.4 percent decrease compared to September of 2000 when 751 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 598 units permitted

in September 2001 represent a decrease of 43.3 percent from the 1,055 units permitted in August 2001. The year-to-date permits are up by 0.3 percent, from 7,074 through September 2000, to 7,092 through September 2001.

The Hartford Labor Market Area recorded the largest loss of new authorized units (-113) or 34.7 percent compared to a year ago. Hamden led all Connecticut

communities with 22 units, followed by Southington with 14 and Middletown and Torrington with 12 units each. From a county perspective, comparing year-to-date data, Fairfield and Hartford counties surpassed last year's levels by 10.8 and 12.2 percent respectively. Litchfield and Windham counties are slightly ahead of last year's pace. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Call for 2002 Inner City 10 Entrepreneurship Award Entries

The DECD and the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City (ICIC), are calling for entries for the second annual Connecticut Inner City 10 Entrepreneurship Awards Initiative. Applicants will be ranked based on the percentage increase in the company's gross revenues between 1996 and 2000. The winners will be honored at the Connecticut Inner City 10 Awards reception in February 2002.

The fundamental purpose of

the Connecticut Inner City 10 awards is to highlight and celebrate ten of the fastest growing, privately owned companies located in inner cities throughout Connecticut.

In February 2001, the Governor, DECD, and ICIC selected 11 companies as the first recipients of the Connecticut Inner City 10 Awards initiative. Then in April, six of Connecticut's Inner City 10 Award winners went on to rank in the prestigious 2001- ICIC/*Inc. Magazine* Inner City 100, a national award

which recognizes the fastest growing privately owned companies located in America's inner cities. One of Connecticut's six companies, Rego Realty of Hartford ranked in the top ten nationally – placing ninth out of 100.

Winners of the Connecticut Inner City 10 will be automatically entered as Connecticut's nominees in ICIC/*Inc. Magazine's* Inner City 100 national contest in April 2002. Entries were due October 26, 2001.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	112.5	113.1	-0.6	-0.5	113.9
Coincident	112.4	113.5	-1.1	-1.0	113.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	95.2	96.1	-0.9	-0.9	95.8
Coincident	118.4	117.6	0.8	0.7	118.3
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.8	117.1	1.7	1.5	118.8
Business Climate Index***	58.0	62.1	-4.1	-6.6	63.7

Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

People's Bank *Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 10,100 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM	1,685.9	1,696.0	-10.1	-0.6	1,692.4
Private Sector	1,441.0	1,455.9	-14.9	-1.0	1,448.6
Construction and Mining	64.0	66.0	-2.0	-3.0	65.0
Manufacturing	254.1	262.0	-7.9	-3.0	254.8
Transportation, Public Utilities	79.1	80.0	-0.9	-1.1	79.0
Wholesale, Retail Trade	363.8	366.2	-2.4	-0.7	365.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.4	141.9	0.5	0.4	142.0
Services	537.6	539.8	-2.2	-0.4	541.9
Government	244.9	240.1	4.8	2.0	243.8

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate remained at 3.6 percent in September.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEP	AUG	CHANGE		SEP
	2001	2001	NO.	%	2000
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)*	3.6	3.6	0.0	---	2.1
Labor Force, resident (000s)*	1,715.5	1,714.9	0.6	0.0	1,750.4
Employed (000s)*	1,653.7	1,652.5	1.2	0.1	1,713.5
Unemployed (000s)*	61.8	62.4	-0.6	-1.0	37.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,613	4,884	729	14.9	3,160
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	15	19	-4	-21.1	28
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.78	2.44	0.34	---	1.70

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

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

Production worker weekly earnings and output increased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG	JUL
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001	2001
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.8	-0.3	-0.7	41.9	--
Average Hourly Earnings	\$16.22	\$15.70	\$0.52	3.3	\$16.23	--
Average Weekly Earnings	689.35	671.96	\$17.39	2.6	\$680.04	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	114.2	111.6	2.6	2.3	113.6	115.0
Production Worker Hours (000s)	6,151	6,441	-290	-4.5	5,969	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	476	463	13.0	2.8	513	488

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

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first quarter 2002 is forecasted to increase 3.0 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

	(Seasonally adjusted)		CHANGE		4Q*
	1Q*	1Q	NO.	%	2001
	(Annualized; \$ Millions)				
	2002	2001			2001
Personal Income	\$150,656	\$146,216	\$4,440	3.0	\$151,237
UI Covered Wages	\$81,809	\$82,118	(\$309)	-0.4	\$85,446

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; October 2001 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Housing permits on a year-to-date basis were up only 0.3 percent from a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits	SEP 2001	598	-20.4	7,092	7,074	0.3
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUN 2001	2,654	5.1	15,036	14,685	2.4
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	JUN 2001	4.16	-9.0	19.46	20.28	-4.0
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	AUG 2001	281.6	-26.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	SEP 2001	19,074	-16.3	178,793	193,313	-7.5
Air Cargo Tons	SEP 2001	8,840	-29.9	103,379	104,401	-1.0
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2001	2.17	10.7	4.43	3.83	15.7

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was down 11.2 percent to 13,247 for the year to date.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2001	1,547	-9.7	17,437	18,044	-3.4
Department of Labor*	2Q 2001	2,167	-15.1	5,017	5,702	-12.0
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2001	327	-15.7	4,190	3,133	33.7
Department of Labor*	2Q 2001	1,062	-44.1	2,314	3,612	-35.9

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

STATE REVENUES

Overall year-to-date revenues were down 4.9 percent.

(Millions of dollars)	FISCAL YEAR TOTALS					
	SEP	SEP	%			
	2001	2000	CHG	2001-02	2000-01	CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	771.7	837.6	-7.9	1,400.6	1,473.0	-4.9
Corporate Tax	44.3	63.8	-30.6	53.5	77.2	-30.7
Personal Income Tax	392.5	415.4	-5.5	648.6	670.2	-3.2
Real Estate Conv. Tax	9.4	10.1	-6.9	34.9	32.3	8.0
Sales & Use Tax	231.4	248.2	-6.8	481.7	491.3	-2.0
Indian Gaming Payments**	30.6	28.4	7.7	94.9	89.0	6.5

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

Air passenger travel was 34.4 percent lower in September than it was a year before.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	SEP 2001	74,648	-10.3	512,172	485,687	5.5
Major Attraction Visitors	SEP 2001	124,589	-12.0	1,498,836	1,679,090	-10.7
Air Passenger Count	SEP 2001	366,100	-34.4	5,372,610	7,338,744	-26.8
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	SEP 2001	1,478	6.9	12,773	12,246	4.3
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2001	---	-1.6	---	---	---

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

*See page 27 for explanation

**The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP 2001	JUN 2001	3-Mo % Chg	SEP 2001	SEP 2000	12-Mo % Chg
<i>Private Industry Workers</i> (June 1989=100)						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	155.6	154.2	0.9	155.9	149.9	4.0
Wages and Salaries	152.0	150.9	0.7	152.1	146.8	3.6
Benefit Costs	164.7	162.5	1.4	165.2	157.5	4.9
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	155.2	149.3	4.0
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	150.6	145.3	3.6

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

The September U.S. inflation rate was 2.6 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 31.5 and 19.6 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2001	178.3	2.6	0.5
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	SEP 2001	\$0.561	-2.6	-0.4
Northeast Region	SEP 2001	185.1	2.4	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	SEP 2001	188.0	2.0	-0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	SEP 2001	192.7	4.6	0.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2001	174.8	2.6	0.6
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	2Q2001	112.8	-21.1	-7.7
New England	SEP 2001	109.7	-19.6	-12.0
U.S.	SEP 2001	97.6	-31.5	-14.4

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

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

**The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

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

All interest rates were uniformly lower than a year ago, including a 6.82 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	SEP 2001	AUG 2001	SEP 2000
Prime	6.28	6.67	9.50
Federal Funds	3.07	3.65	6.52
3 Month Treasury Bill	2.64	3.48	6.00
6 Month Treasury Bill	2.63	3.36	5.98
1 Year Treasury Bill	2.82	3.47	6.13
3 Year Treasury Note	3.45	4.04	6.02
5 Year Treasury Note	4.12	4.57	5.93
7 Year Treasury Note	4.51	4.84	5.98
10 Year Treasury Note	4.73	4.97	5.80
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.48	5.48	5.83
Conventional Mortgage	6.82	6.95	7.91

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Connecticut	1,685.9	1,696.0	-10.1	-0.6	1,692.4
Maine	613.6	603.4	10.2	1.7	610.3
Massachusetts	3,367.8	3,338.0	29.8	0.9	3,360.0
New Hampshire	623.0	624.0	-1.0	-0.2	624.2
New Jersey	4,006.9	4,008.3	-1.4	0.0	4,013.3
New York	8,705.0	8,664.9	40.1	0.5	8,703.7
Pennsylvania	5,724.7	5,719.1	5.6	0.1	5,720.2
Rhode Island	478.4	476.9	1.5	0.3	478.5
Vermont	299.0	299.0	0.0	0.0	299.0
United States	132,166.0	132,046.0	120.0	0.1	132,365.0

Maine led the region with the strongest job growth over the year.

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

LABOR FORCE*

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	AUG	CHANGE		SEP
	2001	2001	NO.	%	2000
Connecticut	1,715.5	1,714.9	0.6	0.0	1,750.4
Maine	689.4	684.3	5.1	0.7	689.2
Massachusetts	3,367.2	3,364.9	2.3	0.1	3,243.5
New Hampshire	704.1	702.5	1.6	0.2	687.6
New Jersey	4,251.5	4,242.3	9.2	0.2	4,197.9
New York	8,956.3	8,921.8	34.5	0.4	8,972.3
Pennsylvania	6,098.5	6,058.5	40.0	0.7	5,982.9
Rhode Island	505.9	503.0	2.9	0.6	503.4
Vermont	343.4	344.3	-0.9	-0.3	333.4
United States	142,190.0	141,350.0	840.0	0.6	140,847.0

All but Vermont posted increases in the labor force over the month.

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

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

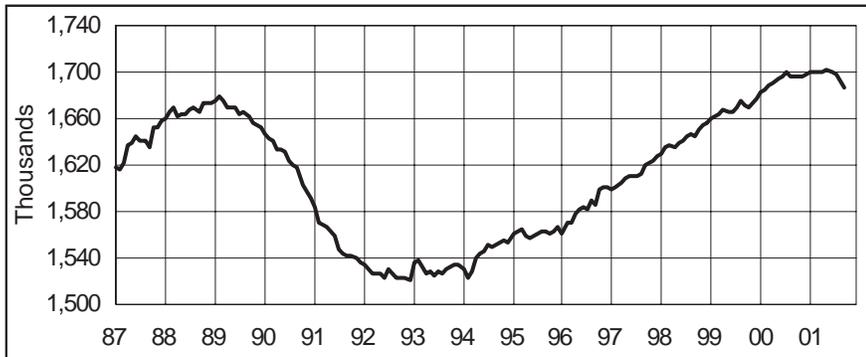
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	SEP	AUG	CHANGE	SEP
	2001	2001		2000
Connecticut	3.6	3.6	0.0	2.1
Maine	4.3	4.0	0.3	3.3
Massachusetts	3.9	3.9	0.0	2.5
New Hampshire	4.1	3.9	0.2	2.6
New Jersey	4.5	4.3	0.2	3.8
New York	4.9	4.7	0.2	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.6	4.9	-0.3	4.2
Rhode Island	3.9	4.5	-0.6	3.9
Vermont	3.2	3.4	-0.2	3.0
United States	4.9	4.9	0.0	3.9

Vermont posted the lowest September unemployment rate in the region.

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

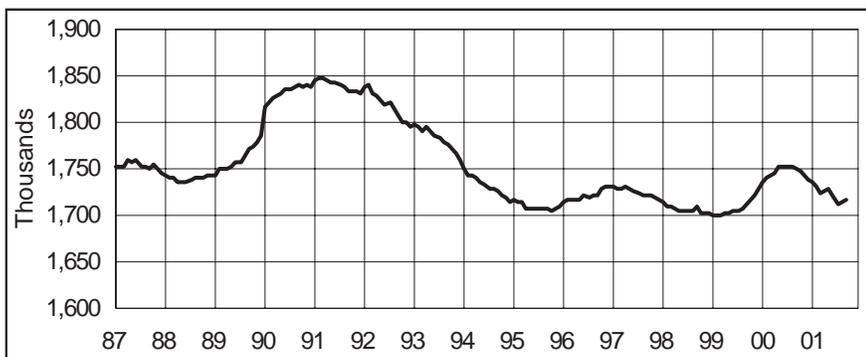
*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally adjusted)

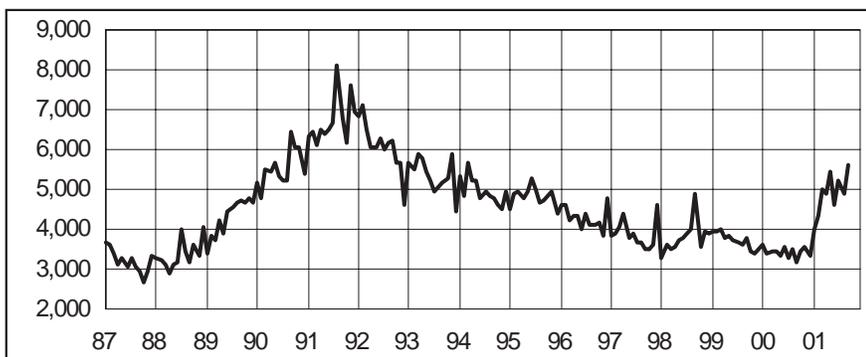
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,659.7	1,683.5	1,699.8
Feb	1,661.6	1,683.9	1,700.7
Mar	1,663.0	1,688.1	1,699.6
Apr	1,666.7	1,690.2	1,700.8
May	1,665.2	1,695.2	1,701.8
Jun	1,666.6	1,696.4	1,700.4
Jul	1,669.9	1,699.4	1,698.5
Aug	1,676.0	1,696.4	1,692.4
Sep	1,671.3	1,696.0	1,685.9
Oct	1,670.3	1,696.3	
Nov	1,673.6	1,695.9	
Dec	1,677.6	1,697.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* (Seasonally adjusted)

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

LABOR FORCE* (Seasonally adjusted)

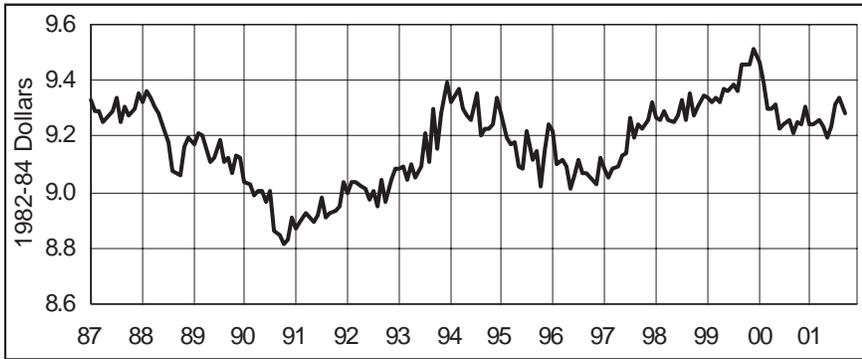
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,701.1	1,735.0	1,735.6
Feb	1,699.5	1,740.8	1,730.1
Mar	1,700.8	1,743.6	1,724.8
Apr	1,701.9	1,746.2	1,727.2
May	1,701.3	1,751.3	1,729.2
Jun	1,703.6	1,753.0	1,721.5
Jul	1,704.6	1,753.3	1,712.6
Aug	1,707.4	1,752.9	1,714.9
Sep	1,712.5	1,750.4	1,715.5
Oct	1,717.7	1,748.2	
Nov	1,722.4	1,743.8	
Dec	1,728.2	1,738.4	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS (Seasonally adjusted)

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

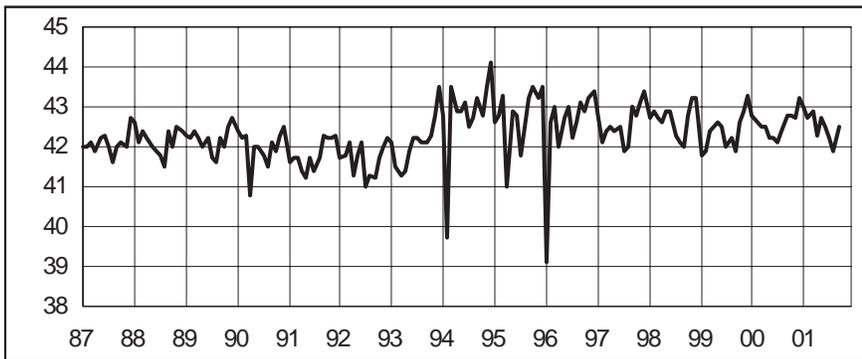
*Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.

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



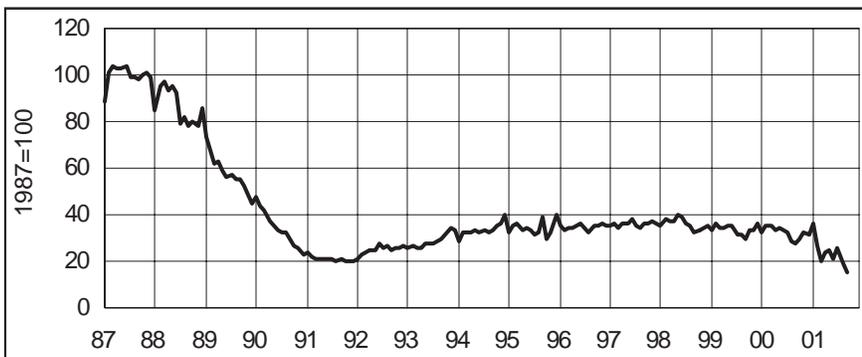
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	\$9.34	\$9.47	\$9.24
Feb	9.32	9.39	9.24
Mar	9.34	9.30	9.26
Apr	9.32	9.30	9.23
May	9.37	9.31	9.19
Jun	9.36	9.23	9.23
Jul	9.39	9.24	9.32
Aug	9.36	9.26	9.34
Sep	9.46	9.21	9.28
Oct	9.45	9.25	
Nov	9.45	9.24	
Dec	9.51	9.30	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



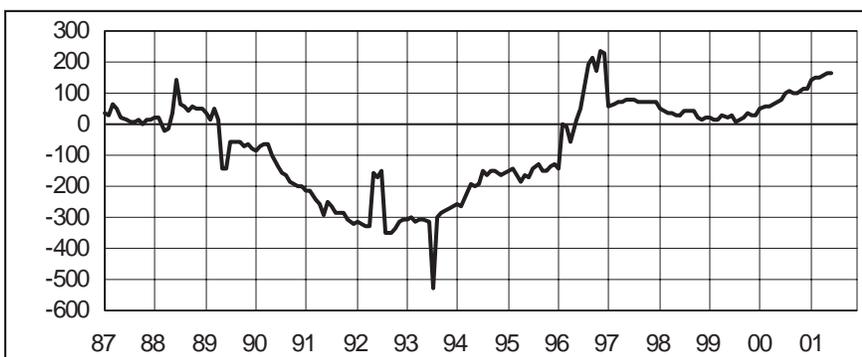
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	41.8	42.8	43.0
Feb	41.9	42.6	42.7
Mar	42.4	42.5	42.9
Apr	42.5	42.5	42.3
May	42.6	42.2	42.7
Jun	42.5	42.2	42.5
Jul	42.0	42.1	42.2
Aug	42.2	42.4	41.9
Sep	41.9	42.8	42.5
Oct	42.6	42.8	
Nov	42.9	42.7	
Dec	43.3	43.2	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



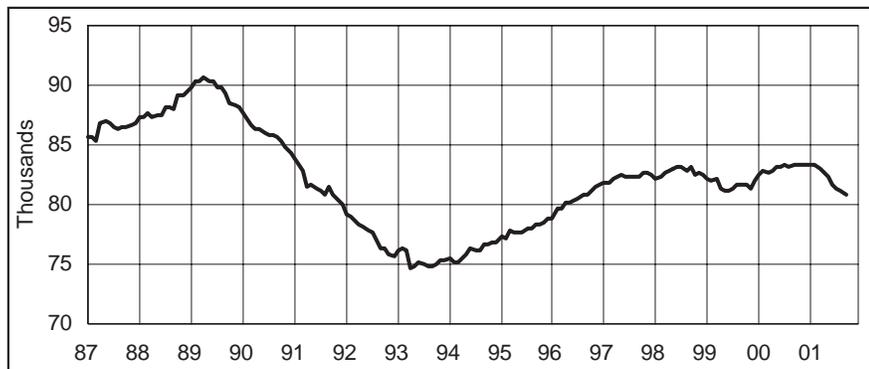
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	33	32	36
Feb	36	35	27
Mar	34	35	20
Apr	34	33	24
May	35	34	25
Jun	35	33	21
Jul	31	32	26
Aug	31	29	19
Sep	30	28	15
Oct	33	30	
Nov	33	32	
Dec	36	31	

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

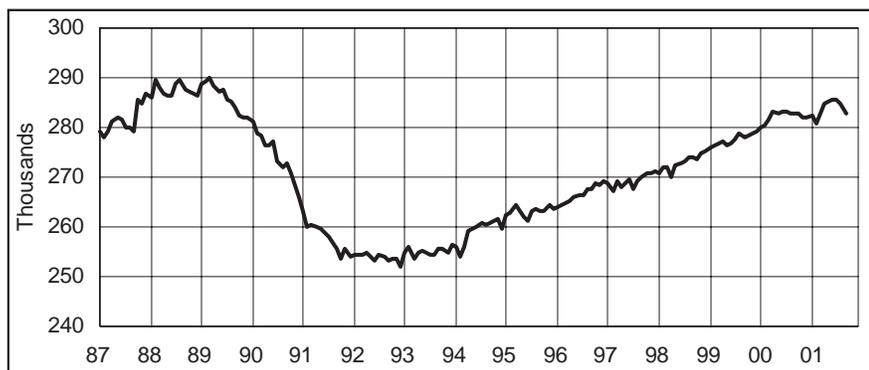


Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	23	47	146
Feb	16	55	148
Mar	18	55	151
Apr	28	62	159
May	21	71	163
Jun	25	78	165
Jul	6	101	
Aug	14	104	
Sep	21	102	
Oct	37	101	
Nov	32	111	
Dec	30	117	

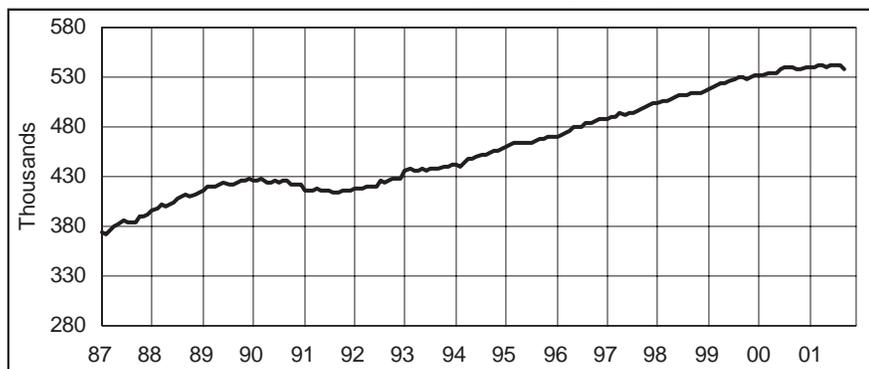
*New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable

WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

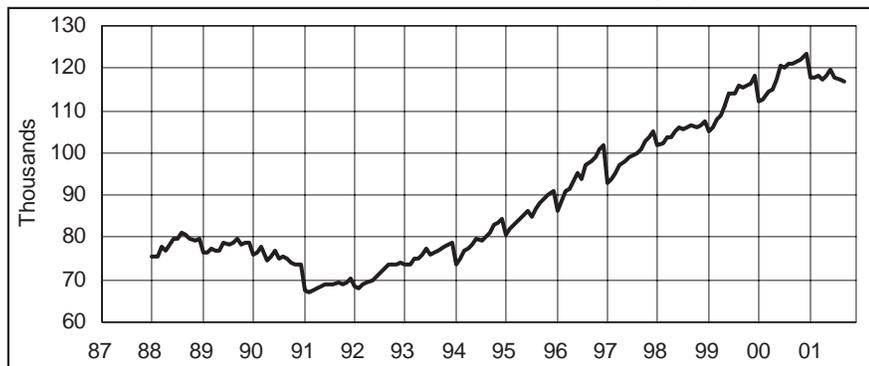
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	82.2	82.5	83.3
Feb	82.0	82.9	83.3
Mar	82.1	82.7	83.0
Apr	81.4	82.9	82.6
May	81.2	83.2	82.3
Jun	81.1	83.1	81.7
Jul	81.4	83.3	81.3
Aug	81.6	83.1	81.2
Sep	81.6	83.3	80.8
Oct	81.6	83.3	
Nov	81.4	83.4	
Dec	82.0	83.4	

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	276.1	280.1	282.4
Feb	276.3	280.5	281.0
Mar	276.6	281.6	282.6
Apr	277.2	283.4	284.6
May	276.3	282.7	285.4
Jun	277.0	283.1	285.7
Jul	277.7	283.1	285.7
Aug	279.0	282.7	284.7
Sep	278.0	282.9	283.0
Oct	278.4	282.6	
Nov	278.9	282.0	
Dec	279.3	282.1	

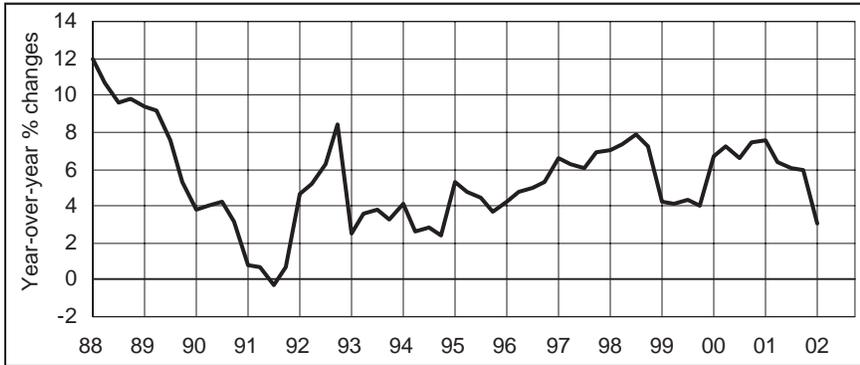
TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	518.6	532.6	540.9
Feb	520.1	532.8	541.0
Mar	521.6	534.6	541.6
Apr	524.1	534.4	541.2
May	524.9	534.6	541.0
Jun	526.4	537.2	542.7
Jul	528.2	541.0	543.0
Aug	530.7	539.7	541.9
Sep	529.4	539.8	537.6
Oct	528.2	539.0	
Nov	530.4	538.8	
Dec	531.3	540.9	

BUSINESS SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

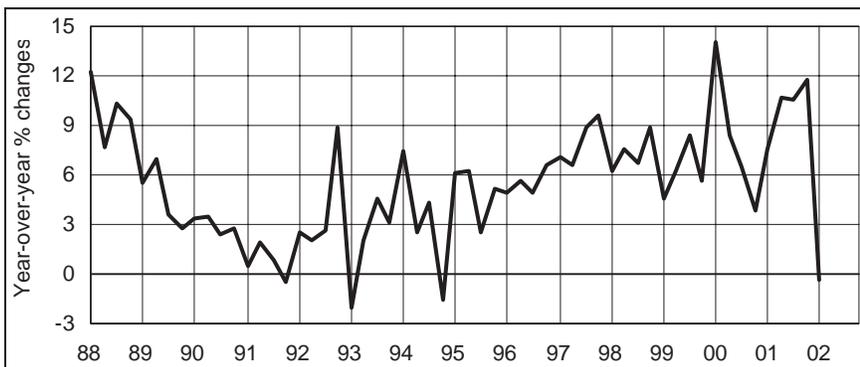
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	105.2	112.0	118.0
Feb	106.0	112.7	118.0
Mar	107.9	114.7	118.3
Apr	108.9	115.2	117.3
May	111.0	117.3	118.2
Jun	114.1	120.5	119.5
Jul	114.2	120.3	118.0
Aug	115.7	121.0	117.5
Sep	115.6	121.1	117.0
Oct	115.8	121.6	
Nov	116.5	122.2	
Dec	118.1	123.2	

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



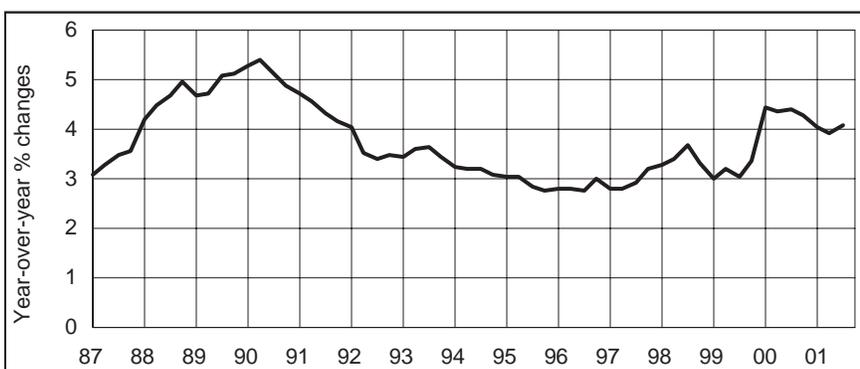
Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	6.7	7.5	3.0
Second	7.2	6.3	
Third	6.6	6.0	
Fourth	7.5	6.0	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



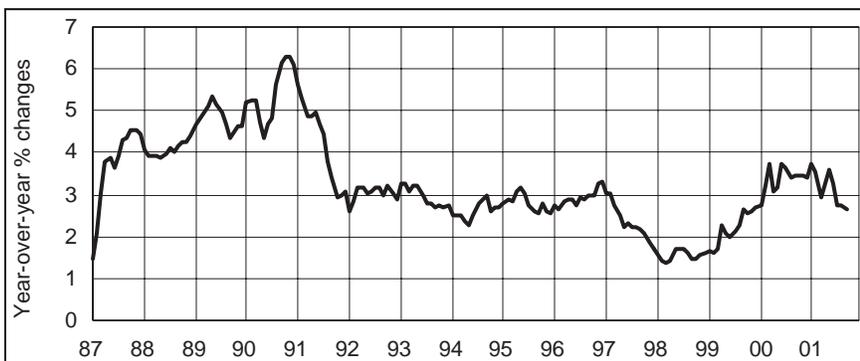
Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	14.0	7.5	-0.4
Second	8.3	10.7	
Third	6.5	10.6	
Fourth	3.8	11.7	

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



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

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



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

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,692,700	1,702,500	-9,800	-0.6	1,683,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	321,700	332,100	-10,400	-3.1	324,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	67,400	69,400	-2,000	-2.9	69,500
MANUFACTURING	254,300	262,700	-8,400	-3.2	254,600
Durable	176,600	183,200	-6,600	-3.6	176,600
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,200	-400	-6.5	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	3,000
Primary Metals	8,800	9,300	-500	-5.4	8,700
Fabricated Metals	32,400	33,600	-1,200	-3.6	32,100
Machinery & Computer Equipment	30,600	32,700	-2,100	-6.4	30,700
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	26,000	27,200	-1,200	-4.4	26,400
Transportation Equipment	45,500	45,700	-200	-0.4	45,400
Instruments	18,500	19,400	-900	-4.6	18,500
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,100	6,200	-100	-1.6	6,000
Nondurable	77,700	79,500	-1,800	-2.3	78,000
Food	7,600	7,900	-300	-3.8	7,700
Textiles	1,800	2,100	-300	-14.3	1,900
Apparel	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,900
Paper	7,500	7,700	-200	-2.6	7,500
Printing & Publishing	23,100	23,800	-700	-2.9	23,200
Chemicals	22,600	22,800	-200	-0.9	22,800
Rubber & Plastics	10,500	10,400	100	1.0	10,400
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,371,000	1,370,400	600	0.0	1,359,400
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	80,000	80,900	-900	-1.1	76,900
Transportation	46,800	47,200	-400	-0.8	43,600
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,600	12,500	100	0.8	12,600
Other Transportation	34,200	34,700	-500	-1.4	31,000
Communications	20,700	20,900	-200	-1.0	20,800
Utilities	12,500	12,800	-300	-2.3	12,500
TRADE	364,200	365,600	-1,400	-0.4	367,100
Wholesale	81,200	83,600	-2,400	-2.9	81,800
Retail	283,000	282,000	1,000	0.4	285,300
General Merchandise	26,300	27,100	-800	-3.0	26,300
Food Stores	51,100	51,300	-200	-0.4	51,700
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,400	27,400	0	0.0	27,500
Restaurants	81,900	81,300	600	0.7	83,100
Other Retail Trade	96,300	94,900	1,400	1.5	96,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	142,400	141,800	600	0.4	143,300
Finance	53,400	53,300	100	0.2	53,900
Banking	24,700	24,400	300	1.2	24,700
Securities	15,200	15,200	0	0.0	15,400
Insurance	71,700	71,300	400	0.6	72,100
Insurance Carriers	60,300	59,900	400	0.7	60,600
Real Estate	17,300	17,200	100	0.6	17,400
SERVICES	540,300	542,400	-2,100	-0.4	544,100
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,900	11,900	0	0.0	13,000
Personal Services	17,900	17,900	0	0.0	17,600
Business Services	117,000	121,100	-4,100	-3.4	117,500
Health Services	159,700	158,300	1,400	0.9	159,700
Legal & Engineering Services	53,800	54,100	-300	-0.6	54,700
Educational Services	44,600	45,300	-700	-1.5	39,100
Other Services	135,400	133,800	1,600	1.2	142,500
GOVERNMENT	244,100	239,700	4,400	1.8	228,000
Federal	21,700	21,700	0	0.0	22,100
**State, Local & Other Government	222,400	218,000	4,400	2.0	205,900

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

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

BRIDGEPORT LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	184,800	187,400	-2,600	-1.4	183,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,300	43,700	-400	-0.9	43,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	7,400	7,100	300	4.2	7,500
MANUFACTURING	35,900	36,600	-700	-1.9	36,000
Durable Goods	28,500	29,300	-800	-2.7	28,600
Fabricated Metals	4,200	4,400	-200	-4.5	4,100
Industrial Machinery	5,800	5,900	-100	-1.7	5,800
Electronic Equipment	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,300
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,300	100	1.4	7,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	141,500	143,700	-2,200	-1.5	139,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,800	7,700	100	1.3	7,500
TRADE	41,700	42,300	-600	-1.4	41,400
Wholesale	9,400	9,700	-300	-3.1	9,300
Retail	32,300	32,600	-300	-0.9	32,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	13,200	12,700	500	3.9	13,300
SERVICES	58,000	60,400	-2,400	-4.0	57,700
Business Services	12,300	13,800	-1,500	-10.9	12,200
Health Services	20,800	20,800	0	0.0	20,800
GOVERNMENT	20,800	20,600	200	1.0	19,700
Federal	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
State & Local	18,800	18,500	300	1.6	17,700

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	88,500	89,300	-800	-0.9	88,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,000	23,300	-300	-1.3	23,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,400
MANUFACTURING	18,700	19,100	-400	-2.1	18,700
Durable Goods	10,200	10,500	-300	-2.9	10,200
Machinery & Electric Equipment	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,300
Instruments & Related	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,600	-100	-1.2	8,500
Chemicals	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	3,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	65,500	66,000	-500	-0.8	64,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,700
TRADE	20,600	21,200	-600	-2.8	20,900
Wholesale	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
Retail	17,600	18,100	-500	-2.8	17,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	6,000	5,700	300	5.3	6,100
SERVICES	25,700	25,800	-100	-0.4	26,300
GOVERNMENT	10,400	10,500	-100	-1.0	8,900
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	9,600	9,700	-100	-1.0	8,100

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

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

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

DANIELSON LMA



	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	SEP 2001	SEP 2000	CHANGE		AUG 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	21,500	22,100	-600	-2.7	21,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,400	6,800	-400	-5.9	6,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	1,000	1,100	-100	-9.1	1,000
MANUFACTURING	5,400	5,700	-300	-5.3	5,300
Durable Goods	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,000
Nondurable Goods	3,300	3,500	-200	-5.7	3,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	15,100	15,300	-200	-1.3	14,800
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	600	600	0	0.0	600
TRADE	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,400
Wholesale	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Retail	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
SERVICES	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,200
GOVERNMENT	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,100
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,000

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

HARTFORD LMA



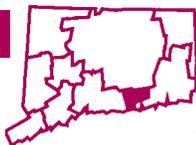
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	SEP 2001	SEP 2000	CHANGE		AUG 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	612,900	615,700	-2,800	-0.5	608,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	112,500	114,000	-1,500	-1.3	112,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	25,000	24,200	800	3.3	25,300
MANUFACTURING	87,500	89,800	-2,300	-2.6	87,000
Durable Goods	69,600	71,100	-1,500	-2.1	69,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,900	16,800	-900	-5.4	15,800
Industrial Machinery	13,500	13,900	-400	-2.9	13,200
Electronic Equipment	6,900	6,900	0	0.0	7,000
Transportation Equipment	25,100	25,100	0	0.0	25,000
Nondurable Goods	17,900	18,700	-800	-4.3	17,900
Printing & Publishing	7,200	7,400	-200	-2.7	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	500,400	501,700	-1,300	-0.3	496,100
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	28,000	28,000	0	0.0	26,400
Transportation	16,000	16,000	0	0.0	14,500
Communications & Utilities	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	11,900
TRADE	124,000	124,800	-800	-0.6	123,900
Wholesale	29,700	29,700	0	0.0	29,900
Retail	94,300	95,100	-800	-0.8	94,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	72,600	72,200	400	0.6	73,000
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,900	11,900	0	0.0	12,000
Insurance Carriers	47,200	47,200	0	0.0	47,500
SERVICES	179,000	180,100	-1,100	-0.6	180,100
Business Services	39,500	38,300	1,200	3.1	39,300
Health Services	56,000	58,000	-2,000	-3.4	56,000
GOVERNMENT	96,800	96,600	200	0.2	92,700
Federal	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	7,900
State & Local	89,000	88,800	200	0.2	84,800

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

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

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

LOWER RIVER LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	10,000	10,200	-200	-2.0	10,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,100	3,200	-100	-3.1	3,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	400	400	0	0.0	500
MANUFACTURING	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,800
Durable Goods	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Electronic Equipment	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
Nondurable Goods	300	300	0	0.0	400
Rubber & Plastics	200	200	0	0.0	300
Other Nondurable Goods	100	100	0	0.0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,900	7,000	-100	-1.4	7,000
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	400	400	0	0.0	400
TRADE	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,100
Wholesale	400	500	-100	-20.0	500
Retail	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	1,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	300	300	0	0.0	300
SERVICES	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,300
GOVERNMENT	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	900
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	900	900	0	0.0	800

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	264,200	263,600	600	0.2	262,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	49,400	49,600	-200	-0.4	49,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	12,100
MANUFACTURING	37,600	38,000	-400	-1.1	37,600
Durable Goods	23,500	23,900	-400	-1.7	23,400
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,800	7,000	-200	-2.9	6,700
Electronic Equipment	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,300
Nondurable Goods	14,100	14,100	0	0.0	14,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,300
Chemicals & Allied	5,800	5,600	200	3.6	5,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	214,800	214,000	800	0.4	213,100
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	16,300	16,400	-100	-0.6	15,700
Communications & Utilities	8,800	8,800	0	0.0	8,700
TRADE	54,700	54,200	500	0.9	55,100
Wholesale	13,900	13,600	300	2.2	14,000
Retail	40,800	40,600	200	0.5	41,100
Eating & Drinking Places	11,800	11,700	100	0.9	11,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,400	12,300	100	0.8	12,400
Finance	4,100	4,000	100	2.5	4,100
Insurance	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	6,000
SERVICES	96,100	96,200	-100	-0.1	94,800
Business Services	16,000	16,000	0	0.0	16,100
Health Services	29,100	29,400	-300	-1.0	29,100
GOVERNMENT	35,300	34,900	400	1.1	35,100
Federal	5,700	5,900	-200	-3.4	5,800
State & Local	29,600	29,000	600	2.1	29,300

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

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

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

NEW LONDON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	142,500	141,400	1,100	0.8	144,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	27,700	28,300	-600	-2.1	27,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8	5,500
MANUFACTURING	22,300	22,800	-500	-2.2	22,400
Durable Goods	12,100	12,600	-500	-4.0	12,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,800	-300	-16.7	1,500
Other Durable Goods	10,600	10,800	-200	-1.9	10,600
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,200	0	0.0	10,300
Paper & Allied	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Nondurable Goods	8,200	8,100	100	1.2	8,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	114,800	113,100	1,700	1.5	116,300
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	6,800	7,000	-200	-2.9	6,800
TRADE	28,300	28,600	-300	-1.0	29,900
Wholesale	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,900
Retail	25,500	25,800	-300	-1.2	27,000
Eating & Drinking Places	7,900	8,300	-400	-4.8	8,800
Other Retail	17,500	17,600	-100	-0.6	18,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,500
SERVICES	36,600	36,800	-200	-0.5	37,300
Personal & Business Services	6,500	6,600	-100	-1.5	6,800
Health Services	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,500
GOVERNMENT	39,700	37,200	2,500	6.7	38,800
Federal	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,900
State & Local	37,100	34,500	2,600	7.5	35,900
**Local	32,500	30,000	2,500	8.3	31,400

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

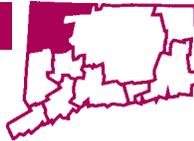
	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	211,000	211,400	-400	-0.2	212,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	30,300	31,900	-1,600	-5.0	30,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	6,700	6,800	-100	-1.5	6,700
MANUFACTURING	23,600	25,100	-1,500	-6.0	23,300
Durable Goods	11,600	11,900	-300	-2.5	11,300
Industrial Machinery	3,100	3,500	-400	-11.4	3,200
Electronic Equipment	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Nondurable Goods	12,000	13,200	-1,200	-9.1	12,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,900	5,500	-600	-10.9	5,000
Chemicals & Allied	3,500	4,000	-500	-12.5	3,600
Other Nondurable	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	180,700	179,500	1,200	0.7	182,400
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	9,900
Communications & Utilities	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
TRADE	46,300	45,700	600	1.3	46,700
Wholesale	11,000	11,100	-100	-0.9	11,000
Retail	35,300	34,600	700	2.0	35,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	26,700	27,100	-400	-1.5	26,900
SERVICES	79,500	78,500	1,000	1.3	81,300
Business Services	24,900	24,700	200	0.8	25,100
Engineering & Mgmt. Services	11,500	11,200	300	2.7	11,800
Other Services	43,100	42,600	500	1.2	44,400
GOVERNMENT	18,200	18,200	0	0.0	17,600
Federal	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,800
State & Local	16,300	16,300	0	0.0	15,800

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 2000.

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

TORRINGTON LMA

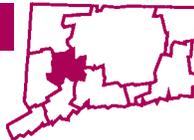


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	28,600	29,300	-700	-2.4	28,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	7,500	7,800	-300	-3.8	7,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,200
MANUFACTURING	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6	5,300
Durable Goods	3,700	4,000	-300	-7.5	3,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	700	600	100	16.7	700
Industrial Machinery	700	900	-200	-22.2	700
Electronic Equipment	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Durable Goods	2,100	2,300	-200	-8.7	2,100
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,600
Rubber & Plastics	700	600	100	16.7	700
Other Nondurable Goods	900	900	0	0.0	900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	21,100	21,500	-400	-1.9	20,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	500	500	0	0.0	500
TRADE	6,500	6,800	-300	-4.4	6,500
Wholesale	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail	5,800	6,100	-300	-4.9	5,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	800	800	0	0.0	800
SERVICES	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,200
GOVERNMENT	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	2,700
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,100	3,200	-100	-3.1	2,500

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	87,100	87,400	-300	-0.3	87,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,600	21,700	-1,100	-5.1	20,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,800	3,600	200	5.6	3,900
MANUFACTURING	16,800	18,100	-1,300	-7.2	16,800
Durable Goods	13,300	14,400	-1,100	-7.6	13,300
Primary Metals	900	900	0	0.0	900
Fabricated Metals	6,100	6,700	-600	-9.0	6,000
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,600	4,000	-400	-10.0	3,600
Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,700	-200	-5.4	3,500
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	66,500	65,700	800	1.2	66,500
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,700
TRADE	18,400	18,200	200	1.1	18,500
Wholesale	3,100	3,000	100	3.3	3,100
Retail	15,300	15,200	100	0.7	15,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,300	3,200	100	3.1	3,300
SERVICES	28,500	27,900	600	2.2	28,700
Personal & Business	7,100	6,900	200	2.9	7,100
Health Services	10,400	10,300	100	1.0	10,400
GOVERNMENT	12,600	12,600	0	0.0	12,300
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	11,500

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

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

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SEP 2001	AUG 2001	CHANGE		SEP 2000
				NO.	%	
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,701,700	1,741,000	-39,300	-2.3	1,736,700
	Employed	1,648,700	1,682,200	-33,500	-2.0	1,709,200
	Unemployed	52,900	58,800	-5,900	-10.0	27,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.4	-0.3	---	1.6
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	212,100	216,100	-4,000	-1.9	217,100
	Employed	203,400	206,500	-3,100	-1.5	212,900
	Unemployed	8,700	9,600	-900	-9.4	4,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.5	-0.4	---	1.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	108,300	110,500	-2,200	-2.0	110,800
	Employed	105,600	107,500	-1,900	-1.8	109,600
	Unemployed	2,700	2,900	-200	-6.9	1,100
	Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.7	-0.2	---	1.0
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	33,600	34,100	-500	-1.5	34,700
	Employed	32,500	32,900	-400	-1.2	34,000
	Unemployed	1,100	1,200	-100	-8.3	700
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.6	-0.2	---	2.0
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	577,900	589,400	-11,500	-2.0	590,300
	Employed	559,600	569,000	-9,400	-1.7	580,500
	Unemployed	18,300	20,400	-2,100	-10.3	9,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.5	-0.3	---	1.7
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,400	12,800	-400	-3.1	12,800
	Employed	12,200	12,600	-400	-3.2	12,700
	Unemployed	200	300	-100	-33.3	100
	Unemployment Rate	1.8	2.0	-0.2	---	1.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	275,100	281,400	-6,300	-2.2	280,200
	Employed	267,200	272,100	-4,900	-1.8	275,400
	Unemployed	8,000	9,400	-1,400	-14.9	4,800
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.3	-0.4	---	1.7
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	152,700	158,200	-5,500	-3.5	154,600
	Employed	148,900	153,800	-4,900	-3.2	152,000
	Unemployed	3,800	4,500	-700	-15.6	2,600
	Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.8	-0.3	---	1.7
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	193,600	199,500	-5,900	-3.0	198,000
	Employed	189,100	194,900	-5,800	-3.0	196,000
	Unemployed	4,500	4,600	-100	-2.2	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.3	0.0	---	1.0
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	37,700	38,000	-300	-0.8	39,200
	Employed	36,700	37,000	-300	-0.8	38,800
	Unemployed	1,100	1,000	100	10.0	400
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	0.1	---	1.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	115,000	118,100	-3,100	-2.6	115,800
	Employed	110,000	112,700	-2,700	-2.4	113,600
	Unemployed	5,000	5,300	-300	-5.7	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	-0.2	---	1.9
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	141,576,000	141,862,000	-286,000	-0.2	140,357,000
	Employed	134,868,000	134,905,000	-37,000	0.0	135,033,000
	Unemployed	6,708,000	6,956,000	-248,000	-3.6	5,324,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.9	-0.2	---	3.8

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

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

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	
	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$689.35	\$671.96	\$17.39	\$680.04	42.5	42.8	-0.3	41.9	\$16.22	\$15.70	\$0.52	\$16.23	
DURABLE GOODS	706.73	687.88	18.86	695.94	42.6	43.1	-0.5	42.0	16.59	15.96	0.63	16.57	
Lumber & Furniture	565.30	525.01	40.30	552.77	42.6	41.9	0.7	42.1	13.27	12.53	0.74	13.13	
Stone, Clay and Glass	681.59	669.86	11.73	659.05	45.5	45.6	-0.1	44.5	14.98	14.69	0.29	14.81	
Primary Metals	679.11	672.99	6.12	674.05	42.9	43.9	-1.0	42.5	15.83	15.33	0.50	15.86	
Fabricated Metals	628.16	621.29	6.87	617.59	42.3	42.7	-0.4	41.2	14.85	14.55	0.30	14.99	
Machinery	761.69	717.05	44.64	751.18	43.5	43.3	0.2	42.9	17.51	16.56	0.95	17.51	
Electrical Equipment	584.40	575.19	9.21	584.90	41.3	42.2	-0.9	41.6	14.15	13.63	0.52	14.06	
Trans. Equipment	889.82	894.66	-4.84	884.25	43.3	44.4	-1.1	42.8	20.55	20.15	0.40	20.66	
Instruments	624.99	621.81	3.18	615.26	41.5	42.3	-0.8	40.8	15.06	14.70	0.36	15.08	
Miscellaneous Mfg	661.37	670.54	-9.17	669.85	40.8	41.7	-0.9	41.4	16.21	16.08	0.13	16.18	
NONDUR. GOODS	648.13	635.95	12.17	640.10	42.5	42.2	0.3	41.7	15.25	15.07	0.18	15.35	
Food	546.56	537.18	9.38	547.40	42.8	42.0	0.8	42.5	12.77	12.79	-0.02	12.88	
Textiles	543.90	533.52	10.38	529.03	42.0	43.2	-1.2	40.2	12.95	12.35	0.60	13.16	
Apparel	427.41	374.94	52.47	413.92	40.9	40.1	0.8	39.8	10.45	9.35	1.10	10.40	
Paper	734.82	749.28	-14.46	728.86	44.4	44.6	-0.2	44.2	16.55	16.80	-0.25	16.49	
Printing & Publishing	658.92	658.46	0.46	658.44	40.8	41.0	-0.2	40.1	16.15	16.06	0.09	16.42	
Chemicals	793.51	782.81	10.70	785.54	42.8	42.2	0.6	42.6	18.54	18.55	-0.01	18.44	
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	588.88	540.17	48.71	572.00	43.3	42.6	0.7	41.6	13.60	12.68	0.92	13.75	
CONSTRUCTION	881.89	872.61	9.28	921.20	39.3	40.7	-1.4	40.0	22.44	21.44	1.00	23.03	

LMA's

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG
	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001
MANUFACTURING												
Bridgeport	\$639.22	\$635.91	\$3.31	\$619.08	41.4	41.0	0.4	40.2	\$15.44	\$15.51	-\$0.07	\$15.40
Danbury	671.37	639.11	32.26	634.41	41.7	41.1	0.6	39.8	16.10	15.55	0.55	15.94
Danielson	557.66	531.23	26.43	553.43	41.4	41.6	-0.2	41.8	13.47	12.77	0.70	13.24
Hartford	752.93	737.96	14.97	722.36	43.0	43.9	-0.9	41.9	17.51	16.81	0.70	17.24
Lower River	564.21	561.84	2.37	568.23	40.1	41.1	-1.0	40.3	14.07	13.67	0.40	14.10
New Haven	669.94	655.50	14.44	670.68	43.0	42.4	0.6	42.8	15.58	15.46	0.12	15.67
New London	723.50	697.99	25.51	716.86	41.7	42.2	-0.5	40.8	17.35	16.54	0.81	17.57
Stamford	570.96	526.06	44.90	551.71	40.9	39.2	1.7	40.3	13.96	13.42	0.54	13.69
Torrington	608.26	605.27	2.99	568.89	39.6	41.4	-1.8	37.7	15.36	14.62	0.74	15.09
Waterbury	645.43	648.93	-3.50	641.38	41.4	44.6	-3.2	40.8	15.59	14.55	1.04	15.72

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

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		AUG
	2001	2000	UNITS	%	2001	2000	UNITS	%	2001
	Connecticut	598	751	-153	-20.4	7,092	7,074	18	0.3
LMA's:									
Bridgeport	59	73	-14	-19.2	640	617	23	3.7	109
Danbury	45	46	-1	-2.2	677	603	74	12.3	99
Danielson	27	17	10	58.8	236	196	40	20.4	33
Hartford	213	326	-113	-34.7	2,572	2,562	10	0.4	399
Lower River	16	11	5	45.5	99	129	-30	-23.3	13
New Haven	86	102	-16	-15.7	860	915	-55	-6.0	200
New London	52	80	-28	-35.0	531	582	-51	-8.8	78
Stamford	31	37	-6	-16.2	932	876	56	6.4	43
Torrington	30	23	7	30.4	169	164	5	3.0	31
Waterbury	39	36	3	8.3	376	430	-54	-12.6	50

Additional data by town are on page 26.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

SEPTEMBER 2001

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	212,103	203,379	8,724	4.1	HARTFORD cont....				
Ansonia	8,322	7,874	448	5.4	Burlington	4,295	4,200	95	2.2
Beacon Falls	2,744	2,657	87	3.2	Canton	4,513	4,421	92	2.0
BRIDGEPORT	58,749	55,380	3,369	5.7	Chaplin	1,160	1,138	22	1.9
Derby	6,131	5,846	285	4.6	Colchester	6,493	6,345	148	2.3
Easton	3,211	3,134	77	2.4	Columbia	2,589	2,548	41	1.6
Fairfield	25,906	25,164	742	2.9	Coventry	5,995	5,850	145	2.4
Milford	25,380	24,554	826	3.3	Cromwell	6,712	6,531	181	2.7
Monroe	9,681	9,381	300	3.1	Durham	3,470	3,384	86	2.5
Oxford	4,662	4,519	143	3.1	East Granby	2,385	2,339	46	1.9
Seymour	7,513	7,222	291	3.9	East Haddam	4,019	3,918	101	2.5
Shelton	19,597	18,903	694	3.5	East Hampton	6,026	5,882	144	2.4
Stratford	23,896	22,942	954	4.0	East Hartford	24,641	23,713	928	3.8
Trumbull	16,310	15,802	508	3.1	East Windsor	5,398	5,265	133	2.5
					Ellington	6,737	6,570	167	2.5
DANBURY	108,297	105,598	2,699	2.5	Enfield	22,238	21,546	692	3.1
Bethel	9,513	9,293	220	2.3	Farmington	10,924	10,704	220	2.0
Bridgewater	937	922	15	1.6	Glastonbury	15,379	15,035	344	2.2
Brookfield	8,034	7,854	180	2.2	Granby	5,154	5,053	101	2.0
DANBURY	35,669	34,602	1,067	3.0	Haddam	4,097	4,006	91	2.2
New Fairfield	6,924	6,755	169	2.4	HARTFORD	51,515	48,274	3,241	6.3
New Milford	13,742	13,412	330	2.4	Harwinton	2,874	2,816	58	2.0
Newtown	12,280	11,966	314	2.6	Hebron	4,257	4,181	76	1.8
Redding	4,401	4,294	107	2.4	Lebanon	3,234	3,164	70	2.2
Ridgefield	12,077	11,858	219	1.8	Manchester	27,669	26,806	863	3.1
Roxbury	1,031	1,018	13	1.3	Mansfield	8,899	8,763	136	1.5
Sherman	1,666	1,632	34	2.0	Marlborough	2,982	2,930	52	1.7
Washington	2,022	1,992	30	1.5	Middlefield	2,194	2,136	58	2.6
					Middletown	23,485	22,746	739	3.1
DANIELSON	33,630	32,489	1,141	3.4	New Britain	33,107	31,434	1,673	5.1
Brooklyn	3,844	3,762	82	2.1	New Hartford	3,557	3,480	77	2.2
Eastford	872	854	18	2.1	Newington	15,128	14,722	406	2.7
Hampton	1,100	1,072	28	2.5	Plainville	9,083	8,754	329	3.6
KILLINGLY	8,433	8,001	432	5.1	Plymouth	6,287	6,016	271	4.3
Pomfret	2,106	2,067	39	1.9	Portland	4,496	4,385	111	2.5
Putnam	4,683	4,519	164	3.5	Rocky Hill	9,436	9,215	221	2.3
Scotland	858	847	11	1.3	Simsbury	11,256	11,074	182	1.6
Sterling	1,600	1,540	60	3.8	Somers	3,974	3,887	87	2.2
Thompson	4,493	4,360	133	3.0	Southington	20,605	20,017	588	2.9
Union	394	385	9	2.3	South Windsor	13,022	12,753	269	2.1
Voluntown	1,342	1,291	51	3.8	Stafford	5,744	5,549	195	3.4
Woodstock	3,905	3,792	113	2.9	Suffield	5,722	5,589	133	2.3
					Tolland	6,954	6,829	125	1.8
HARTFORD	577,889	559,629	18,260	3.2	Vernon	16,059	15,650	409	2.5
Andover	1,582	1,561	21	1.3	West Hartford	27,651	27,053	598	2.2
Ashford	2,097	2,058	39	1.9	Wethersfield	11,877	11,578	299	2.5
Avon	7,291	7,175	116	1.6	Willington	3,328	3,297	31	0.9
Barkhamsted	2,011	1,970	41	2.0	Winchester	5,699	5,490	209	3.7
Berlin	8,822	8,583	239	2.7	Windham	9,803	9,412	391	4.0
Bloomfield	9,718	9,370	348	3.6	Windsor	14,103	13,716	387	2.7
Bolton	2,642	2,600	42	1.6	Windsor Locks	6,483	6,305	178	2.7
Bristol	31,016	29,843	1,173	3.8					

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)

SEPTEMBER 2001

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	12,438	12,215	223	1.8	STAMFORD	193,576	189,102	4,474	2.3
Chester	2,156	2,128	28	1.3	Darien	9,612	9,429	183	1.9
Deep River	2,712	2,650	62	2.3	Greenwich	31,481	30,918	563	1.8
Essex	3,296	3,250	46	1.4	New Canaan	9,524	9,367	157	1.6
Lyme	1,089	1,073	16	1.5	NORWALK	48,640	47,308	1,332	2.7
Westbrook	3,185	3,114	71	2.2	STAMFORD	66,077	64,382	1,695	2.6
					Weston	4,837	4,739	98	2.0
NEW HAVEN	275,133	267,159	7,974	2.9	Westport	14,335	14,051	284	2.0
Bethany	2,610	2,545	65	2.5	Wilton	9,071	8,908	163	1.8
Branford	15,867	15,460	407	2.6					
Cheshire	13,640	13,353	287	2.1	TORRINGTON	37,733	36,678	1,055	2.8
Clinton	7,413	7,278	135	1.8	Canaan**	694	683	11	1.6
East Haven	14,771	14,318	453	3.1	Colebrook	762	753	9	1.2
Guilford	11,548	11,349	199	1.7	Cornwall	764	755	9	1.2
Hamden	29,107	28,350	757	2.6	Goshen	1,304	1,275	29	2.2
Killingworth	2,970	2,903	67	2.3	Hartland	949	941	8	0.8
Madison	8,348	8,185	163	2.0	Kent**	2,029	1,997	32	1.6
MERIDEN	29,824	28,751	1,073	3.6	Litchfield	4,227	4,135	92	2.2
NEW HAVEN	56,679	54,473	2,206	3.9	Morris	1,087	1,059	28	2.6
North Branford	8,156	7,967	189	2.3	Norfolk	1,037	1,013	24	2.3
North Haven	12,356	12,094	262	2.1	North Canaan**	2,122	2,099	23	1.1
Orange	6,540	6,406	134	2.0	Salisbury**	2,321	2,307	14	0.6
Wallingford	22,808	22,213	595	2.6	Sharon**	1,942	1,935	7	0.4
West Haven	28,171	27,254	917	3.3	TORRINGTON	17,836	17,081	755	4.2
Woodbridge	4,323	4,258	65	1.5	Warren	657	645	12	1.8
*NEW LONDON	135,901	132,490	3,411	2.5	WATERBURY	114,955	109,971	4,984	4.3
Bozrah	1,451	1,408	43	3.0	Bethlehem	1,915	1,875	40	2.1
Canterbury	2,745	2,673	72	2.6	Middlebury	3,336	3,243	93	2.8
East Lyme	9,245	9,073	172	1.9	Naugatuck	16,369	15,771	598	3.7
Franklin	1,086	1,066	20	1.8	Prospect	4,680	4,565	115	2.5
Griswold	5,741	5,575	166	2.9	Southbury	6,832	6,628	204	3.0
Groton	17,157	16,730	427	2.5	Thomaston	4,093	3,960	133	3.2
Ledyard	7,956	7,817	139	1.7	WATERBURY	51,816	48,811	3,005	5.8
Lisbon	2,209	2,165	44	2.0	Watertown	12,187	11,751	436	3.6
Montville	9,662	9,411	251	2.6	Wolcott	8,650	8,398	252	2.9
NEW LONDON	12,965	12,492	473	3.6	Woodbury	5,077	4,968	109	2.1
No. Stonington	2,908	2,833	75	2.6					
NORWICH	18,553	17,990	563	3.0					
Old Lyme	3,774	3,715	59	1.6					
Old Saybrook	5,761	5,668	93	1.6					
Plainfield	8,540	8,277	263	3.1					
Preston	2,531	2,480	51	2.0					
Salem	2,031	1,981	50	2.5					
Sprague	1,657	1,589	68	4.1					
Stonington	9,678	9,512	166	1.7					
Waterford	10,250	10,035	215	2.1					

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

NEW LONDON	152,729	148,897	3,832	2.5
Hopkinton, RI	4,300	4,204	96	2.2
Westerly, RI	12,528	12,203	325	2.6

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,701,700	1,648,700	52,900	3.1
UNITED STATES	141,576,000	134,868,000	6,708,000	4.7
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,715,500	1,653,700	61,800	3.6
UNITED STATES	142,190,000	135,181,000	7,009,000	4.9

**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	SEP 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000	TOWN	SEP 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000	TOWN	SEP 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000
Andover	2	7	11	Griswold	0	34	29	Preston	0	14	18
Ansonia	1	20	27	Groton	4	54	94	Prospect	4	34	38
Ashford	2	15	16	Guilford	11	50	74	Putnam	1	12	9
Avon	4	70	75	Haddam	4	25	33	Redding	0	20	32
Barkhamsted	2	18	13	Hamden	22	137	220	Ridgefield	5	70	62
Beacon Falls	1	20	32	Hampton	2	15	14	Rocky Hill	4	44	54
Berlin	6	60	74	Hartford	0	77	38	Roxbury	2	19	18
Bethany	0	8	24	Hartland	1	7	3	Salem	3	12	15
Bethel	7	72	35	Harwinton	1	15	18	Salisbury	4	13	8
Bethlehem	2	16	8	Hebron	3	29	53	Scotland	0	7	7
Bloomfield	6	31	22	Kent	1	7	11	Seymour	3	28	35
Bolton	1	12	16	Killingly	4	35	33	Sharon	0	5	8
Bozrah	2	12	10	Killingworth	2	36	29	Shelton	9	88	97
Branford	2	35	31	Lebanon	0	33	32	Sherman	3	23	20
Bridgeport	9	84	40	Ledyard	8	40	30	Simsbury	2	24	24
Bridgewater	0	3	8	Lisbon	1	15	13	Somers	1	39	44
Bristol	8	85	62	Litchfield	3	16	17	South Windsor	4	36	42
Brookfield	0	23	31	Lyme	1	8	13	Southbury	9	52	66
Brooklyn	4	34	21	Madison	4	51	42	Southington	14	167	170
Burlington	4	60	53	Manchester	8	83	31	Sprague	3	5	2
Canaan	0	3	2	Mansfield	2	34	50	Stafford	4	40	31
Canterbury	2	16	18	Marlborough	8	36	30	Stamford	1	378	530
Canton	3	35	31	Meriden	3	30	45	Sterling	2	15	14
Chaplin	1	11	11	Middlebury	1	18	22	Stonington	3	49	50
Cheshire	5	83	52	Middlefield	1	8	15	Stratford	3	31	15
Chester	1	6	10	Middletown	12	121	140	Suffield	4	46	65
Clinton	9	51	40	Milford	10	135	122	Thomaston	1	27	40
Colchester	6	66	81	Monroe	4	26	44	Thompson	2	31	21
Colebrook	1	6	5	Montville	6	38	33	Tolland	6	71	114
Columbia	4	24	19	Morris	2	10	10	Torrington	12	56	52
Cornwall	1	6	4	Naugatuck	3	32	51	Trumbull	5	62	62
Coventry	3	39	49	New Britain	1	14	8	Union	1	5	6
Cromwell	4	51	81	New Canaan	4	41	45	Vernon	1	111	48
Danbury	4	181	194	New Fairfield	5	26	14	Voluntown	1	10	16
Darien	3	26	32	New Hartford	3	49	35	Wallingford	8	83	92
Deep River	3	12	20	New Haven	10	94	20	Warren	1	9	7
Derby	2	21	34	New London	0	0	1	Washington	1	6	8
Durham	1	33	47	New Milford	10	115	103	Waterbury	5	59	80
East Granby	1	18	24	Newington	5	49	37	Waterford	9	75	49
East Haddam	3	45	58	Newtown	8	119	78	Watertown	4	45	48
East Hampton	7	58	59	Norfolk	0	2	3	West Hartford	1	79	38
East Hartford	0	5	7	North Branford	1	22	19	West Haven	3	31	33
East Haven	4	52	33	North Canaan	0	5	3	Westbrook	5	29	54
East Lyme	2	45	66	North Haven	0	69	127	Weston	3	21	21
East Windsor	8	47	36	North Stonington	3	22	20	Westport	5	54	56
Eastford	1	6	4	Norwalk	5	308	84	Wethersfield	0	20	23
Easton	3	27	24	Norwich	0	18	20	Willington	1	23	16
Ellington	7	63	102	Old Lyme	2	23	21	Wilton	1	16	33
Enfield	3	24	23	Old Saybrook	1	20	16	Winchester	1	6	15
Essex	6	44	32	Orange	1	12	14	Windham	2	18	7
Fairfield	3	37	19	Oxford	6	61	66	Windsor	4	35	24
Farmington	3	90	74	Plainfield	3	35	72	Windsor Locks	3	21	27
Franklin	0	4	5	Plainville	0	6	20	Wolcott	6	60	48
Glastonbury	8	98	98	Plymouth	6	38	39	Woodbridge	1	16	20
Goshen	4	24	31	Pomfret	3	18	14	Woodbury	4	33	29
Granby	4	46	46	Portland	6	64	53	Woodstock	6	48	39.03
Greenwich	9	88	75								

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INDIAN GAMING DATA

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

LABOR MARKET AREAS

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

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

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading Employment Index +0.2	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -4.0	New Housing Permits -20.4	Info Center Visitors -10.3
Leading General Drift Indicator -0.9	Electricity Sales +5.1	Attraction Visitors -12.0
Coincident General Drift Indicator +0.7	Retail Sales -9.0	Air Passenger Count -34.4
Business Barometer +1.5	Construction Contracts Index -26.9	Indian Gaming Slots +6.9
Business Climate Index -6.6	New Auto Registrations -16.3	Travel and Tourism Index -1.6
Total Nonfarm Employment -0.6	Air Cargo Tons -29.9	
	Exports +10.7	
Unemployment 0.0*#	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +0.0#	Secretary of the State -9.7	Total +4.0
Employed +0.1#	Dept. of Labor -15.1	Wages & Salaries +3.6
Unemployed -1.0#		Benefit Costs +4.9
Average Weekly Initial Claims +77.6	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford -46.4	Secretary of the State -15.7	Connecticut +4.3
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate +1.08*	Dept. of Labor -44.1	U.S. City Average +2.6
		Northeast Region +2.4
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -0.7	State Revenues -7.9	NY-NJ-Long Island +2.0
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.3	Corporate Tax -30.6	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +4.6
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +2.6	Personal Income Tax -5.5	Consumer Confidence
CT Mfg. Production Index +2.3	Real Estate Conveyance Tax -6.9	Connecticut -21.1
Production Worker Hours -4.5	Sales & Use Tax -6.8	New England -19.6
Industrial Electricity Sales +2.8	Indian Gaming Payments +7.7	U.S. -31.5
Personal Income +3.0		Interest Rates
UI Covered Wages -0.4		Prime -3.22*
		Conventional Mortgage -1.09*

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

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