

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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In This Issue...

ARTICLES

- Wholesale Trade Industry 1-2
- Business Openings 4
- Industry Profile:
Security & Commodity
Brokerages 5

INDUSTRY CLUSTERS

- Software/IT Success 3

Also Inside...

- Housing Update 3
- Tidbits 3
- Census 2000 Population by State ... 7
- Economic Indicators
of Employment 6
on the Overall Economy 7
Individual Data Items 8-10
- Comparative Regional Data 11
- Economic Indicator Trends 12-15
- Labor Market Areas:
Nonfarm Employment 16-21
Labor Force 22
Hours and Earnings 23
Housing Permits 23
- Cities and Towns:
Labor Force 24-25
Housing Permits 26
- Technical Notes 27
- At a Glance 28

In December...

- Employment down 1,300
- Unemployment rate 1.9%
- Housing permits down 7.7%

State Wholesale Trade Examined

By Kolie Sun Chang, Senior Research Analyst

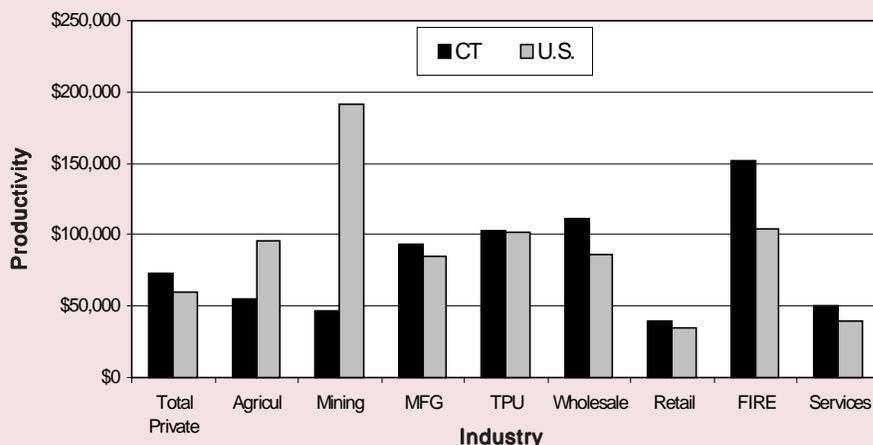
Wholesaling is an important sector of the State's economy. The 1997 Economic Census estimated sales in Connecticut of more than \$76 billion. More than 60 percent of these sales were of wholesale, nondurable goods. The remaining sales came from wholesale, durable goods. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

Employment

In the early 1990s, wholesale trade employment in Connecticut declined sharply (10,720 jobs were lost, or 12.5 percent) due to

the recession. An upward trend in employment began in 1994 and the sector regained 8,340 jobs. By 1999, wholesale trade had 84,380 jobs, accounting for 5.8 percent of the State's total private employment. This sector has the fifth highest level of employment in Connecticut after services, retail trade, manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE). Within wholesale trade, *groceries and related products; industrial machinery and equipment; drugs, proprietaries, and sundries; and computers, peripherals and software* are the major industries. Combined, these industries had almost 24 percent of the sector's employment. Nation-

Connecticut and U.S. Productivity, 1999



TPU = transportation and public utilities
FIRE = finance, insurance, and real estate

Data Source: Economy.com

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

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ally, wholesale trade employment rose 13.4 percent from 1990 to 1999. The New England region had a 4.5 percent gain, while Connecticut lost about 1.9 percent of its wholesale trade jobs during the same period.

Establishments

Most of Connecticut's wholesale trade firms are small, with an average of 14 employees. The *1998 County Business Patterns* reported there were 5,242 wholesale trade firms in the State. Eighty-five percent of them employed less than twenty employees. Fairfield County boasted the largest number of establishments with 1,758 firms, followed by Hartford County with 1,346, and New Haven County with 1,289. These three counties combined had 84 percent of the wholesale firms in the State.

Gross State Product

In terms of Gross State Product (GSP), which measures the value-added component of the production of goods and services in the economy, Connecticut wholesale trade contributed \$9.982 billion to the economy, or 7.2 percent of total GSP in 1999. Compared to the national share of eight percent, the State's wholesale trade sector was slightly smaller. The sector's GSP grew 56 percent from \$6.385 billion in 1990 to \$9.982 billion in 1999, while the State's total GSP increased 53 percent from \$98.337 billion to \$150.297 billion during the same period.

Productivity

Generally, Connecticut is known for having one of the most productive work forces in the nation. Productivity is measured by output per worker, and defined as a ratio of total output to total workers. The State's total private industry average output per worker was \$72,998 in 1999,

which is 23 percent higher than the national average of \$59,571. This confirms the opinion that our workforce is more efficient and more productive than the national average.

As the chart on the front page shows, among all industrial sectors, workers in Connecticut's wholesale trade sector ranked second highest in productivity at \$111,574, while FIRE ranked first. Wholesale trade also showed 4.8 percent growth in productivity between 1990 and 1999, the third highest growth rate behind FIRE (6.9 percent) and manufacturing (5.4 percent).

Wages

According to the Connecticut Department of Labor, wholesale trade wages were \$26,905 in 1990 and went up to \$56,836 in 1999, an increase of 111 percent. Workers in the *petroleum products, coal and other minerals and ores, and computers, peripherals and software* industries are the highest paid within the sector, with annual salaries of \$160,088, \$125,257 and \$100,569 respectively. The lowest average wage of \$29,172 was paid to the workers in the *used motor vehicles parts* industry.

Conclusion

In summary, based on employment, establishments, output, productivity, and earnings data, the wholesale trade sector enjoys the status of a significant contributor to the State's economy. As the second highest ranking industry in terms of productivity, the wholesale trade sector provides a boost to overall statewide productivity. Although the wholesale trade sector may not be the industry that puts Connecticut "on the map," it is nevertheless one that measurably influences other industries that make up today's dynamic Connecticut economy. ■

Tidbits

Sales By Nonemployer Businesses Top \$580 Billion, California Leads States, Census Bureau Reports...

Nonemployers consist mostly of individual proprietorships (13.6 million), but also include 860,000 partnerships and 946,000 corporations that do not file payroll taxes. In five states -- New Hampshire, Arkansas, Maine, Oklahoma, and Connecticut -- 15 percent or more of construction receipts came from nonemployers. The national average was 9 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/index.html>.

Government and financial industry workers use Internet most...

Government employees and workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry group had the highest rates of on-the-job Internet use in 1998. About 32 percent of employees in public administration reported using the Internet at work. One of the most popular uses of the Internet in government agencies is public information dissemination. At 30 percent, Internet use among workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries was second highest in 1998. Workers in bank, insurance companies, and securities firms need immediate information and data exchange to conduct business.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Editor's Desk, <http://stats.bls.gov/opub/ted/2001/Jan/wk2/art04.htm>.

Industry Clusters

Software/IT Success

Year 2000 saw numerous successes in the Software/Information Technology cluster. The Greenwich to Meriden corridor along the Merritt and Wilbur Cross parkways was dubbed "Silicon Parkway" after an explosion in technology companies there in the State. Not to be outdone, the arrival of eCharity.com in Hartford triggered similar attention in the "Insurance" capital.

The State was ranked fifth on a measure of its high-speed Internet access. There are high-speed service subscribers in more than 80 percent of Connecticut zip codes, placing Connecticut in a tie with Massachusetts and ahead of California, New York and Texas.

According to the same joint study of states by the American Electronics Association and the NASDAQ Stock Market, the State also ranked fifth highest in wages for technology workers and 11th in the percentage of residents working in the high-tech field.

Finally, the annual survey by the Connecticut Business and Industry Association (CBIA) found that 54 percent of small and mid-sized companies are using the Internet, while another 15 percent plan to launch a Web site in 2001. The same survey determined that 72 percent of companies are confident that Connecticut is a good place to do business; that's up from 42 percent in 1994. ■

HOUSING UPDATE

9,311 Permits Issued in Year 2000

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 598 new housing units in December 2000, a 7.7 percent decrease compared to December of 1999 when 648 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 598 units permitted in December 2000 represent a decrease of 30.7 percent from the 863 units permitted in November 2000. The year-to-date permits are down 13.7 percent, from 10,794 through December 1999, to 9,311 through December 2000.

"The 13.7 percent drop in permits for 2000 reflects the overall slowdown of the economy," said DECD Commissioner Abromaitis. "While lower than the preceding three years, the 9,311 total is substantially higher than those recorded during the recessionary period of the early '90s."

Nine out of ten labor market areas demonstrated decline in new housing authorization compared to a year ago. Only the Stamford Labor Market Area showed a gain in 2000. At year-end, Stamford led all Connecticut communities with 571 units, followed by Danbury with 346 and Hamden with 262. ■

For more information on housing permits, see tables on pages 23 and 26.

Business Openings and Expansions

By Joseph Slepski, Research Analyst

Connecticut welcomed many new businesses and saw the expansion of other enterprises during the past year. Business openings and expansions, as well as layoffs and shutdowns, that are published in various news media are compiled monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research (e.g. the cover of the December 2000 issue is shown below). Particularly notable in "Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media" was the expansion of retail chains in the State. One of these retailers was McDonald's, which opened a new restaurant in Plainville. Wal-Mart opened stores in Norwalk and Rocky Hill and will open new ones shortly in Bristol, Southington and Newington. Applebee's, a nationwide chain of restaurants, moved into Connecticut with locations in Waterford, Torrington, and Plainville.

Old Navy, a clothing store, opened in Plainville and Waterford. Raymour and Flanigan opened a furniture store in North Haven. The Hops restaurant chain opened at locations in Newington, Manchester and Waterbury during the past year. Craft stores were represented as Michael's and A.C. Moore opened stores in Stamford and New London. A new Home Depot opened in Derby on the site formerly occupied by the Farrel

Corporation. Two retail giants finally made it to Connecticut in 2000 as Kohl's has opened or will be opening stores in Norwalk, New Haven, Wallingford and Plainville. Target opened stores this past year in Manchester, New Britain and Waterford.

Some may argue that too much attention is being paid to a relatively small segment of the economy. This, however, is not necessarily the case. Some of the

plant in Bristol. Increased business has led Southwest Airlines to expand their staff in Windsor Locks. New financing has led to an expansion at Sirrocco Systems in Wallingford, a maker of communication equipment. Achillion Pharmaceuticals, a new biotechnology firm has opened in New Haven. A decision to sell insurance in Connecticut has led to many new jobs at State Farm Insurance. Permasteelia Group, a European company that makes building exteriors, has opened their first United States location in Windsor. Kenetec, a developer of data systems, has expanded their operations in Naugatuck. The entertainment sector shared in the expansion as the Crown Theater chain opened a seventeen-screen complex in Hartford.

These are only a few of the business openings

and expansions that occurred during the past year. These events more than offset the closing of Bradlees stores and the layoffs at the Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Sunstrand manufacturers, contributing to the growth of more than 16,000 jobs in the State during 2000. ■

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media
December 2000

1. The Brass Mill Center in Waterbury is now the host of a new Hops Restaurant. This bar and brewery opened on December 4th. This location, along with another one in Newington, are the only two locations in Connecticut for this nationwide chain. Even though the holiday season will soon be coming to an end, retailers in Connecticut will still be looking for workers to fill both full-time and part-time openings. Other occupations with a large number of openings are school bus drivers and substitute school teachers. For further information, contact a Connecticut Department of Labor office.

2. The Danbury area will absorb a loss in the first part of the coming year as Praxair, Inc., a manufacturer of industrial gases, will eliminate 40 positions as part of an uncertain outlook. With an Area unemployment rate of only 1.3 percent, the hope is that these workers will quickly be absorbed into the Area work force.

3. Department News
The Connecticut Department of Labor will resume hosting Job Fairs in March 2001. Among the locations that these Job Fairs will be in are Manchester and Southington. During the spring, there will be a series of Job Fairs throughout the State. The schedule will be released in late January or early February.

Connecticut Department of Labor
Labor Market Information from the Office of Research

large retail chains previously mentioned employ upwards of 300 people. This means that thousands of jobs have come into Connecticut in the past year alone.

Other companies in other industries have also opened up or expanded in the last year. The former Baskin-Robbins plant in Southbury is now the home of Kan-Pac, a manufacturer of frozen desserts. A former warehouse in Groton is now a maintenance facility for Amtrak. FCT Electronic, which manufactures electronic connectors, has opened their first United States

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media, published monthly, is available on the Internet at <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/publctn.htm>. To request a copy or to be placed on the mailing list, please call the Office of Research at (860) 263-6275.

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst

Introduction

Employment and wages in the security and commodity brokerage industry have increased considerably during the last decade in Connecticut. Despite its relatively small share of employment, the impact of this industry on the State's economy is significant. Its average yearly wage (\$204,500 in 1999) is the highest of all the industries in the State.

Description

The security and commodity brokerage industry includes establishments engaged in the underwriting, purchase, sale, or brokerage of securities and other financial contracts on their own account or for the account of others. It also includes exchanges, exchange clearinghouses, and other services allied with the exchange of securities and commodities.

Establishments

While the number of total private sector businesses increased seven percent from 1989 to 1999, the number of firms in the security and commodity brokerage industry more than doubled, from 624 in 1989 to 1,360 in 1999 (See table). Particularly, the number of investment advice establishments tripled since 1989.

Employment

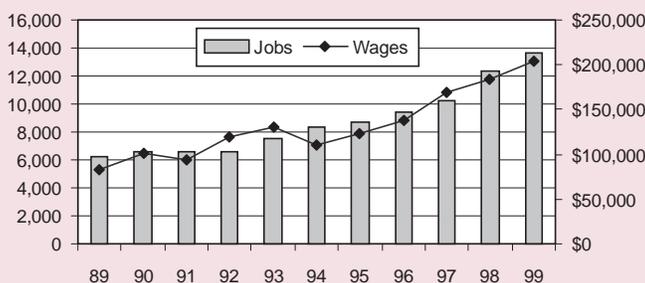
Total private industry employment in 1999 was still slightly lower than ten years earlier. However, the security and commodity brokerage industry added over 7,000 jobs (+120%) between 1989 and 1999. Except for 1991, employment in this industry grew every year during the nineties (See chart), fueled by low interest rates and the dramatically rising number of retirement investments in

the security and commodity brokerage industry grew 150 percent, while the overall private sector's rose by 58 percent. With the exception of declines in 1991 and 1994, wages climbed steadily, with the biggest growth experienced in 1992. The investment advice sector commanded the highest annual pay of \$269,380 in 1999, which also grew the most from 1989, by 204 percent. Employees of security and commodity brokerages working in Fairfield County earned an average of \$241,000 in 1999, the only county to far exceed the statewide average wage.

Outlook

Barring any drastic changes, funds flowing into the stock market and the demand for security and brokerage services are expected to

Security & Commodity Brokerage Industry, 1989-99



the stock market by many baby boomers. Security brokers and dealers account for over half the industry jobs, but the fastest growth was seen in the investment advice sector. Most of the security and commodity brokerage firms (60%) and jobs (70%) are located in Fairfield County, followed by Hartford County.

Wages

Over the 1989-1999 period, the average annual wage per worker in

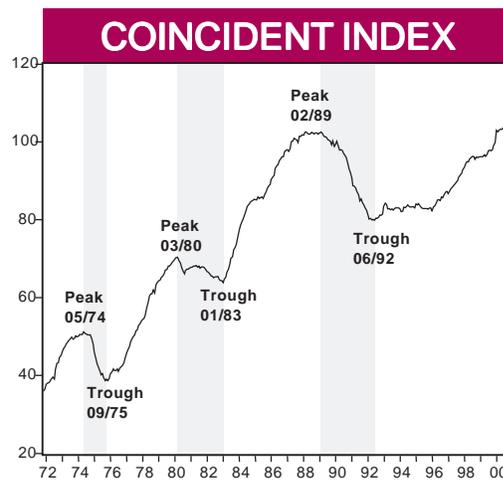
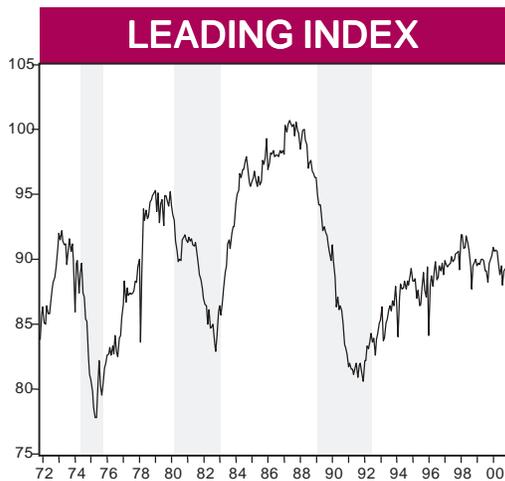
lead to continued growth of this industry in the State. The Connecticut Department of Labor projects that the industry employment will increase to 18,538 by 2008. ■

For further information on the security and commodity brokerage industry or other industry, visit <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/lmidata.htm>, or contact the Connecticut Department of Labor's labor market information unit at (860) 263-6275 for a copy of free publications.

Connecticut Security & Commodity Brokerage Industry Employment and Wages 1989 and 1999, Annual Averages

Industry Code. Description	Establishments			Employment				Wages		
	1989	1999	89-99 % Chg	1989	1999	89-99 Chg		1989	1999	89-99 % Chg
						No.	%			
Total Private Industries	97,168	103,512	6.5	1,455,638	1,444,230	-11,408	-0.8	\$27,373	\$43,195	57.8
62. Security & Commodity Broker	624	1,360	117.9	6,240	13,694	7,454	119.5	\$82,105	\$204,564	149.1
6211. Security Brokers & Dealers	302	515	70.5	4,170	8,710	4,540	108.9	\$72,769	\$184,445	153.5
6221. Commodity Brokers & Dealers	25	41	64.0	799	586	-213	-26.7	\$125,984	\$232,239	84.3
6231. Security & Commodity Exchanges	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
6282. Investment Advice	259	784	202.7	1,164	3,703	2,539	218.1	\$88,628	\$269,380	203.9
6289. Security & Commodity Serv. NEC	21	16	-23.8	108	211	103	95.4	\$47,595	\$121,637	155.6

n = nondisclosable



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

Coincident Index Surges; Fed Surprises Markets

Once again, the Connecticut coincident employment index surged to a new all-time peak with the release of (preliminary) November data. The current expansion shows no sign of faltering. While the economy's current expansion looks extremely strong, its future path remains uncertain. That is, the Connecticut leading employment index has bounced around between upper and lower bounds since 1996. When a breakout of the leading index occurs, current betting wagers that it will move downward, signaling an impending economic slowdown. On this point, see "Economy's Strengths Sustainable?" in *The Connecticut Economic Digest* (January 2001).

While employment continues to grow, the labor market remains extremely tight with the unemployment rate at 1.7 percent in November, the lowest it has ever been in our sample that goes back to January 1969. A shortage of workers remains a significant risk to the current expansion.

The Federal Reserve (FED) caught markets by surprise with a "between-Federal-Open-Market-Committee-meetings" decrease in the Federal funds rate. Analysts wonder what information, if any, the FED may have that caused the surprise reduction in interest rates. Normally, the FED would wait until their next regularly scheduled meeting. If the FED does possess negative private information that led to the rate cut, that is troubling. FED Vice Chairman Ferguson went public on January 12th to deny charges that the FED acted on private information. On the other hand, if no such negative private information exists, then the FED may have acted too precipitously. That is, some analysts have questioned whether the FED has moved too far and too fast. *New York Times* Op-Ed columnist Paul Krugman ("Secrets and Truth" 1/17/01), on the other hand, argued with 20-20 hindsight that the FED's interest rate cut was entirely predictable based on evidence of a weakening

economy and the "incipient panic" in financial markets.

In summary, the coincident employment index rose from 99.0 in November 1999 to 105.4 in November 2000. All four components of the index point in a positive direction on a year-over-year basis with higher nonfarm employment, higher total employment, a lower total unemployment rate, and a lower insured unemployment rate.

The leading employment index, however, fell slightly from 89.9 in November 1999 to 89.3 in November 2000. Four index components sent negative signals on a year-over-year basis with lower Hartford help-wanted advertising, higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, lower total housing permits, and a lower average workweek of manufacturing production workers. The final component sent a positive signal on a year-over-year basis with a lower short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate. ■

SOURCE: Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut. Developed by Pami Dua [Economic Cycle Research Institute; NY, NY] and Stephen M. Miller [(860) 486-3853, Storrs Campus]. Stan McMillen and Jingqui Zhu [(860) 486-3022, Storrs Campus] provided research support.

Resident Population of the States:

April 1, 2000 (Census 2000) and April 1, 1990 (1990 Census)

	<u>April 2000</u>	<u>April 1990</u>		<u>April 2000</u>	<u>April 1990</u>		<u>April 2000</u>	<u>April 1990</u>
California	33,871,648	29,760,021	Wisconsin	5,363,675	4,891,769	Nevada	1,998,257	1,201,833
Texas	20,851,820	16,986,510	Maryland	5,296,486	4,781,468	New Mexico	1,819,046	1,515,069
New York	18,976,457	17,990,455	Arizona	5,130,632	3,665,228	West Virginia	1,808,344	1,793,477
Florida	15,982,378	12,937,926	Minnesota	4,919,479	4,375,099	Nebraska	1,711,263	1,578,385
Illinois	12,419,293	11,430,602	Louisiana	4,468,976	4,219,973	Idaho	1,293,953	1,006,749
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	11,881,643	Alabama	4,447,100	4,040,587	Maine	1,274,923	1,227,928
Ohio	11,353,140	10,847,115	Colorado	4,301,261	3,294,394	New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,109,252
Michigan	9,938,444	9,295,297	Kentucky	4,041,769	3,685,296	Hawaii	1,211,537	1,108,229
New Jersey	8,414,350	7,730,188	South Carolina	4,012,012	3,486,703	Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,003,464
Georgia	8,186,453	6,478,216	Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,145,585	Montana	902,195	799,065
North Carolina	8,049,313	6,628,637	Oregon	3,421,399	2,842,321	Delaware	783,600	666,168
Virginia	7,078,515	6,187,358	Connecticut	3,405,565	3,287,116	South Dakota	754,844	696,004
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,016,425	Iowa	2,926,324	2,776,755	North Dakota	642,200	638,800
Indiana	6,080,485	5,544,159	Mississippi	2,844,658	2,573,216	Alaska	626,932	550,043
Washington	5,894,121	4,866,692	Kansas	2,688,418	2,477,574	Vermont	608,827	562,758
Tennessee	5,689,283	4,877,185	Arkansas	2,673,400	2,350,725	Washington DC	572,059	606,900
Missouri	5,595,211	5,117,073	Utah	2,233,169	1,722,850	Wyoming	493,782	453,588
						United States	281,421,906	248,709,873

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
Employment Indexes (1987=100)*					
Leading	88.9	88.8	0.1	0.1	89.7
Coincident	103.2	97.7	5.5	5.6	103.3
General Drift Indicators (1986=100)*					
Leading	96.4	96.4	0.0	0.0	96.5
Coincident	114.3	113.0	1.3	1.2	114.2
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	115.5	113.9	1.6	1.4	114.9
Business Climate Index***	68.7	67.6	1.1	1.6	62.1

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

***Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

The **Leading Employment Index** is a composite of five individual employment-related series -the average workweek of manufacturing production workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance and total housing permits. While not an employment-sector variable, housing permits are closely related to construction employment. The **Coincident Employment Index** is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (household survey) and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department and from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

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 employment increased by 16,600, or 1.0 percent, over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	DEC		CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,697.3	1,680.7	16.6	1.0	1,698.6
Private Sector	1,454.1	1,442.2	11.9	0.8	1,454.7
Construction and Mining	65.4	63.0	2.4	3.8	65.1
Manufacturing	263.4	266.9	-3.5	-1.3	264.0
Transportation, Public Utilities	79.0	78.9	0.1	0.1	79.0
Wholesale, Retail Trade	362.9	361.3	1.6	0.4	363.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.3	141.7	0.6	0.4	142.6
Services	541.1	530.4	10.7	2.0	540.3
Government	243.2	238.5	4.7	2.0	243.9

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate and the number of initial claims dropped from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	DEC		CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	1.9	2.8	-0.9	---	1.8
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,708.0	1,697.1	10.9	0.6	1,703.6
Employed (000s)	1,675.8	1,649.9	25.9	1.6	1,673.4
Unemployed (000s)	32.2	47.2	-15.0	-31.8	30.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	2,984	3,127	-143	-4.6	3,612
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	31	36	-5	-13.9	32
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	1.91	1.88	0.03	---	1.74

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Production worker weekly earnings increased while output fell over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	DEC		CHANGE		NOV	OCT
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000	2000
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	43.3	-0.2	-0.5	42.6	--
Average Hourly Earnings	\$16.01	\$15.71	\$0.30	1.9	\$15.77	--
Average Weekly Earnings	\$690.03	\$680.24	\$9.79	1.4	\$671.80	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1982=100)*	124.8	129.5	-4.7	-3.6	124.5	124.6
Production Worker Hours (000s)	6,566	6,691	-125	-1.9	6,504	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	444	445	-1.0	-0.2	457	496

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

*This new and improved index replaced the Manufacturing Output Index; Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted. See June 1999 Digest article for explanation; methodology or historical data back to 1982 is available by contacting the Connecticut Department of Labor, at (860)263-6293.

Personal income for second quarter 2001 is forecasted to increase 4.2 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

	2Q*		CHANGE		1Q*
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$141,198	\$135,516	\$5,682	4.2	\$139,814
UI Covered Wages	\$79,207	\$75,221	\$3,986	5.3	\$78,653

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; January 2001 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE %	
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits	DEC 2000	598	-7.7	9,311	10,794	-13.7
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	SEP 2000	2,429	0.5	22,563	22,605	-0.2
Retail Sales(Bil. \$)	OCT 2000	3.14	5.7	33.64	31.40	7.1
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	NOV 2000	266.3	-3.0	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	DEC 2000	18,508	27.5	249,779	228,895	9.1
Air Cargo Tons	NOV 2000	11,743	-17.9	128,616	135,616	-5.2
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2000	2.05	7.9	6.21	5.78	7.4

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

New housing permits in 2000 were down, while the New auto registrations were up from a year earlier.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE %	
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	DEC 2000	2,061	-5.8	23,825	22,003	8.3
Department of Labor*	3Q 2000	2,169	-6.4	7,570	7,561	0.1
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	DEC 2000	935	4.1	5,265	4,651	13.2
Department of Labor*	3Q 2000	1,205	-30.5	3,999	5,426	-26.3

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

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up by 18,560 last year.

STATE REVENUES

	FISCAL YEAR TOTALS					
	DEC 2000	DEC 1999	% CHG	2000-01	1999-00	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	848.8	861.1	-1.4	3,645.2	3,547.2	2.8
Corporate Tax	74.8	74.1	0.9	200.8	194.4	3.3
Personal Income Tax	418.4	431.2	-3.0	1,584.8	1,473.1	7.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	9.3	10.5	-11.4	59.8	70.0	-14.6
Sales & Use Tax	246.8	232.5	6.2	1,293.4	1,218.3	6.2
Indian Gaming Payments**	23.7	23.4	1.3	166.4	158.4	5.1

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.

Overall, year-to-date State tax revenues were up 2.8 percent, paced by personal income taxes, up 7.6 percent. Year-to-date gaming payments revenue rose 5.1 percent.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE %	
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	DEC 2000	36,516	-6.5	620,119	602,013	3.0
Major Attraction Visitors	DEC 2000	64,995	-27.7	1,990,241	2,083,016	-4.5
Air Passenger Count	NOV 2000	627,547	2.4	6,783,841	5,784,968	17.3
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)**	DEC 2000	1,198	2.8	16,079	15,188	5.9
Travel and Tourism Index	3Q 2000	---	-1.3	---	---	---

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; University of Connecticut, CCEA
The Hotel-Motel Occupancy series is no longer available.
**See page 23 for explanation.

Air passengers through November were up 17.3 percent from a year ago. Gaming slots revenues rose 5.9 percent in 2000.

Compensation costs for the nation rose 4.4 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 4.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	DEC	SEP	3-Mo	DEC	DEC	12-Mo
	2000	2000	% Chg	2000	1999	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	150.8	149.7	0.7	150.9	144.6	4.4
Wages and Salaries	147.8	146.7	0.7	147.7	142.2	3.9
Benefit Costs	158.4	157.0	0.9	158.6	150.2	5.6
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	150.3	144.3	4.2
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	146.0	140.9	3.6

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

The December U.S. inflation rate was 3.4 percent. The U.S. and New England consumer confidence index levels decreased from a year ago, 9.5 and 10.1 percent respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P**
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut	3Q 2000	---	6.5	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	DEC 2000	174.0	3.4	-0.1
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	DEC 2000	\$0.575	-3.3	0.1
Northeast Region	DEC 2000	181.3	3.3	-0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	DEC 2000	184.2	3.1	-0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua*	NOV 2000	187.4	4.6	1.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	DEC 2000	170.7	3.4	-0.1
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut	3Q 2000	140.3	7.1	-1.8
New England	DEC 2000	128.5	-10.1	-3.7
U.S.	DEC 2000	128.3	-9.5	-3.2

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board; University of Connecticut, Center for Economic Analysis

**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

Long-term treasury rates were lower than a year ago. The conventional 30-year mortgage rate was at 7.38 percent.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	DEC	NOV	DEC
	2000	2000	1999
Prime	9.50	9.50	8.50
Federal Funds	6.40	6.51	5.30
3 Month Treasury Bill	5.77	6.17	5.23
6 Month Treasury Bill	5.68	6.06	5.43
1 Year Treasury Bill	5.60	6.09	5.84
3 Year Treasury Note	5.26	5.79	6.14
5 Year Treasury Note	5.17	5.70	6.19
7 Year Treasury Note	5.28	5.78	6.38
10 Year Treasury Note	5.24	5.72	6.28
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.49	5.78	6.35
Conventional Mortgage	7.38	7.75	7.91

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All states in the region experienced job gains over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
Connecticut	1,697.3	1,680.7	16.6	1.0	1,698.6
Maine	603.7	593.1	10.6	1.8	602.3
Massachusetts	3,320.5	3,264.3	56.2	1.7	3,315.3
New Hampshire	612.6	610.7	1.9	0.3	614.5
New Jersey	3,949.1	3,896.5	52.6	1.3	3,946.1
New York	8,683.2	8,530.7	152.5	1.8	8,677.9
Pennsylvania	5,597.3	5,580.6	16.7	0.3	5,595.3
Rhode Island	474.6	467.6	7.0	1.5	474.4
Vermont	297.8	292.2	5.6	1.9	297.1
United States	131,953.0	130,038.0	1,915.0	1.5	131,848.0

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

LABOR FORCE

New Hampshire and New York posted the strongest labor force growth from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
Connecticut	1,708.0	1,697.1	10.9	0.6	1,703.6
Maine	687.5	686.9	0.6	0.1	687.2
Massachusetts	3,284.2	3,293.7	-9.5	-0.3	3,290.3
New Hampshire	684.0	677.3	6.7	1.0	682.1
New Jersey	4,232.3	4,236.4	-4.1	-0.1	4,242.6
New York	9,019.7	8,929.7	90.0	1.0	9,005.0
Pennsylvania	5,966.9	5,969.1	-2.2	0.0	5,973.8
Rhode Island	505.8	507.1	-1.3	-0.3	505.4
Vermont	341.7	339.3	2.4	0.7	342.6
United States	141,489.0	140,185.0	1,304.0	0.9	141,136.0

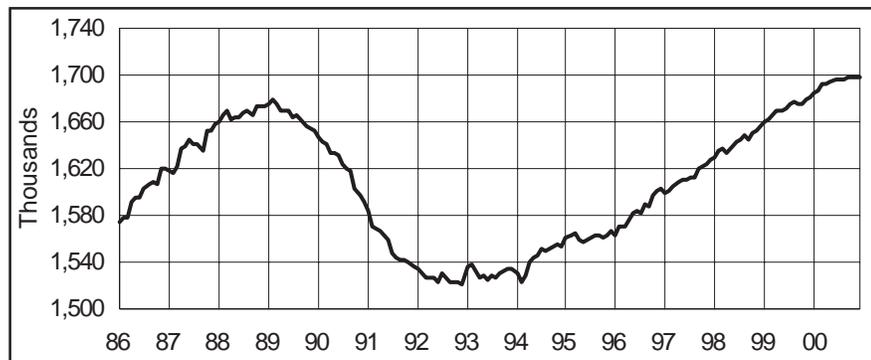
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

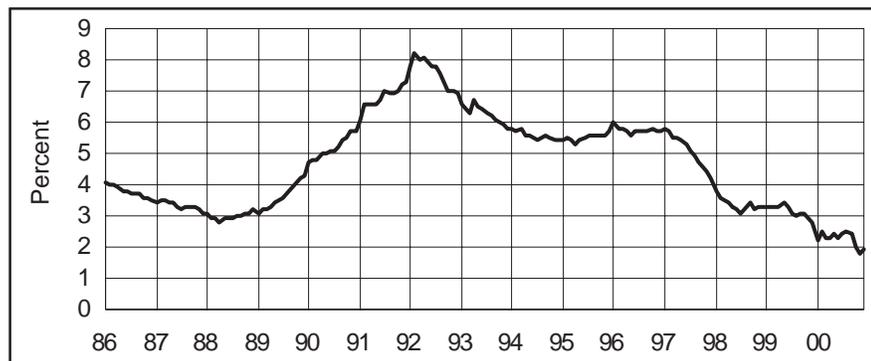
Connecticut posted the lowest December unemployment rate in the region.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	DEC	DEC	CHANGE	NOV
	2000	1999		2000
Connecticut	1.9	2.8	-0.9	1.8
Maine	2.8	3.7	-0.9	2.6
Massachusetts	2.3	3.2	-0.9	2.6
New Hampshire	2.3	2.4	-0.1	1.8
New Jersey	3.9	4.2	-0.3	4.0
New York	4.5	4.8	-0.3	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.4	4.2	0.2	4.2
Rhode Island	3.7	3.8	-0.1	3.6
Vermont	2.5	2.7	-0.2	2.8
United States	4.0	4.1	-0.1	4.0

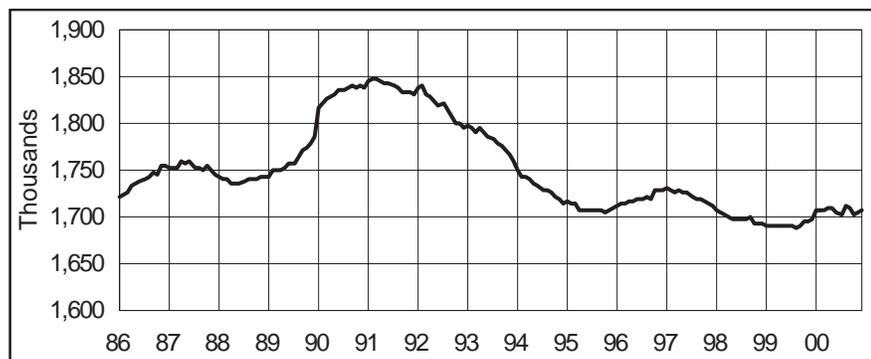
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

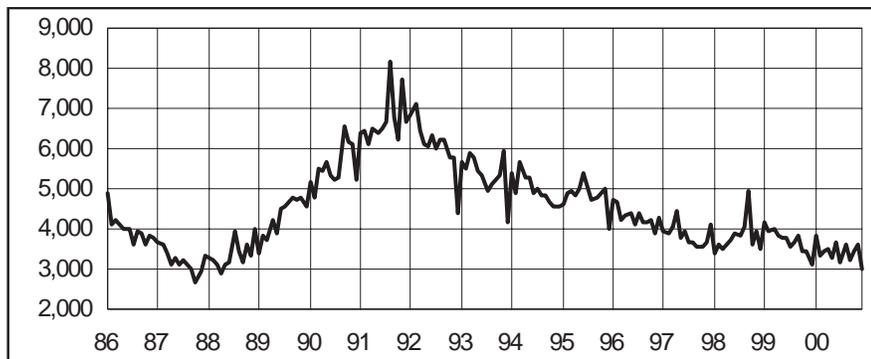
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	1,628.8	1,660.9	1,685.3
Feb	1,634.5	1,662.5	1,686.8
Mar	1,637.6	1,665.1	1,692.1
Apr	1,633.8	1,669.1	1,692.0
May	1,639.5	1,668.8	1,694.5
Jun	1,642.3	1,670.7	1,696.4
Jul	1,644.7	1,675.2	1,696.2
Aug	1,648.6	1,676.2	1,696.6
Sep	1,645.1	1,674.3	1,697.4
Oct	1,649.8	1,674.7	1,698.2
Nov	1,653.0	1,678.2	1,698.6
Dec	1,655.8	1,680.7	1,697.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	3.8	3.3	2.2
Feb	3.6	3.3	2.5
Mar	3.5	3.3	2.3
Apr	3.4	3.3	2.3
May	3.3	3.4	2.4
Jun	3.2	3.3	2.3
Jul	3.1	3.1	2.4
Aug	3.2	3.0	2.5
Sep	3.4	3.1	2.4
Oct	3.2	3.1	2.0
Nov	3.3	2.9	1.8
Dec	3.3	2.8	1.9

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	1,707.4	1,690.8	1,706.7
Feb	1,704.2	1,689.9	1,707.8
Mar	1,703.4	1,689.9	1,707.2
Apr	1,699.1	1,690.8	1,709.0
May	1,698.5	1,690.4	1,708.8
Jun	1,697.7	1,690.3	1,704.7
Jul	1,697.1	1,689.7	1,703.3
Aug	1,696.8	1,688.9	1,710.9
Sep	1,699.3	1,690.2	1,710.0
Oct	1,693.6	1,694.2	1,703.0
Nov	1,692.7	1,696.0	1,703.6
Dec	1,691.7	1,697.1	1,708.0

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*

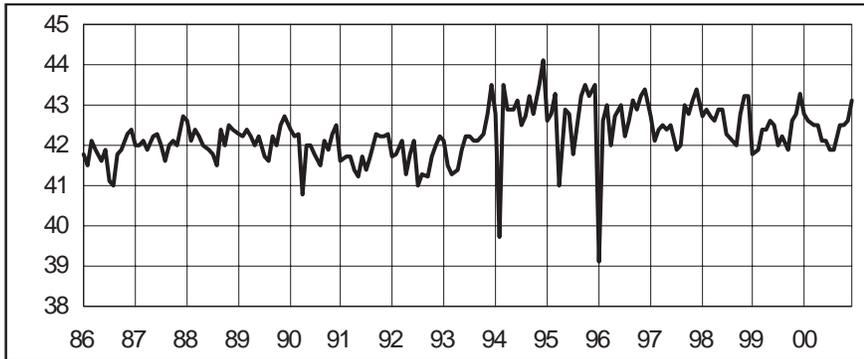
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	3,404	4,184	3,825
Feb	3,602	3,933	3,355
Mar	3,499	4,011	3,436
Apr	3,619	3,841	3,506
May	3,721	3,789	3,276
Jun	3,884	3,800	3,639
Jul	3,828	3,561	3,152
Aug	4,069	3,688	3,608
Sep	4,946	3,836	3,242
Oct	3,594	3,460	3,427
Nov	3,971	3,446	3,612
Dec	3,502	3,127	2,984

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



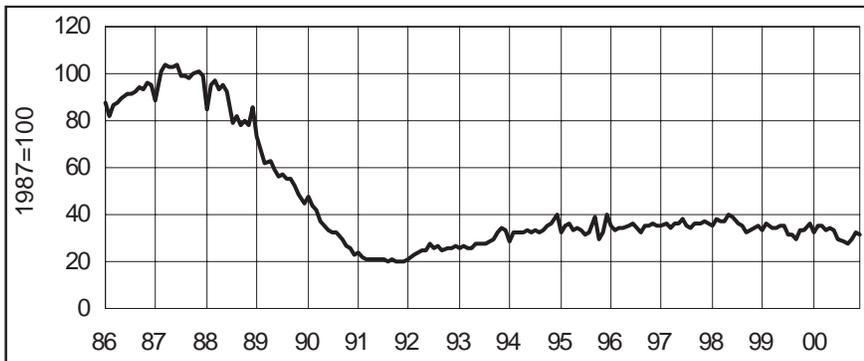
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	\$9.27	\$9.34	\$9.48
Feb	9.26	9.32	9.41
Mar	9.29	9.34	9.32
Apr	9.26	9.32	9.32
May	9.25	9.36	9.33
Jun	9.27	9.36	9.24
Jul	9.33	9.39	9.26
Aug	9.26	9.36	9.23
Sep	9.36	9.46	9.21
Oct	9.28	9.46	9.23
Nov	9.30	9.46	9.23
Dec	9.35	9.52	9.38

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



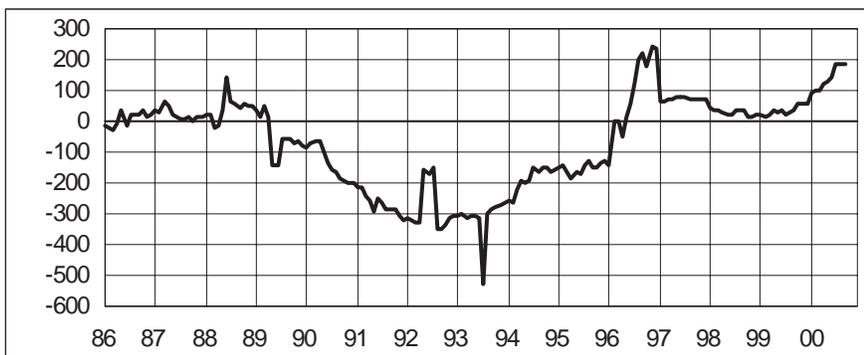
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	42.7	41.8	42.8
Feb	42.9	41.9	42.6
Mar	42.7	42.4	42.5
Apr	42.6	42.4	42.5
May	42.9	42.6	42.1
Jun	42.9	42.5	42.1
Jul	42.3	42.0	41.9
Aug	42.1	42.2	41.9
Sep	42.0	41.9	42.5
Oct	42.8	42.6	42.5
Nov	43.2	42.8	42.6
Dec	43.2	43.3	43.1

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



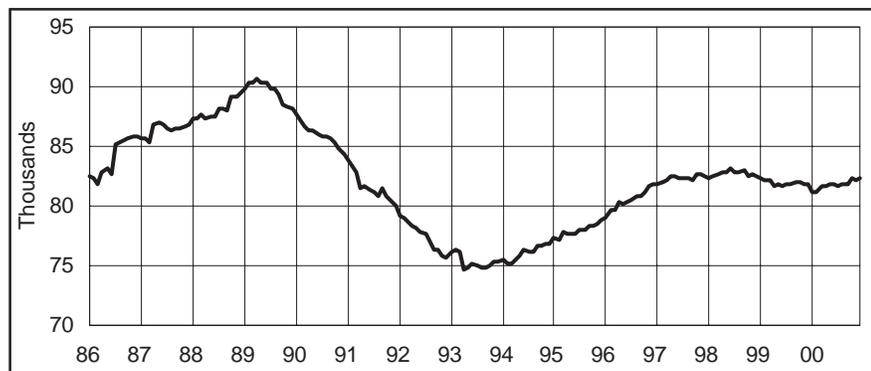
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	35	33	32
Feb	38	36	35
Mar	37	34	35
Apr	37	34	33
May	40	35	34
Jun	39	35	33
Jul	36	31	30
Aug	35	31	29
Sep	32	30	28
Oct	33	33	30
Nov	34	33	32
Dec	35	36	31

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



Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	39	7	95
Feb	35	10	97
Mar	31	15	101
Apr	26	37	121
May	25	32	132
Jun	23	38	143
Jul	29	28	183
Aug	27	40	186
Sep	30	49	189
Oct	10	72	
Nov	7	74	
Dec	14	76	

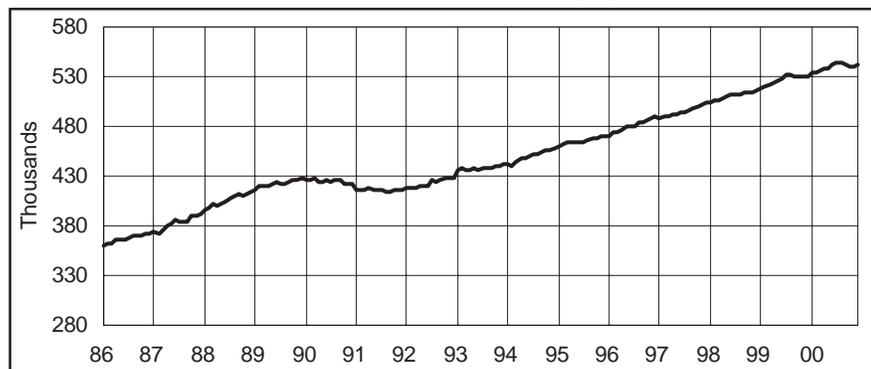
*New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable

WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

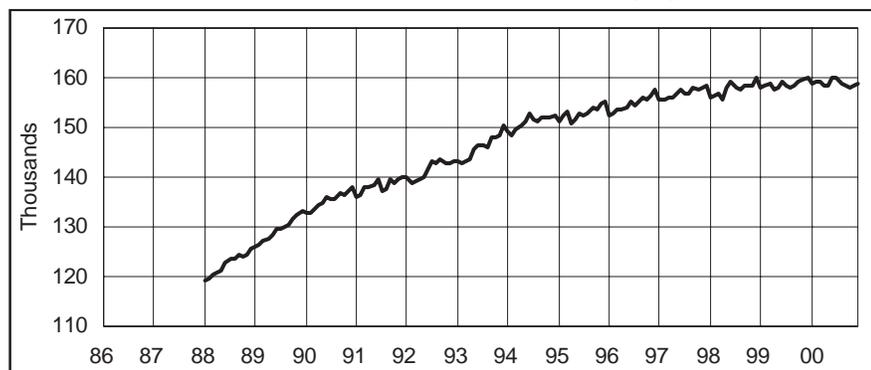
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	82.3	82.3	81.2
Feb	82.5	82.1	81.2
Mar	82.7	82.1	81.6
Apr	82.9	81.7	81.7
May	82.8	81.8	81.9
Jun	83.1	81.6	81.9
Jul	82.9	81.9	81.7
Aug	82.9	81.9	81.9
Sep	83.0	82.0	81.9
Oct	82.5	82.0	82.3
Nov	82.6	81.9	82.1
Dec	82.5	81.8	82.4

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	270.8	276.1	281.2
Feb	272.4	276.5	281.6
Mar	272.3	276.9	281.9
Apr	269.8	277.8	284.2
May	272.5	277.1	282.0
Jun	272.6	277.3	282.3
Jul	273.5	277.4	281.6
Aug	274.1	279.2	282.0
Sep	274.0	277.0	281.4
Oct	273.5	277.2	281.5
Nov	274.4	278.6	281.6
Dec	275.2	279.5	280.5

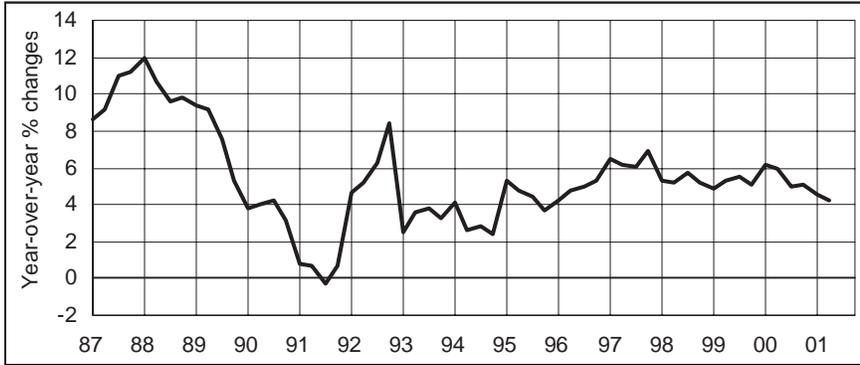
TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	504.4	518.4	533.2
Feb	506.2	519.7	533.7
Mar	506.9	521.7	536.9
Apr	507.4	524.0	537.1
May	509.9	525.1	537.9
Jun	511.2	527.3	542.3
Jul	512.3	531.5	543.1
Aug	512.9	531.1	543.1
Sep	513.8	530.4	542.6
Oct	513.4	529.5	541.0
Nov	514.2	529.6	540.3
Dec	515.8	530.4	541.1

HEALTH SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

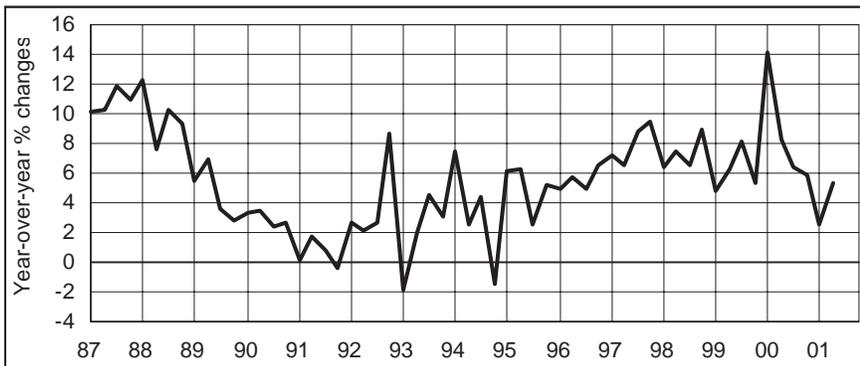
Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	156.1	157.8	159.0
Feb	156.5	158.4	159.3
Mar	157.0	159.0	159.3
Apr	155.6	157.4	158.4
May	157.9	158.0	158.6
Jun	159.1	159.1	160.1
Jul	158.2	158.5	159.9
Aug	157.5	158.2	158.8
Sep	158.5	158.5	158.4
Oct	158.3	159.3	158.2
Nov	158.6	159.5	158.5
Dec	159.8	160.0	159.0

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



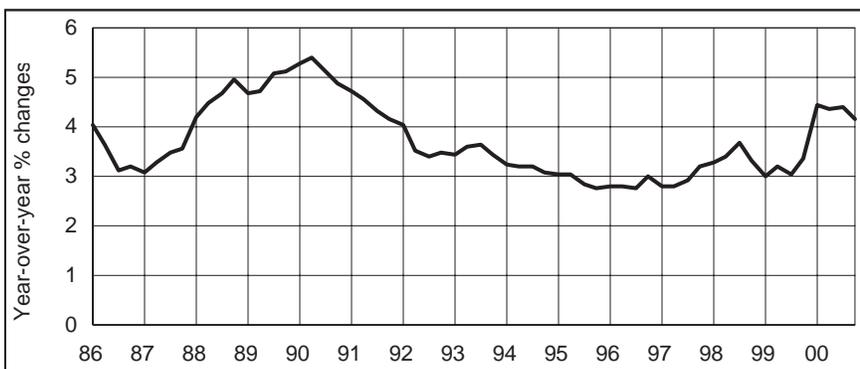
Quarter	1999	2000	2001
First	4.9	6.2	4.5
Second	5.3	5.9	4.2
Third	5.6	5.0	
Fourth	5.1	5.1	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



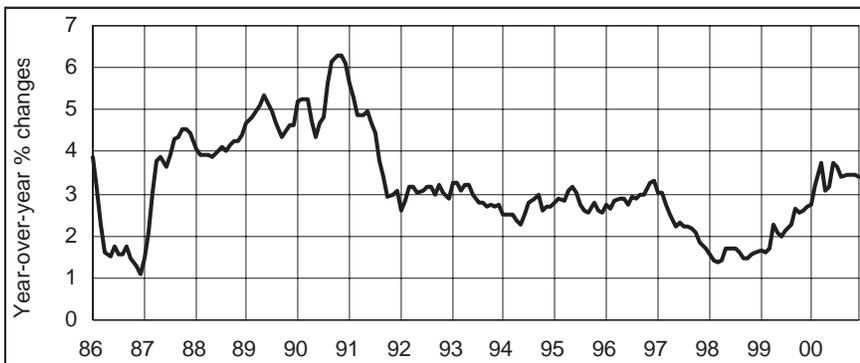
Quarter	1999	2000	2001
First	4.8	14.2	2.6
Second	6.2	8.3	5.3
Third	8.2	6.4	
Fourth	5.4	5.9	

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



Quarter	1998	1999	2000
First	3.3	3.0	4.4
Second	3.4	3.2	4.4
Third	3.7	3.0	4.4
Fourth	3.3	3.4	4.2

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



Month	1998	1999	2000
Jan	1.6	1.7	2.7
Feb	1.4	1.6	3.2
Mar	1.4	1.7	3.8
Apr	1.4	2.3	3.1
May	1.7	2.1	3.2
Jun	1.7	2.0	3.7
Jul	1.7	2.1	3.7
Aug	1.6	2.3	3.4
Sep	1.5	2.6	3.5
Oct	1.5	2.6	3.4
Nov	1.5	2.6	3.4
Dec	1.6	2.7	3.4

CONNECTICUT

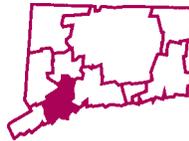
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,724,800	1,708,700	16,100	0.9	1,718,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	329,400	331,100	-1,700	-0.5	331,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	65,100	63,400	1,700	2.7	66,300
MANUFACTURING	264,300	267,700	-3,400	-1.3	264,700
Durable	183,900	186,400	-2,500	-1.3	184,200
Lumber & Furniture	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	6,000
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
Primary Metals	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,200
Fabricated Metals	33,700	33,500	200	0.6	33,800
Machinery & Computer Equipment	32,300	32,800	-500	-1.5	32,400
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	26,800	26,800	0	0.0	26,700
Transportation Equipment	47,100	48,700	-1,600	-3.3	47,200
Instruments	19,900	20,200	-300	-1.5	20,100
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,200	6,300	-100	-1.6	6,100
Nondurable	80,400	81,300	-900	-1.1	80,500
Food	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,100
Textiles	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,200
Apparel	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,400
Paper	7,800	8,100	-300	-3.7	7,900
Printing & Publishing	25,000	25,100	-100	-0.4	25,000
Chemicals	21,900	21,900	0	0.0	21,800
Rubber & Plastics	10,300	10,600	-300	-2.8	10,300
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,395,400	1,377,600	17,800	1.3	1,387,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	79,900	79,500	400	0.5	79,800
Transportation	47,700	48,000	-300	-0.6	47,700
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,700	12,700	0	0.0	12,800
Other Transportation	35,000	35,300	-300	-0.8	34,900
Communications	19,700	18,900	800	4.2	19,700
Utilities	12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8	12,400
TRADE	378,200	375,200	3,000	0.8	371,600
Wholesale	83,100	82,100	1,000	1.2	82,700
Retail	295,100	293,100	2,000	0.7	288,900
General Merchandise	30,200	29,500	700	2.4	29,400
Food Stores	53,500	53,900	-400	-0.7	53,200
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,700	27,500	200	0.7	27,700
Restaurants	81,400	80,800	600	0.7	80,100
Other Retail Trade	102,300	101,400	900	0.9	98,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	142,400	142,100	300	0.2	142,300
Finance	54,000	53,000	1,000	1.9	53,800
Banking	24,900	25,300	-400	-1.6	25,000
Securities	15,400	14,000	1,400	10.0	15,400
Insurance	71,600	72,500	-900	-1.2	71,600
Insurance Carriers	60,300	61,100	-800	-1.3	60,400
Real Estate	16,900	16,700	200	1.2	16,900
SERVICES	546,000	535,800	10,200	1.9	544,100
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,600
Personal Services	18,400	18,600	-200	-1.1	18,000
Business Services	120,500	115,500	5,000	4.3	119,800
Health Services	159,000	160,000	-1,000	-0.6	158,500
Legal & Engineering Services	55,300	55,000	300	0.5	55,100
Educational Services	48,700	46,600	2,100	4.5	49,100
Other Services	132,500	128,700	3,800	3.0	132,000
GOVERNMENT	248,900	245,000	3,900	1.6	249,800
Federal	23,100	23,300	-200	-0.9	22,400
**State, Local & Other Government	225,800	221,700	4,100	1.8	227,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1999.

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

BRIDGEPORT LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC 2000	DEC 1999	CHANGE		NOV 2000
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	192,400	191,400	1,000	0.5	190,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,500	44,300	-800	-1.8	43,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	7,000	6,900	100	1.4	7,000
MANUFACTURING	36,500	37,400	-900	-2.4	36,700
Durable Goods	29,300	30,200	-900	-3.0	29,500
Fabricated Metals	4,500	4,500	0	0.0	4,600
Industrial Machinery	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,200
Electronic Equipment	5,100	5,300	-200	-3.8	5,100
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	7,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	148,900	147,100	1,800	1.2	147,200
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	7,200
TRADE	44,800	44,000	800	1.8	43,800
Wholesale	9,600	9,500	100	1.1	9,600
Retail	35,200	34,500	700	2.0	34,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	12,000	11,800	200	1.7	11,900
SERVICES	62,800	62,300	500	0.8	62,300
Business Services	15,200	15,300	-100	-0.7	14,900
Health Services	21,300	20,900	400	1.9	21,200
GOVERNMENT	22,100	21,800	300	1.4	22,000
Federal	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
State & Local	19,900	19,600	300	1.5	19,800

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

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

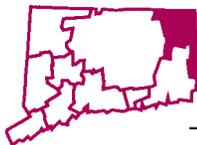
	DEC 2000	DEC 1999	CHANGE		NOV 2000
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	91,400	91,300	100	0.1	90,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,100	23,100	0	0.0	23,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	4,200	4,100	100	2.4	4,200
MANUFACTURING	18,900	19,000	-100	-0.5	18,900
Durable Goods	10,300	10,200	100	1.0	10,300
Machinery & Electric Equipment	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,400
Instruments & Related	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
Nondurable Goods	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
Chemicals	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	68,300	68,200	100	0.1	67,500
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	3,200	3,000	200	6.7	3,200
TRADE	21,900	22,400	-500	-2.2	21,500
Wholesale	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,400
Retail	18,500	18,900	-400	-2.1	18,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	6,100	5,600	500	8.9	6,000
SERVICES	26,200	26,000	200	0.8	25,900
GOVERNMENT	10,900	11,200	-300	-2.7	10,900
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	10,100	10,400	-300	-2.9	10,100

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 1999.

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

DANIELSON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	21,100	21,500	-400	-1.9	21,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	6,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
MANUFACTURING	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6	5,300
Durable Goods	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
Nondurable Goods	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	14,800	15,000	-200	-1.3	14,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
TRADE	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,300
Wholesale	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Retail	4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7	4,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	600	600	0	0.0	600
SERVICES	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,200
GOVERNMENT	3,300	3,200	100	3.1	3,300
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

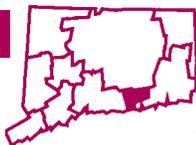
	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	618,300	621,400	-3,100	-0.5	616,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	111,600	113,200	-1,600	-1.4	111,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	22,500	22,600	-100	-0.4	22,700
MANUFACTURING	89,100	90,600	-1,500	-1.7	89,100
Durable Goods	71,100	72,200	-1,100	-1.5	71,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,500	17,700	-200	-1.1	17,500
Industrial Machinery	12,900	13,400	-500	-3.7	12,900
Electronic Equipment	6,200	6,300	-100	-1.6	6,200
Transportation Equipment	26,000	26,000	0	0.0	26,000
Nondurable Goods	18,000	18,400	-400	-2.2	18,000
Printing & Publishing	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	7,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	506,700	508,200	-1,500	-0.3	504,200
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	27,300	27,600	-300	-1.1	27,300
Transportation	16,500	16,600	-100	-0.6	16,500
Communications & Utilities	10,800	11,000	-200	-1.8	10,800
TRADE	125,800	127,100	-1,300	-1.0	124,000
Wholesale	28,400	28,900	-500	-1.7	28,300
Retail	97,400	98,200	-800	-0.8	95,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	72,100	74,000	-1,900	-2.6	71,800
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,800	12,000	-200	-1.7	11,800
Insurance Carriers	47,400	48,800	-1,400	-2.9	47,200
SERVICES	183,000	181,600	1,400	0.8	182,000
Business Services	39,500	37,900	1,600	4.2	39,300
Health Services	56,700	57,800	-1,100	-1.9	56,600
GOVERNMENT	98,500	97,900	600	0.6	99,100
Federal	8,200	8,200	0	0.0	8,000
State & Local	90,300	89,700	600	0.7	91,100

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1999.

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

LOWER RIVER LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>			
	DEC 2000	DEC 1999	CHANGE NO.	NOV 2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	9,900	9,900	0	10,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,100	3,100	0	3,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	400	400	0	400
MANUFACTURING	2,700	2,700	0	2,700
Durable Goods	2,400	2,400	0	2,400
Electronic Equipment	700	700	0	700
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	0	1,700
Nondurable Goods	300	300	0	300
Rubber & Plastics	200	200	0	200
Other Nondurable Goods	100	100	0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,800	6,800	0	7,000
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	300	300	0	300
TRADE	2,000	2,100	-100	2,200
Wholesale	400	400	0	500
Retail	1,600	1,700	-100	1,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	400	400	0	400
SERVICES	3,100	3,100	0	3,100
GOVERNMENT	1,000	900	100	1,000
Federal	100	100	0	100
State & Local	900	800	100	900

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>			
	DEC 2000	DEC 1999	CHANGE NO.	NOV 2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	263,400	264,200	-800	262,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	50,000	50,000	0	50,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	9,800	10,000	-200	9,900
MANUFACTURING	40,200	40,000	200	40,200
Durable Goods	25,400	25,400	0	25,400
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,800	6,800	0	6,700
Electronic Equipment	5,600	5,600	0	5,600
Nondurable Goods	14,800	14,600	200	14,800
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,800	5,800	0	5,900
Chemicals & Allied	5,800	5,600	200	5,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	213,400	214,200	-800	212,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	16,600	16,600	0	16,600
Communications & Utilities	8,500	8,600	-100	8,600
TRADE	55,900	56,600	-700	55,100
Wholesale	14,100	13,900	200	13,900
Retail	41,800	42,700	-900	41,200
Eating & Drinking Places	11,600	11,800	-200	11,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,600	13,000	-400	12,400
Finance	4,000	4,100	-100	3,900
Insurance	6,400	6,600	-200	6,300
SERVICES	95,100	95,100	0	94,900
Business Services	13,000	13,000	0	13,000
Health Services	29,800	29,800	0	29,400
GOVERNMENT	33,200	32,900	300	33,600
Federal	6,000	5,900	100	5,900
State & Local	27,200	27,000	200	27,700

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 1999.

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

NEW LONDON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	141,200	140,600	600	0.4	141,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	28,400	28,800	-400	-1.4	28,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	5,200	5,000	200	4.0	5,200
MANUFACTURING	23,200	23,800	-600	-2.5	23,400
Durable Goods	12,800	13,400	-600	-4.5	12,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,900	2,200	-300	-13.6	2,000
Other Durable Goods	10,900	11,200	-300	-2.7	10,800
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,600
Paper & Allied	700	800	-100	-12.5	800
Other Nondurable Goods	8,400	8,300	100	1.2	8,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	112,800	111,800	1,000	0.9	112,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	6,700	7,100	-400	-5.6	6,700
TRADE	28,900	28,200	700	2.5	28,600
Wholesale	2,700	2,500	200	8.0	2,700
Retail	26,200	25,700	500	1.9	25,900
Eating & Drinking Places	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	7,500
Other Retail	18,600	18,200	400	2.2	18,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,500	3,800	-300	-7.9	3,500
SERVICES	36,000	35,700	300	0.8	36,100
Personal & Business Services	6,500	6,600	-100	-1.5	6,400
Health Services	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,800
GOVERNMENT	37,700	37,000	700	1.9	37,800
Federal	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
State & Local	34,900	34,200	700	2.0	35,000
**Local	30,400	29,800	600	2.0	30,500

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

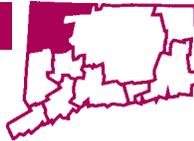
	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	214,000	212,900	1,100	0.5	212,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	31,100	31,900	-800	-2.5	31,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	6,700	6,500	200	3.1	6,900
MANUFACTURING	24,400	25,400	-1,000	-3.9	24,500
Durable Goods	11,900	12,400	-500	-4.0	11,900
Industrial Machinery	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,400
Electronic Equipment	2,000	1,900	100	5.3	2,000
Nondurable Goods	12,500	13,000	-500	-3.8	12,600
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8	5,200
Chemicals & Allied	3,400	3,600	-200	-5.6	3,400
Other Nondurable	3,700	3,900	-200	-5.1	4,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	182,900	181,000	1,900	1.0	180,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	10,300	10,200	100	1.0	10,200
Communications & Utilities	3,200	2,900	300	10.3	3,200
TRADE	46,100	46,800	-700	-1.5	45,200
Wholesale	11,200	11,600	-400	-3.4	11,200
Retail	34,900	35,200	-300	-0.9	34,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	28,800	27,700	1,100	4.0	28,600
SERVICES	79,700	78,000	1,700	2.2	78,900
Business Services	24,300	23,900	400	1.7	24,100
Engineering & Mgmt. Services	12,200	11,700	500	4.3	12,000
Other Services	43,200	42,400	800	1.9	42,800
GOVERNMENT	18,000	18,300	-300	-1.6	17,800
Federal	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,000
State & Local	15,900	16,200	-300	-1.9	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 1999.

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

TORRINGTON LMA

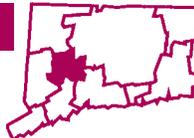


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	30,700	30,800	-100	-0.3	31,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	8,100	8,300	-200	-2.4	8,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,000	2,200	-200	-9.1	2,200
MANUFACTURING	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,200
Durable Goods	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	3,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	500	500	0	0.0	500
Industrial Machinery	900	900	0	0.0	900
Electronic Equipment	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Durable Goods	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,300
Nondurable Goods	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,300
Rubber & Plastics	1,200	1,300	-100	-7.7	1,300
Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	900	100	11.1	1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	22,600	22,500	100	0.4	22,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
TRADE	7,200	7,100	100	1.4	7,200
Wholesale	800	800	0	0.0	800
Retail	6,400	6,300	100	1.6	6,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1,000	900	100	11.1	1,000
SERVICES	10,500	10,400	100	1.0	10,500
GOVERNMENT	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,400
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,200

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

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	90,300	89,500	800	0.9	90,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,100	21,700	1,400	6.5	23,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,700	3,500	200	5.7	3,800
MANUFACTURING	19,400	18,200	1,200	6.6	19,300
Durable Goods	15,300	14,200	1,100	7.7	15,200
Primary Metals	1,000	900	100	11.1	1,000
Fabricated Metals	6,800	6,400	400	6.3	6,800
Machinery & Electric Equipment	4,700	4,100	600	14.6	4,600
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,000	100	2.5	4,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	1,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	67,200	67,800	-600	-0.9	66,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	4,200	4,100	100	2.4	4,200
TRADE	19,600	19,400	200	1.0	19,300
Wholesale	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,200
Retail	16,400	16,200	200	1.2	16,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	4,100	4,000	100	2.5	4,000
SERVICES	26,500	27,000	-500	-1.9	26,600
Personal & Business	6,500	6,700	-200	-3.0	6,500
Health Services	10,100	10,600	-500	-4.7	10,100
GOVERNMENT	12,800	13,300	-500	-3.8	12,800
Federal	800	900	-100	-11.1	800
State & Local	12,000	12,400	-400	-3.2	12,000

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 1999.

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT	DEC	DEC	CHANGE		NOV
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		STATUS	2000	1999	NO.	%	2000
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force		1,692,500	1,681,900	10,600	0.6	1,703,100
	Employed		1,667,500	1,642,900	24,600	1.5	1,675,100
	Unemployed		25,000	39,000	-14,000	-35.9	28,000
	Unemployment Rate		1.5	2.3	-0.8	---	1.6
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force		215,100	213,000	2,100	1.0	216,100
	Employed		211,500	207,100	4,400	2.1	211,900
	Unemployed		3,700	5,900	-2,200	-37.3	4,200
	Unemployment Rate		1.7	2.8	-1.1	---	1.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force		109,800	108,600	1,200	1.1	109,900
	Employed		108,800	106,900	1,900	1.8	108,700
	Unemployed		1,000	1,600	-600	-37.5	1,200
	Unemployment Rate		1.0	1.5	-0.5	---	1.1
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force		32,400	32,200	200	0.6	32,800
	Employed		31,700	31,300	400	1.3	32,000
	Unemployed		600	900	-300	-33.3	700
	Unemployment Rate		1.9	2.8	-0.9	---	2.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force		570,900	570,900	0	0.0	576,100
	Employed		562,000	556,600	5,400	1.0	566,200
	Unemployed		8,900	14,200	-5,300	-37.3	9,900
	Unemployment Rate		1.6	2.5	-0.9	---	1.7
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force		12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,500
	Employed		12,100	11,900	200	1.7	12,400
	Unemployed		100	200	-100	-50.0	100
	Unemployment Rate		1.1	1.6	-0.5	---	1.2
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force		270,900	269,300	1,600	0.6	272,300
	Employed		266,500	263,200	3,300	1.3	267,400
	Unemployed		4,300	6,100	-1,800	-29.5	4,900
	Unemployment Rate		1.6	2.3	-0.7	---	1.8
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force		149,600	148,800	800	0.5	150,600
	Employed		147,400	145,000	2,400	1.7	148,100
	Unemployed		2,200	3,800	-1,600	-42.1	2,500
	Unemployment Rate		1.5	2.6	-1.1	---	1.6
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force		193,600	191,400	2,200	1.1	193,200
	Employed		191,700	188,400	3,300	1.8	191,100
	Unemployed		1,900	3,100	-1,200	-38.7	2,100
	Unemployment Rate		1.0	1.6	-0.6	---	1.1
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force		39,000	38,900	100	0.3	39,600
	Employed		38,600	38,300	300	0.8	39,200
	Unemployed		500	700	-200	-28.6	500
	Unemployment Rate		1.2	1.7	-0.5	---	1.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force		115,900	113,800	2,100	1.8	116,900
	Employed		113,700	110,800	2,900	2.6	114,500
	Unemployed		2,100	3,000	-900	-30.0	2,400
	Unemployment Rate		1.8	2.6	-0.8	---	2.0
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force		141,319,000	139,941,000	1,378,000	1.0	141,025,000
	Employed		136,092,000	134,696,000	1,396,000	1.0	135,731,000
	Unemployed		5,227,000	5,245,000	-18,000	-0.3	5,295,000
	Unemployment Rate		3.7	3.7	0.0	---	3.8

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1999.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV	
	2000	1999	Y/Y	2000	2000	1999	Y/Y	2000	2000	1999	Y/Y	2000	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$690.03	\$680.24	\$9.79	\$671.80	43.1	43.3	-0.2	42.6	\$16.01	\$15.71	\$0.30	\$15.77	
DURABLE GOODS	710.46	703.28	7.18	688.43	43.4	43.9	-0.5	43.0	16.37	16.02	0.35	16.01	
Lumber & Furniture	530.37	522.49	7.88	522.86	41.5	41.5	0.0	41.3	12.78	12.59	0.19	12.66	
Stone, Clay and Glass	660.23	646.68	13.55	662.14	44.4	47.1	-2.7	44.8	14.87	13.73	1.14	14.78	
Primary Metals	692.61	692.80	-0.19	683.32	44.2	45.4	-1.2	44.4	15.67	15.26	0.41	15.39	
Fabricated Metals	634.00	631.19	2.81	625.25	43.1	43.5	-0.4	43.3	14.71	14.51	0.20	14.44	
Machinery	748.94	749.72	-0.78	719.06	44.5	45.3	-0.8	43.5	16.83	16.55	0.28	16.53	
Electrical Equipment	599.62	554.26	45.36	587.03	43.2	43.2	0.0	42.6	13.88	12.83	1.05	13.78	
Trans. Equipment	934.19	906.98	27.21	887.70	43.9	44.2	-0.3	43.6	21.28	20.52	0.76	20.36	
Instruments	629.20	630.05	-0.85	600.00	42.6	42.2	0.4	40.9	14.77	14.93	-0.16	14.67	
Miscellaneous Mfg	688.75	674.95	13.80	679.67	42.7	43.1	-0.4	42.4	16.13	15.66	0.47	16.03	
NONDUR. GOODS	636.55	625.99	10.56	631.90	42.1	41.9	0.2	41.6	15.12	14.94	0.18	15.19	
Food	548.81	565.53	-16.72	551.54	43.8	44.6	-0.8	44.3	12.53	12.68	-0.15	12.45	
Textiles	527.00	509.04	17.96	533.29	42.5	42.0	0.5	42.8	12.40	12.12	0.28	12.46	
Apparel	367.15	356.17	10.98	360.89	39.1	40.2	-1.1	39.1	9.39	8.86	0.53	9.23	
Paper	754.32	750.32	4.00	740.86	44.9	45.2	-0.3	43.3	16.80	16.60	0.20	17.11	
Printing & Publishing	662.94	642.80	20.14	643.66	40.3	40.1	0.2	39.2	16.45	16.03	0.42	16.42	
Chemicals	767.23	748.60	18.63	789.26	42.6	41.2	1.4	43.2	18.01	18.17	-0.16	18.27	
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	565.92	551.46	14.46	555.66	43.2	42.0	1.2	42.0	13.10	13.13	-0.03	13.23	
CONSTRUCTION	858.13	840.42	17.71	885.49	39.4	41.4	-2.0	40.6	21.78	20.30	1.48	21.81	

LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV	DEC		CHG	NOV
	2000	1999	Y/Y	2000	2000	1999	Y/Y	2000	2000	1999	Y/Y	2000
MANUFACTURING												
Bridgeport	\$657.05	\$699.60	-\$42.55	\$638.19	42.2	44.0	-1.8	41.2	\$15.57	\$15.90	-\$0.33	\$15.49
Danbury	656.67	651.35	5.32	667.71	41.3	41.7	-0.4	42.1	15.90	15.62	0.28	15.86
Danielson	536.64	531.94	4.70	530.44	41.6	41.3	0.3	41.8	12.90	12.88	0.02	12.69
Hartford	758.03	748.94	9.09	720.71	44.2	44.5	-0.3	43.6	17.15	16.83	0.32	16.53
Lower River	570.02	551.33	18.69	563.60	40.6	40.9	-0.3	40.2	14.04	13.48	0.56	14.02
New Haven	674.48	656.43	18.05	658.74	42.5	43.3	-0.8	42.2	15.87	15.16	0.71	15.61
New London	731.45	704.25	27.20	711.04	42.9	43.1	-0.2	41.9	17.05	16.34	0.71	16.97
Stamford	528.28	542.24	-13.96	511.29	39.9	39.9	0.0	39.3	13.24	13.59	-0.35	13.01
Torrington	590.55	590.63	-0.08	576.93	41.5	41.8	-0.3	40.6	14.23	14.13	0.10	14.21
Waterbury	632.81	667.97	-35.16	633.05	42.7	44.8	-2.1	43.3	14.82	14.91	-0.09	14.62

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 1999.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	DEC	DEC	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		NOV
	2000	1999	UNITS	%	2000	1999	UNITS	%	2000
	Connecticut	598	648	-50	-7.7	9,311	10,794	-1,483	-13.7
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	72	60	12	20.0	814	1,051	-237	-22.5	61
Danbury	88	52	36	69.2	874	1,107	-233	-21.0	81
Danielson	17	14	3	21.4	253	297	-44	-14.8	14
Hartford	188	282	-94	-33.3	3327	3923	-596	-15.2	310
Lower River	12	13	-1	-7.7	161	168	-7	-4.2	6
New Haven	70	80	-10	-12.5	1,274	1,677	-403	-24.0	190
New London	51	45	6	13.3	774	791	-17	-2.1	68
Stamford	47	43	4	9.3	1,035	928	107	11.5	58
Torrington	14	17	-3	-17.6	218	269	-51	-19.0	13
Waterbury	39	42	-3	-7.1	581	583	-2	-0.3	62

Additional data by town are on page 26.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2000

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	215,113	211,457	3,656	1.7	HARTFORD cont...				
Ansonia	8,406	8,234	172	2.0	Burlington	4,264	4,202	62	1.5
Beacon Falls	2,822	2,779	43	1.5	Canton	4,462	4,418	44	1.0
BRIDGEPORT	59,440	57,877	1,563	2.6	Chaplin	1,158	1,139	19	1.6
Derby	6,215	6,097	118	1.9	Colchester	6,369	6,298	71	1.1
Easton	3,244	3,220	24	0.7	Columbia	2,591	2,553	38	1.5
Fairfield	26,483	26,164	319	1.2	Coventry	5,934	5,859	75	1.3
Milford	25,958	25,596	362	1.4	Cromwell	6,594	6,499	95	1.4
Monroe	9,724	9,642	82	0.8	Durham	3,387	3,347	40	1.2
Oxford	4,848	4,804	44	0.9	East Granby	2,390	2,361	29	1.2
Seymour	7,446	7,337	109	1.5	East Haddam	3,938	3,883	55	1.4
Shelton	19,744	19,500	244	1.2	East Hampton	5,962	5,877	85	1.4
Stratford	24,222	23,833	389	1.6	East Hartford	24,527	24,067	460	1.9
Trumbull	16,560	16,373	187	1.1	East Windsor	5,400	5,311	89	1.6
					Ellington	6,648	6,563	85	1.3
DANBURY	109,815	108,766	1,049	1.0	Enfield	22,018	21,734	284	1.3
Bethel	9,763	9,667	96	1.0	Farmington	10,842	10,722	120	1.1
Bridgewater	957	952	5	0.5	Glastonbury	15,144	15,007	137	0.9
Brookfield	8,204	8,132	72	0.9	Granby	5,124	5,074	50	1.0
DANBURY	35,869	35,472	397	1.1	Haddam	4,058	4,020	38	0.9
New Fairfield	7,100	7,032	68	1.0	HARTFORD	51,629	49,864	1,765	3.4
New Milford	14,001	13,872	129	0.9	Harwinton	2,858	2,818	40	1.4
Newtown	12,231	12,118	113	0.9	Hebron	4,190	4,153	37	0.9
Redding	4,503	4,464	39	0.9	Lebanon	3,234	3,195	39	1.2
Ridgefield	12,368	12,272	96	0.8	Manchester	26,951	26,564	387	1.4
Roxbury	1,051	1,047	4	0.4	Mansfield	8,847	8,783	64	0.7
Sherman	1,693	1,679	14	0.8	Marlborough	2,967	2,934	33	1.1
Washington	2,074	2,059	15	0.7	Middlefield	2,181	2,154	27	1.2
					Middletown	23,111	22,744	367	1.6
DANIELSON	32,359	31,732	627	1.9	New Britain	32,730	31,909	821	2.5
Brooklyn	3,612	3,568	44	1.2	New Hartford	3,330	3,302	28	0.8
Eastford	814	804	10	1.2	Newington	14,987	14,789	198	1.3
Hampton	1,037	1,018	19	1.8	Plainville	8,947	8,805	142	1.6
KILLINGLY	8,442	8,206	236	2.8	Plymouth	6,151	6,050	101	1.6
Pomfret	1,981	1,954	27	1.4	Portland	4,467	4,406	61	1.4
Putnam	4,275	4,189	86	2.0	Rocky Hill	9,359	9,259	100	1.1
Scotland	818	812	6	0.7	Simsbury	11,245	11,170	75	0.7
Sterling	1,476	1,447	29	2.0	Somers	3,943	3,896	47	1.2
Thompson	4,693	4,606	87	1.9	Southington	20,313	20,060	253	1.2
Union	400	393	7	1.8	South Windsor	12,914	12,769	145	1.1
Voluntown	1,224	1,201	23	1.9	Stafford	5,565	5,487	78	1.4
Woodstock	3,588	3,535	53	1.5	Suffield	5,589	5,522	67	1.2
					Tolland	6,814	6,757	57	0.8
HARTFORD	570,924	561,995	8,929	1.6	Vernon	15,964	15,760	204	1.3
Andover	1,551	1,540	11	0.7	West Hartford	26,231	25,944	287	1.1
Ashford	2,074	2,056	18	0.9	Wethersfield	11,769	11,636	133	1.1
Avon	7,150	7,101	49	0.7	Willington	3,451	3,418	33	1.0
Barkhamsted	1,994	1,972	22	1.1	Winchester	5,763	5,677	86	1.5
Berlin	8,736	8,613	123	1.4	Windham	9,757	9,542	215	2.2
Bloomfield	9,649	9,484	165	1.7	Windsor	14,022	13,840	182	1.3
Bolton	2,649	2,622	27	1.0	Windsor Locks	6,450	6,374	76	1.2
Bristol	30,584	30,093	491	1.6					

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2000

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	12,235	12,105	130	1.1	STAMFORD	193,640	191,724	1,916	1.0
Chester	2,139	2,115	24	1.1	Darien	9,628	9,563	65	0.7
Deep River	2,539	2,509	30	1.2	Greenwich	31,758	31,533	225	0.7
Essex	3,295	3,263	32	1.0	New Canaan	9,507	9,460	47	0.5
Lyme	1,104	1,102	2	0.2	NORWALK	48,530	47,940	590	1.2
Westbrook	3,157	3,116	41	1.3	STAMFORD	65,966	65,191	775	1.2
NEW HAVEN	270,867	266,537	4,330	1.6	Weston	4,831	4,803	28	0.6
Bethany	2,777	2,751	26	0.9	Westport	14,337	14,220	117	0.8
Branford	15,722	15,508	214	1.4	Wilton	9,083	9,014	69	0.8
Cheshire	13,383	13,251	132	1.0	TORRINGTON	39,014	38,560	454	1.2
Clinton	7,289	7,206	83	1.1	Canaan**	687	683	4	0.6
East Haven	14,434	14,170	264	1.8	Colebrook	815	809	6	0.7
Guilford	11,360	11,243	117	1.0	Cornwall	842	837	5	0.6
Hamden	28,548	28,177	371	1.3	Goshen	1,353	1,336	17	1.3
Killingworth	3,004	2,973	31	1.0	Hartland	1,020	1,011	9	0.9
Madison	8,186	8,089	97	1.2	Kent**	2,060	2,048	12	0.6
MERIDEN	29,400	28,817	583	2.0	Litchfield	4,410	4,367	43	1.0
NEW HAVEN	56,003	54,750	1,253	2.2	Morris	1,133	1,117	16	1.4
North Branford	8,002	7,908	94	1.2	Norfolk	1,086	1,079	7	0.6
North Haven	12,122	11,985	137	1.1	North Canaan**	2,192	2,173	19	0.9
Orange	6,481	6,412	69	1.1	Salisbury**	2,400	2,375	25	1.0
Wallingford	22,420	22,090	330	1.5	Sharon**	2,015	2,004	11	0.5
West Haven	27,667	27,180	487	1.8	TORRINGTON	18,333	18,054	279	1.5
Woodbridge	4,068	4,026	42	1.0	Warren	669	667	2	0.3
*NEW LONDON	132,659	130,867	1,792	1.4	WATERBURY	115,858	113,728	2,130	1.8
Bozrah	1,429	1,408	21	1.5	Bethlehem	1,940	1,917	23	1.2
Canterbury	2,675	2,638	37	1.4	Middlebury	3,377	3,342	35	1.0
East Lyme	9,098	9,003	95	1.0	Naugatuck	16,711	16,400	311	1.9
Franklin	1,062	1,056	6	0.6	Prospect	4,679	4,620	59	1.3
Griswold	5,594	5,501	93	1.7	Southbury	6,893	6,802	91	1.3
Groton	17,174	16,947	227	1.3	Thomaston	4,091	4,035	56	1.4
Ledyard	7,881	7,808	73	0.9	WATERBURY	52,392	51,149	1,243	2.4
Lisbon	2,196	2,174	22	1.0	Watertown	12,253	12,094	159	1.3
Montville	9,515	9,400	115	1.2	Wolcott	8,384	8,281	103	1.2
NEW LONDON	11,668	11,425	243	2.1	Woodbury	5,138	5,088	50	1.0
No. Stonington	2,818	2,792	26	0.9					
NORWICH	18,235	17,897	338	1.9					
Old Lyme	3,725	3,692	33	0.9					
Old Saybrook	5,659	5,609	50	0.9					
Plainfield	7,767	7,625	142	1.8					
Preston	2,742	2,717	25	0.9					
Salem	2,049	2,026	23	1.1					
Sprague	1,613	1,579	34	2.1					
Stonington	9,636	9,561	75	0.8					
Waterford	10,122	10,009	113	1.1					

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

NEW LONDON	149,558	147,386	2,172	1.5
Hopkinton, RI	4,276	4,187	89	2.1
Westerly, RI	12,623	12,332	291	2.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,692,500	1,667,500	25,000	1.5
UNITED STATES	141,319,000	136,092,000	5,227,000	3.7

Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,708,000	1,675,800	32,200	1.9
UNITED STATES	141,489,000	135,836,000	5,653,000	4.0

**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	DEC 2000	YR TO DATE 2000	1999	TOWN	DEC 2000	YR TO DATE 2000	1999	TOWN	DEC 2000	YR TO DATE 2000	1999
Andover	2	15	21	Griswold	3	42	46	Preston	0	21	20
Ansonia	3	38	40	Groton	8	121	138	Prospect	2	47	62
Ashford	1	22	17	Guilford	5	88	112	Putnam	1	12	15
Avon	10	102	172	Haddam	3	38	42	Redding	2	42	42
Barkhamsted	0	16	19	Hamden	5	262	336	Ridgefield	5	80	121
Beacon Falls	4	48	49	Hampton	1	18	17	Rocky Hill	3	65	95
Berlin	4	104	97	Hartford	1	42	76	Roxbury	3	24	29
Bethany	1	29	27	Hartland	0	3	2	Salem	0	18	17
Bethel	1	40	46	Harwinton	4	25	26	Salisbury	0	9	5
Bethlehem	5	20	20	Hebron	1	56	79	Scotland	0	7	10
Bloomfield	4	33	40	Kent	0	12	13	Seymour	3	41	48
Bolton	0	21	35	Killingly	5	45	36	Sharon	3	14	7
Bozrah	0	11	15	Killingworth	4	38	73	Shelton	6	121	166
Branford	1	38	54	Lebanon	0	42	39	Sherman	2	26	25
Bridgeport	10	59	68	Ledyard	4	40	47	Simsbury	7	34	68
Bridgewater	0	10	7	Lisbon	2	19	25	Somers	2	56	40
Bristol	3	77	92	Litchfield	1	23	45	South Windsor	11	68	106
Brookfield	3	42	72	Lyme	2	17	17	Southbury	3	81	107
Brooklyn	2	26	50	Madison	6	166	82	Southington	9	216	265
Burlington	2	63	66	Manchester	1	54	147	Sprague	0	3	4
Canaan	0	2	5	Mansfield	1	59	86	Stafford	4	43	49
Canterbury	0	20	18	Marlborough	0	35	38	Stamford	12	571	451
Canton	0	36	65	Meriden	4	68	43	Sterling	0	17	25
Chaplin	1	14	17	Middlebury	4	34	29	Stonington	5	69	90
Cheshire	4	68	107	Middlefield	1	18	27	Stratford	3	23	38
Chester	1	15	26	Middletown	11	179	177	Suffield	2	83	90
Clinton	4	55	81	Milford	18	161	258	Thomaston	4	51	55
Colchester	5	95	107	Monroe	4	51	69	Thompson	2	26	39
Colebrook	0	7	6	Montville	1	53	40	Tolland	7	153	149
Columbia	1	23	31	Morris	0	17	16	Torrington	7	71	110
Cornwall	0	4	8	Naugatuck	6	68	64	Trumbull	3	69	98
Coventry	0	71	68	New Britain	0	9	10	Union	0	6	4
Cromwell	4	114	59	New Canaan	4	58	56	Vernon	7	63	60
Danbury	55	346	321	New Fairfield	8	28	30	Voluntown	1	18	27
Darien	4	45	31	New Hartford	7	48	30	Wallingford	13	142	186
Deep River	1	23	26	New Haven	5	31	234	Warren	1	10	10
Derby	3	46	26	New London	0	1	0	Washington	0	10	12
Durham	4	61	58	New Milford	4	123	181	Waterbury	3	114	66
East Granby	3	29	25	Newington	5	50	94	Waterford	7	69	70
East Haddam	5	77	91	Newtown	5	103	221	Watertown	2	59	69
East Hampton	5	76	83	Norfolk	0	4	4	West Hartford	1	60	32
East Hartford	1	12	7	North Branford	1	23	29	West Haven	3	42	47
East Haven	1	40	42	North Canaan	0	4	7	Westbrook	5	64	49
East Lyme	10	87	88	North Haven	11	143	180	Weston	2	28	20
East Windsor	2	50	17	No. Stonington	2	23	33	Westport	5	75	57
Eastford	1	5	3	Norwalk	6	116	151	Wethersfield	1	29	44
Easton	0	30	40	Norwich	3	31	28	Willington	0	17	10
Ellington	3	128	138	Old Lyme	0	26	41	Wilton	8	44	42
Enfield	0	32	62	Old Saybrook	1	24	19	Winchester	0	15	18
Essex	3	42	50	Orange	2	19	15	Windham	0	7	36
Fairfield	9	42	77	Oxford	6	85	74	Windsor	10	38	49
Farmington	8	100	138	Plainfield	4	87	51	Windsor Locks	5	39	18
Franklin	1	9	1	Plainville	1	22	38	Wolcott	6	64	67
Glastonbury	6	124	187	Plymouth	6	53	56	Woodbridge	0	22	29
Goshen	2	38	31	Pomfret	1	23	34	Woodbury	4	43	44
Granby	2	55	73	Portland	1	61	44	Woodstock	3	50	37
Greenwich	6	98	120								

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

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 five individual employment-related series -the average workweek of manufacturing production workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance and total housing permits. While not an employment-sector variable, housing permits are closely related to construction employment. The *coincident employment index* is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (household survey) and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department and from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

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 7-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index-0.7	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index+6.5	New Housing Permits -7.7	Tourism Info Centers -6.5
Leading General Drift Indicator0.0	Electricity Sales +0.5	Attraction Visitors -27.7
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.2	Retail Sales +5.7	Air Passenger Count +2.4
Business Barometer+1.4	Construction Contracts Index -3.0	Indian Gaming Slots +2.8
Business Climate Index+1.6	New Auto Registrations +27.5	Travel and Tourism Index -1.3
Total Nonfarm Employment+1.0	Air Cargo Tons -17.9	
	Exports +7.9	
Unemployment -0.9*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +0.6	Secretary of the State -5.8	Total +4.4
Employed +1.6	Dept. of Labor -6.4	Wages & Salaries +3.9
Unemployed -31.8		Benefit Costs +5.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims-4.6	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford-13.9	Secretary of the State +4.1	Connecticut +6.5
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate+0.03*	Dept. of Labor -30.5	U.S. City Average +3.4
		Northeast Region +3.3
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg-0.5	State Revenues-1.4	NY-NJ-Long Island +3.1
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg+1.9	Corporate Tax +0.9	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +4.6
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg+1.4	Personal Income Tax -3.0	Consumer Confidence
CT Mfg. Production Index-3.6	Real Estate Conveyance Tax -11.4	Connecticut +7.1
Production Worker Hours -1.9	Sales & Use Tax +6.2	New England -10.1
Industrial Electricity Sales -0.2	Indian Gaming Payments +1.3	U.S. -9.5
Personal Income+4.2		Interest Rates
UI Covered Wages+5.3		Prime +1.00*
		Conventional Mortgage -0.53*

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

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