

ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.8 No.10

A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

OCTOBER 2003

IN THIS ISSUE...

Greenwich tops in wages again 1, 3

Economic news 2

Business and employment changes 5

Housing Update 5

Economic Indicators

- of Employment 4
- on the Overall Economy 5
- Individual Data Items 6-8

Comparative Regional Data 9

Economic Indicator Trends 10-11

Labor Market Areas:

- Nonfarm Employment 12-17
- Labor Force 18
- Hours and Earnings 19
- Housing Permits 19

Cities and Towns:

- Labor Force 20-21
- Housing Permits 22

Technical Notes 23

At a Glance 24

In August...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut	1,644,900
Change over month	0.2%
Change over year	-1.2%

United States	129,761,000
Change over month	-0.07%
Change over year	-0.4%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut	5.0%
United States	6.1%

Consumer Price Index

United States	184.6
Change over year	2.2%

Greenwich tops in wages again

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Research Analyst, DOL

The table on page three profiles all of Connecticut's 169 cities and towns using five economic indicators for 2002. Below are brief highlights from the latest annual average data prepared by the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research.

Labor force

Stamford continued to have the largest resident labor force of 65,837, while the smallest was in Union with 427 persons in 2002. All but eleven towns experienced increases in labor force from 2001. Among the State's largest cities, Bridgeport had the greatest increase in its labor force, up 4.6 percent over the year. Overall, the statewide labor force rose by 3.2 percent from a year ago.

Unemployment rate

Hartford's 8.2 percent was again the highest unemployment rate last year, up from 6.6 percent in 2001. Sharon, once again, posted the lowest jobless rate in 2002 (1.2 percent). The statewide rate increased from 3.3 percent in 2001 to 4.3 percent in 2002.

Establishments

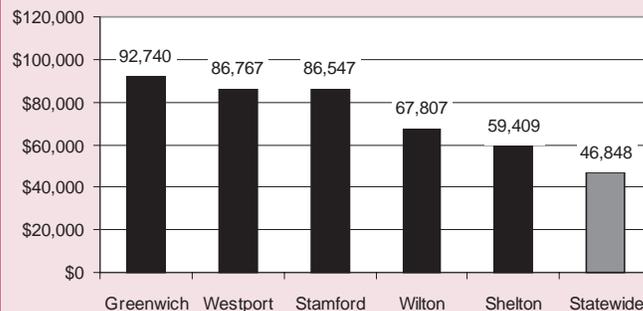
The total number of business establishments in Connecticut fell

by 0.8 percent to 107,886 last year. Stamford continued to have the largest number of establishments, with 5,036 units in 2002, a decline of 1.7 percent over the year.

Employment

Last year's average statewide employment fell by 1.2 percent. Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven,

Five towns with highest wages, 2002



Stamford, and Waterbury were among 82 cities and towns that experienced employment losses over the year.

Wages

As the chart above shows, in 2002, the highest annual wage of \$92,740 was paid to employees of firms located in Greenwich, a 4.6 percent decrease from the previous the year. The statewide average was \$46,848 per worker, a 0.2 percent decrease over 2001. ■

Data for previous years appeared in the July 1999, July 2001, and September 2002 issues of the Digest, which can be accessed through Connecticut Department of Labor's Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/misc/ctdigest.htm>.

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, Compliance Office and Planning/Program Support. 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 annual subscription is \$42. Send subscription requests to: **The Connecticut Economic Digest**, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are \$4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from **The Connecticut Economic Digest** may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

Contributing DOL Staff: Salvatore DiPillo, Lincoln S. Dyer, Arthur Famiglietti, Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., David F. Post, Joseph Slepiski and Mark Stankiewicz. **Managing Editor:** Jungmin Charles Joo. **Contributing DECD Staff:** Kolie Chang, Robert Damroth and Mark Prisløe. We would also like to thank our associates at the Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, for their contributions to the Digest.

Connecticut Department of Labor

Shaun B. Cashman, Commissioner
Thomas E. Hutton, Deputy Commissioner

Roger F. Therrien, Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us
Website: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi>



Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

James F. Abromaitis, Commissioner
Rita Zangari, Deputy Commissioner

Compliance Office and Planning/Program
Support
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8188
E-Mail: decdd@po.state.ct.us
Website: <http://www.decdd.org>

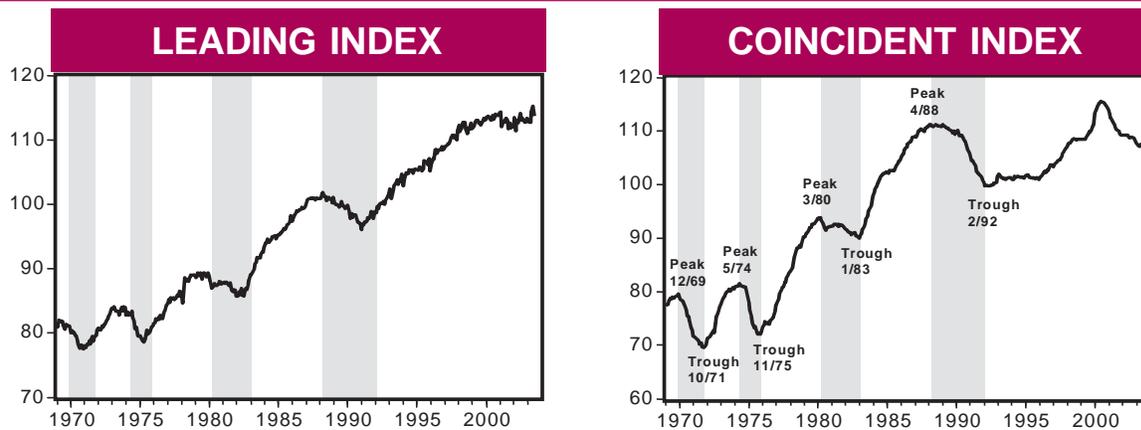


ECONOMIC NEWS

- Temporary workers are in all sectors of the economy, mostly in services and manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They include such diverse jobs as Web developers, accountants, janitors, administrative assistants and construction workers, writes Mary Ellen Slayter, *The Washington Post* (August 24, page K1). The number of temporary workers in this country grew significantly during the tech boom, and temp workers were among the first laid off in its wake. But evidence suggests the industry is picking up again. The BLS recently reported that the temporary-help industry added 122,000 jobs from April to the end of July.
- Immigrants are doing what other Americans have been doing: They're leaving crowded and expensive states such as California and New York in search of better opportunities in the booming Sun Belt, writes Haya El Nasser in *USA Today* (August 22, page 3A). Hispanics, black and Asian immigrants are leaving states that are traditionally immigrant gateways for the same reasons that others are leaving: affordability, quality of life, and jobs. The arrival of thousands of Californians to states like Nevada has created a demand for workers in construction and service industries. In the Midwest and Southeast, immigrants are filling farm and factory jobs abandoned by U.S.-born workers. About 60 percent of the foreign-born that came to the U.S. between 1995 and 2000 went to California, New York, Florida, Texas, Illinois and New Jersey, down from 73 percent a decade earlier.
- Women are less likely to negotiate, and it can be costly to them, is the message of "Women Don't Ask," by Linda Babcock and Sara Laschever, writes Alan B. Krueger in the *New York Times*' feature "Economic Scene" (August 22, page C2). Consider pay. One study found that male graduates of an Ivy League business school negotiated for a 4.3 percent higher starting salary than they were initially offered, while female graduates negotiated for just 2.7 percent. Over time, the advantage could snowball. If men negotiated a 2 percent raise each year and women accepted 1 percent, after 40 years the annual salary would be \$79,024 for men and \$52,987 for women - nearly a 50 percent gap. The cumulative gap over a career could exceed \$440,000. Professor Babcock and Ms. Laschever speculate that much, if not all of the male-female gap in earnings can be explained by women's aversion to negotiating. With the steady decline in union membership - only 13 percent of women and 16 percent of men are now represented by a union - and the rise in households headed by women, the reluctance of women to bargain takes on even more significance. One solution is clear: Women should seek out information on how much comparable workers are paid, or what benefits and working arrangements they have negotiated. Not surprisingly, employers are often reluctant to disclose such information, says Krueger. Salary data for many Connecticut occupations can be found at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi.

2002 Connecticut town economic data and 2001 to 2002 percent changes

Town	By Place of Residence				By Place of Work				Town	By Place of Residence				By Place of Work							
	Labor Force		Unemp. Rate		Establishments		Employment			Avg. Wage		Labor Force		Unemp. Rate		Establishments		Employment		Avg. Wage	
	2002	%	2001	2002	2002	%	2002	%		2002	%	2002	%	2001	2002	2002	%	2002	%	2002	%
Connecticut	1,772,900	3.2	3.3	4.3	107,886	-0.8	1,648,831	-1.2	\$46,848	-0.2	Monroe	10,196	3.6	2.9	3.6	603	1.7	6,544	-0.4	\$34,026	1.8
Andover	1,666	3.1	2.0	3.5	61	5.2	318	0.3	\$27,361	6.5	Montville	10,380	6.8	2.6	3.8	298	4.9	14,024	20.9	\$32,375	-5.0
Ansonia	8,849	4.4	5.4	6.8	333	-0.9	3,804	-6.9	\$32,760	4.0	Morris	1,131	1.5	3.1	4.1	72	14.3	355	-7.3	\$24,680	-7.3
Ashford	2,197	3.0	2.2	3.5	63	10.5	438	6.1	\$26,967	1.1	Naugatuck	16,713	2.6	4.2	5.4	543	-2.0	7,699	-2.6	\$34,237	1.5
Avon	7,592	2.6	1.7	2.6	734	3.7	9,246	3.0	\$39,425	-6.1	New Britain	34,735	3.0	5.5	6.7	1,108	-2.7	24,088	-2.5	\$40,022	2.1
Barkhamsted	2,114	3.2	2.4	4.0	76	7.0	587	1.9	\$30,142	4.2	New Canaan	9,423	-0.3	1.5	2.1	934	-3.8	5,987	0.7	\$53,471	6.5
Beacon Falls	2,928	4.5	3.5	5.0	102	-1.0	957	0.0	\$36,040	4.4	New Fairfield	7,316	5.3	2.5	3.0	225	2.3	1,542	2.1	\$37,090	4.0
Berlin	9,190	2.7	2.7	3.8	638	-1.5	11,035	0.7	\$45,328	4.4	New Hartford	3,705	2.6	2.3	3.2	158	1.9	1,602	4.6	\$28,155	1.1
Bethany	2,688	3.0	2.3	2.8	142	0.7	1,041	1.7	\$46,566	4.5	New Haven	59,165	3.7	4.3	5.5	2,935	-1.9	75,821	-0.4	\$45,597	2.8
Bethel	10,091	5.6	2.4	3.3	595	3.3	6,407	1.2	\$44,062	1.8	New London	13,985	6.9	4.0	5.2	812	-3.1	16,081	6.3	\$45,804	9.5
Bethlehem	1,942	2.0	2.5	3.2	97	4.3	566	5.0	\$29,178	8.4	New Milford	14,543	5.4	2.5	3.1	778	0.0	8,852	0.0	\$38,116	1.8
Bloomfield	10,129	2.9	3.5	4.7	804	-1.7	17,136	-5.9	\$53,765	0.3	Newington	15,761	2.8	2.6	3.7	890	-2.7	16,232	-2.9	\$36,778	-1.2
Bolton	2,754	2.4	1.9	2.7	116	-4.9	1,070	-2.7	\$27,884	2.4	Newtown	12,970	5.4	2.4	3.1	701	2.3	7,380	-0.5	\$41,007	2.2
Bozrah	1,550	6.0	3.1	3.6	72	2.9	1,030	-1.3	\$32,879	-0.6	Norfolk	1,072	1.4	2.4	3.2	85	-5.6	407	-1.9	\$27,108	1.7
Branford	16,410	3.0	2.8	3.3	1,136	1.7	13,375	0.1	\$36,858	3.4	North Branford	8,465	3.3	2.5	3.4	375	1.1	4,680	-1.4	\$38,620	4.5
Bridgeport	62,807	4.6	6.1	7.6	2,400	-2.5	47,881	-0.8	\$40,095	-1.9	North Canaan	2,054	-3.7	1.9	2.3	115	5.5	1,835	19.5	\$37,215	0.0
Bridgewater	991	5.0	2.0	2.2	57	-6.6	225	13.1	\$53,375	17.7	North Haven	12,821	3.3	2.4	3.2	1,029	-1.6	22,009	2.6	\$44,310	0.2
Bristol	32,406	2.9	3.9	5.1	1,200	-2.3	20,315	-0.9	\$40,272	0.8	North Stonington	3,104	6.2	2.6	3.2	133	11.8	1,371	-5.3	\$33,643	2.0
Brookfield	8,536	6.0	2.1	3.4	637	1.3	7,521	1.1	\$35,470	-1.9	Norwalk	48,390	0.0	2.8	3.8	3,126	-0.8	44,150	-1.4	\$55,449	1.0
Brooklyn	4,196	6.0	2.5	3.0	135	2.3	1,399	1.2	\$30,445	2.5	Norwich	20,021	6.8	3.6	4.7	986	-0.9	17,468	-1.2	\$35,092	-0.4
Burlington	4,469	2.4	2.4	3.2	151	0.7	1,123	8.4	\$32,555	-4.9	Old Lyme	4,066	6.9	1.8	3.1	245	-9.9	2,230	0.7	\$35,018	5.7
Canaan	671	-3.5	2.0	2.7	100	-2.9	858	-27.0	\$32,961	10.9	Old Saybrook	6,202	6.9	1.8	3.0	579	-0.3	6,117	-2.5	\$32,959	0.9
Canterbury	2,955	6.5	3.1	4.0	65	-1.5	584	13.4	\$28,721	4.4	Orange	6,760	3.2	2.0	2.8	567	0.9	9,669	1.6	\$34,184	-1.3
Canon	4,695	2.4	2.2	3.0	339	0.6	2,505	-2.0	\$37,152	11.7	Oxford	4,958	4.3	3.2	4.5	252	5.0	1,914	1.0	\$39,633	2.2
Chaplin	1,217	2.4	2.8	3.6	38	5.6	262	-10.0	\$27,915	16.5	Plainfield	9,255	7.3	3.5	5.1	301	-2.0	4,169	-10.1	\$27,722	4.3
Cheshire	14,068	2.8	2.2	2.6	881	-0.6	13,728	-3.3	\$41,969	6.4	Plainville	9,457	2.7	3.6	4.6	550	2.2	9,270	1.1	\$42,840	-8.3
Chester	2,259	4.7	1.7	3.1	147	-0.7	1,905	3.0	\$35,025	-3.2	Plymouth	6,541	2.8	4.1	5.2	230	-3.0	2,102	-5.5	\$34,102	3.1
Clinton	7,703	3.1	2.4	3.0	398	2.1	4,286	-3.4	\$45,880	7.1	Pomfret	2,299	5.7	2.4	2.7	122	-0.8	1,639	-1.3	\$32,504	6.4
Colchester	6,828	3.1	2.8	4.2	335	4.0	3,437	3.9	\$32,226	6.7	Portland	4,684	2.4	2.7	3.5	256	1.6	3,277	5.6	\$36,598	-0.7
Colebrook	783	0.6	1.4	1.5	28	7.7	178	47.1	\$23,140	-9.0	Preston	2,722	6.8	2.2	3.3	103	2.0	868	2.8	\$30,112	-1.8
Columbia	2,689	1.9	2.0	2.3	122	5.2	968	5.4	\$35,686	0.2	Prospect	4,778	2.7	2.9	4.3	211	-2.3	2,059	-3.4	\$31,515	3.0
Cornwall	788	0.9	1.4	1.8	105	2.9	433	6.9	\$24,533	8.6	Putnam	5,131	6.4	3.8	4.7	335	1.2	5,994	4.3	\$39,520	0.0
Coventry	6,265	2.7	2.8	3.8	176	1.1	1,167	-3.3	\$30,275	-0.5	Redding	4,615	4.8	2.1	2.3	260	-0.4	1,190	6.4	\$47,360	13.8
Cromwell	6,974	2.4	2.8	3.5	358	-5.5	6,111	-1.3	\$30,932	0.4	Ridgefield	12,774	5.4	1.8	2.5	960	0.0	9,104	5.9	\$55,070	-1.0
Danbury	37,819	5.6	3.0	3.9	2,460	0.4	43,800	-0.3	\$45,993	-4.9	Rocky Hill	9,836	2.8	2.3	3.5	718	1.6	13,503	1.6	\$46,372	3.3
Darien	9,505	-0.5	1.9	2.3	916	-0.9	7,738	-0.3	\$53,283	2.4	Roxbury	1,092	5.4	1.4	2.1	93	10.7	281	0.4	\$39,291	-6.7
Deep River	2,824	4.6	2.2	3.4	119	1.7	1,241	-5.0	\$33,152	9.7	Salem	2,174	6.5	2.4	3.3	83	-1.2	781	-3.0	\$29,405	12.0
Derby	6,476	3.9	4.5	5.5	334	0.6	5,009	0.8	\$29,863	5.0	Salisbury	2,245	-3.7	1.3	1.7	226	1.3	2,136	-1.4	\$30,604	2.4
Durham	3,601	2.1	2.7	3.2	151	4.1	1,713	0.5	\$36,989	4.9	Scotland	938	6.0	1.8	2.2	28	0.0	150	0.7	\$24,585	-3.2
East Granby	2,505	3.1	2.3	3.8	203	-3.8	2,681	-2.7	\$45,928	7.2	Seymour	7,969	4.2	3.9	5.1	319	-5.1	4,353	-1.2	\$33,268	2.1
East Haddam	4,213	2.7	3.1	4.2	163	3.8	1,518	-4.1	\$29,622	5.1	Sharon	1,874	-3.9	1.0	1.2	168	3.7	1,055	-1.5	\$38,346	6.7
East Hampton	6,303	2.6	2.8	3.8	218	-4.8	1,755	4.5	\$30,860	1.8	Shelton	20,721	3.9	3.4	4.4	1,070	0.5	20,953	-2.5	\$59,409	-0.8
East Hartford	26,018	3.6	4.3	6.1	1,187	-0.4	29,805	-1.4	\$52,810	2.0	Sherman	1,758	5.5	1.7	2.5	98	5.4	394	8.2	\$35,075	10.2
East Haven	15,376	3.6	3.3	4.4	538	-0.6	6,827	0.3	\$32,521	2.4	Simsbury	11,690	2.5	1.5	2.4	626	1.1	11,277	-1.6	\$49,275	-1.0
East Lyme	9,914	6.5	2.1	2.9	437	0.2	4,946	3.6	\$33,600	-0.4	Somers	4,158	3.0	2.3	3.7	209	6.1	2,194	3.6	\$40,208	7.6
East Windsor	5,713	3.6	3.2	5.0	409	1.5	6,585	-6.0	\$33,098	-6.3	South Windsor	13,564	2.5	2.2	3.1	817	3.9	11,906	4.5	\$43,151	3.5
Eastford	954	6.2	2.4	3.1	40	-11.1	388	-13.4	\$37,108	-2.0	Southbury	6,888	1.9	3.0	3.6	547	1.9	9,595	-1.8	\$55,165	1.6
Easton	3,391	3.6	2.5	3.2	192	1.1	835	4.5	\$35,345	-1.1	Southington	21,442	2.5	2.9	3.8	1,066	-1.1	15,352	-0.9	\$33,913	4.0
Ellington	7,035	2.7	2.7	3.8	266	1.1	2,525	1.3	\$35,149	3.1	Sprague	1,776	6.0	4.7	5.1	55	-9.8	807	1.1	\$35,764	1.3
Enfield	23,142	2.6	3.1	4.1	924	-2.3	18,537	0.1	\$37,863	5.0	Stafford	5,975	2.6	3.3	4.3	259	0.0	3,974	2.6	\$30,616	-3.3
Essex	3,444	4.1	2.1	2.9	376	-2.6	3,669	-1.0	\$38,523	1.3	Stamford	65,837	0.0	2.7	3.7	5,036	-1.7	76,675	-6.4	\$86,547	-6.6
Fairfield	27,289	3.6	2.7	3.4	2,125	-0.2	23,421	1.1	\$47,122	-15.7	Sterling	1,756	6.6	4.1	5.1	52	4.0	395	-1.7	\$29,432	5.4
Farmington	11,392	2.7	2.1	3.2	1,155	-0.4	29,274	-1.7	\$46,538	2.4	Stonington	10,354	6.2	1.9	2.5	653	3.5	6,605	-3.3	\$30,409	-0.6
Franklin	1,169	7.1	1.8	3.3	75	-2.6	1,362	-2.7	\$32,678	-1.8	Stratford	25,269	3.9	3.9	4.9	1,330	1.1	25,154	-1.9	\$46,929	4.6
Glastonbury	15,951	2.4	2.1	2.9	1,232	1.5	14,778	-0.8	\$44,874	-3.1	Suffield	5,985	2.7	2.7	3.8	302	4.1	3,728	-8.7	\$34,950	-4.7
Goshen	1,358	2.0	2.3	3.8	106	6.0	407	2.0	\$32,622	-0.7	Thomaston	4,199	2.9	4.0	5.5	236	-4.5	3,104	-4.0	\$37,765	2.8
Granby	5,378	2.9	2.0	3.2	221	-3.5	2,040	4.2	\$28,031	-1.2	Thompson	4,698	2.3	3.4	5.1	150	5.6	1,379	-4.6	\$30,209	3.3
Greenwich	31,184	-0.3	1.7	2.4	3,936	-1.2	36,464	0.0	\$92,740	-4.6	Tolland	7,234	2.4	1.9	2.7	287	1.8	3,234	1.8	\$41,495	1.5
Griswold	6,217	7.2	3.4	4.9	148	-2.6	1,799	3.0	\$27,865	3.4	Torrington	18,593	2.5	4.0	5.9	1,002	-0.2	15,782	-1.6	\$35,496	2.0
Groton	18,418	6.4	2.8	3.6	972	1.0	26,995	1.1	\$49,765	-2.3	Trumbull	17,175	3.7	2.9	3.6	931	1.5	14,775	6.3	\$43,931	-0.1
Guilford	11,936	2.8	2.1	2.4	696	1.6	6,431	3.4	\$33,897	2.6	Union	427	5.4	2.5	2.3	18	0.0	119	2.6	\$20,753	2.7
Haddam	4,254	2.4	2.2	3.0	184	5.7	1,														



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

Connecticut economy took a detour in July

At its last meeting, the FOMC decided to keep the Federal funds interest rate constant at 1 percent. This signals us that the Federal Reserve sees the recovery in the U.S. economy continues to be on course. The big concern, however, continues to be the very slow recovery in the labor market. The overall unemployment rate continues to be high and the current recovery does not appear to be an engine of job creation. But, we should not lose sight of the fact that the labor market is typically the last to recover in a cyclical upturn. It may be unfair or premature to label the current recovery as a "jobless" recovery. In fact, one reason why employers are not currently hiring in greater number is because labor productivity has been very high in the current recovery. This really is good news and not bad news for the labor market.

For the month of July, our indicators did not show very encouraging signs for the Connecticut economy. The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index fell on a year-to-year basis from 108.7 in July 2002 to 107.02 in July 2003. All four components are negative contributors to the index, with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate,

lower total nonfarm employment, and lower total employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index also fell from 107.63 in June 2003 to 107.02 in July 2003. A lower insured unemployment rate is the only positive contributor. The total unemployment rate and total nonfarm employment are the two negative contributors, while total employment remained stable. The month-to-month index provides quite a mixed picture. There was a surprisingly large jump in the total unemployment rate from 4.9 percent in June to 5.2 percent in July, but the insured unemployment rate fell slightly and total employment remained stable in those two months. Thus, after two consecutive months of an increase in the coincident employment index, the momentum was not sustained for a third month.

The revised CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index fell from 113.9 in July 2002 to 113.68 in July 2003. Three components of this index are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, and a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate. The three negative contributors are lower

total housing permits, a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index and lower average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index also fell from 114.95 in June to 113.68 in July. Five components of this index are negative contributors, with a higher Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, lower total housing permits, higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, and a lower help wanted index. The sole positive contributor is a lower short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate.

As I mentioned last month, I continue to be optimistic about a more robust recovery for Connecticut in the second half of this year. Although the two indexes came in a little worse than expected this month, I am hoping that this is only a temporary detour and we will soon see a resumption of steady improvement in Connecticut. At the moment, I cannot see anything looming over the horizon that would derail a continuing recovery. ■

PLEASE LET US KNOW HOW YOU USE THE INDICATORS. RESPOND TO THE SURVEY AT OUR WEBSITE: [HTTP://CCEA.UCONN.EDU](http://CCEA.UCONN.EDU). THANK YOU!

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 23.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- August of 2003 saw the approval for the building of the Yale Farm Golf Course in North Canaan. Work will begin in the next few months and the completed project will result in 50 jobs. It was also announced that City Line Distributors, a supplier of food to restaurants, will complete an expansion in February 2004, which will bring 40 additional jobs to West Haven.
- August 2003 will see the shutdown of Madrigal Audio Lab, a manufacturer of audio and visual equipment in Middletown. This will result in the loss of 100 jobs.

Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm>.

HOUSING UPDATE

Year-to-date permits 2.4 percent below 2002 levels

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) announced that Connecticut communities authorized 850 new housing units in August 2003, a 4.8 percent increase compared to August of 2002 when 811 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 850 units permitted in August 2003 represent a 8.4 percent decrease from the 928 units permitted in July 2003. The year-to-date permits are down 2.4 percent, from 6,534 through August 2002, to 6,376 through August 2003.

The Stamford Labor Market Area (LMA) showed the largest number

(40 units) and percentage increase (137.9%) of permits issued when compared to a year ago. Groton led all towns with 40 new units, followed by Norwalk with 27 and Vernon with 25. From a county perspective, only Hartford and New London counties had year-to-date gains of 14.1 percent and 8.2 percent respectively.

See data tables on pages 19 and 22.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	114.0	112.8	1.2	1.1	113.1
Coincident	107.4	109.3	-1.9	-1.7	107.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	99.8	99.4	0.4	0.4	98.3
Coincident	100.0	102.3	-2.3	-2.2	101.3
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	117.0	117.9	-0.9	-0.8	117.1

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

**People's Bank

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 19,600 over the year, largely the result of manufacturing job losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,644.9	1,664.5	-19.6	-1.2	1,641.4
Construction	58.6	62.2	-3.6	-5.8	59.1
Manufacturing	201.9	212.1	-10.2	-4.8	202.1
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	309.3	310.1	-0.8	-0.3	313.1
Information	39.8	40.8	-1.0	-2.5	40.0
Financial Activities	142.4	143.4	-1.0	-0.7	142.5
Professional and Business Services	198.7	201.7	-3.0	-1.5	198.3
Education and Health Services	257.3	253.2	4.1	1.6	258.7
Government*	245.9	251.2	-5.3	-2.1	241.2

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor (see page 12 for other industries, not seasonally adjusted)

* Includes Native American tribal government employment

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	5.0	4.4	0.6	---	5.2
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,781.8	1,777.5	4.3	0.2	1,786.5
Employed (000s)	1,692.1	1,698.9	-6.8	-0.4	1,694.0
Unemployed (000s)	89.7	78.5	11.2	14.3	92.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,902	5,072	-170	-3.4	4,967
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	11	13	-2	-15.4	11
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.26	3.20	0.06	---	3.53

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

The production worker weekly earnings rose while output decreased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	AUG		CHANGE		JUL	JUN
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003	2003
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	41.4	-0.6	-1.4	40.4	--
Average Hourly Earnings	17.82	17.22	0.60	3.5	17.88	--
Average Weekly Earnings	727.06	712.91	14.15	2.0	722.35	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	104.8	106.6	-1.8	-1.7	103.9	104.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,944	4,868	76	1.6	4,893	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	466	497	-31.0	-6.2	438	472

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

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for fourth quarter 2003 is forecasted to increase 2.7 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$152,544	\$148,486	\$4,058	2.7	\$151,439
UI Covered Wages	\$79,292	\$77,804	\$1,488	1.9	\$78,854

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: July 2003 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Second quarter exports were up 2.4 percent from the same quarter a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits	AUG 2003	850	4.8	6,376	6,534	-2.4
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUN 2003	2,510	-0.8	15,330	14,734	4.0
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	MAY 2003	3.20	-2.7	16.00	16.05	-0.3
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	JUL 2003	309.8	-17.1	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	AUG 2003	20,830	1.8	160,979	155,691	3.4
Air Cargo Tons	AUG 2003	12,651	-0.5	91,636	95,006	-3.5
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2003	2.10	2.4	4.10	4.11	-0.2

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was down 20.5 percent to 11,203 from the same period last year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2003	1,901	-6.5	17,683	17,776	-0.5
Department of Labor*	1Q 2003	2,489	-9.3	2,489	2,743	-9.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	AUG 2003	596	38.3	6,480	3,681	76.0
Department of Labor*	1Q 2003	1,200	-31.6	1,200	1,754	-31.6

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

STATE REVENUES

August State revenues were up 0.1 percent from August last year.

(Millions of dollars)	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	%	YEAR TO DATE		
				CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	570.0	569.3	0.1	5,730	6,170	-7.1
Corporate Tax	2.3	7.7	-70.1	264	251	5.2
Personal Income Tax	228.5	228.1	0.2	2,657	2,868	-7.4
Real Estate Conv. Tax	14.1	13.9	1.4	71	90	-20.7
Sales & Use Tax	242.3	238.0	1.8	1,755	2,053	-14.5
Indian Gaming Payments**	38.3	36.5	5.0	268.5	256.8	4.6

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Year-to-date air passenger traffic was down 5.2 percent from the same period a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	AUG 2003	76,236	-10.9	363,671	461,332	-21.2
Major Attraction Visitors	AUG 2003	335,475	-4.3	1,415,855	1,561,501	-9.3
Air Passenger Count	AUG 2003	581,107	-7.4	4,222,395	4,454,623	-5.2
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	AUG 2003	1,866	3.7	13,084	12,697	3.0
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2003	---	-7.8	---	---	---

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 23 for explanation

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

Compensation costs for the nation rose 3.5 percent, while the Northeast's increased 3.3 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	JUN 2003	MAR 2003	3-Mo % Chg	JUN 2003	JUN 2002	12-Mo % Chg
<i>Private Industry Workers</i> (June 1989=100)						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	166.3	164.9	0.8	166.4	160.7	3.5
Wages and Salaries	160.3	159.3	0.6	160.4	156.3	2.6
Benefit Costs	181.3	178.9	1.3	182.0	171.6	6.1
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	165.2	159.9	3.3
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	158.4	154.9	2.3

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

The August U.S. inflation rate was 2.2 percent, while U.S. and New England consumer confidence declined 14.0 and 22.2 percent from a year ago, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	2Q 2003	---	-3.2	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2003	184.6	2.2	0.4
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	AUG 2003	\$0.542	-2.1	-0.4
Northeast Region	AUG 2003	194.3	2.6	0.4
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	AUG 2003	199.1	3.1	0.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	JUL 2003	203.0	3.7	0.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	AUG 2003	180.3	2.1	0.4
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	2Q 2003	79.8	-16.6	-3.0
New England	AUG 2003	70.4	-22.2	23.9
U.S.	AUG 2003	81.3	-14.0	5.6

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.

Except for the prime, interest rates were creeping higher than last month, including the 30-year conventional mortgage rate at 6.26 percent.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	AUG 2003	JUL 2003	AUG 2002
Prime	4.00	4.00	4.75
Federal Funds	1.03	1.01	1.74
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.95	0.90	1.65
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.03	0.95	1.64
1 Year Treasury Bill	1.42	1.21	1.90
3 Year Treasury Note	2.84	2.23	3.08
5 Year Treasury Note	3.82	3.15	3.88
7 Year Treasury Note	4.42	3.76	4.37
10 Year Treasury Note	4.95	4.32	4.81
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.71	5.21	5.54
Conventional Mortgage	6.26	5.63	6.29

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
Connecticut	1,644.9	1,664.5	-19.6	-1.2	1,641.4
Maine	604.6	607.8	-3.2	-0.5	604.9
Massachusetts	3,214.1	3,259.9	-45.8	-1.4	3,222.3
New Hampshire	617.7	617.4	0.3	0.0	619.0
New Jersey	4,005.1	3,981.3	23.8	0.6	4,016.9
New York	8,391.3	8,432.8	-41.5	-0.5	8,411.2
Pennsylvania	5,632.4	5,658.8	-26.4	-0.5	5,628.8
Rhode Island	481.5	479.5	2.0	0.4	483.5
Vermont	304.7	299.0	5.7	1.9	304.9
United States	129,761.0	130,224.0	-463.0	-0.4	129,854.0

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

LABOR FORCE

Six of nine states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
Connecticut	1,781.8	1,777.5	4.3	0.2	1,786.5
Maine	693.9	686.6	7.3	1.1	692.8
Massachusetts	3,456.5	3,500.5	-44.0	-1.3	3,448.8
New Hampshire	717.8	706.9	10.9	1.5	719.1
New Jersey	4,430.9	4,366.5	64.4	1.5	4,441.8
New York	9,377.3	9,392.8	-15.5	-0.2	9,372.7
Pennsylvania	6,187.2	6,297.1	-109.9	-1.7	6,196.2
Rhode Island	569.9	559.2	10.7	1.9	573.8
Vermont	353.7	349.6	4.1	1.2	354.4
United States	146,530.0	145,123.0	1,407.0	1.0	146,540.0

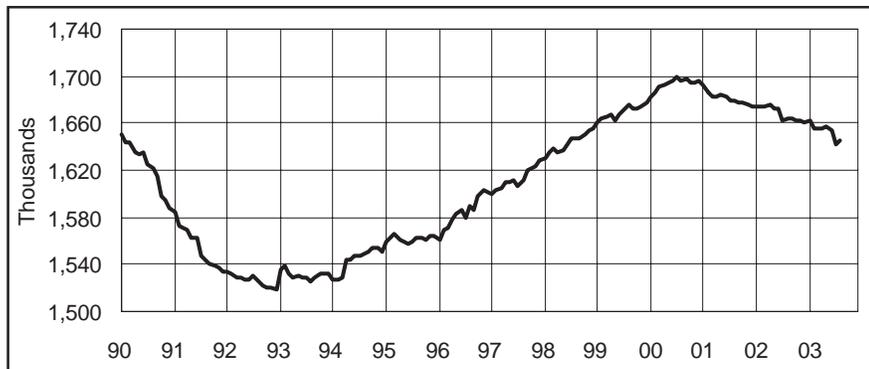
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

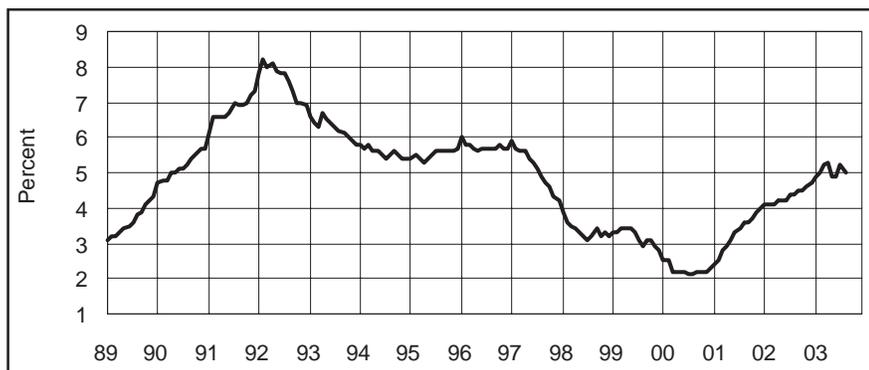
Six of nine states showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	AUG	AUG	CHANGE	JUL
	2003	2002		2003
Connecticut	5.0	4.4	0.6	5.2
Maine	4.8	4.4	0.4	4.9
Massachusetts	5.8	5.6	0.2	5.4
New Hampshire	4.4	4.9	-0.5	4.3
New Jersey	5.9	6.0	-0.1	6.1
New York	6.2	6.1	0.1	6.1
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.7	-0.5	5.6
Rhode Island	5.3	5.1	0.2	5.6
Vermont	4.0	3.8	0.2	4.1
United States	6.1	5.8	0.3	6.2

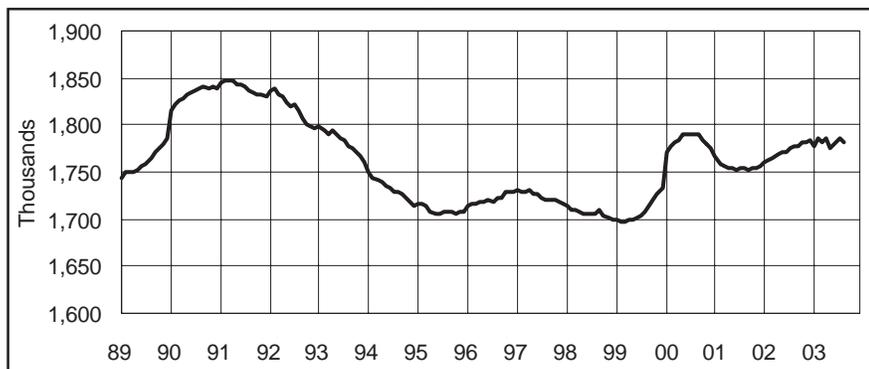
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

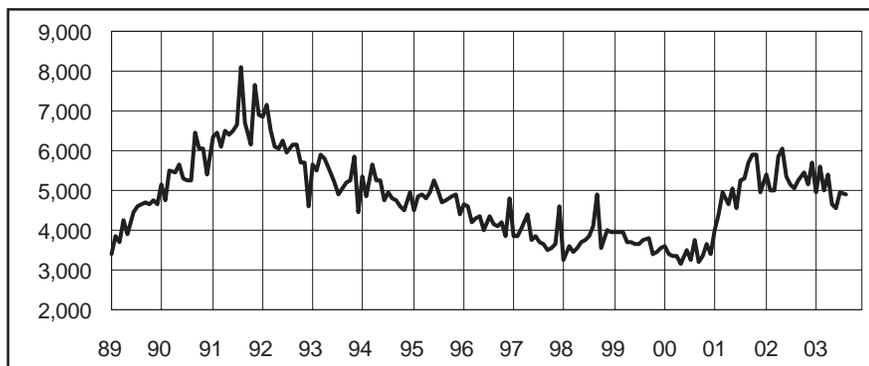
Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	1,692.3	1,674.6	1,661.7
Feb	1,686.3	1,674.3	1,655.0
Mar	1,682.8	1,673.5	1,656.2
Apr	1,681.8	1,675.2	1,655.7
May	1,683.5	1,673.2	1,656.5
Jun	1,682.4	1,672.1	1,653.0
Jul	1,679.2	1,661.7	1,641.4
Aug	1,680.0	1,664.5	1,644.9
Sep	1,677.3	1,663.9	
Oct	1,678.2	1,662.9	
Nov	1,676.5	1,662.4	
Dec	1,673.4	1,660.2	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	2.4	4.1	4.9
Feb	2.5	4.1	5.0
Mar	2.8	4.1	5.2
Apr	2.9	4.2	5.3
May	3.1	4.2	4.9
Jun	3.3	4.2	4.9
Jul	3.4	4.4	5.2
Aug	3.6	4.4	5.0
Sep	3.6	4.5	
Oct	3.7	4.5	
Nov	3.9	4.6	
Dec	4.0	4.7	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	1,766.8	1,760.2	1,777.5
Feb	1,759.3	1,761.7	1,785.2
Mar	1,755.8	1,764.5	1,782.7
Apr	1,753.2	1,768.9	1,785.2
May	1,753.4	1,770.6	1,776.3
Jun	1,752.7	1,771.2	1,781.4
Jul	1,753.3	1,774.5	1,786.5
Aug	1,753.3	1,777.5	1,781.8
Sep	1,751.5	1,778.2	
Oct	1,753.4	1,781.3	
Nov	1,755.2	1,782.7	
Dec	1,757.2	1,783.3	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*

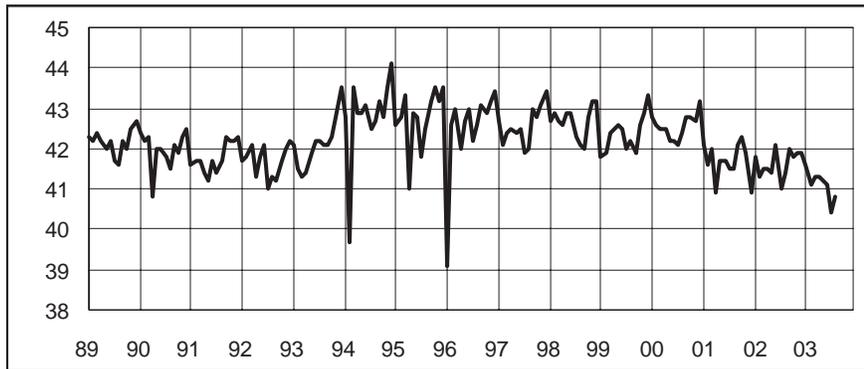
Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	3,980	5,406	4,931
Feb	4,419	4,988	5,594
Mar	4,967	5,004	5,006
Apr	4,673	5,850	5,384
May	5,045	6,058	4,625
Jun	4,547	5,374	4,557
Jul	5,267	5,128	4,967
Aug	5,298	5,072	4,902
Sep	5,688	5,263	
Oct	5,916	5,452	
Nov	5,889	5,148	
Dec	4,939	5,678	

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



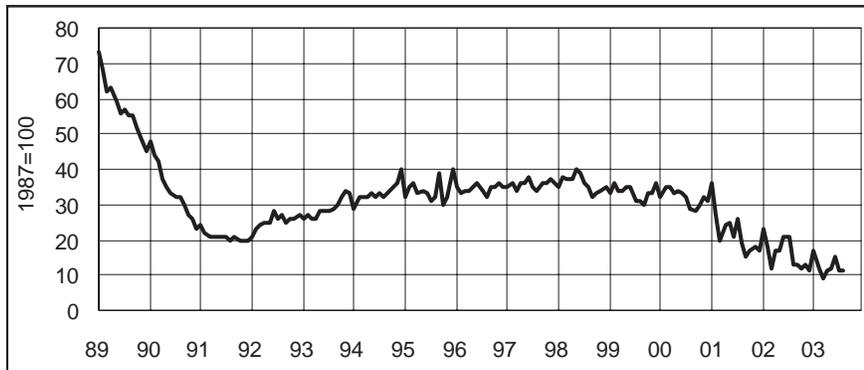
Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	\$9.35	\$9.81	\$9.71
Feb	9.37	9.74	9.72
Mar	9.45	9.81	9.83
Apr	9.45	9.79	9.77
May	9.35	9.72	9.86
Jun	9.36	9.77	9.88
Jul	9.52	9.80	9.96
Aug	9.49	9.75	9.88
Sep	9.47	9.86	
Oct	9.59	9.85	
Nov	9.64	9.79	
Dec	9.52	9.99	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



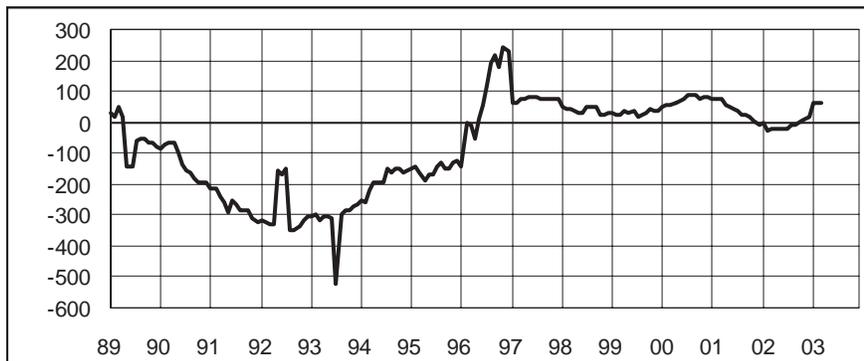
Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	42.1	41.8	41.6
Feb	41.6	41.3	41.1
Mar	42.0	41.5	41.3
Apr	40.9	41.5	41.3
May	41.7	41.4	41.2
Jun	41.7	42.1	41.1
Jul	41.5	41.0	40.4
Aug	41.5	41.4	40.8
Sep	42.1	42.0	
Oct	42.3	41.8	
Nov	41.9	41.9	
Dec	40.9	41.9	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	36	23	17
Feb	27	18	12
Mar	20	12	9
Apr	24	17	11
May	25	17	12
Jun	21	21	15
Jul	26	21	11
Aug	19	13	11
Sep	15	13	
Oct	17	12	
Nov	18	13	
Dec	17	11	

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



Month	2001	2002	2003
Jan	72	-1	60
Feb	75	-28	61
Mar	74	-24	63
Apr	57	-24	
May	52	-22	
Jun	44	-22	
Jul	35	-20	
Aug	24	-11	
Sep	22	-11	
Oct	16	2	
Nov	3	12	
Dec	-7	20	

*New series began in 2001; prior years are not directly comparable

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

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
	2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,636,700	1,655,500	-18,800	-1.1	1,639,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	265,200	279,100	-13,900	-5.0	265,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	63,500	67,200	-3,700	-5.5	63,500
MANUFACTURING	201,700	211,900	-10,200	-4.8	201,500
Durable Goods	148,900	156,900	-8,000	-5.1	149,000
Fabricated Metal.....	33,200	34,500	-1,300	-3.8	33,200
Machinery.....	18,200	20,100	-1,900	-9.5	18,300
Computer and Electronic Product.....	15,900	17,700	-1,800	-10.2	16,000
Electrical Equipment.....	10,900	11,500	-600	-5.2	10,800
Transportation Equipment.....	43,300	45,000	-1,700	-3.8	43,300
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	30,200	31,800	-1,600	-5.0	30,400
Non-Durable Goods	52,800	55,000	-2,200	-4.0	52,500
Printing and Related.....	7,900	8,500	-600	-7.1	7,900
Chemical.....	17,900	18,800	-900	-4.8	17,800
Plastics and Rubber Products.....	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	8,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,371,500	1,376,400	-4,900	-0.4	1,374,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	305,000	305,500	-500	-0.2	306,500
Wholesale Trade.....	64,800	66,100	-1,300	-2.0	64,800
Retail Trade.....	194,800	194,300	500	0.3	195,100
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	22,500	22,500	0	0.0	22,400
Building Material.....	16,700	16,200	500	3.1	16,900
Food and Beverage Stores.....	47,300	47,100	200	0.4	47,000
General Merchandise Stores.....	22,900	23,400	-500	-2.1	23,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	45,400	45,100	300	0.7	46,600
Utilities.....	8,800	9,000	-200	-2.2	8,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	36,600	36,100	500	1.4	37,700
INFORMATION	40,000	41,000	-1,000	-2.4	40,000
Telecommunications.....	13,800	14,700	-900	-6.1	13,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	143,500	144,600	-1,100	-0.8	143,800
Finance and Insurance.....	123,000	123,500	-500	-0.4	123,200
Credit Intermediation.....	31,900	32,100	-200	-0.6	31,900
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	17,500	17,500	0	0.0	17,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	68,500	68,700	-200	-0.3	68,600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,500	21,100	-600	-2.8	20,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	200,300	203,300	-3,000	-1.5	199,500
Professional, Scientific.....	86,500	90,100	-3,600	-4.0	86,900
Legal Services.....	14,900	14,800	100	0.7	15,100
Computer Systems Design.....	18,300	19,500	-1,200	-6.2	18,500
Management of Companies.....	26,600	27,300	-700	-2.6	26,900
Administrative and Support.....	87,200	85,900	1,300	1.5	85,700
Employment Services.....	30,400	29,900	500	1.7	29,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	257,200	253,100	4,100	1.6	259,200
Educational Services.....	43,100	40,400	2,700	6.7	44,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	214,100	212,700	1,400	0.7	214,600
Hospitals.....	53,600	54,400	-800	-1.5	53,600
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	56,400	55,900	500	0.9	56,400
Social Assistance.....	33,000	32,300	700	2.2	33,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	132,900	132,000	900	0.7	134,400
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	28,500	28,600	-100	-0.3	30,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	104,400	103,400	1,000	1.0	104,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	91,800	90,400	1,400	1.5	91,800
OTHER SERVICES	63,700	62,700	1,000	1.6	64,100
GOVERNMENT	228,900	234,200	-5,300	-2.3	227,300
Federal Government.....	20,600	21,200	-600	-2.8	20,600
State Government.....	59,700	65,600	-5,900	-9.0	60,200
**Local Government.....	148,600	147,400	1,200	0.8	146,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2002.

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

BRIDGEPORT LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	184,600	184,700	-100	-0.1	185,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	35,300	37,500	-2,200	-5.9	35,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	7,000	7,600	-600	-7.9	7,000
MANUFACTURING.....	28,300	29,900	-1,600	-5.4	28,300
Durable Goods.....	23,400	25,000	-1,600	-6.4	23,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	149,300	147,200	2,100	1.4	149,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	37,700	36,900	800	2.2	37,900
Wholesale Trade.....	7,000	7,100	-100	-1.4	7,000
Retail Trade.....	25,700	24,500	1,200	4.9	25,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,000	5,300	-300	-5.7	5,200
INFORMATION.....	5,100	4,600	500	10.9	5,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	10,500	11,400	-900	-7.9	10,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	19,400	20,600	-1,200	-5.8	19,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	32,100	30,800	1,300	4.2	32,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	14,200	13,900	300	2.2	14,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	10,700	10,300	400	3.9	10,800
OTHER SERVICES.....	7,100	7,100	0	0.0	7,100
GOVERNMENT	23,200	21,900	1,300	5.9	23,100
Federal.....	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
State & Local.....	21,200	19,900	1,300	6.5	21,100

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

DANBURY LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	91,100	89,200	1,900	2.1	92,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	18,700	18,400	300	1.6	18,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	4,700	4,500	200	4.4	4,600
MANUFACTURING.....	14,000	13,900	100	0.7	13,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	72,400	70,800	1,600	2.3	73,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	18,500	18,000	500	2.8	18,700
Wholesale Trade.....	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
Retail Trade.....	14,100	13,700	400	2.9	14,200
INFORMATION.....	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	4,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	10,300	10,900	-600	-5.5	10,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	12,900	12,400	500	4.0	13,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	8,300	7,800	500	6.4	8,300
OTHER SERVICES.....	4,100	3,900	200	5.1	4,100
GOVERNMENT	10,900	10,500	400	3.8	11,300
Federal.....	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local.....	10,100	9,700	400	4.1	10,500

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 2002.

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

DANIELSON LMA



Due to staff cuts, data for this labor market area are no longer being developed for publication.

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

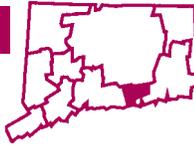
	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	594,000	601,500	-7,500	-1.2	597,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	96,500	101,500	-5,000	-4.9	96,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	23,100	23,800	-700	-2.9	23,100
MANUFACTURING.....	73,400	77,700	-4,300	-5.5	73,800
Durable Goods.....	61,200	64,200	-3,000	-4.7	61,500
Fabricated Metal.....	14,600	15,700	-1,100	-7.0	14,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	12,200	13,500	-1,300	-9.6	12,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	497,500	500,000	-2,500	-0.5	500,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....	104,900	104,900	0	0.0	105,900
Wholesale Trade.....	20,700	21,800	-1,100	-5.0	20,900
Retail Trade.....	66,200	64,400	1,800	2.8	66,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	18,000	18,700	-700	-3.7	18,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	14,600	15,000	-400	-2.7	15,200
INFORMATION.....	11,000	12,200	-1,200	-9.8	11,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	72,300	73,200	-900	-1.2	72,400
Finance and Insurance.....	65,900	67,300	-1,400	-2.1	66,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	49,800	49,900	-100	-0.2	49,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	61,200	62,400	-1,200	-1.9	61,200
Professional, Scientific.....	27,700	28,300	-600	-2.1	27,900
Management of Companies.....	6,600	6,500	100	1.5	6,500
Administrative and Support.....	26,900	27,600	-700	-2.5	26,800
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	85,900	87,000	-1,100	-1.3	86,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	78,700	77,900	800	1.0	78,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	42,700	42,500	200	0.5	43,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,900	33,900	0	0.0	34,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	29,800	30,000	-200	-0.7	29,900
OTHER SERVICES.....	26,300	24,800	1,500	6.0	26,400
GOVERNMENT.....	93,200	93,000	200	0.2	94,100
Federal.....	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	7,300
State & Local.....	86,000	85,800	200	0.2	86,800

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 2002.

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

LOWER RIVER LMA



Due to staff cuts, data for this labor market area are no longer being developed for publication.

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	257,700	257,000	700	0.3	259,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	42,900	43,500	-600	-1.4	43,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	11,500	11,000	500	4.5	11,600
MANUFACTURING	31,400	32,500	-1,100	-3.4	31,800
Durable Goods.....	21,000	21,600	-600	-2.8	21,200
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,400	10,900	-500	-4.6	10,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	214,800	213,500	1,300	0.6	216,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	46,500	46,700	-200	-0.4	46,600
Wholesale Trade.....	9,800	10,400	-600	-5.8	9,700
Retail Trade.....	29,400	29,100	300	1.0	29,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	7,300	7,200	100	1.4	7,600
INFORMATION	9,900	9,500	400	4.2	10,000
Telecommunications.....	5,800	6,100	-300	-4.9	5,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	14,000	14,000	0	0.0	14,200
Finance and Insurance.....	10,300	10,600	-300	-2.8	10,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	28,100	27,400	700	2.6	28,000
Administrative and Support.....	12,700	13,200	-500	-3.8	12,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	56,600	55,700	900	1.6	57,100
Educational Services.....	18,900	18,800	100	0.5	19,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	37,700	36,900	800	2.2	37,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	18,900	18,300	600	3.3	19,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,700	14,400	300	2.1	14,600
OTHER SERVICES	10,600	10,300	300	2.9	10,600
GOVERNMENT	30,200	31,600	-1,400	-4.4	30,500
Federal.....	5,400	5,700	-300	-5.3	5,500
State & Local.....	24,800	25,900	-1,100	-4.2	25,000

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2002.

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

NEW LONDON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	149,500	148,700	800	0.5	148,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	24,300	25,100	-800	-3.2	23,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,600	5,000	-400	-8.0	4,400
MANUFACTURING	19,700	20,100	-400	-2.0	19,500
Durable Goods.....	11,800	12,000	-200	-1.7	11,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	7,900	8,100	-200	-2.5	7,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	125,200	123,600	1,600	1.3	124,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	25,500	24,800	700	2.8	25,000
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,300
Retail Trade.....	18,600	18,200	400	2.2	18,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,500	4,300	200	4.7	4,400
INFORMATION	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	3,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	18,400	18,100	300	1.7	18,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,400	16,100	300	1.9	16,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	17,000	17,300	-300	-1.7	17,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,400	14,600	-200	-1.4	14,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	10,800
OTHER SERVICES	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,300
GOVERNMENT	42,800	41,500	1,300	3.1	42,000
Federal.....	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	2,900
**State & Local.....	39,800	38,600	1,200	3.1	39,100

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

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	199,000	201,600	-2,600	-1.3	201,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	17,900	18,700	-800	-4.3	17,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	6,400	6,500	-100	-1.5	6,400
MANUFACTURING	11,500	12,200	-700	-5.7	11,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	181,100	182,900	-1,800	-1.0	183,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	33,200	34,800	-1,600	-4.6	33,700
Wholesale Trade.....	7,800	8,100	-300	-3.7	8,100
Retail Trade.....	21,100	22,400	-1,300	-5.8	21,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,300
INFORMATION	6,500	6,900	-400	-5.8	6,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	28,400	28,500	-100	-0.4	28,600
Finance and Insurance.....	25,200	24,700	500	2.0	25,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	45,100	45,400	-300	-0.7	44,900
Professional, Scientific.....	23,200	22,600	600	2.7	23,000
Management of Companies.....	10,100	9,800	300	3.1	9,900
Administrative and Support.....	11,800	13,000	-1,200	-9.2	12,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	22,900	22,100	800	3.6	23,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	19,700	19,100	600	3.1	20,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	16,600	17,100	-500	-2.9	16,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,000	10,900	100	0.9	11,000
OTHER SERVICES	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	9,600
GOVERNMENT	19,000	18,900	100	0.5	19,500
Federal.....	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,700
State & Local.....	17,300	17,200	100	0.6	17,800

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 2002.

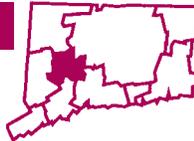
*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.

TORRINGTON LMA



Due to staff cuts, data for this labor market area are no longer being developed for publication.

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG 2003	AUG 2002	CHANGE		JUL 2003
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	82,900	84,200	-1,300	-1.5	82,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	16,400	17,500	-1,100	-6.3	15,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	3,900	4,000	-100	-2.5	3,800
MANUFACTURING.....	12,500	13,500	-1,000	-7.4	12,100
Durable Goods.....	10,100	11,200	-1,100	-9.8	9,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	66,500	66,700	-200	-0.3	66,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	14,500	15,000	-500	-3.3	14,600
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	2,400	-500	-20.8	1,900
Retail Trade.....	10,200	10,300	-100	-1.0	10,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,400
INFORMATION.....	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	1,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	3,800	3,700	100	2.7	3,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,300	8,200	100	1.2	8,200
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	15,300	15,300	0	0.0	14,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	14,300	13,900	400	2.9	14,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	6,900	6,800	100	1.5	7,000
OTHER SERVICES.....	3,600	3,400	200	5.9	3,600
GOVERNMENT	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	13,000
Federal.....	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local.....	11,900	12,100	-200	-1.7	12,200

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

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2002.

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

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AUG	AUG	CHANGE		JUL
		2003	2002	NO.	%	2003
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,809,200	1,805,800	3,400	0.2	1,829,900
	Employed	1,719,200	1,726,600	-7,400	-0.4	1,731,300
	Unemployed	90,000	79,200	10,800	13.6	98,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.4	0.6	---	5.4
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	230,200	228,300	1,900	0.8	232,200
	Employed	215,900	216,000	-100	0.0	216,800
	Unemployed	14,300	12,400	1,900	15.3	15,500
	Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.4	0.8	---	6.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	119,700	116,500	3,200	2.7	121,000
	Employed	115,600	112,700	2,900	2.6	116,500
	Unemployed	4,100	3,800	300	7.9	4,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.3	0.1	---	3.8
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	37,300	37,200	100	0.3	37,300
	Employed	35,400	35,700	-300	-0.8	35,300
	Unemployed	1,800	1,500	300	20.0	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.1	0.7	---	5.5
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	607,900	610,700	-2,800	-0.5	614,900
	Employed	575,200	582,900	-7,700	-1.3	579,400
	Unemployed	32,700	27,800	4,900	17.6	35,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	4.5	0.9	---	5.8
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	13,700	13,400	300	2.2	14,100
	Employed	13,200	13,000	200	1.5	13,600
	Unemployed	500	500	0	0.0	500
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.5	-0.2	---	3.4
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	291,200	289,100	2,100	0.7	296,000
	Employed	276,600	276,500	100	0.0	279,900
	Unemployed	14,600	12,600	2,000	15.9	16,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.3	0.7	---	5.4
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	174,400	172,000	2,400	1.4	174,200
	Employed	166,900	165,600	1,300	0.8	166,100
	Unemployed	7,500	6,500	1,000	15.4	8,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.8	0.5	---	4.7
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	196,800	198,700	-1,900	-1.0	199,500
	Employed	190,500	192,600	-2,100	-1.1	192,800
	Unemployed	6,200	6,100	100	1.6	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.1	0.1	---	3.4
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	40,000	39,600	400	1.0	40,500
	Employed	38,400	37,900	500	1.3	38,600
	Unemployed	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.2	-0.2	---	4.6
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	118,400	119,800	-1,400	-1.2	120,500
	Employed	110,900	112,800	-1,900	-1.7	112,000
	Unemployed	7,500	7,000	500	7.1	8,500
	Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.8	0.5	---	7.1
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	146,967,000	145,565,000	1,402,000	1.0	147,822,000
	Employed	138,137,000	137,295,000	842,000	0.6	138,503,000
	Unemployed	8,830,000	8,271,000	559,000	6.8	9,319,000
	Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.7	0.3	---	6.3

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2002.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2003	2002	Y/Y	2003	2003	2002	Y/Y	2003	2003	2002	Y/Y	2003	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$727.06	\$712.91	\$14.15	\$722.35	40.8	41.4	-0.6	40.4	\$17.82	\$17.22	\$0.60	\$17.88	
DURABLE GOODS	757.88	741.11	16.77	749.88	41.1	41.8	-0.7	40.6	18.44	17.73	0.71	18.47	
Fabricated Metal	656.41	657.36	-0.95	655.49	41.0	41.5	-0.5	41.2	16.01	15.84	0.17	15.91	
Machinery	759.63	760.14	-0.51	751.20	40.6	41.2	-0.6	40.0	18.71	18.45	0.26	18.78	
Computer & Electronic	577.72	572.54	5.18	572.75	40.4	41.7	-1.3	39.5	14.30	13.73	0.57	14.50	
Transport. Equipment	919.78	894.95	24.83	914.11	41.6	42.8	-1.2	41.4	22.11	20.91	1.20	22.08	
NON-DUR. GOODS	650.40	647.98	2.42	653.16	40.0	40.6	-0.6	39.9	16.26	15.96	0.30	16.37	
CONSTRUCTION	940.44	924.12	16.32	931.10	39.9	40.8	-0.9	40.5	23.57	22.65	0.92	22.99	

LMAs

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	AUG		CHG	JUL	
	2003	2002	Y/Y	2003	2003	2002	Y/Y	2003	2003	2002	Y/Y	2003	
MANUFACTURING													
Bridgeport	\$759.60	\$719.76	\$39.84	\$761.60	40.0	41.2	-1.2	40.0	\$18.99	\$17.47	\$1.52	\$19.04	
Danbury	657.93	757.66	-99.73	667.05	39.0	40.8	-1.8	39.1	16.87	18.57	-1.70	17.06	
Danielson*													
Hartford	782.28	757.26	25.02	785.60	41.5	42.4	-0.9	41.5	18.85	17.86	0.99	18.93	
Lower River*													
New Haven	712.37	741.75	-29.38	749.33	40.8	43.1	-2.3	42.6	17.46	17.21	0.25	17.59	
New London	734.56	725.93	8.63	740.78	40.9	40.6	0.3	41.2	17.96	17.88	0.08	17.98	
Stamford*													
Torrington*													
Waterbury	689.52	613.73	75.79	605.99	40.8	37.4	3.4	36.2	16.90	16.41	0.49	16.74	

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2002.

*Due to staff cuts, data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington labor market areas are no longer being prepared for publication. Manufacturing hours and earnings estimates for the Stamford labor market area will no longer be published due to their not meeting sample reliability tests.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	AUG	AUG	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		JULY
	2003	2002	UNITS	%	2003	2002	UNITS	%	2003
Connecticut	850	811	39	4.8	6,376	6,534	-158	-2.4	928
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	56	78	-22	-28.2	546	596	-50	-8.4	99
Danbury	52	63	-11	-17.5	463	592	-129	-21.8	84
Danielson	36	35	1	2.9	242	232	10	4.3	42
Hartford	375	385	-10	-2.6	2,755	2,596	159	6.1	360
Lower River	8	11	-3	-27.3	68	86	-18	-20.9	8
New Haven	74	73	1	1.4	563	775	-212	-27.4	81
New London	103	64	39	60.9	640	613	27	4.4	117
Stamford	69	29	40	137.9	492	469	23	4.9	44
Torrington	28	21	7	33.3	203	179	24	13.4	34
Waterbury	49	52	-3	-5.8	404	396	8	2.0	59

Additional data by town are on page 22.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2003

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	230,164	215,850	14,314	6.2	HARTFORD cont....				
Ansonia	9,124	8,357	767	8.4	Burlington	4,475	4,317	158	3.5
Beacon Falls	2,977	2,820	157	5.3	Canton	4,746	4,544	202	4.3
BRIDGEPORT	64,688	58,776	5,912	9.1	Chaplin	1,229	1,170	59	4.8
Derby	6,698	6,204	494	7.4	Colchester	6,862	6,522	340	5.0
Easton	3,436	3,326	110	3.2	Columbia	2,731	2,619	112	4.1
Fairfield	27,738	26,707	1,031	3.7	Coventry	6,298	6,013	285	4.5
Milford	27,395	26,060	1,335	4.9	Cromwell	7,004	6,713	291	4.2
Monroe	10,393	9,957	436	4.2	Durham	3,643	3,478	165	4.5
Oxford	5,081	4,796	285	5.6	East Granby	2,509	2,404	105	4.2
Seymour	8,117	7,665	452	5.6	East Haddam	4,211	4,027	184	4.4
Shelton	21,180	20,062	1,118	5.3	East Hampton	6,371	6,046	325	5.1
Stratford	25,915	24,348	1,567	6.0	East Hartford	26,209	24,373	1,836	7.0
Trumbull	17,422	16,771	651	3.7	East Windsor	5,718	5,412	306	5.4
					Ellington	6,990	6,753	237	3.4
DANBURY	119,657	115,560	4,097	3.4	Enfield	23,346	22,145	1,201	5.1
Bethel	10,542	10,169	373	3.5	Farmington	11,426	11,002	424	3.7
Bridgewater	1,038	1,009	29	2.8	Glastonbury	15,941	15,453	488	3.1
Brookfield	8,890	8,595	295	3.3	Granby	5,381	5,193	188	3.5
DANBURY	39,444	37,867	1,577	4.0	Haddam	4,248	4,117	131	3.1
New Fairfield	7,646	7,393	253	3.3	HARTFORD	55,269	49,617	5,652	10.2
New Milford	15,282	14,677	605	4.0	Harwinton	3,012	2,894	118	3.9
Newtown	13,524	13,095	429	3.2	Hebron	4,477	4,298	179	4.0
Redding	4,818	4,700	118	2.4	Lebanon	3,415	3,252	163	4.8
Ridgefield	13,260	12,977	283	2.1	Manchester	29,034	27,552	1,482	5.1
Roxbury	1,140	1,114	26	2.3	Mansfield	9,228	9,006	222	2.4
Sherman	1,821	1,786	35	1.9	Marlborough	3,142	3,012	130	4.1
Washington	2,254	2,180	74	3.3	Middlefield	2,307	2,196	111	4.8
					Middletown	24,783	23,379	1,404	5.7
DANIELSON	37,250	35,449	1,801	4.8	New Britain	35,111	32,309	2,802	8.0
Brooklyn	4,303	4,157	146	3.4	New Hartford	3,708	3,577	131	3.5
Eastford	980	943	37	3.8	Newington	15,793	15,131	662	4.2
Hampton	1,245	1,185	60	4.8	Plainville	9,568	8,998	570	6.0
KILLINGLY	9,496	8,842	654	6.9	Plymouth	6,563	6,184	379	5.8
Pomfret	2,350	2,284	66	2.8	Portland	4,744	4,507	237	5.0
Putnam	5,233	4,994	239	4.6	Rocky Hill	9,896	9,471	425	4.3
Scotland	947	936	11	1.2	Simsbury	11,697	11,382	315	2.7
Sterling	1,792	1,701	91	5.1	Somers	4,174	3,996	178	4.3
Thompson	4,611	4,364	247	5.4	Southington	21,560	20,574	986	4.6
Union	449	425	24	5.3	South Windsor	13,642	13,108	534	3.9
Voluntown	1,489	1,427	62	4.2	Stafford	6,009	5,703	306	5.1
Woodstock	4,355	4,190	165	3.8	Suffield	5,941	5,744	197	3.3
					Tolland	7,277	7,019	258	3.5
HARTFORD	607,944	575,200	32,744	5.4	Vernon	16,794	16,085	709	4.2
Andover	1,688	1,604	84	5.0	West Hartford	28,988	27,806	1,182	4.1
Ashford	2,213	2,115	98	4.4	Wethersfield	12,491	11,900	591	4.7
Avon	7,598	7,375	223	2.9	Willington	3,530	3,389	141	4.0
Barkhamsted	2,115	2,025	90	4.3	Winchester	6,001	5,642	359	6.0
Berlin	9,265	8,822	443	4.8	Windham	10,399	9,674	725	7.0
Bloomfield	10,275	9,630	645	6.3	Windsor	14,909	14,097	812	5.4
Bolton	2,778	2,673	105	3.8	Windsor Locks	6,820	6,480	340	5.0
Bristol	32,391	30,673	1,718	5.3					

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AUGUST 2003

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%																														
LOWER RIVER	13,651	13,198	453	3.3	STAMFORD	196,767	190,547	6,220	3.2																														
Chester	2,368	2,299	69	2.9	Darien	9,723	9,501	222	2.3																														
Deep River	2,963	2,864	99	3.3	Greenwich	31,851	31,154	697	2.2																														
Essex	3,625	3,512	113	3.1	New Canaan	9,604	9,439	165	1.7																														
Lyme	1,191	1,159	32	2.7	NORWALK	49,610	47,669	1,941	3.9																														
Westbrook	3,505	3,364	141	4.0	STAMFORD	67,410	64,874	2,536	3.8																														
					Weston	4,875	4,775	100	2.1																														
NEW HAVEN	291,218	276,627	14,591	5.0	Westport	14,496	14,159	337	2.3																														
Bethany	2,725	2,636	89	3.3	Wilton	9,198	8,976	222	2.4																														
Branford	16,748	16,008	740	4.4																																			
Cheshire	14,299	13,826	473	3.3	TORRINGTON	40,026	38,410	1,616	4.0																														
Clinton	7,866	7,536	330	4.2	Canaan**	710	688	22	3.1																														
East Haven	15,635	14,825	810	5.2	Colebrook	822	798	24	2.9																														
Guilford	12,091	11,752	339	2.8	Cornwall	826	801	25	3.0																														
Hamden	30,747	29,355	1,392	4.5	Goshen	1,407	1,352	55	3.9																														
Killingworth	3,095	3,006	89	2.9	Hartland	1,026	998	28	2.7																														
Madison	8,729	8,475	254	2.9	Kent**	2,053	2,010	43	2.1																														
MERIDEN	31,793	29,770	2,023	6.4	Litchfield	4,530	4,385	145	3.2																														
NEW HAVEN	60,669	56,404	4,265	7.0	Morris	1,166	1,123	43	3.7																														
North Branford	8,560	8,250	310	3.6	Norfolk	1,101	1,074	27	2.5																														
North Haven	13,012	12,523	489	3.8	North Canaan**	2,179	2,114	65	3.0																														
Orange	6,839	6,633	206	3.0	Salisbury**	2,350	2,323	27	1.1																														
Wallingford	24,088	23,000	1,088	4.5	Sharon**	1,964	1,949	15	0.8																														
West Haven	29,785	28,220	1,565	5.3	TORRINGTON	19,188	18,111	1,077	5.6																														
Woodbridge	4,537	4,409	128	2.8	Warren	704	684	20	2.8																														
*NEW LONDON	154,136	147,431	6,705	4.4	WATERBURY	118,436	110,930	7,506	6.3																														
Bozrah	1,635	1,567	68	4.2	Bethlehem	1,963	1,892	71	3.6																														
Canterbury	3,075	2,975	100	3.3	Middlebury	3,422	3,272	150	4.4																														
East Lyme	10,445	10,096	349	3.3	Naugatuck	16,962	15,909	1,053	6.2																														
Franklin	1,225	1,186	39	3.2	Prospect	4,873	4,604	269	5.5																														
Griswold	6,575	6,204	371	5.6	Southbury	7,012	6,686	326	4.6																														
Groton	19,557	18,617	940	4.8	Thomaston	4,283	3,995	288	6.7																														
Ledyard	9,021	8,698	323	3.6	WATERBURY	53,379	49,237	4,142	7.8																														
Lisbon	2,542	2,409	133	5.2	Watertown	12,448	11,853	595	4.8																														
Montville	10,908	10,472	436	4.0	Wolcott	8,911	8,472	439	4.9																														
NEW LONDON	14,707	13,900	807	5.5	Woodbury	5,185	5,011	174	3.4																														
No. Stonington	3,260	3,152	108	3.3																																			
NORWICH	21,176	20,018	1,158	5.5																																			
Old Lyme	4,260	4,134	126	3.0																																			
Old Saybrook	6,512	6,308	204	3.1																																			
Plainfield	9,744	9,211	533	5.5																																			
Preston	2,882	2,760	122	4.2																																			
Salem	2,303	2,205	98	4.3																																			
Sprague	1,891	1,768	123	6.5																																			
Stonington	10,867	10,585	282	2.6																																			
Waterford	11,554	11,167	387	3.3																																			
*Connecticut portion only. For whole MSA, including Rhode Island towns, see below.					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Not Seasonally Adjusted:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CONNECTICUT</td> <td>1,809,200</td> <td>1,719,200</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNITED STATES</td> <td>146,967,000</td> <td>138,137,000</td> <td>8,830,000</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">Seasonally Adjusted:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>CONNECTICUT</td> <td>1,781,800</td> <td>1,692,100</td> <td>89,700</td> <td>5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNITED STATES</td> <td>146,530,000</td> <td>137,625,000</td> <td>8,905,000</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Not Seasonally Adjusted:					CONNECTICUT	1,809,200	1,719,200	90,000	5.0	UNITED STATES	146,967,000	138,137,000	8,830,000	6.0	Seasonally Adjusted:					CONNECTICUT	1,781,800	1,692,100	89,700	5.0	UNITED STATES	146,530,000	137,625,000	8,905,000	6.1
Not Seasonally Adjusted:																																							
CONNECTICUT	1,809,200	1,719,200	90,000	5.0																																			
UNITED STATES	146,967,000	138,137,000	8,830,000	6.0																																			
Seasonally Adjusted:																																							
CONNECTICUT	1,781,800	1,692,100	89,700	5.0																																			
UNITED STATES	146,530,000	137,625,000	8,905,000	6.1																																			
NEW LONDON	174,398	166,904	7,494	4.3	**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.																																		
Hopkinton, RI	5,229	4,990	239	4.6																																			
Westerly, RI	15,033	14,483	550	3.7																																			

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	AUG 2003	YR TO DATE 2003	2002	TOWN	AUG 2003	YR TO DATE 2003	2002	TOWN	AUG 2003	YR TO DATE 2003	2002
Andover	1	6	9	Griswold	6	34	28	Preston	1	14	13
Ansonia	1	14	15	Groton	40	131	43	Prospect	3	13	20
Ashford	2	20	21	Guilford	4	54	51	Putnam	1	9	11
Avon	11	115	81	Haddam	7	34	31	Redding	3	23	28
Barkhamsted	2	11	11	Hamden	0	32	116	Ridgefield	0	24	33
Beacon Falls	1	7	10	Hampton	3	14	13	Rocky Hill	2	43	86
Berlin	8	67	115	Hartford	6	146	64	Roxbury	1	10	15
Bethany	3	25	31	Hartland	0	4	5	Salem	4	13	14
Bethel	12	47	47	Harwinton	1	15	21	Salisbury	2	10	13
Bethlehem	0	6	15	Hebron	4	26	26	Scotland	3	7	12
Bloomfield	12	283	48	Kent	2	9	9	Seymour	4	32	86
Bolton	6	6	9	Killingly	5	59	39	Sharon	1	7	8
Bozrah	2	6	5	Killingworth	3	20	27	Shelton	6	57	107
Branford	2	23	40	Lebanon	2	22	31	Sherman	1	14	26
Bridgeport	6	67	43	Ledyard	4	55	45	Simsbury	0	16	27
Bridgewater	2	4	9	Lisbon	2	11	15	Somers	4	29	35
Bristol	6	89	80	Litchfield	3	18	23	South Windsor	5	41	121
Brookfield	6	49	36	Lyme	2	8	12	Southbury	6	65	81
Brooklyn	3	21	34	Madison	8	31	28	Southington	17	141	155
Burlington	6	49	46	Manchester	1	60	44	Sprague	1	6	5
Canaan	1	3	2	Mansfield	4	32	36	Stafford	4	31	29
Canterbury	3	21	25	Marlborough	4	33	25	Stamford	11	60	162
Canton	6	60	35	Meriden	6	64	55	Sterling	3	27	16
Chaplin	1	11	12	Middlebury	6	19	17	Stonington	7	45	64
Cheshire	3	25	41	Middlefield	1	13	8	Stratford	2	44	20
Chester	1	7	10	Middletown	22	126	128	Suffield	13	52	52
Clinton	7	35	90	Milford	4	54	89	Thomaston	2	11	22
Colchester	11	65	53	Monroe	3	21	22	Thompson	4	21	23
Colebrook	0	2	3	Montville	7	59	44	Tolland	11	66	73
Columbia	4	23	15	Morris	0	3	12	Torrington	11	89	58
Cornwall	1	9	5	Naugatuck	5	36	40	Trumbull	10	84	79
Coventry	2	36	37	New Britain	5	26	14	Union	1	2	5
Cromwell	6	48	38	New Canaan	6	38	30	Vernon	25	116	115
Danbury	4	78	179	New Fairfield	3	17	14	Voluntown	3	11	7
Darien	3	108	28	New Hartford	3	30	35	Wallingford	3	69	123
Deep River	0	3	4	New Haven	17	45	27	Warren	1	10	6
Derby	1	10	9	New London	1	4	8	Washington	1	4	6
Durham	5	30	40	New Milford	9	83	82	Waterbury	3	124	44
East Granby	2	20	21	Newington	3	21	33	Waterford	8	41	44
East Haddam	5	33	44	Newtown	10	110	117	Watertown	6	31	45
East Hampton	19	105	66	Norfolk	1	4	1	West Hartford	21	34	36
East Hartford	3	5	3	North Branford	4	20	28	West Haven	2	11	27
East Haven	1	26	36	North Canaan	1	5	5	Westbrook	2	26	31
East Lyme	6	44	53	North Haven	4	40	25	Weston	1	8	20
East Windsor	9	27	36	North Stonington	2	17	25	Westport	6	87	46
Eastford	2	7	5	Norwalk	27	81	68	Wethersfield	3	14	18
Easton	1	5	9	Norwich	5	65	84	Willington	3	17	18
Ellington	4	83	95	Old Lyme	1	18	23	Wilton	2	18	19
Enfield	11	33	40	Old Saybrook	1	19	22	Winchester	2	12	14
Essex	3	24	29	Orange	5	29	12	Windham	2	12	21
Fairfield	7	53	41	Oxford	10	98	66	Windsor	13	45	25
Farmington	14	79	86	Plainfield	1	32	46	Windsor Locks	8	39	12
Franklin	1	5	7	Plainville	3	35	19	Wolcott	14	62	89
Glastonbury	6	39	70	Plymouth	4	20	42	Woodbridge	2	14	18
Goshen	4	30	29	Pomfret	4	27	25	Woodbury	4	37	23
Granby	6	38	53	Portland	4	27	38	Woodstock	4	37	42
Greenwich	13	92	96								

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INDIAN GAMING DATA

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

LABOR MARKET AREAS

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

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

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 5-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index -0.2	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -1.6	New Housing Permits +4.8	Info Center Visitors -10.9
Leading General Drift Indicator -1.2	Electricity Sales -0.8	Attraction Visitors -4.3
Coincident General Drift Indicator -1.2	Retail Sales -2.7	Air Passenger Count -7.4
Business Barometer -0.6	Construction Contracts Index -17.1	Indian Gaming Slots +3.7
	New Auto Registrations +1.8	Travel and Tourism Index -7.8
Total Nonfarm Employment -1.2	Air Cargo Tons -0.5	
	Exports +2.4	
Unemployment +0.6*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force +0.2	Secretary of the State -6.5	Total +3.5
Employed -0.4	Dept. of Labor -9.3	Wages & Salaries +2.6
Unemployed +14.3		Benefit Costs +6.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims -3.4	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index – Hartford -15.4	Secretary of the State +38.3	Connecticut -3.2
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate +0.06*	Dept. of Labor -31.6	U.S. City Average +2.2
		Northeast Region +2.6
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -1.4		NY-NJ-Long Island +3.1
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.5		Boston-Brockton-Nashua +3.7
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +2.0	State Revenues +0.1	Consumer Confidence
CT Mfg. Production Index -1.7	Corporate Tax -70.1	Connecticut -16.6
Production Worker Hours +1.6	Personal Income Tax +0.2	New England -22.2
Industrial Electricity Sales -6.2	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +1.4	U.S. -14.0
	Sales & Use Tax +1.8	
Personal Income +2.7	Indian Gaming Payments +5.0	Interest Rates
UI Covered Wages +1.9		Prime -0.75*
		Conventional Mortgage -0.03*

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

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

October 2003

THE CONNECTICUT

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

Opportunity • Guidance • Support



Mailing address:

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

The Connecticut Economic Digest
is available on the internet at:
<http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi>

We would appreciate your input:

- o What article topics would you like to see covered in future issues?
- o What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?

Please send your comments, questions, and suggestions regarding the Digest to dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us. Thank you!

- If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) to the address at left.
- If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.
- If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.