

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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IN THIS ISSUE...

Connecticut Exports Rose in 2021	1-3
Much Ado About Traffic Safety	4-5
Economic Indicators	
on the Overall Economy	5
Individual Data Items	6-8
Comparative Regional Data	9
Economic Indicator Trends	10-11
Help Wanted OnLine	15
Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media	19
Labor Market Areas:	
Nonfarm Employment	12-17
Sea. Adj. Nonfarm Employment	14
Labor Force	18
Hours and Earnings	19
Cities and Towns:	
Labor Force	20-21
Housing Permits	22
Technical Notes	23
At a Glance	24

In February...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut	1,642,700
Change over month	+0.38%
Change over year	+3.31%

United States	150,399,000
Change over month	+0.45%
Change over year	+4.64%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut	4.9%
United States	3.8%

Consumer Price Index

United States	283.716
Change over year	+7.9%

Connecticut Exports Rose in 2021

By Laura Jaworski, Office of International and Domestic Business Development, DECD

The impact of COVID-19 was greatly felt in 2020, marked by some of the largest reductions in trade since World War II. Economic disruptions, uncertainties, production and labor issues, supply chain reverberations, and reductions in supply and demand drove large international trade declines and increased trade costs.

With global leaders and businesses now looking to shift from a pandemic to endemic phase, new trade questions emerge. What does the post-COVID-19 trade map look like? What will be the long-term shift to mitigate risk and address supply disruptions? How will we reimagine the global economy? And importantly, have exports recovered to pre-pandemic levels?

The following is a review of the state's 2021 export performance and, where possible, pre-COVID-19 data comparisons are provided.

Annual Export Figures

Connecticut's commodity exports dropped 14.87% to \$13.82 billion in 2020, and except for pharmaceutical products, the majority of the state's export sectors experienced sharp decreases that year. In 2020, COVID-19's devastating effects on the aviation industry caused Connecticut exports of aircraft parts, industrial machinery, and electrical machinery to drop.

Connecticut commodity exports have not returned to pre-pandemic levels. Between 2019 and 2021, they were down 10.31%. However, there are encouraging signs of growth, recovery, and momentum. In Annual 2021, Connecticut commodity exports climbed upwards and recorded a 5.36% increase over 2020, totaling over \$14.56 billion.¹ Please refer to the associated tables for greater detail on the state's export composition.

Due to the unavailability of data, we are unable to ascertain the differential between the number of companies that exported pre- and post-COVID-19. The most recent data indicates that 5,736 companies exported from Connecticut in 2018. 88% of these companies were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with fewer than 500 employees.² In 2019, approximately 63,000 U.S. jobs were supported by Connecticut exports.³

Connecticut Partner Countries

Connecticut's exports to its trade partner countries picked up steam in 2021. The state's top ten commodity export destinations were Germany, Canada, China, the United Kingdom, Mexico, the Netherlands, France, South Korea, Japan, and Singapore. However, among the top ten destinations, only commodity exports to Mexico, the Netherlands, and Japan returned

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to pre-pandemic levels. Those three specific countries recorded increases of Connecticut exports of 21.78%, 24.94%, and 0.64%, respectively, in a pre-COVID-19 comparison.

In 2021, Mexico and the Netherlands had a robust increase in state exports in the form of Connecticut commodities of inorganic chemicals, copper, and aircraft parts.

Connecticut Export Composition

Last year at the two-digit Harmonized System (HS) commodity code level, Connecticut's top five export commodities were (1) aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof; (2) industrial machinery, including computers; (3) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments; (4) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; and (5) plastics and articles thereof. Although Connecticut commodity exports did not return to pre-pandemic levels, each of the top five export commodity sectors experienced percentage increases, ranging from 2.34% to 14.63%. The state's aerospace sector was particularly hard hit during the past two years of the pandemic. For example, although aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof increased 3.51% between 2020 and 2021, the sector is still down 27.82% from pre-pandemic levels.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports achieved moderate overall gains since COVID-19, increasing 6.76% from 2019 to 2021. Compared to pre-pandemic levels, pharmaceutical products and precious metals were among the strongest performers in the U.S. top 10 industries, with increases at 46.67% and 37.78%, respectively. During the height of the pandemic, U.S. aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof was one of the hardest hit sectors and

export gains in this commodity category have been slower. The sector has not recovered to pre-COVID-19 levels and the U.S. recorded a 34.71% decrease between 2019 and 2021.

Between 2020 and 2021, U.S. commodity exports increased 23.09%. For national context, in 2021, the top five U.S. export commodities were (1) mineral fuel, oil, bitumin substances, mineral wax; (2) industrial machinery, including computers; (3) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (4) vehicles, except railway or tramway; and (5) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments.

Due to geographic proximity, it should come as no surprise that Canada and Mexico remained the top two destinations for U.S. exports in 2021, which experienced U.S. commodity export increases of 20.21% and 30.73%, respectively. China, Japan, and South Korea rounded out the top five destinations for U.S. commodity exports. Exports to China will be a datapoint to monitor, as China pledged under the Trump Administration to buy more U.S. goods. However, China didn't meet Phase I targets of the deal, and purchase commitments expired at the end of 2021.

The U.S. hit a record trade deficit in 2021, increasing 27% to \$859.1 billion, as imports increased to restock shelves and replenish depleted inventories, marking a shift in spending towards consumer goods and food imports, not services.⁴

In 2021, Connecticut dropped three places to rank 31st in the U.S. in state-by-state exports. Texas, California, New York, Louisiana, and Illinois were the top five export states in 2021, ranked in terms of export commodity dollars. Those five states achieved a recovery of export commodities to pre-

CT Exports by Country

Rank	Description	ANNUAL 2019	ANNUAL 2020	ANNUAL 2021	%2019-2020	%2020-2021	%2019-2021
	TOTAL ALL PARTNER COUNTRIES	16,243,307,407	13,827,680,527	14,569,230,558	-14.87	5.36	-10.31
1	Germany	2,541,537,699	2,189,913,596	2,362,842,636	-13.84	7.9	-7.03
2	Canada	1,952,863,056	1,670,369,611	1,721,425,684	-14.47	3.06	-11.85
3	China	1,262,442,731	1,097,957,109	1,257,123,981	-13.03	14.5	-0.42
4	United Kingdom	1,451,730,326	1,153,286,474	1,025,937,627	-20.56	-11.04	-29.33
5	Mexico	810,080,027	753,812,712	986,479,176	-6.95	30.87	21.78
6	Netherlands	773,714,614	840,914,180	966,647,146	8.69	14.95	24.94
7	France	1,859,638,780	894,288,774	724,443,393	-51.91	-18.99	-61.04
8	Korea, Republic Of	476,665,497	452,658,509	455,295,430	-5.04	0.58	-4.48
9	Japan	402,031,938	397,600,789	404,611,883	-1.1	1.76	0.64
10	Singapore	552,544,422	425,404,043	374,745,698	-23.01	-11.91	-32.18

CT Export by Commodity

Rank	Description	ANNUAL 2019	ANNUAL 2020	ANNUAL 2021	%2020-2021	%2019-2021
	TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	16,243,307,407	13,827,680,527	14,569,230,558	5.36	-10.31
1	Aircraft, Spacecraft, And Parts Thereof	6,264,514,893	4,368,511,349	4,521,733,084	3.51	-27.82
2	Industrial Machinery, Including Computers	3,121,635,176	2,914,797,121	2,983,052,374	2.34	-4.44
3	Optic, Photo Etc, Medic Or Surgical Instrments Etc	1,244,623,111	1,180,897,895	1,293,246,311	9.51	3.91
4	Electric Machinery Etc; Sound Equip; Tv Equip; Pts	1,212,641,724	1,132,902,428	1,203,270,093	6.21	-0.77
5	Plastics And Articles Thereof	504,033,358	421,409,330	483,057,047	14.63	-4.16
6	Special Classification Provisions, Nesoi	775,156,847	573,656,880	416,899,800	-27.33	-46.22
7	Pharmaceutical Products	188,377,599	448,948,322	276,481,621	-38.42	46.77
8	Inorg Chem; Prec & Rare-Earth Met & Radioact Compd	188,797,096	165,384,334	255,872,527	54.71	35.53
9	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	196,354,989	210,055,073	244,936,176	16.61	24.74
10	Iron And Steel	97,229,738	135,676,196	235,010,275	73.21	141.71

pandemic levels, marked by bumps in sectors such as mineral fuel, pharmaceutical products, organic chemical, precious metals, and industrial machinery.

New England Exports

In 2021, the New England region's top five export commodities were (1) industrial machinery, including computers; (2) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (3) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments; (4) aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof; and (5) pharmaceutical products.

In New England in 2021, only Massachusetts' exports value ranked higher than Connecticut's. As a regional trading block, New England's commodity exports totaled more than \$62.02 billion in 2021, a 21.06% increase from 2020, bringing New England exports back to pre-pandemic levels. New England commodity exports increased 9.89% between 2019 and 2021. The top five export

destinations for New England commodities were Canada, China, Germany, Mexico, and the Netherlands.

State Trade Expansion Promotion (STEP) Export Grant

The state and federal government continue to partner to educate and help Connecticut companies take advantage of export opportunities. DECD administers the State Trade Expansion Promotion (STEP) grant award from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). The program's goals are to increase the number of small business exporters and increase export sales. In conjunction with organizations such as the local U.S. Department of Commerce Export Assistance Center (USEAC), the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and others, DECD directs STEP funds towards small businesses for export development and training opportunities, company participation in virtual and in-person foreign and domestic trade shows and trade missions,

website translation, and other export initiatives and events. For more information about STEP grant activities, eligibility standards, program guidelines, and application procedures, please contact Laura Jaworski at laura.jaworski@ct.gov or visit www.stepgrant.smapply.io. DECD is accepting new STEP grant applications through September 15, 2022. ■

1 Source: WISER trade data, www.wisertrade.org

2 Source: "USMCA Connecticut State Fact Sheet," U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration, <https://www.trade.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/Connecticut%20USMCA%20State%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>.

3 Source: "Connecticut Trade & Economy Factsheet," U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration, <https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/state-trade-economy-factsheets>.

4 Source: "U.S. Trade Deficit Hit Record in 2021 as Americans Spent on Computers, Games," *Wall Street Journal*, February 8, 2022.

Much Ado About Traffic Safety

By Al Sylvestre, Research Analyst, CT Department of Labor

On the fifth day of spring 2020, Connecticut’s roads became nearly deserted as the governor ordered that all but essential businesses and institutions stop in-person operations as a world-wide pandemic took hold. Despite near-universal compliance with the stay-at-home order, 301 people—the most since 2016—would die in motor vehicle crashes by year’s end. The upward trend shown in the Crash Data Table continued through 2021 with traffic fatalities rising to 323. Connecticut’s experience reflects the national trend in which motor-vehicle crashes killed 38,680 people in 2020. While traffic deaths across the US fell by 8% in the 2010’s, pedestrian fatalities spiked by 42%.

Street design, motor-vehicle types (Chart), driving behaviors (distraction, speeding, or driver impairment), weather, visibility, time of day, and enforcement inconsistency contribute to the rise in traffic fatalities. Crash investigators’ frequent attribution of responsibility to the last event in a causal chain reinforces the perception that a single act or actor is at fault. To illustrate: On a foggy day, the driver of a SUV is traveling at the posted 40 miles-per-hour speed limit when the limit drops to 25 as the road approaches a town though the road’s lanes do not narrow—a design feature that organically compels a driver to apply the brakes—while a sign showing the lower speed limit is obstructed. As the now-speeding driver enters the town center, a pedestrian crosses the road at an intersection without a stoplight. The driver strikes the pedestrian. The last event in the causal chain is the error made by the speeding driver. Overlooking the

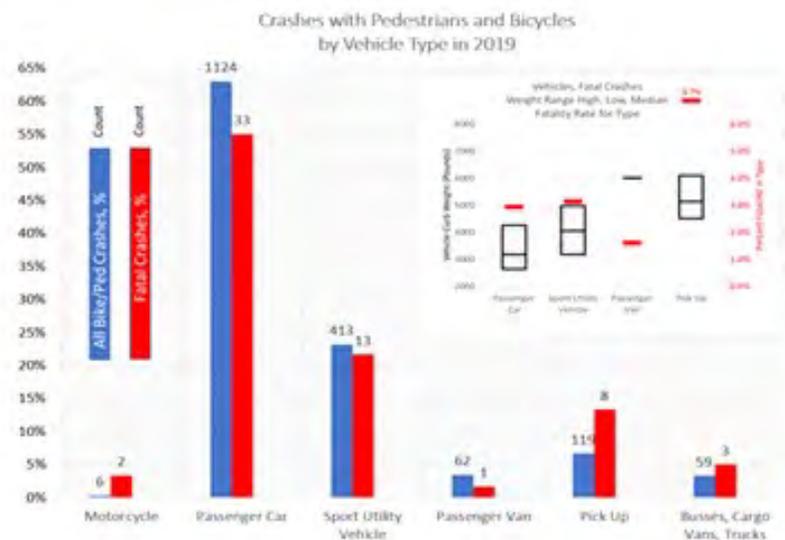
Year	Pedestrian Fatalities	Total Fatalities	Ped Fatality Rate
2016	59	304	19.4%
2017	49	281	17.4%
2018	59	293	20.1%
2019	54	249	21.7%
2020*	63	307	20.5%

* Preliminary

foggy weather obscuring the driver’s vision, flawed traffic engineering that failed to compel them to slow down, and the SUV’s weight that made the force of the impact greater than a sedan would have, the police likely hold the SUV driver responsible for the crash. Such judgments are not limited to drivers. A pedestrian might be blamed for crossing a street where there is no crosswalk (even if the nearest one is several hundred yards away) or a cyclist might be cited for not wearing a helmet (though a protected bike lane would have prevented the crash entirely). News stories reinforce narratives that focus on the humans involved rather than taking weather, street and road

design, and motor vehicle features into account.

Promoting human error as the principal cause of crashes makes it less likely that Congress will require that auto makers include safety features such as blind-spot or pedestrian detection systems as standard equipment on their trucks, cars, and utility vehicles sold in the United States. Public education campaigns encouraging defensive driving, speed-limit compliance, and bicycle and pedestrian awareness are less expensive than hiring more traffic engineers to design narrower curvilinear streets and roundabouts in place of straight and wide multi-lane local streets with traffic signals. While roundabouts may lead to more crashes, they are low-speed crashes that cause much less severe injuries (graphic) than high-speed crashes typical of those occurring at signalized intersections. These measures are part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce road, street, and sidewalk fatalities called Vision Zero, with zero as the targeted number of traffic deaths.



At least two schools of thought have formed about strategies most likely to achieve the ultimate vision zero goal. One is built on public education, a combination of street signs, pavement markings, and concentrated enforcement. The other concentrates on street and road design to organically reduce traffic speeds, the use of roundabouts in place of stop signs and signalized intersections, minimizing street signs and pavement markings in favor of design that causes vehicle operators to drive more slowly, and requirements for motor vehicle design and operating features focused on pedestrian safety. An analysis of Vision Zero strategies published in Sweden found that road and vehicle design that reduces



pedestrian injuries means that up to 63% of traffic fatalities could be avoided.

Regardless of which strategies traffic authorities adopt to achieve Vision Zero goals, cultural transformation from the overwhelming use (85%) of single-occupant vehicles as the

favoured commuting mode to more diversified ways of getting around such as walking, bicycling, scooters, ride sharing, buses, and rail is the greatest challenge policy makers and traffic engineers must address to make local streets accessible and safe for everyone to use. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	4Q	4Q	YoY CHG		3Q	QoQ CHG	
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021	NO.	%
General Drift Indicator (2007=100)*							
Leading	108.8	106.6	2.2	2.1	106.5	2.3	2.14
Coincident	92.3	91.7	0.6	0.7	92.1	0.2	0.19
Real Gross Domestic Product** (Millions of chained 2012 dollars)							
Connecticut	247,415.7	237,296.8	10,118.9	4.3	245,803.0	1,612.7	0.7
United States	19,478,893	18,560,774	918,119	4.9	19,368,310	110,583	0.6
New England	999,386.6	959,017.2	40,369.4	4.2	993,019.3	6,367.3	0.6
Per Capita Personal Income** (Current \$, SAAR)							
Connecticut	82,204	77,663	4,541	5.8	81,377	827	1.0
United States	62,968	58,851	4,117	7.0	62,651	317	0.5
New England	76,442	71,956	4,486	6.2	76,091	351	0.5
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***							
Connecticut	118.11	111.36	6.75	6.1	118.46	-0.36	-0.3
United States	132.21	124.73	7.48	6.0	131.84	0.36	0.3

Sources: *Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut, <https://steven-landa.uconn.edu/the-connecticut-green-sheet/>
 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis *Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

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 three leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 2007 = 100.

The **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index** summarizes current economic condition by using four coincident variables: nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average).

Total nonfarm
employment increased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,642.7	1,590.0	52.7	3.3	1,636.4
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.5	0.1	20.0	0.6
Construction	61.5	58.9	2.6	4.4	61.6
Manufacturing	157.9	152.2	5.7	3.7	157.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	297.7	289.3	8.4	2.9	292.9
Information	30.6	29.3	1.3	4.4	30.3
Financial Activities	117.6	118.7	-1.1	-0.9	117.6
Professional and Business Services	212.6	210.7	1.9	0.9	213.7
Education and Health Services	336.2	329.6	6.6	2.0	334.3
Leisure and Hospitality	143.1	122.7	20.4	16.6	141.9
Other Services	59.6	56.7	2.9	5.1	59.9
Government*	225.3	221.4	3.9	1.8	226.2

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor * Includes Native American tribal government employment

Average weekly initial
claims fell from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
(Seasonally adjusted)					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,869.3	1,846.7	22.6	1.2	1,867.3
Employed (000s)	1,778.1	1,714.6	63.5	3.7	1,768.5
Unemployed (000s)	91.2	132.1	-40.9	-31.0	98.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	7.2	-2.3	---	5.3
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	63.6	63.2	0.4	---	63.6
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	60.5	58.7	1.8	---	60.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	2,837	7,431	-4,594	-61.8	3,585
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	1.57	3.88	-2.31	---	1.73
	2021	2020			3Q 2021
U-6 Rate (%)	10.7	14.1	-3.4	---	11.6

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The production worker
weekly earnings rose over
the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan	Dec
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022	2021
(Not seasonally adjusted)						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	40.0	39.2	0.8	2.0	38.6	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	27.67	27.69	-0.02	-0.1	28.20	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,106.80	1,085.45	21.35	2.0	1,088.52	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2012=100)	95.9	91.6	4.31	4.7	95.9	94.0
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,036	3,777	259	6.9	3,845	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	220	218	2	0.8	226	216
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2012=100)	101.7	97.1	4.57	4.7	101.0	96.5

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for third
quarter 2021 increased
4.8 percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
(\$ Millions, SA, annualized)					
Personal Income	\$294,142.0	\$280,636.9	\$13,505.1	4.8	\$292,650.1
Wages and Salaries	\$131,295.5	\$119,591.7	\$11,703.8	9.8	\$128,164.2

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Feb 2022	347	25.7	806	512	57.4
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Jan 2022	2,611	5.8	2,611	2,469	5.8
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Feb 2022	174.0	29.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Feb 2022	12,682	-19.7	26,432	33,564	-21.2
Exports (Bil. \$)	4Q 2021	3.60	9.7	14.57	13.83	5.4
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Feb 2022	4,373.94	14.8	---	---	---

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; Wisetrade.org

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Department of Labor, was up over the year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Feb 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	3Q 2021	3,447	1.4	11,784	9,536	23.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Feb 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	3Q 2021	1,800	-16.0	5,761	6,597	-12.7

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor

STATE REVENUES

Gaming payments were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	Feb	Feb	%	YEAR TO DATE		%
	2022	2021	CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corporate Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Personal Income Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Real Estate Conv. Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sales & Use Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gaming Payments**	17.2	16.2	6.3	31.5	33.6	-6.3

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

Gaming slots rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Occupancy Rate (%)*	Feb 2022	54.4	28.6	49.3	39.9	23.6
Tourism Website Visitors	Feb 2022	428,278	86.2	789,379	450,955	75.0
Air Passenger Count	Jan 2022	321,336	113.0	321,336	150,842	113.0
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***	Feb 2022	823.1	24.6	1,535.9	1,393.9	10.2

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue

*STR, Inc. Due to layoffs, Info Center Visitors data are no longer published.

***See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 4.4 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Dec 2021	Sep 2021	3-Mo % Chg	Dec 2021	Dec 2020	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	148.0	146.3	1.2	147.8	141.6	4.4
Wages and Salaries	149.9	148.1	1.2	149.7	142.6	5.0
Benefit Costs	143.5	142.1	1.0	143.2	139.1	2.9
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	149.6	144.0	3.9
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	150.7	144.1	4.6

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 7.9 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Feb 2022	283.716	7.9	0.9
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Feb 2022	0.352	-7.3	-0.9
Northeast Region	Feb 2022	294.605	6.6	0.7
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Feb 2022	301.151	5.1	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Newton**	Jan 2022	304.634	6.3	1.6
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Feb 2022	278.943	8.6	1.0

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

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

Conventional mortgage rate rose to 3.76 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Feb 2022	Jan 2022	Feb 2021
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.08	0.08	0.08
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.31	0.15	0.04
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.64	0.33	0.06
1 Year Treasury Note	1.00	0.55	0.07
3 Year Treasury Note	1.65	1.25	0.21
5 Year Treasury Note	1.81	1.54	0.54
7 Year Treasury Note	1.91	1.70	0.91
10 Year Treasury Note	1.93	1.76	1.26
20 Year Treasury Note	2.31	2.15	1.88
Conventional Mortgage	3.76	3.45	2.81

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All nine states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
Connecticut	1,642.7	1,590.0	52.7	3.3	1,636.4
Maine	634.8	616.7	18.1	2.9	631.6
Massachusetts	3,622.4	3,448.9	173.5	5.0	3,607.8
New Hampshire	677.0	651.5	25.5	3.9	671.6
New Jersey	4,154.1	3,940.9	213.2	5.4	4,128.2
New York	9,344.5	8,859.1	485.4	5.5	9,313.9
Pennsylvania	5,890.8	5,666.7	224.1	4.0	5,856.4
Rhode Island	490.2	471.3	18.9	4.0	487.0
Vermont	299.0	287.6	11.4	4.0	298.9
United States	150,399.0	143,727.0	6,672.0	4.6	149,721.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
Connecticut	1,869,268	1,846,719	22,549	1.2	1,867,297
Maine	680,191	681,004	-813	-0.1	679,474
Massachusetts	3,772,408	3,733,549	38,859	1.0	3,766,929
New Hampshire	756,697	754,905	1,792	0.2	755,532
New Jersey	4,624,094	4,652,693	-28,599	-0.6	4,641,835
New York	9,372,270	9,344,821	27,449	0.3	9,386,918
Pennsylvania	6,370,224	6,447,713	-77,489	-1.2	6,371,408
Rhode Island	568,564	567,075	1,489	0.3	568,890
Vermont	330,032	327,042	2,990	0.9	329,365
United States	163,991,000	160,359,000	3,632,000	2.3	163,687,000

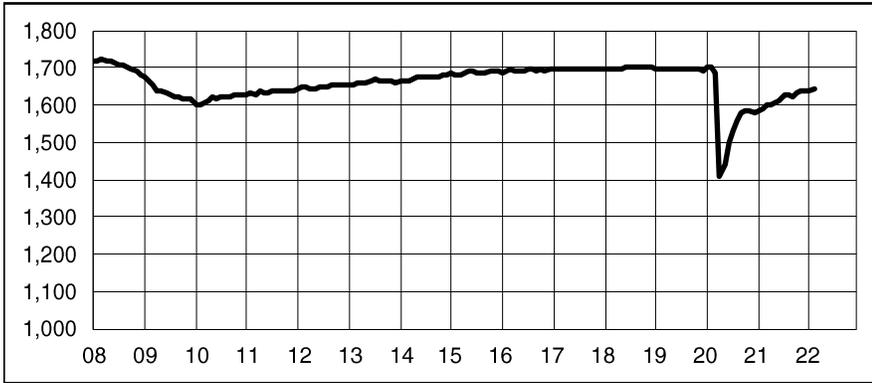
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

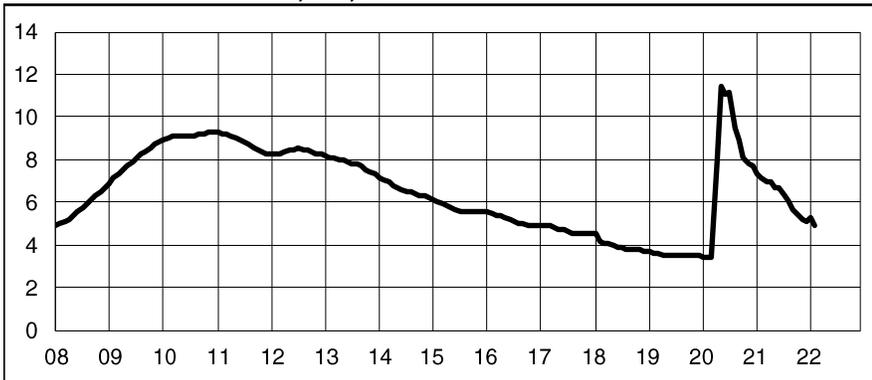
All states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE	Jan
	2022	2021		2022
Connecticut	4.9	7.2	-2.3	5.3
Maine	4.0	4.6	-0.6	4.1
Massachusetts	4.7	6.7	-2.0	4.8
New Hampshire	2.7	4.0	-1.3	2.9
New Jersey	4.6	7.2	-2.6	5.1
New York	4.9	8.4	-3.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.1	7.3	-2.2	5.4
Rhode Island	3.9	6.1	-2.2	4.2
Vermont	2.9	3.9	-1.0	3.0
United States	3.8	6.2	-2.4	4.0

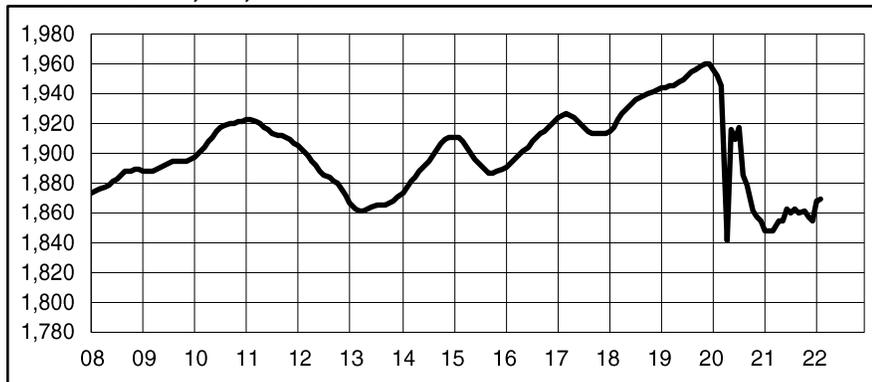
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s

Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	1,700.1	1,584.1	1,636.4
Feb	1,699.0	1,590.0	1,642.7
Mar	1,684.4	1,598.7	
Apr	1,409.6	1,599.8	
May	1,440.7	1,606.3	
Jun	1,498.8	1,612.0	
Jul	1,529.6	1,626.6	
Aug	1,555.4	1,624.7	
Sep	1,576.6	1,622.9	
Oct	1,586.5	1,631.6	
Nov	1,583.9	1,636.3	
Dec	1,580.4	1,635.8	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %

Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	3.4	7.3	5.3
Feb	3.4	7.2	4.9
Mar	3.4	7.0	
Apr	8.0	7.0	
May	11.4	6.7	
Jun	11.1	6.7	
Jul	11.2	6.3	
Aug	9.5	6.1	
Sep	8.9	5.6	
Oct	8.1	5.4	
Nov	7.8	5.2	
Dec	7.7	5.1	

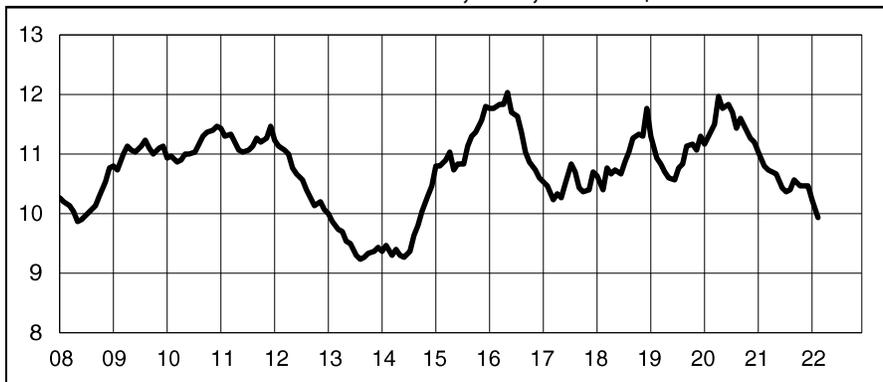
LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s

Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	1,955.9	1847.2	1,867.3
Feb	1,950.8	1846.7	1,869.3
Mar	1,944.8	1847.9	
Apr	1,840.8	1853.8	
May	1,915.3	1853.9	
Jun	1,908.3	1861.5	
Jul	1,916.7	1859.9	
Aug	1,884.3	1861.4	
Sep	1,878.4	1859.1	
Oct	1,861.1	1860.5	
Nov	1,856.1	1856.3	
Dec	1,853.8	1853.7	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, SA

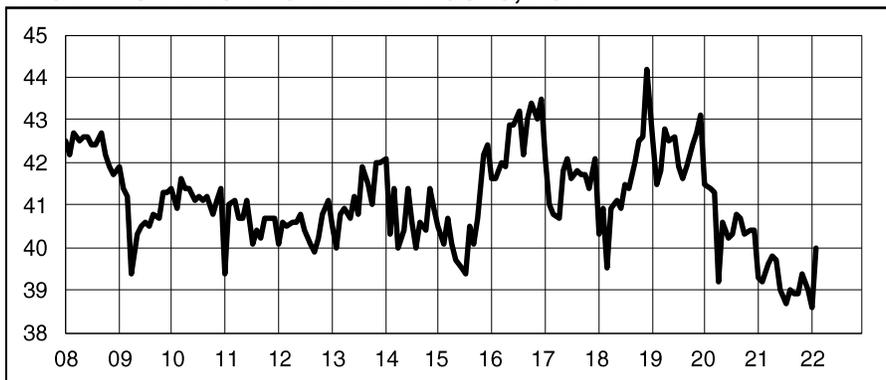
Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	2,905	7,226	3,585
Feb	2,937	7,431	2,837
Mar	19,120	7,780	
Apr	43,485	5,366	
May	29,732	8,702	
Jun	9,562	4,109	
Jul	10,921	3,892	
Aug	8,641	4,031	
Sep	7,504	3,789	
Oct	7,286	3,472	
Nov	7,061	3,376	
Dec	6,397	3,780	

REAL AVG MFG HOURLY EARNINGS, NSA, 1982-84\$



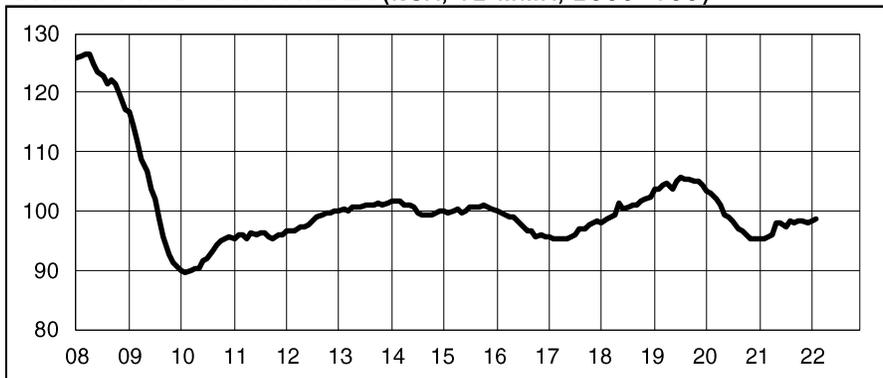
Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	\$11.16	\$11.02	\$10.21
Feb	\$11.34	\$10.78	\$9.92
Mar	\$11.48	\$10.71	
Apr	\$11.94	\$10.69	
May	\$11.73	\$10.66	
Jun	\$11.82	\$10.41	
Jul	\$11.69	\$10.36	
Aug	\$11.41	\$10.39	
Sep	\$11.60	\$10.54	
Oct	\$11.40	\$10.44	
Nov	\$11.26	\$10.45	
Dec	\$11.19	\$10.45	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS, NSA



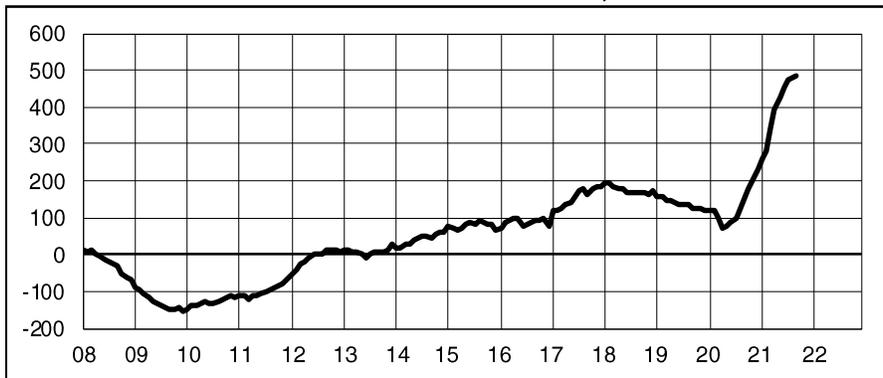
Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	41.5	39.3	38.6
Feb	41.4	39.2	40.0
Mar	41.3	39.6	
Apr	39.2	39.8	
May	40.6	39.7	
Jun	40.2	39.0	
Jul	40.3	38.7	
Aug	40.8	39.0	
Sep	40.7	38.9	
Oct	40.3	38.9	
Nov	40.4	39.4	
Dec	40.4	39.0	

CT MFG PRODUCTION INDEX (NSA, 12 MMA, 2009=100)



Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	103.4	95.4	98.3
Feb	103.0	95.3	98.7
Mar	102.1	95.5	
Apr	101.0	96.1	
May	99.5	97.8	
Jun	99.1	97.8	
Jul	98.2	97.3	
Aug	96.9	98.3	
Sep	96.5	98.1	
Oct	96.0	98.1	
Nov	95.2	98.2	
Dec	95.3	98.0	

CT DEPT. OF LABOR'S NET BUSINESS STARTS, 12MMA



Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	119	261	
Feb	122	281	
Mar	98	338	
Apr	72	393	
May	77	426	
Jun	85	454	
Jul	97	474	
Aug	127	477	
Sep	151	487	
Oct	180		
Nov	202		
Dec	230		

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	CHANGE		Jan 2022
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,618,200	1,566,300	51,900	3.3	1,609,800
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,388,500	1,340,300	48,200	3.6	1,382,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	213,300	204,300	9,000	4.4	213,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	56,200	53,100	3,100	5.8	56,500
MANUFACTURING	157,100	151,200	5,900	3.9	156,800
Durable Goods	122,400	119,200	3,200	2.7	122,100
Fabricated Metal.....	28,200	27,200	1,000	3.7	28,100
Machinery.....	13,300	12,700	600	4.7	13,200
Computer and Electronic Product.....	10,100	9,900	200	2.0	10,100
Transportation Equipment.....	45,200	45,000	200	0.4	45,000
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,900	30,300	-400	-1.3	29,700
Non-Durable Goods	34,700	32,000	2,700	8.4	34,700
Chemical.....	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,404,900	1,362,000	42,900	3.1	1,396,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	295,000	284,800	10,200	3.6	293,800
Wholesale Trade.....	59,400	56,000	3,400	6.1	57,900
Retail Trade.....	166,800	164,100	2,700	1.6	166,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,400	20,000	400	2.0	20,300
Building Material.....	15,200	15,100	100	0.7	15,000
Food and Beverage Stores.....	39,400	42,400	-3,000	-7.1	39,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,700	26,500	1,200	4.5	28,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	68,800	64,700	4,100	6.3	69,300
Utilities.....	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	5,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	63,800	59,700	4,100	6.9	64,300
INFORMATION	30,600	29,200	1,400	4.8	30,200
Telecommunications.....	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	117,100	118,000	-900	-0.8	117,500
Finance and Insurance.....	98,200	99,900	-1,700	-1.7	98,500
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	20,500	21,600	-1,100	-5.1	20,600
Financial Investments and Related.....	21,900	21,400	500	2.3	21,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	55,800	56,900	-1,100	-1.9	56,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,900	18,100	800	4.4	19,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	206,800	206,100	700	0.3	207,300
Professional, Scientific.....	96,900	93,700	3,200	3.4	96,100
Legal Services.....	11,900	11,500	400	3.5	11,900
Computer Systems Design.....	22,200	22,000	200	0.9	22,100
Management of Companies.....	30,200	30,500	-300	-1.0	29,900
Administrative and Support.....	79,700	81,900	-2,200	-2.7	81,300
Employment Services.....	26,400	26,700	-300	-1.1	26,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	336,700	331,000	5,700	1.7	330,900
Educational Services.....	68,500	65,400	3,100	4.7	64,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	268,200	265,600	2,600	1.0	266,500
Hospitals.....	59,000	59,100	-100	-0.2	59,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	51,700	54,000	-2,300	-4.3	52,000
Social Assistance.....	64,400	61,700	2,700	4.4	63,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	130,500	111,600	18,900	16.9	130,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	18,700	16,300	2,400	14.7	17,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	111,800	95,300	16,500	17.3	112,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	104,100	89,600	14,500	16.2	104,500
OTHER SERVICES	58,500	55,300	3,200	5.8	59,000
GOVERNMENT	229,700	226,000	3,700	1.6	227,700
Federal Government.....	18,300	18,300	0	0.0	18,400
State Government.....	71,800	71,900	-100	-0.1	69,900
Local Government**.....	139,600	135,800	3,800	2.8	139,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	387,000	369,100	17,900	4.8	386,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	345,200	327,400	17,800	5.4	344,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	41,100	38,300	2,800	7.3	40,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,200	11,100	1,100	9.9	12,200
MANUFACTURING	28,900	27,200	1,700	6.3	28,700
Durable Goods.....	22,700	21,700	1,000	4.6	22,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	345,900	330,800	15,100	4.6	345,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	65,300	63,300	2,000	3.2	65,500
Wholesale Trade.....	12,600	12,100	500	4.1	12,500
Retail Trade.....	43,500	42,500	1,000	2.4	43,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,200	8,700	500	5.7	9,300
INFORMATION	11,900	11,700	200	1.7	11,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,500	34,900	600	1.7	35,800
Finance and Insurance.....	29,800	29,500	300	1.0	29,900
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	6,600	7,500	-900	-12.0	6,600
Financial Investments and Related.....	16,400	15,400	1,000	6.5	16,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	62,800	60,700	2,100	3.5	64,400
Professional, Scientific.....	30,600	29,400	1,200	4.1	30,700
Administrative and Support.....	22,900	21,200	1,700	8.0	24,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	76,500	72,600	3,900	5.4	74,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	64,300	61,100	3,200	5.2	63,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,000	30,900	5,100	16.5	35,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	29,600	24,700	4,900	19.8	29,300
OTHER SERVICES	16,100	15,000	1,100	7.3	16,100
GOVERNMENT	41,800	41,700	100	0.2	41,300
Federal.....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
State & Local.....	39,400	39,300	100	0.3	38,900

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	73,900	71,000	2,900	4.1	73,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	64,200	61,500	2,700	4.4	64,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,400	11,000	400	3.6	11,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	62,500	60,000	2,500	4.2	62,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	17,400	16,900	500	3.0	17,400
Retail Trade.....	11,700	11,500	200	1.7	11,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,800	8,300	500	6.0	8,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,500	5,600	900	16.1	6,500
GOVERNMENT	9,700	9,500	200	2.1	9,600
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,000	8,800	200	2.3	8,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	558,000	549,300	8,700	1.6	554,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	464,800	457,900	6,900	1.5	462,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	75,500	72,600	2,900	4.0	76,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	18,700	18,100	600	3.3	19,500
MANUFACTURING.....	56,800	54,500	2,300	4.2	57,200
Durable Goods.....	46,600	45,100	1,500	3.3	47,000
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,200	9,400	800	8.5	10,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	482,500	476,700	5,800	1.2	477,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	89,600	89,700	-100	-0.1	89,800
Wholesale Trade.....	15,800	15,600	200	1.3	15,600
Retail Trade.....	48,800	50,000	-1,200	-2.4	49,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	25,000	24,100	900	3.7	25,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	24,200	23,300	900	3.9	24,300
INFORMATION	8,900	8,500	400	4.7	8,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	50,500	54,500	-4,000	-7.3	50,600
Depository Credit Institutions.....	4,900	5,400	-500	-9.3	4,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	35,900	37,900	-2,000	-5.3	35,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	73,600	71,700	1,900	2.6	71,500
Professional, Scientific.....	34,700	33,100	1,600	4.8	33,700
Management of Companies.....	12,500	12,200	300	2.5	12,200
Administrative and Support.....	26,400	26,400	0	0.0	25,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	107,300	106,800	500	0.5	105,700
Educational Services.....	13,800	13,200	600	4.5	12,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	93,500	93,600	-100	-0.1	92,800
Ambulatory Health Care.....	32,500	31,900	600	1.9	31,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	38,600	34,300	4,300	12.5	38,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,800	29,900	3,900	13.0	34,100
OTHER SERVICES	20,800	19,800	1,000	5.1	20,800
GOVERNMENT	93,200	91,400	1,800	2.0	92,000
Federal.....	5,200	5,400	-200	-3.7	5,400
State & Local.....	88,000	86,000	2,000	2.3	86,600

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Feb		CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	395,600	377,500	18,100	4.8	391,500
DANBURY LMA	75,000	72,700	2,300	3.2	74,700
HARTFORD LMA	563,000	554,400	8,600	1.6	560,400
NEW HAVEN LMA	293,200	281,300	11,900	4.2	292,500
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	118,800	116,300	2,500	2.1	118,300
WATERBURY LMA	65,500	63,500	2,000	3.1	65,900
ENFIELD LMA**	41,500	41,600	-100	-0.2	41,600
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**	31,900	31,200	700	2.2	32,000
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**	26,500	25,800	700	2.7	26,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes

**Unofficial seasonally adjusted estimates produced by the Connecticut Department of Labor

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	289,100	278,200	10,900	3.9	284,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	253,600	243,800	9,800	4.0	249,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	33,400	32,700	700	2.1	33,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	10,100	10,200	-100	-1.0	10,000
MANUFACTURING	23,300	22,500	800	3.6	23,200
Durable Goods.....	16,600	16,300	300	1.8	16,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	255,700	245,500	10,200	4.2	251,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	57,600	53,900	3,700	6.9	57,700
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	11,200
Retail Trade.....	27,700	26,300	1,400	5.3	27,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	18,700	16,800	1,900	11.3	18,900
INFORMATION	3,900	3,800	100	2.6	3,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	11,700	11,800	-100	-0.8	11,600
Finance and Insurance.....	7,800	8,000	-200	-2.5	7,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	31,300	30,200	1,100	3.6	31,000
Administrative and Support.....	15,600	15,700	-100	-0.6	15,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	84,300	83,300	1,000	1.2	82,000
Educational Services.....	33,000	31,400	1,600	5.1	30,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,300	51,900	-600	-1.2	51,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	20,900	18,400	2,500	13.6	19,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,700	15,800	1,900	12.0	17,300
OTHER SERVICES	10,500	9,700	800	8.2	10,400
GOVERNMENT	35,500	34,400	1,100	3.2	35,500
Federal.....	4,800	5,000	-200	-4.0	5,000
State & Local.....	30,700	29,400	1,300	4.4	30,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

Connecticut HWOL: February 2022

Workforce Area	February Total Ads	Industry Sector With Most Ads	Ads	Occupation With Most Ads	Ads
Eastern	6,342	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	1,589	Registered Nurses	379
North Central	32,816	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	6,553	Registered Nurses	2,532
Northwest	10,839	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	2,748	Registered Nurses	792
South Central	19,699	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	5,398	Registered Nurses	1,929
Southwest	22,094	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	4,680	Registered Nurses	1,512

Source: CT DOL Research Office Analysis of HWOL Data Series

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine Data Series (HWOL) measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month for over 16,000 Internet job boards, corporate boards and smaller job sites that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. The data can be used as a real-time measure of labor demand. For more information go to <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/hwol.asp>.

**NORWICH-NEW LONDON-
WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	CHANGE		Jan 2022
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	116,400	112,200	4,200	3.7	115,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	90,900	87,700	3,200	3.6	90,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	21,900	20,900	1,000	4.8	21,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,900	3,500	400	11.4	3,800
MANUFACTURING	18,000	17,400	600	3.4	17,900
Durable Goods.....	14,700	14,200	500	3.5	14,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,300	3,200	100	3.1	3,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	94,500	91,300	3,200	3.5	94,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	20,800	20,200	600	3.0	20,700
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,300
Retail Trade.....	14,500	14,200	300	2.1	14,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	4,000	3,800	200	5.3	4,000
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	0	0.0	1,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,800	8,500	300	3.5	8,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	19,900	20,600	-700	-3.4	19,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,100	17,800	-700	-3.9	17,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	12,300	10,800	1,500	13.9	12,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	10,700	9,400	1,300	13.8	10,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	9,900	8,100	1,800	22.2	10,000
OTHER SERVICES	3,200	2,700	500	18.5	3,200
GOVERNMENT	25,500	24,500	1,000	4.1	25,500
Federal.....	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local**.....	22,600	21,600	1,000	4.6	22,600

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	CHANGE		Jan 2022
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	64,700	62,400	2,300	3.7	64,800
TOTAL PRIVATE	54,500	52,200	2,300	4.4	55,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	9,800	9,300	500	5.4	9,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,700	2,400	300	12.5	2,700
MANUFACTURING	7,100	6,900	200	2.9	7,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	54,900	53,100	1,800	3.4	55,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,400	12,300	100	0.8	12,700
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,900
Retail Trade.....	8,500	8,500	0	0.0	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,100
INFORMATION	500	500	0	0.0	600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,300	4,700	600	12.8	5,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,200	16,900	300	1.8	17,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,200	15,000	200	1.3	15,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,100	4,400	700	15.9	5,100
OTHER SERVICES	2,400	2,200	200	9.1	2,400
GOVERNMENT	10,200	10,200	0	0.0	9,800
Federal.....	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
State & Local.....	9,800	9,700	100	1.0	9,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

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

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	CHANGE		Jan 2022
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	41,100	41,200	-100	-0.2	41,300
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	31,100	30,400	700	2.3	31,200
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,000	25,300	700	2.8	26,000

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm>. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

* State-designated Non-CES areas

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	CHANGE		Jan 2022
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	328,900	310,200	18,700	6.0	321,100
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	266,300	251,400	14,900	5.9	262,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	40,600	39,100	1,500	3.8	40,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,400	10,300	1,100	10.7	11,400
MANUFACTURING.....	29,200	28,800	400	1.4	29,100
Durable Goods.....	19,500	19,500	0	0.0	19,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,700	9,300	400	4.3	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	288,300	271,100	17,200	6.3	280,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	58,700	57,100	1,600	2.8	58,900
Wholesale Trade.....	11,600	11,500	100	0.9	11,500
Retail Trade.....	32,600	31,400	1,200	3.8	32,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,500	14,200	300	2.1	14,700
INFORMATION.....	2,800	2,600	200	7.7	2,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	14,500	15,500	-1,000	-6.5	14,500
Finance and Insurance.....	11,600	12,600	-1,000	-7.9	11,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,100	9,100	-1,000	-11.0	8,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	24,500	24,400	100	0.4	23,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	84,300	79,800	4,500	5.6	81,600
Educational Services.....	16,400	14,200	2,200	15.5	14,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	67,900	65,600	2,300	3.5	67,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	29,200	22,000	7,200	32.7	28,700
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,700	10,900	800	7.3	11,700
GOVERNMENT.....	62,600	58,800	3,800	6.5	58,700
Federal.....	6,200	6,100	100	1.6	6,000
State & Local.....	56,400	52,700	3,700	7.0	52,700

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

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

** New England City and Town Area

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
		2022	2021	NO.	%	2022
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,875,900	1,830,700	45,200	2.5	1,869,100
	Employed	1,781,200	1,687,900	93,300	5.5	1,776,100
	Unemployed	94,700	142,800	-48,100	-33.7	92,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	7.8	-2.8	---	5.0
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	456,800	440,500	16,300	3.7	456,200
	Employed	433,400	405,400	28,000	6.9	433,400
	Unemployed	23,400	35,100	-11,700	-33.3	22,800
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	8.0	-2.9	---	5.0
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	104,000	100,700	3,300	3.3	104,400
	Employed	99,300	93,600	5,700	6.1	99,900
	Unemployed	4,700	7,100	-2,400	-33.8	4,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	7.1	-2.6	---	4.3
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,000	41,500	1,500	3.6	42,900
	Employed	40,800	38,400	2,400	6.3	40,800
	Unemployed	2,200	3,100	-900	-29.0	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	7.5	-2.5	---	4.9
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,100	47,900	2,200	4.6	49,200
	Employed	47,800	44,500	3,300	7.4	47,000
	Unemployed	2,300	3,400	-1,100	-32.4	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	7.0	-2.3	---	4.6
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	615,800	609,100	6,700	1.1	613,100
	Employed	585,000	562,300	22,700	4.0	582,700
	Unemployed	30,800	46,800	-16,000	-34.2	30,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	7.7	-2.7	---	4.9
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	331,200	321,700	9,500	3.0	328,200
	Employed	315,800	298,400	17,400	5.8	313,000
	Unemployed	15,400	23,300	-7,900	-33.9	15,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	7.2	-2.6	---	4.6
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	134,700	132,500	2,200	1.7	134,500
	Employed	127,200	120,800	6,400	5.3	127,100
	Unemployed	7,500	11,700	-4,200	-35.9	7,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	8.8	-3.2	---	5.5
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	45,800	45,000	800	1.8	46,200
	Employed	43,500	41,500	2,000	4.8	44,000
	Unemployed	2,300	3,400	-1,100	-32.4	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	7.7	-2.7	---	4.8
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	110,100	107,600	2,500	2.3	109,900
	Employed	103,200	97,500	5,700	5.8	103,100
	Unemployed	6,900	10,100	-3,200	-31.7	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	6.3	9.3	-3.0	---	6.2
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	163,725,000	160,008,000	3,717,000	2.3	162,825,000
	Employed	156,942,000	149,522,000	7,420,000	5.0	155,618,000
	Unemployed	6,782,000	10,486,000	-3,704,000	-35.3	7,207,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	6.6	-2.5	---	4.4

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Feb		CHG	Jan	Feb		CHG	Jan	Feb		CHG	Jan
	2022	2021	Y/Y	2022	2022	2021	Y/Y	2022	2022	2021	Y/Y	2022
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,106.80	\$1,085.45	\$21.35	\$1,088.52	40.0	39.2	0.8	38.6	\$27.67	\$27.69	-\$0.02	\$28.20
DURABLE GOODS	1,181.35	1,146.38	34.96	1,164.18	40.1	39.3	0.8	38.6	29.46	29.17	0.29	30.16
NON-DUR. GOODS	892.56	888.09	4.48	865.54	39.9	38.9	1.0	38.4	22.37	22.83	-0.46	22.54
CONSTRUCTION	1,335.83	1,332.10	3.73	1,305.99	38.9	38.4	0.5	37.8	34.34	34.69	-0.35	34.55
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,163.79	1,144.13	19.66	1,183.61	33.9	33.9	0.0	34.1	34.33	33.75	0.58	34.71
GOODS PRODUCING	1,452.02	1,378.84	73.18	1,450.97	39.5	38.1	1.4	38.9	36.76	36.19	0.57	37.30
Construction	1,397.25	1,378.47	18.78	1,393.16	37.5	36.4	1.1	37.3	37.26	37.87	-0.61	37.35
Manufacturing	1,439.20	1,361.49	77.71	1,433.02	40.0	38.8	1.2	39.1	35.98	35.09	0.89	36.65
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,112.02	1,100.24	11.78	1,134.11	32.9	33.1	-0.2	33.2	33.80	33.24	0.56	34.16
Trade, Transp., Utilities	932.48	944.89	-12.41	932.75	32.0	32.9	-0.9	32.5	29.14	28.72	0.42	28.70
Financial Activities	1,942.04	1,956.68	-14.64	2,085.99	37.6	38.8	-1.2	39.1	51.65	50.43	1.22	53.35
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,374.91	1,289.62	85.29	1,420.08	35.2	35.4	-0.2	35.6	39.06	36.43	2.63	39.89
Education & Health Ser.	1,061.40	1,053.91	7.49	1,071.26	33.2	33.5	-0.3	33.3	31.97	31.46	0.51	32.17
Leisure & Hospitality	545.73	467.75	77.98	535.07	26.3	24.4	1.9	25.7	20.75	19.17	1.58	20.82
Other Services	843.11	819.56	23.55	852.84	29.5	29.9	-0.4	28.9	28.58	27.41	1.17	29.51
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,277.38	1,292.06	-14.68	1,297.69	34.0	33.7	0.3	33.9	37.57	38.34	-0.77	38.28
Danbury	1,228.15	1,036.98	191.17	1,229.27	35.0	34.1	0.9	35.6	35.09	30.41	4.68	34.53
Hartford	1,195.44	1,192.80	2.64	1,230.52	34.0	35.0	-1.0	34.2	35.16	34.08	1.08	35.98
New Haven	1,108.19	1,122.43	-14.24	1,120.30	33.9	33.9	0.0	34.0	32.69	33.11	-0.42	32.95
Norwich-New London	920.30	878.72	41.58	928.30	32.6	32.0	0.6	32.3	28.23	27.46	0.77	28.74
Waterbury	860.10	889.76	-29.66	845.25	30.2	30.1	0.1	29.4	28.48	29.56	-1.08	28.75

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2021.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

New Companies and Expansions

- Wegmans to open first Connecticut store in Norwalk
- Dairy Queen coming to Farmington Avenue in Bristol
- Nardelli's new Norwalk location opened this week
- Norwalk dog food business opening a pop-up store in Darien
- Lake Compounce is looking to get a jump on warmer weather with 1,000 new hires
- Michaels Jewelers to host grand opening event at the SoNo Collection
- New DMV location coming to Putnam
- Hybrid marijuana dispensary planned for former Meriden hardware store
- New Starbucks on Route 5 in North Haven expected to open in June

Layoffs and Closures

- Nearly 800 workers will lose jobs after People's United Bank merger
- Bloomfield's AMC movie theater closes for good after nearly 26 years

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

FEBRUARY 2022

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	456,826	433,404	23,422	5.1	Canton	5,660	5,429	231	4.1
Ansonia	9,116	8,421	695	7.6	Chaplin	1,241	1,175	66	5.3
Bridgeport	67,693	62,540	5,153	7.6	Colchester	9,237	8,854	383	4.1
Darien	8,435	8,106	329	3.9	Columbia	3,218	3,057	161	5.0
Derby	6,461	6,084	377	5.8	Coventry	7,829	7,444	385	4.9
Easton	3,723	3,585	138	3.7	Cromwell	7,859	7,484	375	4.8
Fairfield	28,980	27,754	1,226	4.2	East Granby	3,033	2,919	114	3.8
Greenwich	28,314	27,267	1,047	3.7	East Haddam	4,930	4,731	199	4.0
Milford	29,989	28,740	1,249	4.2	East Hampton	7,660	7,299	361	4.7
Monroe	9,846	9,349	497	5.0	East Hartford	26,700	25,134	1,566	5.9
New Canaan	8,160	7,831	329	4.0	Ellington	9,712	9,261	451	4.6
Norwalk	50,131	47,541	2,590	5.2	Farmington	14,094	13,563	531	3.8
Oxford	7,198	6,878	320	4.4	Glastonbury	18,786	18,164	622	3.3
Redding	4,328	4,120	208	4.8	Granby	6,921	6,673	248	3.6
Ridgefield	11,487	11,077	410	3.6	Haddam	4,989	4,790	199	4.0
Seymour	8,778	8,275	503	5.7	Hartford	51,885	47,968	3,917	7.5
Shelton	21,686	20,534	1,152	5.3	Hartland	1,165	1,094	71	6.1
Southbury	8,584	8,129	455	5.3	Harwinton	3,176	3,033	143	4.5
Stamford	70,345	66,895	3,450	4.9	Hebron	5,515	5,279	236	4.3
Stratford	26,618	25,099	1,519	5.7	Lebanon	4,011	3,814	197	4.9
Trumbull	17,255	16,557	698	4.0	Manchester	32,492	30,935	1,557	4.8
Weston	4,246	4,066	180	4.2	Mansfield	12,383	11,782	601	4.9
Westport	12,632	12,187	445	3.5	Marlborough	3,558	3,396	162	4.6
Wilton	8,164	7,850	314	3.8	Middletown	25,755	24,506	1,249	4.8
Woodbridge	4,658	4,518	140	3.0	New Britain	36,469	33,875	2,594	7.1
					New Hartford	3,902	3,752	150	3.8
DANBURY	103,991	99,308	4,683	4.5	Newington	16,915	16,219	696	4.1
Bethel	10,747	10,299	448	4.2	Plainville	10,363	9,829	534	5.2
Bridgewater	825	782	43	5.2	Plymouth	6,534	6,156	378	5.8
Brookfield	9,029	8,650	379	4.2	Portland	5,396	5,146	250	4.6
Danbury	46,083	43,939	2,144	4.7	Rocky Hill	11,513	11,064	449	3.9
New Fairfield	6,932	6,602	330	4.8	Scotland	943	905	38	4.0
New Milford	14,715	14,034	681	4.6	Simsbury	13,856	13,364	492	3.6
Newtown	13,845	13,255	590	4.3	Southington	24,520	23,451	1,069	4.4
Sherman	1,815	1,747	68	3.7	South Windsor	14,203	13,691	512	3.6
					Stafford	6,914	6,477	437	6.3
ENFIELD	50,101	47,762	2,339	4.7	Thomaston	4,636	4,438	198	4.3
East Windsor	6,772	6,424	348	5.1	Tolland	8,491	8,141	350	4.1
Enfield	22,887	21,854	1,033	4.5	Union	471	446	25	5.3
Somers	5,038	4,803	235	4.7	Vernon	17,386	16,529	857	4.9
Suffield	7,777	7,400	377	4.8	West Hartford	34,174	32,959	1,215	3.6
Windsor Locks	7,628	7,281	347	4.5	Wethersfield	13,861	13,216	645	4.7
					Willington	3,611	3,461	150	4.2
HARTFORD	615,764	585,006	30,758	5.0	Windham	12,209	11,463	746	6.1
Andover	1,910	1,841	69	3.6	Windsor	16,383	15,609	774	4.7
Ashford	2,547	2,442	105	4.1					
Avon	9,305	8,986	319	3.4					
Barkhamsted	2,248	2,153	95	4.2					
Berlin	11,704	11,183	521	4.5					
Bloomfield	11,682	11,084	598	5.1					
Bolton	3,146	3,006	140	4.5					
Bristol	32,927	30,864	2,063	6.3					
Burlington	5,736	5,472	264	4.6					

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA. The northwest part of the state is now called Torrington-Northwest LMA. Five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. The towns of Eastford and Hampton and other towns in the northeast are now called Danielson-Northeast LMA.

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)

FEBRUARY 2022

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	331,175	315,818	15,357	4.6	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST				
Bethany	3,219	3,091	128	4.0		45,820	43,512	2,308	5.0
Branford	16,341	15,644	697	4.3	Canaan	629	600	29	4.6
Cheshire	15,851	15,324	527	3.3	Colebrook	817	768	49	6.0
Chester	2,368	2,280	88	3.7	Cornwall	738	719	19	2.6
Clinton	7,414	7,115	299	4.0	Goshen	1,609	1,529	80	5.0
Deep River	2,911	2,785	126	4.3	Kent	1,453	1,396	57	3.9
Durham	4,318	4,193	125	2.9	Litchfield	4,650	4,453	197	4.2
East Haven	16,054	15,199	855	5.3	Morris	1,376	1,322	54	3.9
Essex	3,474	3,342	132	3.8	Norfolk	872	838	34	3.9
Guilford	13,159	12,705	454	3.5	North Canaan	1,713	1,631	82	4.8
Hamden	35,822	34,274	1,548	4.3	Roxbury	1,283	1,247	36	2.8
Killingworth	3,867	3,744	123	3.2	Salisbury	1,766	1,703	63	3.6
Madison	9,233	8,891	342	3.7	Sharon	1,443	1,400	43	3.0
Meriden	32,606	30,715	1,891	5.8	Torrington	18,681	17,592	1,089	5.8
Middlefield	2,552	2,456	96	3.8	Warren	775	737	38	4.9
New Haven	66,203	62,613	3,590	5.4	Washington	2,017	1,930	87	4.3
North Branford	8,464	8,017	447	5.3	Winchester	6,001	5,648	353	5.9
North Haven	13,667	13,106	561	4.1					
Old Saybrook	5,183	4,967	216	4.2	WATERBURY	110,132	103,242	6,890	6.3
Orange	7,455	7,193	262	3.5	Beacon Falls	3,525	3,374	151	4.3
Wallingford	26,708	25,534	1,174	4.4	Bethlehem	1,967	1,827	140	7.1
West Haven	30,604	29,079	1,525	5.0	Middlebury	3,968	3,814	154	3.9
Westbrook	3,704	3,552	152	4.1	Naugatuck	17,071	16,038	1,033	6.1
					Prospect	5,654	5,366	288	5.1
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART					Waterbury	49,820	45,974	3,846	7.7
	119,118	112,372	6,746	5.7	Watertown	12,754	12,223	531	4.2
Bozrah	1,436	1,382	54	3.8	Wolcott	9,853	9,396	457	4.6
Canterbury	2,789	2,626	163	5.8	Woodbury	5,520	5,230	290	5.3
East Lyme	8,127	7,724	403	5.0					
Franklin	1,016	958	58	5.7	DANIELSON-NORTHEAST				
Griswold	6,041	5,647	394	6.5		42,976	40,813	2,163	5.0
Groton	17,134	16,353	781	4.6	Brooklyn	4,095	3,909	186	4.5
Ledyard	7,498	7,134	364	4.9	Eastford	1,001	963	38	3.8
Lisbon	2,264	2,105	159	7.0	Hampton	1,045	1,002	43	4.1
Lyme	1,133	1,087	46	4.1	Killingly	9,579	9,067	512	5.3
Montville	8,620	8,131	489	5.7	Plainfield	8,505	8,097	408	4.8
New London	11,475	10,632	843	7.3	Pomfret	2,481	2,397	84	3.4
No. Stonington	2,798	2,636	162	5.8	Putnam	4,781	4,532	249	5.2
Norwich	18,992	17,792	1,200	6.3	Sterling	2,046	1,895	151	7.4
Old Lyme	3,542	3,344	198	5.6	Thompson	5,281	4,997	284	5.4
Preston	2,314	2,171	143	6.2	Woodstock	4,160	3,953	207	5.0
Salem	2,030	1,908	122	6.0					
Sprague	1,523	1,419	104	6.8					
Stonington	9,366	8,901	465	5.0					
Voluntown	1,394	1,309	85	6.1					
Waterford	9,623	9,112	511	5.3					

*Connecticut portion only. For whole NECTA, including RI part, see below.

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI				
	134,717	127,205	7,512	5.6
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,599	14,833	766	4.9

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,875,900	1,781,200	94,700	5.0
UNITED STATES	163,725,000	156,942,000	6,782,000	4.1
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,869,300	1,778,100	91,200	4.9
UNITED STATES	163,991,000	157,722,000	6,270,000	3.8

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	FEB 2022	YR TO DATE 2022	2021	TOWN	FEB 2022	YR TO DATE 2022	2021	TOWN	FEB 2022	YR TO DATE 2022	2021
Andover	0	0	1	Griswold	1	11	0	Preston	0	2	3
Ansonia	0	0	na	Groton	2	4	na	Prospect	0	0	0
Ashford	0	0	na	Guilford	2	4	na	Putnam	2	4	na
Avon	1	2	2	Haddam	0	0	2	Redding	0	0	3
Barkhamsted	0	0	na	Hamden	0	0	na	Ridgefield	0	1	0
Beacon Falls	2	4	na	Hampton	0	0	na	Rocky Hill	0	0	0
Berlin	1	2	2	Hartford	1	2	1	Roxbury	0	1	na
Bethany	1	1	na	Hartland	0	0	0	Salem	0	1	na
Bethel	7	13	20	Harwinton	2	2	na	Salisbury	1	1	na
Bethlehem	0	0	na	Hebron	1	2	3	Scotland	0	0	na
Bloomfield	1	3	6	Kent	0	0	0	Seymour	2	5	na
Bolton	0	0	0	Killingly	1	2	na	Sharon	1	2	na
Bozrah	0	0	na	Killingworth	1	1	0	Shelton	2	20	2
Branford	3	5	5	Lebanon	0	0	2	Sherman	0	0	2
Bridgeport	4	8	6	Ledyard	3	5	na	Simsbury	1	4	7
Bridgewater	0	0	0	Lisbon	1	2	na	Somers	1	3	4
Bristol	0	2	12	Litchfield	2	4	na	South Windsor	2	2	4
Brookfield	0	0	5	Lyme	0	2	0	Southbury	1	2	na
Brooklyn	1	1	0	Madison	1	2	na	Southington	3	7	8
Burlington	2	3	3	Manchester	1	2	2	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	0	0	na	Mansfield	1	2	1	Stafford	1	1	2
Canterbury	0	0	na	Marlborough	0	0	0	Stamford	4	7	3
Canton	0	0	2	Meriden	0	0	na	Sterling	0	1	na
Chaplin	0	0	na	Middlebury	5	35	na	Stonington	2	3	na
Cheshire	3	6	3	Middlefield	0	1	0	Stratford	2	2	11
Chester	0	0	0	Middletown	2	4	3	Suffield	0	1	6
Clinton	1	2	2	Milford	13	25	34	Thomaston	0	0	na
Colchester	1	2	1	Monroe	1	2	5	Thompson	2	2	na
Colebrook	1	1	na	Montville	1	3	na	Tolland	1	1	3
Columbia	1	1	0	Morris	0	0	na	Torrington	0	0	na
Cornwall	0	0	na	Naugatuck	1	2	na	Trumbull	8	10	2
Coventry	2	2	3	New Britain	4	4	2	Union	0	0	2
Cromwell	0	1	2	New Canaan	41	41	7	Vernon	13	24	10
Danbury	4	9	12	New Fairfield	0	1	0	Voluntown	0	0	1
Darien	1	2	5	New Hartford	1	2	na	Wallingford	2	4	4
Deep River	1	2	0	New Haven	66	198	0	Warren	0	1	na
Derby	1	1	na	New London	3	6	8	Washington	0	4	na
Durham	0	1	0	New Milford	2	4	na	Waterbury	2	4	2
East Granby	0	0	0	Newington	0	0	0	Waterford	1	2	na
East Haddam	1	3	2	Newtown	2	5	10	Watertown	0	1	na
East Hampton	2	2	3	Norfolk	0	0	na	West Hartford	8	14	17
East Hartford	1	1	1	North Branford	1	2	na	West Haven	1	2	na
East Haven	2	2	na	North Canaan	0	0	na	Westbrook	1	1	2
East Lyme	12	19	10	North Haven	1	2	na	Weston	0	0	2
East Windsor	0	1	0	North Stonington	1	2	na	Westport	7	12	12
Eastford	0	1	na	Norwalk	2	22	19	Wethersfield	1	2	0
Easton	1	1	1	Norwich	0	1	0	Willington	0	0	3
Ellington	11	20	21	Old Lyme	1	2	na	Wilton	0	1	1
Enfield	0	1	12	Old Saybrook	1	2	2	Winchester	0	0	na
Essex	0	0	0	Orange	0	0	na	Windham	1	1	0
Fairfield	4	36	37	Oxford	10	23	3	Windsor	2	2	7
Farmington	2	3	0	Plainfield	0	2	na	Windsor Locks	0	1	0
Franklin	0	1	na	Plainville	1	2	2	Wolcott	2	9	4
Gastonbury	1	1	6	Plymouth	1	1	na	Woodbridge	0	1	na
Goshen	0	1	na	Pomfret	0	0	na	Woodbury	0	3	0
Granby	7	8	2	Portland	0	1	0	Woodstock	1	2	na
Greenwich	5	10	25								

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 500-2467.

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 December 2005 when the ECI is 100.

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.

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.

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 signal-plus noise 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. The 2015 LAUS Redesign includes improved time-series models for the census divisions, states, select substate areas, and the balances of those states; an improved real-time benchmarking procedure to the national Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates; an improved smoothed seasonal adjustment procedure; and improved treatment of outliers. Non-modeled area estimation improvements include: updated Dynamic Residency Ratios (DRR); more accurate estimates for all-other employment; more accurate estimation of agricultural employment; and improved estimation of non-covered agricultural unemployment. Handbook estimation is now done at the city/town level instead of at the Labor Market Area (LMA) level in Connecticut, which better reflects local conditions. The Redesign also introduces estimation inputs from the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace inputs that were previously obtained from the decennial census long-form survey. 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 (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA. The northwest part of the state is now called Torrington-Northwest LMA. Five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. The towns of Eastford and Hampton and other towns in the northeast are now called Danielson-Northeast LMA. Industry employment and labor force data estimates contained in Connecticut Department of Labor publications are prepared following the same statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, whether for federally designated or state-determined areas.

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. 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 General Drift Indicator.....	2.1	CT Mfg. Production Index	4.7	Tourism and Travel	
Coincident General Drift Indicator.....	0.7	Production Worker Hours.....	6.9	Occupancy Rate.....	28.6
Connecticut Real GDP.....	4.3	Industrial Electricity Sales.....	0.8	Tourism Website Visitors.....	86.2
United States Real GDP.....	4.9	Personal Income	4.8	Air Passenger Count.....	113.0
New England Real GDP.....	4.2	UI Covered Wages	9.8	Gaming Slots.....	24.6
Connecticut PCPI.....	5.8	Business Activity		Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
United States PCPI.....	7.0	New Housing Permits.....	25.7	Total.....	4.4
New England PCPI.....	6.2	Electricity Sales.....	5.8	Wages & Salaries.....	5.0
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index....	6.1	Construction Contracts Index.....	29.9	Benefit Costs.....	2.9
Phil. Fed's US Coincident Index...	6.0	New Auto Registrations.....	-19.7	Consumer Prices	
		Exports.....	9.7	U.S. City Average.....	7.9
		S&P 500: Monthly Close.....	14.8	Northeast Region.....	6.6
Total Nonfarm Employment	3.3	Business Starts		NY-Newark-Jersey City.....	5.1
Labor Force.....	1.2	Secretary of the State.....	NA	Boston-Cambridge-Newton...	6.3
Employed.....	3.7	Dept. of Labor.....	1.4	Interest Rates	
Unemployed.....	-31.0	Business Terminations		Prime.....	0.00 *
Unemployment Rate	-2.3 *	Secretary of the State.....	NA	Conventional Mortgage.....	0.95 *
Labor Force Participation Rate...	0.4 *	Dept. of Labor.....	-16.0		
Employment-Population Ratio...	1.8 *	State Revenues	NA		
Average Weekly Initial Claims ..	-61.8	Corporate Tax.....	NA		
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	-2.31 *	Personal Income Tax.....	NA		
U-6 Rate	-3.4 *	Real Estate Conveyance Tax..	NA		
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs	2.0	Sales & Use Tax.....	NA		
PW Avg Hourly Earnings	-0.1	Gaming Payments.....	6.3		
PW Avg Weekly Earnings	2.0				

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

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