

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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## APRIL 2025

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### In February...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut ..... 1,716,400  
Change over month ..... -0.07%  
Change over year ..... +0.76%

United States ..... 159,218,000  
Change over month ..... +0.09%  
Change over year ..... +1.24%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut ..... 3.4%  
United States ..... 4.1%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 319.082  
Change over year ..... +2.8%

## JOLTS - it's not about electricity

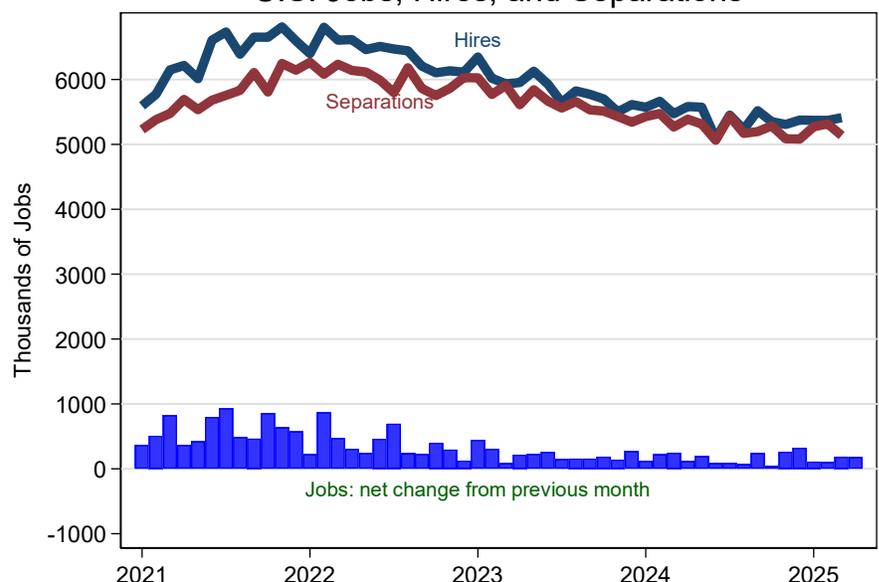
By Patrick J. Flaherty, Director of Research and Information, Connecticut Department of Labor

**E**ach month the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and each of the states report on the number of payroll jobs for the previous month. Most recently, the BLS reported that the nation added 177,000 jobs in April 2025. These reports are the results of a survey that asks employers to report the number of workers they had on their payrolls during the pay period that includes the twelfth of the month. These responses are then used to estimate the level of employment – the number of payroll jobs at a particular point in time. While the net change from month to month often makes headlines (those who were hired into a new

job minus those who left or lost a job) the pace of hiring and separations is also important. Hires and separations are reported each month by BLS in the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) report which gives insight into the dynamics in the labor market that underlie the monthly job changes which are more widely reported. For example, in 2024 U.S. jobs increased an average of 168,000 jobs per month, but on average more than 5.4 million workers were hired and started a new job each month while on average more than 5.2 million left or lost a job each month.

One important insight from the JOLTS report is that the

U.S. Jobs, Hires, and Separations



# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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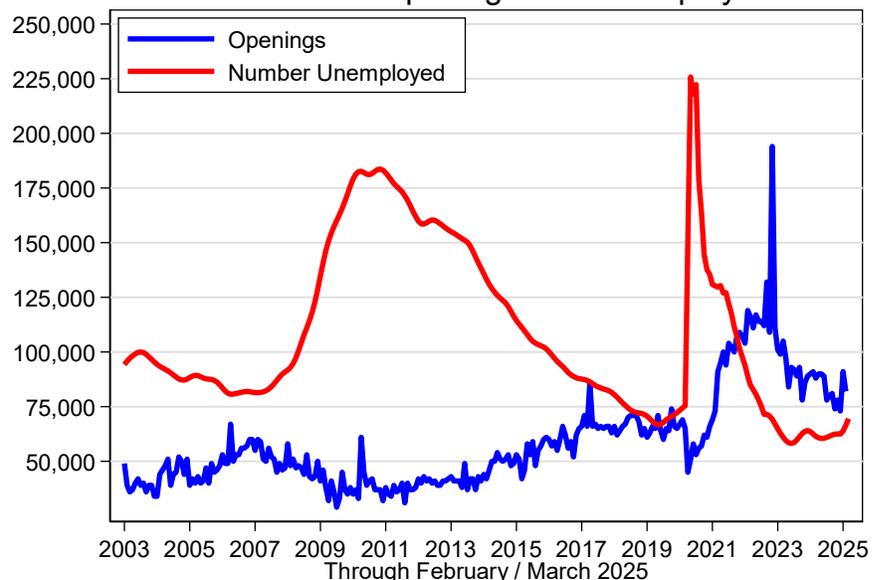
majority of separations are voluntary in nearly every time period. In 2024, less than a third of separations were due to layoffs or discharges. Quits were about twice the level of layoffs and discharges and were mostly due to workers quitting one job to take another. In the first years after the pandemic, the level of quits increased, reaching 4.5 million in March of 2022 – most of these workers quit to take another job. These quits propelled the level of job openings higher as employers needed to replace the workers who quit. The pace of job change and realignment returned to more normal levels in 2024. The average for 2024 for both the level of quits and the level of layoffs and discharges were below 2019 levels – the last full year before the pandemic.

JOLTS data is also available at the state level and the pattern for Connecticut is similar to the U.S. Payroll jobs increased an average of just over 1,300 per month in 2024 with hires averaging more than 58,000 per month and separations averaging over 56,000 per month. As with the

nation, openings and quits both rose in the years just after the pandemic and then fell in 2023 and again in 2024. However, in Connecticut the 2024 average levels of quits and openings were above 2019 levels although well below the extremely high levels reached in 2022.

Given the dynamic nature of the labor market, it is not useful to look at the number of job openings as a number that needs to be filled over a certain period of time. Job openings are continually being filled as workers are hired into new jobs every day. At the same time, new openings are being created every day as workers retire, quit (most often to move on to another job), and as companies expand or new companies open. The level of openings is helpful in understanding the tightness of the labor market. In Connecticut the number of job openings has exceeded the number unemployed for the past few years, a reversal of the usual historic relationship and an indication that this has been a particularly good period for job seekers. ■

Connecticut Openings and Unemployed



# Help Wanted Online Job Ads, 2019-2025

By Matthew Krzyzek, Associate Economist, Connecticut Department of Labor

The Connecticut Department of Labor publishes monthly Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) job ad data to show the number and types of job ads posted by employers in the state. These monthly reports include deduplicated breakouts by workforce development area to provide jobseekers with information relevant to their local market.<sup>1</sup> Though related, HWOL job ad data differs from the JOLTS data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).<sup>2</sup> A job ad may be posted for a variety of reasons and won't necessarily lead to or represent an available job opening that will subsequently be filled.

The dramatic shifts the economy has experienced since 2019 are reflected in the total job ad count at both the state and national level. Monthly total deduplicated job ad counts for the U.S. and CT began to increase dramatically during the beginning of 2021. The graph below illustrates this rise to series peaks of over 122,000 in

Connecticut and over 9.2 million in the U.S. by March 2022. This compares to March 2021 levels of 66,500 in Connecticut and 7.4 million in the U.S. After remaining above 100,000 ads per month in Connecticut through May 2022, total monthly job ads have remained above 70,000 in most subsequent months and was 79,133 in February 2025. This total count is 64 percent higher than pre-COVID February 2019 levels. While the state currently has job ad counts above pre-COVID levels, the U.S. has 6.2 million total unique job ads as of February 2025, which is slightly below February 2019 levels of 6.3 million.

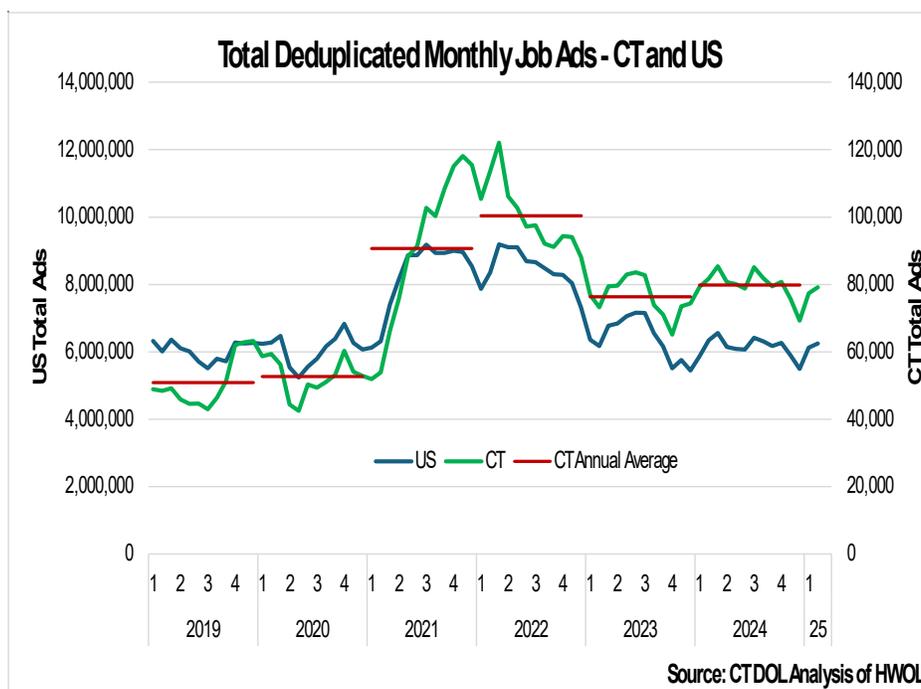
The total ads shown in the graph illustrate how post-peak total ad counts in Connecticut have stabilized above pre-COVID levels, whereas total ad counts nationally have stabilized back to pre-peak levels of around 6 million. In Connecticut, total ads in 2019 and 2020 ranged between 42,000-63,000 and averaged 52,000 ads per month. Beginning in February 2021, total ads within the state

and U.S. began to rise, in accordance with easing of pandemic-era economic restrictions. From February 2021 to the end of 2022, total ads in Connecticut averaged 122,000 per month. During 2023 through February 2025, total ads in the state have ranged between 65,000 and 85,000 and averaged 78,000 per month. These total ad counts are about 50% higher than levels in 2019 and 2020.

The graph also illustrates how this post-peak shift differentiates Connecticut from the U.S. After shifting from about 6 million ads per month in 2019 and 2020, the U.S. bumped up to an average of 8.5 million monthly ads from 2021-2022. From 2023 to February 2025, the U.S. has averaged 6.3 million ads per month, just 300,000 above pre-peak levels.

## Top Occupations by Industry

The four industries with the most job ads and their three occupations with the most ads in February 2025 are shown in the table on page 5. Across all industries, the three occupations with the most ads were Registered Nurses (5,183 ads), Retail Salespersons (2,366 ads), and Home Health & Personal Care Aides (2,033 ads). Though these three occupations center on Health Care and Retail Trade, the table shows that 27% of Registered Nurses and 46% of Home Health & Personal Care Aides job ads were found in industries other than Health care. 43% of Retail Salespersons job ads were in industries other than Retail Trade. The table also shows that sales occupations have many job ads within Manufacturing. ■



-continued on page 5-

# Shore Line East Then and Now (Electric)

By Al Sylvestre, AICP, Research Analyst, CT Department of Labor

Introduced in May 1990 as a temporary alternative to construction-induced traffic on I-95, as well as pending construction of the new Q Bridge in New Haven, the Clamdigger commuter rail connecting New Haven and Old Saybrook, soon took on the more forthright—and less seafood restaurant menu item — moniker, Shore Line East (SLE). Following completion of I-95 construction, because of SLE’s better-than-expected popularity, the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) continued and expanded the service, including:

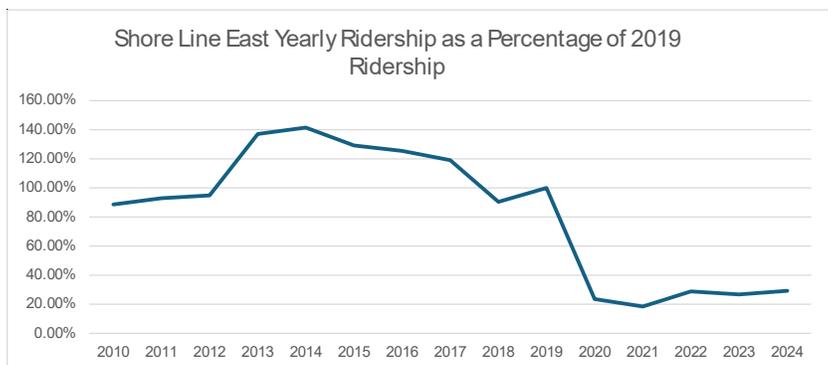
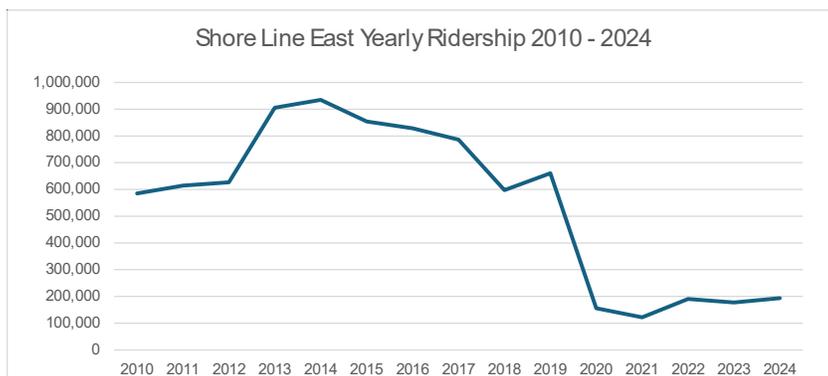
- 1996 extension to New London;
- 2001 service to Stamford;
- 2002 addition of New Haven's State Street station;
- 2001-2008 rebuilding of stations for accessibility;
- 2007 addition of peak-hour service;
- 2008 addition of weekend service; and

- 2022 addition of second platforms supporting bidirectional service to several stations

Following SLE’s peak ridership in 2013-2015 and an uptick in 2019, the coronavirus pandemic brought on declines in public transportation use, particularly for rail and SLE as the first chart below shows. While some of Shore Line East’s ridership decline is attributable to the pandemic, an Amtrak maintenance project that caused the replacement of several SLE trains with buses in 2018 and 2019, SLE’s limited schedule (with as much as a three-plus hour gap between scheduled trains during peak hours), commuters’ hybrid work schedules, and a dearth of parking close to SLE stations also contributed to empty seats on SLE. Service cuts led SLE commuters to worry about a so-called death spiral with service cuts resulting in decreasing ridership that induces cuts that

ultimately threaten SLE’s viability. Happily, as the second chart shows, SLE ridership experienced an increase in late 2024, bringing forth the prospect of SLE service restoration to pre-pandemic levels. The return of Shore Line East service also raises the prospect of a virtuous cycle of increasing ridership and restarting talks with Amtrak and Rhode Island officials to extend Shore Line East into Westerly. Capitalizing on New London and Groton’s economic expansion could add as many as 160,000 riders to the line without the technical difficulties SLE endured in 2018. The return of pre-pandemic ridership levels to Metro North’s New Haven Line raises the prospect of SLE ridership making a full recovery as well.

As Amtrak completed the electrification of its line from New Haven to Boston, Shore Line East service was able to shed its intensely polluting diesel-powered locomotives in favor of the modern M-8 electric-powered rail cars. The electric rail cars’ advantages over diesel trains include improved acceleration, modern accommodations (including accessible bathrooms) improved seating, and a smoother ride to make the trip from New Haven to eastern Connecticut more pleasant and faster, thus improving the prospects for increased ridership. Increasing frequency of service would also boost SLE ridership. As noted by Connecticut Public Transportation Council (CPTC) chairman Jim Gildea, since CTDOT added service to Shore Line East in October, the number of passengers is up by over half compared to the previous year (2023). “There is a ridership base begging to come back; the numbers speak for themselves,” Gildea said. Commuter rail in eastern Connecticut maintaining its foothold in the transportation infrastructure augurs well for a hopeful future that includes reduced air pollution, fewer traffic crashes, and relaxed commuters showing up for work and returning home refreshed from a relaxing—not to mention often scenic—train ride. ■



Top Three Occupations in Industries With The Most Ads - Feb. 2025	
<b>All Industries - CT Statewide</b>	<b>79,133</b>
Registered Nurses	5,183
Retail Salespersons	2,366
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	2,033
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>17,368</b>
Registered Nurses	3,788
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	1,098
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	608
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>7,547</b>
Retail Salespersons	1,348
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	789
Pharmacy Technicians	369
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,767</b>
Production Workers	206
Wholesale & Manuf. Sales Representatives	184
Sales Managers	150
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	<b>5,385</b>
Computer Occupations	325
Software Developers	221
Financial Managers	195

Source: CT DOL Analysis of Help Wanted Online

-continued from page 3-

1 CT DOL, Office of Research. Help Wanted Online Job Ads. <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/hwol.asp>

2 Carnevale, Anthony P. Et. Al. Understanding Online Job Ads Data. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. 2014. [https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/OCLM.Tech\\_Web\\_.pdf](https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/OCLM.Tech_Web_.pdf)

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	4Q	4Q	YoY CHG		3Q	QoQ CHG	
	2024	2023	NO.	%	2024	NO.	%
<b>General Drift Indicator (2007=100)*</b>							
<b>Leading</b>	114.1	109.6	4.4	4.1	113.9	0.2	0.16
<b>Coincident</b>	98.5	97.3	1.2	1.3	98.1	0.4	0.44
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product**</b>							
(Millions of chained 2017 dollars)							
<b>Connecticut</b>	296,626	291,291	5,335	1.8	295,295	1,331	0.5
<b>United States</b>	23,542,349	22,960,600	581,749	2.5	23,400,294	142,055	0.6
<b>New England</b>	1,213,169	1,181,916	31,253	2.6	1,207,363	5,805	0.5
<b>Per Capita Personal Income**</b>							
(Current \$, SAAR)							
<b>Connecticut</b>	94,192	90,596	3,596	4.0	93,408	784	0.8
<b>United States</b>	73,251	70,340	2,911	4.1	72,537	714	1.0
<b>New England</b>	88,544	84,927	3,617	4.3	87,696	848	1.0
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***</b>							
	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>YoY CHG</b>		<b>Dec</b>	<b>MoM CHG</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	134.17	131.03	3.13	2.4	134.17	-0.01	0.0
<b>United States</b>	145.34	141.92	3.42	2.4	145.00	0.34	0.2

Sources: \*Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut, <https://steven-lanza.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
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,716.4	1,703.5	12.9	0.8	1,717.6
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
<b>Construction</b>	61.9	62.5	-0.6	-1.0	62.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	154.6	156.3	-1.7	-1.1	155.2
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	299.5	299.2	0.3	0.1	300.1
<b>Information</b>	30.4	30.7	-0.3	-1.0	30.5
<b>Financial Activities</b>	119.3	117.6	1.7	1.4	119.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	223.0	220.9	2.1	1.0	222.7
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	372.8	363.3	9.5	2.6	371.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	155.6	154.7	0.9	0.6	156.3
<b>Other Services</b>	64.2	63.7	0.5	0.8	64.2
<b>Government*</b>	234.6	234.1	0.5	0.2	234.6

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
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,957.0	1,929.7	27.3	1.4	1,957.3
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,890.6	1,867.2	23.4	1.3	1,893.4
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	66.4	62.5	3.9	6.2	63.8
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	3.4	3.2	0.2	---	3.3
<b>Labor Force Participation Rate (%)</b>	65.0	64.6	0.4	---	65.0
<b>Employment-Population Ratio (%)</b>	62.8	62.5	0.3	---	62.9
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims (NSA)</b>	2,745	2,847	-102	-3.6	4,059
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (% NSA)</b>	1.98	2.02	-0.04	---	2.04
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>			<b>3Q 2024</b>
<b>U-6 Rate (%)</b>	7.1	7.1	0.0	---	7.2

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
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025	2024
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours</b>	39.6	38.4	1.2	3.1	39.5	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	31.05	30.91	0.14	0.5	31.22	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	1,229.58	1,186.94	42.64	3.6	1,233.19	--
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index (2012=100)</b>	96.7	92.8	3.86	4.2	95.3	92.8
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	3,726	3,686	41	1.1	3,768	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	205	199	6	3.0	200	192
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, 12-MMA (2012=100)</b>	98.9	98.8	0.17	0.2	98.6	98.4

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy  
\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income  
increased 5.2 percent  
from a year earlier.

**INCOME**

	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2024	2023	NO.	%	2024
<i>(\$ Millions, SA, annualized)</i>					
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$343,815.4	\$326,784.8	\$17,030.6	5.2	\$341,374.4
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	\$152,694.1	\$144,588.5	\$8,105.6	5.6	\$151,128.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	Feb 2025	225	-27.9	495	540	-8.3
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	Jan 2025	2,589	5.5	2,589	2,455	5.5
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	Feb 2025	273.9	-7.7	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	Feb 2025	14,430	2.5	35,506	31,908	11.3
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	4Q 2024	4.44	7.4	17.38	15.85	9.7
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	Feb 2025	5,954.50	16.8	---	---	---

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; Wisertrade.org

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

*Business formation, seasonally adjusted, was down over the year.*

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Business Formation, SA</b>	Feb 2025	3,881	-0.3	7,418	7,893	-6.0
<b>Business Formation, NSA</b>	Feb 2025	4,077	-56.3	8,708	4,086	113.1
<b>Department of Labor, NSA</b>	3Q 2024	3,304	-2.2	11,525	11,865	-2.9
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Department of Labor, NSA</b>	3Q 2024	2,054	-23.8	6,106	6,929	-11.9

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total all revenues was down from a year ago.*

	Feb	Feb	%	YEAR TO DATE		%
	2025	2024	CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,612.1	1,636.7	-1.5	4,558.5	4,381.5	4.0
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	27.3	23.6	15.7	487.8	390.7	24.9
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	879.9	897.0	-1.9	2,303.7	2,110.1	9.2
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	18.8	15.4	22.1	43.7	36.3	20.4
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	480.9	470.7	2.2	1,113.7	1,227.3	-9.3
<b>Gaming Payments**</b>	16.2	17.7	-8.5	32.2	33.0	-2.4

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 was down over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Occupancy Rate (%)*</b>	Feb 2025	51.9	2.4	49.9	49.1	1.6
<b>Tourism Website Visitors</b>	Feb 2025	223,108	-22.1	470,072	604,038	-22.2
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	Jan 2025	458,193	6.1	458,193	431,963	6.1
<b>Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***</b>	Feb 2025	771.8	-8.4	1,553.5	1,565.6	-0.8

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 3.6 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Dec	Sep	3-Mo	Dec	Dec	12-Mo
	2024	2024	% Chg	2024	2023	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	167.7	166.3	0.8	167.4	161.6	3.6
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	170.4	168.9	0.9	170.2	164.1	3.7
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	161.2	160.1	0.7	160.7	155.5	3.3
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	168.4	163.0	3.3
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	170.0	164.3	3.5

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 2.8 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	Feb 2025	319.082	2.8	0.4
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	Feb 2025	0.313	-2.7	-0.4
<b>Northeast Region</b>	Feb 2025	332.009	3.9	0.6
<b>New York-Newark-Jersey City</b>	Feb 2025	342.333	4.2	0.3
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Newton**</b>	Jan 2025	343.486	3.9	1.5
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	Feb 2025	312.460	2.7	0.4

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 fell to 6.84 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Feb 2025	Jan 2025	Feb 2024
<b>Prime</b>	7.50	7.50	8.50
<b>Federal Funds</b>	4.33	4.33	5.33
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	4.33	4.34	5.44
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	4.30	4.26	5.28
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.19	4.18	4.92
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.22	4.33	4.33
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.28	4.43	4.19
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.37	4.53	4.21
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.45	4.63	4.21
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	4.73	4.92	4.49
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	6.84	6.96	6.78

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,716.4	1,703.5	12.9	0.8	1,717.6
<b>Maine</b>	658.6	655.8	2.8	0.4	659.3
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,716.5	3,724.6	-8.1	-0.2	3,718.9
<b>New Hampshire</b>	709.7	702.2	7.5	1.1	710.2
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,402.0	4,356.2	45.8	1.1	4,382.8
<b>New York</b>	9,966.0	9,813.4	152.6	1.6	9,960.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,190.8	6,121.1	69.7	1.1	6,191.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	515.1	509.5	5.6	1.1	514.4
<b>Vermont</b>	313.1	311.4	1.7	0.5	312.7
<b>United States</b>	159,218.0	157,271.0	1,947.0	1.2	159,067.0

All but one states in the region gained jobs over the year.

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

## LABOR FORCE

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,957,033	1,929,722	27,311	1.4	1,957,268
<b>Maine</b>	709,609	699,814	9,795	1.4	709,911
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,932,405	3,871,613	60,792	1.6	3,925,798
<b>New Hampshire</b>	777,589	766,732	10,857	1.4	776,961
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,898,058	4,881,124	16,934	0.3	4,898,499
<b>New York</b>	9,855,931	9,811,134	44,797	0.5	9,853,081
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,538,937	6,614,779	-75,842	-1.1	6,541,865
<b>Rhode Island</b>	590,588	588,574	2,014	0.3	591,118
<b>Vermont</b>	357,189	354,238	2,951	0.8	357,467
<b>United States</b>	170,359,000	167,475,000	2,884,000	1.7	170,744,000

All but one states in the region posted increases in the labor force from last year.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

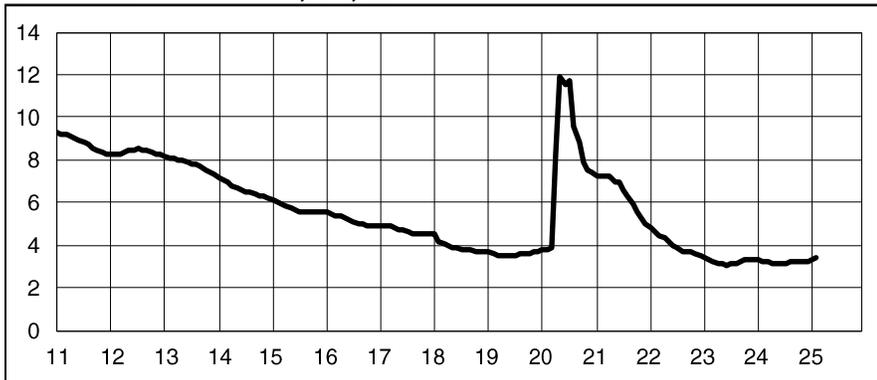
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE	Jan
	2025	2024		2025
<b>Connecticut</b>	3.4	3.2	0.2	3.3
<b>Maine</b>	3.5	2.8	0.7	3.5
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.3	3.8	0.5	4.2
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.0	2.3	0.7	2.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.6	4.4	0.2	4.6
<b>New York</b>	4.3	4.1	0.2	4.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	4.7	4.0	0.7	4.6
<b>Vermont</b>	2.6	2.0	0.6	2.6
<b>United States</b>	4.1	3.9	0.2	4.0

All states showed an increase in its unemployment rate over the year.

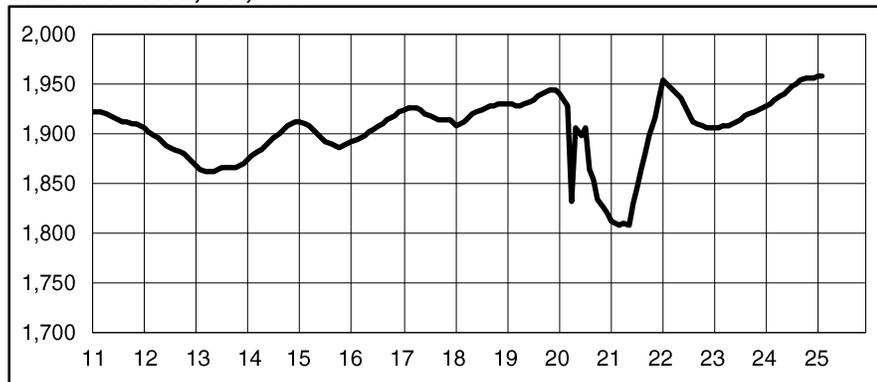
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s**

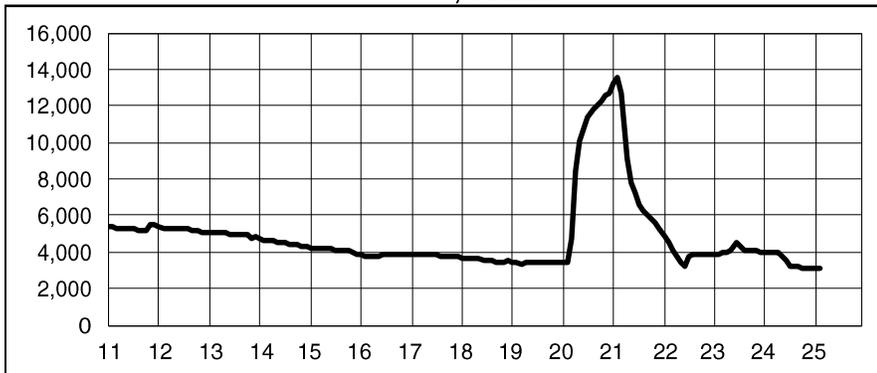
Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	1,689.5	1,704.0	1,717.6
Feb	1,687.7	1,703.5	1,716.4
Mar	1,688.7	1,705.4	
Apr	1,685.8	1,706.7	
May	1,691.8	1,708.3	
Jun	1,699.2	1,711.0	
Jul	1,696.4	1,708.6	
Aug	1,698.7	1,707.5	
Sep	1,699.5	1,709.6	
Oct	1,700.5	1,711.0	
Nov	1,700.0	1,712.6	
Dec	1,700.1	1,716.1	

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %**

Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	3.4	3.3	3.3
Feb	3.3	3.2	3.4
Mar	3.2	3.2	
Apr	3.1	3.1	
May	3.1	3.1	
Jun	3.0	3.1	
Jul	3.1	3.1	
Aug	3.1	3.2	
Sep	3.2	3.2	
Oct	3.3	3.2	
Nov	3.3	3.2	
Dec	3.3	3.2	

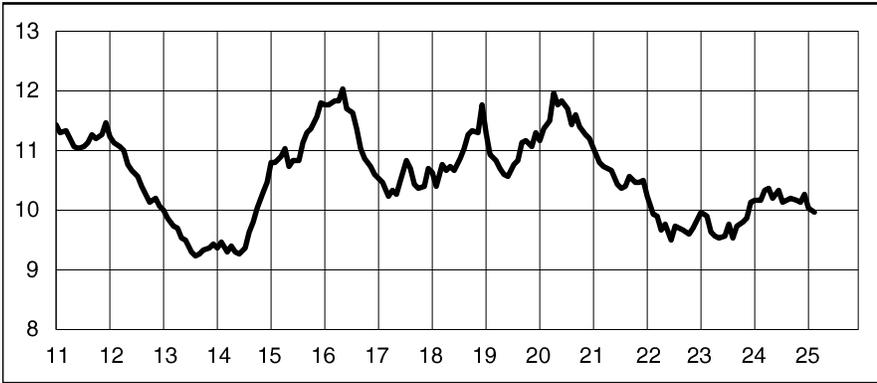
**LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s**

Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	1,905.2	1,926.9	1,957.3
Feb	1,905.5	1,929.7	1,957.0
Mar	1,906.3	1,933.0	
Apr	1,907.5	1,936.4	
May	1,909.0	1,939.9	
Jun	1,911.1	1,943.0	
Jul	1,913.8	1,946.1	
Aug	1,916.3	1,949.5	
Sep	1,918.5	1,952.8	
Oct	1,920.5	1,955.4	
Nov	1,922.4	1,955.9	
Dec	1,924.5	1,955.6	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, 12MMA**

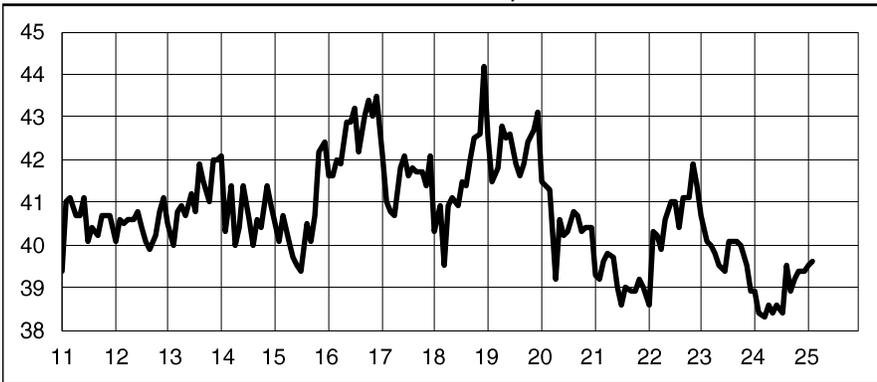
Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	3,819	4,011	3,139
Feb	3,872	3,977	3,131
Mar	3,926	3,946	
Apr	3,954	3,922	
May	4,095	3,785	
Jun	4,549	3,506	
Jul	4,274	3,211	
Aug	4,092	3,190	
Sep	4,054	3,172	
Oct	4,043	3,153	
Nov	4,033	3,131	
Dec	4,009	3,154	

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



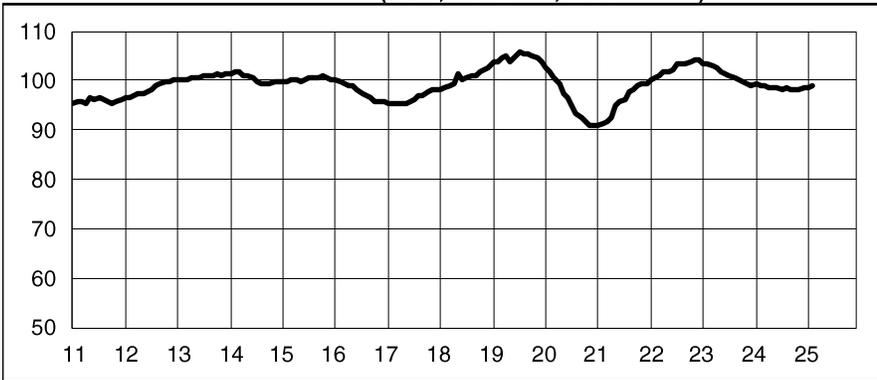
Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	\$9.96	\$10.14	\$10.03
Feb	\$9.89	\$10.16	\$9.94
Mar	\$9.61	\$10.33	
Apr	\$9.55	\$10.34	
May	\$9.52	\$10.19	
Jun	\$9.55	\$10.32	
Jul	\$9.76	\$10.10	
Aug	\$9.52	\$10.15	
Sep	\$9.71	\$10.17	
Oct	\$9.77	\$10.16	
Nov	\$9.86	\$10.13	
Dec	\$10.12	\$10.24	

## AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS, NSA



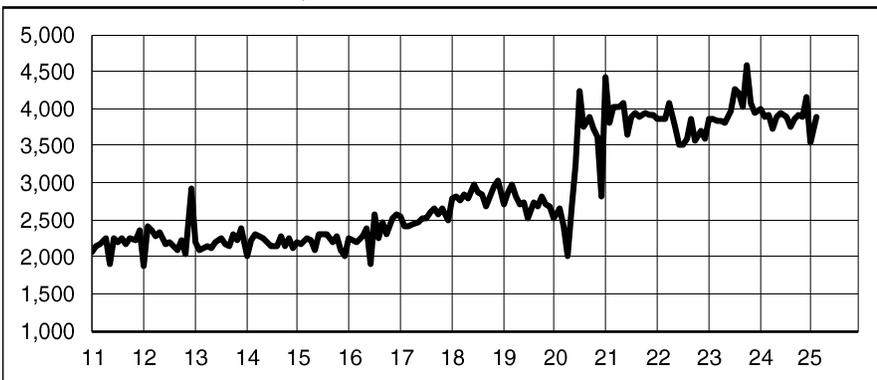
Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	40.7	38.9	39.5
Feb	40.1	38.4	39.6
Mar	40.0	38.3	
Apr	39.8	38.6	
May	39.5	38.4	
Jun	39.4	38.6	
Jul	40.1	38.4	
Aug	40.1	39.5	
Sep	40.1	38.9	
Oct	40.0	39.2	
Nov	39.5	39.4	
Dec	38.9	39.4	

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



Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	103.4	99.3	98.6
Feb	103.5	98.8	98.9
Mar	102.9	98.8	
Apr	102.7	98.5	
May	101.9	98.4	
Jun	101.5	98.4	
Jul	101.0	98.0	
Aug	100.7	98.3	
Sep	100.3	98.1	
Oct	99.8	98.3	
Nov	99.4	98.3	
Dec	99.1	98.4	

## BUSINESS FORMATION, SA



Month	2023	2024	2025
Jan	3,849	3,999	3,537
Feb	3,871	3,894	3,881
Mar	3,830	3,914	
Apr	3,837	3,732	
May	3,815	3,888	
Jun	3,978	3,953	
Jul	4,272	3,883	
Aug	4,210	3,751	
Sep	4,012	3,872	
Oct	4,589	3,908	
Nov	4,074	3,886	
Dec	3,932	4,146	

**CONNECTICUT***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Feb 2025	Feb 2024	CHANGE		Jan 2025
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>1,691,300</b>	<b>1,681,500</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,691,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>1,453,700</b>	<b>1,443,800</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1,455,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>210,300</b>	<b>212,900</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>212,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING.....</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>57,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>154,100</b>	<b>155,200</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>154,700</b>
<b>Durable Goods.....</b>	<b>121,300</b>	<b>121,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>121,600</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	26,700	27,000	-300	-1.1	26,700
Machinery.....	13,000	13,200	-200	-1.5	13,000
Computer and Electronic Product.....	9,900	10,100	-200	-2.0	9,900
Transportation Equipment.....	47,200	47,400	-200	-0.4	47,400
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	28,700	29,400	-700	-2.4	28,800
<b>Non-Durable Goods.....</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>33,100</b>
Chemical.....	7,500	7,800	-300	-3.8	7,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>1,481,000</b>	<b>1,468,600</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,479,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>296,600</b>	<b>295,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>301,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	60,700	60,500	200	0.3	61,200
Retail Trade.....	161,900	163,300	-1,400	-0.9	164,500
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,500	21,300	200	0.9	21,500
Building Material.....	14,600	14,500	100	0.7	14,800
Food and Beverage Stores.....	40,500	40,600	-100	-0.2	41,100
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,300	28,700	-400	-1.4	29,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	74,000	72,100	1,900	2.6	75,700
Utilities.....	5,300	5,200	100	1.9	5,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	68,700	66,900	1,800	2.7	70,400
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>30,300</b>
Telecommunications.....	5,700	6,000	-300	-5.0	5,700
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>118,900</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>119,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	99,100	97,800	1,300	1.3	99,200
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	19,700	19,700	0	0.0	19,800
Financial Investments and Related.....	23,600	22,900	700	3.1	23,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	55,800	55,200	600	1.1	55,800
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,800	19,200	600	3.1	19,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES.....</b>	<b>217,000</b>	<b>215,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>215,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	101,700	101,000	700	0.7	101,400
Legal Services.....	12,000	11,600	400	3.4	12,000
Computer Systems Design.....	21,300	21,800	-500	-2.3	21,400
Management of Companies.....	30,700	30,800	-100	-0.3	30,800
Administrative and Support.....	84,600	83,700	900	1.1	82,800
Employment Services.....	23,800	25,000	-1,200	-4.8	23,400
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>373,700</b>	<b>365,500</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>368,800</b>
Educational Services.....	77,500	76,600	900	1.2	72,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	296,200	288,900	7,300	2.5	296,700
Hospitals.....	66,600	64,700	1,900	2.9	66,700
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	57,900	55,700	2,200	3.9	57,700
Social Assistance.....	72,700	70,900	1,800	2.5	73,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>143,500</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>145,000</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	22,700	23,400	-700	-3.0	23,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	120,800	120,600	200	0.2	122,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	112,200	112,000	200	0.2	113,400
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>63,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>237,600</b>	<b>237,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>236,100</b>
Federal Government.....	18,200	18,600	-400	-2.2	18,400
State Government.....	74,600	74,200	400	0.5	73,100
Local Government.....	144,800	144,900	-100	-0.1	144,600

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.*

## BRIDGEPORT- STAMFORD- DANBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>402,000</b>	<b>398,300</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>403,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>356,900</b>	<b>353,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>358,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>39,300</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>39,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>12,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>26,800</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>26,700</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,600	20,200	-600	-3.0	19,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>362,700</b>	<b>358,000</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>363,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>67,100</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>68,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,600	13,400	200	1.5	13,700
Retail Trade.....	42,800	43,700	-900	-2.1	44,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,100	600	5.9	10,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>35,100</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>35,400</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	29,800	28,900	900	3.1	29,900
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	7,100	7,000	100	1.4	7,100
Financial Investments and Related.....	17,200	16,400	800	4.9	17,200
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>59,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	29,400	29,300	100	0.3	29,300
Administrative and Support.....	19,400	18,600	800	4.3	19,100
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>84,900</b>	<b>82,700</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>84,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	70,000	68,500	1,500	2.2	70,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>40,300</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>41,100</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	31,800	31,700	100	0.3	32,400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>18,100</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>18,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>45,100</b>	<b>44,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>45,000</b>
Federal.....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
State & Local.....	42,500	42,100	400	1.0	42,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.

**HARTFORD-  
WEST HARTFORD-  
EAST HARTFORD LMA**

	Feb 2025	Feb 2024	CHANGE		Jan 2025
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>601,900</b>	<b>600,600</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>602,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>502,900</b>	<b>501,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>504,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>79,000</b>	<b>80,300</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>80,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>19,900</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>20,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>59,100</b>	<b>59,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>59,700</b>
Durable Goods.....	48,900	48,700	200	0.4	49,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,200	10,500	-300	-2.9	10,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>522,900</b>	<b>520,300</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>522,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>100,400</b>	<b>100,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>101,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	19,400	19,200	200	1.0	19,600
Retail Trade.....	52,400	52,400	0	0.0	52,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	28,600	28,600	0	0.0	29,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	27,600	27,600	0	0.0	28,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>5,600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>52,000</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>52,000</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	4,700	4,600	100	2.2	4,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	35,800	36,000	-200	-0.6	35,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>77,100</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>76,400</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	37,500	37,200	300	0.8	37,500
Management of Companies.....	13,000	12,600	400	3.2	13,000
Administrative and Support.....	26,600	26,700	-100	-0.4	25,900
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>119,100</b>	<b>115,800</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>118,400</b>
Educational Services.....	15,900	15,500	400	2.6	15,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	103,200	100,300	2,900	2.9	103,300
Ambulatory Health Care.....	34,700	34,100	600	1.8	34,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>46,100</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>46,900</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	40,600	40,900	-300	-0.7	40,900
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>23,600</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>23,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>99,000</b>	<b>99,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>97,700</b>
Federal.....	5,700	5,800	-100	-1.7	5,700
State & Local.....	93,300	93,500	-200	-0.2	92,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.

## NEW HAVEN LMA

	Feb 2025	Feb 2024	CHANGE		Jan 2025
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	292,200	291,700	500	0.2	290,400
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	258,200	257,200	1,000	0.4	256,700
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	29,200	28,700	500	1.7	29,300
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	9,600
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	19,800	19,500	300	1.5	19,700
Durable Goods.....	13,700	13,800	-100	-0.7	13,700
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	263,000	263,000	0	0.0	261,100
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	57,300	57,200	100	0.2	58,200
Wholesale Trade.....	10,100	10,200	-100	-1.0	10,200
Retail Trade.....	25,600	26,200	-600	-2.3	25,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	21,600	20,800	800	3.8	22,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	10,800	10,900	-100	-0.9	10,800
Finance and Insurance.....	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	6,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	32,000	32,300	-300	-0.9	31,800
Administrative and Support.....	15,500	16,400	-900	-5.5	15,300
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	92,500	91,200	1,300	1.4	90,200
Educational Services.....	36,500	36,800	-300	-0.8	34,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	56,000	54,400	1,600	2.9	56,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	22,500	22,900	-400	-1.7	22,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	19,300	19,600	-300	-1.5	19,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	10,600	10,600	0	0.0	10,600
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	34,000	34,500	-500	-1.4	33,700
Federal.....	4,800	5,100	-300	-5.9	4,900
State & Local.....	29,200	29,400	-200	-0.7	28,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### Connecticut HWOL: February 2025

Workforce Area	February 2025	Industry Sector With Most Ads	Ads	Occupation With Most Ads	Ads
	Total Ads		Count		Count
Eastern	6,697	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,611	Registered Nurses	444
North Central	27,392	Health Care and Social Assistance	5,327	Registered Nurses	1,663
Northwest	10,896	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,234	Registered Nurses	881
South Central	13,577	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,471	Registered Nurses	1,018
Southwest	18,025	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,281	Registered Nurses	1,035

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-  
WILLIMANTIC LMA**

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>126,600</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>127,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>99,100</b>	<b>97,400</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>99,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>24,500</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>24,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>21,300</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>21,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	18,400	17,800	600	3.4	18,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	3,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>102,100</b>	<b>100,900</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>102,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>20,300</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>20,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	13,800	14,000	-200	-1.4	14,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	4,000
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>23,800</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>23,600</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	20,400	19,900	500	2.5	20,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13,600</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,800
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,400	10,500	-100	-1.0	10,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>27,500</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>27,500</b>
Federal.....	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,800
State & Local.....	24,700	24,700	0	0.0	24,700

**WATERBURY-  
SHELTON LMA**

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>159,100</b>	<b>157,300</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>159,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>137,900</b>	<b>136,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>138,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>24,900</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>25,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>7,200</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>17,700</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>17,600</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>134,200</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>134,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>30,200</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>30,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	6,600	6,400	200	3.1	6,600
Retail Trade.....	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	5,600
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4,600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>18,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>36,500</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>36,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	33,400	32,400	1,000	3.1	33,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>21,200</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>21,100</b>
Federal.....	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local.....	20,400	19,700	700	3.6	20,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.

## MICROPOLITAN AREAS

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
PUTNAM-NORTHEAST .....	28,000	28,400	-400	-1.4	28,200
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST .....	37,100	36,400	700	1.9	37,400

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its five metropolitan and two micropolitan 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.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD-DANBURY.....	409,100	406,500	2,600	0.6	410,400
HARTFORD-W.HARTFORD-E.HARTFORD.....	607,300	607,500	-200	0.0	609,000
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	294,800	293,500	1,300	0.4	295,800
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WILLIMANTIC.....	128,400	126,900	1,500	1.2	128,700
WATERBURY-SHELTON.....	161,100	160,400	700	0.4	161,600
PUTNAM-NORTHEAST*.....	28,000	28,400	-400	-1.4	28,200
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST*.....	37,100	36,400	700	1.9	37,400

\* Not seasonally adjusted

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.*

# LMA **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

Labor Market Area <i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
		2025	2024	NO.	%	2025
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,934,500	1,914,300	20,200	1.1	1,947,900
	Employed	1,848,100	1,840,700	7,400	0.4	1,870,500
	Unemployed	86,400	73,600	12,800	17.4	77,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	3.8	0.7	---	4.0
<b>Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury</b>	Civilian Labor Force	511,600	506,800	4,800	0.9	517,100
	Employed	489,400	487,800	1,600	0.3	497,500
	Unemployed	22,100	19,000	3,100	16.3	19,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.7	0.6	---	3.8
<b>Hartford-W.Hartford-E.Hartford</b>	Civilian Labor Force	610,700	605,300	5,400	0.9	614,600
	Employed	583,600	582,400	1,200	0.2	590,300
	Unemployed	27,100	22,800	4,300	18.9	24,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.8	0.6	---	3.9
<b>New Haven</b>	Civilian Labor Force	317,200	314,400	2,800	0.9	316,900
	Employed	303,700	302,800	900	0.3	304,600
	Unemployed	13,500	11,600	1,900	16.4	12,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.7	0.6	---	3.9
<b>Norwich-New London-Willimantic</b>	Civilian Labor Force	143,000	140,300	2,700	1.9	144,000
	Employed	136,800	135,000	1,800	1.3	138,400
	Unemployed	6,200	5,300	900	17.0	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.8	0.6	---	3.9
<b>Putnam-Northeast</b>	Civilian Labor Force	41,700	41,400	300	0.7	42,200
	Employed	39,700	39,800	-100	-0.3	40,400
	Unemployed	2,000	1,600	400	25.0	1,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.0	0.8	---	4.2
<b>Torrington-Northwest</b>	Civilian Labor Force	45,700	45,000	700	1.6	46,400
	Employed	43,600	43,100	500	1.2	44,500
	Unemployed	2,100	1,800	300	16.7	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.1	0.5	---	4.1
<b>Waterbury-Shelton</b>	Civilian Labor Force	240,200	237,200	3,000	1.3	242,100
	Employed	228,000	226,600	1,400	0.6	231,000
	Unemployed	12,200	10,500	1,700	16.2	11,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.4	0.7	---	4.6
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	170,116,000	167,285,000	2,831,000	1.7	169,814,000
	Employed	162,544,000	160,315,000	2,229,000	1.4	162,347,000
	Unemployed	7,572,000	6,970,000	602,000	8.6	7,467,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.2	0.3	---	4.4

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Feb		CHG	Jan	Feb		CHG	Jan	Feb		CHG	Jan
	2025	2024	Y/Y	2025	2025	2024	Y/Y	2025	2025	2024	Y/Y	2025
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$1,229.58	\$1,186.94	\$42.64	\$1,233.19	39.6	38.4	1.2	39.5	\$31.05	\$30.91	\$0.14	\$31.22
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,294.02	1,267.42	26.60	1,305.72	39.0	38.5	0.5	39.0	33.18	32.92	0.26	33.48
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	1,029.18	951.14	78.04	1,014.32	41.2	38.0	3.2	40.9	24.98	25.03	-0.05	24.80
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,535.38	1,358.70	176.68	1,566.53	38.5	35.3	3.2	39.8	39.88	38.49	1.39	39.36
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	1,303.36	1,233.42	69.94	1,293.14	33.3	32.9	0.4	33.2	39.14	37.49	1.65	38.95
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,553.94	1,455.30	98.64	1,558.67	38.8	37.8	1.0	39.5	40.05	38.50	1.55	39.46
Construction	1,592.83	1,436.86	155.97	1,629.61	37.7	35.2	2.5	38.2	42.25	40.82	1.43	42.66
Manufacturing	1,489.71	1,415.03	74.68	1,503.60	39.1	38.1	1.0	40.0	38.10	37.14	0.96	37.59
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	1,262.30	1,192.96	69.34	1,246.76	32.4	32.0	0.4	32.1	38.96	37.28	1.68	38.84
Trade, Transp., Utilities	1,003.30	947.09	56.21	994.75	31.6	30.9	0.7	31.7	31.75	30.65	1.10	31.38
Financial Activities	2,140.84	2,195.55	-54.71	2,133.79	38.1	37.9	0.2	37.0	56.19	57.93	-1.74	57.67
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,637.28	1,523.20	114.08	1,653.95	36.0	34.8	1.2	35.5	45.48	43.77	1.71	46.59
Education & Health Ser.	1,188.67	1,113.59	75.08	1,166.43	32.8	32.4	0.4	32.5	36.24	34.37	1.87	35.89
Leisure & Hospitality	607.20	612.23	-5.03	617.91	25.3	25.8	-0.5	25.8	24.00	23.73	0.27	23.95
Other Services	860.60	919.59	-58.99	846.37	28.3	30.2	-1.9	28.1	30.41	30.45	-0.04	30.12
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury	1,361.64	1,283.75	77.89	1,327.74	33.3	32.5	0.8	32.8	40.89	39.50	1.39	40.48
Hartford-W.Hartford-E.Hartford	1,310.95	1,280.56	30.39	1,314.77	33.4	33.4	0.0	33.6	39.25	38.34	0.91	39.13
New Haven	1,218.11	1,140.98	77.13	1,213.27	33.2	31.8	1.4	32.8	36.69	35.88	0.81	36.99
Norwich-New London-Willimantic	1,150.51	1,050.70	99.81	1,144.04	32.2	31.6	0.6	32.1	35.73	33.25	2.48	35.64
Waterbury-Shelton	1,135.35	1,019.82	115.53	1,163.32	33.7	32.1	1.6	33.7	33.69	31.77	1.92	34.52

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2024.*

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

### New Companies and Expansions

- Construx Co. opens headquarters in Hartford
- Wingstop opens on Hartford's Main Street, its second in the city
- Three restaurants planned for former Bank of America property in Fairfield
- New Greenwich Avenue boutique music store to sell high-end guitars, vinyl records
- New Starbucks, with a drive-thru, is now open on South Main Street in West Hartford
- Boot Barn opens new location at New Britain Ave. plaza in Plainville
- New York-style bagel shop to open 2nd CT location in Oxford
- DSW returns to Stamford with new Ridgeway Shopping Center location

### Layoffs and Closures

- Bridgeport record shop The Emporium to close its doors
- Duracell to relocate R&D HQ from CT to Atlanta by summer 2026
- Following private equity deal, Barnes Group to close its Bristol headquarters, cut 28 jobs
- Walgreens is closing two more Connecticut stores
- CT's oldest Army Navy store is closing for good



# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## FEBRUARY 2025

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WILLIMANTIC</b>	<b>143,016</b>	<b>136,768</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>4.4</b>
BOZRAH	1,396	1,327	69	4.9
COLCHESTER	8,623	8,246	377	4.4
EAST LYME	9,297	8,949	348	3.7
FRANKLIN	979	928	51	5.2
GRISWOLD	6,601	6,296	305	4.6
GROTON	17,799	17,170	629	3.5
LEBANON	3,946	3,778	168	4.3
LEDYARD	7,965	7,656	309	3.9
LISBON	2,108	2,014	94	4.5
MONTVILLE	9,645	9,279	366	3.8
NEW LONDON	13,642	12,974	668	4.9
NORTH STONINGTON	2,781	2,670	111	4.0
NORWICH	20,286	19,224	1,062	5.2
PRESTON	2,446	2,327	119	4.9
SALEM	2,277	2,187	90	4.0
SPRAGUE	1,592	1,524	68	4.3
STONINGTON	9,636	9,252	384	4.0
WATERFORD	10,251	9,859	392	3.8
WINDHAM	11,747	11,109	638	5.4

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>PUTNAM-NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,442</b>	<b>48,046</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>4.8</b>
ASHFORD	1,987	1,897	90	4.5
BROOKLYN	4,073	3,901	172	4.2
CANTERBURY	2,678	2,566	112	4.2
CHAPLIN	1,285	1,221	64	5.0
EASTFORD	917	873	44	4.8
HAMPTON	900	862	38	4.2
KILLINGLY	8,964	8,495	469	5.2
PLAINFIELD	8,111	7,741	370	4.6
POMFRET	2,267	2,183	84	3.7
PUTNAM	4,754	4,526	228	4.8
SCOTLAND	814	765	49	6.0
STERLING	1,717	1,605	112	6.5
THOMPSON	5,512	5,228	284	5.2
UNION	414	391	23	5.6
VOLUNTOWN	1,523	1,467	56	3.7
WOODSTOCK	4,526	4,325	201	4.4

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,729</b>	<b>43,606</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>4.6</b>
BARKHAMSTED	2,053	1,968	85	4.1
BURLINGTON	5,293	5,094	199	3.8
CANAAN	558	537	21	3.8
COLEBROOK	816	776	40	4.9
CORNWALL	842	817	25	3.0
GOSHEN	1,856	1,795	61	3.3
HARTLAND	1,136	1,088	48	4.2
HARWINTON	3,197	3,059	138	4.3
KENT	1,406	1,351	55	3.9
LITCHFIELD	4,418	4,240	178	4.0
MORRIS	1,255	1,200	55	4.4
NEW HARTFORD	3,896	3,753	143	3.7
NORFOLK	841	802	39	4.6
NORTH CANAAN	1,458	1,362	96	6.6
ROXBURY	1,359	1,317	42	3.1
SALISBURY	1,982	1,913	69	3.5
SHARON	1,573	1,518	55	3.5
TORRINGTON	19,325	18,350	975	5.0
WARREN	717	689	28	3.9
WASHINGTON	1,964	1,895	69	3.5
WINCHESTER	5,359	5,044	315	5.9

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>WATERBURY-SHELTON</b>	<b>240,223</b>	<b>227,998</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>5.1</b>
ANSONIA	10,559	9,988	571	5.4
BEACON FALLS	3,597	3,430	167	4.6
BETHLEHEM	1,842	1,734	108	5.9
BRISTOL	34,729	33,055	1,674	4.8
CHESHIRE	14,117	13,612	505	3.6
DERBY	6,614	6,277	337	5.1
MIDDLEBURY	4,039	3,886	153	3.8
NAUGATUCK	18,530	17,593	937	5.1
OXFORD	7,213	6,943	270	3.7
PLYMOUTH	6,692	6,307	385	5.8
PROSPECT	4,867	4,676	191	3.9
SEYMOUR	9,584	9,124	460	4.8
SHELTON	22,790	21,821	969	4.3
SOUTHBURY	9,943	9,524	419	4.2
THOMASTON	4,409	4,197	212	4.8
WATERBURY	53,203	49,572	3,631	6.8
WATERTOWN	12,630	12,053	577	4.6
WOLCOTT	9,527	9,127	400	4.2
WOODBURY	5,339	5,080	259	4.9

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,934,500	1,848,100	86,400	4.5
UNITED STATES	170,116,000	162,544,000	7,572,000	4.5
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,957,000	1,890,600	66,400	3.4
UNITED STATES	170,359,000	163,307,000	7,052,000	4.1

For the sake of simplicity, the federal Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford area is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Hartford LMA. All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except two are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. The two nonfederal areas are Torrington-Northwest LMA and Putnam-Northeast LMA.

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	FEB 2025	YR TO DATE 2025	2024	TOWN	FEB 2025	YR TO DATE 2025	2024	TOWN	FEB 2025	YR TO DATE 2025	2024
Andover	0	0	0	Griswold	3	3	0	Preston	0	1	2
Ansonia	1	2	0	Groton	0	0	2	Prospect	1	3	0
Ashford	0	0	0	Guilford	2	7	4	Putnam	0	0	0
Avon	1	1	2	Haddam	2	3	1	Redding	0	0	1
Barkhamsted	0	1	2	Hamden	0	4	0	Ridgefield	0	0	2
Beacon Falls	1	1	1	Hampton	0	0	0	Rocky Hill	0	0	0
Berlin	1	1	2	Hartford	11	20	0	Roxbury	0	0	0
Bethany	0	0	1	Hartland	0	0	0	Salem	1	2	1
Bethel	24	29	3	Harwinton	3	4	1	Salisbury	0	0	1
Bethlehem	0	0	0	Hebron	1	2	2	Scotland	0	1	0
Bloomfield	0	0	28	Kent	0	1	0	Seymour	1	4	1
Bolton	0	0	1	Killingly	1	2	4	Sharon	0	1	1
Bozrah	0	0	0	Killingworth	2	2	0	Shelton	2	4	2
Branford	11	14	0	Lebanon	1	1	1	Sherman	1	1	1
Bridgeport	1	7	7	Ledyard	2	4	4	Simsbury	0	0	0
Bridgewater	0	1	0	Lisbon	0	1	2	Somers	1	1	1
Bristol	2	3	6	Litchfield	0	1	1	South Windsor	1	2	1
Brookfield	0	0	1	Lyme	1	1	0	Southbury	2	3	4
Brooklyn	3	6	3	Madison	0	2	4	Southington	4	5	7
Burlington	0	2	3	Manchester	7	7	7	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	0	0	0	Stafford	0	0	20
Canterbury	0	0	2	Marlborough	0	0	1	Stamford	5	5	8
Canton	0	1	2	Meriden	0	1	20	Sterling	1	2	0
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	3	4	11	Stonington	3	4	1
Cheshire	4	12	7	Middlefield	1	1	1	Stratford	0	0	5
Chester	0	0	0	Middletown	1	2	2	Suffield	0	0	3
Clinton	6	7	1	Milford	6	14	31	Thomaston	0	0	1
Colchester	1	2	2	Monroe	0	1	0	Thompson	1	1	6
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	0	0	2	Tolland	1	4	2
Columbia	0	0	1	Morris	0	0	1	Torrington	0	1	0
Cornwall	0	0	0	Naugatuck	1	2	2	Trumbull	0	0	21
Coventry	5	5	2	New Britain	0	0	0	Union	0	0	0
Cromwell	1	2	2	New Canaan	3	6	0	Vernon	1	1	2
Danbury	1	6	0	New Fairfield	0	0	0	Voluntown	1	2	2
Darien	2	3	14	New Hartford	0	1	1	Wallingford	1	3	3
Deep River	0	0	1	New Haven	0	6	0	Warren	0	0	1
Derby	10	22	0	New London	1	1	6	Washington	1	1	1
Durham	0	1	1	New Milford	2	4	12	Waterbury	3	7	1
East Granby	1	1	0	Newington	1	2	85	Waterford	2	3	4
East Haddam	2	5	1	Newtown	11	12	4	Watertown	5	5	7
East Hampton	1	2	4	Norfolk	0	0	0	West Hartford	1	6	13
East Hartford	0	1	0	North Branford	1	2	1	West Haven	0	0	9
East Haven	0	0	1	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	1	1	1
East Lyme	1	1	1	North Haven	1	1	3	Weston	0	2	3
East Windsor	0	0	5	North Stonington	2	3	2	Westport	4	9	8
Eastford	0	0	0	Norwalk	2	79	12	Wethersfield	0	1	2
Easton	0	0	2	Norwich	0	2	1	Willington	1	1	2
Ellington	0	2	0	Old Lyme	0	1	1	Wilton	0	0	2
Enfield	1	1	1	Old Saybrook	0	5	1	Winchester	0	0	0
Essex	1	1	0	Orange	0	0	0	Windham	0	0	0
Fairfield	5	6	9	Oxford	1	2	3	Windsor	0	0	0
Farmington	3	3	3	Plainfield	1	2	1	Windsor Locks	0	1	1
Franklin	0	1	2	Plainville	0	0	2	Wolcott	1	2	3
Glastonbury	1	2	5	Plymouth	0	1	0	Woodbridge	3	6	0
Goshen	1	1	0	Pomfret	1	1	0	Woodbury	1	1	4
Granby	0	2	2	Portland	1	1	0	Woodstock	2	2	0
Greenwich	4	16	9								

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the U.S. Census Bureau 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 Census's business formations 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 two are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford area is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Hartford LMA. The two nonfederal areas are Torrington-Northwest LMA and Putnam-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.....	4.1	<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> .....	4.2	Occupancy Rate.....	2.4
Coincident General Drift Indicator.....	1.3	Production Worker Hours.....	1.1	Tourism Website Visitors.....	-22.1
Connecticut Real GDP.....	1.8	Industrial Electricity Sales.....	3.0	Air Passenger Count.....	6.1
United States Real GDP.....	2.5	<b>Personal Income</b> .....	5.2	Gaming Slots.....	-8.4
New England Real GDP.....	2.6	<b>UI Covered Wages</b> .....	5.6	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>	
Connecticut PCPI.....	4.0	<b>Business Activity</b>		Total.....	3.6
United States PCPI.....	4.1	New Housing Permits.....	-27.9	Wages & Salaries.....	3.7
New England PCPI.....	4.3	Electricity Sales.....	5.5	Benefit Costs.....	3.3
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index....	2.4	Construction Contracts Index.....	-7.7	<b>Consumer Prices</b>	
Phil. Fed's US Coincident Index....	2.4	New Auto Registrations.....	2.5	U.S. City Average.....	2.8
		Exports.....	7.4	Northeast Region.....	3.9
		S&P 500: Monthly Close.....	16.8	NY-Newark-Jersey City.....	4.2
				Boston-Cambridge-Newton...	3.9
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> .....	0.8	<b>Business Starts</b>		<b>Interest Rates</b>	
Labor Force.....	1.4	Business Formation.....	-0.3	Prime.....	-1.00 *
Employed.....	1.3	Dept. of Labor.....	-23.8	Conventional Mortgage.....	0.06 *
Unemployed.....	6.2	<b>Business Terminations</b>			
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> .....	0.2 *	Dept. of Labor.....	-23.8		
Labor Force Participation Rate...	0.4 *	<b>State Revenues</b> .....	-1.5		
Employment-Population Ratio...	0.3 *	Corporate Tax.....	15.7		
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..	-3.6	Personal Income Tax.....	-1.9		
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> .....	-0.04 *	Real Estate Conveyance Tax..	22.1		
<b>U-6 Rate</b> .....	0.0 *	Sales & Use Tax.....	2.2		
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs</b> .....	3.1	Gaming Payments.....	-8.5		
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings</b> .....	0.5				
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings</b> .....	3.6				

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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