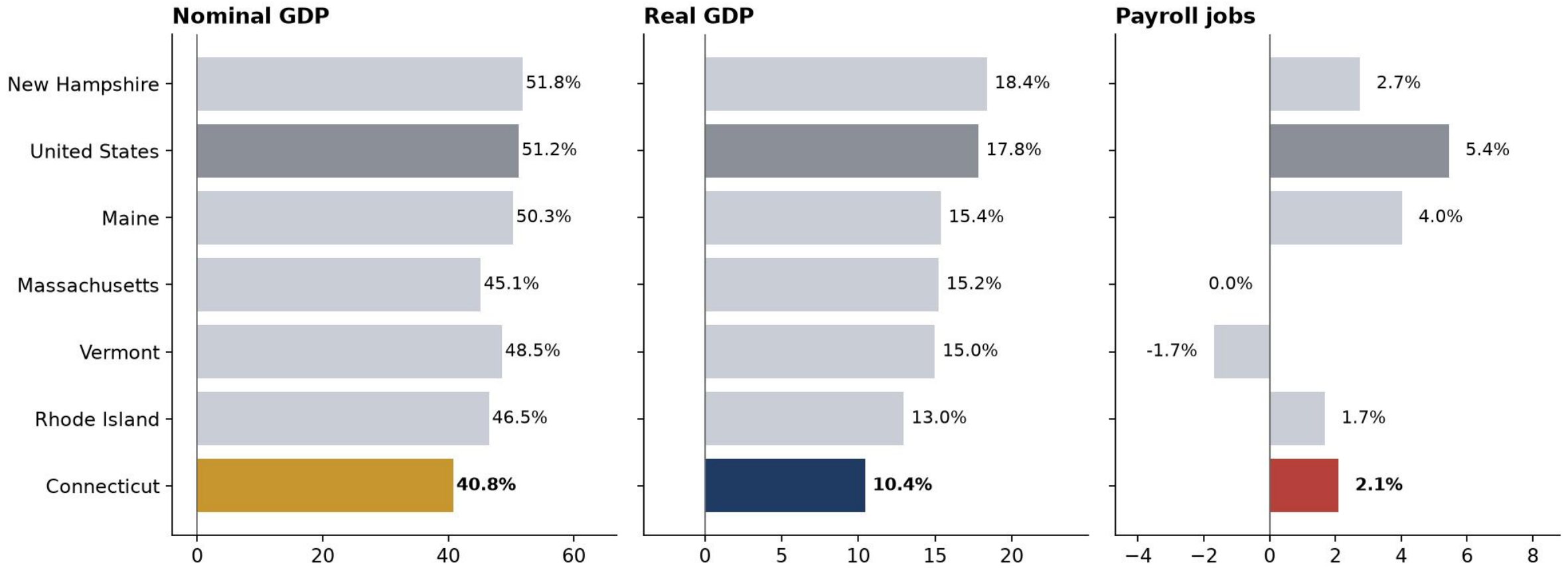
Since 2019, Connecticut ranks last in New England for GDP growth

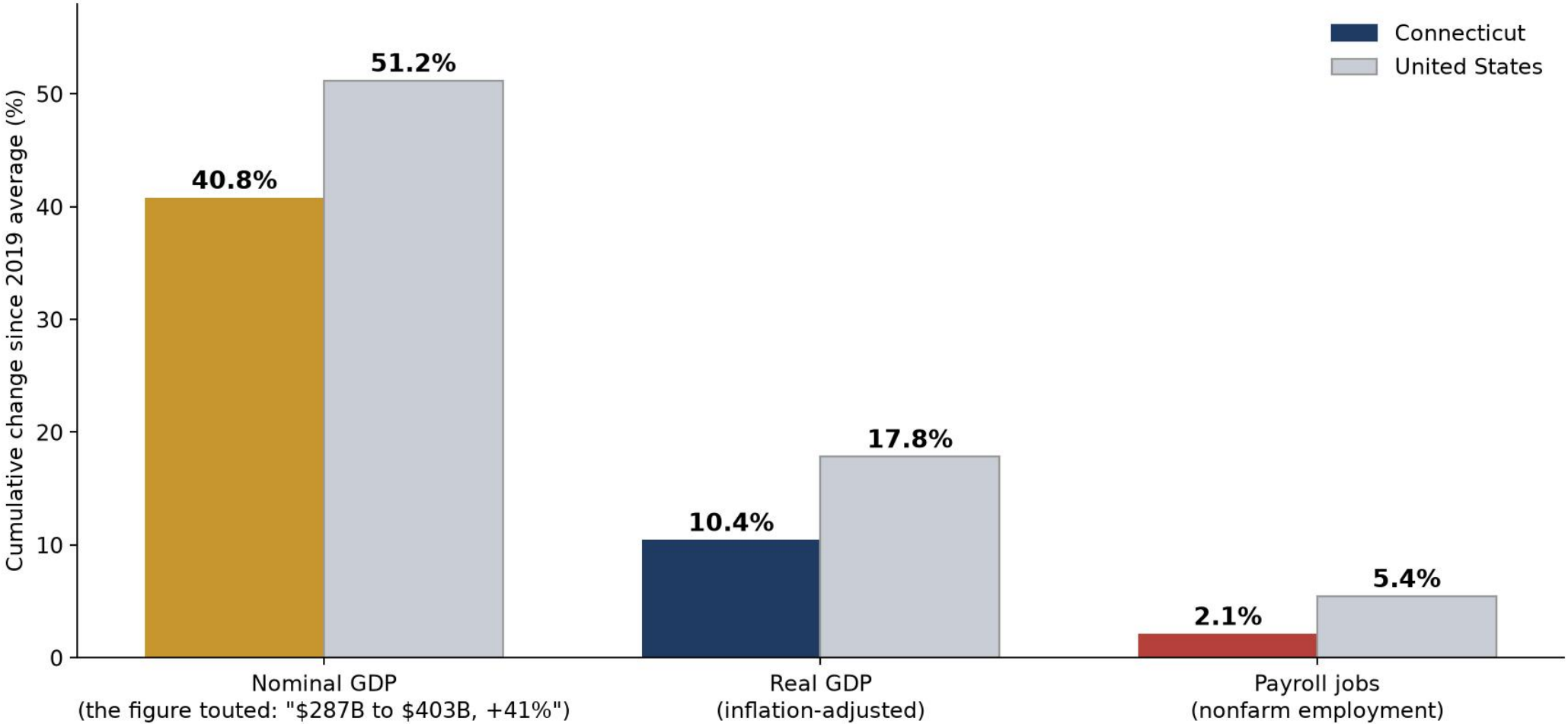
Cumulative change from 2019 average to Q2 2026 (GDP) / September 2026 (jobs).
The '7th fastest' ranking reflects one quarter's annualized rate; cumulative growth tells a different story.



Sources: BEA GDP by state (current and chained 2017 dollars); BLS CES state payroll employment, seasonally adjusted. Via FRED.

Most of Connecticut's "41% expansion" is inflation, and jobs barely moved

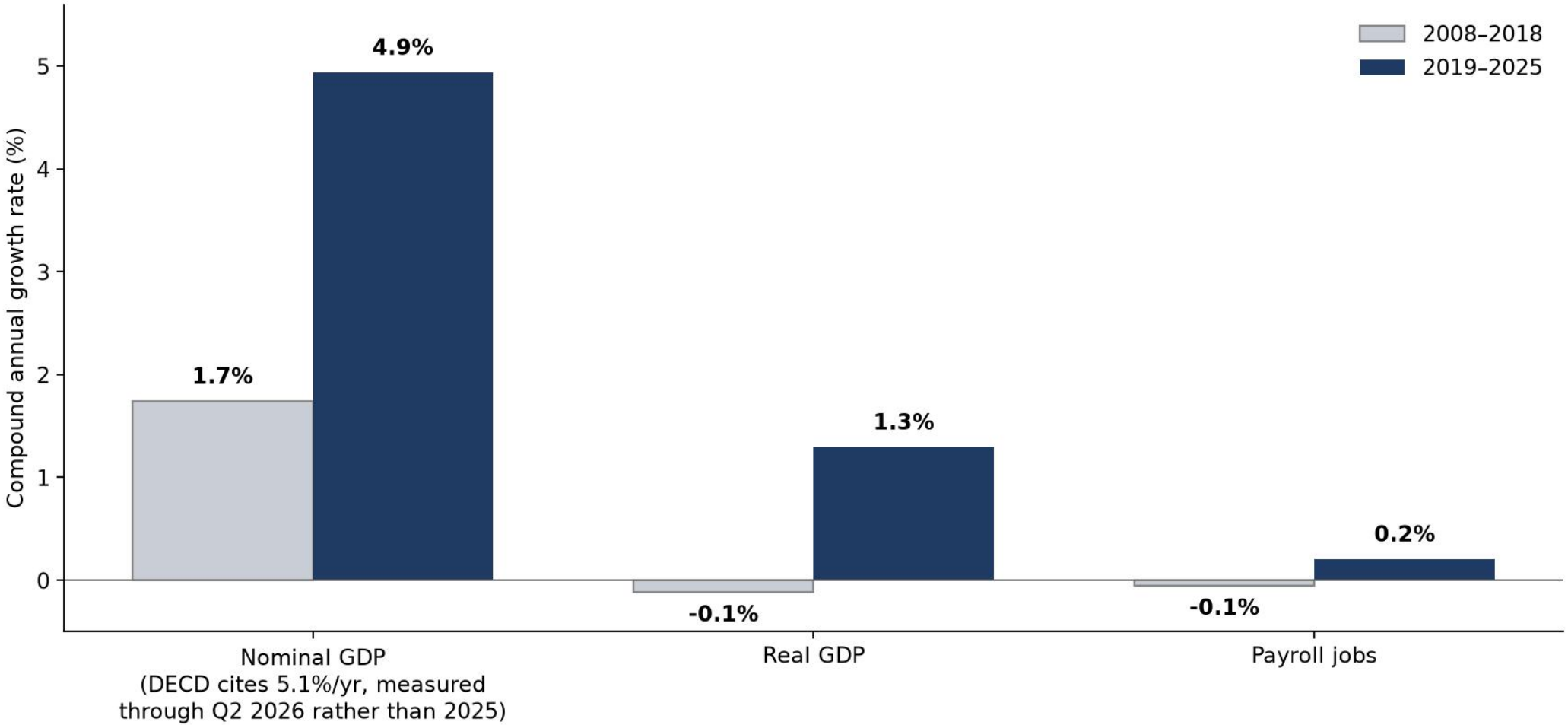
Change from 2019 annual average to Q2 2026 (GDP) and September 2026 (jobs)



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, GDP by state (Sept. 30, 2026 release), via FRED series CTNQGSP, CTRQGSP, GDP, GDPC1; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (seasonally adjusted), CTNA, PAYEMS.

More than half of the nominal "acceleration" is inflation; job growth is still near zero

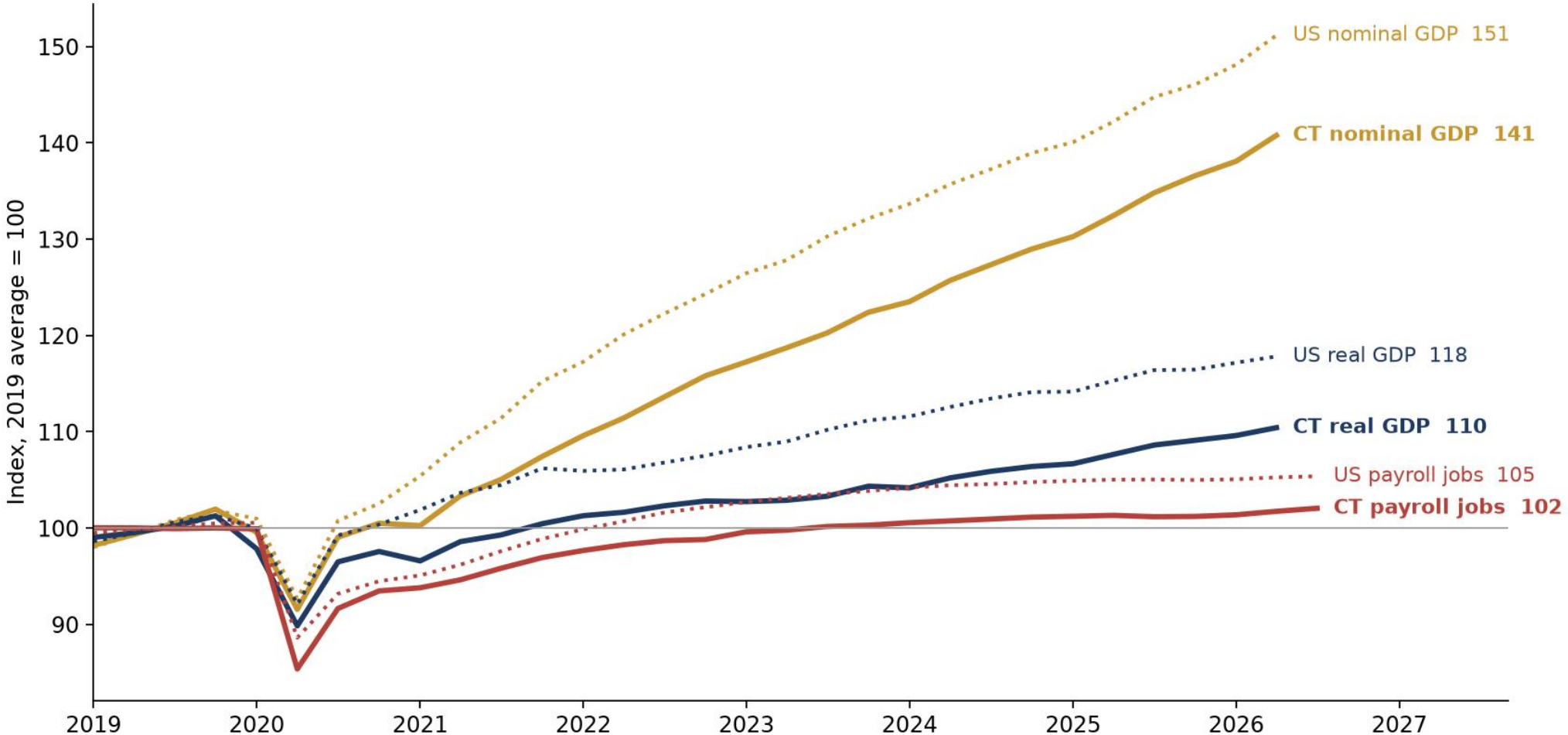
Connecticut, annual data. The 2021–2023 inflation surge inflates nominal growth after 2019. Real GDP growth did improve, from -0.1% to 1.3% a year.



Sources: BEA SAGDP2 / SAGDP9 annual GDP by state (via FRED CTNGSP, CTRGSP); BLS CES annual averages of seasonally adjusted monthly payroll employment (CTNA).

Output has grown; Connecticut payrolls have not kept up

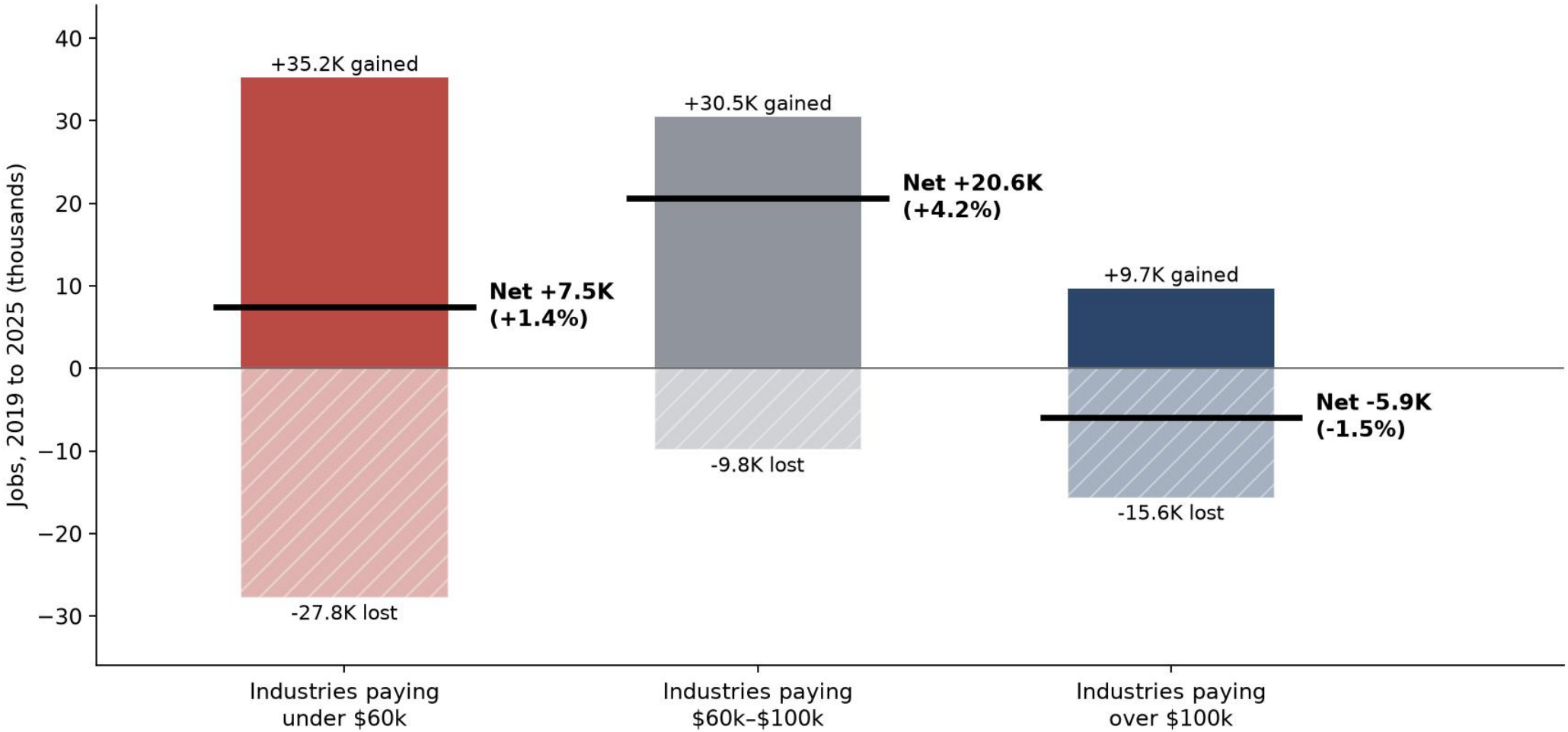
Quarterly; solid = Connecticut, dotted = United States. GDP through Q2 2026, jobs through Q3 2026



Sources: BEA GDP by state and national accounts; BLS Current Employment Statistics (seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages of monthly data). Via FRED.

High-wage industries shrank on net; growth went to industries paying under $100K

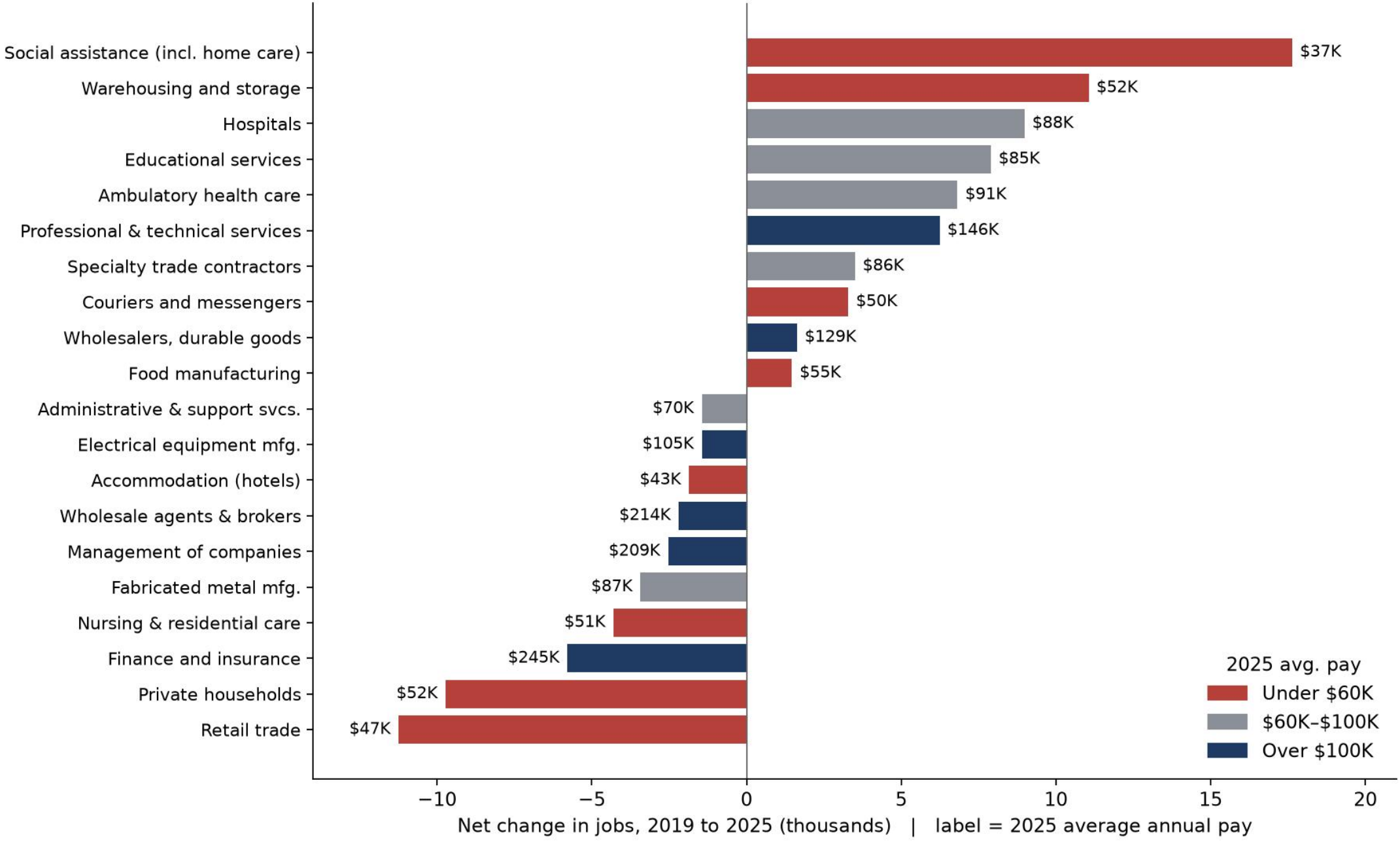
Connecticut private employment by industry pay tier: gains in growing industries, losses in shrinking ones, and net change (black line)



Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Connecticut private ownership, 2019 and 2025 annual averages, ~85 industries (3-digit NAICS) grouped by 2025 average pay. Retail and finance shown at sector level due to NAICS reclassification; information employment from BLS CES because the 2025 QCEW total is suppressed. Small suppressed industries excluded.

Gains led by low-wage home care and warehousing; losses hit retail and high-pay finance

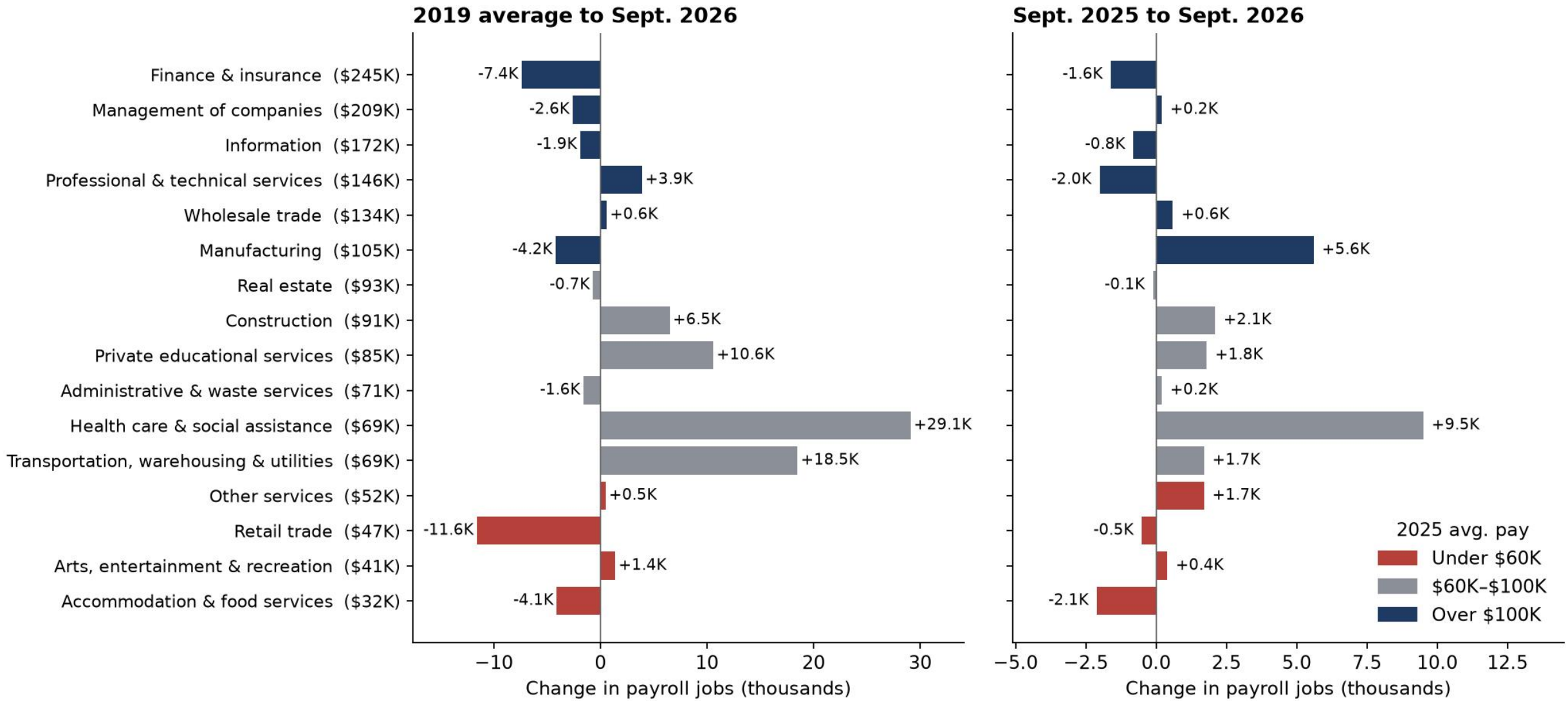
Ten largest gaining and ten largest losing Connecticut private industries, 2019 to 2025



Source: BLS QCEW, Connecticut private ownership, annual averages. Private-household employment fell 9,700 while social assistance rose 17,600, consistent with home-care workers being reclassified between these low-wage industries. Retail and finance shown at sector level; information from BLS CES.

Payroll jobs by private sector, ordered by average pay (lowest pay at bottom)

Long-run losses are concentrated in high-pay finance, insurance, and headquarters; the past year brought a manufacturing rebound



Sources: BLS Current Employment Statistics, Connecticut, seasonally adjusted (Sept. 2026 preliminary); 2025 average annual pay from BLS QCEW (construction and information pay as published by BLS/CBIA, where QCEW annual totals are suppressed). Government excluded. Transportation, warehousing & utilities pay is a weighted average of the two QCEW sectors.