GROTON BOARD OF EDUCATION
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
FEBRUARY 13, 2023 @ 6:00 P.M.
CENTRAL OFFICE, ROOM 11

Members Present: Chairperson-Kim Shepardson Watson, Andrea Ackerman-Vice Chairperson, Dean Antipas (arrived at 6:59 p.m./left at 7:27 p.m.), William Horgan, Elizabeth Porter, Matthew Shulman, Beverly Washington (remote/arrived at 6:20 p.m.), Jay Weitlauf

Members Absent: Rita Volkmann

Also Present: Susan Austin, Phil Piazza, Denise Doolittle, Clint Kennedy, Ken Knight, Laurie LePine, Sam Kilpatrick

I. Chairperson Shepardson Watson called the meeting to order at 6:04 p.m.

II. Budget Session

Superintendent Austin shared the following handouts of budget data:

- List of proposed budgets, Superintendent's budget percentages, what DRG each town is in, and the adopted budget percentages for 2023-24 school year. **(ATTACHMENT #1)**
- Impact on required revenue from Town for FY24 budget. **(ATTACHMENT #2)**
- Total operating costs including Grants paid directly to the Board of Education, Calculation of Town portion of the BOE budget, Calculation of % of property tax collected that supports BOE budget. **(ATTACHMENT #3)**
- DOD Supplemental Impact Aid. **(ATTACHMENT #4)**
- Revenue to support education – budget to actual. **(ATTACHMENT #5)**
- Recommended Grants to Municipalities for fiscal years 2023, 2024, and 2025. **(ATTACHMENT #6)**
- Questions from David McBride including answers to his questions. **(ATTACHMENT #7)**
- The Connecticut Economic Digest, Volume 28 No. 2 dated February 2023. **(ATTACHMENT #8)**

Superintendent Austin reviewed the FY24 Adjusted Superintendent's budget. **(ATTACHMENT #9)**

Mr. Weitlauf suggested moving Software in the amount of $98,637 and Computer Network Services in the amount of $13,362 to the DOD Supplemental Impact Aid.

Mr. Weitlauf suggested taking an additional $500,000 from the Health Reserve.

Superintendent Austin shared her discussions with John Burt regarding the education budget and Miranda Chapman around Impact Aid.

Mr. Weitlauf asked for more years of data regarding the Health Reserve account.

Dr. Piazza shared that Carmita Hodge has been invited to be on a panel regarding the Governor's Council on Women's and Girl's Preserving Our History; Preparing for Our Future: Progress on Public Act 19-12, an Act Concerning the Inclusion of Black and Latino studies in the Public School Curriculum. **(ATTACHMENT #10)**

III. Adjournment

MOTION: Ackerman, Horgan: To adjourn at 7:57 p.m.
PASSED - UNANIMOUSLY

Attachment #1

Member/Non-Member - Organization	2023-24 BOE Budget %	2023-24 Supt Budget %	DRG	2022-23 Adopted Budget %
Amity Regional School District #5		2.93	B	3.19
Ansonia Public Schools		4.00	H	
Ashford School		4.17	E	4.21
Avon Public Schools		3.71	B	3.71
Bethany Public Schools		3.58	C	0.19
Bethel Public Schools		5.95	D	4.31
Bristol Public Schools		2.94	G	2.5
Brookfield Public Schools		5.78	B	3.1
Cheshire Public Schools	5.82	6.46	B	2.68
Colebrook School District		2.62	E	
Coventry Public Schools		3.92	E	1.44
Cromwell Public Schools		6.94	D	3.81
East Granby Board of Education		4.79	D	
East Haddam Public Schools		3.73	E	
East Hampton Public Schools		5.80	D	
East Lyme Public Schools		6.97	D	3.64
Easton Public Schools		4.30	A	
Ellington Public Schools		5.38	C	
Enfield Public Schools		3.96	F	1.62
Glastonbury Public Schools	3.24	3.52	B	2.98
Goodwin University Magnet School System.		8.30		8.8
Groton Public Schools		4.98	G	2.22
Guilford Public Schools		4.78	B	5.18
Hampton School District		4.97	E	1.05
Lebanon Public Schools		3.70	E	2.5
Meriden Public Schools		4.54	H	1.29
Milford Public Schools	4.39	4.39	D	2.28
Monroe Public Schools		5.77	B	
New Britain Public Schools	8.33	8.19	I	0
New Canaan Public Schools	4.84	4.84	A	3
North Haven Public Schools	2.87	2.87	D	2.9
Old Saybrook Public Schools		4.94	D	
Oxford Public Schools		4.65	C	
Plainfield Public Schools		3.44	G	1.06
Plainville Community Schools		4.75	F	3.72
Portland Public Schools		3.98	E	2.57
Redding Public Schools		5.50	A	
Regional School District #08		4.76	C	-1.22
Regional School District #18	2.01	2.91	C	-0.13
Ridgefield Public Schools		3.79	A	4.24
Rocky Hill Public Schools		4.79	D	3.26
South Windsor Public Schools		7.95	B	4.83
Southington Public Schools	6.28	7.31	D	3.8
Stafford Public Schools		8.16	F	2.72
Stamford Public Schools		3.98	H	2.81
Stonington Public Schools		7.89	D	1.69
Suffield Public Schools		3.90	C	1.6
Thompson Public Schools		7.30	F	
Tolland Public Schools		5.92	C	
Vernon Public Schools		4.51	G	1.35
Wallingford Public Schools		6.75	D	
Waterford Public Schools		5.99	D	2.99
Westport Public Schools		5.33	A	
Willington Board of Education		2.64	E	1.26
Wilton Public Schools		5.90	A	2.2
Windsor Public Schools		4.84	D	2.85
Wolcott Public Schools		4.80	F	5.4
Average	**4.72**	**5.01**		**2.74**

Attachment #2

Groton Public Schools
Impact on required revenue from town
FY24 Budget

Column1	Superintendent Original Budget	Superintendent Adjusted Budget	Option #1	Option #1+#2	Option #1+#2+#3
Budget - $$	83,098,200	82,267,017	82,142,017	81,889,411	81,789,411
Budget increase over PY	4.98%	3.93%	3.77%	3.45%	3.33%
Non-town revenues	30,679,645	30,679,645	30,679,645	30,679,645	30,679,645
Budget supported by Town	52,418,555	51,587,372	51,462,372	51,209,766	51,109,766
Portion of FY23 Budget supported by Town	48,362,733	48,362,734	48,362,734	48,362,734	48,362,734
Increase in Town support	4,055,822	3,224,638	3,099,638	2,847,032	2,747,032
Increase in Town support %	8.4%	6.7%	6.4%	5.9%	5.7%

Groton Public Schools

Total Operating Costs including Grants paid directly to BOE

	FY23 Budget	FY24 Budget
Operating Budget	79,157,271	83,098,200
Grants		
Categorical	3,494,961	3,294,961
Competitive	422,410	346,708
Coronavirus Relief	3,624,591	2,993,880
Total Grants	7,541,962	6,635,549
Total Operating Costs including Grants	86,699,233	89,733,749

Calculation of Town portion of BOE Budget

	FY23 Budget	FY24 Budget
Operating Budget including Grants	86,699,233	89,733,749
Revenue received directly by BOE	(7,541,962)	(6,635,549)
Revenue received directly by the Town of Groton	(30,794,538)	(30,679,645)
Portion of BOE Budget funded by Town	48,362,733	52,418,555

Increase in Town Contribution - $$	4,055,822
Increase in Town Contribution - %	8.4%

What is the impact to taxpayer?

Calculation of % of Property Tax collected that supports BOE Budget

	FY23 Budget	FY24 Budget
Portion of BOE Budget funded by the Town of Groton	48,362,733	52,418,555
Town of Groton Property Tax collected	104,119,613	Not Yet Available
% of Property Tax collected that supports BOE Budget	46.4%	Not Yet Available

What is the anticipated increase in town & city operations?

Attachment #4

Groton Public Schools

DOD Supplemental Impact Aid

	Actual	Estimated	Budget	Forecast*		
	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
Beginning Balance	1,519,254.54	1,365,830.40	1,084,076.43	904,692.88	467,440.24	167,839.16
Amount Received**	471,746.81	473,155.63	450,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest Earned	1,419.37	1,165.62	925.17	772.08	398.92	143.24
Expenditures						
IT						
Chromebook (1 to 1 initiative refresh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(300,000.00)	(300,000.00)	(167,982.40)
Software	(324,436.00)	(324,954.00)	(324,954.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projection Devices	(164,129.60)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IT Equipment (network, etc)	0.00	(143,096.50)	(167,330.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Staff devices	(138,024.72)	(138,024.72)	(138,024.72)	(138,024.72)	0.00	0.00
Other						
Literacy Universal Screeners/Interventions	0.00	(75,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Math Universal Screeners/Interventions	0.00	(75,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenditures	(626,590.32)	(756,075.22)	(630,308.72)	(438,024.72)	(300,000.00)	(167,982.40)
Ending Balance	1,365,830.40	1,084,076.43	904,692.88	467,440.24	167,839.16	0.00

* Forecast assuming worst case scenario - Groton no longer eligible for this funding

** Funds received in August based on prior year data
To be eligible, districts must have 19.5% military dependent enrollment or greater (based on Dept of Ed data)
Total amount funded changes annually and is split among all eligible districts, cannot generate more accruate estimate

Attachment #5

Groton Public Schools
Revenue to support education
Budget to Actual

		Actual*					
		2022**	2021	2020	2019	2018	2018-2022
4521	Education Cost Sharing	25,183,030	25,006,069	24,969,249	25,025,766	24,903,311	125,087,425
4522	Adult Education	117,717	117,310	113,451	102,394	102,900	553,772
4525	Special Education Excess Cost	1,110,911	998,437	1,293,954	917,145	891,571	5,212,018
4534	Magnet School Transportation	117,000	143,000	189,800	182,000	209,300	841,100
4544	Non-Public Pupil Service	26,369	18,783	26,246	22,315	20,847	114,560
4508	Medicaid	129,184	90,630	117,659	271,881	271,834	881,188
4591	Pupil Impact Aid	3,901,177	4,213,846	3,945,649	5,253,028	3,751,870	21,065,570
4662	Tuition from Other Towns	29,884	19,006	78,044	104,855	120,822	352,611
4669	Other School Receipts	31,440	22,073	26,124	33,549	58,289	171,475
	Total Actual	30,646,712	30,629,154	30,760,176	31,912,933	30,330,744	154,279,719

		Budget*						
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2018-2022
4521	Education Cost Sharing	25,040,045	25,040,045	25,040,045	25,025,766	25,040,045	19,979,526	120,125,427
4522	Adult Education	116,103	113,451	116,960	102,300	102,334	105,000	540,045
4525	Special Education Excess Cost	1,093,637	925,000	900,000	850,000	800,000	915,000	4,390,000
4534	Magnet School Transportation	143,000	185,000	185,000	188,000	188,000	188,000	934,000
4544	Non-Public Pupil Service	26,369	26,246	26,246	22,000	22,000	188,000	284,492
4508	Medicaid	196,570	195,100	195,311	149,039	93,000	139,000	771,450
4591	Pupil Impact Aid	4,094,283	3,316,515	3,283,678	3,306,657	3,214,533	3,250,000	16,371,383
4662	Tuition from Other Towns	20,000	20,000	64,000	70,000	70,000	145,487	369,487
4669	Other School Receipts	-	16,000	25,000	19,000	19,000	18,998	97,998
	Total Budget	30,730,007	29,837,357	29,836,240	29,732,762	29,548,912	24,929,011	143,884,282
	Excess Revenue Collected over Budget		**809,355**	**792,914**	**1,027,414**	**2,364,021**	**5,401,733**	**10,395,437**
	Excess Impact Aid Collected over Budget		**584,662**	**930,168**	**638,992**	**2,038,495**	**501,870**	**4,694,187**

* Per Town of Groton Adopted Budget books
** Per Groton Board of Ed records

RECOMMENDED GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2023, 2024, AND 2025

	Municipal Grants-in-Aid			Education Cost Sharing		
FY 2022-2023 Funding Source:	Bond Allocation			General Fund		
Grantee	FY 2023 Estimated	FY 2024 Recommended	FY 2025 Recommended	FY 2023 Estimated	FY 2024 Recommended	FY 2025 Recommended
East Lyme	22,442	22,442	22,442	6,076,507	5,791,834	5,507,204
Easton	2,660	2,660	2,660	210,419	233,243	256,067
East Windsor	295,024	295,024	295,024	5,669,122	5,669,122	5,669,122
Ellington	223,527	223,527	223,527	10,099,106	10,333,424	10,567,742
Enfield	256,875	256,875	256,875	29,823,645	29,823,645	29,823,645
Essex	74,547	74,547	74,547	150,685	171,618	192,551
Fairfield	96,747	96,747	96,747	1,120,360	1,124,616	1,128,872
Farmington	545,804	545,804	545,804	907,576	1,252,404	1,597,232
Franklin	23,080	23,080	23,080	736,256	697,564	658,876
Glastonbury	240,799	240,799	240,799	5,379,255	5,655,724	5,932,193
Goshen	2,648	2,648	2,648	182,146	231,768	281,390
Granby	35,332	35,332	35,332	5,278,314	5,226,479	5,174,651
Greenwich	89,022	89,022	89,022	569,418	660,549	751,680
Griswold	31,895	31,895	31,895	10,925,151	10,875,427	10,825,710
Groton	2,362,532	2,362,532	2,362,532	25,040,045	25,040,045	25,040,045
Guilford	64,848	64,848	64,848	1,766,084	1,567,766	1,369,478
Haddam	3,554	3,554	3,554	2,368,269	2,748,356	3,128,443
Hamden	286,689	286,689	286,689	32,878,103	34,856,131	36,834,159
Hampton	-	-	-	1,058,408	984,348	910,299
Hartford	1,419,161	1,419,161	1,419,161	213,879,452	215,957,970	218,036,488
Hartland	955	955	955	1,071,722	1,003,571	935,430
Harwinton	21,506	21,506	21,506	2,451,411	2,506,509	2,561,608
Hebron	2,216	2,216	2,216	5,997,693	5,713,831	5,430,011
Kent	-	-	-	32,638	34,148	35,659
Killingly	1,228,578	1,228,578	1,228,578	15,574,402	15,574,402	15,574,402
Killingworth	5,148	5,148	5,148	1,743,835	1,811,469	1,879,103
Lebanon	30,427	30,427	30,427	4,578,589	4,349,784	4,121,013
Ledyard	421,085	421,085	421,085	11,492,516	11,624,199	11,755,882
Lisbon	3,683	3,683	3,683	2,899,516	2,774,517	2,649,536
Litchfield	3,432	3,432	3,432	1,309,880	1,306,957	1,304,035
Lyme	-	-	-	129,597	169,000	208,403
Madison	6,795	6,795	6,795	395,466	379,791	364,118
Manchester	1,912,643	1,912,643	1,912,643	41,134,504	42,915,663	44,696,822
Mansfield	6,841	6,841	6,841	9,459,722	9,555,065	9,650,408
Marlborough	7,313	7,313	7,313	2,904,887	2,952,089	2,999,288
Meriden	1,663,015	1,663,015	1,663,015	69,151,848	71,875,826	74,599,804
Middlebury	84,264	84,264	84,264	1,253,060	1,451,313	1,649,566
Middlefield	248,652	248,652	248,652	1,888,165	1,959,060	2,029,956
Middletown	3,966,296	3,966,295	3,966,295	22,847,375	23,834,438	24,821,493
Milford	2,257,853	2,257,853	2,257,853	9,673,235	9,244,861	8,816,551
Monroe	179,106	179,106	179,106	5,272,935	5,167,503	5,062,087
Montville	528,644	528,644	528,644	12,802,864	12,712,780	12,622,709
Morris	3,528	3,528	3,528	163,736	194,211	224,686
Naugatuck	341,656	341,656	341,656	33,213,827	33,775,612	34,337,397

Questions from David McBride:

I see this as an 8.22% increase as that is the increase in taxpayer support (due to no growth in non-taxpayer support revenue) which is what effects the mill rate and resident taxes (please see attached analysis). And then as a result of this increase I would like to look into where we could save some money in the budget so I would like to look at the following areas:

- Health Insurance Reserve - is this $2M really needed as your reserve will be near 42% which seems somewhat excessive so I would like to consider using some of that to decrease the FY 2024 budget request. A reduction in the health insurance reserve has been anticipated and implemented for the FY23 and FY24 budgets. In addition, there are large claim liabilities that we need to plan for.

- OPEB - What percentage of the total liability have we funded? What is the ADEC amount for FY 2023 and FY 2024 and how much do we fund as I am wondering if some of the $1M reserve could be used to decrease the 8% increase in taxpayer support (or decrease the planned ADEC 24 payment since there may be a healthy reserve). Per the 7/1/21 OPEB report, the BOE has funded approximately $1.0 million of an accrued liability of $13.036 million liability or 7.6%. We are currently only contributing our expected payout of approximately $1.0 million per year. We hope to receive the 7/1/22 report shortly to determine the ADEC for FY24.

- I would appreciate having additional details to employee positions. How many new employees have been added? Have any positions been eliminated? The budget proposes an addition of 3 positions (Special education teacher at Fitch High School, behavior analyst (BCBA) district-wide, part-time security guards at Fitch High & Groton Middle) and the reduction of 1.4 FTEs (Elementary teacher at Mystic River, 0.4 Language Arts teacher at Fitch).

- How many FTE's during the year were not filled (maybe resulting in the $2M surplus which is being put into the health reserve account). If there is an expectation of some positions not being filled I would like the budget to reflect what the actual cash flow will be. In other words budget what is expected from a cash flow standpoint and not from a full staff level as that is what I believe the taxpayer should fund - what is the true expectation for filling positions. There are no unfilled certified positions. There are a small number of unfilled non-certified special education positions representing less than 5% of our workforce. We continue to need these positions; however, any funding surplus is applied to overages in the following areas: additional bus requirements, as well as inflationary energy costs at yearend.

The Board of Education continues to work on the budget and will submit a proposal that decreases the overall taxpayer burden of 8.22%.

Questions from Bruce Jones:

1. How many students are you basing the FY2022-2023 expenditure per pupil on? This is based on the 2023 actual enrollment of 4448 students.

   You have $17,906/per student. How was this number determined? It is calculated as follows: Current estimated total cost less costs for continuing/adult education plus anticipated in kind expenses paid by the town divided by the total number of students.

   Do you have an estimate for 2023-2024 yet? We are estimating 4678 students for 2023-2024.

2. I also asked about the reasons for the jump in the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 expenditures per pupil. I know it was Covid and everything went wacky but if you could give a little insight into those jumps that would be great. Also, how many students were enrolled in those years? Enrollment in 2019-2020 was 4715, in 2020-2021 it reduced to 4469, in 2021-22 total enrollment was 4461 students.

Attachment #8

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.28 No.2 A joint publication of Connecticut Department of Labor & Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

FEBRUARY 2023

IN THIS ISSUE...

In December...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,667,900
Change over month .... -0.10%
Change over year .... +1.96%

United States 153,743,000
Change over month .... +0.15%
Change over year .... +3.02%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 4.2%
United States 3.5%

Consumer Price Index

United States 296.797
Change over year .... +6.5%

2023 Economic Outlook: Major Challenges After Year of Solid Growth

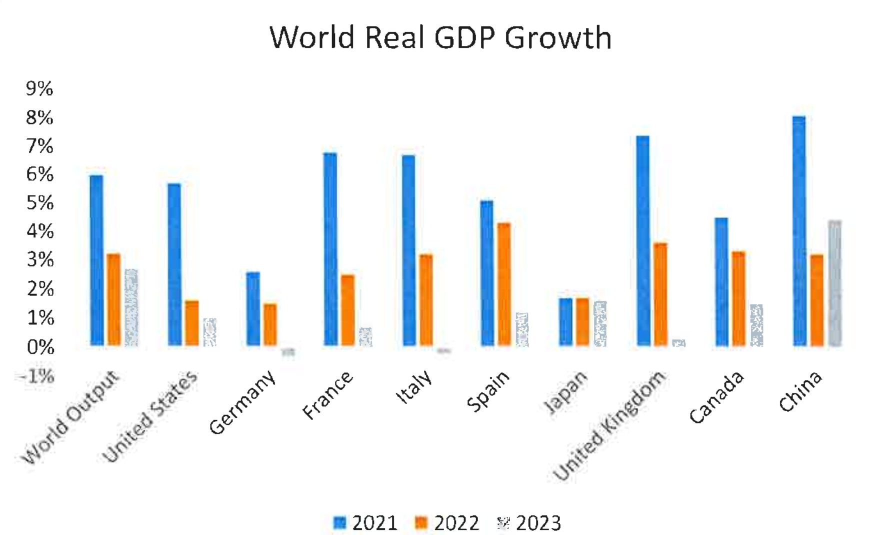
By Steven P. Lanza
Associate Professor-in-Residence, UConn Department of Economics

As the Covid-19 pandemic moved to the back burner in 2022, the world, the country and the state of Connecticut wrestled with a new host of challenges that will continue to shape the economic outlook for 2023. Chief among them: the highest rates of inflation in over forty years, aggravated by Russia's war against Ukraine which has injected uncertainty in global commodity markets for energy and food. Meanwhile, central banks around the world are raising interest rates to tame price pressures—an effort that will inevitably chill economic growth going forward.

The Global Economy

Following a 6.0% rise in world output in 2021, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that global growth will slow to 3.2% 2022, and moderate further, to 2.7% in 2023. The IMF outlook hinges on the assumptions that: inflation expectations will not become unmoored; the worst of the dislocations created by Russia's invasion of Ukraine are behind us; and monetary authorities do not tighten policy to such an extent as to engender widespread recessions and upheavals in financial markets. Though an actual decline in world output does not appear to be in the cards, IMF forecasters anticipate that more than 40 percent of the world's economies that report output data on a quarterly basis will experience a so-called "technical recession" of two or more quarters of negative GDP growth.

These topline projections, however, mask a wide gulf between the emerging and developed worlds. For the advanced economies, including the United States and Western Europe, where GDP



Source: World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund, October 2022

THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

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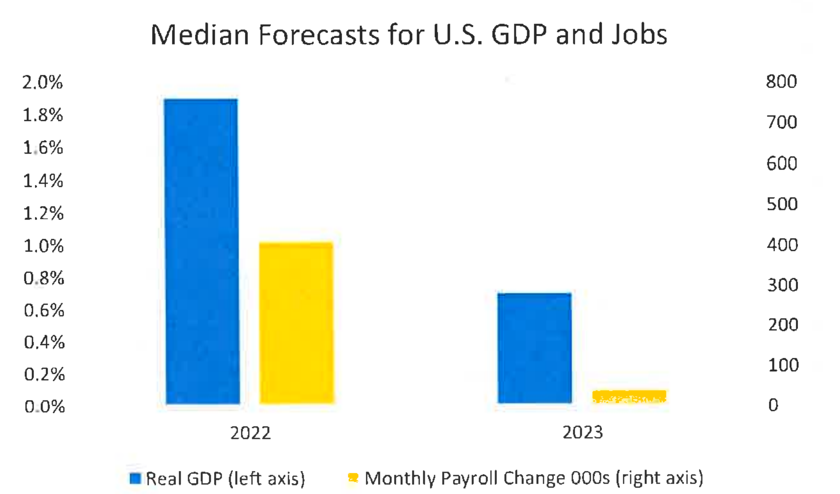
rebounded by 5.2% in 2021 following its 4.4% plunge during the pandemic, output is expected to grow 2.4% in 2022 (slightly above its 20-year annual average of 2.1%) but by only 1.1% in 2023. High inflation will eat into purchasing power and rising interest rates will crimp consumer spending and business investment. In emerging markets, by contrast, where the toll of the pandemic was far less severe (output fell just 1.9% in 2020) and the 2021 rebound, at 6.6%, was brisker, output is expected to grow by 3.7% in 2022 and to maintain that pace in 2023. That growth rate, however, is significantly below the 20-year trend of 5.2% annually.

In 2022, the world's economies faced the highest inflation rates in decades as the rebound in demand that began in 2021 continued and consumers rebalanced their spending patterns away from goods and toward services. At the same time, as the Covid pandemic receded, the unprecedented monetary and fiscal policy supports that nations had erected during the pandemic were withdrawn, slowing the growth in global economic output. Russia's aggression contributed to both rising prices for food and fuel and to falling output growth. These developments created a quandary for policymakers: how to deal with rising inflation even as economic activity was already cooling?

Central banks around the world moved quickly to raise nominal interest rates to prevent inflation expectations from becoming embedded in price and wage dynamics. The U.S. Federal Reserve led the world with federal funds rate increases totaling over 4 percentage points, the Bank of England has followed with a more than 3-point increase in its benchmark rate while the European Central Bank raised rates by more than 2 points. Amid such a concerted effort, the IMF notes that the risk of "monetary, fiscal, or financial policy miscalibration has risen sharply" and that overtightening could push the "global economy into an unnecessarily harsh recession."

Still, while the IMF does anticipate a global slowdown, it does not expect a global recession in 2023. Despite the rise in real interest rates (nominal rates less the rate of inflation), real borrowing costs remain below pre-pandemic levels. And labor markets generally remain tight, at least when measured by the ratio of job vacancies to unemployed workers.

About half of the slowdown in world output is accounted for by the three largest economies—the U.S. the Eurozone and China—plus Russia, and the IMF expects that to hold true in the outlook period as well. In Europe, the growth slowdown between 2021 and 2022 was relatively modest, with output growth dropping from 5.2% to 3.1% in the Euro area and from 7.4% to 3.6% in the UK. But output growth is expected to fall precipitously in 2023 to 0.5% in the Eurozone and to 0.3% in the UK. More than most, the economies of Europe are



Source: Research Dept, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Survey of Professional Forecasters, 4Q 2022 particularly imperiled by the effects of the war in Ukraine. Russia has reduced energy exports to Europe by more than 80%, spiking energy costs and, as the IMF sees it, raising uncertainty, hampering economic activity, particularly in manufacturing, while taxing both consumer and business confidence.

In China, by contrast, the Covid pandemic still casts a long shadow. Amid widespread lockdowns under the county's zero-Covid policy, output growth plunged by nearly 5 percentage points, from 8.1% in 2021 to a projected 3.2% in 2022. The lockdowns have not only slashed domestic demand, but by cutting capacity utilization to below 76 percent, they have crimped exports, delayed the full opening of global supply chains, and added to inflationary pressures. The IMF projects a modest rebound in 2023, to 4.4%, but that was before China's sudden reopening and rash of new Covid outbreaks. China's new policy might hamper its economic performance in the short run, but it should help the country to put the pandemic in its past sooner rather than later.

The U.S. Economy

For the U.S., the IMF expects real GDP growth to weaken from a projected 1.6% in 2022 to 1.0% in 2023. The IMF is not alone in its expectation that the US economy will cool further as it enters 2023 and in fact seems to be relatively optimistic in its outlook. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's latest Survey of Professional Forecasters (SPF) projects that the that U.S. economic output will grow by just 0.7% in 2023. The Wall Street Journal's (WSJ) own survey of professional economists is more pessimistic still, expecting 2023 real US GDP growth to clock in just shy of 0.5%. Meanwhile, IHS-Markit (formerly Global Insight) predicts that output will inch up 0.3% and the Conference Board—better known for its survey of consumer confidence—anticipates zero growth in real U.S. GDP.

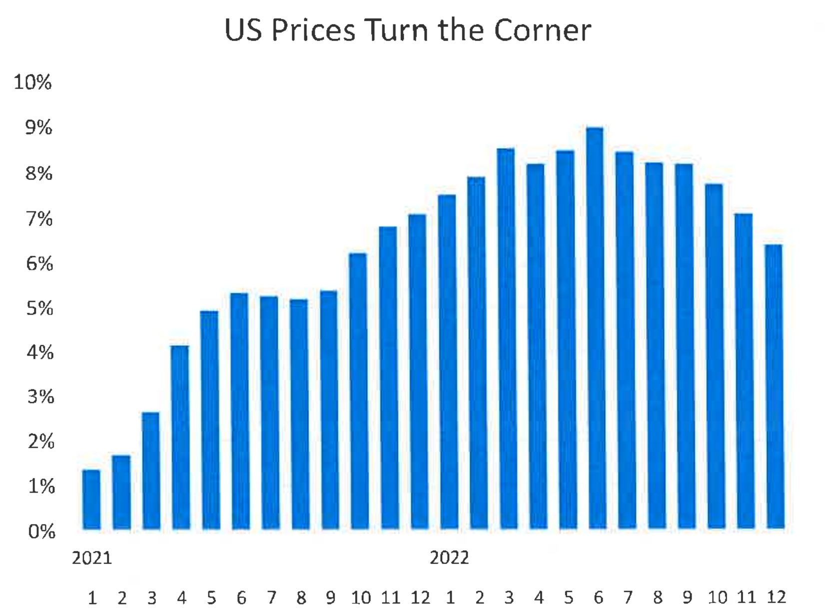
The roundup of forecasts for what lies ahead for the US economy may not be exhaustive, but it conveys the expert consensus that growth is expected to decelerate abruptly if not stall altogether.

Besides the expected slowdown in GDP growth, the other most salient economic challenge for the US economy remains the topline, all-items inflation figure which averaged more than 8 percent in 2022 and reached a high of 9 percent on a year over year basis in June, the fastest pace of price increase since 1981. Inflation has since cooled to 6.5 percent in December but remains higher than it has been at any time in the last forty years. Economists generally anticipate that the US will make significant progress toward bringing inflation closer to the Federal Reserve's 2 percent target. Expectations for the average US inflation rate in 2023 range from 3.5 percent for the IMF, 3.1 percent for the SPF, and 2.6 percent for the WSJ.

Facing the most inflationary environment in decades, the Fed has pursued an aggressive rate-hiking policy. In a quick succession of increases, the Fed took its benchmark federal funds rate from 0.125 percent where it had been since the start of the pandemic, to a new targeted range of 4.25 to 4.5 percent. Expect the Fed's tightening to continue in 2023 albeit at a less aggressive pace. Although technically, the federal funds rate is the rate that banks charge each other to trade reserves overnight, the practical effect of the Fed's actions is to raise the rates that households and firms pay for all manner of borrowing.

Comparing early 2022 with year's end, interest rates on 60-month loans for new cars jumped from 4.5 to 6.6 percent and 30-year fixed mortgage rates more than doubled from 3 to 7 percent. Existing home sales, which had shot up by more than 60 percent from the depths of the pandemic, from 4.1 million to 6.5 million units at an annual rate, have reverted to their pandemic-era nadir while prices, which had soared more than 40 percent over the same period, appear to be settling back to earth. And the stock market, having set out on a tear as the economy recovered from the pandemic, approached bear territory at the end of 2022 as investors sought the relative safety of interest-earning assets.

Despite the swoon in output and asset prices, the labor market has shown surprising resilience. Nonfarm jobs ended 2022 by growing at about 250 thousand monthly. Though slower by half compared with earlier in the year and for all of 2021, that pace of job growth still outran the average in the long expansion leading up to the pandemic. Forecasters anticipate much slower job growth in 2023, on the order of about 30 thousand per month. At less than 4 percent, the unemployment rate remains at record lows, and despite the expected slowdown in new jobs,



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

analysts expect little more than a one-point increase in the jobless rate in 2023. That's because employers are struggling to fill the openings they have now, with a record two job openings for every unemployed worker. For perspective, it is far more common for that ratio to be reversed, one job opening for every 2 unemployed workers, so labor remains in exceptionally short supply across industries, a fact that should cushion the blow to the labor market from any continued overall slowing in the economy.

Regionally, states in the southern and western reaches of the country have fared best in the latest recovery and have largely regained the jobs lost during the pandemic. As IHS-Markit notes, these states saw shallower job losses and fewer restrictions on activity during the height of the pandemic. What's more, they generally enjoy lower costs and warmer climates making them a draw for new residents. IHS anticipates that these same states will lead the country in growth going forward, although the more rapid post-pandemic increase in house prices in southern metro areas will somewhat blunt their cost-of-living advantage.

By contrast, states in the Northeast and Great Lakes regions have lagged in their recoveries and have yet to return to their pre-pandemic levels of labor market activity. After shouldering an outsized burden of job losses during the pandemic, these states have been rewarded with only a tepid rebound. Their higher costs and colder climates discourage in-migration, and their older populations are less inclined to participate in the labor force. So, the shortage of labor that hobbles these states today is expected to continue into the outlook period and beyond.

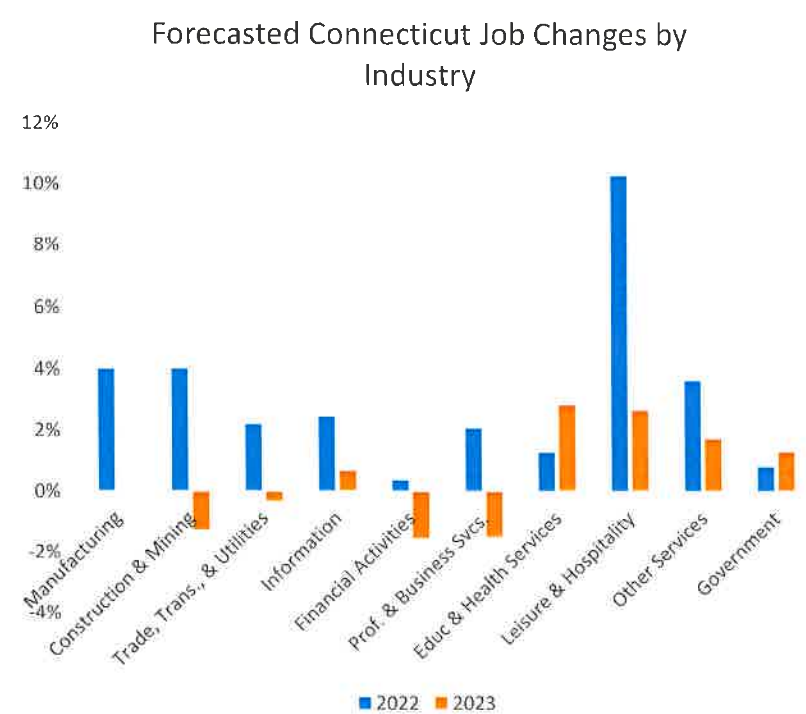
The Connecticut Economy

Connecticut's economy showed steady improvement in 2022 as the state added nearly 40,000 jobs, cut unemployment to 4%, and expanded real output by 1.8%, according to the most recent quarterly data. State GDP has returned to its pre-pandemic levels and jobs nearly so, though both remain shy of their 2008 high-water marks. The state's labor market is remarkably tight. Usually, unemployed workers outnumber available jobs; today there are three openings for every two jobless residents. While forecasters are divided about the possibility of the U.S. economy entering a recession in 2023, if there is a national recession or even a significant slowdown in national job growth, Connecticut could surrender some of the gains it has made in its ongoing recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. A national recession or slowdown is possible due to climbing interest rates to tame inflation, lingering Covid kinks in global supply chains, and Putin's brutal war on Ukraine which has roiled commodity markets.

IHS Market, one of the more pessimistic forecasters surveyed above, projects that Connecticut's 2023 job count will exceed its 2022 number by fewer than 11,000—a far cry from the 40,000-plus job gain notched between 2021 and 2022. But those annual averages obscure the underlying month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter changes that IHS anticipates will be negative as the state moves through the year. By 2023-Q4, IHS forecasts that nonfarm employment will be 16,000-jobs lower than in 2022-Q4. Such estimates are in line with a recent survey of state forecasters by the *Hartford Business Journal*. The economists polled expect that Connecticut could gain as many as 25,000 jobs or lose as many as 16,000 in 2023.

The education and health services sector will fare far better than average, according to IHS, even outperforming its recent gains. Demand for these social services is shaped by larger demographic forces, plus the sector is still making up for ground lost during the pandemic. The state added 4,300 jobs in this sector in 2022, mostly in education, and is expected to add another 9,500 in 2023 (nearly 90 percent of the overall job increase for the state). In 2023, most of the gains will accrue to the health services side of the sector.

Faring much worse than average, will be the administrative, support, waste management and remedial services side of the business services "supersector." Jobs in this sector provide routine support for the day-to-day activities of other businesses (e.g. office administration, clerical services,



Source: IHS Market

cleaning, etc.). So, it stands to reason if the overall economy is wobbling, jobs in supportive services will take a spill. The sector grew by nearly 2,000 jobs in 2022, but IHS expects 5,000 fewer jobs in 2023. Incidentally, other jobs in the business services sector, particularly those in professional, scientific, and technical services which involve considerable expertise and training and command among the highest wages in the economy, are expected to continue to grow in 2023, although at a reduced pace.

The state's flagship financial activities and manufacturing industries could face some rough sledding in 2023 according to IHS. While Connecticut remains a financial services leader, jobs in this sector will continue a long slide that traces back to the 2008 financial crisis. And the jobs lost will carry with them an outsized share of purchasing power as the sector is tops in the economy for average wages. The sector will also account for the biggest drag on state output growth, which is expected to be flat in 2023. In the also high-value-added manufacturing sector, jobs rebounded briskly in 2022 from their 2020 Covid-related losses but are expected to stall in 2023. The generally rising tide of defense contracts for aerospace equipment and shipbuilding in recent years is buoying the transportation equipment sector and will help to offset anticipated losses in machinery and other durables this year. The IHS forecast may be too pessimistic both in general and in particular with regard to Connecticut manufacturing. Many national forecasters are predicting faster U.S. growth (really less of a slowdown) than IHS is predicting. In addition, the structure of the manufacturing industry in Connecticut makes it less vulnerable to the national slowdown that IHS is forecasting.

Conclusion

Despite the War in Ukraine, the ongoing effects of the Covid pandemic, higher inflation, and the decisions by central banks to raise interest rates, the global economy grew in 2022 and is expected to grow in 2023 although at a slower pace. The U.S. and Connecticut are to share in that growth (and the slowdown). While many expect a recession, it could be short and shallow enough to leave 2023 annual average GDP and employment in positive territory. The U.S. and Connecticut had solid job growth in 2022 and ended the year with low unemployment and a large number of job openings. And if the nation can avoid a recession or significant slowdown this year, Connecticut is poised for continued —although slower—job growth in 2023. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q 2022	3Q 2021	YoY CHG NO.	YoY CHG %	2Q 2022	QoQ CHG NO.	QoQ CHG %
General Drift Indicator (2007=100)*							
Leading	110.7	105.0	5.7	5.5	112.7	-2.0	-1.7
Coincident	96.2	94.8	1.4	1.5	96.3	-0.1	-0.1
Real Gross Domestic Product**	**3Q**	**3Q**	**YoY CHG**		**2Q**	**QoQ CHG**	
(Millions of chained 2012 dollars)	**2022**	**2021**	**NO.**	**%**	**2022**	**NO.**	**%**
Connecticut	252,526	248,028	4,498	1.8	250,985	1,541	0.6
United States	20,054,663	19,672,594	382,069	1.9	19,895,271	159,392	0.8
New England	1,031,315	1,017,895	13,421	1.3	1,024,371	6,945	0.7
Per Capita Personal Income**	**3Q**	**3Q**	**YoY CHG**		**2Q**	**QoQ CHG**	
(Current $, SAAR)	**2022**	**2021**	**NO.**	**%**	**2022**	**NO.**	**%**
Connecticut	85,198	82,488	2,710	3.3	84,263	935	1.1
United States	65,636	63,240	2,396	3.8	64,851	785	1.2
New England	79,723	77,207	2,516	3.3	78,672	1,051	1.3
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***	**Dec**	**Dec**	**YoY CHG**		**Nov**	**MoM CHG**	
	2022	**2021**	**NO.**	**%**	**2022**	**NO.**	**%**
Connecticut	121.29	116.76	4.53	3.9	121.08	0.21	0.2
United States	136.72	131.30	5.42	4.1	136.34	0.37	0.3

*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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM	1,667.9	1,635.8	32.1	2.0	1,669.5
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Construction	62.2	61.7	0.5	0.8	63.3
Manufacturing	161.2	156.4	4.8	3.1	160.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	297.6	291.7	5.9	2.0	297.4
Information	30.8	30.2	0.6	2.0	31.1
Financial Activities	116.3	116.7	-0.4	-0.3	116.2
Professional and Business Services	217.8	215.3	2.5	1.2	219.1
Education and Health Services	343.0	334.9	8.1	2.4	342.0
Leisure and Hospitality	151.7	142.6	9.1	6.4	150.7
Other Services	60.1	60.5	-0.4	-0.7	60.5
Government*	226.7	225.3	1.4	0.6	228.3

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

Average weekly initial claims rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,897.1	1,853.7	43.4	2.3	1,898.5
Employed (000s)	1,817.3	1,759.1	58.2	3.3	1,819.0
Unemployed (000s)	79.8	94.7	-14.9	-15.7	79.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	5.1	-0.9	---	4.2
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	64.2	63.2	1.0	---	64.3
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	61.5	59.9	1.6	---	61.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,952	3,780	172	4.6	3,500
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	1.45	1.80	-0.34	---	1.27
	2022	2021			3Q 2022
U-6 Rate (%)	7.8	10.7	-2.9	---	8.1

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

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022	Oct 2022
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	41.4	39.0	2.4	6.2	41.9	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	28.34	28.63	-0.29	-1.0	28.33	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,173.28	1,116.57	56.71	5.1	1,187.03	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2012=100)	97.0	94.0	2.96	3.1	101.2	106.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,289	3,961	328	8.3	4,299	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	211	216	-5	-2.5	226	245
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2012=100)	99.5	96.5	3.02	3.1	100.2	101.9

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

Personal income increased 3.6 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

($ Millions, SA, annualized)	3Q 2022	3Q 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q 2022
Personal Income	$308,259.7	$297,562.7	$10,697.0	3.6	$304,585.8
Wages and Salaries	$137,482.3	$129,441.5	$8,040.8	6.2	$135,567.1

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased last year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	Dec 2022	525	6.1	5,162	4,651	11.0
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Nov 2022	2,036	-2.8	25,282	25,422	-0.6
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Dec 2022	NA	NA	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Dec 2022	10,549	-19.3	168,211	209,154	-19.6
Exports (Bil. $)	3Q 2022	3.98	6.0	11.26	10.95	2.8
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Dec 2022	3,839.50	-19.4	---	---	---

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

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Dec 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	2Q 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Dec 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	2Q 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

STATE REVENUES

2022 total revenues were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,966.1	2,083.1	-5.6	25,906.4	22,564.9	14.8
Corporate Tax	537.4	595.8	-9.8	3,747.7	3,030.8	23.7
Personal Income Tax	876.0	904.1	-3.1	12,373.3	10,635.9	16.3
Real Estate Conv. Tax	23.5	34.8	-32.5	357.9	375.2	-4.6
Sales & Use Tax	429.0	425.3	0.9	6,632.4	5,520.6	20.1
Gaming Payments**	18.3	18.1	1.2	211.8	215.8	-1.8

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

2022 gaming slots was up over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
Occupancy Rate (%)*	Dec 2022	53.0	6.0	61.7	56.1	10.0
Tourism Website Visitors	Dec 2022	378,771	-14.1	7,122,407	6,970,560	2.2
Air Passenger Count	Nov 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gaming Slots (Mil.$)***	Dec 2022	886.5	3.3	10,311.2	10,301.3	0.1

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 5.1 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted Dec 2022	Sep 2022	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted Dec 2022	Dec 2021	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	155.4	153.9	1.0	155.3	147.8	5.1
Wages and Salaries	157.5	155.9	1.0	157.4	149.7	5.1
Benefit Costs	150.3	149.2	0.7	150.1	143.2	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	157.0	149.6	4.9
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	158.1	150.7	4.9

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 6.5 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	Dec 2022	296.797	6.5	-0.3
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	Dec 2022	0.337	-6.1	0.3
Northeast Region	Dec 2022	308.150	6.1	-0.1
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Dec 2022	315.656	6.3	0.2
Boston-Cambridge-Newton**	Nov 2022	320.702	7.0	0.6
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Dec 2022	291.051	6.3	-0.5

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 6.36 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Dec 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2021
Prime	7.27	6.95	3.25
Federal Funds	4.10	3.78	0.08
3 Month Treasury Bill	4.36	4.32	0.06
6 Month Treasury Bill	4.71	4.61	0.15
1 Year Treasury Note	4.68	4.73	0.30
3 Year Treasury Note	4.05	4.34	0.95
5 Year Treasury Note	3.76	4.06	1.23
7 Year Treasury Note	3.72	3.99	1.40
10 Year Treasury Note	3.62	3.89	1.47
20 Year Treasury Note	3.87	4.22	1.90
Conventional Mortgage	6.36	6.81	3.10

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
Connecticut	1,667.9	1,635.8	32.1	2.0	1,669.5
Maine	644.6	627.3	17.3	2.8	646.9
Massachusetts	3,732.9	3,598.4	134.5	3.7	3,726.6
New Hampshire	689.3	672.4	16.9	2.5	689.7
New Jersey	4,265.7	4,116.8	148.9	3.6	4,264.3
New York	9,576.1	9,290.7	285.4	3.1	9,561.4
Pennsylvania	6,040.1	5,837.6	202.5	3.5	6,023.1
Rhode Island	497.5	488.0	9.5	1.9	497.6
Vermont	302.2	297.8	4.4	1.5	301.7
United States	153,743.0	149,240.0	4,503.0	3.0	153,520.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
Connecticut	1,897,110	1,853,732	43,378	2.3	1,898,464
Maine	672,008	677,998	-5,990	-0.9	672,753
Massachusetts	3,724,896	3,751,493	-26,597	-0.7	3,732,370
New Hampshire	773,670	754,856	18,814	2.5	772,199
New Jersey	4,719,297	4,632,670	86,627	1.9	4,710,040
New York	9,510,963	9,364,698	146,265	1.6	9,516,008
Pennsylvania	6,455,345	6,367,256	88,089	1.4	6,446,198
Rhode Island	574,400	569,597	4,803	0.8	576,738
Vermont	337,730	328,535	9,195	2.8	336,769
United States	164,966,000	162,410,000	2,556,000	1.6	164,527,000

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

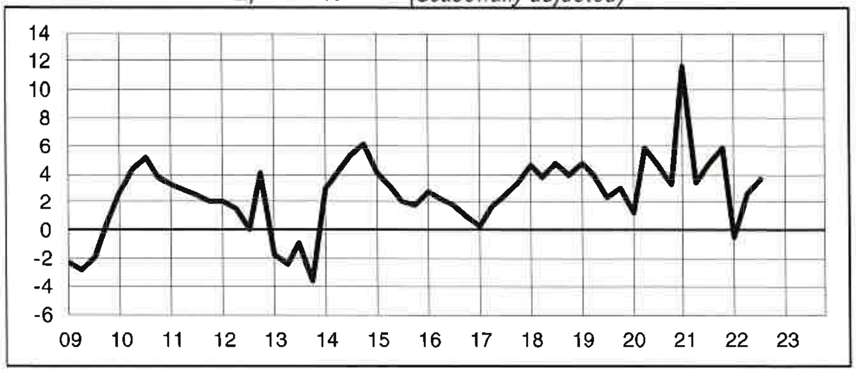
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE	Nov 2022
Connecticut	4.2	5.1	-0.9	4.2
Maine	3.8	4.1	-0.3	3.7
Massachusetts	3.3	4.6	-1.3	3.4
New Hampshire	2.7	3.0	-0.3	2.6
New Jersey	3.4	5.1	-1.7	3.4
New York	4.3	5.4	-1.1	4.3
Pennsylvania	3.9	5.5	-1.6	4.0
Rhode Island	3.5	4.5	-1.0	3.6
Vermont	2.6	3.1	-0.5	2.5
United States	3.5	3.9	-0.4	3.6

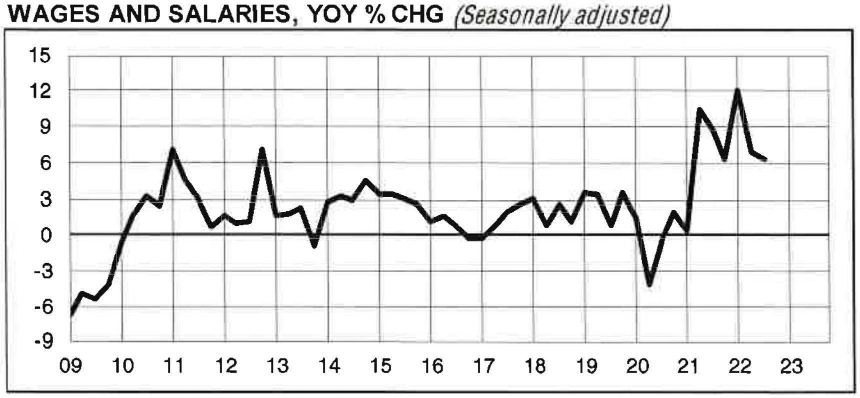
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME, YOY % CHG *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Quarter	2021	2022	2023
First	11.6	-0.5	
Second	3.3	2.6	
Third	4.7	3.6	
Fourth	5.8		

WAGES AND SALARIES, YOY % CHG *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Quarter	2021	2022	2023
First	0.3	12.0	
Second	10.5	6.9	
Third	8.7	6.2	
Fourth	6.3		

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX, YOY % CHG *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Quarter	2021	2022	2023
First	2.6	4.5	
Second	2.9	5.0	
Third	3.7	5.0	
Fourth	3.9	5.1	

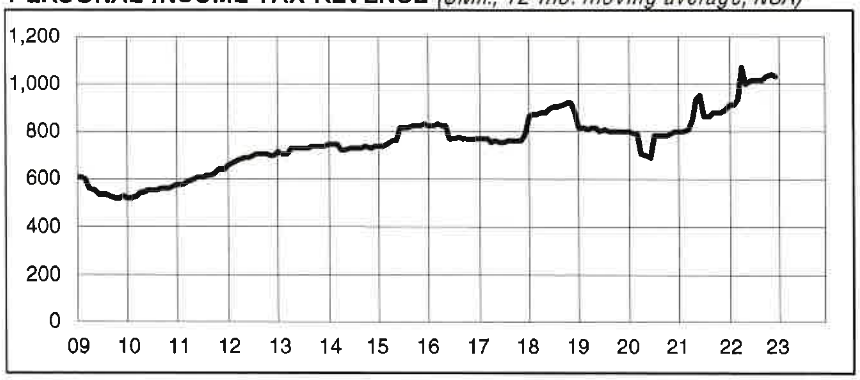
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, YOY % CHG *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

Month	2021	2022	2023
Jan	1.4	7.5	
Feb	1.7	7.9	
Mar	2.6	8.5	
Apr	4.2	8.3	
May	5.0	8.6	
Jun	5.4	9.1	
Jul	5.4	8.5	
Aug	5.3	8.3	
Sep	5.4	8.2	
Oct	6.2	7.7	
Nov	6.8	7.1	
Dec	7.0	6.5	

TOTAL ALL REVENUES *($Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)*

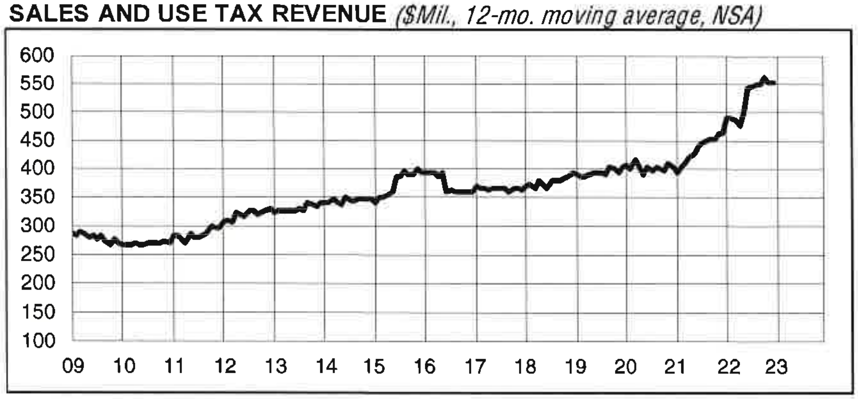
Month	2021	2022	2023
Jan	1,634.2	1,950.9	
Feb	1,655.4	1,954.0	
Mar	1,679.6	1,990.6	
Apr	1,760.6	2,118.0	
May	1,865.4	2,084.0	
Jun	1,925.0	2,097.9	
Jul	1,811.7	2,134.7	
Aug	1,818.0	2,138.8	
Sep	1,838.5	2,150.5	
Oct	1,836.2	2,176.6	
Nov	1,856.8	2,168.6	
Dec	1,880.4	2,158.9	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE *($Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)*



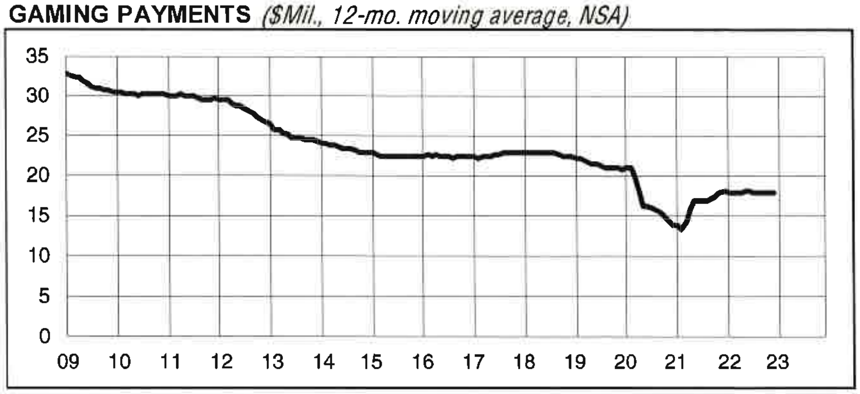
Month	2021	2022	2023
Jan	796.0	904.9	
Feb	799.5	910.5	
Mar	807.8	928.7	
Apr	846.0	1,066.9	
May	928.9	999.1	
Jun	947.6	1,009.5	
Jul	856.1	1,010.9	
Aug	859.2	1,015.2	
Sep	872.5	1,013.4	
Oct	872.3	1,030.0	
Nov	877.7	1,033.5	
Dec	886.3	1,031.1	

SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE *($Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)*



Month	2021	2022	2023
Jan	391.4	488.3	
Feb	403.2	489.6	
Mar	407.8	485.7	
Apr	419.1	476.2	
May	426.6	499.5	
Jun	439.0	543.3	
Jul	444.9	545.2	
Aug	448.8	546.8	
Sep	453.0	549.3	
Oct	451.6	560.3	
Nov	461.4	552.4	
Dec	460.1	552.7	

GAMING PAYMENTS *($Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)*



Month	2021	2022	2023
Jan	13.6	17.7	
Feb	13.3	17.8	
Mar	14.2	17.8	
Apr	15.8	17.7	
May	16.9	18.0	
Jun	16.7	18.0	
Jul	16.9	17.8	
Aug	16.8	17.8	
Sep	17.0	17.8	
Oct	17.3	17.7	
Nov	17.7	17.6	
Dec	18.0	17.7	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,682,600**	**1,651,800**	**30,800**	**1.9**	**1,691,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,450,000**	**1,421,000**	**29,000**	**2.0**	**1,455,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**223,200**	**217,900**	**5,300**	**2.4**	**225,900**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**62,100**	**61,600**	**500**	**0.8**	**65,400**
MANUFACTURING	**161,100**	**156,300**	**4,800**	**3.1**	**160,500**
Durable Goods	**124,500**	**121,600**	**2,900**	**2.4**	**124,500**
Fabricated Metal	28,600	28,000	600	2.1	28,500
Machinery	13,500	13,200	300	2.3	13,500
Computer and Electronic Product	10,300	10,100	200	2.0	10,300
Transportation Equipment	46,500	44,900	1,600	3.6	46,400
Aerospace Product and Parts	30,600	29,600	1,000	3.4	30,600
Non-Durable Goods	**36,600**	**34,700**	**1,900**	**5.5**	**36,000**
Chemical	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	7,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,459,400**	**1,433,900**	**25,500**	**1.8**	**1,465,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**308,900**	**303,800**	**5,100**	**1.7**	**304,400**
Wholesale Trade	61,600	58,400	3,200	5.5	61,300
Retail Trade	171,900	172,500	-600	-0.3	170,100
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	21,200	20,400	800	3.9	21,100
Building Material	15,200	15,400	-200	-1.3	14,900
Food and Beverage Stores	42,100	40,100	2,000	5.0	41,400
General Merchandise Stores	29,300	31,500	-2,200	-7.0	29,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	75,400	72,900	2,500	3.4	73,000
Utilities	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	4,900
Transportation and Warehousing	70,400	67,900	2,500	3.7	68,100
INFORMATION	**30,900**	**30,300**	**600**	**2.0**	**31,200**
Telecommunications	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**116,000**	**117,000**	**-1,000**	**-0.9**	**115,700**
Finance and Insurance	96,900	98,000	-1,100	-1.1	96,600
Credit Intermediation and Related	20,000	20,500	-500	-2.4	20,000
Financial Investments and Related	21,700	21,700	0	0.0	21,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	55,200	55,800	-600	-1.1	55,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,100	19,000	100	0.5	19,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**218,300**	**216,200**	**2,100**	**1.0**	**222,400**
Professional, Scientific	100,600	97,700	2,900	3.0	100,600
Legal Services	12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,200
Computer Systems Design	22,900	22,400	500	2.2	22,800
Management of Companies	30,700	30,100	600	2.0	30,600
Administrative and Support	87,000	88,400	-1,400	-1.6	91,200
Employment Services	26,600	28,900	-2,300	-8.0	27,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**347,100**	**338,300**	**8,800**	**2.6**	**347,400**
Educational Services	70,700	68,700	2,000	2.9	72,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	276,400	269,600	6,800	2.5	275,000
Hospitals	59,500	59,300	200	0.3	60,100
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	55,000	53,000	2,000	3.8	54,700
Social Assistance	67,300	64,700	2,600	4.0	67,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**145,900**	**137,100**	**8,800**	**6.4**	**148,100**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	22,800	20,600	2,200	10.7	23,800
Accommodation and Food Services	123,100	116,500	6,600	5.7	124,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	114,400	108,500	5,900	5.4	115,400
OTHER SERVICES	**59,700**	**60,400**	**-700**	**-1.2**	**60,000**
GOVERNMENT	**232,600**	**230,800**	**1,800**	**0.8**	**236,700**
Federal Government	18,900	18,600	300	1.6	18,600
State Government	69,900	72,200	-2,300	-3.2	71,200
Local Government**	143,800	140,000	3,800	2.7	146,900

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. **Includes Indian tribal government employment*

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**401,300**	**393,500**	**7,800**	**2.0**	**401,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**359,100**	**351,700**	**7,400**	**2.1**	**358,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**42,400**	**41,600**	**800**	**1.9**	**43,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**12,400**	**13,100**	**-700**	**-5.3**	**13,400**
MANUFACTURING	**30,000**	**28,500**	**1,500**	**5.3**	**30,000**
Durable Goods	**23,200**	**22,400**	**800**	**3.6**	**23,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**358,900**	**351,900**	**7,000**	**2.0**	**358,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**68,900**	**67,700**	**1,200**	**1.8**	**67,500**
Wholesale Trade	13,100	12,600	500	4.0	12,900
Retail Trade	45,600	45,000	600	1.3	44,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,200	10,100	100	1.0	9,700
INFORMATION	**12,000**	**11,900**	**100**	**0.8**	**12,000**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**35,000**	**35,100**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**35,000**
Finance and Insurance	28,900	29,100	-200	-0.7	29,000
Credit Intermediation and Related	6,400	6,700	-300	-4.5	6,400
Financial Investments and Related	16,300	15,900	400	2.5	16,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**64,500**	**65,800**	**-1,300**	**-2.0**	**64,700**
Professional, Scientific	30,100	31,300	-1,200	-3.8	30,100
Administrative and Support	23,600	24,600	-1,000	-4.1	24,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**77,800**	**75,300**	**2,500**	**3.3**	**77,000**
Health Care and Social Assistance	65,000	63,200	1,800	2.8	63,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**42,200**	**37,900**	**4,300**	**11.3**	**42,900**
Accommodation and Food Services	32,900	30,300	2,600	8.6	33,200
OTHER SERVICES	**16,300**	**16,400**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**16,400**
GOVERNMENT	**42,200**	**41,800**	**400**	**1.0**	**42,900**
Federal	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
State & Local	39,800	39,300	500	1.3	40,500

DANBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**77,600**	**75,400**	**2,200**	**2.9**	**78,100**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**67,600**	**65,600**	**2,000**	**3.0**	**67,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**12,000**	**11,800**	**200**	**1.7**	**12,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**65,600**	**63,600**	**2,000**	**3.1**	**65,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**18,900**	**17,900**	**1,000**	**5.6**	**18,200**
Retail Trade	12,400	11,900	500	4.2	12,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,200**	**9,000**	**200**	**2.2**	**9,500**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**7,000**	**6,700**	**300**	**4.5**	**7,100**
GOVERNMENT	**10,000**	**9,800**	**200**	**2.0**	**10,500**
Federal	800	700	100	14.3	700
State & Local	9,200	9,100	100	1.1	9,800

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				
	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**580,800**	**570,400**	**10,400**	**1.8**	**582,400**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**487,500**	**476,400**	**11,100**	**2.3**	**487,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**78,300**	**77,800**	**500**	**0.6**	**78,800**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**21,900**	**21,100**	**800**	**3.8**	**22,300**
MANUFACTURING	**56,400**	**56,700**	**-300**	**-0.5**	**56,500**
Durable Goods	46,200	46,600	-400	-0.9	46,400
Non-Durable Goods	10,200	10,100	100	1.0	10,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**502,500**	**492,600**	**9,900**	**2.0**	**503,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**92,900**	**93,400**	**-500**	**-0.5**	**91,800**
Wholesale Trade	16,400	15,900	500	3.1	16,500
Retail Trade	49,600	51,200	-1,600	-3.1	49,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	26,900	26,300	600	2.3	26,100
Transportation and Warehousing	26,100	25,500	600	2.4	25,400
INFORMATION	**8,900**	**8,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**9,000**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**50,600**	**52,000**	**-1,400**	**-2.7**	**50,400**
Depository Credit Institutions	4,900	5,000	-100	-2.0	4,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	35,800	36,400	-600	-1.6	35,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**78,900**	**73,400**	**5,500**	**7.5**	**79,000**
Professional, Scientific	37,500	34,000	3,500	10.3	37,500
Management of Companies	13,000	12,200	800	6.6	13,000
Administrative and Support	28,400	27,200	1,200	4.4	28,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**111,400**	**108,500**	**2,900**	**2.7**	**112,300**
Educational Services	14,600	13,700	900	6.6	15,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	96,800	94,800	2,000	2.1	97,300
Ambulatory Health Care	33,500	32,800	700	2.1	33,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**45,800**	**41,300**	**4,500**	**10.9**	**45,800**
Accommodation and Food Services	37,900	35,700	2,200	6.2	37,800
OTHER SERVICES	**20,700**	**21,100**	**-400**	**-1.9**	**20,800**
GOVERNMENT	**93,300**	**94,000**	**-700**	**-0.7**	**94,500**
Federal	5,600	5,500	100	1.8	5,600
State & Local	87,700	88,500	-800	-0.9	88,900

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

	Seasonally Adjusted				
Labor Market Areas	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**398,900**	**389,500**	**9,400**	**2.4**	**398,600**
DANBURY LMA	**76,800**	**74,700**	**2,100**	**2.8**	**76,800**
HARTFORD LMA	**574,000**	**562,900**	**11,100**	**2.0**	**573,900**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**299,500**	**291,400**	**8,100**	**2.8**	**299,300**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**120,800**	**118,300**	**2,500**	**2.1**	**121,900**
WATERBURY LMA	**66,300**	**65,600**	**700**	**1.1**	**66,000**
ENFIELD LMA**	**42,400**	**41,600**	**800**	**1.9**	**42,500**
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**	**32,900**	**31,900**	**1,000**	**3.1**	**32,800**
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**	**27,100**	**26,400**	**700**	**2.7**	**27,000**

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

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**302,900**	**294,600**	**8,300**	**2.8**	**305,000**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**266,900**	**258,700**	**8,200**	**3.2**	**269,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**34,800**	**34,000**	**800**	**2.4**	**35,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**11,300**	**10,900**	**400**	**3.7**	**11,700**
MANUFACTURING	**23,500**	**23,100**	**400**	**1.7**	**23,400**
Durable Goods	**17,100**	**16,400**	**700**	**4.3**	**17,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**268,100**	**260,600**	**7,500**	**2.9**	**269,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**60,600**	**60,000**	**600**	**1.0**	**60,300**
Wholesale Trade	11,700	11,200	500	4.5	11,600
Retail Trade	28,200	28,500	-300	-1.1	28,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	20,700	20,300	400	2.0	20,400
INFORMATION	**3,800**	**3,900**	**-100**	**-2.6**	**3,900**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**11,600**	**11,700**	**-100**	**-0.9**	**11,600**
Finance and Insurance	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**30,600**	**31,800**	**-1,200**	**-3.8**	**31,100**
Administrative and Support	15,400	16,600	-1,200	-7.2	16,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**88,600**	**85,000**	**3,600**	**4.2**	**89,400**
Educational Services	33,800	32,800	1,000	3.0	35,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	54,800	52,200	2,600	5.0	54,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**26,400**	**21,800**	**4,600**	**21.1**	**27,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	21,700	18,500	3,200	17.3	22,400
OTHER SERVICES	**10,500**	**10,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,600**
GOVERNMENT	**36,000**	**35,900**	**100**	**0.3**	**36,000**
Federal	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,000
State & Local	30,900	30,800	100	0.3	31,000

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: December 2022

Workforce Area	December Total Ads	Industry Sector With Most Ads	Ads	Occupation With Most Ads	Ads
Eastern	6,931	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	1,539	Registered Nurses	353
North Central	28,356	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	5,548	Registered Nurses	1,463
Northwest	9,197	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	2,312	Registered Nurses	652
South Central	15,571	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	4,572	Registered Nurses	1,334
Southwest	19,044	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	5,153	Registered Nurses	1,120

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.**

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA

	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**120,800**	**118,300**	**2,500**	**2.1**	**122,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**95,900**	**93,000**	**2,900**	**3.1**	**97,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**22,800**	**22,100**	**700**	**3.2**	**23,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**4,200**	**4,100**	**100**	**2.4**	**4,500**
MANUFACTURING	**18,600**	**18,000**	**600**	**3.3**	**18,500**
Durable Goods	**15,200**	**14,600**	**600**	**4.1**	**15,200**
Non-Durable Goods	**3,400**	**3,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**98,000**	**96,200**	**1,800**	**1.9**	**99,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,600**	**21,600**	**1,000**	**4.6**	**22,200**
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,400
Retail Trade	15,900	15,000	900	6.0	15,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	4,100
INFORMATION	**1,300**	**1,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,300**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,600**	**2,700**	**-100**	**-3.7**	**2,600**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,700**	**9,200**	**-500**	**-5.4**	**9,000**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**19,400**	**20,100**	**-700**	**-3.5**	**19,800**
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,100	17,300	-200	-1.2	17,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**15,300**	**12,800**	**2,500**	**19.5**	**16,100**
Accommodation and Food Services	12,500	10,900	1,600	14.7	13,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,000	10,300	700	6.8	11,200
OTHER SERVICES	**3,200**	**3,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,200**
GOVERNMENT	**24,900**	**25,300**	**-400**	**-1.6**	**25,600**
Federal	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,800
State & Local**	22,000	22,400	-400	-1.8	22,800

WATERBURY LMA

	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**67,100**	**66,100**	**1,000**	**1.5**	**66,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**57,500**	**56,100**	**1,400**	**2.5**	**57,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**10,300**	**10,100**	**200**	**2.0**	**10,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,100**
MANUFACTURING	**7,300**	**7,100**	**200**	**2.8**	**7,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**56,800**	**56,000**	**800**	**1.4**	**56,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**13,300**	**13,200**	**100**	**0.8**	**13,000**
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
Retail Trade	9,000	8,900	100	1.1	8,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,200
INFORMATION	**600**	**600**	**0**	**0.0**	**600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**1,800**	**1,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,800**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**5,400**	**5,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,500**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**18,400**	**17,300**	**1,100**	**6.4**	**18,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,900	15,200	700	4.6	15,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,300**	**5,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,300**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,400**	**2,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,400**
GOVERNMENT	**9,600**	**10,000**	**-400**	**-4.0**	**9,700**
Federal	500	400	100	25.0	500
State & Local	9,100	9,600	-500	-5.2	9,200

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. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS*

	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	%	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	42,900	42,100	800	1.9	43,000
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	32,800	31,800	1,000	3.1	33,000
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	27,200	26,500	700	2.6	27,200

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				
	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	%	Nov 2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	340,400	332,600	7,800	2.3	344,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	275,100	269,300	5,800	2.2	277,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	41,700	41,600	100	0.2	42,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,300	12,500	-200	-1.6	12,600
MANUFACTURING	29,400	29,100	300	1.0	29,400
Durable Goods	19,900	19,500	400	2.1	19,700
Non-Durable Goods	9,500	9,600	-100	-1.0	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	298,700	291,000	7,700	2.6	302,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	61,700	60,500	1,200	2.0	60,900
Wholesale Trade	11,900	11,600	300	2.6	11,800
Retail Trade	33,500	33,400	100	0.3	33,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	16,300	15,500	800	5.2	15,800
INFORMATION	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	14,900	14,500	400	2.8	14,800
Finance and Insurance	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	26,800	24,100	2,700	11.2	26,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	86,400	83,800	2,600	3.1	86,700
Educational Services	16,100	15,800	300	1.9	16,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	70,300	68,000	2,300	3.4	69,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	29,000	30,100	-1,100	-3.7	31,800
OTHER SERVICES	11,900	11,900	0	0.0	12,000
GOVERNMENT	65,300	63,300	2,000	3.2	66,400
Federal	6,100	6,200	-100	-1.6	6,000
State & Local	59,200	57,100	2,100	3.7	60,400

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.*

** New England City and Town Area

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	CHANGE NO.	%	Nov 2022
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,882,300	1,855,800	26,500	1.4	1,896,500
	Employed	1,823,400	1,780,500	42,900	2.4	1,830,300
	Unemployed	58,900	75,300	-16,400	-21.8	66,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	4.1	-1.0	---	3.5
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	458,400	451,400	7,000	1.6	460,500
	Employed	443,500	432,900	10,600	2.4	443,700
	Unemployed	14,900	18,500	-3,600	-19.5	16,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	4.1	-0.9	---	3.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	104,900	102,900	2,000	1.9	105,700
	Employed	102,100	99,500	2,600	2.6	102,600
	Unemployed	2,800	3,400	-600	-17.6	3,100
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	3.3	-0.6	---	3.0
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,000	42,400	600	1.4	43,200
	Employed	41,600	40,700	900	2.2	41,700
	Unemployed	1,300	1,700	-400	-23.5	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.9	-0.8	---	3.4
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,100	49,200	900	1.8	50,700
	Employed	48,600	47,400	1,200	2.5	49,100
	Unemployed	1,500	1,800	-300	-16.7	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.7	-0.7	---	3.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	617,100	610,200	6,900	1.1	621,700
	Employed	598,000	585,400	12,600	2.2	600,200
	Unemployed	19,100	24,800	-5,700	-23.0	21,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	4.1	-1.0	---	3.5
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	334,100	327,800	6,300	1.9	337,100
	Employed	324,400	315,300	9,100	2.9	326,100
	Unemployed	9,700	12,400	-2,700	-21.8	11,100
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.8	-0.9	---	3.3
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	134,200	133,300	900	0.7	136,600
	Employed	129,900	127,300	2,600	2.0	131,600
	Unemployed	4,300	6,000	-1,700	-28.3	5,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	4.5	-1.3	---	3.7
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	46,500	45,500	1,000	2.2	46,800
	Employed	45,100	43,900	1,200	2.7	45,300
	Unemployed	1,300	1,700	-400	-23.5	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.7	-0.8	---	3.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	109,600	108,700	900	0.8	109,900
	Employed	105,200	103,100	2,100	2.0	105,200
	Unemployed	4,400	5,600	-1,200	-21.4	4,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	5.1	-1.1	---	4.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	164,224,000	161,696,000	2,528,000	1.6	164,272,000
	Employed	158,872,000	155,732,000	3,140,000	2.0	158,749,000
	Unemployed	5,352,000	5,964,000	-612,000	-10.3	5,523,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.7	-0.4	---	3.4

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS Dec 2022	2021	CHG Y/Y	Nov 2022	AVG WEEKLY HOURS Dec 2022	2021	CHG Y/Y	Nov 2022	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS Dec 2022	2021	CHG Y/Y	Nov 2022
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	$1,173.28	$1,116.57	$56.71	$1,187.03	41.4	39.0	2.4	41.9	$28.34	$28.63	-$0.29	$28.33
DURABLE GOODS	1,223.31	1,223.37	-0.06	1,237.28	41.3	39.4	1.9	41.8	29.62	31.05	-1.43	29.60
NON-DUR. GOODS	1,032.51	817.12	215.39	1,045.72	41.6	37.9	3.7	42.2	24.82	21.56	3.26	24.78
CONSTRUCTION	1,351.38	1,405.39	-54.01	1,416.37	37.3	40.2	-2.9	39.3	36.23	34.96	1.27	36.04
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,179.87	1,169.26	10.61	1,180.85	33.5	34.4	-0.9	33.7	35.22	33.99	1.23	35.04
GOODS PRODUCING	1,461.96	1,482.95	-20.99	1,498.84	39.3	39.8	-0.5	40.4	37.20	37.26	-0.06	37.10
Construction	1,462.26	1,433.80	28.46	1,531.02	37.6	39.1	-1.5	39.5	38.89	36.67	2.22	38.76
Manufacturing	1,404.08	1,457.28	-53.20	1,416.08	39.1	39.6	-0.5	39.8	35.91	36.80	-0.89	35.58
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,126.87	1,111.89	14.98	1,123.53	32.4	33.4	-1.0	32.5	34.78	33.29	1.49	34.57
Trade, Transp., Utilities	887.68	960.73	-73.05	892.63	32.0	33.9	-1.9	31.8	27.74	28.34	-0.60	28.07
Financial Activities	2,037.88	1,958.02	79.86	2,027.68	37.9	38.4	-0.5	38.0	53.77	50.99	2.78	53.36
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,451.75	1,356.53	95.22	1,459.42	35.4	35.4	0.0	35.7	41.01	38.32	2.69	40.88
Education & Health Ser.	1,102.81	1,091.91	10.90	1,075.17	32.9	33.3	-0.4	32.9	33.52	32.79	0.73	32.68
Leisure & Hospitality	565.25	549.91	15.34	547.09	25.1	26.4	-1.3	24.8	22.52	20.83	1.69	22.06
Other Services	934.83	863.70	71.13	933.10	30.5	30.0	0.5	30.1	30.65	28.79	1.86	31.00
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,286.38	1,294.10	-7.72	1,276.67	33.3	34.5	-1.2	33.1	38.63	37.51	1.12	38.57
Danbury	1,212.18	1,203.09	9.09	1,211.47	35.6	35.7	-0.1	35.6	34.05	33.70	0.35	34.03
Hartford	1,214.64	1,211.00	3.64	1,219.72	33.6	34.6	-1.0	33.9	36.15	35.00	1.15	35.98
New Haven	1,105.17	1,122.34	-17.17	1,120.73	33.5	34.0	-0.5	33.9	32.99	33.01	-0.02	33.06
Norwich-New London	975.62	930.97	44.65	1,001.16	31.8	33.5	-1.7	32.4	30.68	27.79	2.89	30.90
Waterbury	957.10	907.81	49.29	972.92	32.8	31.1	1.7	33.7	29.18	29.19	-0.01	28.87

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

- Trader Joe's to open ninth Connecticut store in Glastonbury
- MBI Inc. displaced by new CT Wegmans set to relocate in Norwalk
- Pivot to new hydrogen-based technology ignites FuelCell Energy's hiring spree
- CT medical manufacturer Biomerics adds 80 jobs in ongoing expansion
- Pistachio Cafe opens second location in New Haven
- Global Atlantic Financial Group insurance co. adding 100 new jobs in Hartford
- Walnut Beach Creamery expanding in Milford
- Local family opens up Caribbean restaurant Island Cho in North Haven

Layoffs and Closures

- LEGO leaving CT, moving 740 jobs to Boston
- Crypto conglomerate Digital Currency Group to shut down a CT business
- Kaman announces discontinuation of K-MAX helicopter, the changes will lead to job cuts
- Food giant Campbell will close in Norwalk, relocating 170 jobs but plans expansion in Bloomfield
- J's Crab Shack closes both Hartford locations; owner cites pandemic stress
- Cromwell Price Rite to close; Texas Roadhouse proposed nearby
- Zingarella restaurant to shut its doors after 11 years in Southington
- Affogato coffee, ice cream shop closes in SoNo after 2 years
- West Hartford's Toy Chest closing after 66 years
- Chowder Pot of Hartford to close after more than 30 years
- Banana Republic to close store at Stamford mall in late January

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2022

BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD				
	458,388	**443,527**	**14,861**	**3.2**
Ansonia	9,045	8,618	427	4.7
Bridgeport	66,714	64,001	2,713	4.1
Darien	8,516	8,295	221	2.6
Derby	6,456	6,226	230	3.6
Easton	3,795	3,669	126	3.3
Fairfield	29,275	28,402	873	3.0
Greenwich	28,689	27,904	785	2.7
Milford	30,332	29,411	921	3.0
Monroe	9,868	9,568	300	3.0
New Canaan	8,262	8,014	248	3.0
Norwalk	50,232	48,652	1,580	3.1
Oxford	7,262	7,038	224	3.1
Redding	4,350	4,216	134	3.1
Ridgefield	11,653	11,336	317	2.7
Seymour	8,784	8,468	316	3.6
Shelton	21,735	21,014	721	3.3
Southbury	8,605	8,319	286	3.3
Stamford	70,608	68,457	2,151	3.0
Stratford	26,694	25,685	1,009	3.8
Trumbull	17,478	16,943	535	3.1
Weston	4,258	4,161	97	2.3
Westport	12,782	12,472	310	2.4
Wilton	8,263	8,033	230	2.8
Woodbridge	4,732	4,623	109	2.3
DANBURY	**104,937**	**102,136**	**2,801**	**2.7**
Bethel	10,891	10,593	298	2.7
Bridgewater	823	804	19	2.3
Brookfield	9,140	8,897	243	2.7
Danbury	46,410	45,190	1,220	2.6
New Fairfield	7,013	6,790	223	3.2
New Milford	14,835	14,434	401	2.7
Newtown	13,982	13,632	350	2.5
Sherman	1,843	1,796	47	2.6
ENFIELD	**50,103**	**48,611**	**1,492**	**3.0**
East Windsor	6,743	6,538	205	3.0
Enfield	22,951	22,242	709	3.1
Somers	5,023	4,888	135	2.7
Suffield	7,755	7,532	223	2.9
Windsor Locks	7,631	7,411	220	2.9
HARTFORD	**617,095**	**598,032**	**19,063**	**3.1**
Andover	1,944	1,882	62	3.2
Ashford	2,545	2,496	49	1.9
Avon	9,411	9,185	226	2.4
Barkhamsted	2,258	2,202	56	2.5
Berlin	11,750	11,432	318	2.7
Bloomfield	11,702	11,330	372	3.2
Bolton	3,143	3,073	70	2.2
Bristol	32,696	31,550	1,146	3.5
Burlington	5,732	5,594	138	2.4

HARTFORD cont...				
Canton	5,688	5,550	138	2.4
Chaplin	1,246	1,201	45	3.6
Colchester	9,291	9,051	240	2.6
Columbia	3,203	3,125	78	2.4
Coventry	7,812	7,610	202	2.6
Cromwell	7,919	7,650	269	3.4
East Granby	3,061	2,984	77	2.5
East Haddam	4,971	4,837	134	2.7
East Hampton	7,671	7,462	209	2.7
East Hartford	26,609	25,693	916	3.4
Ellington	9,739	9,467	272	2.8
Farmington	14,213	13,864	349	2.5
Glastonbury	18,992	18,568	424	2.2
Granby	7,009	6,822	187	2.7
Haddam	4,995	4,897	98	2.0
Hartford	51,507	49,035	2,472	4.8
Hartland	1,146	1,118	28	2.4
Harwinton	3,184	3,104	80	2.5
Hebron	5,503	5,396	107	1.9
Lebanon	4,027	3,899	128	3.2
Manchester	32,636	31,622	1,014	3.1
Mansfield	12,364	12,044	320	2.6
Marlborough	3,552	3,472	80	2.3
Middletown	25,855	25,051	804	3.1
New Britain	36,043	34,628	1,415	3.9
New Hartford	3,926	3,839	87	2.2
Newington	17,044	16,579	465	2.7
Plainville	10,378	10,048	330	3.2
Plymouth	6,507	6,298	209	3.2
Portland	5,406	5,261	145	2.7
Rocky Hill	11,633	11,310	323	2.8
Scotland	954	925	29	3.0
Simsbury	13,979	13,661	318	2.3
Southington	24,713	23,972	741	3.0
South Windsor	14,388	13,996	392	2.7
Stafford	6,866	6,621	245	3.6
Thomaston	4,663	4,541	122	2.6
Tolland	8,542	8,322	220	2.6
Union	470	456	14	3.0
Vernon	17,437	16,897	540	3.1
West Hartford	34,561	33,692	869	2.5
Wethersfield	13,936	13,510	426	3.1
Willington	3,642	3,538	104	2.9
Windham	12,178	11,717	461	3.8
Windsor	16,458	15,956	502	3.1

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.

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2022

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**334,058**	**324,400**	**9,658**	**2.9**
Bethany	3,268	3,175	93	2.8
Branford	16,487	16,068	419	2.5
Cheshire	16,096	15,739	357	2.2
Chester	2,391	2,343	48	2.0
Clinton	7,474	7,312	162	2.2
Deep River	2,925	2,863	62	2.1
Durham	4,389	4,309	80	1.8
East Haven	16,138	15,611	527	3.3
Essex	3,513	3,435	78	2.2
Guilford	13,341	13,049	292	2.2
Hamden	36,185	35,203	982	2.7
Killingworth	3,931	3,848	83	2.1
Madison	9,381	9,132	249	2.7
Meriden	32,667	31,547	1,120	3.4
Middlefield	2,578	2,524	54	2.1
New Haven	66,515	64,310	2,205	3.3
North Branford	8,465	8,234	231	2.7
North Haven	13,848	13,461	387	2.8
Old Saybrook	5,245	5,105	140	2.7
Orange	7,579	7,387	192	2.5
Wallingford	27,015	26,226	789	2.9
West Haven	30,860	29,867	993	3.2
Westbrook	3,766	3,651	115	3.1
***NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART**	**118,772**	**114,816**	**3,956**	**3.3**
Bozrah	1,444	1,412	32	2.2
Canterbury	2,766	2,684	82	3.0
East Lyme	8,139	7,892	247	3.0
Franklin	1,012	979	33	3.3
Griswold	5,958	5,770	188	3.2
Groton	17,228	16,708	520	3.0
Ledyard	7,498	7,290	208	2.8
Lisbon	2,220	2,150	70	3.2
Lyme	1,148	1,111	37	3.2
Montville	8,602	8,308	294	3.4
New London	11,383	10,863	520	4.6
No. Stonington	2,773	2,693	80	2.9
Norwich	18,887	18,179	708	3.7
Old Lyme	3,537	3,417	120	3.4
Preston	2,305	2,218	87	3.8
Salem	2,004	1,949	55	2.7
Sprague	1,495	1,450	45	3.0
Stonington	9,386	9,094	292	3.1
Voluntown	1,397	1,338	59	4.2
Waterford	9,589	9,311	278	2.9

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	**134,221**	**129,936**	**4,285**	**3.2**
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,449	15,120	329	2.1

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	**46,479**	**45,131**	**1,348**	**2.9**
Canaan	641	625	16	2.5
Colebrook	826	794	32	3.9
Cornwall	767	749	18	2.3
Goshen	1,627	1,592	35	2.2
Kent	1,485	1,453	32	2.2
Litchfield	4,755	4,636	119	2.5
Morris	1,410	1,376	34	2.4
Norfolk	893	873	20	2.2
North Canaan	1,754	1,698	56	3.2
Roxbury	1,321	1,298	23	1.7
Salisbury	1,810	1,773	37	2.0
Sharon	1,482	1,458	24	1.6
Torrington	18,831	18,190	641	3.4
Warren	794	767	27	3.4
Washington	2,044	2,010	34	1.7
Winchester	6,039	5,839	200	3.3
WATERBURY	**109,553**	**105,152**	**4,401**	**4.0**
Beacon Falls	3,525	3,436	89	2.5
Bethlehem	1,940	1,861	79	4.1
Middlebury	4,000	3,884	116	2.9
Naugatuck	16,943	16,335	608	3.6
Prospect	5,626	5,465	161	2.9
Waterbury	49,308	46,825	2,483	5.0
Watertown	12,825	12,449	376	2.9
Wolcott	9,879	9,570	309	3.1
Woodbury	5,506	5,327	179	3.3
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST	**42,962**	**41,633**	**1,329**	**3.1**
Brooklyn	4,124	3,989	135	3.3
Eastford	1,002	976	26	2.6
Hampton	1,041	1,015	26	2.5
Killingly	9,533	9,252	281	2.9
Plainfield	8,526	8,263	263	3.1
Pomfret	2,496	2,446	50	2.0
Putnam	4,790	4,625	165	3.4
Sterling	2,009	1,934	75	3.7
Thompson	5,275	5,100	175	3.3
Woodstock	4,165	4,033	132	3.2

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,882,300	1,823,400	58,900	3.1
UNITED STATES	164,224,000	158,872,000	5,352,000	3.3
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,897,100	1,817,300	79,800	4.2
UNITED STATES	164,966,000	159,244,000	5,722,000	3.5

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.

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	DEC 2022	YR TO DATE 2022	YR TO DATE 2021
Andover	0	0	2
Ansonia	0	0	0
Ashford	0	1	0
Avon	2	19	17
Barkhamsted	0	4	0
Beacon Falls	1	18	0
Berlin	2	25	28
Bethany	0	4	0
Bethel	4	46	88
Bethlehem	0	4	0
Bloomfield	150	183	30
Bolton	0	3	4
Bozrah	0	3	0
Branford	1	38	48
Bridgeport	2	492	62
Bridgewater	0	0	0
Bristol	1	37	94
Brookfield	0	8	35
Brooklyn	2	14	16
Burlington	1	14	26
Canaan	1	2	0
Canterbury	0	12	0
Canton	32	38	4
Chaplin	0	0	0
Cheshire	3	38	42
Chester	0	0	1
Clinton	0	9	16
Colchester	1	16	21
Colebrook	0	4	0
Columbia	0	1	2
Cornwall	0	1	0
Coventry	1	14	28
Cromwell	1	11	13
Danbury	1	38	64
Darien	3	90	165
Deep River	0	4	4
Derby	0	2	0
Durham	0	6	4
East Granby	1	9	15
East Haddam	1	23	9
East Hampton	1	20	49
East Hartford	0	3	4
East Haven	0	5	0
East Lyme	10	82	41
East Windsor	5	11	15
Eastford	0	7	0
Easton	0	7	11
Ellington	0	123	151
Enfield	1	17	24
Essex	1	9	10
Fairfield	5	189	94
Farmington	7	35	45
Franklin	0	6	0
Glastonbury	1	31	45
Goshen	1	16	0
Granby	0	20	60
Greenwich	11	108	105
Griswold	0	78	38
Groton	0	20	0
Guilford	9	40	0
Haddam	2	49	72
Hamden	0	0	0
Hampton	0	0	0
Hartford	1	8	11
Hartland	0	3	0
Harwinton	0	10	0
Hebron	1	15	19
Kent	1	10	10
Killingly	1	33	0
Killingworth	0	8	7
Lebanon	0	4	6
Ledyard	3	37	0
Lisbon	1	12	0
Litchfield	0	13	0
Lyme	0	8	14
Madison	0	9	0
Manchester	1	33	28
Mansfield	1	10	10
Marlborough	0	2	0
Meriden	1	9	0
Middlebury	2	60	0
Middlefield	0	4	3
Middletown	2	22	22
Milford	13	165	199
Monroe	0	7	11
Montville	1	17	0
Morris	0	6	0
Naugatuck	9	29	0
New Britain	114	127	9
New Canaan	2	58	26
New Fairfield	0	6	8
New Hartford	0	6	0
New Haven	19	633	299
New London	5	42	45
New Milford	2	60	0
Newington	0	4	4
Newtown	1	96	58
Norfolk	1	4	0
North Branford	0	8	0
North Canaan	0	0	0
North Haven	1	13	0
North Stonington	0	11	0
Norwalk	5	67	149
Norwich	0	7	4
Old Lyme	1	11	0
Old Saybrook	1	11	14
Orange	1	13	0
Oxford	2	56	31
Plainfield	0	14	0
Plainville	1	13	15
Plymouth	0	5	0
Pomfret	2	2	0
Portland	0	2	3
Preston	1	8	12
Prospect	0	7	10
Putnam	0	9	0
Redding	1	5	7
Ridgefield	1	10	16
Rocky Hill	0	9	3
Roxbury	0	5	0
Salem	3	12	0
Salisbury	1	10	0
Scotland	0	0	0
Seymour	0	43	0
Sharon	1	9	0
Shelton	1	74	92
Sherman	1	8	11
Simsbury	0	42	35
Somers	0	19	21
South Windsor	0	9	10
Southbury	1	18	0
Southington	2	32	104
Sprague	0	2	1
Stafford	0	86	9
Stamford	4	153	55
Sterling	0	7	0
Stonington	2	31	0
Stratford	0	43	70
Suffield	2	29	41
Thomaston	0	2	0
Thompson	0	21	0
Tolland	2	19	17
Torrington	0	7	0
Trumbull	5	68	66
Union	1	2	3
Vernon	9	122	140
Voluntown	0	6	6
Wallingford	2	25	29
Warren	0	4	0
Washington	1	14	0
Waterbury	1	26	26
Waterford	1	20	0
Watertown	3	14	0
West Hartford	7	92	106
West Haven	0	7	0
Westbrook	1	17	17
Weston	1	11	11
Westport	4	75	77
Wethersfield	0	4	1
Willington	0	2	5
Wilton	1	10	8
Winchester	0	5	0
Windham	0	1	1
Windsor	2	20	25
Windsor Locks	0	3	2
Wolcott	1	26	21
Woodbridge	1	6	0
Woodbury	0	12	12
Woodstock	0	13	0

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	5.5
Coincident General Drift Indicator	1.5
Connecticut Real GDP	1.8
United States Real GDP	1.9
New England Real GDP	1.3
Connecticut PCPI	3.3
United States PCPI	3.8
New England PCPI	3.3
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	3.9
Phil. Fed's US Coincident Index	4.1
Total Nonfarm Employment	2.0
Labor Force	2.3
Employed	3.3
Unemployed	-15.7
Unemployment Rate	-0.9 *
Labor Force Participation Rate	1.0 *
Employment-Population Ratio	1.6 *
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4.6
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	-0.34 *
U-6 Rate	-2.9 *
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs	6.2
PW Avg Hourly Earnings	-1.0
PW Avg Weekly Earnings	5.1

CT Mfg. Production Index	3.1
Production Worker Hours	8.3
Industrial Electricity Sales	-2.5
Personal Income	3.6
UI Covered Wages	6.2
Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	6.1
Electricity Sales	-2.8
Construction Contracts Index	NA
New Auto Registrations	-19.3
Exports	6.0
S&P 500: Monthly Close	-19.4
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	NA
Dept. of Labor	NA
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	NA
Dept. of Labor	NA
State Revenues	-5.6
Corporate Tax	-9.8
Personal Income Tax	-3.1
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	-32.5
Sales & Use Tax	0.9
Gaming Payments	1.2

Tourism and Travel	
Occupancy Rate	6.0
Tourism Website Visitors	-14.1
Air Passenger Count	NA
Gaming Slots	3.3
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	5.1
Wages & Salaries	5.1
Benefit Costs	4.8
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	6.5
Northeast Region	6.1
NY-Newark-Jersey City	6.3
Boston-Cambridge-Newton	7.0
Interest Rates	
Prime	4.02 *
Conventional Mortgage	3.26 *

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

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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

Connecticut Department of Labor — Partner of the American Job Center Network

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Groton Public Schools

Superintendent FY2024 Adjusted Budget

FY23 Approved Budget	$	79,157,271		
		Total Budget	**Variance to FY21 Budget**	
FY24 Superintendent Budget, 1/3/23	$	83,098,200	$ 3,940,929	4.98%
Adjust transportation contract		(300,280)		
Remove cost of transportation software from IT budget		(5,722)		
Recalculate diesel fuel/heating oil using current rates		(182,409)		
Add'l 5 retirements (replacement salary savings net of severance)		(75,000)		
Add: 1.0 FTE school secretary at GMS		38,924		
Reduce Custodial Supplies (funded by ARP ESSER)		(50,000)		
Remove out of district special ed tuitions increase		(192,869)		
Health Insurance revised bid/RFP		(100,000)		
Adjustment to town pension contribution per town reports		153,100		
Adjustment to workers comp contribution per town reports		(68,897)		
Adjustment to SRO cost (per town)		3,220		
Reduction In teacher health immunizations		(1,250)		
Reduce Mathematics PD (funded by DOD Supplemental/next DODEA)		(20,000)		
Professional Development - district DEI initiative (funded by DOD Supplemental/next DODEA)		(30,000)		
FY24 Adj Superintendent Budget, 2/13/23	$	82,267,017	$ 3,109,746	3.93%
Health Reserve reduction		(125,000)		
FY24 Adj Superintendent Budget	$	82,142,017	$ 2,984,746	3.77%
Reduce 4.0 FTE Teachers through attrition (@ MA step 5)		(252,606)		
FY24 Adj Superintendent Budget	$	81,889,411	$ 2,732,140	3.45%
2nd Additional Health Reserve reduction		(100,000)		
FY24 Adj Superintendent Budget	$	81,789,411	$ 2,632,140	3.33%

Attachment #10

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON WOMEN AND GIRLS PRESENTS

Preserving Our History; Preparing for Our Future:

Progress on Public Act 19-12, An Act Concerning the Inclusion of Black and Latino Studies in the Public School Curriculum

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH
2:00PM-3:00PM
IN-PERSON: 165 CAPITOL AVE, HARTFORD, CT
CONFERENCE ROOMS D & E
VIRTUAL: ZOOM

Register

In person by Feb. 23: email Christine.Jean-Louis@ct.gov

ZOOM:
https://bit.ly/COWAGBH

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

With moderators:

Lieutenant Governor
Susan Bysiewicz

State Department of Education Commissioner
Charlene Russell-Tucker

With panelists:

Karen DuBois-Walton
Chairperson,
State Board of Education

Carmita Hodge
Assistant Principal and Teacher of Course,
Groton High School

Paquita Jarman-Smith
Consultant,
State Education Resource Center (SERC)

Alimatou Kao
Graduate of The Bridge Academy Charter School, Bridgeport, and Current Student at UCONN

Alyssa Underwood
Current Student at Cheshire High School