

DELAWARE ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT

2022



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Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Average Monthly Employment and Average Annual Wage by Industry

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program is a federal/state cooperative program that produces employment and wage data from employers subject to unemployment insurance coverage. Delaware's average employment for all industries increased by 17,693 workers from 2021 to 2022, according to data from the QCEW program. In percentage terms, that is an increase of 4.0 percent.

The *Transportation and Warehousing* industry, which represented 4.6 percent of all employees in the State in 2022, had the largest percentage year-over-year growth, increasing by 23.5 percent. The total number of *Transportation and Warehousing* industry employees grew by 4,020. The second leading industry in employment growth in 2022 was *Accommodation & Food Services*, followed closely by the *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation* sector. The *Accommodation & Food Services* industry ranked fifth in the total number of employees at 41,370, increasing by 9.7 percent or 3,646 average monthly workers in 2022. The *Arts, Entertainment & Recreation* sector employment increased by 9.6 percent in 2022, growing by 757 average monthly employees. *Wholesale Trade* and *Mining* industries were the fourth and fifth in their monthly average employment growth with percent changes of 8.7 and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Delaware Average Monthly Employment 2021-2022

Industry Description	NAICS	2021 Average Monthly Empl.	2022 Average Monthly Empl.	Change In Average Monthly Empl.	% Change in Average Monthly Empl.	Rank by % Change (Largest to Smallest)
Transportation & Warehousing	48	17,101	21,121	4,020	23.5%	1
Accommodation & Food Services	72	37,724	41,370	3,646	9.7%	2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	71	7,892	8,649	757	9.6%	3
Wholesale Trade	42	11,361	12,354	993	8.7%	4
Mining	21	70	75	5	7.1%	5
Administrative and Waste Services	56	29,098	31,073	1,975	6.8%	6
Information	51	3,577	3,772	195	5.5%	7
Manufacturing	31	24,969	26,229	1,260	5.0%	8
Local Government	Local	27,599	28,980	1,381	5.0%	9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	53	5,729	5,993	264	4.6%	10
Total Industries		441,429	459,122	17,693	4.0%	11
Professional & Technical Services	54	25,759	26,787	1,028	4.0%	12
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	11,483	11,901	418	3.6%	13
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	1,135	1,174	39	3.4%	14
Finance & Insurance	52	41,770	42,859	1,089	2.6%	15
Federal Government	Federal	5,868	5,952	84	1.4%	16
Construction	23	23,240	23,537	297	1.3%	17
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	69,569	70,450	881	1.3%	18
Retail Trade	44	49,849	50,352	503	1.0%	19
Educational Services	61	4,366	4,366	-	0.0%	20
Utilities	22	2,060	2,024	(36)	-1.7%	21
State Government	State	32,837	31,986	(851)	-2.6%	22
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	8,375	8,120	(255)	-3.0%	23

State Government led the industries that saw annual average declines in employment in 2022, declining by 851 average monthly employees or -2.6 percent. *Management of Companies & Enterprises* had the largest percentage decline in monthly workers, falling by -3.0 percent or 255 average monthly employees. Average monthly employment also fell in the *Utilities* industry, which saw a percentage drop of 1.7 percent or 36 average monthly workers.

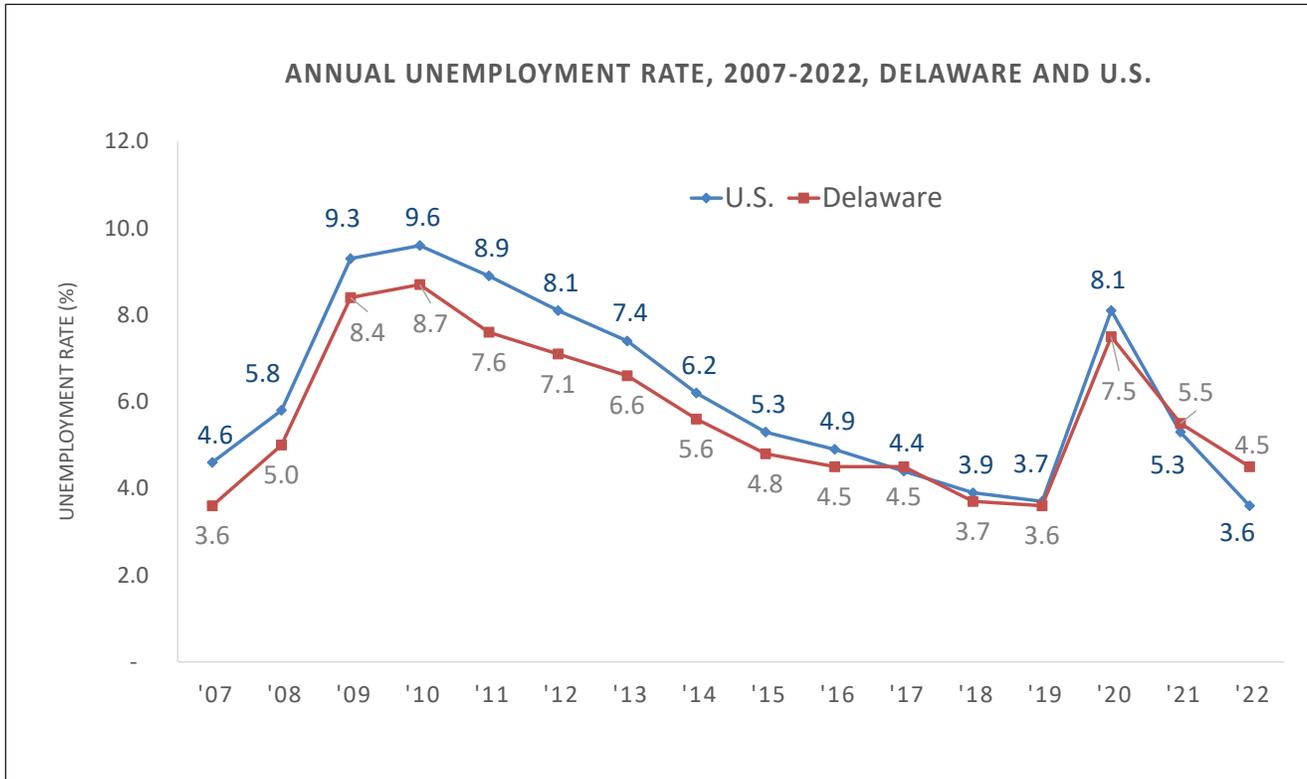
Delaware Average Annual Wages 2021-2022

Industry Description	NAICS	2021 Average Annual Wage (\$)	2022 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Change In Average Annual Wage (\$)	% Change in Average Annual Wage	Rank by % Change (Largest to Smallest)
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	145,060	168,251	23,191	16.0%	1
Administrative and Waste Services	56	48,860	54,766	5,906	12.1%	2
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	61,199	66,937	5,738	9.4%	3
Wholesale Trade	42	85,803	93,497	7,694	9.0%	4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	43,425	46,799	3,374	7.8%	5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	53	62,695	66,966	4,271	6.8%	6
State Government	State	56,394	60,174	3,780	6.7%	7
Utilities	22	122,253	130,364	8,111	6.6%	8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	71	28,488	30,219	1,731	6.1%	9
Finance & Insurance	52	113,228	120,077	6,849	6.0%	10
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	40,350	42,717	2,367	5.9%	11
Retail Trade	44	36,367	38,454	2,087	5.7%	12
Total Industries		64,294	67,858	3,564	5.5%	13
Information	51	85,104	89,812	4,708	5.5%	14
Federal Government	Federal	81,104	84,832	3,728	4.6%	15
Manufacturing	31	70,381	73,554	3,173	4.5%	16
Construction	23	67,312	70,191	2,879	4.3%	17
Accommodation & Food Services	72	23,972	24,828	856	3.6%	18
Educational Services	61	53,344	54,634	1,290	2.4%	19
Professional & Technical Services	54	117,332	120,147	2,815	2.4%	20
Mining	21	63,117	63,753	636	1.0%	21
Local Government	Local	59,305	59,832	527	0.9%	22
Transportation & Warehousing	48	50,697	50,725	28	0.1%	23

For annual average wages, the *Management of Companies & Enterprises* sector had the largest annual percentage growth of 16.0 percent or \$23,191 from 2021 to 2022. The second and third highest annual wage growth was in the *Administrative and Waste Services* and *Health Care & Social Assistance* industries, which increased by 12.1 and 9.4 percent, respectively. The *Transportation & Warehousing* industry, which had the largest year-over-year growth in employment, saw the smallest change in wages, growing by 0.1 percent from 2021 to 2022.

The Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is a key economic indicator of the health of the economy and one that is widely watched by the public. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a state and federal cooperative program that generates the unemployment rate for the state, counties, and cities with populations over 25,000. The unemployment rate is measured by dividing the number of unemployed by the total labor force. To be considered unemployed, one has to be not employed but actively seeking employment and available to work during the month.



In 2022, Delaware’s not seasonally adjusted annual unemployment rate was 4.5 percent, 1.0 percentage points lower than the prior year as employment continued to rebound from the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic. Delaware’s annual unemployment rate was 0.9 percentage points higher than the national average of 3.6 percent in 2022. In 2010, Delaware’s not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate peaked at 8.7 percent and the U.S. unemployment rate peaked at an annual rate of 9.6 percent following one of the most severe post-World War II recessions, ending in June of 2009.

Historical Local Area Unemployment Statistics for states began in 1976. Delaware’s not seasonally adjusted average annual average unemployment rate has been higher than the US unemployment rate three times since 1982. In 2017, Delaware’s annual unemployment rate was 4.5 percent compared with the US rate of 4.4 percent. In 2021 and 2022, Delaware’s unemployment rate was also higher than the US unemployment rate by 0.2 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively.

Comparative Unemployment Rates

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is an important Federal and State government cooperative program that produces monthly and annual data on employment, unemployment, the unemployment rate and the labor force for states, counties, and cities. The state unemployment rate data below are produced from the LAUS program.

Delaware and Neighboring States Annual Average Unemployment Rates

Delaware’s annual average unemployment rate of 4.5 percent in 2022 was ranked as the 48th lowest rate in the nation. Delaware’s was ranked least favorable among its neighboring states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in 2022. Maryland’s annual average unemployment rate of 3.2 percent ranked 22nd lowest in the nation. New Jersey’s annual average unemployment rate of 3.7 percent ranked 29th and Pennsylvania’s annual average unemployment rate of 4.4 percent ranked just above Delaware’s at 47th lowest in the nation.



Delaware’s annual average unemployment rate decreased by -1.0 percentage point from 2021 to 2022. Of Delaware’s neighboring states, Pennsylvania’s unemployment rate decreased by the next close rate, declining by -1.6 percentage points. New Jersey had the largest decline in the region, decreasing by -2.9 percentage points, while Maryland’s unemployment rate declined by -2.1 percentage points from the previous year. The United States annual average unemployment rate decreased by -1.7 percentage points over-the-year to 3.6 percent in 2022.

Comparative Annual Unemployment Rates

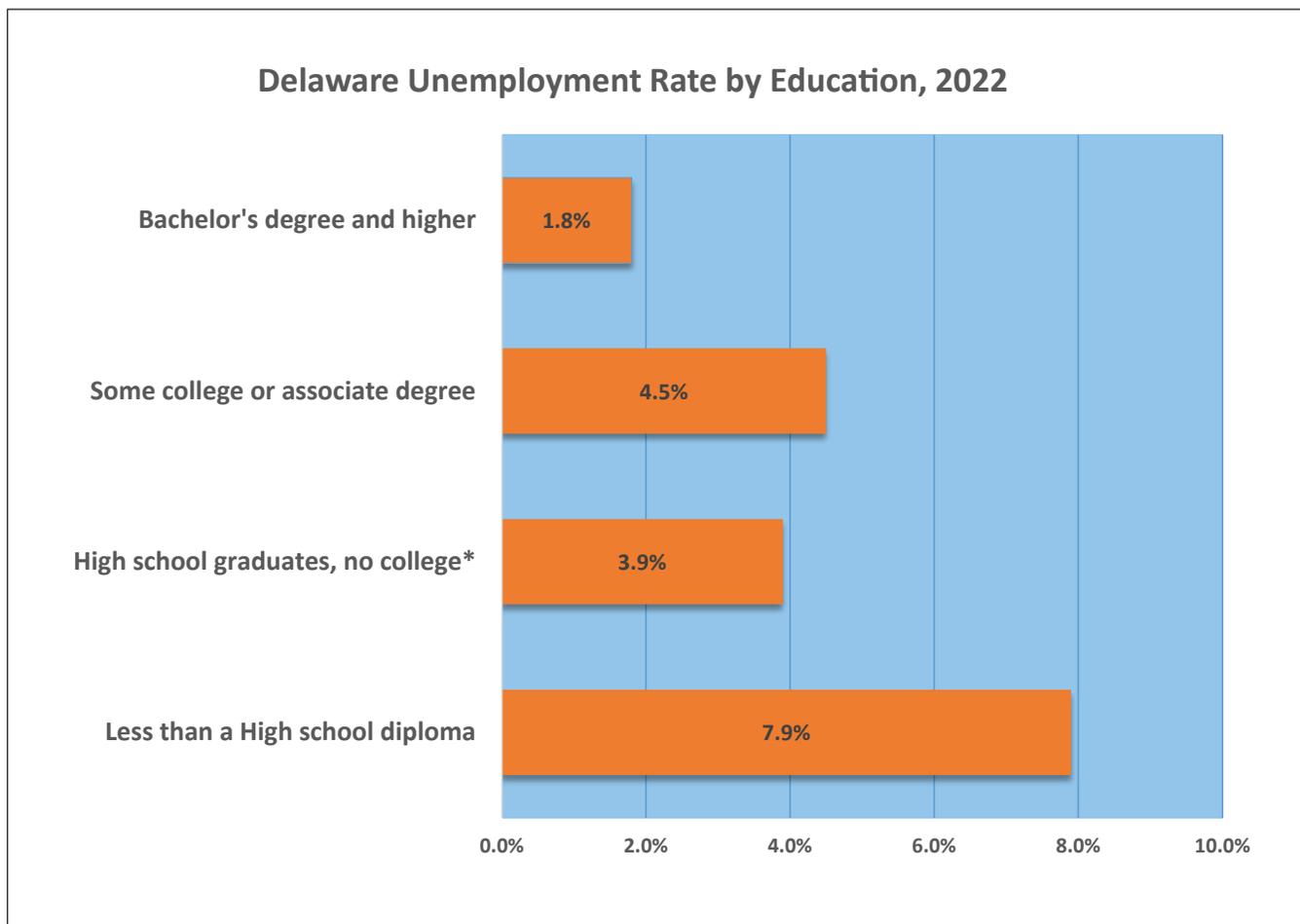
	Unemployment Rate		National Ranking*	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Delaware	5.5	4.5	34 (t)	48
Maryland	5.3	3.2	32	22 (t)
New Jersey	6.6	3.7	46	29 (t)
Pennsylvania	6.0	4.4	41 (t)	47
United States	5.3	3.6	--	--

* Lower ranking indicates a lower rate. (t) indicates ranking was tied with other state(s).

The Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

In 2022, Delaware’s annual average unemployment rate for all residents was 4.5 percent. In most years data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment shows that those with less education are more likely on average to be unemployed than those with more education. In 2022, the average unemployment rate for those who have less than high school diploma had the highest rate of unemployment than the other educational categories. The benefits of educational attainment are not only that those with more education are usually less likely to be unemployed, but also that those with more education earn on average higher wages than those with less education. The Delaware Unemployment Rate by Education graph below breaks out the unemployment rate by the highest level of education an individual has obtained for persons 25 years of age and older.

The average unemployment rate in 2022 for those Delaware residents with *Less than a High school diploma* was 7.9 percent and those with a *Bachelor’s degree and higher* had an unemployment rate of 1.8 percent. The unemployment rate for those with *Some college or an associate’s degree* was 4.5 percent and *High school graduates with no college* had an average unemployment rate of 3.9 percent.



Data are for persons 25 and over.

*Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Delaware's Labor Force Participation

In 2022, Delaware experienced some of its lowest monthly labor force participation (LFP) rates since record keeping began in 1976. Although Delaware's labor force has continued to grow in nominal terms, the percentage of the population working or looking for work trended downward in 2022. This article will examine the Delaware's LFP and the demographics of workers that impacted its labor force participation rate.

What is Labor Force Participation?

The Labor Force is defined as the civilian, noninstitutionalized population age 16 and over, either working or looking for work. The unemployed are classified as those who meet all of the following (at the time that they are surveyed on their employment status): (1) were not employed at the time surveyed, (2) were available to work when surveyed, (3) made at least one attempt to find a job in the past 4-week period prior to the survey reference week or were temporally laid off and expecting to be recalled to their job. Anyone not meeting ALL numbers 1 through 3 above is classified as not in the labor force.⁽¹⁾ To account for those who may not be counted in the labor force and thereby, not included in the unemployment rate calculation, economists also analyze Labor Force Participation.

The Labor Force Participation Rate represents the number of people in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population.⁽²⁾ In other words, anyone age 16 and over, either working or looking for work (as defined by the three criteria for unemployed) divided by the total civilian noninstitutionalized population. So, for example, teenagers may be included in the labor force until the time comes for them to attend college. As teenagers substitute school for work, they are not counted among the unemployed as they are not seeking employment, thereby no longer participating in the labor force.

National Labor Force Participation

The Bureau of Labor Force Statistics has tracked national LFP since 1948. The annual average LFP rate has ranged from a peak rate of 67.1 percent in years 1997, 1998, and 1999 to low of 58.7 percent in 1965. On a monthly basis, the US LFP rate saw its peak during January, February, March, and April of 2000 with a rate of 67.2 percent. For its lowest point on record, we must look back to December 1954 when the LFP rate was 58.1 percent. The US saw its largest monthly rate drop in 2020, falling from 63.3 percent in February 2020 to 60.1 percent in April 2020⁽³⁾ due to the Coronavirus pandemic. The national annual average LFP rate began to rebound in 2021 to 61.7 percent and was 62.2 percent in 2022.

US Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate, 2019-2022

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2019	63.1	63.1	63.0	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.1
2020	63.3	63.3	62.6	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.7
2021	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.5	61.7	61.8	61.7	61.7	61.8	61.9	62.0	61.7
2022	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.2

⁽¹⁾ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Concepts and Definitions. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions>

⁽²⁾ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Concepts and Definitions. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions>

⁽³⁾ <https://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/economic-synopses/2021/10/15/the-covid-retirement-boom>

Since 2015, the US' annual LFP rate has averaged 62.5 percent. Over the eight-year period, the US' 16 and older population increased by 5.3 percent or 13.2 million people while its labor force grew by 4.6 percent or 7.2 million workers, leading to a decline in its LFP Rate from 62.7 percent to 62.2 percent. The demographic driving the change in the LFP rate were white workers, whose 16 and older population grew by 3.2 percent or 6.3 million and was 48 percent of the total growth in the population from 2015 to 2022, but whose labor force participation increased by only 1.9 percent or 33 percent of the total labor force increase. The percentage of women in the labor force grew by 4.6 percent and represented 46.9 percent of the total labor force growth from 2015 to 2022.

US Population and Labor Force by Demographic, 2015 - 2022

	(In 000s)	2015	2022	Total Increase	% Increase	% of Total Increase
TOTAL	Population	250,801	263,973	13,172	5.3%	100%
	Labor Force	157,130	164,287	7,157	4.6%	100%
Men	Population	121,101	128,617	7,516	6.2%	57.1%
	Labor Force	83,620	87,421	3,801	4.5%	53.1%
Women	Population	129,700	135,356	5,656	4.4%	42.9%
	Labor Force	73,510	76,866	3,356	4.6%	46.9%
White	Population	196,868	203,214	6,346	3.2%	48.2%
	Labor Force	123,607	125,957	2,350	1.9%	32.8%
Black or African American	Population	31,386	34,131	2,745	8.7%	20.8%
	Labor Force	19,318	21,236	1,918	9.9%	26.8%
Hispanic or Latino	Population	39,617	44,902	5,285	13.3%	40.1%
	Labor Force	26,126	29,424	3,298	12.6%	46.1%

Delaware's Labor Force Participation

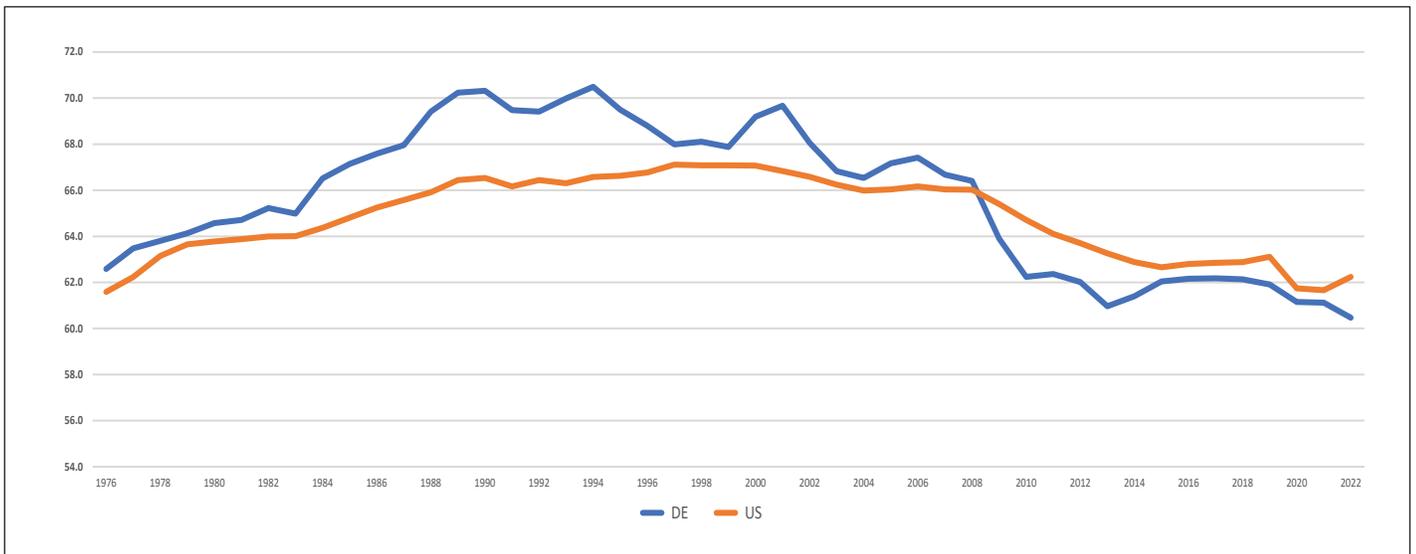
The Bureau of Labor Statistics has tracked Delaware's labor force participation since 1976. The State reached its peak annual rate in 1994 with an LFP rate of 70.5 percent. The State's lowest annual point came in the most recent year, 2022, at rate of 60.5 percent. On a monthly basis, Delaware's LFP rate saw its peak monthly rate in January 1990 with a rate of 70.9 percent. The State's lowest point on record spurred from the Coronavirus pandemic in April 2020 when the rate reached 59.4 percent. Unlike the national LFP rate, Delaware's LFP rate reached above 70.0 percent during months in 1989 to 1995 and again during a few months in 2001, meaning more than 70 percent of the population 16 or older during those periods was either working or looking for work.

Delaware Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate, 2019-2022

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2019	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.4	61.9
2020	61.1	60.9	61.5	59.4	62.4	63.0	60.4	61.0	61.8	60.5	60.8	61.0	61.2
2021	61.1	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.2	61.0	60.8	60.7	60.7	60.8	61.1
2022	60.9	61.0	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.6	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.0	59.9	59.8	60.5

Historically, Delaware’s annual average labor force participation rate has been higher than the national LFP rate, however, in 2009, the US’ annual average LFP rate surpassed Delaware’s rate for the first time and has remained higher.

US and Delaware Annual Labor Force Participation Rate Comparison, 1976 to 2022



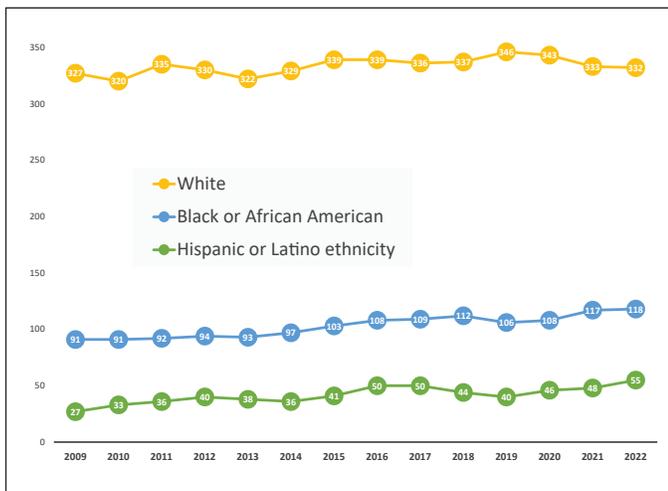
Since 2009, Delaware’s annual LFP rate has averaged 61.9 percent. The State’s 16 and older population has increased by 132,000 people from 687,000 to 819,000 or by 19.2 percent. Over the same period, Delaware’s labor force grew by 52,000 workers from 438,000 to 490,000 or by 11.9 percent. The eligible working population grew at a rate greater than the growth in the labor force, leading to a decline in Delaware’s LFP rate from 63.9 percent to 60.5 percent.

Like the US, the demographic driving the change in Delaware’s LFP rate were white workers. The white worker population age 16 and older grew by 51,000 from 521,000 in 2009 to 572,000 in 2022, a 9.8 percent increase. However, over the same period, white workers in the labor force only grew by 5,000 from 327,000 to 332,000 or 1.5 percent. Women in the labor force grew by 32,000 workers or 15.0 percent between 2009 and 2022 and represented 61.5 percent of the total growth in the labor force over that time period. Even with this growth, women, like all other demographics, saw a decline in their LFP rate from 2009 to 2022.

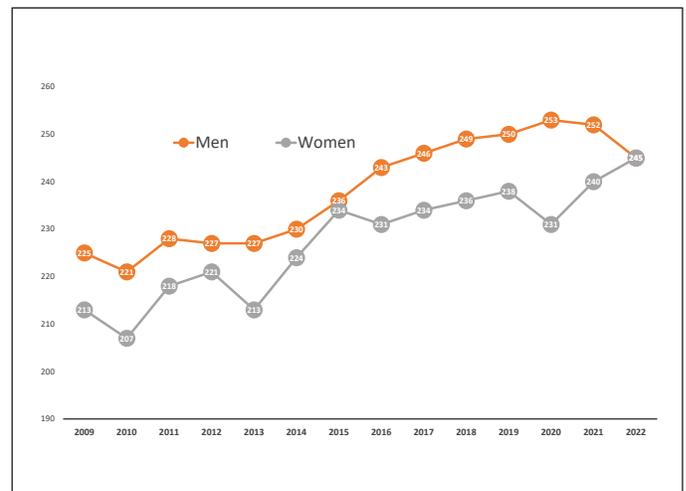
Delaware Labor Force by Racial Demographic, 2009 to 2022 (In 000s)

	(In 000s)	2009	2022	Total Increase	% Increase	% of Total Increase
TOTAL	Population	687	819	132	19.2%	100%
	Labor Force	438	490	52	11.9%	100%
Men	Population	326	390	64	19.6%	48.5%
	Labor Force	225	245	20	8.9%	38.5%
Women	Population	361	429	68	18.8%	51.5%
	Labor Force	213	245	32	15.0%	61.5%
White	Population	521	572	51	9.8%	38.6%
	Labor Force	327	332	5	1.5%	9.6%
Black or African American	Population	136	184	48	35.3%	36.4%
	Labor Force	91	118	27	29.7%	51.9%
Hispanic or Latino	Population	37	79	42	113.5%	31.8%
	Labor Force	27	55	28	103.7%	53.8%

Delaware Labor Force by Race & Ethnicity, 2009 to 2022 (In 000s)



Delaware Labor Force by Gender, 2009 to 2022 (In 000s)



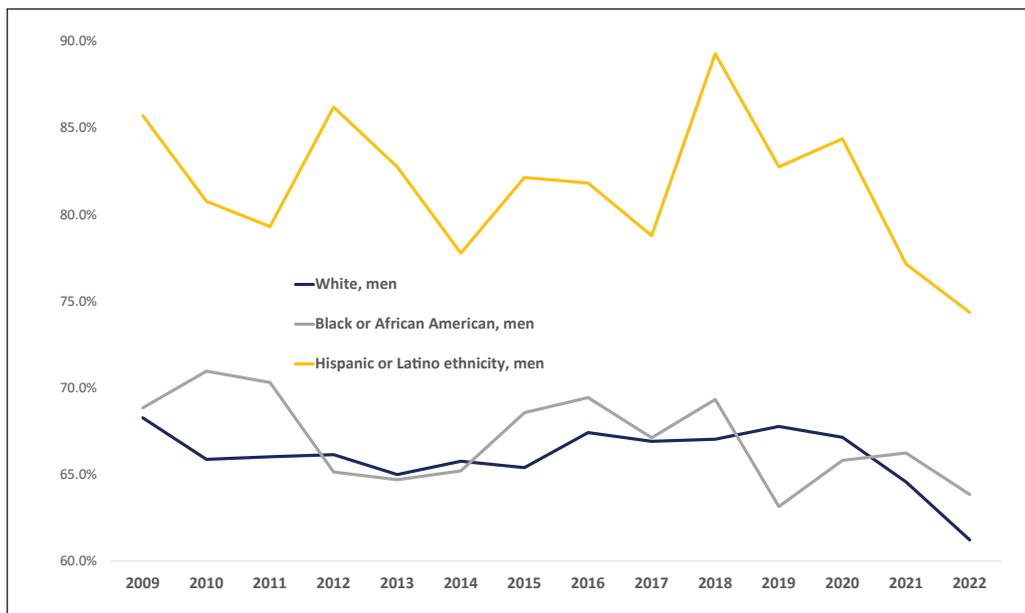
A deeper dive into the changes in Delaware’s labor force from 2009 to 2022 shows that the participation of white men, who comprise the largest demographic group in the labor force, saw the only decline in the number of workers the labor force over the thirteen-year period. In 2009, there were 170,000 white men in the labor force, but 169,000 by 2022. Over the same period, the white male population increased by 10.8 percent from 249,000 to 276,000. By contrast, Hispanic or Latino women’s participation in the labor force grew by 160.0 percent from 10,000 in 2009 to 16,000 in 2022 and were the only demographic with an increase in their LFP rate over the period.

Delaware Labor Force by Gender Demographic, 2009 to 2022 (In 000s)

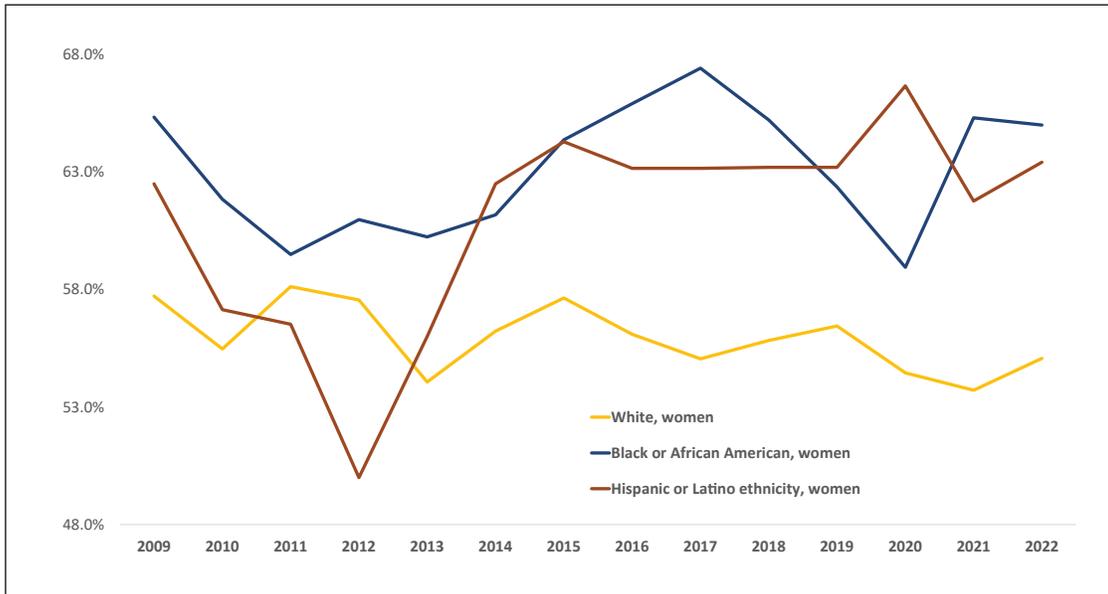
	(In 000s)	2009	2022	Total Increase	% Increase	% of Total Increase
TOTAL Men	Population	326	390	64	19.6%	100%
	Labor Force	225	245	20	8.9%	100%
White Men	Population	249	276	27	10.8%	42.2%
	Labor Force	170	169	(1)	-0.6%	-5.0%
Black or African American Men	Population	61	83	22	36.1%	34.4%
	Labor Force	42	53	11	26.2%	55.0%
Hispanic or Latino Men	Population	21	39	18	85.7%	28.1%
	Labor Force	18	29	11	61.1%	55.0%
TOTAL Women	Population	361	429	68	18.8%	100%
	Labor Force	213	245	32	15.0%	100%
White Women	Population	272	296	24	8.8%	35.3%
	Labor Force	157	163	6	3.8%	18.8%
Black or African American Women	Population	75	100	25	33.3%	36.8%
	Labor Force	49	65	16	32.7%	50.0%
Hispanic or Latino Women	Population	16	41	25	156.3%	36.8%
	Labor Force	10	26	16	160.0%	50.0%

Note: Percentages for the race/ethnic groups shown in the table may not sum to 100% as people whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Labor Force Participation Rate by Male Demographic, 2009 to 2022



Labor Force Participation Rate by Female Demographic, 2009 to 2022



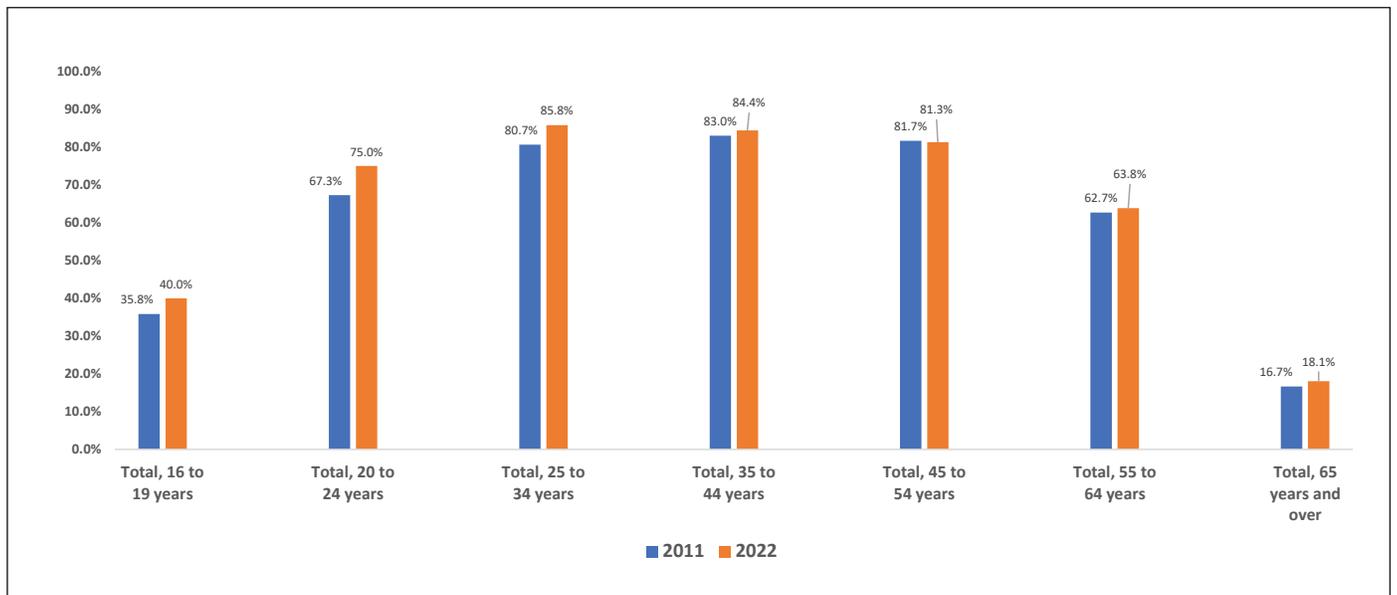
In 2011, the largest group of Delaware’s 16 and older population were ages 45 to 54 at 131,000 or 18.4 percent of its total 711,000 residents. The 107,000 workers in this age group were also the most out of Delaware’s 446,000 total labor force and accounted for nearly 1 in 4 or 24.0 percent of all workers. By 2022, those 65 years of age or older were the largest group at 216,000 or 26.4 percent of the 16+ population and the 109,000 workers ages 25 to 34 were the greatest portion of total workers at 22.2 percent of the total labor force. In the period between 2011 and 2022, both the population and number of labor force participants fell for Delawareans ages 45 to 54 by 24,000 and 20,000 respectively. These workers were the only age group to experience a decline in their LFP rate. 2011 is the oldest year that BLS age data is collected consistently.

From 2011 to 2022, Delaware’s 65 and older population grew by 90,000 residents from 126,000 to 216,000 or by 71.4 percent. This growth represents 83.3 percent of the total 108,000 increase in residents since 2011. Workers 65+ also increased by 18,000 or 40.0 percent of the total 44,000 worker increase over the period.

Delaware's Population and Labor Force Participation by Age Demographic, 2011 to 2022 (In 000s)

	(In 000s)	2011	2022	Total Increase	% Increase	% of Total Increase
16 to 19 years	Population	53	50	(3)	-5.7%	-2.8%
	Labor Force	19	20	1	5.3%	2.3%
20 to 24 years	Population	52	56	4	7.7%	3.7%
	Labor Force	35	42	7	20.0%	15.9%
25 to 34 years	Population	119	127	8	6.7%	7.4%
	Labor Force	96	109	13	13.5%	29.5%
35 to 44 years	Population	112	122	10	8.9%	9.3%
	Labor Force	93	103	10	10.8%	22.7%
45 to 54 years	Population	131	107	(24)	-18.3%	-22.2%
	Labor Force	107	87	(20)	-18.7%	-45.5%
55 to 64 years	Population	118	141	23	19.5%	21.3%
	Labor Force	74	90	16	21.6%	36.4%
65 years and over	Population	126	216	90	71.4%	83.3%
	Labor Force	21	39	18	85.7%	40.9%

Delaware's Labor Force Participation Rate by Age Demographic, 2011 to 2022 (In 000s)



Delaware Personal Income

Personal income data is produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and is a broad measure of the economic activity of an area. The most recent state-level personal income data available is for 2021 and all of the nominal dollar values have been deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers and converted to constant 2021 dollars.

Personal income is the total amount of compensation that an individual receives. It is income from working a job or owning a business, investment income, and income from transfer payments, such as Unemployment Insurance, Social Security, and Medicare. Per capita personal income is the total personal income of an area divided by the total resident population of that area.

Delaware Real Per Capita Income in Constant 2021 Dollars

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Per Capita Personal Income	\$53,518	\$54,668	\$56,448	\$56,911	\$58,583	\$59,846
Per Capita Earned Income	\$32,527	\$32,879	\$34,003	\$33,585	\$32,940	\$33,882
Per Capita Investment Income	\$10,125	\$10,509	\$10,864	\$11,422	\$11,210	\$10,896
Per Capita Transfer Payments	\$10,866	\$11,280	\$11,581	\$11,904	\$14,434	\$15,068

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Nominal income deflated using the Philadelphia- Camden-Wilmington CPI-U from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 2021, Delaware's per capita personal income was \$59,846, an increase of \$1,263 above 2020. With data going back to 1958, 2021 was the peak year for real per capita income. Prior to 2021, the peak years in per capita income were 2018, 2019, and 2020 at \$58,583. Real per capita income increased by 2.2 percent over the year in 2021 compared with a growth of 2.9 percent in 2020.

The largest share of personal income comes from earned income. Earned income is wages that come from a job or proprietors' income from owning a business. In 2021, 56.6 percent of Delaware's total per capita personal income was from earned income, below its peak share of 77.4 percent in 1973. Per capita earned income in Delaware was \$33,882 in 2021. Adjusting for inflation, real per capita earned income increased in 2021 by 2.9 percent over 2020.

Investment income is income received from dividends, interest, and rent. In 2021, investment income was 18.2 percent of Delaware's total per capita personal income, slightly below 19.1 percent, which represented its portion of total per capita income in 2020. Per capita investment income fell to \$10,896 in 2021, down from \$11,210 in 2020. The investment income relative to total per capita income was highest in 1963, where the average share was 21.3 percent, followed by 21.2 percent in 1989. For 2021, investment income as a percentage of total per capita income was ranked 42nd out of the 63 years since 1958.

Transfer payments are income that persons receive for which no current service is performed. Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, income support programs, and unemployment insurance are all examples of government programs that provide transfer payments. Real per capita transfer payments were \$15,068 in 2021, an increase of \$634 over 2020. As a percentage of per capita personal income, transfer payments were 24.6 percent compared to 25.2 percent in 2020. Continuing the trend first seen in 2009, real per capita transfer payments exceed real per capita investment income.

Delaware Real Per Capita Income, Percent Change from Previous Year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Per Capita Personal Income	1.2%	2.1%	3.3%	0.8%	2.9%	2.2%
Per Capita Earned Income	0.0%	1.1%	3.4%	-1.2%	-1.9%	2.9%
Per Capita Investment Income	3.7%	3.8%	3.4%	5.1%	-1.9%	-2.8%
Per Capita Transfer Payments	2.6%	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	21.2%	4.4%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

On March 18, 2020, then-President Donald Trump signed into law the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), which provided additional flexibility for state unemployment insurance agencies and additional administrative funding to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was signed into law on March 27, 2020, and expanded states’ ability to provide unemployment insurance for many workers impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including workers who were not ordinarily eligible for unemployment benefits. This expansion included an additional \$600 in weekly unemployment insurance benefits for up to 13 weeks. The extension of unemployment insurance significantly increased transfer payments as a proportion of Delawarean per capita income in 2020. The expansion of federally funded unemployment benefits expired on September 6th, 2021.

In 2019, transfer payments grew from 20.9 percent of per capita income to 25.2 percent in 2020 and 24.6 percent in 2021. Of the various transfer payments within this category, unemployment insurance benefits grew more than 1,200 percent on a per capita basis, from \$68.00 in 2019 to \$826.00 in 2020, reflecting Coronavirus relief initiatives, but declined by 50.2 percent in 2021, as pandemic relief initiatives expired. Retirement benefits grew by 9.9 percent from 2020 to 2021.

City of Wilmington Employment and Wages

The city of Wilmington is Delaware’s most populous city. Located in New Castle County, it had an estimated population of 71,569 as of July 1, 2022. While there are monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for city residents, no program exists to collect and report data for business establishments within the city. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program reports county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated for more detailed geographic levels. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics provides Wilmington employment data, but this is a residency-based count of employment and counts the number of residents who are employed irrespective of where they work. Here, we use the QCEW data, combined with information on the physical addresses of employers, to extract data specifically for firms and government agencies located within the city of Wilmington. The table on the next page contains detailed industry employment data for the months of December for the years 2021 and 2022.

In 2022, a new version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was introduced that replaced the 2017 NAICS codes. The smallest level of industry detail provided in this article is at the 3-digit level of NAICS. At this level of detail many changes were made in Retail Trade and a few changes were made in Information. For Retail Trade, the new NAICS codes introduced were NAICS codes 449, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, which replaced NAICS codes 442, 443, 446, 447, and 448. The Information sector saw the introduction of NAICS codes 513 and 516, while 511 and 515 were removed.



Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	Total	46,026	1,134,366,291	47,305	1,162,403,913	1,279
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	22	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	1,144	23,890,954	1,193	26,348,165	49
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	711	14,251,149	736	13,047,004	25
Manufacturing	31-33	814	15,039,290	839	14,804,258	25
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	0	0	0	0	0
Textile product mills	314	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	0	0	0	0	0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and related support activities	323	*	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	*	*	*	*	*
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	*	*	*	*	*
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0	0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	*	*	54	641,974	*
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	427	9,336,340	351	9,823,897	-76
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	267	6,787,427	279	8,168,058	12
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	44-45	1,888	24,512,292	1,948	24,542,187	60
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	517	11,624,190	538	10,948,529	21
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS †	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Electronics and appliance stores	443	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	34	463,199	*
Food and beverage stores	445	587	4,802,257	556	4,523,844	-31
Health and personal care stores	446	215	2,160,177	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gasoline stations	447	48	329,165	(2)	(2)	(2)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	158	1,081,308	(2)	(2)	(2)
Furniture, electronics, and appl. retailers	449	(1)	(1)	197	2,738,197	(1)
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
General merchandise stores	452	54	283,070	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	102	921,719	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nonstore retailers	454	34	804,337	(2)	(2)	(2)
General merchandise retailers	455	(1)	(1)	98	601,739	(1)
Health and personal care retailers	456	(1)	(1)	185	2,246,927	(1)
Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	457	(1)	(1)	81	1,069,379	(1)
Clothing, clothing acc., and jewelry retailers	458	(1)	(1)	166	1,145,311	(1)
Sporting goods, hobby, and book retailers	459	(1)	(1)	93	805,062	(1)
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	1,229	19,513,503	1,148	19,178,862	-81
Air transportation	481	*	*	*	*	*
Water transportation	483	*	*	*	*	*
Truck transportation	484	78	1,239,763	49	751,960	-29
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	*	*	*	*	*
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	*	*	*	*	*
Support activities for transportation	488	945	15,106,728	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	91	1,620,084	72	1,008,922	-19
Information	51	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries	513	(1)	(1)	73	1,982,032	(1)
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Broadcasting and content providers	516	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	52	11,128	351,084,797	11,622	379,361,040	494
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS †	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	6,609	210,742,550	6,907	230,588,362	298
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	3,526	113,165,918	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	*	*	1,053	23,960,122	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	942	19,335,400	960	19,356,609	18
Real estate	531	*	*	*	*	*
Rental and leasing services	532	*	*	*	*	*
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	*
Professional and Technical Services	54	5,367	316,790,408	5,127	301,837,465	-240
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	*	*	1,209	41,912,747	*
Administrative and Waste Services	56	2,091	36,295,696	2,203	40,231,475	112
Administrative and support services	561	*	*	*	*	*
Waste management and remediation services	562	*	*	*	*	*
Educational Services	61	664	8,132,977	776	8,725,826	112
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	5,675	75,954,158	6,323	81,147,852	648
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,721	28,696,689	1,937	29,118,761	216
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	1,853	14,773,159	2,309	19,403,959	456
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	598	4,407,844	544	4,736,453	-54
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	283	2,208,969	211	2,338,088	-72
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	*	*	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	72	1,870	13,635,895	2,230	16,164,129	360
Accommodation	721	*	*	*	*	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	1,184	13,719,367	1,174	13,569,839	-10
Repair and maintenance	811	198	3,008,355	226	3,213,823	28
Personal and laundry services	812	408	3,496,647	485	4,174,383	77
Membership associations and organizations	813	553	6,998,802	438	6,007,949	-115
Private households	814	25	215,563	25	173,684	0
Federal Government	Fed	998	20,564,903	855	15,427,692	-143
State Government	State	4,926	66,291,079	4,848	66,051,467	-78
Local Government	Local	2,981	49,124,309	3,051	55,879,634	70
Total Government	Govt	8,905	135,980,291	8,754	137,358,793	-151

An asterisk (*) represents data that cannot be released due to employer confidentiality restrictions.

† North American Industry Classification System.

(1) No data. NAICS Code was introduced in 2022.

(2) No data. NAICS Code was removed in 2022.

City of Dover Employment and Wages

The city of Dover is Delaware’s second most populous city. Located in Kent County, it had an estimated population of 38,594 as of July 1, 2022. While there are monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for city residents, no program exists to collect and report data for business establishments within the city. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program reports county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated for more detailed geographic levels. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics provides Dover employment data, but this is a residency-based count of employment and counts the number of residents who are employed irrespective of where they work. Here, we use the QCEW data, combined with information on the physical addresses of employers, to extract data specifically for firms and government agencies located within the city of Dover. The table on the next page contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2021 and 2022.

In 2022, a new version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was introduced that replaced the 2017 NAICS codes. The smallest level of industry detail provided in this article is at the 3-digit level of NAICS. At this level of detail many changes were made in Retail Trade and a few changes were made in Information. For Retail Trade the new NAICS codes introduced were NAICS codes 449, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, which replaced NAICS codes 442, 443, 446, 447, and 448. The Information sector saw the introduction of NAICS codes 513 and 516, while 511 and 515 were removed.



Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	Total	33,211	500,057,855	31,785	447,717,905	-1,426
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	21	0	0	*	*	*
Utilities	22	*	*	292	7,415,587	*
Construction	23	488	8,454,142	529	9,363,519	41
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	175	3,185,530	148	3,119,017	-27
Manufacturing	31-33	1,622	32,779,174	1,561	30,161,866	-61
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	0	0	*	*	*
Textile product mills	314	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	0	0	0	0	*
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	*	*	*	*	*
Printing and related support activities	323	*	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	*	*	*	*	*
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	*	*	*	*	*
Primary metal manufacturing	331	*	*	0	0	*
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	*	*	*	*	*
Machinery manufacturing	333	0	0	0	0	0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	285	4,011,355	300	4,264,074	15
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	217	3,150,843	224	3,349,335	7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	44-45	3,680	29,436,766	3,438	28,086,124	-242
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	420	7,515,387	421	6,354,013	1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	125	878,381	(2)	(2)	(2)

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Electronics and appliance stores	443	175	1,505,732	(2)	(2)	(2)
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	*	*	*
Food and beverage stores	445	300	1,775,497	315	2,155,009	15
Health and personal care stores	446	267	2,665,894	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gasoline stations	447	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	348	1,680,960	(2)	(2)	(2)
Furniture, electronics, and appl. retailers	449	(1)	(1)	261	2,145,569	(1)
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	165	991,368	(2)	(2)	(2)
General merchandise stores	452	1,080	6,311,841	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	152	921,116	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
General merchandise retailers	455	(1)	(1)	901	5,743,767	(1)
Health and personal care retailers	456	(1)	(1)	282	2,672,746	(1)
Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	457	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Clothing, clothing acc., and jewelry retailers	458	(1)	(1)	342	1,792,814	(1)
Sporting goods, hobby, and book retailers	459	(1)	(1)	335	2,566,343	(1)
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	306	2,630,741	255	2,598,062	-51
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	104	1,270,615	67	1,082,839	-37
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	82	457,495	82	507,952	0
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	38	574,359	35	617,758	-3
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*	*
Information	51	208	3,451,409	208	3,285,966	0
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries	513	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Broadcasting and content providers	516	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	52	753	15,935,797	978	18,967,024	225
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	545	8,872,503	775	12,063,010	230
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	153	4,625,395	143	4,681,439	-10
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	162	2,413,433	156	2,309,939	-6
Real estate	531	109	1,712,078	92	1,328,220	-17
Rental and leasing services	532	53	701,355	64	981,719	11
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	54	1,232	27,275,240	1,164	25,387,094	-68
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	*	*	*	*	*
Administrative and Waste Services	56	1,615	26,377,862	1,762	27,376,320	147
Administrative and support services	561	*	*	*	*	*
Waste management and remediation services	562	*	*	*	*	*
Educational Services	61	172	2,701,477	144	1,307,835	-28
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	6,878	112,661,854	6,843	103,980,146	-35
Ambulatory health care services	621	2,274	41,321,404	2,188	38,713,224	-86
Hospitals	622	*	*	2,778	47,790,900	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	865	9,172,735	*
Social assistance	624	1,120	9,163,570	1,012	8,303,287	-108
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	409	4,306,276	441	3,830,053	32
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	*	*	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	320	2,149,224	374	2,427,089	54
Accommodation and Food Services	72	2,981	20,079,504	3,161	21,591,656	180
Accommodation	721	*	*	*	*	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	813	8,024,537	759	8,018,817	-54
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	*	*	*
Personal and laundry services	812	388	3,253,417	306	2,415,094	-82
Membership associations and organizations	813	244	2,937,637	239	3,389,412	-5
Private households	814	*	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	Fed	1,295	25,197,291	1,042	16,884,028	-253
State Government	State	7,625	128,666,539	6,177	93,721,491	-1,448
Local Government	Local	2,180	33,099,011	2,057	30,531,807	-123
Total Government	Govt	11,100	186,962,841	9,276	141,137,326	-1,824

An asterisk (*) represents data that cannot be released due to employer confidentiality restrictions.

† North American Industry Classification System.

(1) No data. NAICS Code was introduced in 2022.

(2) No data. NAICS Code was removed in 2022.

City of Newark Employment and Wages

The city of Newark is Delaware’s third most populous city. Located in New Castle County, it had an estimated population of 30,453 as of July 1, 2022. While there are monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for city residents, no program exists to collect and report data for business establishments within the city. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program reports county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated for more detailed geographic levels. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics provides Newark employment data, but this is a residency-based count of employment and counts the number of residents who are employed irrespective of where they work. Here, we use the QCEW data, combined with information on the physical addresses of employers, to extract data specifically for firms and government agencies located within the city of Newark. The table on the next page contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2021 and 2022.

In 2022, a new version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was introduced that replaced the 2017 NAICS codes. The smallest level of industry detail provided in this article is at the 3-digit level of NAICS. At this level of detail many changes were made in Retail Trade and a few changes were made in Information. For Retail Trade the new NAICS codes introduced were NAICS codes 449, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, which replaced NAICS codes 442, 443, 446, 447, and 448. The Information sector saw the introduction of NAICS codes 513 and 516, while 511 and 515 were removed.



Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	Total	17,974	309,129,527	21,910	348,216,131	3,936
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	22	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	23	497	9,320,555	708	12,693,951	211
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	364	7,013,439	516	9,702,822	152
Manufacturing	31-33	708	15,634,837	1,610	35,019,739	902
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	0	0	0	0	0
Textile mills	313	*	*	*	*	*
Textile product mills	314	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	0	0	0	0	0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and related support activities	323	*	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	*	*	*	*	*
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0	0	0	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0	0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	*	*	*	*	*
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	255	5,803,624	331	6,283,694	76
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	176	3,253,380	184	3,504,146	8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	69	2,242,005	133	2,132,340	64
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	10	308,239	14	647,208	4
Retail Trade	44-45	2,430	28,437,896	1,909	24,084,208	-521
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	844	16,273,859	719	14,018,849	-125
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Electronics and appliance stores	443	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	*	*	*
Food and beverage stores	445	300	2,007,628	*	*	*
Health and personal care stores	446	139	1,289,398	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gasoline stations	447	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	89	522,472	(2)	(2)	(2)
Furniture, electronics, and appl. retailers	449	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
General merchandise stores	452	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	91	726,561	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
General merchandise retailers	455	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Health and personal care retailers	456	(1)	(1)	189	1,507,751	(1)
Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	457	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Clothing, clothing acc., and jewelry retailers	458	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Sporting goods, hobby, and book retailers	459	(1)	(1)	209	1,498,030	(1)
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	158	2,283,930	179	2,408,753	21
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	128	1,932,654	147	2,064,910	19
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline transportation	486	*	*	*	*	*
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	*	*	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	0	0	0	0	0
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*	*
Information	51	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries	513	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Broadcasting and content providers	516	(1)	(1)	*	*	(1)
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	52	310	5,240,321	349	5,810,805	39
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS [†] Code	2021		2022		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	283	4,578,102	293	4,814,945	10
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	*	*	*	*	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	152	1,943,946	173	2,648,651	21
Real estate	531	*	*	*	*	*
Rental and leasing services	532	*	*	*	*	*
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	54	1,130	33,529,571	1,297	28,182,612	167
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	*	*	*	*	*
Administrative and Waste Services	56	298	4,105,411	354	6,547,848	56
Administrative and support services	561	*	*	354	6,547,848	*
Waste management and remediation services	562	*	*	0	0	*
Educational Services	61	51	551,697	53	767,148	2
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	560	7,394,929	728	10,148,772	168
Ambulatory health care services	621	265	4,695,209	426	7,666,633	161
Hospitals	622	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	84	548,726	152	940,652	68
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	*	*	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	72	2,756	17,840,336	3,035	20,410,906	279
Accommodation	721	*	*	*	*	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	363	5,582,302	281	3,393,407	-82
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	154	1,997,272	*
Personal and laundry services	812	132	1,179,925	57	400,248	-75
Membership associations and organizations	813	125	2,743,019	63	966,590	-62
Private households	814	*	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	Fed	127	2,501,246	130	2,476,675	3
State Government	State	7,054	150,214,351	9,552	166,269,740	2,498
Local Government	Local	924	15,221,891	928	15,799,215	4
Total Government	Govt	8,105	167,937,488	10,610	184,545,630	2,505

An asterisk (*) represents data that cannot be released due to employer confidentiality restrictions.

† North American Industry Classification System.

(1) No data. NAICS Code was introduced in 2022.

(2) No data. NAICS Code was removed in 2022.

State of Delaware

Business Employment Dynamics

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) measures the gross job gains and gross job losses at privately-owned businesses in the economy on a quarterly basis. Gross job gains are increases in employment from expanding and opening establishments and gross job losses are decreases in employment from contracting and closing establishments. The net change in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. BED allows a look at the dynamic flows in the labor market which underlay the more commonly reported net job change. While there are typically still gross job gains even during recessions and gross job losses during expansions, the net job change is typically negative in recessions and positive in expansions.

BED also measures the number of establishments with gross job gains at either expanding or opening establishments and the number of establishments with gross job losses at either contracting or closing establishments. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, while a firm or company may consist of one establishment or multiple establishments at several locations.



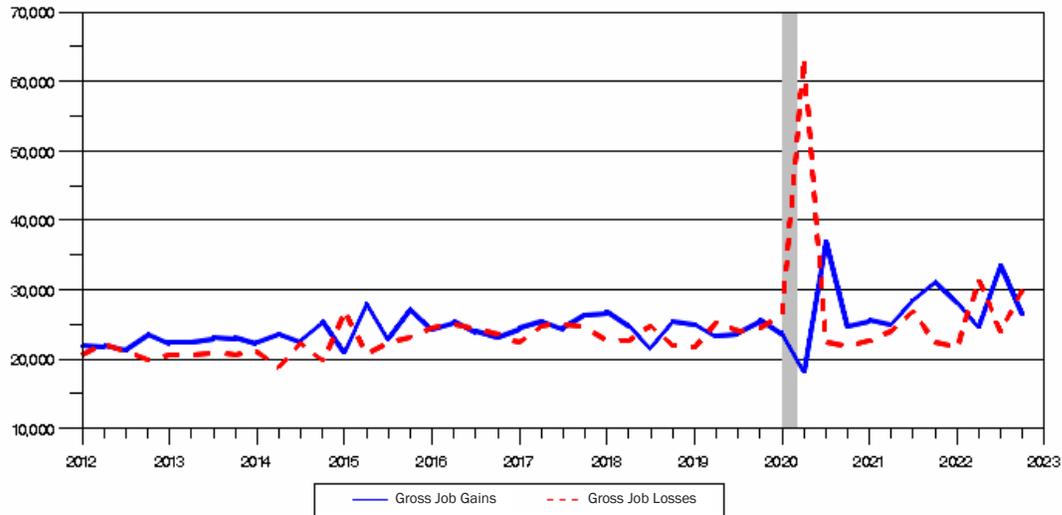
BED data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, linking administrative Unemployment Insurance establishment data across time. The employment changes in the BED are measured from the third month of each quarter. All the data referenced in this article are seasonally adjusted.

Delaware Business Employment Dynamics – 4th Quarter, 2022

In the fourth quarter of 2022 there were 26,573 gross job gains at opening and expanding establishments in Delaware. At the same time, there were 30,024 job losses from closing and contracting establishments. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost. The net job change, i.e., the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses, decreased 3,451.

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses, Seasonally Adjusted
 March 2012 - December 2022
 Total Private

Delaware

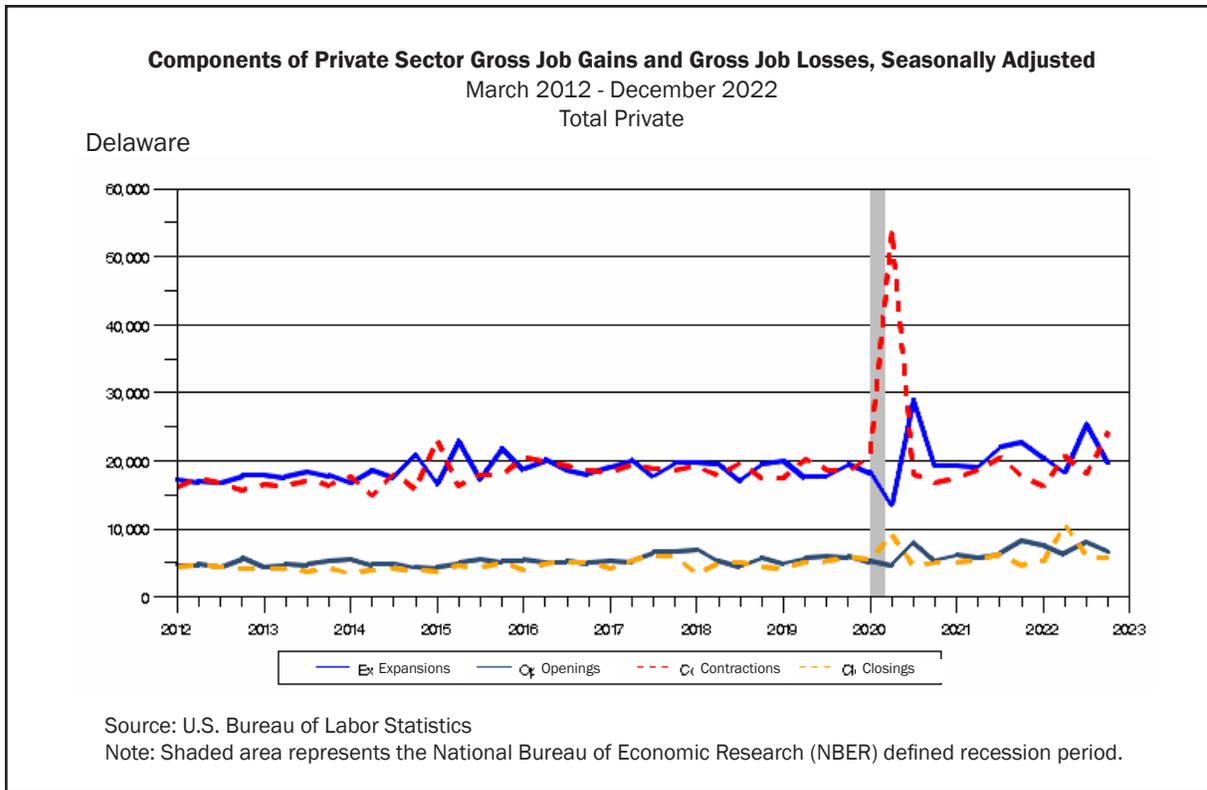


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded area represents the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession period.

Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Delaware gained 26,573 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2022, or 6,995 less than in the third quarter of 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022, expanding establishments added 19,835 jobs, while opening establishments added 6,738. Gross job gains were smaller than in the previous quarter at expanding establishments and opening establishments.



Gross job losses totaled 30,024 in the fourth quarter of 2022, up by 6,029 from the third quarter of 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022, contracting establishments lost 24,166 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 5,858 jobs. Gross job losses were larger than in the previous quarter at contracting establishments but smaller at closing establishments.

Table A: Delaware 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2021	Mar. 2022	Jun. 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022
	Levels				
Gross job gains	31,109	28,247	24,768	33,568	26,573
At expanding establishments	22,833	20,566	18,365	25,506	19,835
At opening establishments	8,276	7,681	6,403	8,062	6,738
Gross job losses	22,407	21,636	31,432	23,995	30,024
At contracting establishments	17,684	16,301	20,743	18,080	24,166
At closing establishments	4,723	5,335	10,689	5,915	5,858
Net employment change*	8,702	6,611	-6,664	9,573	-3,451

* The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

In the fourth quarter of 2022, Delaware’s gross job gains represented -0.9 percent of private sector employment. This was less than the national rate of gross job gains of 6.2 percent. Delaware’s gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 6.7 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 5.0 percent. Nationally this quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishment represented 4.9 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.3 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, Delaware’s gross job losses represented 1.7 percent of private sector employment. This was the smaller than the national rate of gross job losses of 5.9 percent. Delaware’s gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 7.6 percent of private sector employment, which was more than the national rate at contracting establishments of 4.7 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 6.1 percent for Delaware, while the nation had 1.2 percent gross job losses at closing establishments. The rates of gross job gains and losses provide a picture of the amount of “job churning” that occurs in the labor market.

Table B: Delaware and U.S. 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2021	Mar. 2022	Jun. 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022
Total Private for State of Delaware	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	2.2	1.7	-1.7	2.5	-0.9
At expanding establishments	8.2	7.3	6.5	8.6	6.7
At opening establishments	6.0	5.3	4.8	6.5	5.0
Gross job losses	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7
At contracting establishments	6.0	5.6	8.2	6.1	7.6
At closing establishments	4.7	4.2	5.4	4.6	6.1
Net employment change*	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.5
Total Private for U.S. as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.7	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.2
At expanding establishments	6.2	5.4	5.1	5.5	4.9
At opening establishments	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Gross job losses	5.4	5.4	6.7	5.8	5.9
At contracting establishments	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2
Net employment change*	2.3	1.2	-0.3	1.0	0.3

* The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 40,452 active private sector establishments, a total of 7,060 establishments gained jobs in the fourth quarter of 2022. (See Table C) Of these, 5,206 were expanding establishments and 1,854 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2022, 6,568 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 4,920 were contracting establishments and 1,648 were closing establishments. The statistics from Tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 3.8 jobs during the quarter and the average contracting establishment lost 4.9 jobs during the quarter.



Table C: Delaware's number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2021	Mar. 2022	Jun. 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022
Establishments gaining jobs.....	7,443	7,080	6,753	7,562	7,060
Expanding establishments.....	5,388	5,253	5,031	5,286	5,206
Opening establishments.....	2,055	1,827	1,722	2,276	1,854
Establishments losing jobs.....	6,124	6,426	7,395	6,674	6,568
Contracting establishments.....	4,658	4,856	5,247	4,959	4,920
Closing establishments.....	1,466	1,570	2,148	1,715	1,648
Net establishment change*.....	589	257	-426	561	206

* The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

County Employment & Wages

Delaware is unique in its location along the eastern coast and in proximity to other regional states, such as Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Delaware is also unique in its size, having only three counties and a total population of just over 1 million residents⁽¹⁾. This article will analyze the change in the employment and wages of each of Delaware's three counties.

This analysis uses data from the Occupational Employment & Wage Statistics (OEWS) program, a cooperative effort of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information (OOLMI) in the Delaware Department of Labor. The OEWS program gathers employment survey data twice per year, once in the spring and again in the fall. Wage estimates are updated once per year, after the results from the spring survey are available. The estimates in this analysis were derived from surveys conducted over a three-year period including the reporting date. For 2022, this would include survey panels for the fall of 2019 through the spring of 2022.



The survey universe is all employers covered by the state Unemployment Insurance program, both private and public, which covers about 92 percent of the state's workers. Self-employed, some non-profit organizations, and most agricultural employees are excluded. All establishments (units) with 250 or more employees are automatically included in the survey, while those with fewer employees are randomly sampled for inclusion in the survey. Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, which includes the 23 major groups used in this analysis. More information regarding the SOC system and occupational definitions can be found on the BLS website, <https://www.bls.gov/soc>.

New Castle County

According to the US Census Bureau's 2022 population estimates, New Castle County (NCCo) is the State's largest and most populated of its three Counties with an estimated population of 575,494 residents or 56.5 percent of the State's total 1,018,396 total residents. New Castle County is also the State's second most diverse, with 46.2 percent of its residents identifying as non-white non-Hispanic. Women comprised 51.4 percent of its population⁽²⁾.

Employment in New Castle County totaled 293,700 in 2022, an increase of 11,550 workers or 4.1 percent over 2021 and represented 64.5 percent of Delaware's 455,510 total workers. *Office and Administrative Support*, *Business and Financial Operations*, and *Sales and Related* occupations rank first, second and third highest in employment, respectively. In 2022, *Transportation and Material Moving* jobs had the largest annual percentage and nominal growth, increasing by 3,710 workers or 17.5 percent. *Sales and Related* occupations saw the steepest decline in year-over-year jobs, falling by 1,290.

⁽¹⁾ US Census Bureau, Quickfacts Delaware, July 1, 2022 population estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/DE>

⁽²⁾ US Census Bureau, Quickfacts Delaware, July 1, 2022 population estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/DE>

New Castle County Employment by Occupation, 2021 to 2022

SOC CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2021	2022	Change	% Change
00-0000	Total All Occupations	282,150	293,700	11,550	4.1%
11-0000	Management	15,200	16,400	1,200	7.9%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	25,880	27,050	1,170	4.5%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	13,910	13,660	(250)	-1.8%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	4,040	4,270	230	5.7%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	4,540	5,080	540	11.9%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	4,740	4,990	250	5.3%
23-0000	Legal	4,500	4,170	(330)	-7.3%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	16,310	17,320	1,010	6.2%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2,630	2,970	340	12.9%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	20,660	20,130	(530)	-2.6%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	11,770	12,240	470	4.0%
33-0000	Protective Service	6,750	6,920	170	2.5%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	20,400	22,160	1,760	8.6%
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	8,890	8,850	(40)	-0.4%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	5,840	6,250	410	7.0%
41-0000	Sales and Related	27,390	26,100	(1,290)	-4.7%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	40,760	42,640	1,880	4.6%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	290	300	10	3.4%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	10,090	10,540	450	4.5%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	9,000	9,190	190	2.1%
51-0000	Production	7,330	7,520	190	2.6%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	21,240	24,950	3,710	17.5%

Average hourly wages in NCCo grew by \$1.10 from 2021 to 2022 and were the highest among the three Counties in the State at \$32.71. *Management* occupations led in average hourly wages at \$81.21 followed by *Legal* and *Computer and Mathematical* careers at \$71.51 and \$53.79, respectively. *Food Preparation and Serving Related* occupations were among the lowest-paid workers with an average hourly wage of \$15.76. *Legal* professionals had the greatest increase in average hourly wages at \$11.79 while both *Life, Physical, and Social Science* and *Educational Instruction and Library* occupations saw the largest declines in average hourly wages of -3.9 percent and -3.5 percent, respectively.

New Castle County Average Annual Hourly Wage, 2021 to 2022

SOC CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2021	2022	Change	% Change
00-0000	Total All Occupations	31.61	32.71	1.10	3.5%
11-0000	Management	75.54	81.21	5.67	7.5%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	43.43	44.25	0.82	1.9%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	50.59	53.79	3.20	6.3%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	48.18	48.42	0.24	0.5%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	46.65	44.81	-1.84	-3.9%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	24.62	26.28	1.66	6.7%
23-0000	Legal	59.72	71.51	11.79	19.7%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	30.30	29.25	-1.05	-3.5%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	28.28	29.76	1.48	5.2%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	45.92	46.49	0.57	1.2%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	16.14	17.22	1.08	6.7%
33-0000	Protective Service	24.37	24.2	-0.17	-0.7%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	14.94	15.76	0.82	5.5%
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	17.28	17.78	0.50	2.9%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	16.73	17.33	0.60	3.6%
41-0000	Sales and Related	24.01	25.42	1.41	5.9%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	22.13	23.12	0.99	4.5%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	19.33	19.71	0.38	2.0%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	28.00	29.01	1.01	3.6%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	27.53	28.63	1.10	4.0%
51-0000	Production	25.08	25.84	0.76	3.0%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	20.86	21.57	0.71	3.4%

New Castle County Average Hourly Wage, 2018 to 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total All Occupations	\$27.86	\$28.37	\$29.45	\$31.61	\$32.71

Kent County

Kent County, located in the middle of the State, is the least populated of Delaware’s three Counties. The US Census estimates Kent County’s 2022 population at 184,946 residents, 18.1 percent of the State’s total resident population.⁽³⁾ The Census estimates in 2022, 42.0 percent of its residents identified as non-white, non-Hispanic. Women were 51.7 percent of the total Kent County population.

Kent County employment in 2022 totaled 65,690, an increase of 2,270 workers or 3.6 percent over 2021 and represented 14.4 percent of all Delaware workers. Like in NCCo, *Office and Administrative Support* led all occupations in the total number of employees at 8,450. *Transportation and Material Moving* workers were second in their total number at 6,750, followed by *Sales and Related* occupations with 6,590. *Architecture and Engineering* jobs had the largest annual percentage growth from 2021 to 2022, increasing by 20.9 percent. *Sales and Related* occupations saw the steepest decline, falling by 140 jobs year-over-year.

Kent County Employment by Occupation, 2021 to 2022

SOC CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2021	2022	Change	% Change
00-0000	Total All Occupations	63,420	65,690	2,270	3.6%
11-0000	Management	2,370	2,570	200	8.4%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	3,090	3,310	220	7.1%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	1,090	1,310	220	20.2%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	860	1,040	180	20.9%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	760	780	20	2.6%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	1,320	1,470	150	11.4%
23-0000	Legal	570	540	(30)	-5.3%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	4,850	4,940	90	1.9%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	520	620	100	19.2%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	4,390	4,510	120	2.7%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	2,780	3,160	380	13.7%
33-0000	Protective Service	1,420	1,340	(80)	-5.6%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	5,450	6,000	550	10.1%
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	2,370	2,300	(70)	-3.0%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	1,440	1,510	70	4.9%
41-0000	Sales and Related	6,730	6,590	(140)	-2.1%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	8,330	8,450	120	1.4%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	170	180	10	5.9%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	2,250	2,250	-	0.0%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	2,570	2,550	(20)	-0.8%
51-0000	Production	3,540	3,520	(20)	-0.6%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	6,580	6,750	170	2.6%

⁽³⁾ US Census Bureau, Quickfacts Delaware, July 1, 2022 population estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/DE>

Wages in Kent County ranked in the middle among the three Counties. In 2022, Kent County's average hourly wages for all occupations equaled \$24.90, an increase of \$0.93 over 2021. Jobs with the highest average hourly wages were in *Management* occupations at \$57.87 followed by *Legal and Computer and Mathematical* careers, at \$55.03 and \$42.38 hourly average, respectively. *Educational Instruction and Library* and *Farming, Fishing, and Forestry* wages fell by 1.7 percent and 1.1 percent year-over-year, respectively.

Kent County Average Annual Hourly Wage, 2021 to 2022

SOC CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2021	2022	Change	% Change
00-0000	Total All Occupations	23.97	24.9	0.93	3.9%
11-0000	Management	55.04	57.87	2.83	5.1%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	33.38	33.27	-0.11	-0.3%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	36.75	42.38	5.63	15.3%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	35.38	37.46	2.08	5.9%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	31.39	32.78	1.39	4.4%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	23.84	24.23	0.39	1.6%
23-0000	Legal	47.19	55.03	7.84	16.6%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	28.84	28.34	-0.50	-1.7%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	22.5	24.68	2.18	9.7%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	40.67	40.18	-0.49	-1.2%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	14.75	15.55	0.8	5.4%
33-0000	Protective Service	27.68	27.51	-0.17	-0.6%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	13.72	14.44	0.72	5.2%
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	15.55	16.06	0.51	3.3%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	16.24	16.58	0.34	2.1%
41-0000	Sales and Related	18.04	19.25	1.21	6.7%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	19.02	19.67	0.65	3.4%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	17.18	16.99	-0.19	-1.1%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	24.39	25.34	0.95	3.9%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	25.32	25.99	0.67	2.6%
51-0000	Production	18.74	19.85	1.11	5.9%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	18.33	19.38	1.05	5.7%

Kent County Average Hourly Wage, 2018 to 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total all occupations	\$21.69	\$22.33	\$23.58	\$23.97	\$24.90

Sussex County

Sussex County is Delaware's southernmost County. The US Census estimated there were a total of 255,956 Sussex County residents in 2022, 25.1 percent of the State's total resident population. Sussex County's demographics were the least diverse in the State in 2022, 24.6 percent of its residents identified as non-white, non-Hispanic. Women accounted for 51.5 percent of Sussex County's total population.

In 2022, annual average workers totaled 87,210 in Sussex County employment, a 6.2 percent increase over 2021 or 19.1 percent of Delaware's total workers. In Sussex County, *Food Preparation and Serving* related jobs led in the total number of workers in the County at 12,700. *Sales and Related* occupations were second highest in the number of workers at 10,690, followed by *Office and Administrative Support* workers at 9,940. *Transportation and Material Moving* workers had the greatest year-over-year growth, increasing by 900 workers over 2021.

Sussex County Employment by Occupation, 2021 to 2022

SOC CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2021	2022	Change	% Change
00-0000	Total All Occupations	82,110	87,210	5,100	6.2%
11-0000	Management	2,390	2,640	250	10.5%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	2,520	3,070	550	21.8%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	800	1,040	240	30.0%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	570	640	70	12.3%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	390	430	40	10.3%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	1,160	1,310	150	12.9%
23-0000	Legal	410	410	-	0.0%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	4,530	4,940	410	9.1%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	570	760	190	33.3%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5,540	6,000	460	8.3%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	3,890	3,790	(100)	-2.6%
33-0000	Protective Service	1,430	1,480	50	3.5%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	11,840	12,700	860	7.3%
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	4,190	3,910	(280)	-6.7%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	1,360	1,880	520	38.2%
41-0000	Sales and Related	10,510	10,690	180	1.7%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	9,090	9,940	850	9.4%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	360	570	210	58.3%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	3,920	4,020	100	2.6%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3,450	3,600	150	4.3%
51-0000	Production	6,760	6,050	(710)	-10.5%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	6,440	7,340	900	14.0%

Sussex County wages were the lowest in the State for 2022, averaging \$23.84 per hour for all occupations. Sussex did, however, have the largest over-the-year hourly wage increase at \$1.62. Like the other two Counties, *Management* occupations had the highest average hourly wages at \$58.63 followed by *Legal* and *Computer and Mathematical* careers, at \$56.03 and \$49.18 hourly average, respectively. *Educational Instruction and Library* and *Life, Physical, and Social Science* occupational wages fell by -2.8 percent and -2.2 percent year-over-year, respectively.

Sussex County Average Annual Hourly Wage, 2021 to 2022

SOC CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2021	2022	Change	% Change
00-0000	Total All Occupations	22.22	23.84	1.62	7.3%
11-0000	Management	55.03	58.63	3.6	6.5%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	35.69	35.93	0.24	0.7%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	42.09	49.18	7.09	16.8%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	37.57	38.13	0.56	1.5%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	37.18	36.36	-0.82	-2.2%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	23.2	24.48	1.28	5.5%
23-0000	Legal	46.22	56.03	9.81	21.2%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	28.47	27.68	-0.79	-2.8%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	22.52	22.66	0.14	0.6%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	42.07	45.28	3.21	7.6%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	14.78	16.15	1.37	9.3%
33-0000	Protective Service	25.79	26	0.21	0.8%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	13.62	14.77	1.15	8.4%
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	15.61	16.73	1.12	7.2%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	15.87	16.22	0.35	2.2%
41-0000	Sales and Related	18.81	20.48	1.67	8.9%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	18.79	19.83	1.04	5.5%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	17.4	17.43	0.03	0.2%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	22.75	24.33	1.58	6.9%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	23.03	24.22	1.19	5.2%
51-0000	Production	16.97	18.61	1.64	9.7%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	17.42	18.44	1.02	5.9%

Sussex County Average Hourly Wage, 2018 to 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total All Occupations	\$20.18	\$20.74	\$21.99	\$22.22	\$23.84

Delaware Job Openings Versus Unemployed

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program produces national and state data on the number of job openings, hires, and separations. JOLTS program data collection began in December 2000, is released monthly, and serves as a demand-side indicator of labor shortages. Prior to JOLTS, there was no economic indicator of the unmet demand for labor and limited economists' ability to assess the presence or extent of labor shortages. The availability of unfilled jobs, measured by the unemployed people per job opening ratio, is an important measure of the tightness of job markets and parallel to existing measures of unemployment.⁽¹⁾ The BLS collects JOLTS data from a sample of approximately 21,000 US business establishments, which covers all nonagricultural industries in the public and private sectors for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The job opening per unemployed ratio is calculated by taking the number of job openings and dividing it by the number of unemployed people. The two data points come from two different BLS surveys. The number of unemployed people is an estimate that comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS); the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program models CPS data to produce unemployment estimates for states. The job openings data for national and state estimates comes from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS).

To be counted as unemployed, individuals cannot be employed during the survey reference week but were available for work during the survey reference week and made at least one specific active effort to find a job during the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week. Individuals who were temporarily laid off and expecting to be recalled to their job are also counted among the unemployed. For a job to be considered open, a specific position must exist, and work must be available for that position. This position may be full-time or part-time, and it may be permanent, short-term, or seasonal. The job could start within 30 days, regardless of whether the employer can find a suitable candidate during that time and the employer is actively recruiting workers from outside the establishment to fill the position (active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position). Excluded from the job openings counts are positions open only to internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs. Also excluded are openings for positions with start dates more than 30 days in the future, positions for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and positions to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants.⁽²⁾

National Job Openings

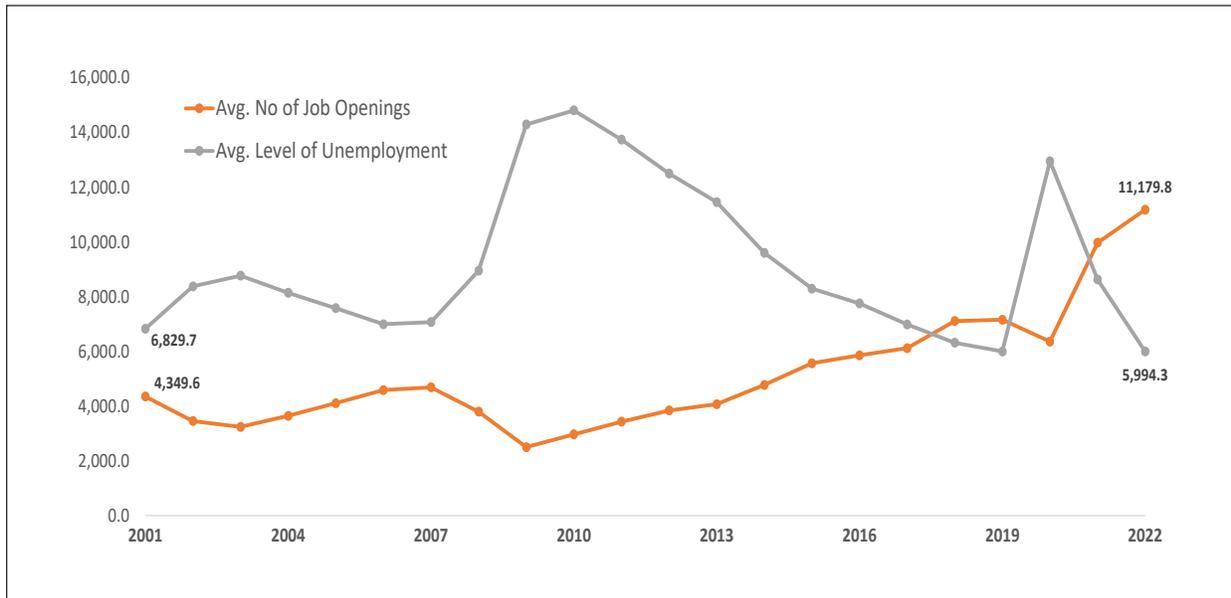
Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, there have been extreme movements in the number of unemployed people and job openings at the national level. According to BLS economists Arthak Adhikari and Tamara Mickle, "in December 2021, US job openings topped 11.4 million. This was the highest value recorded in a month since data collection on job openings began in December 2000 and was the sixth time in 2021 that the number of monthly job openings exceeded 10.0 million. The number of unemployed people also experienced large shifts. In February 2020, before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, unemployed people numbered 5.7 million. Two months later, the number stood at 23.0 million, reflecting the initial shock of the pandemic on the labor market. In December 2021, the number of unemployed people had fallen to 6.3 million but was still higher than its February 2020 level."

Since 2001, the first full year of JOLTS data, seasonally adjusted, non-farm job openings in the US have averaged 5.1 million while the number of unemployed workers averaged 9.2 million. In 2018, the number of job openings outnumbered the number of unemployed for the first time and job openings have remained higher than job seekers in each subsequent year except during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

⁽¹⁾ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, Overview. <https://www.bls.gov/jlt/jltover.htm>

⁽²⁾ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "What is the unemployed people per job openings ratio? A 21-year case study into unemployment trends," Arthak Adhikari and Tamara Mickle, June 2022. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-11/what-is-the-unemployed-people-per-job-openings-ratio-a-21-year-case-study-into-unemployment-trends.htm>

Seasonally Adjusted US, Non-Farm Annual Average Job Openings & Annual Average Unemployment, 2001 to 2022 (in 000s)



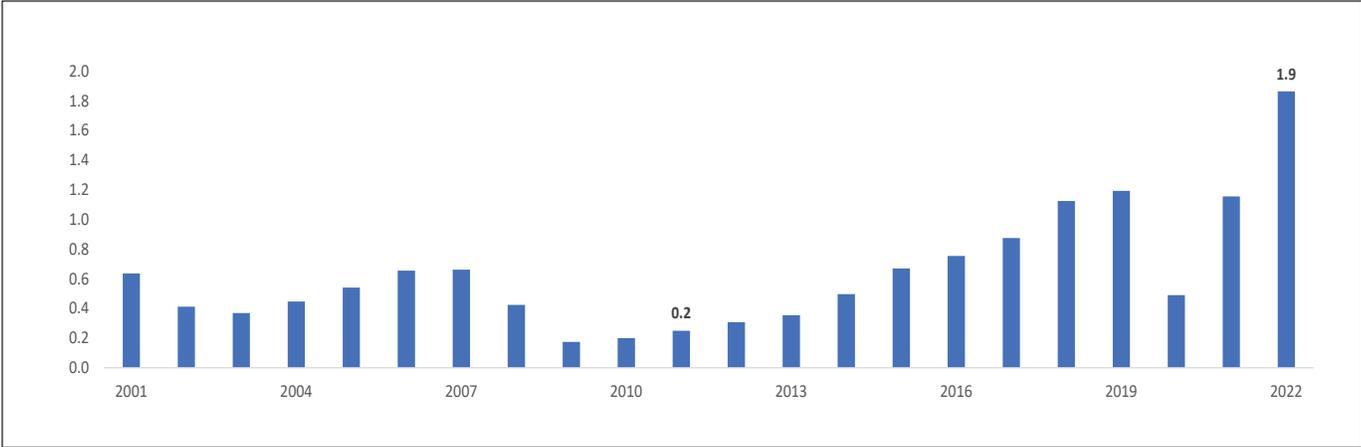
Since 2012, the seasonally adjusted average number of job openings in the US has grown by 191 percent from 3.8 million to 11.2 million. Over this same period, the seasonally adjusted average number of unemployed workers in the US has declined from 12.5 million in 2012 to 6 million in 2022, a decrease of 52.0 percent. This inverse movement between job openings and unemployment has led to a record-high unmet demand for workers and more than 5 million more job openings than job seekers in 2022.

Comparison of US Job Openings to Unemployed Workers, Annual Averages 2012 to 2022 (in 000s)

Year	Job Openings	Unemployed Workers	Difference (Jobs Available)
2012	3,841.0	12,499.2	(8,658.2)
2013	4,070.5	11,457.2	(7,386.7)
2014	4,773.1	9,601.5	(4,828.4)
2015	5,563.8	8,293.8	(2,729.9)
2016	5,855.5	7,751.3	(1,895.8)
2017	6,118.5	6,984.7	(866.2)
2018	7,109.2	6,315.3	793.9
2019	7,158.6	5,999.9	1,158.7
2020	6,357.8	12,949.8	(6,592.0)
2021	9,973.4	8,625.8	1,347.6
2022	11,179.8	5,994.3	5,185.5

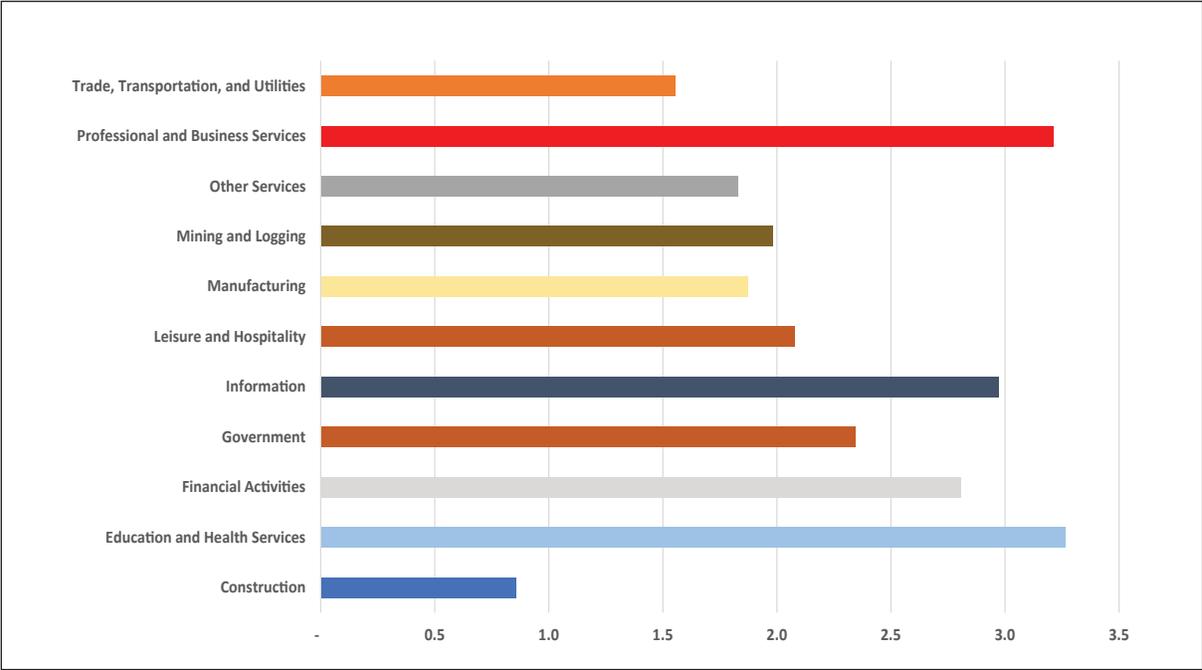
The US unmet demand for non-farm labor, as measured by the ratio of the unemployed to job openings, reached its peak in 2022. The ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed workers by the number of job openings. A ratio of 1.0 indicates an equivalence of job openings and unemployed, meaning for every job opening, there is a job seeker looking to fill it. A ratio less than 1.0 indicates more job seekers than job openings. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates more jobs available than unemployed workers. The 2022 average ratio measured at 1.9, representing nearly 2 jobs available for every job seeker in the nation.

The Seasonally Adjusted Ratio of the Annual Average Number of Unemployed to Job Openings in the US, 2001 to 2022



At the industry level, in 2022, the ratio of US unmet demand for labor ranged from 0.9 in the *Construction* sector, where the number of job openings was less than the number of unemployed, to 3.3 in the *Education and Health Services* sector, where there were more than three job openings available for each job seeker.

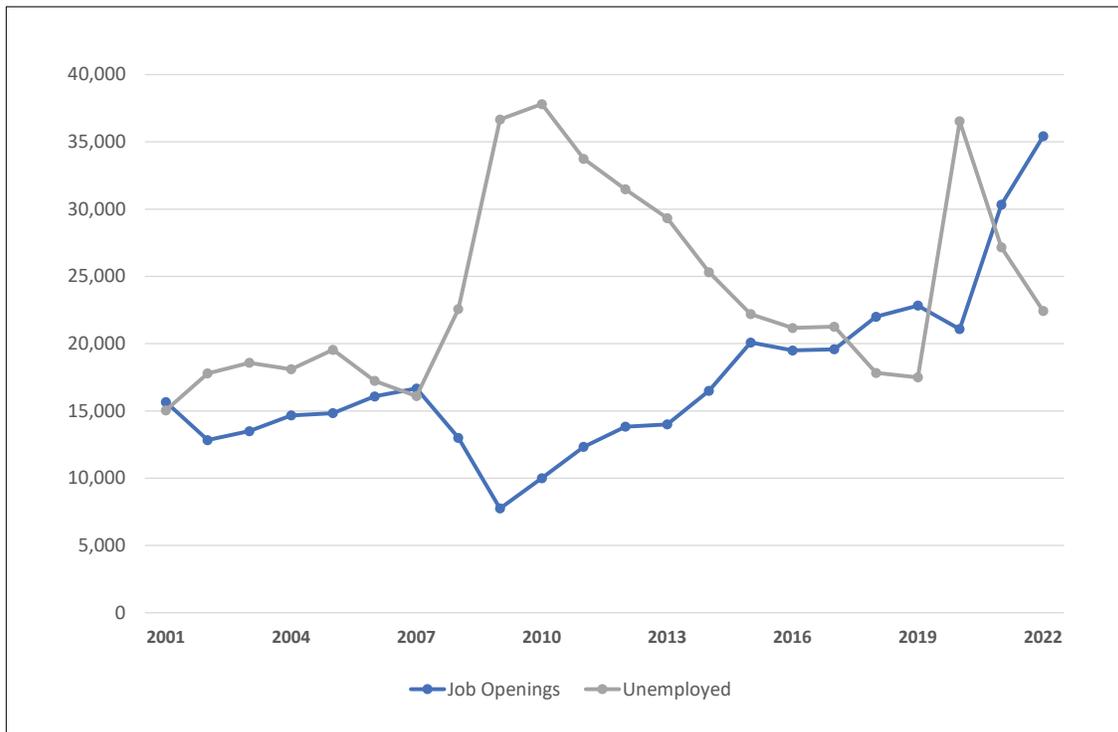
Not Seasonally Adjusted Ratio of Annual Average Number of Job Openings to Unemployed in the US by Industry, 2022



Delaware Job Openings

The unmet demand for workers in Delaware’s labor market followed a similar saw-tooth pattern as seen at the national level after 2018. However, unlike the national labor market, since 2001 the State has reached the point where the number of open jobs was nearly equal to the number of job seekers twice (job openings to the unemployed ratio of 1.0), the first in 2001 and then again in 2007. Like the national equivalence, the gap between job openings and unemployed workers in Delaware peaked in 2022 when its ratio reached 1.6 open jobs for each job seeker. Delaware saw its lowest level of job openings in 2009 when there was an annual average of 7,750 openings.

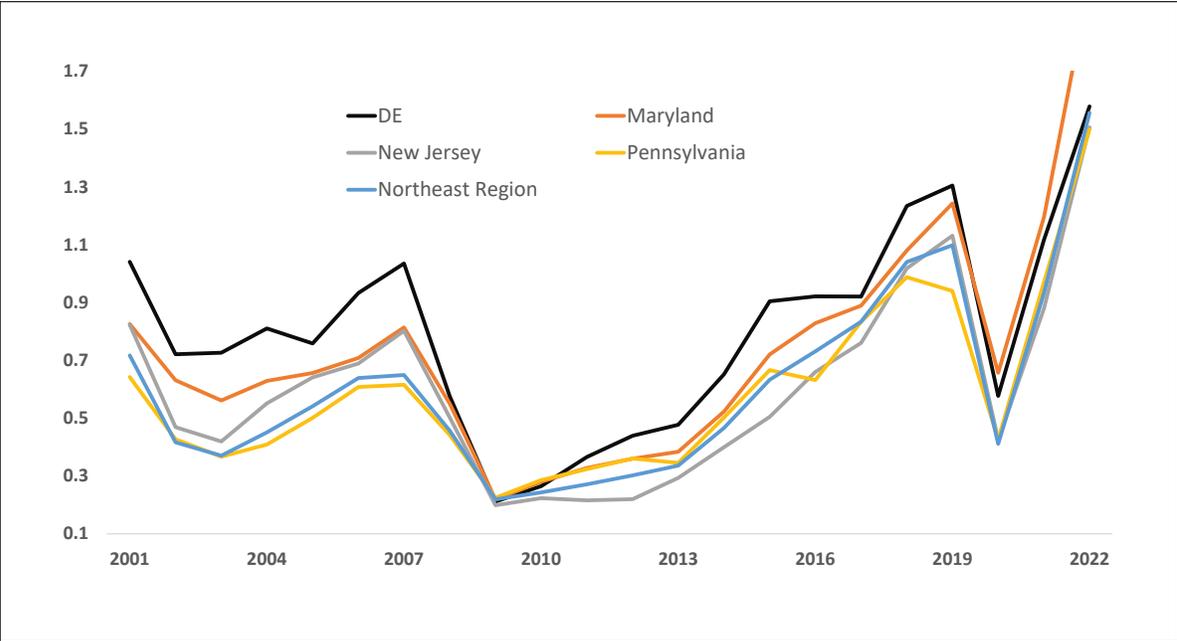
**Delaware Seasonally Adjusted Annual Average
Job Openings & Annual Average Unemployment, 2001 to 2022**



In comparing 2022’s seasonally adjusted annual average ratio of job openings to unemployed among Delaware’s border states and states along the Northeast corridor, Maryland had the highest ratio at 2.0 jobs per unemployed worker. Delaware had the second-highest ratio at 1.6, while New Jersey and Pennsylvania were tied at 1.5. The BLS identified that Northeastern states (represented by Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia) collectively had a seasonally adjusted annual average ratio of 1.6 job openings to job seekers.

The JOLTS program does not produce state-level data by industry.

The Ratio of the Seasonally Adjusted Annual Average Number of Job Openings to Unemployed in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Northeast Region, 2001 to 2022



Ratio of the Seasonally Adjusted Annual Average Number of Job Openings to Unemployed in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Northeast Region, 2001 to 2022

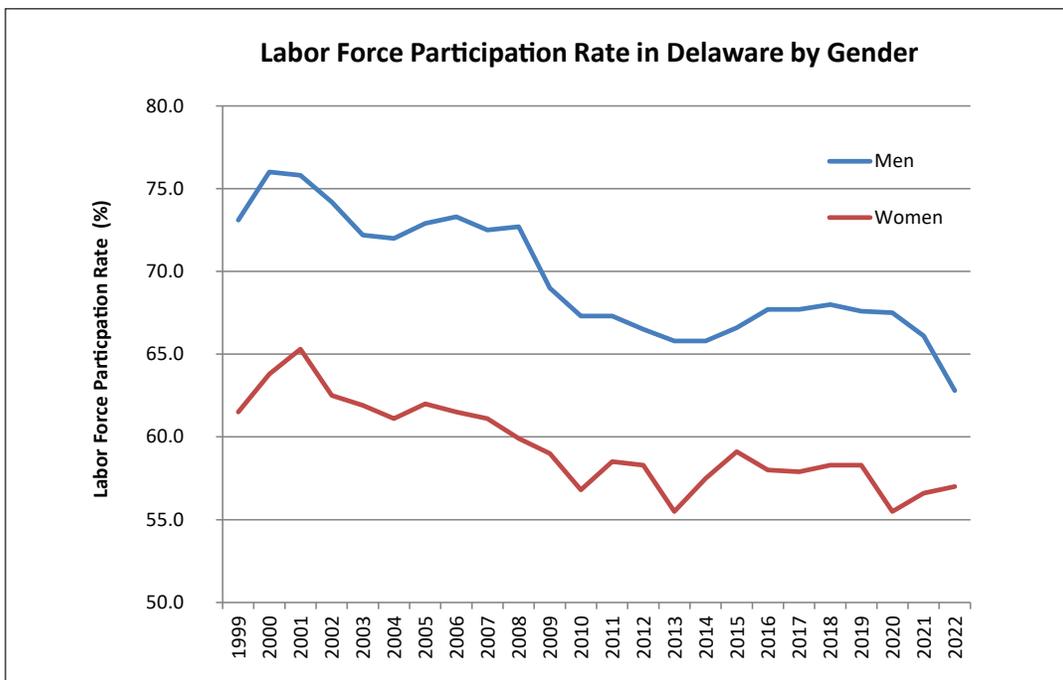
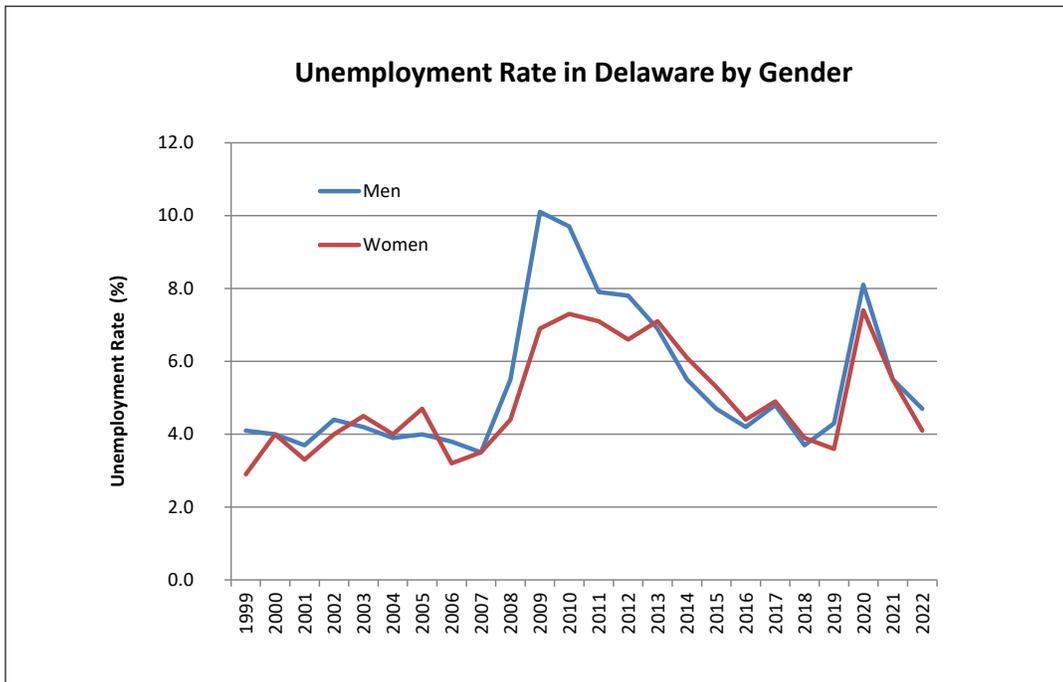
Year	Delaware	Maryland	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Northeast Region
2001	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
2002	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
2003	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
2004	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
2005	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
2006	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
2007	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
2008	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
2009	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2010	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
2011	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
2012	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
2013	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
2014	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
2015	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
2016	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
2017	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
2018	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
2019	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
2020	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
2021	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
2022	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6

The reasons behind record-high levels of job openings varied and have not been thoroughly studied. One survey, conducted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in their study of America’s labor shortage, identified increases in household savings, higher numbers of early retirements, lingering concerns about COVID-19 at work, lack of access to childcare, and entrepreneurship as underlying causes of lower labor force participation across the nation leading to higher job openings.⁽³⁾ Delaware’s labor force participation (LFP) rate reached its lowest point in April 2020, 59.4 percent, since record-keeping began in 1976 and its second and third lowest levels at 59.7 percent and 59.8 percent in 2022. As the number of Delaware workers in the labor force increased, its LFP rate declined in 2022, driven by the rise in its non-working population.

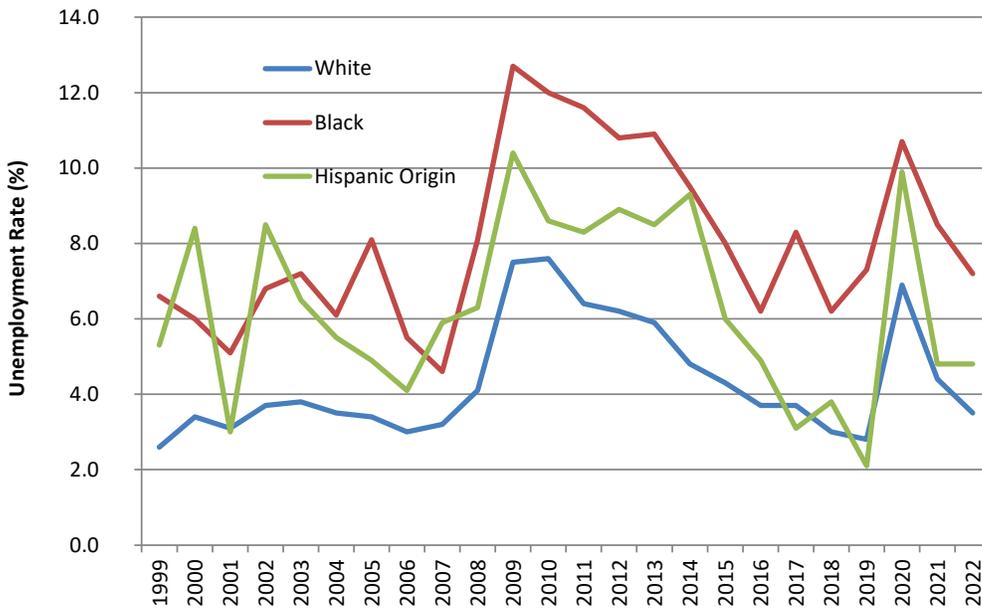
⁽³⁾ US Chamber of Commerce. Understanding America’s Labor Shortage by Stephanie Ferguson, January 19, 2023 <https://www.uschamber.com/workforce/understanding-americas-labor-shortage>

Current Population Survey Demographic Data

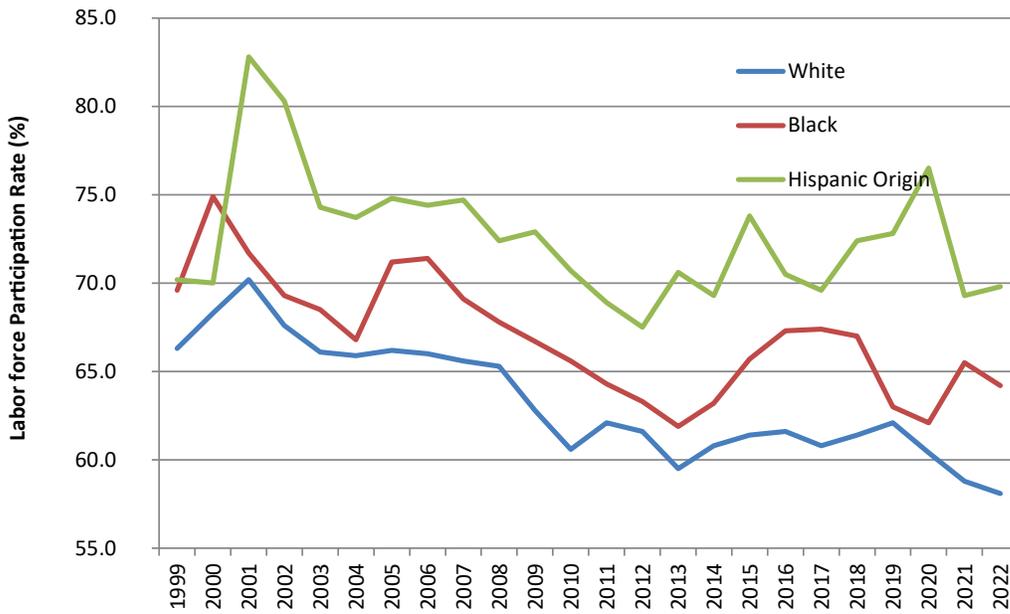
The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households across the US, is the source of the national unemployment rate and a great deal more economic data. In Delaware, about 750 households are in the survey each month. This is too few to generate the state's unemployment rate directly, so the CPS is used as the key component in an econometric model, as in all states. More detailed data, such as the demographic labor force graphs shown below, come directly from the survey. By using annual averages, some of the statistical variation in the data, which would be more evident monthly, is smoothed away.

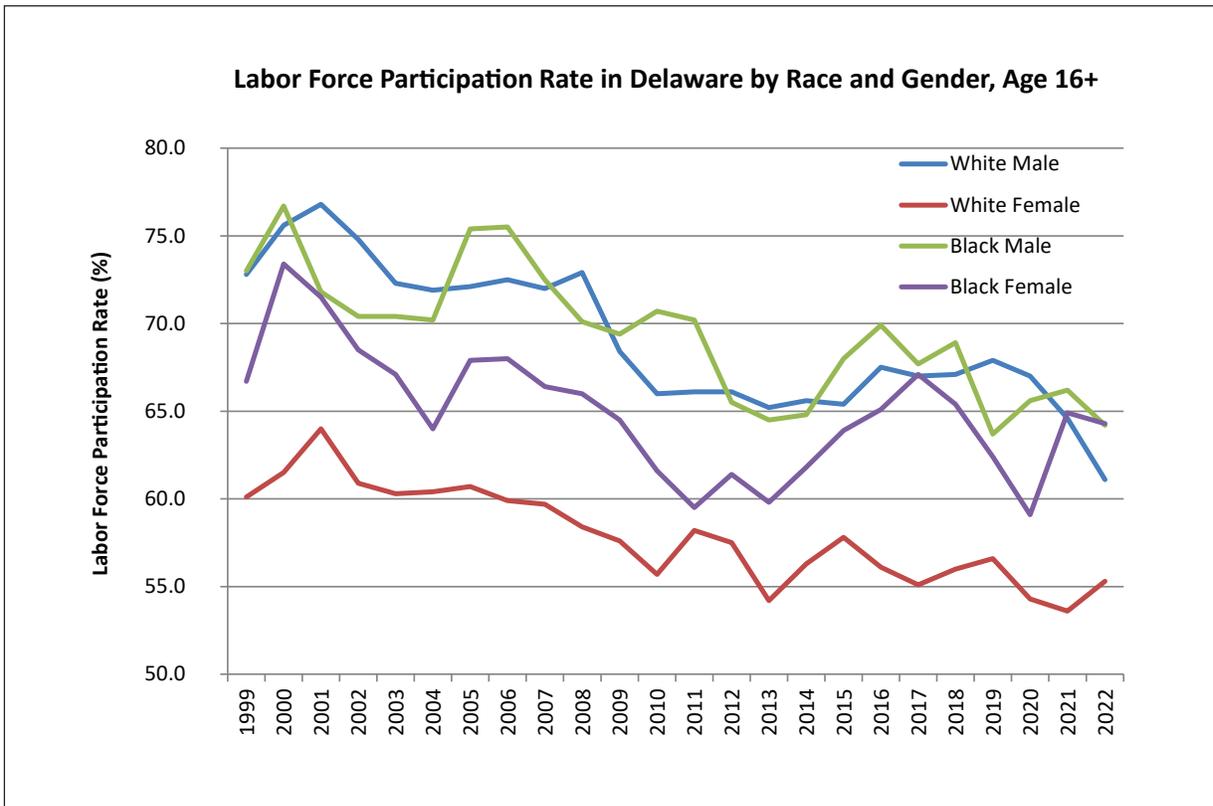
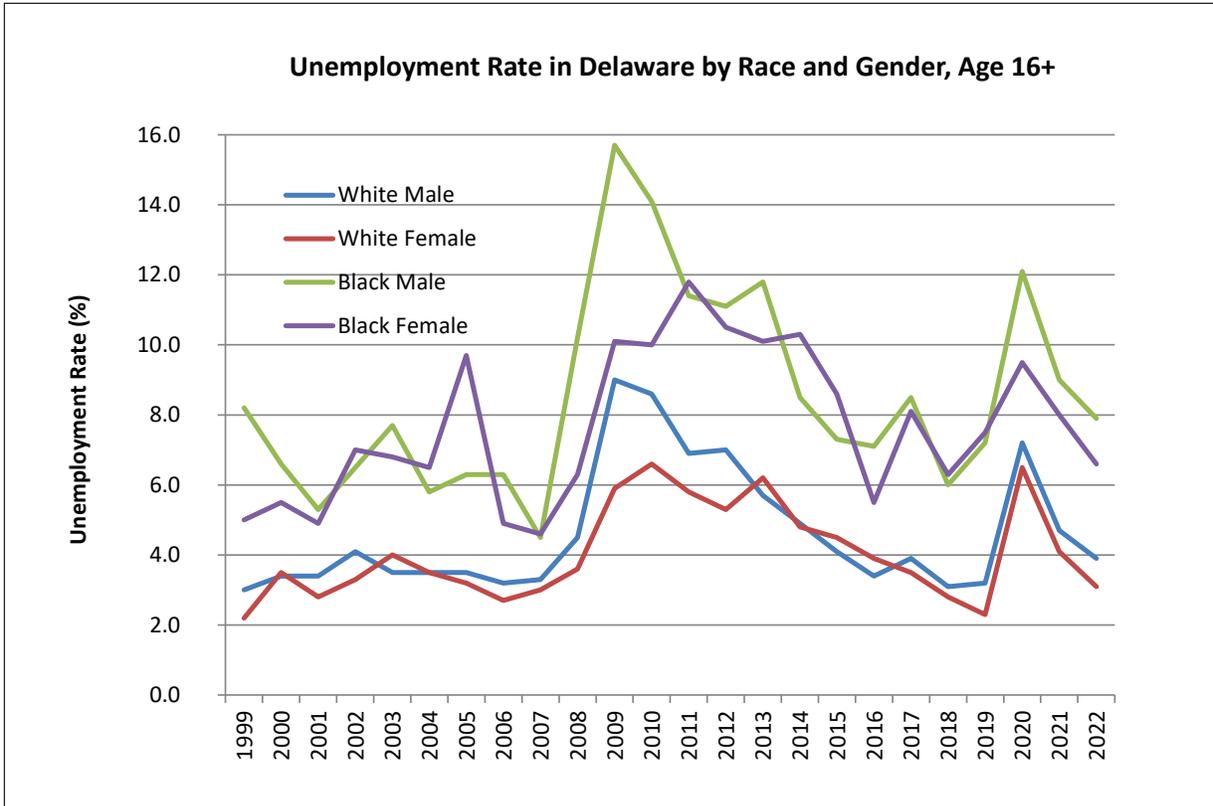


Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity

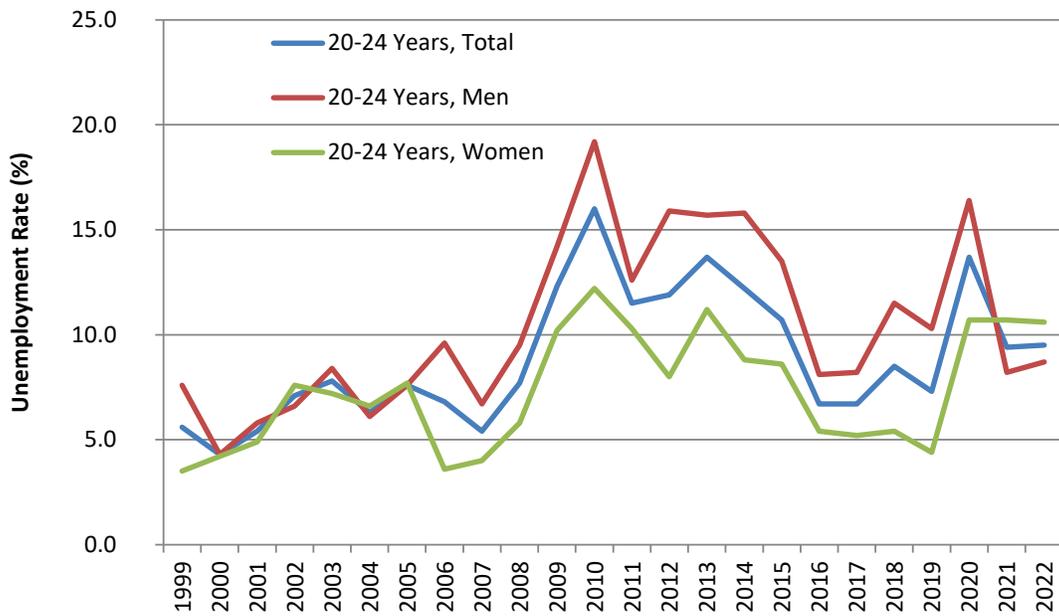


Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity

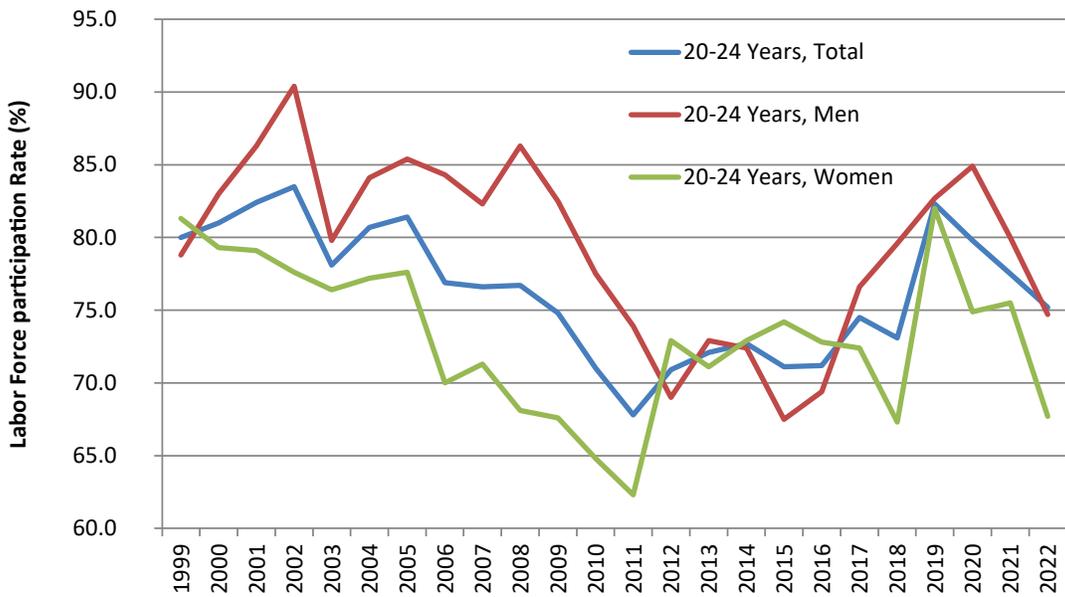




Unemployment Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old



Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old

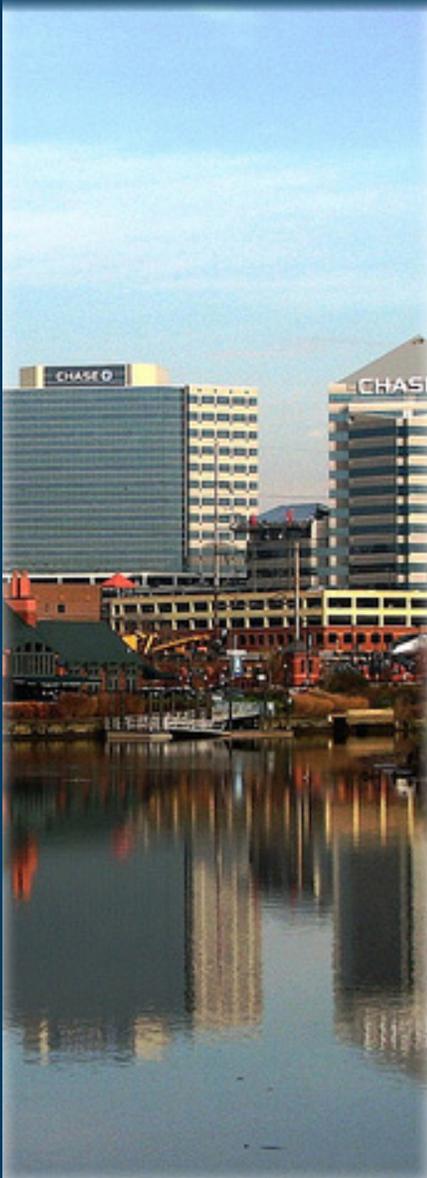




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration (ETA)



DELAWARE ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2022



DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information

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