



# DELAWARE ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2023



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The articles in this report were written by Thomas Dougherty (Chief) and Art Jenkins (Labor Market Economist) of the Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information. The report was edited and formatted by Kristie Manley (Editor & Production Coordinator).

## Contact Information

Thomas Dougherty  
*Chief*  
Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information  
Fox Valley Annex  
19 West Lea Blvd.  
Wilmington, DE 19802  
  
Phone: 302-761-8062  
Fax: 302-761-6598  
Email: [Thomas.Dougherty@delaware.gov](mailto:Thomas.Dougherty@delaware.gov)



# 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 10,525 workers or 2.3 percent from 2022 to 2023, according to data from the QCEW program.

The *Transportation and Warehousing* super sector, which represented 5.6 percent of all employees in the State in 2023, had the largest percentage of monthly average year-over-year growth, increasing by 7.2 percent. The total number of *Transportation and Warehousing* employees grew by 1,760. The second sector leading employment growth in 2023 was the *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation* industry, followed by *Federal Government* employees. The *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation* industry ranked sixteenth in the total number of employees at 9,253, increasing by 6.4 percent or 560 average monthly workers in 2023. *Federal Government* employment grew by 5.9 percent in 2023 or by 350 average monthly employees. The *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* and *Mining* industries were fourth and fifth in their monthly average employment growth with percent changes of 5.5 and 5.3 percent, respectively.

### Delaware Average Monthly Employment 2022-2023

Industry Description	NAICS	2022 Average Monthly Empl.	2023 Average Monthly Empl.	Change In Average Monthly Empl.	% Change in Average Monthly Empl.	Rank by % Change (Largest to Smallest)
Transportation & Warehousing	48-49	24,494	26,254	1,760	7.2%	1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	71	8,693	9,253	560	6.4%	2
Federal Government	Federal	5,952	6,302	350	5.9%	3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	1,174	1,238	64	5.5%	4
Mining	21	75	79	4	5.3%	5
Accommodation & Food Services	72	41,404	43,330	1,926	4.7%	6
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	74,866	78,281	3,415	4.6%	7
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	11,914	12,388	474	4.0%	8
Manufacturing	31-33	26,232	27,221	989	3.8%	9
Professional & Technical Services	54	26,943	27,935	992	3.7%	10
Finance & Insurance	52	42,923	44,400	1,477	3.4%	11
Utilities	22	2,035	2,104	69	3.4%	12
Retail Trade	44-45	50,282	51,494	1,212	2.4%	13
<b>Total Industries</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>458,303</b>	<b>468,828</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>14</b>
Wholesale Trade	42	12,314	12,549	235	1.9%	15
Local Government	Local	28,980	29,474	494	1.7%	16
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	53	6,232	6,337	105	1.7%	17
Construction	23	24,998	25,381	383	1.5%	18
Information	51	4,080	3,941	(139)	-3.4%	19
Educational Services	61	39,661	38,253	(1,408)	-3.6%	20
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	8,120	7,747	(373)	-4.6%	21
Administrative and Waste Services	56	31,198	29,631	(1,567)	-5.0%	22
State Government	State	31,303	29,419	(1,884)	-6.0%	23

*State Government* led the industries that saw annual average declines in employment in 2023, declining by 1,884 average monthly employees or -6.0 percent. *Administrative and Waste Services* was second among declining industries, falling by -5.0 percent or 1,567 average monthly workers.

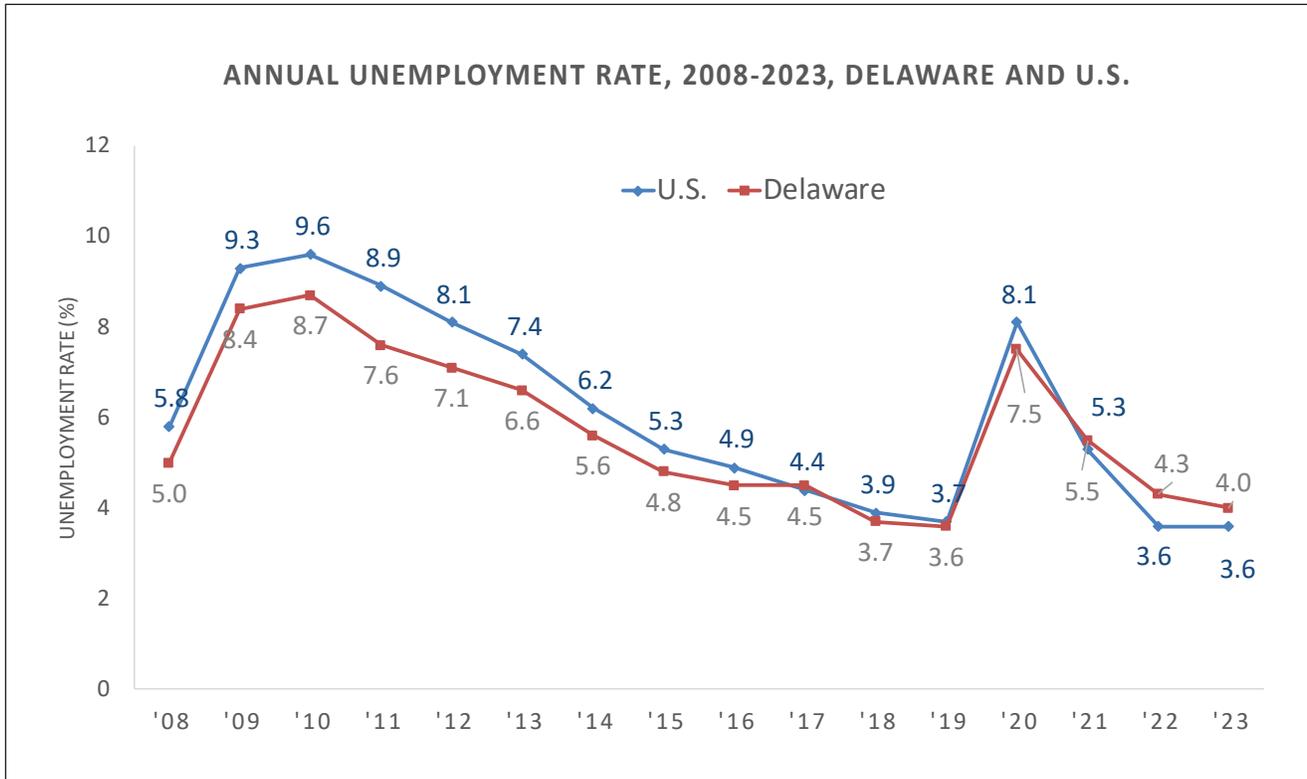
### Delaware Average Annual Wages 2022-2023

Industry Description	NAICS	2022 Average Annual Wage (\$)	2023 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Change In Average Annual Wage (\$)	% Change in Average Annual Wage	Rank by % Change (Largest to Smallest)
State Government	State	60,424	65,832	5,408	9.0%	1
Information	51	89,180	95,524	6,344	7.1%	2
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	42,692	45,032	2,340	5.5%	3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	46,800	49,296	2,496	5.3%	4
Federal Government	Federal	84,832	89,284	4,452	5.2%	5
Construction	23	68,640	72,228	3,588	5.2%	6
Educational Services	61	60,840	63,960	3,120	5.1%	7
Accommodation & Food Services	72	24,856	26,000	1,144	4.6%	8
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	66,924	68,848	1,924	2.9%	9
Wholesale Trade	42	93,600	96,200	2,600	2.8%	10
Finance & Insurance	52	120,068	122,876	2,808	2.3%	11
Administrative and Waste Services	56	54,756	55,952	1,196	2.2%	12
<b>Total Industries</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,912</b>	<b>69,316</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>13</b>
Mining	21	63,388	64,168	780	1.2%	14
Manufacturing	31-33	73,528	74,308	780	1.1%	15
Transportation & Warehousing	48-49	51,064	51,376	312	0.6%	16
Retail Trade	44-45	38,480	38,688	208	0.5%	17
Professional & Technical Services	54	119,756	120,380	624	0.5%	18
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	71	30,264	30,264	0	0.0%	19
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	53	66,404	66,300	-104	-0.2%	20
Local Government	Local	59,852	59,748	-104	-0.2%	21
Utilities	22	129,896	128,908	-988	-0.8%	22
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	168,272	161,980	-6,292	-3.7%	23

For annual average wages, the *State Government* workers had the largest annual percentage wage growth at 9.0 percent or \$5,408 from 2022 to 2023. The second and third highest annual wage growth was in the *Information* and *Other Services* industries, which increased by 7.1 and 5.5 percent, respectively. *Management of Companies & Enterprises* employees had the largest year-over-year decline in wages, decreasing from \$168,272 to \$161,980 or by 3.7 percent from 2022 to 2023.

# 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 2023, Delaware's not seasonally adjusted annual unemployment rate was 4.0 percent, 0.3 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 0.4 percentage points higher than the national average of 3.6 percent in 2023. 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 begin 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, 2022 and 2023, Delaware's unemployment rate was also higher than the US unemployment rate by 0.2, 0.7, and 0.4 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 4.0 percent in 2023 was ranked as the 42nd lowest rate in the nation. Delaware’s unemployment rate was the second highest among its neighboring states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in 2023. Maryland’s annual average unemployment rate of 2.1 percent ranked 4th lowest in the nation. New Jersey’s annual average unemployment rate of 4.4 percent ranked 47th, and Pennsylvania’s annual average unemployment rate of 3.4 percent tied with the state of Massachusetts for 30th lowest in the nation.



Delaware’s annual average unemployment rate declined by 0.3 percentage points from 2022 to 2023. Of Delaware’s neighboring states, Maryland had the largest over-the-year decline in its unemployment rate, dropping by 0.9 percentage points. Pennsylvania, with the second largest over-the-year unemployment rate decrease, declined by 0.7 percentage points and New Jersey had the region’s only over-the-year rate increase, growing by 0.5 percentage points. The United States annual average unemployment rate held constant at 3.6 percent from 2022 to 2023.

### Comparative Annual Unemployment Rates

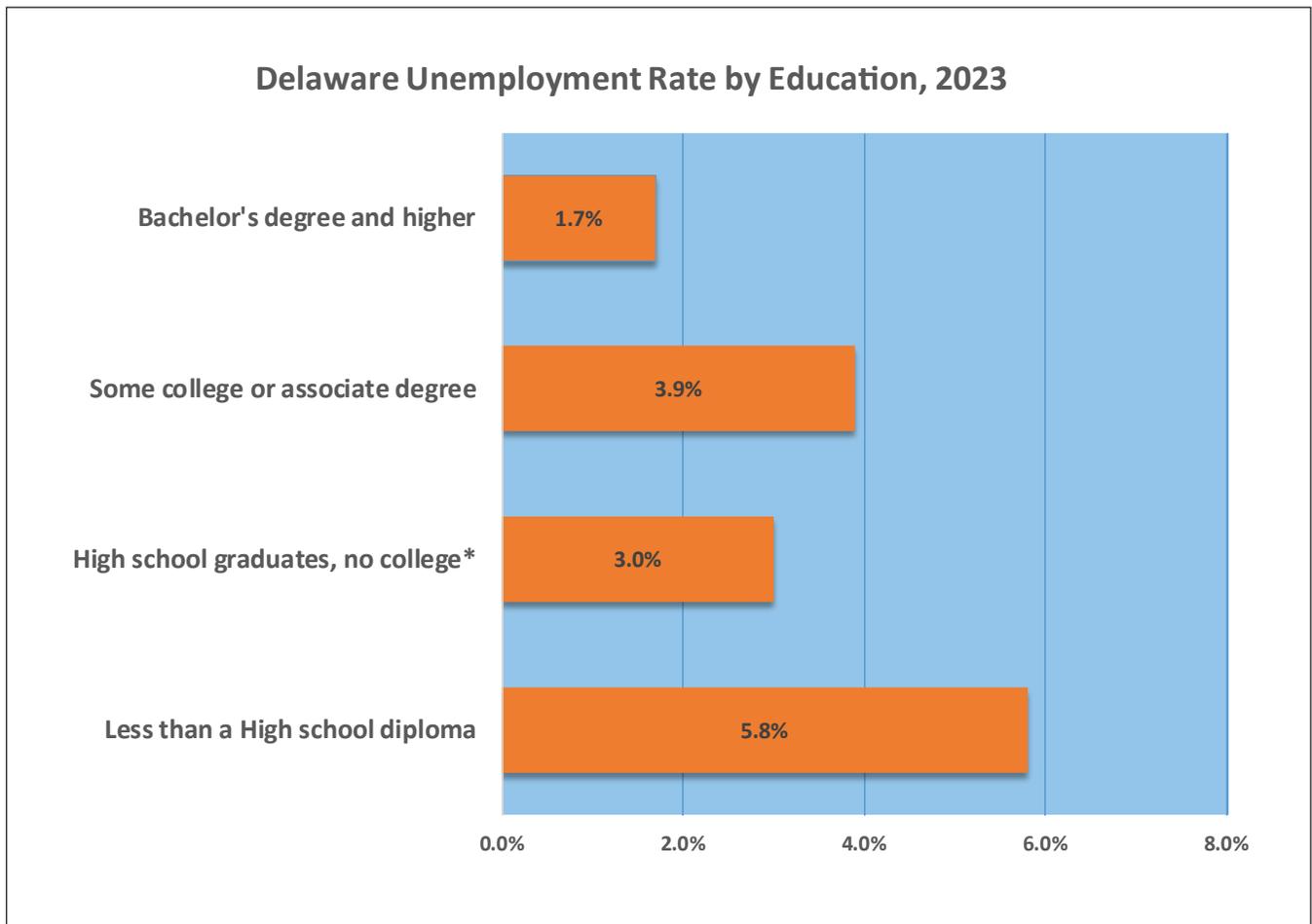
	Unemployment Rate		National Ranking*	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Delaware	4.3	4.0	46 (t)	42
Maryland	3.0	2.1	17 (t)	4
New Jersey	3.9	4.4	34 (t)	47
Pennsylvania	4.1	3.4	40 (t)	30 (t)
United States	3.6	3.6	--	--

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

# The Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

In 2023, Delaware's annual average unemployment rate for all residents was 4.0 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 2023, the average unemployment rate for those who have *Less than a 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 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 2023 for Delaware residents with *Less than a High school diploma* was 5.8 percent and those with a *Bachelor's degree or higher* had an unemployment rate of 1.7 percent. The unemployment rate for those with *Some college or an associate's degree* was 3.9 percent and *High school graduates with no college* had an average unemployment rate of 3.0 percent.



Data are for persons 25 and over.

\*Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics' Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

# Delaware's 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<sup>(1)</sup>. 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<sup>(2)</sup>. 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 not seeking employment, thereby no longer participating in the labor force.

## Delaware's Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP Rate), Seasonally Adjusted

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has tracked Delaware's labor force participation since 1976. Delaware reached a peak rate of 70.9 in January 1990 and its lowest level during the coronavirus pandemic in April 2020, at a rate of 59.5. In 2023, Delaware's LFP rate averaged 60.9, 0.2 percentage points above 2022, and 1.2 percentage points lower than in 2019.

### Delaware Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate, 2019-2023

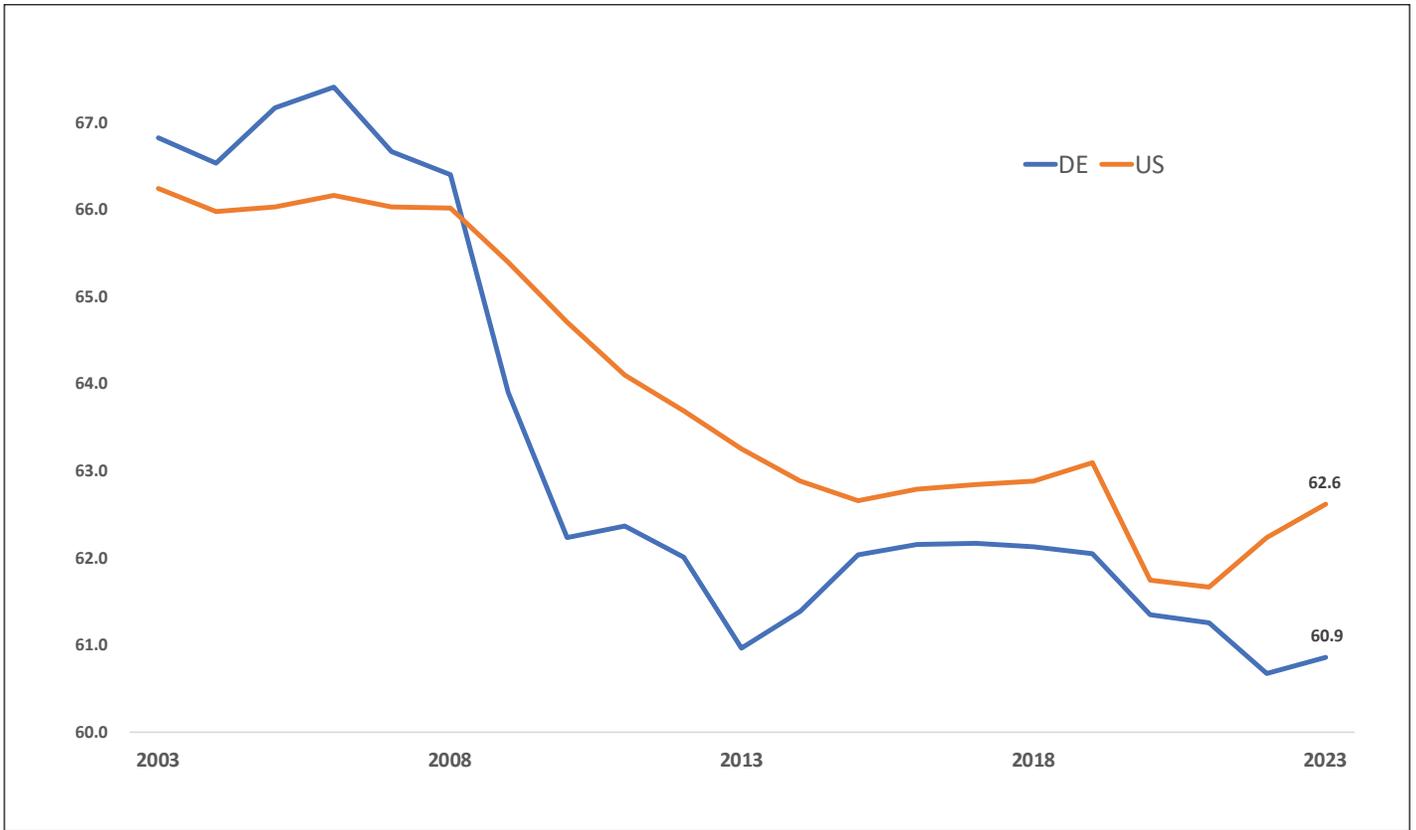
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2019	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.6	62.1
2020	61.3	61.1	61.7	59.5	62.6	63.1	60.6	61.2	62.0	60.8	61.1	61.2	61.4
2021	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.9	61.0	61.3
2022	61.1	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.7
2023	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.9

Before 2009, Delaware's average annual labor force participation rate had been higher than the national rate. In 2009, the US average annual rate surpassed Delaware's rate for the first time and has remained higher. In 2023, the annual average US LFP rate of 62.6 percent was 1.7 percentage points higher than Delaware's rate of 60.9 percent.

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

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

**US and Delaware Annual Labor Force Labor Force Participation Rate Seasonally Adjusted, Delaware vs. US, 2003 to 2023**



Population changes impact the labor force participation rate. An increase or decrease in population combined with stable labor force participation will cause the labor force participation rate to increase or decrease. In 2023, Delaware’s civilian noninstitutional population grew at an annual rate of 1.6 percent over 2022 to 832,134 Delawareans. At the same time, Delaware’s labor force grew by 1.9 percent to 506,496 workers, thereby causing the growth of the LFP rate of 0.2 percentage points, from 60.7 percent to 60.9 percent.

**The Annual % Change in Population and Labor Force Participation and Percentage Point Change in LFP Rate, 2013 to 2023**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Population</b>	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>LFP</b>	-0.5%	2.0%	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%	1.5%	0.7%	1.9%
<b>LFP Rate</b>	-1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.2

According to BLS’ Local Area Unemployment Statistics Preliminary Demographic Data for Delaware, in 2023, men ages 35 to 44 years old had the highest percentage of labor force participation at 94.9 percent. Delawareans ages 65 and older had the lowest percentage rate of LFP at 18.7 percent. Working-age residents, those between the ages of 25 and 54, had an LFP rate of 84.6 percent in 2023. The labor force participation rate for working-age residents has trended upward since 2013, however, both their percentage of Delaware’s total labor force and total population have steadily declined over the same period.

**Delaware Workers, Ages 25 to 54 (Working Age)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>LFP Rate</b>	<b>% of the Total Population</b>	<b>% of the Total Labor Force</b>
<b>2013</b>	80.8%	47.3%	63.2%
<b>2014</b>	82.9%	46.7%	63.1%
<b>2015</b>	83.9%	48.9%	65.5%
<b>2016</b>	85.2%	47.4%	64.5%
<b>2017</b>	84.3%	45.0%	60.8%
<b>2018</b>	84.2%	45.2%	60.6%
<b>2019</b>	85.6%	45.6%	62.3%
<b>2020</b>	85.0%	43.0%	59.7%
<b>2021</b>	84.7%	43.9%	60.8%
<b>2022</b>	84.0%	43.5%	61.0%
<b>2023</b>	84.6%	42.6%	59.7%

# 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Per Capita Personal Income	\$58,478	\$60,834	\$60,848	\$62,603	\$63,511	\$63,177
Per Capita Earned Income	\$35,383	\$36,926	\$36,400	\$35,945	\$35,804	\$37,596
Per Capita Investment Income	\$10,971	\$11,467	\$11,691	\$11,233	\$11,517	\$11,279
Per Capita Transfer Payments	\$12,123	\$12,441	\$12,759	\$15,425	\$16,190	\$14,302

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

In 2022, Delaware's inflation-adjusted per capita personal income was \$63,177, a decrease of \$334 from 2021. 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. Real per capita income declined by 0.5 percent over the year in 2022 compared with a growth of 1.5 percent in 2021.

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 2022, 59.5 percent of Delaware's total per capita personal income was from earned income, below its peak share of 77.4 percent in 1973, but greater than the 56.4 percent share of personal income in 2021. Adjusting for inflation, real per capita earned income was \$37,596 in 2021, an increase of 5.0 percent over 2021.

Investment income is income received from dividends, interest, and rent. In 2022, investment income was 17.9 percent of Delaware's total per capita personal income, a decline from 18.1 percent, its proportion of total per capita income in 2021. Per capita investment income fell from \$11,517 inflation-adjusted dollars in 2021 to \$11,279 in 2022. Investment income as a percentage of total per capita income was highest in 1963, where the average share was 21.3 percent, followed by 21.1 percent in 1989. For 2022, investment income as a percentage of total per capita income was ranked 41st out of the 65 years of record keeping 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 \$14,302 in 2022, a decrease of \$1,888 or 11.7 percent over 2021. As a percentage of per capita personal income, transfer payments were 22.6 percent in 2022 compared to 25.5 percent in 2021. 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**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Per Capita Personal Income	2.4%	4.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.5%	-0.5%
Per Capita Earned Income	1.2%	4.4%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-0.4%	5.0%
Per Capita Investment Income	5.6%	4.5%	1.9%	-3.9%	2.5%	-2.1%
Per Capita Transfer Payments	3.5%	2.6%	2.6%	20.9%	5.0%	-11.7%

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

Transfer payments grew from 20.9 percent of per capita income in 2019 to 25.2 percent in 2020 and 24.6 percent in 2021. Of the various transfer payments within this category, unemployment insurance (UI) benefits saw the greatest per capita change between 2017 and 2022. UI benefits grew more than 1,200% on a per capita basis from \$67.00 in 2019 to \$828.00 in 2020 as a result of the Coronavirus relief initiatives, but declined by 48.9 percent in 2021, as pandemic relief initiatives expired. In 2022, UI per capita benefits declined even further to \$41 from \$450 in 2021, a decline of 90.9 percent.

# 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 71,675 as of July 1st, 2023. 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 2022 and 2023.



## Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,305</b>	<b>1,162,403,913</b>	<b>48,359</b>	<b>1,200,224,486</b>	<b>1,054</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	<b>11</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Mining</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>22</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Construction</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>26,348,165</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>29,776,293</b>	<b>75</b>
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	318	7,912,019	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	140	5,425,716	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	736	13,047,004	810	16,438,558	74
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>31-33</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>14,804,258</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>16,013,270</b>	<b>-1</b>
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	*	*	*
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	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>9,823,897</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>10,532,840</b>	<b>16</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	279	8,168,058	280	8,495,917	1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>44-45</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>24,542,187</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>25,249,720</b>	<b>18</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	538	10,948,529	501	10,625,314	-37
Building material and garden supply stores	444	34	463,199	*	*	*

## Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Food and beverage stores	445	556	4,523,844	539	4,461,512	-17
Furniture, electronics, and appl. retailers	449	197	2,738,197	127	2,320,023	-70
General merchandise retailers	455	98	601,739	111	697,675	13
Health and personal care retailers	456	185	2,246,927	201	2,419,205	16
Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	457	81	1,069,379	86	1,244,800	5
Clothing, clothing acc., and jewelry retailers	458	166	1,145,311	159	1,165,176	-7
Sporting goods, hobby, and book retailers	459	93	805,062	*	*	*
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>19,178,862</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>20,038,475</b>	<b>1</b>
Air transportation	481	*	*	*	*	*
Water transportation	483	*	*	*	*	*
Truck transportation	484	49	751,960	56	821,938	7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	*	*	*	*	*
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	*	*	*	*	*
Support activities for transportation	488	*	*	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	231	2,197,975	*
Warehousing and storage	493	72	1,008,922	56	736,461	-16
<b>Information</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>6,664,457</b>	<b>*</b>
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries	513	73	1,982,032	56	1,979,858	-17
Broadcasting and content providers	516	*	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11,622</b>	<b>379,361,040</b>	<b>11,511</b>	<b>403,596,037</b>	<b>-111</b>
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	6,907	230,588,362	6,669	244,608,409	-238
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	1,053	23,960,122	*	*	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>19,356,609</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>14,530,432</b>	<b>-157</b>
Real estate	531	*	*	*	*	*
Rental and leasing services	532	*	*	*	*	*
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	*
<b>Professional and Technical Services</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>301,837,465</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>285,383,109</b>	<b>-66</b>
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>41,912,747</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>39,673,101</b>	<b>-43</b>
<b>Administrative and Waste Services</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>40,231,475</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>39,005,526</b>	<b>193</b>

## Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

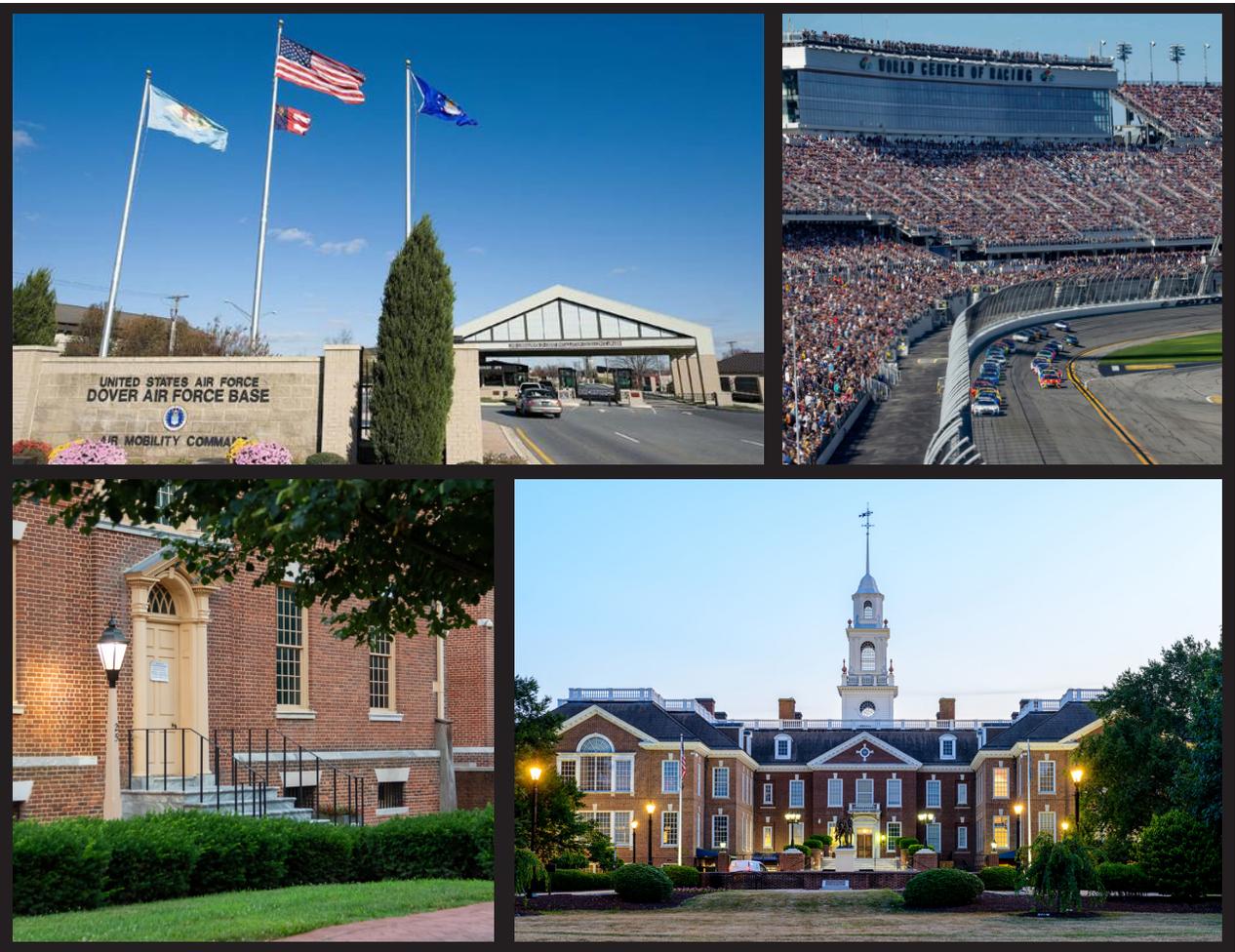
Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Administrative and support services	561	*	*	*	*	*
Waste management and remediation services	562	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Educational Services</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>8,725,826</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>8,099,120</b>	<b>-67</b>
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>81,147,852</b>	<b>6,862</b>	<b>94,451,869</b>	<b>539</b>
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,937	29,118,761	2,743	45,775,271	806
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	2,309	19,403,959	2,063	17,220,275	-246
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>4,736,453</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>5,513,956</b>	<b>181</b>
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	211	2,338,088	357	3,062,764	146
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	112	981,370	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	*	*	256	1,469,822	*
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>16,164,129</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>17,079,742</b>	<b>-33</b>
Accommodation	721	*	*	*	*	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Services, Except Public Administration</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>13,569,839</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>17,192,021</b>	<b>146</b>
Repair and maintenance	811	226	3,213,823	209	3,257,552	-17
Personal and laundry services	812	485	4,174,383	529	4,925,101	44
Membership associations and organizations	813	438	6,007,949	559	8,849,899	121
Private households	814	25	173,684	23	159,469	-2
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>15,427,692</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>16,664,863</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>State Government</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>66,051,467</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>71,637,688</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>55,879,634</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>59,197,385</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>Govt</b>	<b>8,754</b>	<b>137,358,793</b>	<b>9,108</b>	<b>147,499,936</b>	<b>354</b>

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

† North American Industry Classification System.

# 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 39,894 as of July 1st, 2023. 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 2022 and 2023.



## Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,785</b>	<b>447,717,905</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>491,656,549</b>	<b>1,419</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mining</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>7,415,587</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>7,326,954</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>9,363,519</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>11,659,629</b>	<b>42</b>
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	148	3,119,017	240	5,436,261	92
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>31-33</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>30,161,866</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>32,425,746</b>	<b>91</b>
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	*	*	*	*	*
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	*	*	0	0	*
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	*	*	0	0	*
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>4,264,074</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>3,904,005</b>	<b>-37</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	224	3,349,335	189	2,745,064	-35
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>44-45</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>28,086,124</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>27,813,518</b>	<b>16</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	421	6,354,013	433	6,319,202	12
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	*	*	*

## Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Food and beverage stores	445	315	2,155,009	309	2,292,423	-6
Furniture, electronics, and appl. retailers	449	261	2,145,569	267	2,158,686	6
General merchandise retailers	455	901	5,743,767	901	5,809,007	0
Health and personal care retailers	456	282	2,672,746	274	2,815,228	-8
Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	457	*	*	*	*	*
Clothing, clothing acc., and jewelry retailers	458	342	1,792,814	387	2,033,896	45
Sporting goods, hobby, and book retailers	459	335	2,566,343	402	2,548,051	67
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2,598,062</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2,565,434</b>	<b>15</b>
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	67	1,082,839	35	410,405	-32
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	82	507,952	123	979,794	41
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	35	617,758	32	591,838	-3
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Information</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3,285,966</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,912,772</b>	<b>-38</b>
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries	513	*	*	*	*	*
Broadcasting and content providers	516	*	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>18,967,024</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>22,832,744</b>	<b>145</b>
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	775	12,063,010	847	13,701,688	72
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	143	4,681,439	184	5,733,920	41
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2,309,939</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,016,845</b>	<b>-20</b>
Real estate	531	92	1,328,220	97	1,444,853	5
Rental and leasing services	532	64	981,719	39	571,992	-25
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Professional and Technical Services</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>25,387,094</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>27,856,422</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>5,846,149</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Administrative and Waste Services</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>27,376,320</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>18,622,258</b>	<b>-519</b>

## Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Administrative and support services	561	*	*	*	*	*
Waste management and remediation services	562	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Educational Services</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,307,835</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,196,524</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>103,980,146</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>113,029,127</b>	<b>336</b>
Ambulatory health care services	621	2,188	38,713,224	2,260	41,712,779	72
Hospitals	622	2,778	47,790,900	2,743	49,758,782	-35
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	865	9,172,735	1,062	11,284,143	197
Social assistance	624	1,012	8,303,287	1,114	10,273,423	102
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>3,830,053</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>3,822,418</b>	<b>-7</b>
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	*	*	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	374	2,427,089	396	2,372,607	22
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>21,591,656</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>23,402,793</b>	<b>297</b>
Accommodation	721	*	*	929	8,513,880	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	2,529	14,888,913	*
<b>Other Services, Except Public Administration</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>8,018,817</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>8,040,800</b>	<b>14</b>
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	*	*	*
Personal and laundry services	812	306	2,415,094	316	2,449,055	10
Membership associations and organizations	813	239	3,389,412	255	3,260,770	16
Private households	814	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>16,884,028</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2,944,654</b>	<b>-781</b>
<b>State Government</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>93,721,491</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>140,073,912</b>	<b>1,976</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>30,531,807</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>33,363,845</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>Govt</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>141,137,326</b>	<b>10,543</b>	<b>176,382,411</b>	<b>1,267</b>

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

† North American Industry Classification System.

# 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 30,169 as of July 1st, 2023. 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 2022 and 2023.



## Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>348,216,131</b>	<b>22,921</b>	<b>409,875,636</b>	<b>1,011</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	<b>11</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Mining</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	*	*	*
<b>Construction</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>12,693,951</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>15,060,211</b>	<b>38</b>
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	516	9,702,822	560	11,373,731	44
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>31-33</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>35,019,739</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>34,821,959</b>	<b>-42</b>
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	*	*	0	0	*
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>6,283,694</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>7,879,518</b>	<b>68</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	184	3,504,146	197	3,768,014	13
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	133	2,132,340	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	14	647,208	*	*	*
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>44-45</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>24,084,208</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>25,459,465</b>	<b>199</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	719	14,018,849	844	14,399,519	125
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	*	*	*

## Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Food and beverage stores	445	*	*	433	3,556,555	*
Furniture, electronics, and appl. retailers	449	*	*	94	1,530,438	*
General merchandise retailers	455	*	*	*	*	*
Health and personal care retailers	456	189	1,507,751	156	1,236,737	-33
Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	457	*	*	61	609,167	*
Clothing, clothing acc., and jewelry retailers	458	*	*	112	659,354	*
Sporting goods, hobby, and book retailers	459	209	1,498,030	208	1,726,292	-1
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>2,408,753</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2,630,605</b>	<b>5</b>
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	147	2,064,910	134	2,101,747	-13
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	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	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Information</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2,306,835</b>	<b>*</b>
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries	513	*	*	*	*	*
Broadcasting and content providers	516	*	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>5,810,805</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>57,166,981</b>	<b>2,669</b>
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	293	4,814,945	*	*	*
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	*	*	*	*	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	*	*	*
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2,648,651</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2,299,365</b>	<b>-14</b>
Real estate	531	*	*	*	*	*
Rental and leasing services	532	*	*	*	*	*
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Professional and Technical Services</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>28,182,612</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>28,607,453</b>	<b>-42</b>
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Administrative and Waste Services</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>6,547,848</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>8,799,694</b>	<b>128</b>

## Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS <sup>†</sup> Code	2022		2023		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Administrative and support services	561	354	6,547,848	482	8,799,694	128
Waste management and remediation services	562	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Educational Services</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>767,148</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>667,984</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>10,148,772</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>10,862,950</b>	<b>51</b>
Ambulatory health care services	621	426	7,666,633	465	8,174,304	39
Hospitals	622	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>940,652</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,160,394</b>	<b>16</b>
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	0	0	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>20,410,906</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>22,129,582</b>	<b>347</b>
Accommodation	721	*	*	*	*	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Services, Except Public Administration</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>3,393,407</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>3,991,636</b>	<b>47</b>
Repair and maintenance	811	154	1,997,272	117	1,748,312	-37
Personal and laundry services	812	57	400,248	134	1,138,930	77
Membership associations and organizations	813	63	966,590	*	*	*
Private households	814	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,476,675</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,315,145</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>State Government</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>9,552</b>	<b>166,269,740</b>	<b>6,719</b>	<b>156,268,131</b>	<b>-2,833</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>15,799,215</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>17,332,373</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>Govt</b>	<b>10,610</b>	<b>184,545,630</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>175,915,649</b>	<b>-2,766</b>

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

† North American Industry Classification System.

# 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.



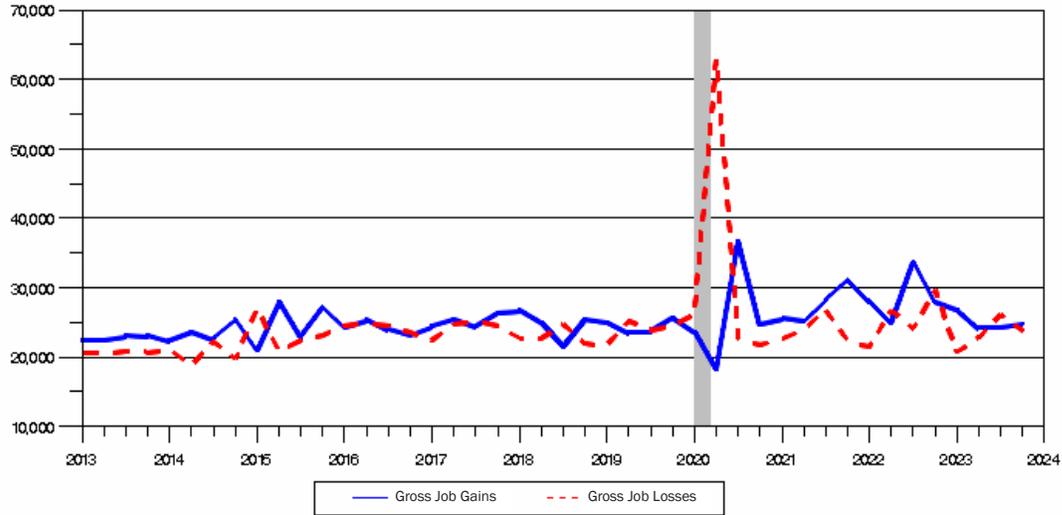
BED data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, linking administrative Unemployment Insurance establishment data across time. The employment changes in the BED are measured from the third month of each quarter. All the data referenced in this article are seasonally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

### Delaware Business Employment Dynamics – 4th Quarter, 2023

In the fourth quarter of 2023 there were 24,784 gross job gains at opening and expanding establishments in Delaware. At the same time, there were 23,774 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, increased 1,010.

**Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses, Seasonally Adjusted**  
 March 2013 - December 2023  
 Total Private

Delaware

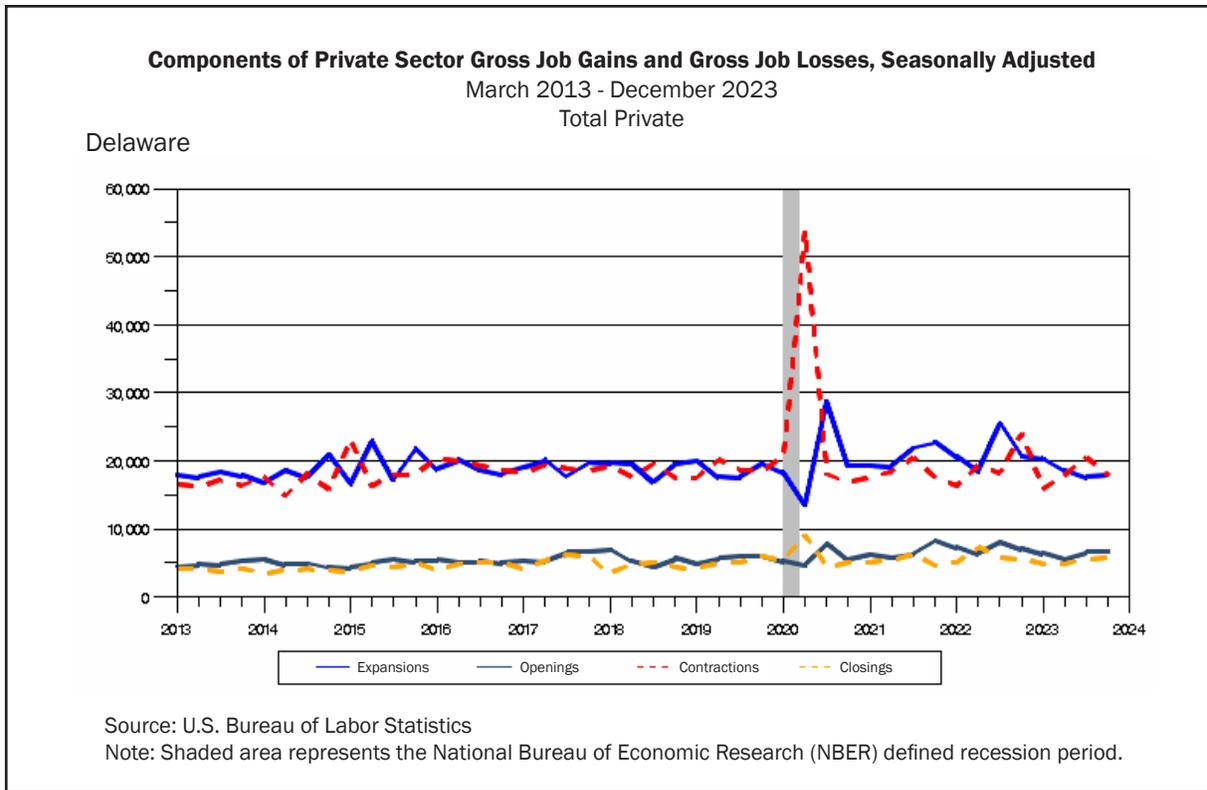


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 24,784 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2023, or 479 more than in the third quarter of 2023. In the fourth quarter of 2023, expanding establishments added 18,059 jobs, while opening establishments added 6,725. Gross job gains were larger than in the previous quarter at expanding establishments and opening establishments.



Gross job losses totaled 23,774 in the fourth quarter of 2023, down by 2,356 from the third quarter, 2023. In the fourth quarter of 2023, contracting establishments lost 17,941 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 5,833 jobs. Gross job losses were smaller than in the previous quarter at contracting establishments but larger at closing establishments.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023	Jun. 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023
	Levels				
Gross job gains .....	27,950	26,861	24,278	24,305	24,784
At expanding establishments .....	20,754	20,383	18,656	17,697	18,059
At opening establishments .....	7,196	6,478	5,622	6,608	6,725
Gross job losses .....	29,640	20,741	22,852	26,130	23,774
At contracting establishments .....	24,077	15,939	18,002	20,539	17,941
At closing establishments .....	5,563	4,802	4,850	5,591	5,833
Net employment change* .....	-1,690	6,120	1,426	-1,825	1,010

\* 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 2023, Delaware’s gross job gains represented 6.2 percent of private sector employment. This was more than the national rate of gross job gains of 5.9 percent. Delaware’s gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.5 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.7 percent. Nationally this quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.7 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, Delaware’s gross job losses represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment. This was the larger than the national rate of gross job losses of 5.6 percent. Delaware’s gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 4.5 percent of private sector employment, which was equal to the national rate at contracting establishments of 4.5 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 1.4 percent for Delaware, while the nation had 1.1 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. 2022	Mar. 2023	Jun. 2023	Sep. 2023	Dec. 2023
Total Private for State of Delaware	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains .....	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.2
At expanding establishments .....	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5
At opening establishments .....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Gross job losses .....	7.5	5.2	5.7	6.5	5.9
At contracting establishments .....	6.1	4.0	4.5	5.1	4.5
At closing establishments .....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Net employment change* .....	-0.5	1.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3
Total Private for U.S. as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains .....	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.9
At expanding establishments .....	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.7
At opening establishments .....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gross job losses .....	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.6
At contracting establishments .....	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.5
At closing establishments .....	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net employment change* .....	0.4	0.8	0.3	-0.1	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 42,539 active private sector establishments, a total of 7,107 establishments gained jobs in the fourth quarter of 2023 (see Table C). Of these, 5,179 were expanding establishments and 1,928 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2023, 6,761 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 5,031 were contracting establishments and 1,730 were closing establishments. The statistics from Tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 3.5 jobs during the quarter and the average contracting establishment lost 3.6 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. 2022	Mar. 2023	Jun. 2023	Sep. 2023	Dec. 2023
Establishments gaining jobs.....	7,123	6,997	6,272	6,711	7,107
Expanding establishments.....	5,250	5,270	4,806	4,893	5,179
Opening establishments.....	1,873	1,727	1,466	1,818	1,928
Establishments losing jobs.....	6,527	6,482	6,683	6,878	6,761
Contracting establishments.....	4,908	5,060	5,256	5,163	5,031
Closing establishments.....	1,619	1,422	1,427	1,715	1,730
Net establishment change*.....	254	305	39	103	198

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

# County Employment (Jobs)

Delaware is unique in its location along the eastern coast and 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<sup>(1)</sup>. This article will analyze the change in the annual employment of each of Delaware's three counties from 2022 to 2023.

This analysis uses data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, a federal-state cooperative effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information (OOLMI). The CES program is a monthly survey that provides nonfarm employment, hours, and earnings estimates based on payroll records of business establishments. For more information on the CES program, follow this link: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/sae/home.htm>.

## **New Castle County**

According to the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), in 2023 New Castle County (NCCo) was Delaware's largest and most populated of its three Counties with an estimated population of 578,592 or 56.1% of the State's 1,031,890 total residents.



In 2023, jobs in New Castle County totaled 313,500, an increase of 4,100 workers or 1.3 percent over 2022. The *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* super-sector was the County's largest industry, accounting for 58,400 jobs or 18.6 percent of all jobs in the County. Nearly half, or 9,100, of this super-sector's jobs were in the *Retail Trade* industry and represents 9.1 percent of all County jobs in 2023. The *Private Education and Health Services* sector was second in the total number of jobs at 55,800 or 17.8 percent of all County jobs. Third was the *Professional and Business Services* sector at 48,500 or 15.5 percent of all jobs.

The *Leisure and Hospitality* industry led all industries in the annual percentage change in jobs from 2022 to 2023, increasing by 3.8 percent. This industry also had the second-highest increase in the total number of over-the-year jobs, increasing by 1,000. The greatest percentage decline in jobs was in the *Information* sector, which lost 100 jobs over the year or 3.8 percent. The largest nominal decline in jobs from 2022 to 2023 was in the *Professional and Business Services* sector, which fell by 600.

<sup>(1)</sup> US Census Bureau, Quickfacts Delaware, July 1, 2023 population estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/DE>

## New Castle County Employment by Industry, 2022 to 2023

Industry	2022	2023	Change in No. of Jobs	% Change in the No. of Jobs	Percentage of Total Jobs
<b>Total Non-Farm</b>	<b>309,400</b>	<b>313,500</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	56,800	58,400	1,600	2.8%	18.6%
Private Education and Health Services	55,300	55,800	500	0.9%	17.8%
Professional and Business Services	49,100	48,500	-600	-1.2%	15.5%
Financial Activities	42,800	43,400	600	1.4%	13.8%
Government	38,400	38,600	200	0.5%	12.3%
Retail Trade	28,400	28,600	200	0.7%	9.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	26,600	27,600	1,000	3.8%	8.8%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	14,700	15,100	400	2.7%	4.8%
Other Services	12,000	12,200	200	1.7%	3.9%
Manufacturing	11,100	11,400	300	2.7%	3.6%
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,500	100	1.2%	2.7%
Information	2,600	2,500	-100	-3.8%	0.8%

**Source:** Delaware Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Kent County

Kent County, located in the middle of the State, is Delaware's capital and the least populated of its three counties. The US Census estimates Kent County's 2023 population at 189,789 residents or 18.4 percent of the State's total resident population.

In 2023, Kent County's total number of jobs increased by 1,200 or 1.7 percent over 2022 to 72,600 and represented 15.2 percent of jobs statewide. The Private *Education and Health Services* industry saw the greatest over-the-year job growth in both the number of jobs and as a percentage, increasing by 500 or 4.7 percent. *Government* jobs were second highest in over-the-year growth, rising by 400 jobs to 19,800, and represented the largest share of jobs in Kent County at 27.3 percent. Conversely, *Information*, the County's smallest industry, saw the largest percentage decline in jobs in 2023 at 20.0 percent with an over-the-year decrease of 100 jobs.

## Kent County Employment by Industry, 2022 to 2023

Industry	2022	2023	Change in No. of Jobs	% Change in the No. of Jobs	Percentage of Total Jobs
<b>Total Non-Farm</b>	<b>71,400</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Government	19,400	19,800	400	2.1%	27.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	13,900	14,200	300	2.2%	19.6%
Private Education and Health Services	10,700	11,200	500	4.7%	15.4%
Retail Trade	9,100	9,100	0	0.0%	12.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	7,500	7,500	0	0.0%	10.3%
Professional and Business Services	6,600	6,500	(100)	-1.5%	9.0%
Manufacturing	5,200	5,100	(100)	-1.9%	7.0%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,700	2,700	0	0.0%	3.7%
Other Services	2,700	2,700	0	0.0%	3.7%
Financial Activities	2,200	2,400	200	9.1%	3.3%
Information	500	400	(100)	-20.0%	0.6%

**Source:** Delaware Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sussex County

Sussex County is Delaware's southernmost County. The US Census estimated Sussex County's population at 263,509 residents in 2023, which represented 25.5 percent of the State's total residents.

Sussex County had the largest percentage increase in total jobs among Delaware's three Counties in 2023, growing by 3,400 or 3.8 percent over 2022. Sussex County's 92,900 total jobs represented 19.4 percent of all jobs statewide. The *Leisure and Hospitality* industry's over-the-year growth accounted for half of the County's total annual job growth, increasing by 1,700 jobs or by 10.9 percent over 2022. *Leisure and Hospitality* jobs were 18.6 percent of all County jobs in 2023. The second highest over-the-year growth industry was *Private Education and Health Services*, rising by 400 or 3.1 percent to 13,500 jobs.

## Sussex County Employment by Industry, 2022 to 2023

Industry	2022	2023	Change in No. of Jobs	% Change in the No. of Jobs	Percentage of Total Jobs
<b>Total Non-Farm</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>92,900</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17,500	17,700	200	1.1%	19.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	15,600	17,300	1,700	10.9%	18.6%
Private Education and Health Services	13,100	13,500	400	3.1%	14.5%
Retail Trade	12,800	13,000	200	1.6%	14.0%
Professional and Business Services	10,200	10,600	400	3.9%	11.4%
Manufacturing	9,700	10,000	300	3.1%	10.8%
Government	9,300	9,300	0	0.0%	10.0%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,200	6,200	0	0.0%	6.7%
Financial Activities	3,800	3,900	100	2.6%	4.2%
Other Services	3,500	3,600	100	2.9%	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,400	100	4.3%	2.6%

**Source:** Delaware Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Delaware Job Openings Versus Unemployed

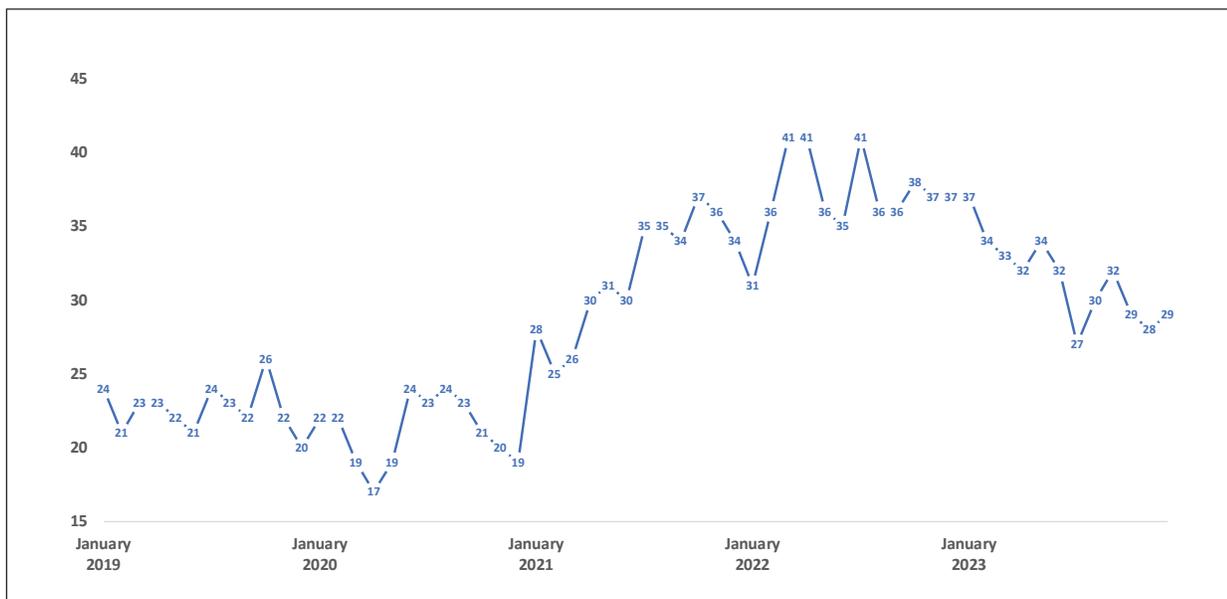
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program produces national and state data on the number of job openings, hires, and separations. The JOLTS program began collecting in December 2000 and releases its current and final estimates monthly, which serve as a demand-side indicator of labor shortages. To compare the relative strength of the labor market, one tool used is the job openings per unemployed people per ratio. The job openings per unemployed ratio is calculated by taking the number of job openings and dividing it by the number of unemployed people. A ratio of 1.0 indicates an equivalent number 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 two data points used in the ratio 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). The ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed workers by the number of job openings.

## Delaware Job Openings, 2023

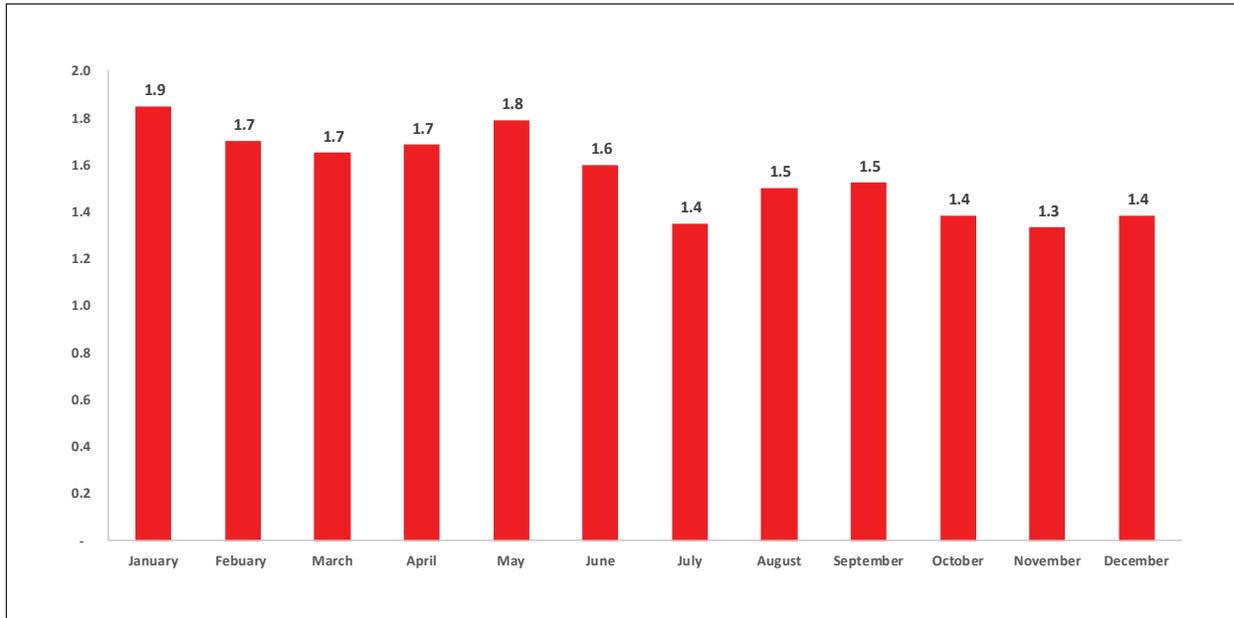
Delaware job openings peaked in 2022, marking both their highest annual level and peak monthly number of openings since record-keeping began in 2000 during the months of March, April, and July at 41,000. In 2023, not-seasonally adjusted annual average job openings fell by 6,000 over the year to 31,000 with a peak seasonally adjusted monthly number of openings in January of 37,000. Seasonally adjusted job openings began the year higher-than-average at 37,000 but trended downward throughout much of the year, ending at 29,000 openings in December.

**Delaware Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Job Openings, 2019 to 2023 (in 000s)**



Delaware's not-seasonally adjusted annual average number of unemployed workers also fell from 21,200 in 2022 to 20,100 in 2023. Delaware's not-seasonally annual job openings to unemployed ratio in 2023 was 1.6, down 0.2 points from 1.8 in 2022. The seasonally adjusted monthly ratio of openings to unemployed workers began the year high at 1.9 but declined to 1.4 by December 2023.

### Delaware Monthly Seasonally Adjusted Ratio of Job Openings to Unemployed Workers, 2023



Delaware's 2023 not-seasonally adjusted annual average ratio of job openings to unemployed workers ranked second lowest, slightly lower than Pennsylvania's ratio of 1.7 when compared to its border states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Maryland had the highest ratio at 2.8, while New Jersey had the lowest ratio at 1.1. The US not-seasonally adjusted average annual job openings to unemployed ratio was 1.5 in 2023. All regional states and the US had declines in their total number of job openings over the year, with Delaware having the smallest percentage decrease, falling 6.1 percent.

**Not Seasonally Adjusted Annual Average Job Openings to Unemployed Ratio for  
Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and US, 2013 to 2023.**

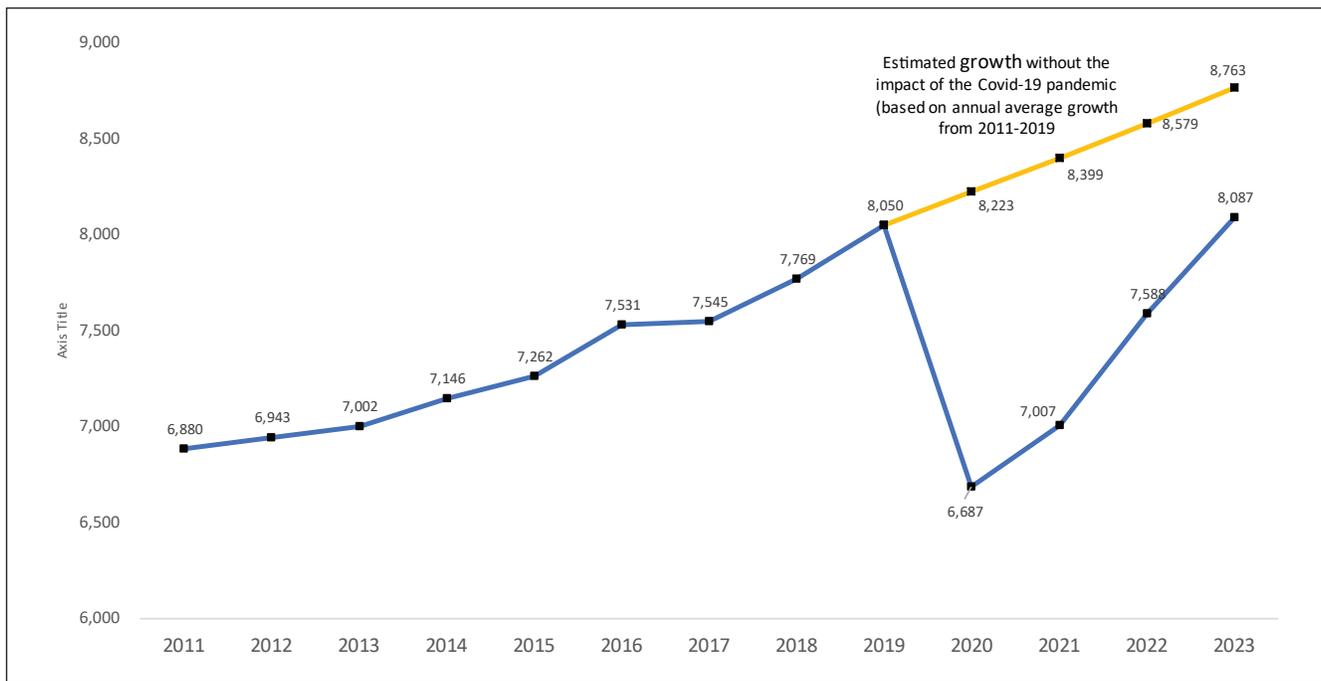
<b>Year</b>	<b>Delaware</b>	<b>Maryland</b>	<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>US</b>
<b>2013</b>	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>2014</b>	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>2015</b>	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
<b>2016</b>	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
<b>2017</b>	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>2018</b>	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
<b>2019</b>	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
<b>2020</b>	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>2021</b>	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1
<b>2022</b>	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
<b>2023</b>	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.5

# The Over Employed: A Review of Multiple Jobholders

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey reports national workers with two or more jobs, known as multiple jobholders. Multiple jobholders are people, 16 years or older, who had multiple jobs, at least one of which was a wage and salary job, during the survey reference week. To be classified as a multiple jobholder, the employed person must meet one of the following criteria: (1) have two or more wage and salary jobs; (2) be self-employed with a wage and salary job; or (3) be an unpaid family worker with a wage and salary job. Those who are self-employed with multiple businesses, people with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers, or those who perform additional "gig work" or informal side jobs are not considered multiple jobholders.

In 2023, US workers with multiple jobs represented roughly 5.0 percent of all employed workers, a ratio that has held relatively steady since 2011. Of the 139.9 million average annual employed workers in 2011, 6.8 million had multiple jobs. In 2023, 8.0 million of the US' 161.0 million employed workers were multiple jobholders. Total multiple jobholders have grown by 1.2 million workers or 17.5 percent since 2011 compared with total US employment growth of 21.2 million or 15.1 percent. The coronavirus pandemic created a decline in total US employment of 6.2 percent in 2020, while employment of multiple jobholders fell by 16.9 percent. Multiple jobholders' employment rebounded in 2021, 2022, and 2023 growing by 4.8, 8.3, and 6.6 percent respectively, outpacing the rebounded growth in total US employment of 3.2, 3.7, and 1.7 percent, respectively. In the years immediately before the pandemic, year-over-year percentage growth for multiple job holders averaged 2.1 percent from 2011 to 2019.

**Annual Average Number of US Multiple Jobholders, Seasonally Adjusted, 2011 to 2023 (In 000s)**



**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Multiple Jobs Holders data series LNS12026619. <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS12026619><sup>(1)</sup>

Author's calculation of estimated growth without the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>(2)</sup>

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

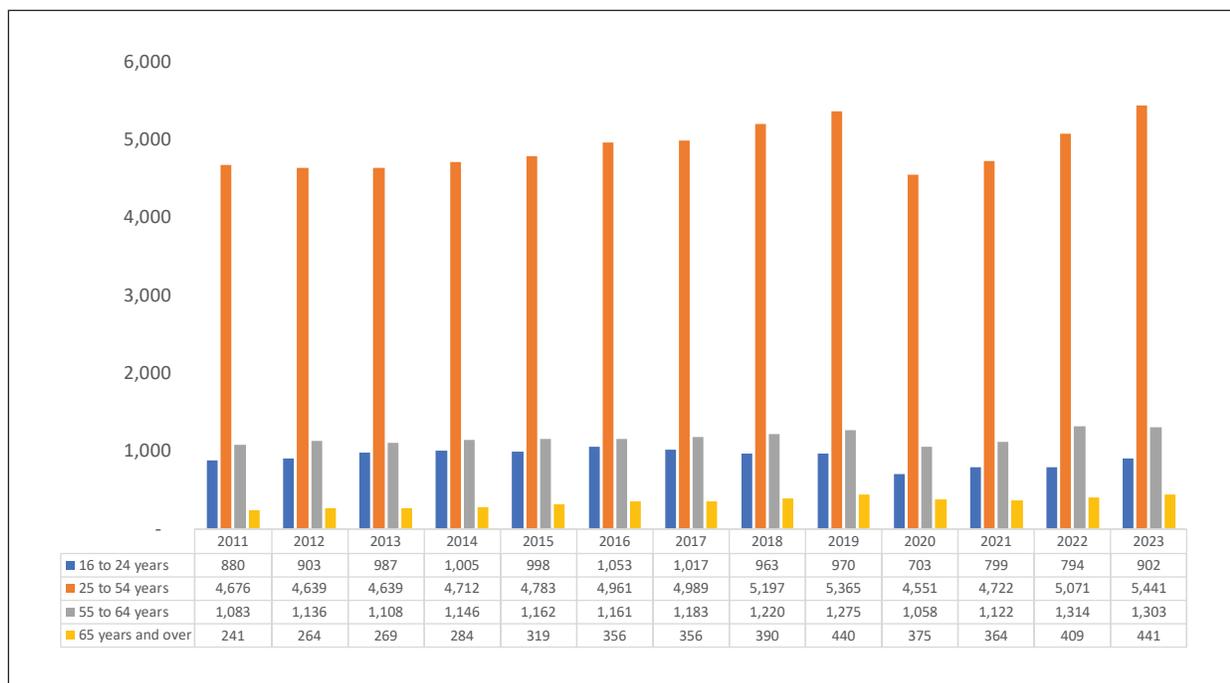
<sup>(2)</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Concepts and Definitions. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions>

## Characteristics of Multiple Jobholders

### Age

Of the 8.0 million US multiple jobholders in 2023, more than two-thirds (67.3 percent) or 5.4 million were considered working age (25 to 54). Older workers, those between the ages of 55 and 64 and ages 65 and older were 16.1 percent and 5.5 percent of all multiple jobholders. The youngest group of workers, ages 16 to 24, were 11.2 percent of all workers. From 2011 to 2023, employees 65 years and older saw the greatest percentage increase as multiple jobholders, growing by 83.0 percent from 241,000 to 441,000 workers. This group also had the largest change in the percentage of total multiple jobholders over the period, increasing from 3.5 percent of all jobholders in 2011 to 5.5 percent in 2023. Multiple jobholders 55 to 64 had the second largest percentage increase since 2011 at 20.3 percent or growth of 220,000 workers.

**Annual Average Number of US Multiple Job Holders by Age, 2011 to 2023 (In 000s)**

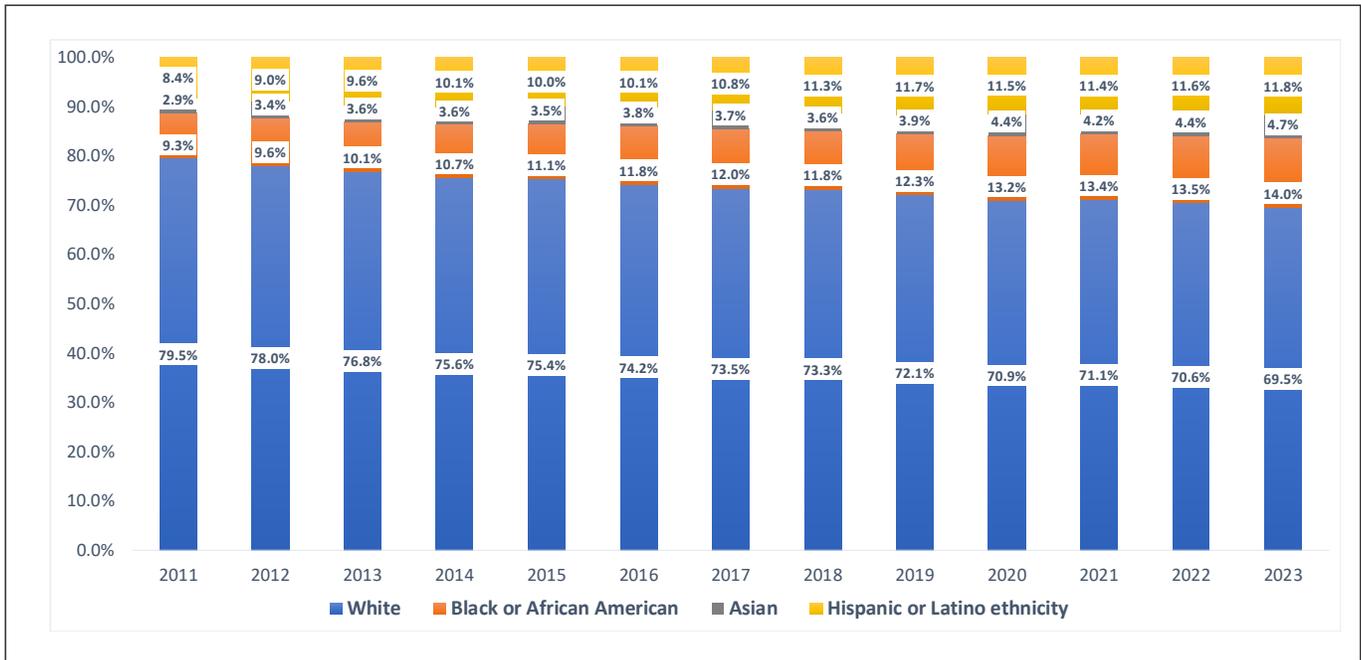


**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Multiple jobholders by selected characteristics, Household data. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat36.htm>

### Race & Ethnicity

In 2023, there were 6.1 million white multiple jobholders, comprising 75.4 percent of all multiple jobholders, the highest portion of multiple jobholders among all racial and ethnic groups. White workers, however, had the lowest rate of change in the number of multiple jobholders from 2011 to 2023, increasing by 286,000 or 4.9 percent, lowering their share of total multiple jobholders over the period from 79.5 percent to 69.5 percent. Asian Americans, which grew by 93.4 percent from 212,000 in 2011 to 410,000 in 2023, had the highest rate of increase. This group also had the smallest proportion of total multiple jobholders in 2023 at 4.7 percent. African Americans were 9.3 percent of the multiple jobholder population in 2011 with 679,000 workers. The number of African American workers increased to 1.2 million or by 81.3 percent in 2023 and their proportion of all multiple jobholders rose to 14.0 percent. Hispanic multiple jobholders also increased from 611,000 in 2011 to 1.0 million in 2023, an increase of 69.2 percent. Hispanic workers grew from 8.4 percent of all multiple jobholders in 2011 to 11.8 percent in 2022.

## Change in the Ratio of US Multiple Jobholders by Race/Ethnicity, 2011 to 2023



**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Multiple jobholders by selected characteristics, Household data. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat36.htm>

### Gender

In 2023, women accounted for roughly 4.2 million or 51.7 percent of total multi-job holders. Men comprised 3.9 million or 48.3 percent of total multiple jobholders. For both men and women, those of working age (between 24 to 54) made up the largest segment of multiple jobholders. More than one in five workers in both gender categories included workers ages 55 and older. 58.0 percent of male multiple jobholders were married with a spouse present in the household compared with 42.9 percent of women. Black women had the highest ratio and number of workers among people of color at 686,000 or 16.4 percent of all women.

## Annual Average Number of US Multiple Job Holders by Gender in 2023 (In 000s)

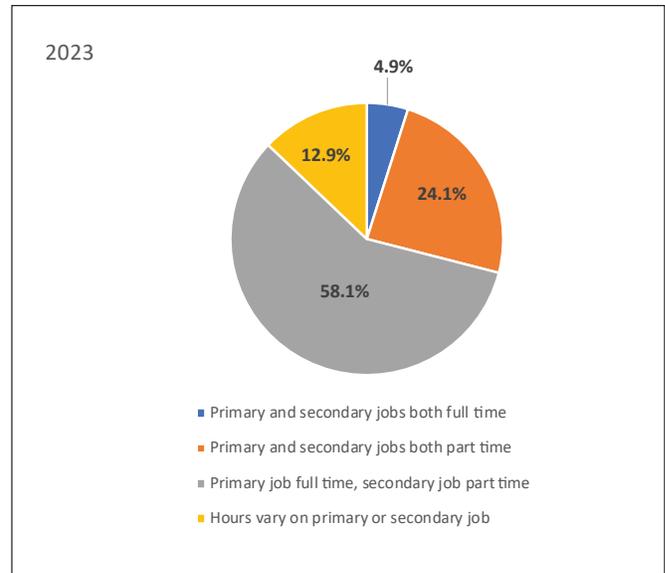
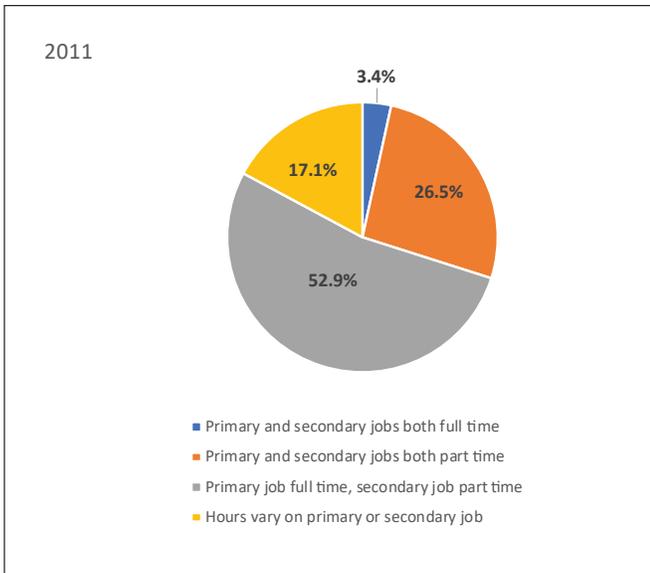
(in 000s)	Men	% of Total Men	Women	% of Total Women
Total, 16 years and over	3,904	100%	4,183	100%
16 to 19 years	77	2.0%	125	3.0%
20 to 24 years	261	6.7%	439	10.5%
25 to 54 years	2,687	68.8%	2,754	65.8%
55 to 64 years	637	16.3%	666	15.9%
55 years and over	1,123	28.8%	864	20.7%
65 years and over	243	6.2%	198	4.7%
White	3,005	77.0%	3,093	73.9%
Black or African American	545	14.0%	686	16.4%
Asian	212	5.4%	199	4.8%
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	527	13.5%	507	12.1%
Married, spouse present	2,265	58.0%	1,793	42.9%
Never married	1,176	30.1%	1,522	36.4%
Widowed, divorced, or separated	462	11.8%	868	20.8%

**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Multiple jobholders by selected characteristics, Household data.  
<https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat36.htm>

### Full or Part-Time

Multiple jobholders work either full-time or part-time. Either of these job types may be a worker's primary or secondary job. For some multiple job holders, both of their primary jobs are full-time. For other workers, both their primary and secondary jobs are part-time. The most common job type among workers is a primary full-time job and a secondary part-time job. A job is considered full-time if an employee works 35 or more hours a week and part-time if the number of weekly hours worked is less than 35 per week.

In 2023, 4,663,000 or 58.1 percent of multiple jobholders had a primary full-time and a secondary part-time job, an increase of 4.7 percentage points from 2011. Workers with both primary and secondary part-time jobs were 24.1 percent of all multiple job holders, and those with both primary and secondary full-time work were 4.9 percent of all multiple job holders. Employees working two full-time jobs have seen the largest percentage growth from 2011 to 2022, increasing from 234,000 to 392,000 or by 67.5 percent.



**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Multiple jobholders by selected characteristics, Household data. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat36.htm>

**Estimating Multiple Jobholders in Delaware**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Current Population Survey does not provide an estimate of multiple job holders at the individual state level. Therefore, the table on the next page is a calculated estimate of multiple jobholders in Delaware. Total Delaware multiple jobholders, their relationship status, and job types are based on national percentages. In 2023, the share of racial and ethnic workers employed in the US was relatively close to their ratio of total multiple job holders. For example, employed white workers in the US were 76.5 percent of total employed workers and 75.4 percent of total multiple job holders. Delaware’s racial and ethnic workforce differs from US demographics; therefore, racial and ethnic group multiple jobholder estimates are based on Delaware’s employment ratios for each demographic. For example, in 2023, white workers comprised 66.3 percent of all Delaware workers and thereby are estimated to be 66.3 percent of all multiple jobholders.

In comparing 2023 multiple jobholders in the US and those estimated in Delaware, the greatest variance is among white and black workers and workers between 25 to 54 and 55 and over, a reflection of the difference between the Delaware and national workforce. White multiple jobholders were estimated at 9.1 percentage points lower and black workers 9.9 percentage points higher in Delaware versus nationally. Those multiple jobholders between the ages 25 to 54 were 7.0 percentage points higher in the US versus the estimate for Delaware. Multiple jobholders 55 and older were estimated at 4.8 percentage points higher in Delaware reflecting the State’s higher ratio of older workers.

## Annual Average Number of Multiple Jobholders Comparison, US versus Delaware Estimate, 2023

Multiple Jobholders	US	DE Estimate
Total, 16 years and over	8,087,000	23,296
16 to 19 years	202,000	1,007
20 to 24 years	700,000	2,109
20 years and over	7,885,000	22,290
25 to 54 years	5,441,000	14,045
25 years and over	7,185,000	20,181
55 to 64 years	1,303,000	4,122
55 years and over	1,744,000	6,136
65 years and over	441,000	2,013
White	6,098,000	15,435
Black or African American	1,231,000	5,848
Asian	410,000	N/A
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	1,034,000	2,924
Married, spouse present	4,058,000	11,690
Never married	2,699,000	7,775
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,330,000	3,831
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,032,000	2,973
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	392,000	1,129
Primary and secondary jobs both part-time	1,935,000	5,574
Primary job full time, secondary job part-time	4,663,000	13,433

**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Multiple jobholders by selected characteristics, Household data.  
<https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat36.htm>

# State and County Commuting Patterns

The U.S. Census Bureau provides estimates on the number of commuters to and from a particular area, such as a state or county. The source of the commuting pattern data for Delaware and its counties is the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 5-year estimates for the time period of 2016 to 2020, 2011 to 2015, and 2006 to 2010. The American Community Survey estimates are the average value over the 5-year time period. There is additional state level data that comes from the 1990 and 2000 Census.

## Delaware:

According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey, it is estimated that there are 451,927 people who live in Delaware and commuted to work. People who work from home and do not commute are not included in the estimate. The number of people who live in Delaware but worked outside of Delaware is estimate at 66,897. Therefore, the percentage of workers who live in Delaware, but commute to work outside of the state is 14.8 percent. Of the 66,897 people commuting out of Delaware for work, 62,264 of them are going to just three states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. The number of Delaware residents commuting to work in Pennsylvania is 32,576, to Maryland is 23,508, and 6,180 commute to New Jersey. As seen in the table below, the percentage of Delawarean who commute to an out-of-state location has increased steadily from 9.7 percent in 1990 to 14.8 percent where it has leveled off in the two most recent American Community Surveys.

## Delaware Commuting Patterns

	1990	2000	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
Live in Delaware, work outside of Delaware	32,367	42,894	55,476	63,340	66,897
Percent live in Delaware, work outside of Delaware	9.7%	11.5%	13.5%	14.8%	14.8%
Work in Delaware, live outside of Delaware	46,669	60,401	63,091	62,140	65,995
Percent work in Delaware, live outside of Delaware	13.4%	15.5%	15.0%	14.6%	14.6%
Net Flow of Commuters Coming to Delaware for Work	14,302	17,507	7,615	-1,200	-902

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census, and the American Community Survey

The commuter flows examined above were those who live in Delaware and commute for work outside of Delaware. The next commuter flows to be examined are those who work in Delaware but live outside of Delaware. According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates, the total number of people who work in Delaware and either live in Delaware or live outside of Delaware is 451,025. There are 65,995 people who work in Delaware but live outside of Delaware. In percentage terms, 14.6 percent of all Delaware workers live outside of the state and commute to Delaware for work. With 65,995 people coming to Delaware for work from out of state and 66,897 Delawareans leaving the state for work, there is a net commuter flow of 902 fewer workers coming to Delaware for work than there are people leaving for Delaware for work. Of the 65,995 workers commuting to Delaware, 63,833 of them are coming from three states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. There are 33,077 Pennsylvania residents commuting to Delaware for work, 21,655 commuting from Maryland, and 9,101 workers in Delaware that live in New Jersey.

Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census combined with the 2006-2010, 2011-2015, and 2016-2020 American Community Survey data show that there has been a shift in commuting patterns over time. As the population and workforce have grown, there has been an increase in the number of workers commuting from one state to another. In 1990, there were 32,367 people living in Delaware but commuting for work to another state and that number had grown to 66,897 in the 2016-2020 5-year American Community Survey average, an increase of 107 percent. While we have had a rapid increase in the number of Delawareans leaving the state for work, the number of workers living in other states and working in Delaware has not had as rapid an increase, growing from 46,669 to 65,995, an increase of only 41 percent over the same time period. The resulting impact of this is that the net commuter flow of workers to Delaware has shrunk over time and is negative in last two surveys. The net flow of commuters to Delaware was 14,302 in 1990 and has shrunk to -902 in latest American Community Survey.

### Kent County:

The 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates that there are 80,399 people who live in Kent County and commute to work. Workers who worked from home and did not commute were not included in the estimate. The number of people who lived in Kent County but worked outside of Kent County was 22,521. That means that 28.0 percent of all workers living in Kent County travel outside of the county to go to work. Kent has the highest percentage of workers that commute to another county than all three counties in Delaware. The top destination for people leaving Kent County was New Castle County, with 10,512 workers. This was followed by 6,476 workers commuting to Sussex County. In total, of the 22,521 commuters leaving Kent County, 16,988 are either going to work either in New Castle County or Sussex County. The top three out-of-state commuter destinations for Kent County residents are Caroline County, Maryland with 588, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland with 523, and Talbot County, Maryland with 515.

### Kent County Commuting Patterns

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
Live in county, work outside of county	18,493	22,295	22,521
Percent live in county, work outside of county	26.2%	29.4%	28.0%
Work in county, live outside of county	12,539	13,460	14,173
Percent work in county, live outside of county	19.4%	20.1%	19.7%
Net Flow of Commuters Coming to County for Work	-5,954	-8,835	-8,348

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, the American Community Survey

The commuter flows examined above are those who live in Kent County and commute for work in Kent County or to some other county. The next commuter flows to be examined are those who work in Kent County and who either live in Kent or live outside of Kent County. It is estimated by the 2016-2020 American Community Survey that there are 72,051 people who work in Kent County but live in or out of Kent County. The number of people who work in Kent but lived outside of Kent County was 14,173. Therefore, 19.7 percent of the people who work in Kent County live outside of Kent County. There is a county net commuter flow of 8,348 fewer people coming to Kent County for work than are leaving Kent County for work. Of the 14,173 commuters coming to Kent County for work, 11,860 are either coming from New Castle County or Sussex County. The number of people who work in Kent but

live in or out of Kent County. The number of people who work in Kent but lived outside of Kent County was 14,173. Therefore, 19.7 percent of the people who work in Kent County live outside of Kent County. There is a county net commuter flow of 8,348 fewer people coming to Kent County for work than are leaving Kent County for work. Of the 14,173 commuters coming to Kent County for work, 11,860 are either coming from New Castle County or Sussex County. The number of people who work in Kent but live in New Castle is 5,078 and the number of people who work in Kent but live in Sussex is 6,782. Residents of the Maryland counties of Caroline, Cecil, and Queen Anne’s make up the next three highest numbers of commuters coming to Kent County for work with 684, 210, and 201 workers, respectively.

**New Castle County:**

The 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates that there are 272,148 people who live in New Castle County and commute to work. The number of people that live in New Castle County but commute outside the county for work is 53,334. Therefore, 19.6 percent of all workers living in New Castle County travel outside the county for work. Of the 53,334 workers living in New Castle but commuting outside of New Castle County, 5,663 have a destination inside the state to either Kent County, with 5,078 or Sussex County, with 585. The top out of state destinations for New Castle County commuters are Delaware County, Pennsylvania with 10,419, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania with 9,210, and Chester County, Pennsylvania with 6,684.

**New Castle County Commuting Patterns**

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
Live in county, work outside of county	44,098	49,218	53,334
Percent live in county, work outside of county	17.0%	18.7%	19.6%
Work in county, live outside of county	64,752	64,820	69,135
Percent work in county, live outside of county	23.2%	23.2%	24.0%
Net Flow of Commuters Coming to County for Work	20,654	15,602	15,801

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, the American Community Survey

We will now examine the commuter flows of those who work in New Castle County. It is estimated by the 2016-2020 American Community Survey that there are 287,949 people who work in New Castle. There are 69,135 people who worked in New Castle County but lived outside of New Castle County. In percentage terms, 24.0 percent of New Castle County workers live outside of the county. Of Delaware’s three counties, New Castle has the highest percentage of people working in the county but living outside of the county. There is a net commuter flow of 15,801 more people coming to New Castle County for work than there are leaving New Castle County for work. Looking at the commuter flows within Delaware, there are 10,512 people who live in Kent County and 2,255 who live in Sussex County who travel to New Castle for work, but the bulk of those coming to New Castle for work lived outside of the state. Listing the top three out of state counties, there are 14,186 people who live in Chester County, Pennsylvania who work in New Castle, followed by 11,248 people who live in Cecil County, Maryland that work in New Castle, and 10,195 people who live in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and work in New Castle County.

## Sussex County:

The 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates that there are 99,380 people who live in Sussex County and commuted to work. The number of people who live in Sussex but work outside the county is 22,730. In percentage terms, 22.9 percent of workers living in Sussex work outside the county. Kent County is the destination of 6,782 Sussex County residents traveling outside of Sussex for work, while 2,255 commute to New Castle County. The two main commuting destinations outside of Delaware for those living in Sussex County is Wicomico County, Maryland with 3,844 and Worcester County, Maryland with 2,740.

### Sussex County Commuting Patterns

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
Live in county, work outside of county	18,996	21,535	22,730
Percent live in county, work outside of county	23.0%	24.3%	22.9%
Work in county, live outside of county	11,911	13,568	14,375
Percent work in county, live outside of county	15.8%	16.8%	15.8%
Net Flow of Commuters Coming to County for Work	-7,085	-7,967	-8,355

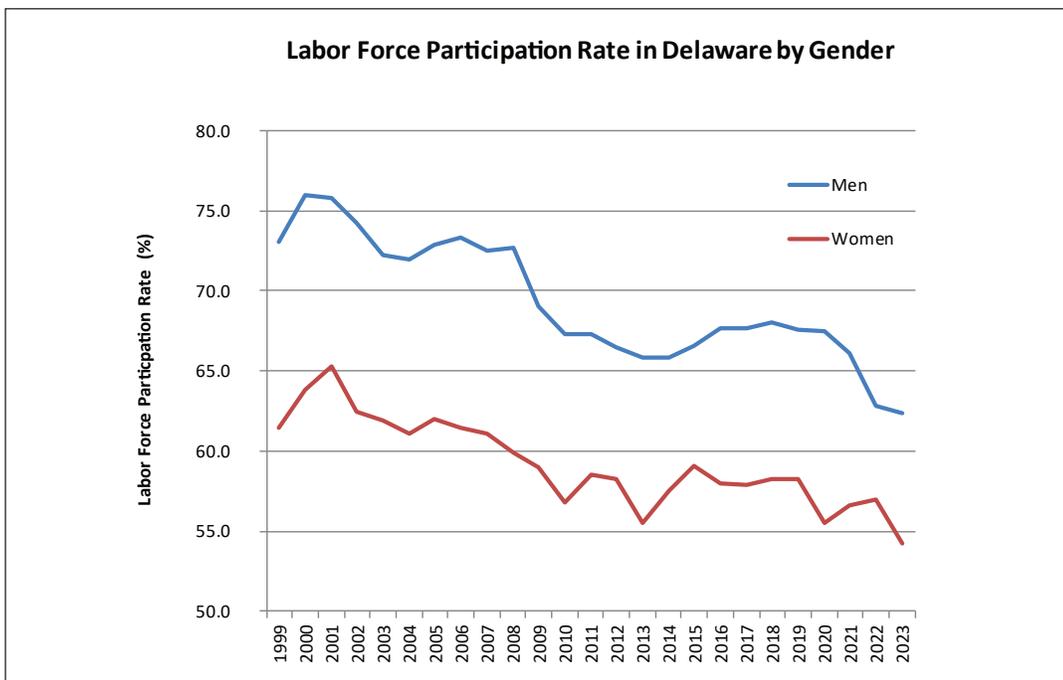
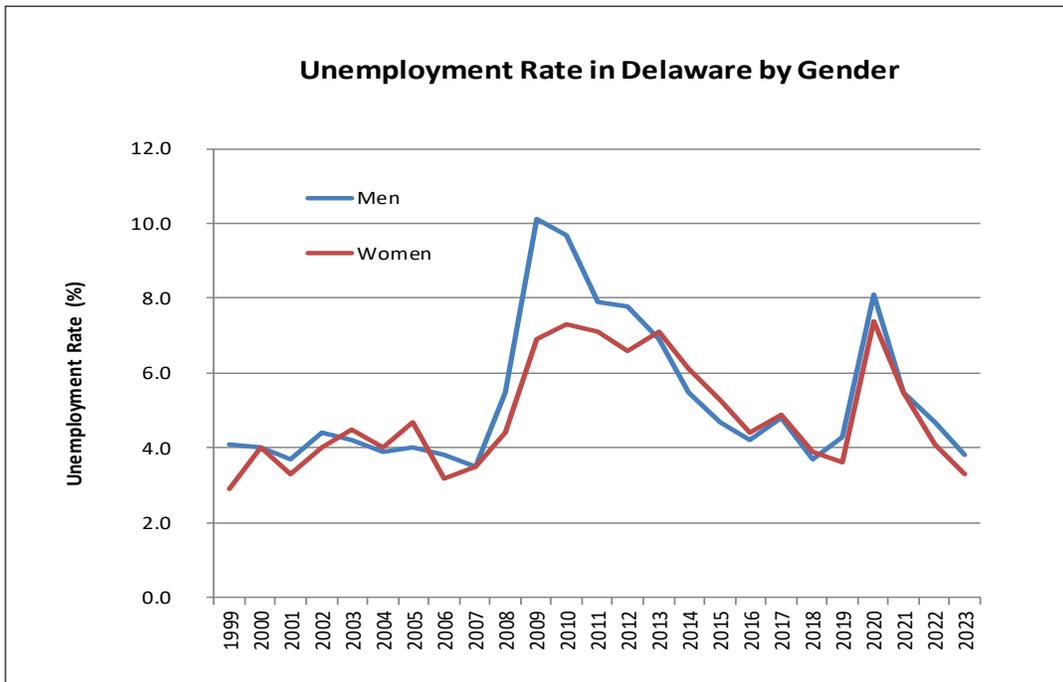
**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, the American Community Survey

The 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates that the total number of people working in Sussex County is 91,025. Of this number, 14,375 live outside of Sussex County. The percentage of people who work in Sussex County but live outside of the county is 15.8 percent. With 22,730 residents leaving the county for work and 14,375 people coming to Sussex for work, there is a net commuter flow of 8,355 fewer people coming to Sussex than leaving Sussex for work. Of the people who commute to Sussex County for work but live outside the county, over 45 percent live in Kent County. There are 6,476 residents of Kent County working in Sussex. There are fewer New Castle County residents working in Sussex, with only 585 making the journey. Outside of Delaware, Wicomico and Worcester counties in Maryland have 3,103 and 1,698 residents, respectively, working in Sussex County.

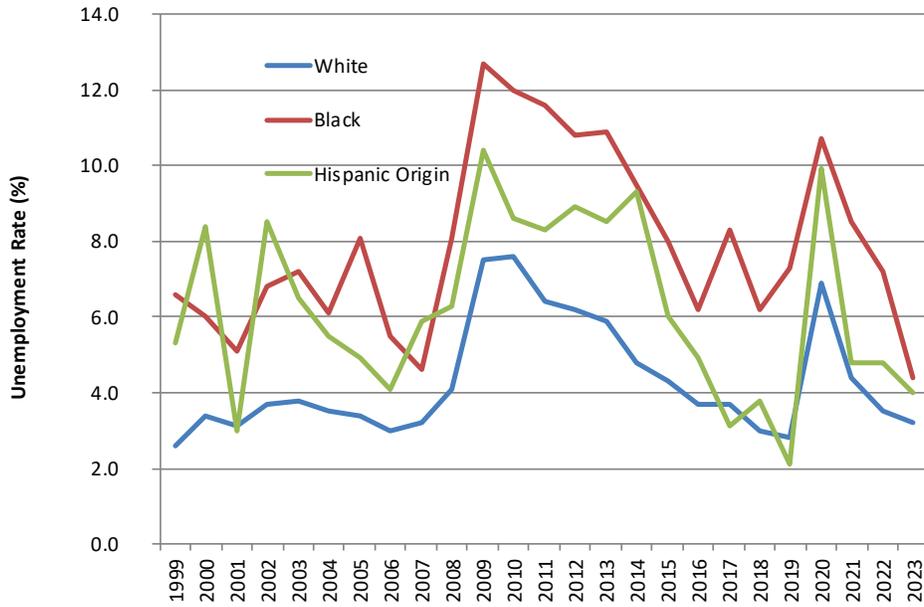


# Current Population Survey Demographic Data

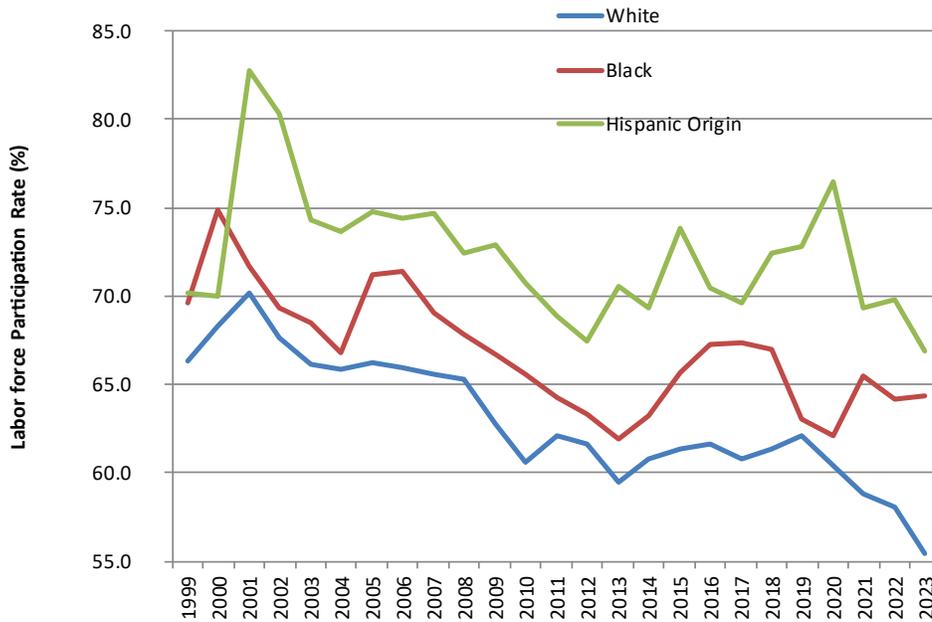
The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households across the US, is the source of the national unemployment rate and a great deal more economic data. In Delaware, about 750 households are in the survey each month. This is too few to generate the state's unemployment 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.



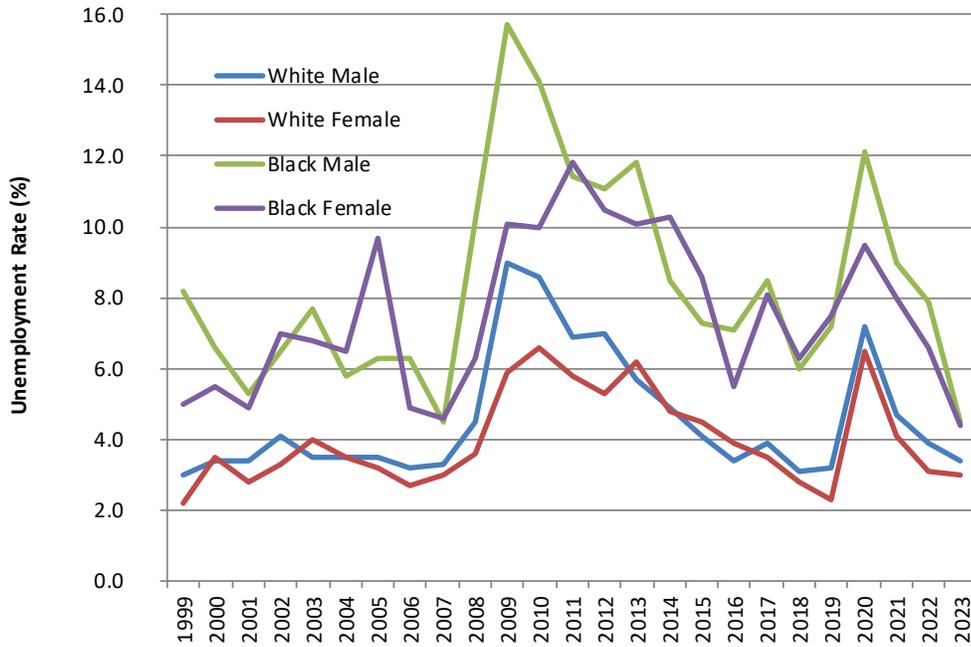
**Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity**



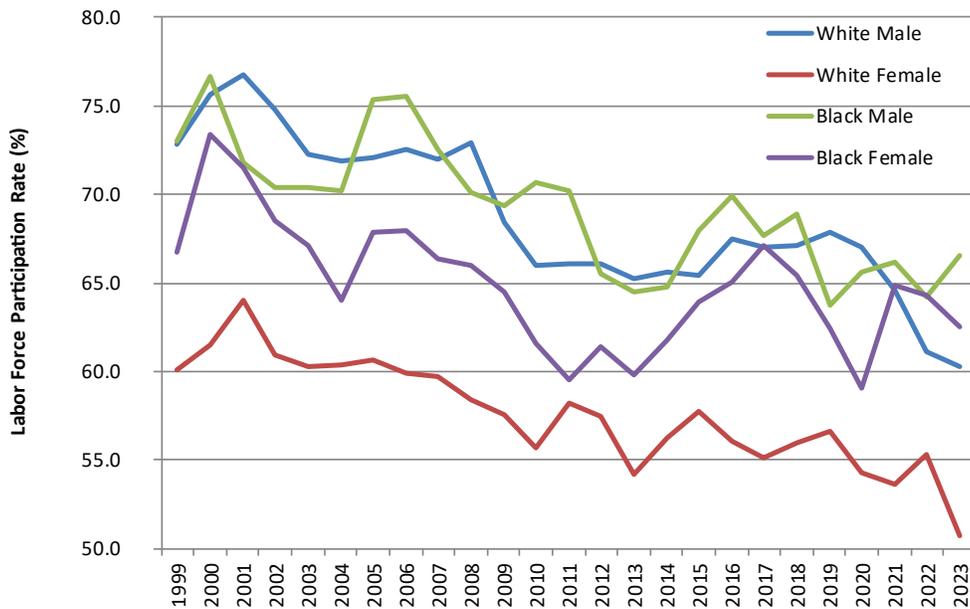
**Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity**



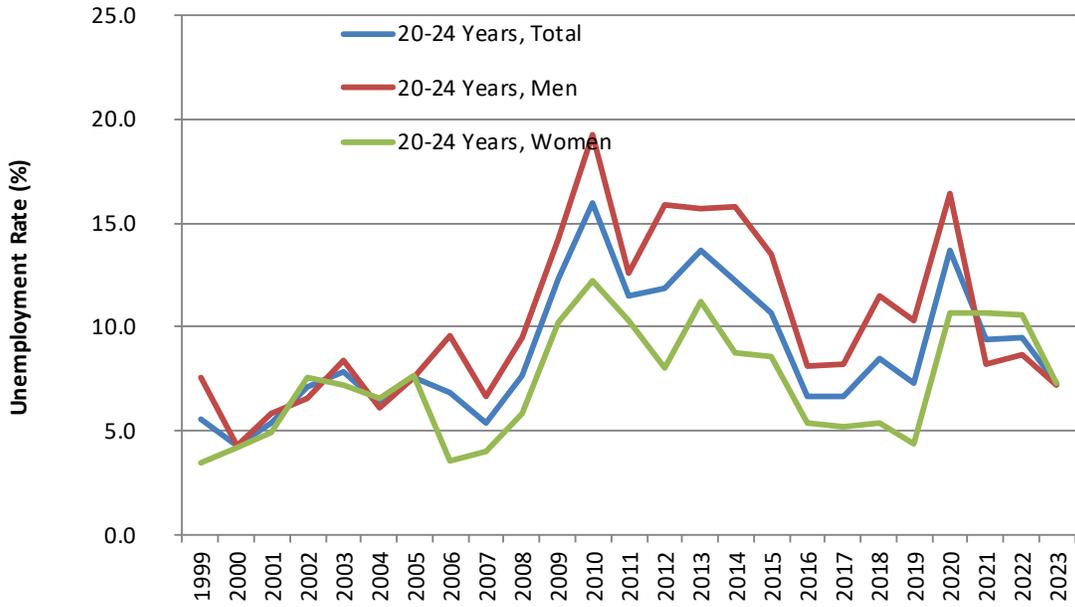
**Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+**



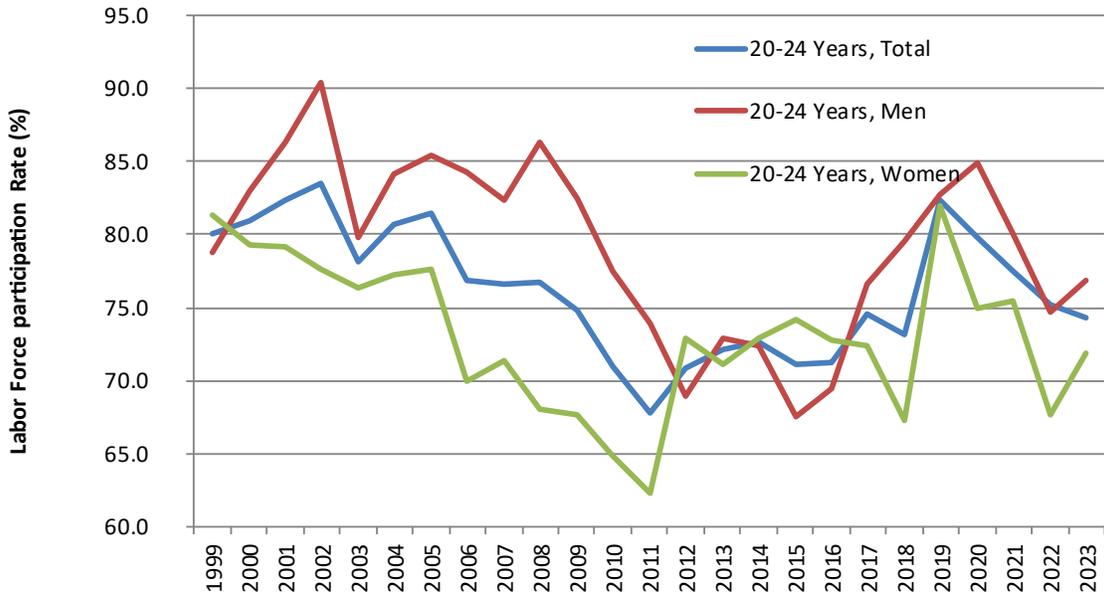
**Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+**



### 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 2023

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**DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information**

*19 West Lea Boulevard  
Wilmington, Delaware 19802*

***<https://lmi.delaware.gov/>***

