DELAWARE
Annual Economic Report
2014

Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information
Published September 2015

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
KEEPING DELAWARE FIRST

DELAWARE
Annual Economic Report 2014

Table of Contents

Overview of Employment by Industry 3
Delaware's Annual Unemployment Rate 25
Comparative Unemployment Rates 26
Unemployment by Educational Attainment 27
County Unemployment Rates 28
City of Dover Employment and Wages 29
City of Newark Employment and Wages 38
City of Wilmington Employment and Wages 47
Business Employment Dynamics 51
Current Employment Statistics for Delaware Industry Jobs 56
Current Population Survey Demographics 58

The *Overview of Employment by Industry* was written by George Sharpley, Ph.D., Chief of the Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information (OOLMI), Delaware Department of Labor. Thomas Dougherty, Labor Market Economist, OOLMI, wrote the rest of this report. The report was edited and formatted by Kristie Manley, Editor & Production Coordinator, OOLMI.

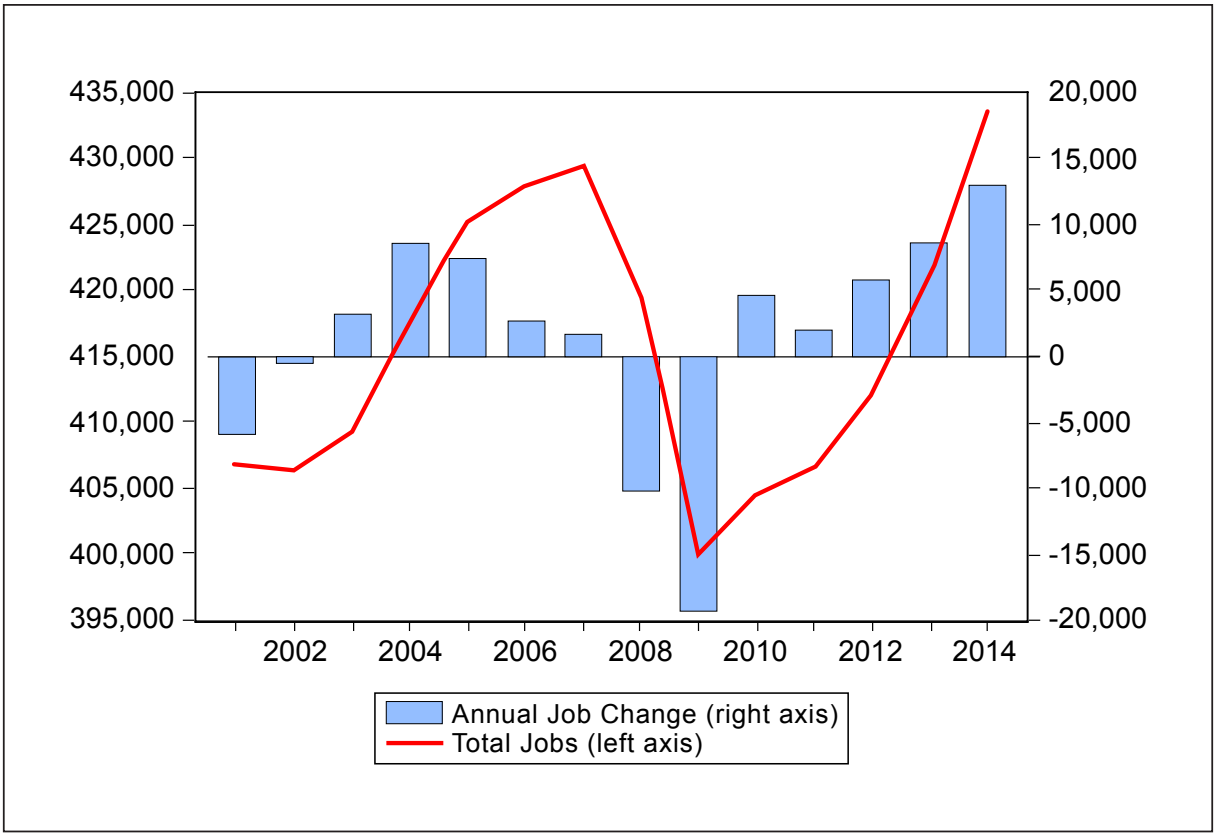
Contact Information

George Sharpley, Ph.D.
Chief
Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information
Fox Valley Annex
19 West Lea Blvd.
Wilmington, DE 19802

Phone: 302-761-8060
Fax: 302-761-6598
Email: george.sharpley@state.de.us

Overview of Employment by Industry - 2014

Delaware gained 12,870 net new jobs in 2014, the most since 1999. That was enough to recover in number all the jobs lost during the Great Recession and move the state to a new all-time high in total jobs. As it has each year during the current expansion, New Castle County once again led the job growth. There were 10,090 jobs gained there during the year, but the 2,680 jobs added in Sussex County gave it a faster growth rate. Kent County was significantly behind, gaining 260 net new jobs.



As the industry details below show, the types of jobs added were quite varied. Of the 22 civilian major occupational groups in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, only 4 lost jobs in 2014: Production Occupations (these are primarily employed in the Manufacturing sector) fell by 1,090 (2014 average wage $35,714); Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations fell by 120 ($32,157); Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations fell by 100 ($81,765); and Protective Service Occupations fell by 10 ($39,603). The greatest job gains were in Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations, which increased by 1,510 jobs (2014 average wage $26,624); Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations (+1,460 jobs, average wage $48,651); Business and Financial Operations Occupations (+1,440 jobs, average wage $73,590); and Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (+1,140 jobs, average wage $32,906).

2014 Industry Job Change by County

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Description	Kent	Sussex	New Castle
22	Utilities	60	-10	80
23	Construction	290	250	640
31-33	Manufacturing	-10	390	50
42	Wholesale Trade	-20	100	-190
44-45	Retail Trade	120	70	240
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	40	20	1,190
51	Information	-40	-20	-320
52	Finance and Insurance	-10	60	1,900
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	30	-180	-60
54	Professional and Technical Services	-20	100	-230
55	Management of Companies And Enterprises	20	0	-40
56	Administrative and Waste Services	70	300	2,230
61	Educational Services	-160	200	890
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	-320	520	2,120
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10	160	1,430
72	Accommodation and Food Services	180	550	510
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	-160	120	-1,350
92	Public Administration	80	100	40

While much of the economic data this office produces in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) come from surveys, the data in this overview of industry employment come from actual payroll records that nearly all of the state's employers are required to submit as part of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system. The payroll data cover over 90 percent of Delaware's employment. Excluded are the self-employed, most farmworkers, most railroad workers, interns, and anyone else specifically excluded from the UI system.

Annual employment figures can be calculated in at least two ways: as an average of all 12 months, or at a particular moment in time. In this overview, we use the December, 2014 number as the industry employment level, and its difference from the corresponding December, 2013 level as the measure of 2014 job change. The reason for this is to better isolate actual 2014 changes in this annual report. If we used annual average data, the change between 2013 and 2014 would really measure two years of data, starting in January 2013, rather than focusing solely on 2014.

Another choice is in the treatment of industry versus ownership. Consider public school teachers. They can be counted in the Educational Services industry sector, or counted as part of Local Government, but they should not be counted in both. In this overview, we take an industry-first approach, so government workers who fit in a clearly defined industry are counted as part of that industry. The rest are counted as part of Public Administration. The December, 2014 employment levels by industry for each level of government are listed below.

Finally, this overview counts jobs, not people. The counts come from the employers' operations in Delaware. Most of the jobs are filled by state residents, but many are filled by individuals who live in another state. Also, about seven percent of the people working in Delaware work at more than one job. Because this overview is based on employer payroll records, these individuals would be counted separately at each of their jobs in the state. The industries in the body of this overview are ordered by the number of net new jobs created in 2014. Of the 20 industry sectors that make up the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), we report on 18 of them. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting is omitted because most of the employment in agriculture is outside the scope of the payroll data which form the basis of this report. Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction is omitted due to its extremely low employment levels in the state.

Industry Employment of Government Workers, December 2014

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Description	Federal	State	Local	Total Government
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0
21	Mining	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	0	0	17	17
23	Construction	0	1,501	0	1,501
31-33	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
42	Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
44-45	Retail Trade	8	0	0	8
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	2,033	1,305	354	3,692
51	Information	0	251	0	251
52	Finance and Insurance	55	0	0	55
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	15	75	90
54	Professional and Technical Services	16	140	0	156
55	Management of Companies And Enterprises	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative and Waste Services	3	130	0	133
61	Educational Services	0	11,006	19,807	30,813
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,086	4,076	0	5,162
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	38	0	0	38
72	Accommodation and Food Services	45	0	0	45
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	0	0	0	0
92	Public Administration	2,311	11,274	6,546	20,131
Total	**Total Industries**	**5,595**	**29,698**	**26,799**	**62,092**

1. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

This industry sector, whose cumbersome official name we usually shorten to Administrative and Waste Services, led all industry sectors in job growth for the second straight year, adding a net 3,030 jobs in 2014 after gaining 2,340 jobs in 2013. The job gains were again centered in New Castle County, which added 2,230 jobs in 2014, for a year-end total of 21,550. The average wage there was $36,456, a 4.4 percent increase over 2013. Sussex County added 300 jobs, raising the total there to 3,210. The average pay of $27,872 was a 4.9 percent increase over 2013. Kent County gained 70 jobs in this sector, bringing the county total to 2,170. Average pay was $29,812, a 2.8 percent increase over 2013. The remainder of the job increases were at firms considered to be multi-county.

Statewide, 58.9 percent of the jobs in this sector are held by men. Their average pay is 27.9 percent higher than that of women in the sector. This is below the overall average across all industries in Delaware, where monthly earnings for men are 37.1 percent above women's monthly earnings.

There are two subsectors, with Administrative and Support Services dominant, having 95 percent of the employment in the sector. This subsector includes business services such as call centers, collection agencies, janitorial services, pest control, landscaping, and temporary help. Most of the job gains were again in temporary help, which added 2,390 jobs to move to a total of 12,590. The subsector Waste Management and Remediation Services is much smaller. It gained 90 jobs in 2014, to end with a total of 1,440. Average pay is higher, at $51,188, about the same as in 2013.

As of December 2014, the Administrative and Waste Services sector accounted for 6.7 percent of the state's total employment. This was just above the national average of 6.4 percent, for a location quotient of 1.05.

Top Ten Occupations in the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$25,522	3,160
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	$27,040	2,170
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	$26,603	2,140
33-9032	Security Guards	$24,794	2,040
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	$27,186	1,780
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$21,403	820
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$27,955	780
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	$35,922	610
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	$58,675	550
43-3011	Bill and Account Collectors	NA	450

2. Health Care and Social Assistance

With 2,360 jobs gained in 2014, the Health Care and Social Assistance sector was Delaware's second-leading job gainer for the second straight year. It remains far and away the state's largest industry sector, with just shy of 70,000 jobs. Most of the job growth was in New Castle County, which gained 2,120 jobs for a total of 48,650. Average pay there was $53,128, one percent above the 2013 average. Sussex County added 520 jobs, for a year-end total of 11,030. Average pay there was $49,872 in this sector, 5.8 percent higher than the year before. There was a decline in jobs in Kent County,

where the total of 9,570 jobs was 320 jobs lower than in 2013. Average pay is considerably lower there, at $41,536, even though that was 4.6 percent above 2013's average pay.

Statewide, 79.5 percent of the jobs in health Care and Social Assistance are held by women. Men tend to cluster in higher-paying occupations – they earn on average 52.9 percent more than women.

There are four subsectors in Health Care and Social Assistance, with Hospitals being the largest and highest-paying. There were 23,700 employees at various hospitals throughout the state at the end of 2014, with an average pay of $67,744. Employment was up by 490 from 2013, while average pay increased by 5.0 percent. Ambulatory Health Services, which includes clinics and practitioners offices, employed 19,500 people, just 90 more than in 2013. The average wage at these facilities was $59,904, which was 2.4 percent higher than in 2013. The Social Assistance sub-sector gained the most jobs in 2014, adding 840 for a total of 14,380. Average pay there is the lowest in the sector at $25,468; this was down by 1.8 percent from 2013. The final sub-sector, Nursing and Residential Care, ended 2014 with 11,310 jobs, the same as the previous year. Average pay was $33,812, which was a 1.5 percent increase over 2013.

As the state's largest industry sector, Health Care and Social Assistance makes up 16.1 percent of Delaware's total employment. This is higher than the national average of 14.4 percent. The sector's location quotient is 1.12.

Top Ten Occupations in the the Health Care and Social Assistance Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
29-1141	Registered Nurses	$70,158	9,170
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	$27,934	4,630
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	$33,592	4,290
31-1011	Home Health Aides	$26,333	2,720
31-9092	Medical Assistants	$32,011	1,910
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	$24,482	1,870
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	$47,694	1,810
29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	$204,880	1,310
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	$26,104	1,200
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	$26,386	1,050

3. Finance and Insurance

Once Delaware's fastest growing industry, the Finance and Insurance sector saw job growth stagnate for over a decade. That has changed recently, as job growth returned and nearly 4,000 jobs have been added in the last three years. That growth accelerated in 2014, when 1,750 new jobs were added. Almost all of the growth was in New Castle County, where 1,900 new jobs brought the total to 37,030 (there was a drop in jobs at firms considered multi-county, making the NCC gains greater than those for Delaware as a whole). The average wage in New Castle County was $93,328 in this sector, 1.2 percent above the 2013 average wage. Sussex County gained 60 jobs to end 2014 with

1,680. Average pay was much lower there, at $55,192; that was 2.3 percent above the 2013 rate. The sector lost 10 jobs in Kent County, where the 1,140 jobs are lowest in the state. Average pay in Kent County was $75,508, which was 5.3 percent higher than in 2013.

Workers in the Finance and Insurance sector are 55.5 percent female. The earnings in this sector are more skewed, with males earning 45.3 percent more, on average.

There are four subsectors with employment in the state (the fifth, Monetary Authorities, is not represented here). Credit Intermediation, which includes both commercial depository banks and credit card banks, is the largest with 27,340 jobs at the end of 2014. That total is 790 jobs more than in 2013. Average 2014 pay in banking was $87,584 across the state. The Securities and Financial Investments sub-sector has been growing rapidly as of late, adding 1,040 jobs last year. Since total employment ended 2014 at 6,950, this was an 18 percent growth rate. Average pay is quite high, at $117,768. The Insurance sub-sector is slightly smaller, ending 2014 with 6,710 jobs, losing 100 jobs for the second straight year. Average pay was $79,848. The final sub-sector, Funds and Trusts, is by far the smallest, with only 30 jobs total. The average pay for those jobs was $118,212.

Employment in Finance and Insurance makes up 9.5 percent of the total jobs in Delaware. The corresponding percentage in the US is 4.1 percent, yielding a location quotient of 2.32, the highest of any sector in the state. In terms of contribution to GDP, the importance of this sector to the state's economy is even starker: while it makes up 7.3 percent of US GDP, it accounts for 28 percent of Delaware's GDP.

Top Ten Occupations in the Finance and Insurance Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	$35,922	2,660
13-2051	Financial Analysts	$84,074	2,420
43-3071	Tellers	$27,373	2,210
43-4041	Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	$37,898	1,850
41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	$96,782	1,620
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	$74,277	1,590
11-3031	Financial Managers	$156,645	1,510
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	$56,576	1,490
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	$41,163	1,460
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	$89,419	1,450

4. Transportation and Warehousing

The Transportation and Warehousing sector continued its recent growth in Delaware, adding 1,250 jobs in 2014. Over the past three years, it has gained a total of 3,880 jobs. Total state employment in this sector stood at 16,630 in December 2014.

Most of the recent gains have been in New Castle County, which added 1,190 jobs in 2014. Total employment there in the sector was 12,180 at the end of the year. Average pay there was $48,224 in 2014, a decrease of 0.6 percent from 2013. Kent County gained 40 jobs, to end 2014 with 2,610 jobs. Average pay there was lower at $39,936; this was a 2.3 percent increase from 2013. The 1,740 total sector jobs in Sussex County were 20 more than in 2013. The average wage there increased by 5.8 percent to $41,880.

Employment across the state in this sector is 70.5 percent male. On average pay for men is 52.2 percent higher than the average pay for women.

There are 11 sub-sectors within Transportation and Warehousing, but only 7 have appreciable employment in the state. The largest of these is Warehousing and Storage, with 4,530 workers at the end of 2014. This was up by 480 jobs from 2013. Average wage was $41,416, a 4.7 percent decline from 2013. Average pay in this sub-sector also dropped the previous year, by 8.1 percent. The next largest sub-sector is Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation, with 3,090 jobs. It grew by 60 jobs in 2014. Average pay was $28,528, 0.3 percent below 2013. Truck Transportation employment has been flat over the past two years, gaining 60 jobs in 2013, and then losing 60 jobs in 2014 to end with a total of 2,270. Average pay increased by 3.4 percent last year to $49,088. The US Postal Service employed 2,010 workers in Delaware at the end of 2014; that was 50 more than the previous December. The average wage there rose by 3.5 percent to $61,068. The sub-sector Couriers and Messengers almost matched the job gains of the warehousing sub-sector, adding 470 jobs to get to a total of 2,060. Average pay fell by 0.5 percent to $41,980. Transportation Support Activities also had solid job gains, adding 270 jobs to end the year with a total of 2,510. Pay increases were the highest of any sub-sector here, rising 5.5 percent to $58,628. Finally, the highest-paying sub-sector is also the smallest: Air Transportation employed 110 people, ten fewer than in 2013. Average pay was $115,084, 3.0 percent above the 2013 average.

Even after growing at a nearly 10 percent annual rate for the past three years, the Transportation and Warehousing sector still directly accounted for just 3.8 percent of the state's jobs. The national average is 4.0 percent, giving a location quotient of 0.95.

Top Ten Occupations in the Transportation and Warehousing Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	$42,682	1,810
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	$27,186	1,700
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	$31,450	1,360
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	$24,253	630
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	$30,909	520
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	$34,819	440
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	$31,990	410
49-3043	Rail Car Repairers	NA	340
53-1031	First-Line Supvrs. of Transp. and Material-Moving Mach. and Vehicle Operators	$58,698	250
49-3011	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	$56,534	220

5. Accommodation and Food Services

Despite some claims that most of the jobs Delaware has been gaining have been low-paying jobs in the food industry, the Accommodation and Food Services sector had only the fifth-highest job gains in 2014, moving up two spots from its seventh place position in 2013. Food Services accounted for 6.5 percent of the state's net new jobs in 2014. The sector had a total of 35,830 jobs at the end of 2014, with 32,720 of those in Food Services.
All three counties saw job gains in this sector. Kent County added 180 jobs for a total of 5,570 at year's end. Average pay there was $14,192, up by 0.8 percent from 2013. New Castle County has the most jobs in this sector with 21,300, 510 more than in 2013. Average pay there rose by 1.7 percent to $17,496. Sussex County gained the most jobs, 550, for a December 2014 total of 8,840. That total swelled to 14,500 in July. Average pay rose by 5.2 percent to $18,180.

Employment in Accommodation and Food Services is 54.7 percent female. Men are paid on average 28.5 percent more than women.

There are two sub-sectors: Accommodation, and Food Services and Drinking Places. Accommodation gained jobs for the first time in several years, adding 460 for a total of 3,120. Average pay rose by 4.4 percent to $22,944. Food Services and Drinking Places gained 800 jobs. It ended 2014 with a total of 32,720 jobs, paying an average wage of $16,688. This was 1.9 percent higher than the 2013 average wage.

The sector accounts for 8.3 percent of the state's total employment. This is lower than the national average of 9.1 percent. The location quotient is 0.91.

Top Ten Occupations in the Accommodation and Food Services Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
35-3021	Combined Food Prep. and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	$18,387	10,560
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	$21,029	7,140
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	$24,149	3,870
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	$37,336	2,380
35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	$18,325	1,700
35-9021	Dishwashers	$19,323	1,690
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$21,403	1,350
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	$20,717	1,210
53-3031	Driver/Sales Workers	$21,008	1,130
35-3011	Bartenders	$20,738	1,090

6. Construction

The Construction sector gained 1,190 jobs in 2014, making it one of the six sectors (out of a total of 20) to add over 1,000 jobs. This marked an acceleration of growth, as the sector added about 400 jobs in each of the previous two years. Total employment was 22,210 as of December 2014.

There were job gains in all three counties, with New Castle County leading the way, adding 640 jobs. Total employment there was 13,450 in December. Average pay for 2014 was the highest in the state, at $57,084, but the 1.2 percent average pay increase from 2013 was the lowest in the state. Kent County gained 290 jobs to get to a total of 3,510 jobs, but it stood out more for the 9.7 percent average wage increase. Average pay in Construction was $48,436 in Kent County last year. Sussex County gained 250 jobs, ending with 4,530. Average pay there was $41,896, which was 3.3 percent above the previous year.

Construction is a male-dominated sector, with men making up 84.6 percent of the employment. Their average pay is 36.2 percent higher than that of the women in the sector.

There are three sub-sectors in Construction, with Specialty Trade Contractors being the largest. Its total of 12,990 jobs was 520 above the year-end 2013 figure. Average pay was $51,184, which was 0.5 percent above 2013. The Construction of Buildings sub-sector gained 250 jobs to end 2014 with a total of 4,930. It has the highest average pay, $57,648, which was 1.9 percent above the 2013 average. The smallest sub-sector is Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, with 4,090 jobs. This was 220 above the 2013 total. Average pay was $51,000, 5.5 percent above the 2013 average.

Jobs in Construction made up 5.1 percent of Delaware's total jobs in December 2014. Nationally, 4.6 percent of all jobs were in this sector then, giving a location quotient of 1.1.

Top Ten Occupations in the Construction Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
47-2061	Construction Laborers	$33,176	1,730
47-2031	Carpenters	$45,053	1,720
47-2111	Electricians	$52,957	1,610
49-9021	Heating, Air Cond., and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	$51,397	1,450
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Const. Trades and Extraction Workers	$66,331	1,280
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	$56,306	850
13-1051	Cost Estimators	$86,349	790
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip. Operators	$40,394	590
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	$41,163	510
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$27,955	490

7. Educational Services

The number of jobs in Education rose by 930, making it number seven on our list of jobs gained by industry sector. There were 35,820 jobs in the sector as of December 2014. Privately-owned establishments gained the most jobs, adding 430, but they remain the smallest group, with 5,000 total jobs. Local government-owned schools (local school districts) added 260 jobs to end the year with 19,810. State government-owned establishments added 230 jobs to end 2014 with a total of 11,010. Charter school and public colleges and universities fall into this category.

New Castle County gained the most jobs, adding 890 to get to a total of 22,800. Average pay there was $59,336, which was 0.2 percent below the 2013 average. Sussex County added 200 jobs in this sector, for a total of 5,860 in December. Average pay there was $44,120, an increase of 1.1 percent over 2013. Education jobs in Kent County fell by 160, for a total of 7,100. Average pay was $43,048 after increasing by 1.5 percent from the previous year.

Employment in the industry is two-thirds (66.5 percent) female. Despite being in the minority, men still were paid 19.3 percent more than women.

The Education sector accounts for 8.3 percent of the jobs in Delaware. Nationally, it accounts for 9.2 percent of all jobs; the location quotient is 0.90.

Top Ten Occupations in the Education Sector			
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**2014 Avg. Wage**	**Employment**
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	$58,675	3,870
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Tech. Education	$58,925	3,010
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	$26,386	2,080
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Tech. Education	$58,191	1,890
35-2012	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	$29,474	1,850
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$25,522	1,670
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Exec.	$37,045	1,510
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$27,955	1,250
25-2052	Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	$63,023	1,190
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	$27,040	950

8. Manufacturing

After losing 260 jobs in 2013, the Manufacturing sector rebounded in 2014, adding 430 net new jobs. Sussex County, where most of the jobs are in the Food Manufacturing sub-sector, led the way with 390 new jobs. There were 9,770 total Manufacturing jobs there in December 2014, paying an average wage of $39,256. This was a 1.1 percent increase over 2013's average pay. New Castle County gained 50 jobs, to end 2014 with 11,250. Average pay there was much higher, at $81,584; this was 4.9 percent above the 2013 average pay. Manufacturing is a smaller sector in Kent County with 4,740 total jobs, 10 fewer than in 2013. Average pay there was $48,824, 3.7 percent above the 2013 average.

There are 20 sub-sectors in Manufacturing. Food Manufacturing dominates Kent and Sussex Counties, accounting for 47 percent of the sector's jobs in Kent County and 69 percent in Sussex County. Poultry Processing employs most of the workers in this sub-sector in each county. Food Manufacturing is the lowest-paying of the sub-sectors, averaging $34,756 in 2014. This was 2.0 percent above the 2013 average. Manufacturing in New Castle County is more diverse. Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing is the single biggest sub-sector, employing 2,710 workers at an average wage of $95,836 in 2014, 4.0 percent above the 2013 average. Chemical Manufacturing is next, employing 1,900 in December 2014 at an average wage of $91,812. The average wage there increased by 6.4

percent last year. The other sub-sectors with over 1,000 employees are Plastics and Rubber Products, with 1,710, unchanged from 2013, and Fabricated Metal Products, with 1,580 employees, ten more than in 2013. The highest-paying subsector is Petroleum and Coal Products, whose 680 workers made an average $116,716 in 2014.

Manufacturing is male dominated, with 68.1 percent of the jobs held by men. They average 23.9 percent higher pay than the women in the sector.

Six percent of Delaware's workforce is employed in Manufacturing. This is well below the US average of 8.8 percent, making the location quotient of 0.68 one of the lowest of any of Delaware's sectors.

Top Ten Occupations in the Manufacturing Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
51-3022	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	$23,456	3,490
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	$27,186	1,110
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	$62,379	970
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	$38,355	880
51-2092	Team Assemblers	$30,243	880
51-9011	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	$52,166	830
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	$51,230	580
15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	$107,224	510
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	$22,360	490
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	$36,234	480

9. Retail Trade

After adding 1,650 jobs in 2013, good enough for the fourth spot in last year's report, the Retail Trade sector added 420 jobs in 2014. New Castle County gained the most, adding 240 jobs. The 32,490 jobs there make it the county's third-biggest sector, after Health Care and Finance. 2014 average pay in NCC was $27,768, 2.6 percent higher than in 2013. Sussex County, where retail is the largest industry sector by workforce (it is surpassed briefly each summer by restaurant employment), gained 220 jobs to end the year with a total of 11,860. Average pay there rose by 2.2 percent to $25,196. In Kent County the retail sector gained 120 jobs, for a total of 9,890. This was just enough to pass Public Administration and Health Care and become the county's biggest sector. Average pay there was $26,896 last year, 6.8 percent above the 2013 average.

Retail jobs are almost evenly split between the sexes, with women holding slightly more, at 50.6 percent. Men have a large edge in earnings, averaging 52.8 percent greater pay than women.

There are 12 sub-sectors in Retail Trade. General Merchandise Stores is still the largest, with 10,770 employed in December 2014, even though total jobs have decreased in each of the last three years. Average pay for these jobs was $19,864 last year, a 1.3 percent increase over 2013. The second-largest sub-sector is Food and Beverage Stores with 9,840 workers, 50 fewer than in 2013. Average pay was $21,520, which was 0.9 percent above the 2013 average. Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores had the biggest job gains of any sub-sector, adding 330 to end 2014 with a total of 2,180 jobs. Electronics and Appliance Stores was the only other sub-sector to gain over 200 jobs,

adding 230. Average pay increased the most there, going up by 12.3 percent to $35,524. The highest-paying sub-sector is Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers, which paid $46,500 on average, 4.8 percent above the 2013 level.

Delaware has 12.7 percent of its total jobs in Retail Trade, above the national average of 11.6 percent. The location quotient is 1.09.

Top Ten Occupations in the Retail Trade Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	$25,709	16,250
41-2011	Cashiers	$20,342	9,160
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	$24,253	4,310
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	$47,965	3,570
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	$35,922	1,010
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	$40,747	990
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	$27,186	920
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	$30,347	790
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	$30,909	750
35-3021	Combined Food Prep. and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	$18,387	740

10. Public Administration

This sector consists of governmental agencies that manage public programs using executive, legislative, or judicial powers. It is not equivalent to government, as government employed workers who work in a clearly defined industry, such as education or construction, would generally be grouped with those industry sectors, and not here. Establishments can be under federal, state, or local government ownership.

Public Administration added 240 jobs in 2014, with 170 of them in local government. Total local government employment in this sector was 6,550. Average pay was $48,120, which was 0.6 percent above the 2013 average. State government jobs in this sector increased by 60, to 11,270. Average pay there increased by 1.0 percent to $50,188. Federal government jobs in Public Administration increased by 10 to 2,310. Average pay for these jobs was $72,496, which was up 5.6 percent from 2013.

Sussex County saw the biggest job increases, adding 100. Total employment in the sector there was still small, at 1,590 workers. Kent County has the largest contingent with 9,860 workers, 80 more than in 2013. New Castle County gained 40 positions for a total of 8,620.

Overall, 55.7 percent of the jobs in Public Administration are held by men. Those jobs pay on average 26.8 percent more than the jobs in this sector held by women.

In Delaware, 4.6 percent of all jobs are in the three levels of Public Administration. This is less than the national percentage of 5.2, yielding a location quotient of 0.88.

11. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

The 1,630 jobs added in this sector would place it fourth if those jobs were due to economic growth, but the majority of them came about from the re-classification of an employer out of the Other Services sector and into this one.

Without that, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation would have gained 160 jobs, and Other Services would have gained 10, which is quite different from the 1,460 jobs it appears to have lost. The analysis below incorporates the re-classification into the 2014 data.

New Castle County was most affected, gaining 1,430 jobs for a 2014 year-end total of 5,540. The average wage there was $23,396, a drop of 15.9 percent from 2013. Sussex County added 160 jobs for a total of 880. Average pay rose by 1.0 percent to $20,724. There were few changes in Kent County, where jobs increased by 10 to 2,700 and average pay remained at $26,564.

Employment is almost evenly split between the genders, with males holding 50.8 percent of the jobs. Pay is not so equal, with average earnings for males 45.4 percent above the average for females.

There are three sub-sectors. Amusements, Gambling, and Recreation dominates with 84 percent of the sector's jobs. It ended 2014 with a total of 7,690, 1,520 more than in 2013 (the re-classified firm fits into the recreation segment). The Performing Arts and Spectator Sports sub-sector gained 80 jobs for a total of 610. Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, and Parks added 10 jobs to end the year with 840.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation makes up 2.1 percent of the state's total jobs. This is above the national average of 1.7 percent. The location quotient is 1.24.

Top Ten Occupations in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
39-3091	Amusement and Recreation Attendants	$20,342	900
39-9031	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	$32,739	860
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	$21,029	550
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$25,522	510
39-3011	Gaming Dealers	$NA	450
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	$26,603	400
39-9011	Childcare Workers	$21,133	380
33-9032	Security Guards	$24,794	360
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	$24,149	260
39-1021	First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	$43,784	250

12. Utilities

The smallest of the sectors in Delaware (the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting and Mining sectors are smaller still, but not covered here), Utilities gained 120 jobs in 2014 to end the year with 2,210 total jobs. Though relatively few in number, jobs here pay well – the $103,964 average wage, which increased by 5.6 percent last year, is second only to Management of Companies and Enterprises among the state's industry sectors. New Castle County gained 80 jobs to push the year-end total there to 1,590. Average pay rose by 6.8 percent to $107,744. Most of the job gains in NCC were in the Water Supply and Irrigation Systems industry group. Kent County gained 60 jobs, a large increase since they started the year with only 200 jobs. Job gains there were in the Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation and Electric Power Distribution groups. Average pay jumped by 13.8 percent to $89,784. In Sussex County the 350 total jobs was 10 less than in 2013. Average pay was $94,860, only 0.3 percent higher than the year before.

The Utilities sector is almost three-quarters male, with 73.1 percent of the jobs held by men. Wage differentials are not as great as in most other sectors, but men still earn 16.5 percent more than women, on average.

Utilities makes up only 0.5 percent of the jobs in Delaware, slightly less than the 0.6 percent it makes up nationally. The location quotient is 0.86.

Top Ten Occupations in the Utilities Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	$69,680	270
49-2095	Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	$71,240	230
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	$94,682	160
51-8012	Power Distributors and Dispatchers	$79,747	110
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	$35,922	110
49-9012	Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	$64,854	110
43-5041	Meter Readers, Utilities	$48,922	80
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	$62,379	60
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	$51,230	60
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	$42,578	50

13. Other Services

Comparison of employment in December 2013 and December 2014 will show a decline of 1,460 jobs in the Other Services sector, but all of that came from the re-classification of an enterprise into the Arts, Entertainment, and recreation sector, as mentioned above in that sector's section. Outside that, Other Services gained 10 jobs. The data below do include the effects of that re-classification.

New Castle County was most affected, having 1,350 jobs change sectors. Employment in Other Services ended 2014 there with 7,330 jobs. Average pay was $33,536, 13.5 percent higher than in 2013. Kent County had 160 jobs change sectors, and ended 2014 with a total of 1,660 in this sector. Average pay there rose by 4.4 percent to $26,112. In Sussex County, 120 jobs changed classification, leaving 2,430. Average pay was $27,440, which was 5.6 percent above the 2013 average.

More of the jobs in Other Services are held by women; they account for 54.6 percent of the workers. Men have an edge in average pay, earning 49.1 percent more, on average.

There are four sub-sectors, with Membership Associations and Organizations being the largest. There were 3,460 workers who were covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) at the end of 2014, and about twice that number who fall outside UI coverage, mostly working at religious establishments. The covered workers averaged $31,908 in pay, 28.6 percent above the 2013 average. Personal and Laundry Services, which includes services as varied as nail salons, barber shops, diet centers, and funeral homes employed 4,520 people, 20 more than in 2013. Average pay was $24,168, 3.2 percent above the 2013 level. Repair and Maintenance services employed 3,320 people in December 2014,

10 fewer than in 2013. Average pay is the highest of the sub-sectors, at $41,204, even though this was down by 1.1 percent from 2013. Jobs at Private Households dropped by 170, to a total of 410. Average pay for these jobs was $28,348, 13.6 percent above the 2013 average.

Jobs in Other Services make up 2.7 percent of the state's total, less than the US average of 3.1 percent. The location quotient is 0.88.

Top Ten Occupations in the Other Services Sector			
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**2014 Avg. Wage**	**Employment**
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	$35,630	1,670
13-1075	Labor Relations Specialists	$60,008	1,090
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	$40,747	670
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Exec.	$37,045	640
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	$25,376	610
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	$21,819	550
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$27,955	540
35-3011	Bartenders	$20,738	540
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	$142,106	470
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	$69,722	450

14. Management of Companies and Enterprises

This sector, which acts as headquarters for a firm's overall operations, saw employment hold steady in 2014 at 5,490 jobs. This is a major change from recent years, when it has lost more jobs than any other sector. Employment now is just above half of what it was in 2010. This is also the highest-paying of all sectors in Delaware, with average pay of

Top Ten Occupations in the Management of Companies and Enterprises Sector			
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**2014 Avg. Wage**	**Employment**
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	$142,106	320
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	$74,277	320
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	$41,163	240
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Exec.	$37,045	210
11-3031	Financial Managers	$156,645	200
11-2021	Marketing Managers	$146,827	200
41-4011	Sales Rep., Wholesale and Manuf., Technical and Scientific Products	$108,389	190
13-1081	Logisticians	NA	180
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$27,955	180
13-2051	Financial Analysts	$84,074	160

$143,804 in 2014, nearly the same as in 2013 when the average was $143,592. The bulk of the jobs are located in New Castle County, which had 4,870 at the end of 2014, 40 less than the previous year. Average pay there was also down, by 1.3 percent, to $145,432. Kent County had 220 jobs in this sector as of December 2014, 20 more than the previous December. Average pay there rose by 6.0 percent, but remains the lowest of the three counties at $88,280. Sussex County employment remained at 170, but average pay jumped by 26.4 percent to $144,085.

Men hold 54.4 percent of the jobs. They also take home most of the pay, averaging 31.7 percent higher wages than women.

Management of Companies and Enterprises makes up only 1.3 percent of Delaware's jobs. It is a little bigger nationally, making up 1.6 percent of the jobs in the US. The location quotient is 0.81.

15. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

This is the first of four sectors to actually lose jobs in 2014. Job losses were modest, with the sector having only 10 fewer workers at the end of 2014, but that still marks a large turnaround from the 1,210 jobs gained in each of the two previous years. New Castle County saw the greatest job losses, dropping 220. This was about a one percent decline, as 23,300 jobs remain. Average pay there is high, at $108,456; it rose by 6.6 percent in 2014. Sussex County gained 100 jobs to move to a total of 1,870. Average pay is much lower here at $54,048, and pay rose a more modest 2.0 percent last year. Kent County employment fell by 20 to 1,890, while average pay rose by 3.5 percent to $58,448.

Employment tilts slightly towards males, with men holding 52.5 percent of the jobs. Average pay is much more biased; men make 46.7 percent more than women, on average.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services has no sub-sectors, but there are nine industry groups, the next level of detail in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The largest of these at the end of 2014 was Scientific Research, with 6,620 jobs. It lost 180 jobs in 2014 in a slight retrenchment after gaining nearly 1,000 jobs during the previous two years. The next largest group, Legal Services, had 5,450 jobs in the state at the end of 2014, unchanged from the year prior. The biggest job gains were in Management Consulting, where 160 new jobs were added. After Scientific Research, accounting firms dropped the most jobs, losing 170.

Industry Group	December 2014 Employment	Job Change from Dec. 2013
Scientific Research	6,620	-180
Legal Services	5,450	0
Computer Systems Design	4,780	+90
Architecture and Engineering	3,960	-40
Management Consulting	3,400	+160
Accounting Services	2,330	-170
Other Prof., Scientific and Technical Services	1,400	+80
Advertising	1,020	+90
Specialized Design Services	190	+20

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services accounts for 6.7 percent of Delaware's total employment, more than the national average of 6.2 percent. Its location quotient is 1.08.

Top Ten Occupations in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector			
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**2014 Avg. Wage**	**Employment**
19-2031	Chemists	$94,162	3,120
23-1011	Lawyers	$145,933	2,070
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	$97,531	1,270
43-6012	Legal Secretaries	$50,357	1,170
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	$74,277	1,000
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	$55,682	940
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	$89,419	790
15-1131	Computer Programmers	$86,549	730
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	$60,278	660
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	$62,275	660

16. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

This sector continued its recent job oscillations in 2014, losing 230 of the 260 jobs it gained in 2013. Job losses were centered in Sussex County, where employment dropped by 180 to 1,300 total jobs in December. Average pay increased by 6.5 percent to $35,600. Employment in New Castle County fell by 60, ending the year with a total of 3,460 jobs. Average pay there rose by 3.5 percent to $49,852. Sector employment in Kent County is much lower, with 490 jobs total, but it did rise by 30 during the year. Average pay there was off slightly, falling by 0.4 percent to $34,868.

More jobs are held by men, who represent 58.9 percent of those employed. Their average pay is 27.2 percent above the female average in this sector.

There are two-subsectors, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. The Real Estate sub-sector is larger, with 5,300 jobs, but it suffered all the sector's job losses. Average pay was $44,852, 5.3 percent above its 2013 level. The smaller Rental and Leasing Services, which includes car, clothing, and appliance rental (video tape rental was once a big component, but now has largely faded away) had 1,270 total jobs in the state at the end of 2014, ten jobs more than a year ago. Average pay was $43,524, essentially the same as in 2013.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing is one of the smaller sectors in Delaware, accounting for 1.2 percent of total jobs. It is slightly larger nationally, making up 1.5 percent of the US workforce. The location quotient is 0.81.

Top Ten Occupations in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sector			
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**2014 Avg. Wage**	**Employment**
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	$40,810	930
41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	$60,590	550
41-2021	Counter and Rental Clerks	$32,906	500
11-9141	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	$66,498	300
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Exec.	$37,045	270
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$27,955	250
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	$41,163	170
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	$26,603	160
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$25,522	150
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	$142,106	100

17. Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade sector accelerated its long decline in 2014, losing 300 jobs during the year. This sector has shown no recovery from the Great Recession, losing jobs in 8 of the past 9 years. The 12,040 workers earned an average of $83,200 in 2014, 5.4 percent more than the 2013 level. New Castle County lost 190 jobs, ending 2014 with a total of 8,030. Average pay there was $91,916, 5.2 percent above the 2013 average. Sussex County gained 100 jobs, moving to 1,600 jobs total. Average pay there increased by 2.7 percent to $53,816. Kent County lost 20 jobs, ending with a total of 1,060. Average pay is lowest there, at $48,988, but it rose the most, increasing by 6.0 percent from 2013.

Top Ten Occupations in the Wholesale Trade Sector			
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**2014 Avg. Wage**	**Employment**
41-4012	Sales Rep., Wholesale and Manuf., Except Tech. and Scientific Products	$62,733	2,520
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	$27,186	780
41-4011	Sales Rep., Wholesale and Manuf., Technical and Scientific Products	$108,389	760
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	$30,909	760
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	$42,682	540
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	$31,990	350
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	$41,163	350
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	$142,106	340
43-4151	Order Clerks	$34,008	320
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Exec.	$37,045	320

Seventy percent of the jobs are held by men, but pay is more equal than in most industries. Men's pay averages 6.3 percent above that of women.

There are three sub-sectors, dealing with durable goods, nondurable goods, and electronic markets. Durable goods wholesalers saw the only gains, adding 170 jobs. It is also the biggest sub-sector, with a total of 5,320 in December, 2014. Average pay is the lowest of the three sub-sectors, at $58,620, 1.9 percent above the 2013 average. Wholesalers of nondurable goods average much higher pay at $107,552, an amount that increased by 9.1 percent in 2014. The number of jobs there fell by 320 to a total of 4,850. The third subsector, Electronic Markets, is the smallest with 1,880 workers. It continued a trend of falling employment in 2014, losing 140 jobs. Average pay was $88,336 last year, an increase of 6.3 percent over 2013.

Employment in the Wholesale Trade sector makes up 2.8 percent of all Delaware jobs, quite a bit less than the 4.2 percent national average. This yields a location quotient of 0.66, the second-lowest of any sector in the state, after Information.

18. Information

The Information sector, which includes newspaper and book publishing, telecommunications, movie theaters, and data processing, shrank for the seventh consecutive year, losing 370 jobs to end 2014 with a total of 5,030. Job losses were centered on New Castle County, where employment fell by 320 to a total of 3,770. Average pay there rose by 2.5 percent to $63,788. Kent County ended 2014 with 650 jobs in this sector, 40 fewer than in 2013. Average pay there rose by 2.2 percent to $56,832. In Sussex County, the 460 workers were 20 fewer than in 2013. Their pay averaged $50,236, a 2.5 percent increase over the 2013 average.

The Information sector is majority male, with men holding 58.1 percent of the jobs. Average pay for men is 33.1 percent above that of women.

There are six sub-sectors in Information. Telecommunications is the biggest, with 1,890 jobs at the end of 2014, but it also accounted for most of the sector's job losses, falling by 350.Average pay was $68,348 in 2014, 6.1 percent more than in 2013. The only other sub-sector with more than 1,000 jobs is ISPs, Search Portals, and Data Processing, which had 1,250. It also declined in 2014, losing 70 jobs. It had the highest average pay in the sector, at $79,608; this was down by 0.1 percent from 2013. Publishing employment fell by 50 to a total of 850. Average pay there was $54,944, 0.8 percent more than in 2013. The Motion Picture and Sound recording sub-sector, which in Delaware consists primarily of movie theaters, gained more jobs than any other sub-sector, adding 80. It is still small, with a total of 400 jobs, and had the lowest average wage, at $19,160, 9.7 percent below the 2013 average.

The Information sector makes up just 1.2 percent of the state's total jobs. The national average is 2.1 percent, making the location quotient of 0.56 the lowest of any sector here.

Top Ten Occupations in the Information Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Avg. Wage	Employment
49-2022	Telecommunications Equip. Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	NA	420
49-9052	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	$63,918	360
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	$35,922	250
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	$60,278	230
41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	$48,963	190
41-9041	Telemarketers	$28,018	180
15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	$71,947	170
15-1151	Computer User Support Specialists	$62,608	140
43-9051	Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	$35,922	120
43-4121	Library Assistants, Clerical	$21,902	100

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2014 Avgerage Wage	2013-14 Wage Change	Jobs 2014	2013-14 Job Change
	Total Covered Employment	$53,209	2.3%	432,944	12,293
22	Utilities	$103,964	5.6%	2,210	120
23	Construction	$52,580	1.6%	22,213	1193
236	Construction of buildings	$57,648	1.9%	4,930	250
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	$51,000	5.5%	4,090	220
238	Specialty trade contractors	$51,184	0.5%	12,990	520
31	Manufacturing	$59,588	2.6%	25,910	430
311	Food manufacturing	$34,756	2.0%	9,220	380
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	$65,492	12.7%	340	70
313	Textile mills	$85,228	11.6%	530	-10
314	Textile product mills	$46,336	4.1%	90	0
315	Apparel manufacturing	$31,148	8.8%	60	-50
321	Wood product manufacturing	$39,312	4.4%	340	0
322	Paper manufacturing	$66,376	13.0%	670	-90
323	Printing and related support activities	$46,668	3.3%	670	0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	$116,716	3.1%	680	40
325	Chemical manufacturing	$91,812	6.4%	2,620	60
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	$57,304	-4.5%	1,710	0
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	$51,004	7.8%	470	-30
331	Primary metal manufacturing	$69,140	-2.6%	190	-150
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	$53,848	2.1%	1,580	10
333	Machinery manufacturing	$58,560	3.1%	690	20
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	$95,836	4.0%	2,870	70
335	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	$101,552	3.9%	800	120
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	$65,668	4.9%	860	-60
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	$44,452	2.5%	760	20
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	$53,304	-1.1%	760	40
42	Wholesale trade	$83,200	5.4%	12,040	-300
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	$58,620	1.9%	5,320	170
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	$107,552	9.1%	4,850	-320
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	$88,336	6.3%	1,880	-140
44	Retail Trade	$27,156	3.1%	55,140	420
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	$46,500	4.8%	7,000	170
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	$33,396	1.9%	1,990	-40
443	Electronics and appliance stores	$35,524	12.3%	2,430	230
444	Building material and garden supply stores	$32,332	3.6%	4,470	60

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

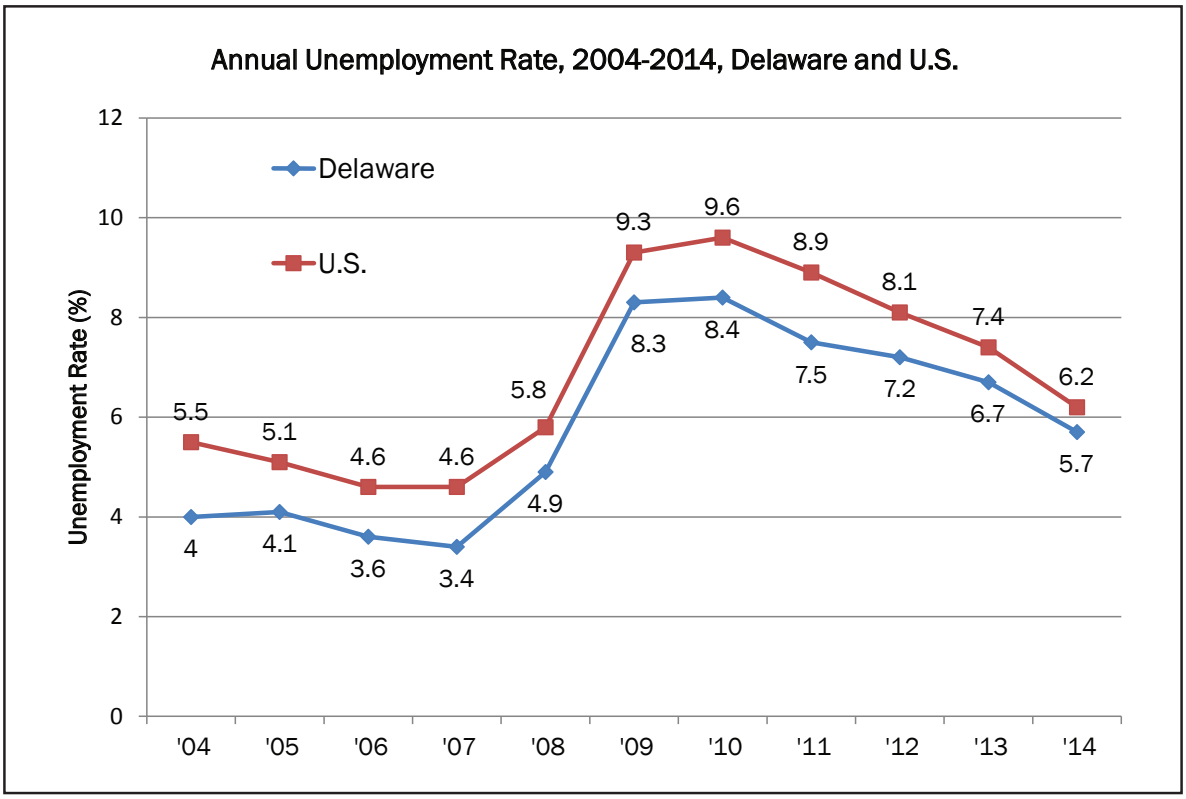
NAICS	Industry	2014 Avgerage Wage	2013-14 Wage Change	Jobs 2014	2013-14 Job Change
445	Food and beverage stores	$21,520	0.9%	9,840	-50
446	Health and personal care stores	$33,536	-1.6%	3,820	40
447	Gasoline stations	$20,396	3.1%	2,430	40
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	$17,476	2.0%	6,140	-180
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	$18,492	-4.5%	2,180	330
452	General merchandise stores	$19,864	1.3%	10,770	-290
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	$20,268	1.5%	2,870	20
454	Nonstore retailers	$44,316	4.9%	1,200	80
48	Transportation and warehousing	$46,004	0.8%	16,634	1254
481	Air transportation	$115,084	3.0%	110	-10
484	Truck transportation	$49,088	3.4%	2,270	-60
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	$28,528	-0.3%	3,090	60
488	Support activities for transportation	$58,628	5.5%	2,510	270
491	Postal Service	$61,068	3.5%	2,010	50
492	Couriers and Messengers	$41,980	-0.5%	2,060	470
493	Warehousing and storage	$41,416	-4.7%	4,530	480
51	Information	$62,948	2.1%	5,030	-370
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	$54,944	0.8%	850	-50
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	$19,160	-9.7%	400	80
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	$45,656	0.4%	340	30
517	Telecommunications	$68,348	6.1%	1,890	-350
518	ISPs, search portals, and data processing	$79,608	-0.1%	1,250	-70
519	Other information services	$47,184	5.0%	310	-10
52	Finance and insurance	$91,200	1.7%	41,030	1750
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	$87,584	2.1%	27,340	790
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	$117,768	-2.5%	6,950	1040
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	$79,848	1.6%	6,710	-100
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	$118,212	-26.0%	30	10
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	$44,684	4.3%	5,300	-230
531	Real estate	$44,852	5.3%	4,030	-230
532	Rental and leasing services	$43,524	0.0%	1,270	10
54	Professional and technical services	$99,936	5.9%	29,080	-10
55	Management of companies and enterprises	$143,804	0.1%	5,490	0

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2014 Avgerage Wage	2013-14 Wage Change	Jobs 2014	2013-14 Job Change
56	Administrative and waste services	$35,360	6.8%	29,090	3030
561	Administrative and support services	$34,432	7.6%	27,660	2950
562	Waste management and remediation services	$51,188	-0.4%	1,440	90
61	Educational services	$53,680	0.4%	35,820	930
62	Health care and social assistance	$50,968	2.3%	69,830	2360
621	Ambulatory health care services	$59,904	2.4%	19,500	90
622	Hospitals	$67,744	5.0%	23,700	490
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	$33,812	1.5%	11,310	0
624	Social assistance	$25,468	-1.8%	14,380	840
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$24,008	-9.4%	9,150	1630
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	$37,968	3.0%	610	80
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	$30,196	-3.1%	840	10
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation	$22,308	-10.8%	7,690	1520
72	Accommodation and food services	$17,260	2.4%	35,830	1250
721	Accommodation	$22,944	4.4%	3,120	460
722	Food services and drinking places	$16,688	1.9%	32,720	800
81	Other services, except public administration	$31,392	9.9%	11,700	-1460
811	Repair and maintenance	$41,204	-1.1%	3,320	-10
812	Personal and laundry services	$24,168	3.2%	4,520	20
813	Membership associations and organizations	$31,908	28.6%	3,460	-1300
814	Private Households	$28,348	13.6%	410	-170
92	Public Administration	$52,028	1.4%	20,130	240

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 population over 25,000. The unemployment rate is measure 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 2014, Delaware's annual unemployment rate of 5.7 percent was 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the national average's 6.2 percent. In addition 2014 marked the fourth straight year of decline in Delaware's annual unemployment rate since 2010 when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.4 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate peaked at an annual rate of 9.6 percent in 2010 following one of the most severe post World War II recessions, ending in June of 2009.

Delaware's unemployment rate tends to reflect the national unemployment rate. As the national rate declines Delaware's rate tends to decline and as the national rate increases Delaware rate tends to increase as well. Although the Delaware unemployment rate tends to reflect movements in the U.S. rate, Delaware's unemployment rate has been on average 1.3 percentage points lower than the U.S. rate since 1982. Delaware's annual unemployment rate has not exceeded the U.S. rate since 1981. Current trends in Delaware's unemployment rate through the first half of 2015 make it likely that Delaware will have a 5th consecutive year of decline in its annual unemployment rate for 2015.

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 its Neighboring States Annual Average Unemployment Rate

Delaware's annual average unemployment rate of 5.7% in 2014 was ranked as the 19th lowest rate in the nation tied with Maine and Ohio. Of Delaware's neighboring states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, none had a more favorable ranking. Maryland and Pennsylvania's annual average unemployment rate ranked 22nd lowest in the nation, followed by New Jersey at 37th.

Delaware's unemployment rate fell by 1 percentage point from 2013 to 2014. Of Delaware's neighboring states, Pennsylvania's and New Jersey's unemployment rate declined the most, falling by 1.6 percent points. Maryland had the smallest improvement in its unemployment rate of Delaware's neighboring states, declining 0.8 of a percentage point. The United States annual average unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points to 6.2 percent in 2014.

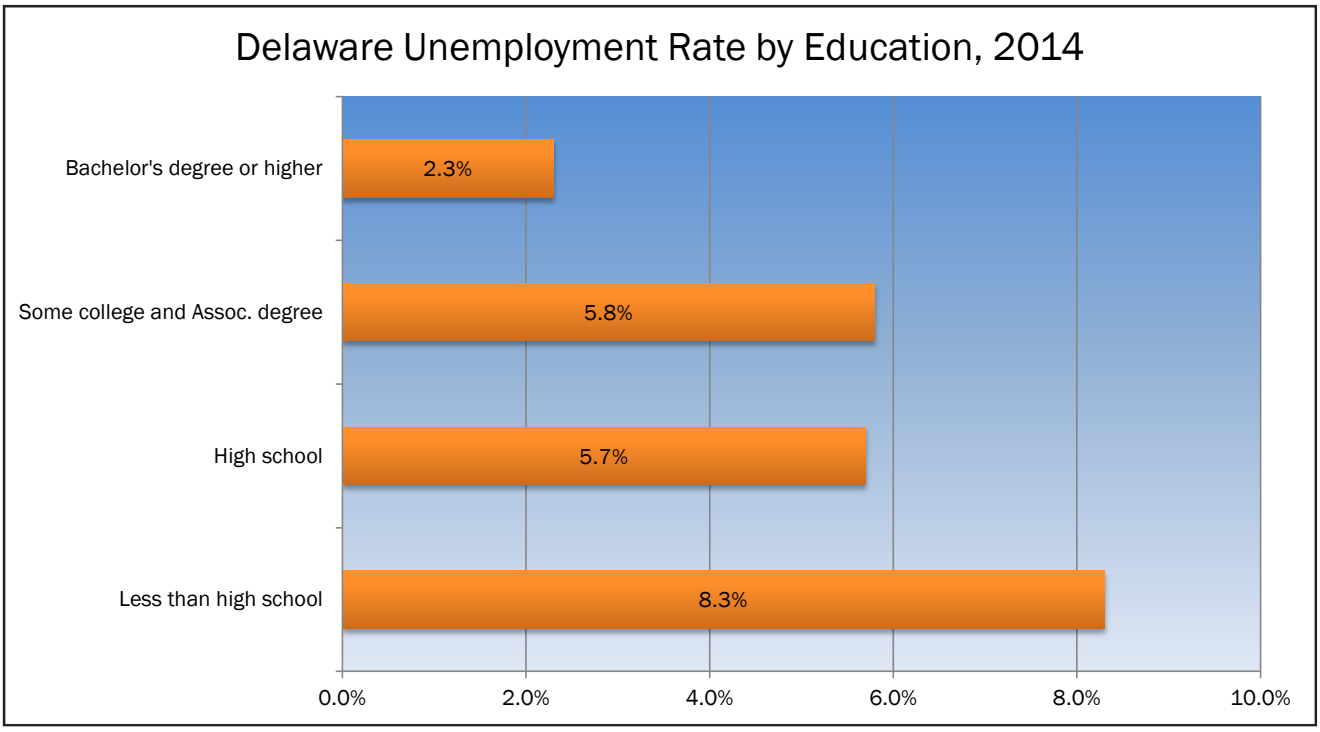
Comparative Annual Unemployment Rates

	Unemployment Rate		National Ranking*	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Delaware	6.7	5.7	19 (t)	19 (t)
Maryland	6.6	5.8	17 (t)	22 (t)
New Jersey	8.2	6.6	43 (t)	37 (t)
Pennsylvania	7.4	5.8	31 (t)	22 (t)
United States	7.4	6.2	--	--

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

The Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

The average annual unemployment rate for all Delaware residents in 2014 was 5.7 percent. However, unpublished data from the Current Population Survey on the unemployment rate by educational attainment shows that those with less education are more likely on average to be unemployed than those with more education. The benefits of educational attainment are not only that those with more education in general are less likely to be unemployed, but also that those with more education earn on average higher wages than those with less education. The 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 2014 for those Delaware residents with less than a high school diploma was 8.3 percent and those with a bachelor's degree or higher had an unemployment rate of 2.3 percent.

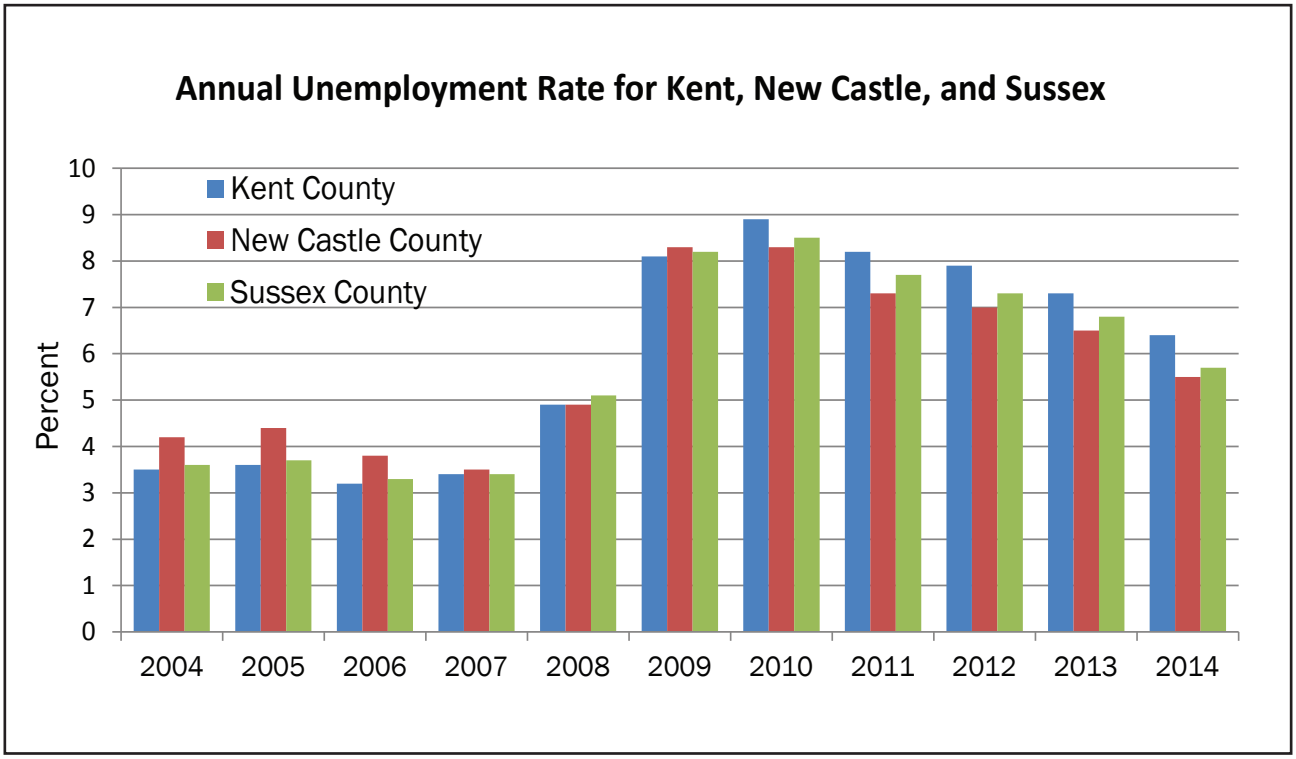


Data are for persons 25 and over
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

County Unemployment Rates

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics program produces unemployment rates at the state and county level, as well as for cities over 25,000 in population. From 2004 to 2009 Kent County's annual unemployment rate was the lowest of Delaware's three counties, except for 2007 and 2008, when it was tied for the lowest unemployment rate. New Castle County, on the other hand, had the highest annual unemployment rate from 2004 to 2009, with the exception of 2008, when Sussex had the highest unemployment rate. From 2004 to 2009, Sussex County's annual unemployment rate has been between Kent and New Castle, with the exception of 2007 and 2008.

This pattern of Kent having the lowest or tied for lowest annual unemployment rate of all three counties and New Castle mostly having the highest unemployment rate between 2004 and 2009 changed starting in 2010. From 2010 to 2014, Kent County's annual unemployment rate was the highest of Delaware's three counties and New Castle County's unemployment rate the lowest. In 2010, the Kent County unemployment rate surged by 0.8 percentage points caused by declining employment and rising unemployment. However, New Castle County's unemployment rate remained unchanged in 2010 from 2009 due to a small rise in employment and a small decline in unemployment. Since 2010, the cumulative decline in Kent County's annual unemployment rate of -2.5 percentage points has not been able to keep pace, let alone surpass, New Castle's cumulative decline of -2.8 percentage points.



In 2014, New Castle County had the lowest annual unemployment rate of Delaware's three counties at 5.5 percent. New Castle County's unemployment rate had declined by 1.0 percentage points over the year. Sussex County's rate had fallen by 1.1 percentage points over the year to 5.7 percent. Kent County had the highest unemployment rate of the three counties at 6.4 percent in 2014, and, its rate had declined the least of the three counties, falling by 0.9 percentage points from 7.3 percent in 2013.

City of Dover Employment and Wages

The city of Dover is Delaware's second most populous city. Located in Kent County, it has an estimated population of 37,400 in 2014. Despite being Delaware's second largest city there does not exist a detailed industry count of the number of jobs within the city limits. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program collects county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated at 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 amount 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 located within the city of Dover. An improved methodology in finding businesses located within the city limits of Dover using geocoding software has resulted in a more accurate count of employment and wages than in the previous edition of the Annual Economic Report. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2008 to 2014.

PHOTO CREDITS: Top left, top right, and bottom left (www.VisitDelaware.com). Bottom right (Dover International Speedway).

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
	Total	33,155	315,716,338	31,414	323,676,039	32,878	339,052,888	32,558	325,259,101	32,994	347,931,651	33,091	346,920,842	32,630	359,541,670
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	22	183	3,181,595	186	3,282,903	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	482	5,591,408	369	4,533,552	359	4,907,793	330	4,146,036	571	7,218,332	618	8,756,545	602	9,032,810
Construction of Buildings	236	99	1,035,308	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	58	685,826	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	166	2,379,505	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	399	5,985,743	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	217	2,176,595	138	1,724,239	134	1,746,958	121	1,576,786	114	1,448,648	161	2,084,976	183	2,510,492
Manufacturing	31-33	1,478	20,912,797	1,471	23,819,669	1,484	22,459,072	1,416	20,705,356	1,440	22,335,548	1,463	22,487,588	1,486	24,785,380
Food Manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Textile Mills	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Product Mills	314	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel Manufacturing	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood Product Manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paper Manufacturing	322	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical Manufacturing	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery Manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Wholesale trade	42	386	6,036,199	300	4,026,169	274	3,743,601	284	3,867,657	271	4,063,203	267	3,646,190	295	4,087,498
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	205	2,583,183	208	2,607,949	181	2,173,487	196	2,308,099	192	2,468,035	187	2,499,429	228	2,998,487
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail trade	44-45	5,536	29,125,718	5,164	28,249,303	5,237	28,505,255	5,376	28,573,704	4,975	25,798,276	4,963	26,335,634	4,686	26,943,318
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	557	5,110,474	520	5,423,305	572	6,262,588	563	5,917,004	593	5,870,795	617	6,593,557	607	6,819,641
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	263	1,331,185	211	988,576	194	993,333	207	1,155,991	216	1,124,071	249	1,216,346	239	1,465,405
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	290	2,432,660	284	2,233,063	265	2,132,273	284	2,130,652	276	1,857,231	241	1,694,155	239	1,795,463
Food and Beverage Stores	445	871	5,070,586	733	4,483,247	741	4,352,924	676	3,892,475	413	2,184,237	426	2,068,455	419	2,182,946
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	289	1,863,889	283	2,167,210	277	2,191,642	281	2,198,885	309	2,351,886	285	2,455,625	300	2,477,318
Gasoline Stations	447	147	791,169	142	792,682	141	749,047	145	793,390	193	935,340	188	869,426	202	964,670

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	725	2,307,930	732	2,196,772	758	2,211,044	618	2,009,545	568	1,711,744	585	1,697,801	535	1,771,327
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	451	267	854,281	257	810,046	243	830,897	207	672,913	170	573,016	257	783,839	243	752,373
General Merchandise Stores	452	1,729	7,101,038	1,638	7,210,737	1,683	6,853,424	1,957	7,704,542	1,828	7,259,660	1,723	6,964,870	1,613	7,079,922
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	279	1,264,665	267	1,166,129	266	1,188,463	340	1,415,953	301	1,238,081	293	1,271,704	203	989,529
Nonstore Retailers	454	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	216	1,864,342	174	1,627,652	142	1,163,276	167	1,263,120	183	1,360,403	158	1,239,588	162	1,228,945
Air Transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rail Transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Transportation	484	75	812,684	77	804,724	*	*	53	363,916	*	*	*	*	*	*
Truck Transportation	485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65	390,329	77	415,692	83	476,752
Transit and Ground Passenger Transport	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	488	*	*	36	399,317	37	416,224	41	481,426	50	455,564	23	350,340	*	*
Support Activities for Transportation	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Couriers and Messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehousing and Storage	493	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	144,809
Information	51	457	4,996,489	383	4,336,804	370	4,353,268	304	3,095,442	277	3,164,755	286	3,166,812	245	2,674,483
Publishing Industries	511	260	2,122,180	218	1,743,914	187	1,539,956	*	*	164	1,353,203	*	*	*	*
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Telecommuni-cations	517	151	2,438,706	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	518	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Information Services	519	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance and insurance	52	825	9,558,225	589	8,256,415	555	9,775,389	531	8,200,612	551	8,951,796	539	8,725,811	500	8,905,921
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	442	3,963,135	376	4,379,205	360	5,787,371	358	4,286,888	360	4,634,810	358	4,351,225	323	4,136,437

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	523	18	223,885	13	160,048	40	1,319,056	19	1,272,410	39	1,341,646	44	1,525,388	40	1,560,066
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	365	5,371,205	200	3,717,162	155	2,668,962	154	2,641,314	152	2,975,340	137	2,849,198	137	3,209,418
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	328	2,790,490	314	2,290,698	205	2,048,979	167	1,682,815	196	1,860,845	239	2,096,619	243	2,269,722
Real Estate	531	189	1,641,690	185	1,337,682	124	1,189,544	90	833,361	102	987,822	120	1,023,894	117	1,076,531
Rental and Leasing Services	532	139	1,148,800	129	953,016	81	859,435	77	849,454	94	873,023	119	1,072,725	126	1,193,191
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and technical services	54	723	12,464,763	648	12,398,795	618	11,162,331	689	11,689,686	653	18,354,359	740	12,828,362	771	14,979,159
Management of companies and enterprises	55	*	*	*	*	*	*	124	2,262,643	185	3,125,608	200	3,650,660	211	3,866,996
Administrative and waste services	56	996	8,214,140	1,130	9,183,849	1,111	9,193,274	868	6,399,192	971	6,461,136	884	6,233,697	741	5,583,927
Administrative and Support Services	561	996	8,214,140	1,130	9,183,849	1,111	9,193,274	868	6,399,192	971	6,461,136	884	6,233,697	741	5,583,927

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Waste Management and Remediation Service	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational services	61	398	4,150,011	389	4,165,771	442	4,200,779	402	3,337,097	366	3,209,915	460	4,456,059	440	4,597,509
Health care and social assistance	62	5,268	56,473,219	5,111	57,721,267	5,488	63,509,699	5,467	60,068,685	5,989	67,750,748	5,692	68,352,264	5,769	71,681,115
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	1,508	23,826,113	1,464	24,244,098	1,494	24,633,104	1,478	24,936,895	1,677	28,670,833	1,883	30,015,874	1,838	29,989,708
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	1,293	8,325,227	1,254	8,663,961	1,253	8,772,506	1,440	8,963,432	1,507	9,853,428	848	6,250,788	969	7,263,287
Social Assistance	624	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,235	8,350,721	1,186	8,677,379	1,648	12,055,449	1,701	12,691,942	1,638	12,183,943	1,625	12,289,424	1,733	12,066,247
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	711	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution	712	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	713	1,141	6,928,268	1,086	7,215,099	1,572	10,692,012	1,606	11,258,336	1,549	10,812,968	1,553	11,086,810	1,643	10,636,333
Accommodation and food services	72	2,845	9,708,560	2,431	9,268,720	2,607	9,417,890	2,397	9,316,373	2,486	9,958,178	2,672	9,872,268	2,648	10,392,133
Accommodation	721	259	1,135,118	233	998,076	294	1,171,218	297	1,239,742	323	1,340,855	196	822,556	223	997,301

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	2,586	8,573,442	2,198	8,270,644	2,313	8,246,672	2,100	8,076,631	2,163	8,617,323	2,476	9,049,712	2,425	9,394,832
Other services, except public administration	81	1,102	7,158,651	911	5,688,183	979	5,887,258	919	5,194,422	980	5,141,282	992	5,676,008	887	5,856,233
Repair and Maintenance	811	120	828,857	94	805,430	93	788,643	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Personal and Laundry Services	812	497	3,249,486	374	2,006,934	406	2,132,138	372	1,798,047	403	1,922,777	422	1,994,990	403	2,021,638
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	471	3,044,977	431	2,850,977	469	2,944,190	436	2,547,114	447	2,228,330	457	2,599,464	366	2,781,574
Private Households	814	14	35,331	12	24,842	11	22,287	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	Fed	1,327	19,865,664	1,340	21,697,226	1,626	24,687,245	1,613	22,542,812	1,470	20,534,160	1,362	18,316,827	1,292	18,236,021
State Government	State	7,426	81,144,161	7,399	90,814,649	7,585	94,438,220	7,744	95,151,582	7,728	100,712,004	7,914	102,238,813	7,804	103,952,860
Local Government	Local	1,839	22,453,686	1,809	21,619,493	1,838	21,809,953	1,854	21,556,066	1,866	22,259,207	1,843	23,152,269	1,886	23,156,571
Total. Government	Govt	10,592	123,463,511	10,548	134,131,368	11,049	140,935,418	11,211	139,250,460	11,064	143,505,371	11,119	143,707,909	10,982	145,345,452

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

City of Newark Employment and Wages

The city of Newark is Delaware's third most populous city. Located in New Castle County, it has an estimated population of 33,000 in 2014. Despite being Delaware's third largest city there does not exist a detailed industry count of the number of jobs within the city limits. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program collects county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated at 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 amount 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 located within the city of Newark. An improved methodology in finding businesses located within the city limits of Newark using geocoding software has resulted in a more accurate count of employment and wages than in the previous edition of the Annual Economic Report. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2008 to 2014.

PHOTO CREDITS: Top left (University of Delaware, Office of Communications & Public Affairs). Top right and bottom left (Creative Commons public domain). Bottom right (University of Delaware/Mark Campbell photographer).

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
	Total	17,946	237,053,547	16,023	213,095,660	16,160	220,050,232	15,925	224,607,890	16,130	239,593,428	16,885	239,887,920	17,988	254,825,664
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	689	11,395,029	564	9,018,556	597	8,623,612	671	9,971,146	746	11,323,816	711	12,407,140	752	13,503,587
Construction of Buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	484	7,658,404	363	5,743,622	361	5,210,793	388	6,122,308	445	7,017,306	438	7,938,813	499	8,420,452
Manufacturing	31-33	2,418	44,866,052	1,103	20,948,363	1,065	20,931,374	1,055	20,701,240	1,006	19,257,438	942	18,530,736	1,036	20,932,965
Food Manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mills	313	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel Manufacturing	315	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood Product Manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paper Manufacturing	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical Manufacturing	325	99	1,684,215	119	2,000,493	*	*	154	2,607,374	*	*	*	*	121	2,008,851
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	190	3,063,707	*	*	*	*	*	*	191	3,809,031	*	*	*	*
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33	572,613	33	637,195
Machinery Manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334	133	2,045,148	120	1,963,348	116	1,984,357	65	1,378,421	58	958,265	55	1,006,475	54	938,849
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Wholesale trade	42	334	6,169,013	181	3,133,428	207	3,553,191	191	3,228,330	222	3,938,710	243	4,553,515	312	5,787,070
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	290	5,461,181	140	2,295,326	136	2,437,676	130	2,162,347	155	2,651,535	189	3,359,468	244	4,879,022
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	12	132,947	11	119,808	14	111,041	29	322,937	37	440,335	19	185,594	20	180,746
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	425	32	574,885	30	718,294	57	1,004,474	32	743,046	30	846,840	35	1,008,453	48	727,302
Retail trade	44-45	2,184	16,202,648	2,046	16,902,771	2,092	17,737,038	2,142	17,484,458	2,073	17,340,707	2,161	18,269,558	2,302	20,431,907
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	825	9,024,624	761	9,039,785	830	9,906,261	840	10,085,281	816	9,903,355	834	10,443,616	998	12,772,678
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	31	287,671	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28	106,226	33	126,087	56	271,959
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	154	599,321	134	853,375	*	*	127	744,387	142	769,124	137	703,151	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	445	430	2,799,549	408	2,873,035	400	3,011,471	361	2,427,776	388	2,372,020	426	2,427,879	406	2,366,386
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	160	895,938	137	941,064	142	966,701	129	988,345	104	876,156	117	987,674	110	881,792

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Gasoline Stations	447	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	162	467,316	154	536,658	165	491,875	172	526,359	160	510,991	150	562,310	134	549,528
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	451	72	411,376	75	431,728	74	421,694	126	577,724	93	482,457	112	545,041	104	540,754
General Merchandise Stores	452	227	781,125	218	903,045	220	901,355	222	872,869	185	737,879	174	743,511	196	684,747
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	75	421,320	86	442,829	65	300,287	63	279,246	101	872,091	116	990,695	109	970,567
Nonstore Retailers	454	*	*	*	*	32	582,292	*	*	28	584,944	33	618,393	34	600,291
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	127	1,433,082	100	1,261,334	113	1,402,675	108	1,457,109	106	1,478,616	186	3,330,852	174	3,262,336
Air Transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rail Transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Transportation	484	90	1,107,657	73	1,012,151	75	964,452	79	1,024,910	76	1,057,208	72	945,660	70	820,872
Truck Transportation	485	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transit and Ground Passenger Transport	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	488	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Support Activities for Transportation	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Couriers and Messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and Storage	493	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	51	*	*	*	*	14	178,666	21	479,881	16	884,288	25	486,573	38	726,836
Publishing Industries	511	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	350,942	*	*
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecommuni-cations	517	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Information Services	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance and insurance	52	235	2,388,488	201	2,518,794	277	3,681,460	318	3,588,127	346	4,101,497	344	4,123,631	303	4,128,869
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	184	1,585,941	147	1,797,801	215	2,925,360	263	2,833,585	284	3,298,849	291	3,336,831	261	3,401,764

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	523	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	537,330	37	516,374	*	*	*	*
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	127	1,410,265	101	984,431	104	1,047,877	96	957,756	109	1,039,898	114	1,083,230	99	851,922
Real Estate	531	65	783,529	67	695,647	75	722,637	69	612,931	96	859,491	91	856,825	78	648,843
Rental and Leasing Services	532	62	626,736	34	288,784	29	325,240	27	344,825	13	180,407	23	226,405	21	203,079
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and technical services	54	1,056	15,579,695	946	15,794,680	724	14,627,766	691	14,909,077	847	22,618,041	828	14,874,484	916	16,666,064
Management of companies and enterprises	55	138	712,478	167	778,056	77	419,870	76	243,397	73	284,917	51	189,223	50	196,094
Administrative and waste services	56	167	1,600,548	137	1,447,148	127	1,463,658	154	1,492,660	157	1,564,333	207	2,038,557	309	2,635,534

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Administrative and Support Services	561	167	1,600,548	137	1,447,148	127	1,463,658	154	1,492,660	157	1,564,333	207	2,038,557	309	2,635,534
Waste Management and Remediation Service	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational services	61	64	445,853	54	429,601	80	444,909	55	435,921	55	377,737	51	382,764	59	398,966
Health care and social assistance	62	802	7,957,912	806	7,775,743	864	8,690,106	902	8,603,553	839	8,322,657	880	8,768,002	991	9,664,662
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	360	4,856,645	378	4,661,209	406	4,997,960	430	5,208,246	374	4,774,513	363	4,773,324	473	5,529,959
Hospitals	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	624	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	129	542,048	90	403,684	85	402,589	119	426,080	102	442,007	117	503,285	105	470,475
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	711	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	713	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Qtr. Wages
Accommodation and food services	72	2,070	9,341,352	2,120	9,509,890	2,045	9,694,626	2,239	10,203,399	2,387	11,003,114	2,740	12,268,894	3,046	13,935,046
Accommodation	721	210	1,028,476	196	1,078,697	203	1,203,548	216	1,276,686	224	1,265,994	222	1,434,492	356	2,292,609
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	1,860	8,312,876	1,924	8,431,193	1,842	8,491,078	2,023	8,926,713	2,163	9,737,120	2,518	10,834,402	2,690	11,642,437
Other services, except public administration	81	463	4,798,667	443	4,799,249	405	4,763,514	404	4,674,307	452	4,889,137	445	5,208,743	428	5,023,591
Repair and Maintenance	811	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Personal and Laundry Services	812	130	660,795	119	592,684	96	524,227	114	590,037	149	736,966	129	682,756	136	636,060
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	271	3,586,311	265	3,541,130	242	3,493,452	242	3,350,627	251	3,479,539	255	3,798,787	241	3,809,350
Private Households	814	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	Fed	136	2,059,947	125	1,967,728	125	2,033,938	117	1,795,309	117	1,976,810	116	1,931,560	136	1,825,314
State Government	State	5,816	98,551,561	5,852	103,092,458	6,162	107,902,730	5,558	111,174,223	5,463	115,450,513	5,702	117,437,420	5,907	120,552,211
Local Government	Local	963	11,251,983	959	12,098,559	979	12,393,966	994	12,729,468	1,002	13,249,628	1,009	13,445,274	1,009	13,772,790
Total. Government	Govt	6,915	111,863,491	6,936	117,158,745	7,266	122,330,634	6,669	125,699,000	6,582	130,676,951	6,827	132,814,254	7,052	136,150,315

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

City of Wilmington Employment and Wages

The city of Wilmington is Delaware's most populous city. Located in New Castle County, it has an estimated population of 71,800 in 2014. Despite being Delaware's largest city there does not exist a detailed industry count of the number of jobs within the city limits. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program collects county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated at 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 amount 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 located within the city of Wilmington. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the months of December for the years 2013 and 2014.

PHOTO CREDITS: Top right (By Nolabob (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)], via Wikimedia Commons). Bottom left (Creative Commons public domain). Bottom right (www.VisitDelaware.com).

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
	Total	51,809	1,058,468,846	52,178	1,094,183,984
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	0	0	0	0
Mining	21	*	*	*	*
Utilities	22	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	1,037	19,416,930	1,077	19,446,571
Construction of Buildings	236	362	6,536,033	405	7,386,124
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	70	1,361,495	70	1,418,091
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	605	11,519,402	602	10,642,356
Manufacturing	31-33	765	12,671,851	805	14,428,788
Food Manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*
Textile Mills	313	0	0	46	848,762
Textile Product Mills	314	*	*	*	*
Apparel Manufacturing	315	0	0	0	0
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0
Wood Product Manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0
Paper Manufacturing	322	*	*	*	*
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	134	2,003,938	130	2,421,708
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	324	*	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	325	*	*	*	*
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	0	0	*	*
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	327	*	*	91	1,361,904
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	*	*	*	*
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	112	1,643,209	111	1,559,229
Machinery Manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*
Wholesale trade	42	457	7,782,373	425	6,222,772
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	230	3,127,943	264	3,607,098
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	139	2,407,509	138	2,163,090
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	425	88	2,246,921	23	452,584
Retail trade	44-45	1,937	18,218,577	1,897	18,268,369
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	554	7,867,486	544	7,751,231

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	51	948,704	55	969,743
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	23	367,135	*	*
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	161	1,178,424	165	1,228,576
Food and Beverage Stores	445	508	3,443,818	457	3,264,676
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	227	1,930,982	220	2,011,090
Gasoline Stations	447	*	*	30	118,220
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	101	606,297	115	662,378
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	451	28	217,635	29	223,917
General Merchandise Stores	452	102	351,364	106	370,531
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	106	614,100	111	588,029
Nonstore Retailers	454	*	*	*	*
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	710	9,348,198	759	10,385,044
Air Transportation	481	0	0	0	0
Rail Transportation	483	*	*	*	*
Water Transportation	484	22	474,263	25	555,935
Truck Transportation	485	*	*	14	77,341
Transit and Ground Passenger Transport	486	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Transportation	487	*	*	*	*
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	488	435	6,275,011	473	6,894,444
Support Activities for Transportation	491	0	0	0	0
Couriers and Messengers	492	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and Storage	493	68	692,666	67	711,583
Information	51	371	4,882,739	349	4,778,072
Publishing Industries	511	*	*	*	*
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	69	235,300	52	172,814
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	27	332,020	39	366,010
Telecommunications	517	228	3,907,964	*	*
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	518	0	0	0	0
Other Information Services	519	*	*	*	*
Finance and insurance	52	12,018	293,291,817	12,343	299,949,331
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	9,608	231,053,698	9,522	227,560,996
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments & Related Activities	523	1,020	31,712,734	1,489	43,908,985
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	1,390	30,525,385	1,332	28,479,350
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	525	0	0	0	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	687	9,180,784	602	7,760,067

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

		2013		2014	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Real Estate	531	456	6,811,633	364	5,075,635
Rental and Leasing Services	532	231	2,369,151	*	*
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	533	0	0	*	*
Professional and technical services	54	7,952	297,455,969	8,041	345,428,645
Management of companies and enterprises	55	2,860	129,484,467	2,470	91,856,743
Administrative and waste services	56	2,228	23,567,647	2,342	30,100,244
Administrative and Support Services	561	2,150	22,260,643	2,257	28,738,832
Waste Management and Remediation Service	562	78	1,307,004	85	1,361,412
Educational services	61	762	6,790,244	760	7,930,034
Health care and social assistance	62	6,728	69,050,900	7,108	76,874,583
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	1,781	27,571,029	1,758	27,728,995
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	624	1,984	11,962,587	1,898	11,287,409
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	426	4,457,148	662	5,032,720
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	711	202	2,409,503	296	2,656,281
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution	712	90	771,820	89	718,157
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	713	134	1,275,825	277	1,658,282
Accommodation and food services	72	2,447	13,037,049	2,412	13,751,163
Accommodation	721	389	3,177,346	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	2,058	9,859,703	*	*
Other services, except public administration	81	1,560	13,226,068	1,312	12,857,741
Repair and Maintenance	811	181	2,891,950	205	3,155,911
Personal and Laundry Services	812	502	3,229,801	470	3,197,549
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	851	6,890,911	615	6,317,808
Private Households	814	26	213,406	22	186,473
Federal Government	Fed	1,129	18,099,230	1,122	19,253,104
State Government	State	4,394	55,804,960	4,428	56,498,290
Local Government	Local	3,129	47,621,617	3,049	47,241,631
Total.Government	Govt	8,652	121,525,807	8,599	122,993,025

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

State of Delaware
Business Employment Dynamics

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) measures the gross job gains and gross job losses from each quarter in the economy. 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 in between the amount of gross job gains and gross job losses. Each quarter the net change in jobs are typically dwarfed by the gross job gains and losses.

During economic expansions and contractions there are always gross job gains. However, during a recession gross job losses typically outweigh the gross job gains and during the economic boom gross job gains typically outweigh the gross job losses. For example, from the 4th quarter of 2007 to the 2nd quarter of 2009, the nation was in recession. Delaware had gross job gains during this period, but these gross job gains were outweighed by even larger gross job losses during most of the recession. This pattern was repeated during the last recession with gross job losses exceeding gross job gains throughout most of the recession. The opposite pattern could be seen during economic expansions where in most quarters gross job gains exceeded gross job losses.

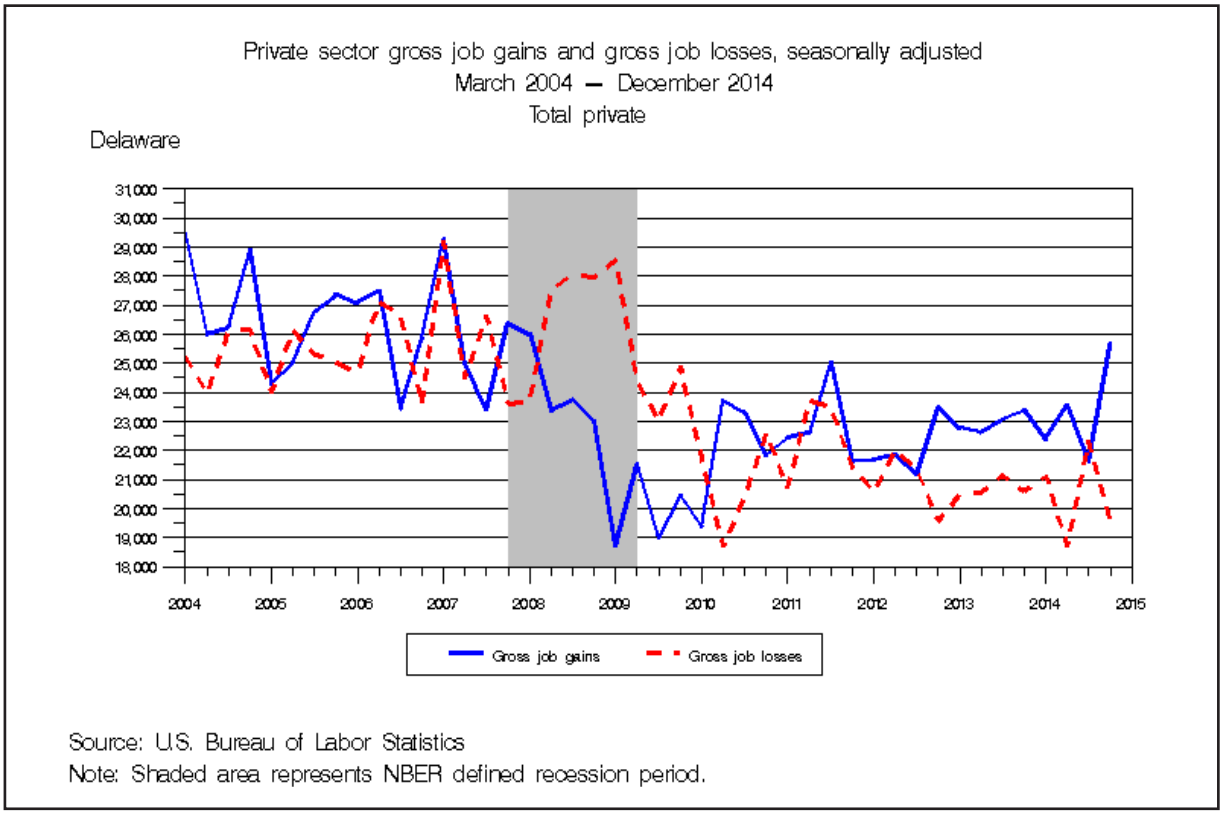
BED also measures the number of establishments with gross job gains at either expanding or opening establishments and the number of establishments with gross job losses at either contracting or closing establishments. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, while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

The number of establishments with gross job gains either from expanding or opening establishments typically exceeds the number of establishments with gross job losses from either contracting or closing establishments during an economic expansion. On the other hand, the opposite is generally true during a recession as the number of establishments with gross job losses is outweighed by the number of establishments with gross job gains.

BED data is 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 3rd month of each quarter. All the data referenced in this article are seasonally adjusted.

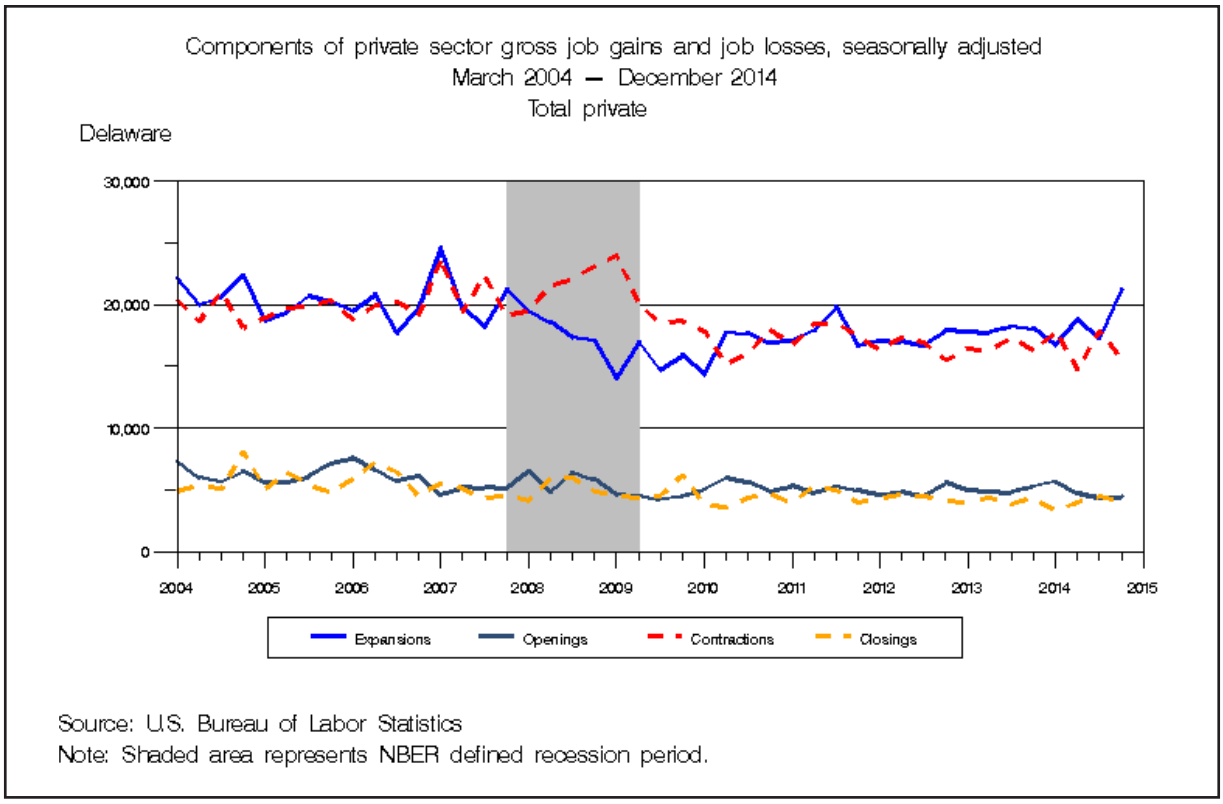
Delaware Business Employment Dynamics – 4th Quarter, 2014

From September 2014 to December 2014, Delaware's gross job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 25,660, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 19,587, seasonally adjusted, according to data released by the Delaware Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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, was 6,073.



Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Delaware gained 25,660 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2014, or 4,025 more than in the third quarter of 2014. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 21,214 jobs, while opening establishments added 4,446. Gross job gains were larger than in the previous quarter at both expanding and opening establishments.



Gross job losses totaled 19,587 in the fourth quarter of 2014, down by 2,723 from the third quarter, 2014. In the fourth quarter of 2014, contracting establishments lost 15,588 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 3,999 jobs. Gross job losses were smaller than in the previous quarter at contracting establishments (-2,303), and at closing establishments (-420).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014
	Levels				
Gross job gains	23,382	23,392	23,550	21,635	25,660
At expanding establishments	18,102	16,732	18,822	17,262	21,214
At opening establishments	5,280	5,660	4,728	4,373	4,446
Gross job losses	20,578	21,103	18,717	22,310	19,587
At contracting establishments	16,255	17,794	14,770	17,891	15,588
At closing establishments	4,323	3,309	3,947	4,419	3,999
Net employment change*	2,804	1,289	4,833	-675	6,073

* 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

From September 2014 to December 2014, Delaware's gross job gains represented 7.0 percent of private sector employment. This was greater than the national rate of gross job gains of 6.6 percent. Over the quarter, Delaware's gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.8 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent. Nationally this quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishment represented 5.4 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

From September 2014 to December 2014, Delaware's gross job losses represented 5.4 percent of private sector employment. This was the less than the national rate of gross job losses of 5.6 percent. Delaware's gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 4.3 percent of private sector employment, which was higher than the national rate at contracting establishments of 4.5 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 1.1 percent for Delaware, while the nation also 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. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014	Sep. 2014	Dec. 2014
Total Private for State of Delaware	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.0	7.0
At expanding establishments	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.8
At opening establishments	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Gross job losses	5.8	5.9	5.2	6.1	5.4
At contracting establishments	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.9	4.3
At closing establishments	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net employment change*	0.8	0.4	1.3	-0.1	1.6
Total Private for U.S. as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6
At expanding establishments	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.4
At opening establishments	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6
At contracting establishments	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5
At closing establishments	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Net employment change*	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.0

* 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 29,802 active private sector establishments, a total of 6,098 establishments gained jobs from September 2014 to December 2014. (See table C.) Of these, 4,691 were expanding establishments and 1,407 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2014, 5,658 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 4,430 were contracting establishments and 1,228 were closing establishments. The statistics from tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 4.5 jobs during the quarter and the average contracting establishment lost 3.5 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. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014	Sep. 2014	Dec. 2014
Establishments gaining jobs.....	5,952	5,877	6,101	5,762	6,098
Expanding establishments.....	4,592	4,384	4,770	4,436	4,691
Opening establishments.....	1,360	1,493	1,331	1,326	1,407
Establishments losing jobs.....	5,724	5,815	5,646	6,040	5,658
Contracting establishments.....	4,425	4,632	4,391	4,626	4,430
Closing establishments.....	1,299	1,183	1,255	1,414	1,228
Net establishment change*.....	61	310	76	-88	179

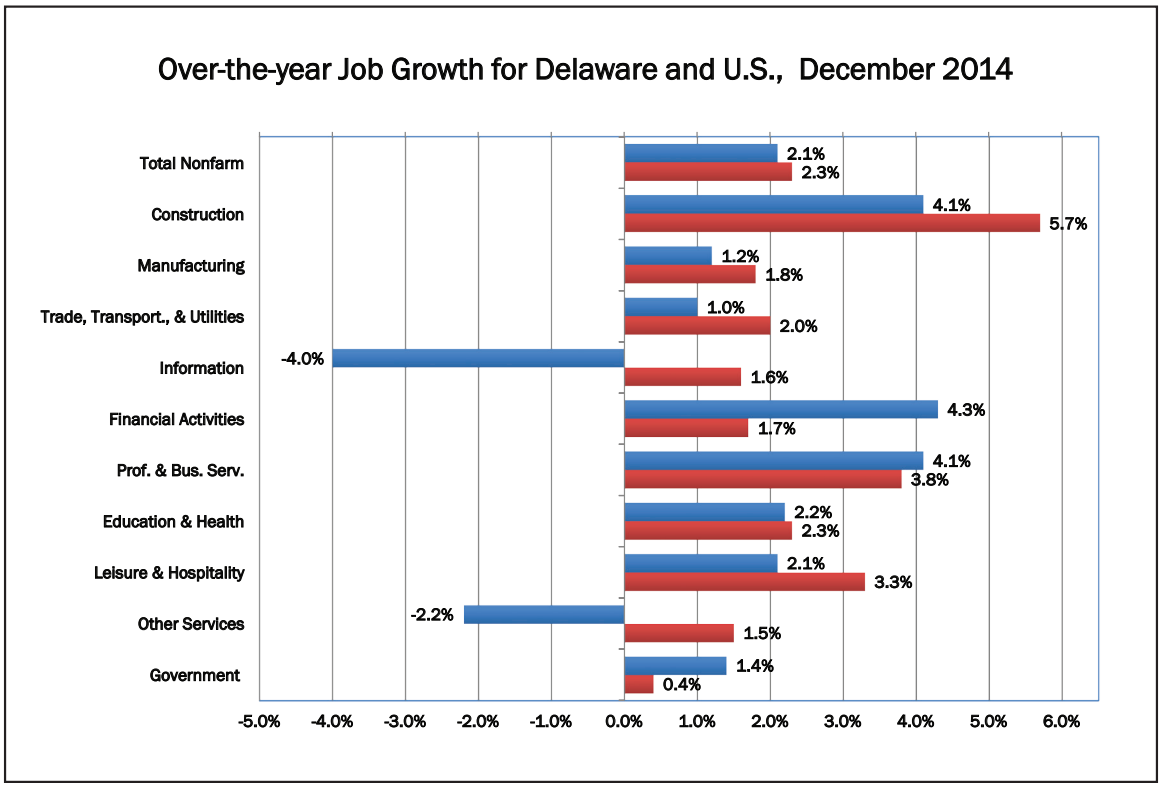
* The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Current Employment Statistics: Over-the-year Job Growth

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a Federal/State cooperative program that produces payroll employment, and hours and earnings data for states and areas. This article examines the over-the-year job growth for Delaware's industries using CES data.

Delaware's over-the-year percent change in Total Nonfarm job growth was 2.1 percent, which slightly lagged U.S. job growth of 2.3 percent for the 12 months ending December 2014. Delaware's strongest gains were in the Financial Activities industry growing by 4.3 percent, outperforming the U.S. increase of 1.7 percent.

Professional and Business Services also had strong gains in job growth in Delaware, up 4.1 percent, compared with the U.S., at 3.8 percent. The growth in the Professional and Business Services industry was driven by the high demand for jobs in Administrative and Waste Services, which is located within the Professional and Business Services industry. Construction Industry jobs had strong job gains in Delaware, which also grew at 4.1 percent. At a national level Construction jobs grew faster than any other major industry sector.



Jobs in Education and Health grew at 2.2 percent, which was slightly above the Delaware average for all nonfarm jobs. Of particular note is private Education jobs, which were up 6.3 percent over-the-year. The Education and Health Sector contains private education. Public schools are contained within the Government sector.

The two industries in Delaware that had over-the-year job losses were Information and Other Services. Jobs in Delaware's Information industry were down the most of all Delaware's industries losing 4.0 percent. The decline in the Information industry was driven mainly by a decline in Telecommunications' jobs. Nationally,

the Information industry grew at 1.6 percent. Other Services' jobs declined by 2.2 percent. Other Services contains establishments engaged in machinery and electronic equipment repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, and membership associations and organizations.

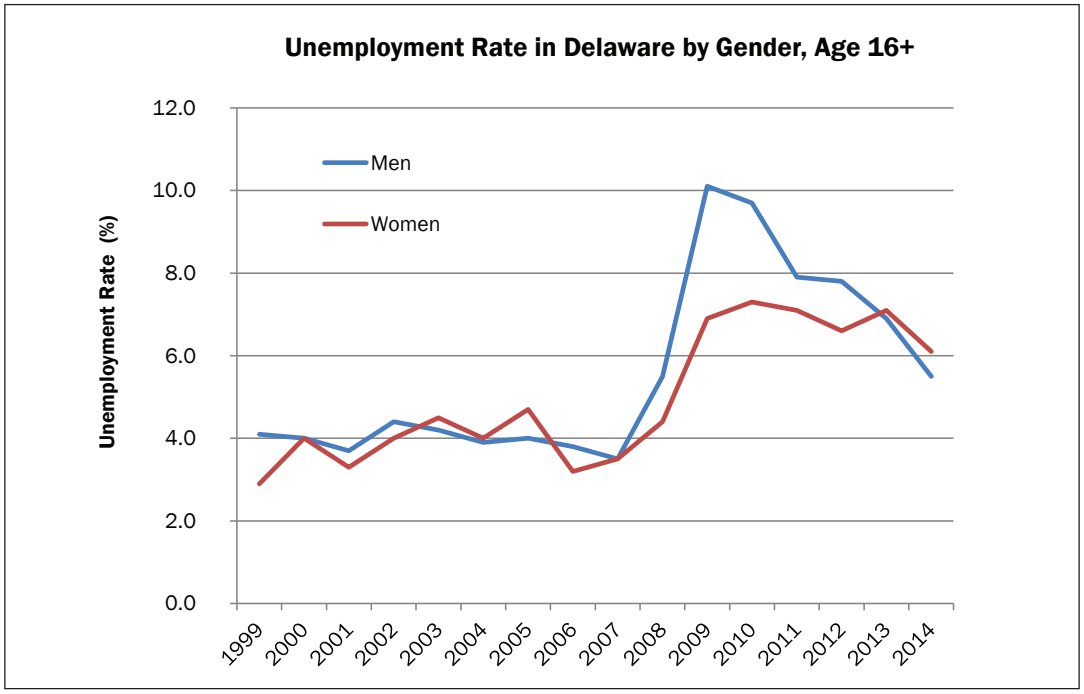
Comparative Job Growth

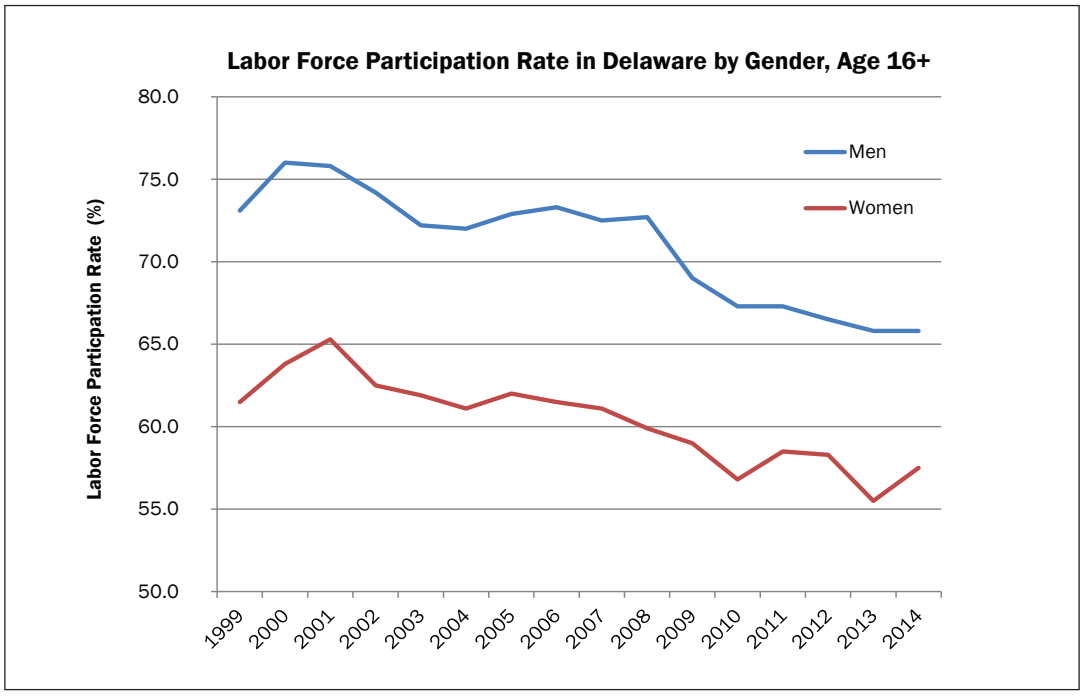
For the 12 months ending December 2014, Delaware's 2.1 percent job growth ranked 14th highest of all 50 states. North Dakota was ranked 1st in job growth at 4.3 percent and West Virginia was ranked 50th in job growth with 0.7 percent in over-the-year job losses. Of interest is how Delaware's neighboring states (Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey) fared in terms of job growth. None of Delaware's neighbors ranked above Delaware in terms of over-the-year job growth. Maryland's 1.2 percent job growth ranked it tied for 29th. Pennsylvania job growth of 1.1 percent had it tied 33rd and New Jersey ranked 43rd with 0.6 percent job growth.

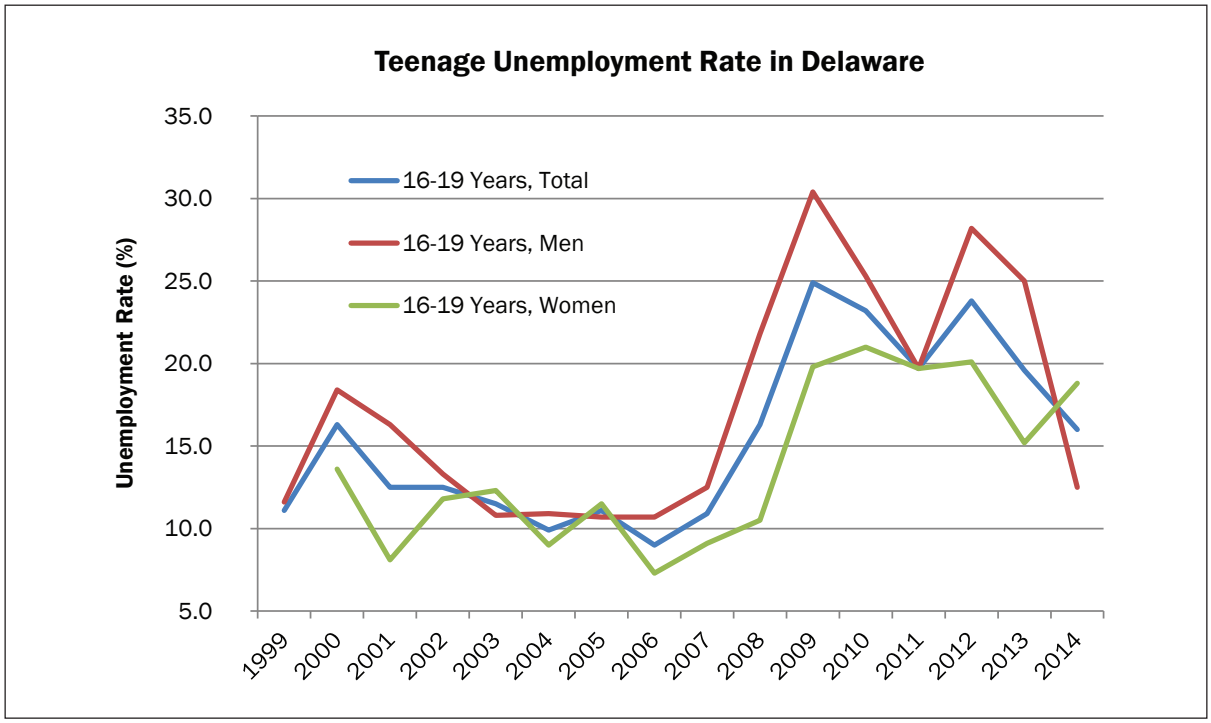
State	Job Growth for the 12 Months Ending December 2014	Rank (out of 50)
North Dakota	4.3	1
Nevada	3.8	2
Georgia	3.5	3
Florida	3.4	4
Texas	3.4	4
...	...	...
Delaware	2.1	14
Maryland	1.2	29
Pennsylvania	1.1	33
New Jersey	0.6	43
...	...	...
Nebraska	0.5	46
Maine	0.2	47
Hawaii	0.1	48
Montana	0.1	49
West Virginia	-0.7	50

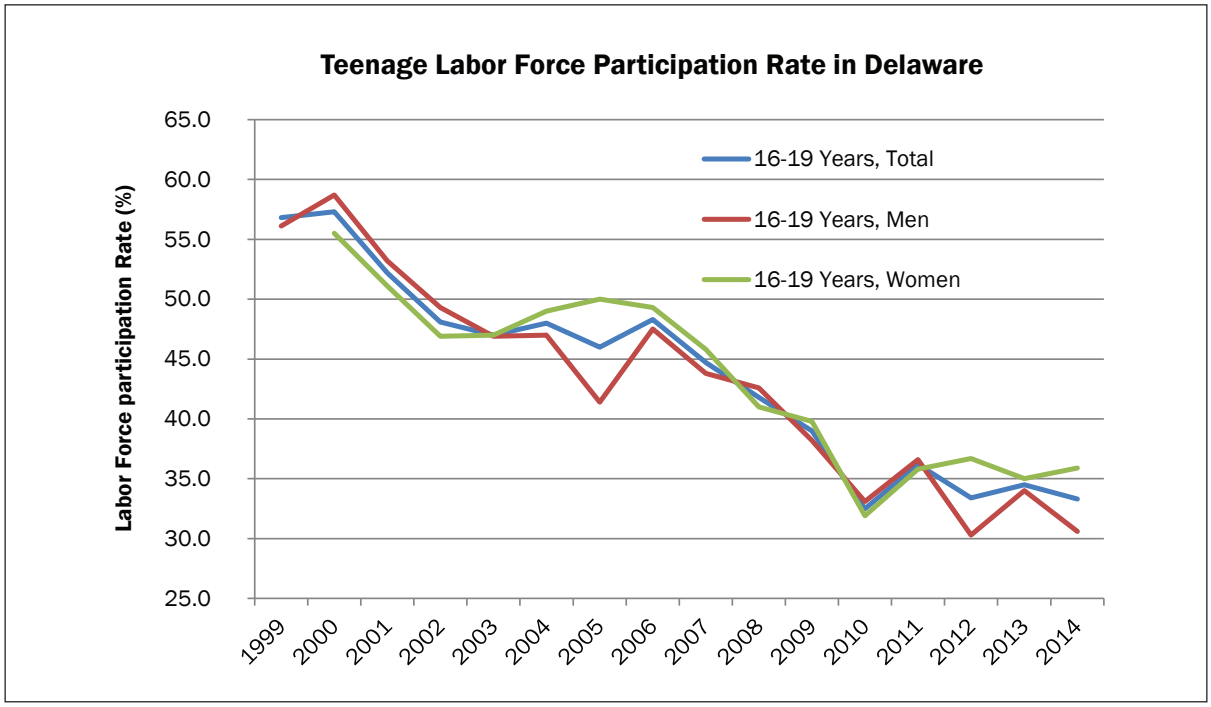
Current Population Survey Demographic Data

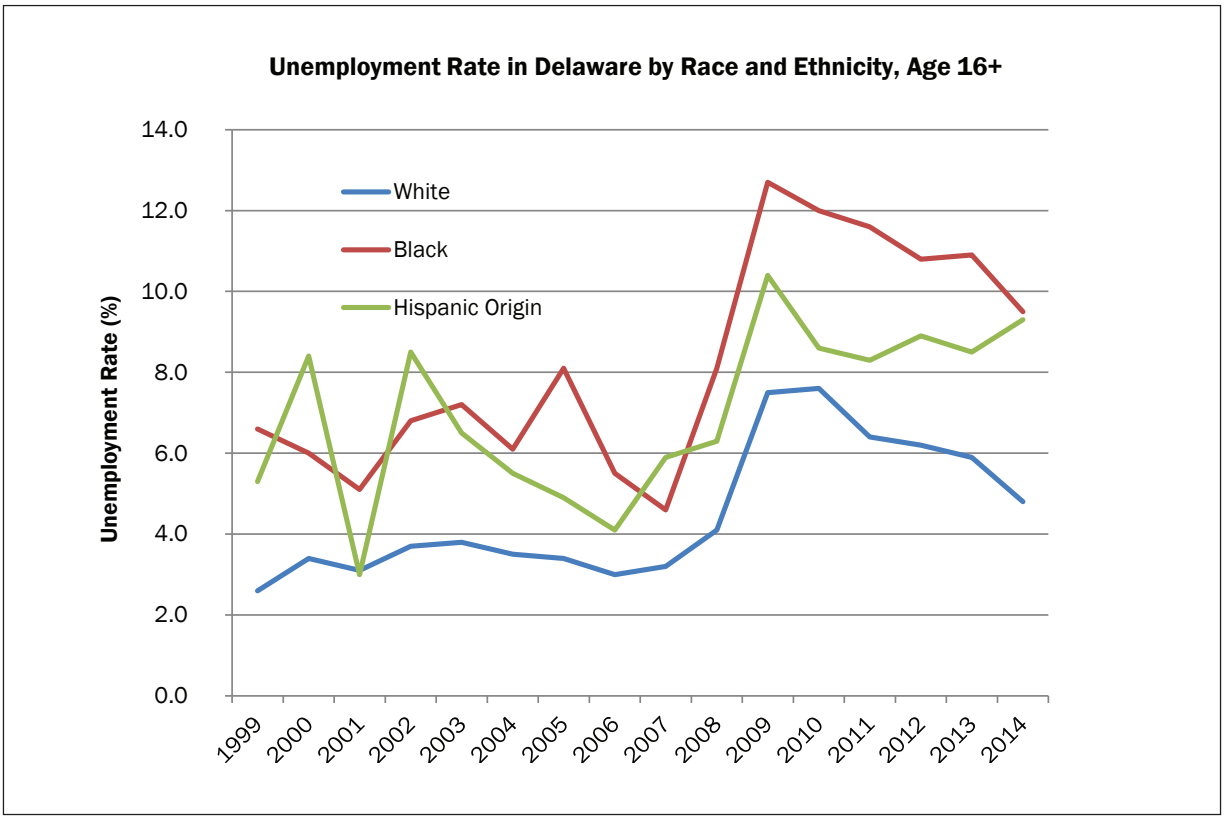
The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households across the US, is the source of the national unemployment rate, as well as a great deal of more detailed economic data. In Delaware, about 850 households are in the survey each month. This is too few to generate 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, much of the statistical variation in the data, which would be more evident monthly, is smoothed away.

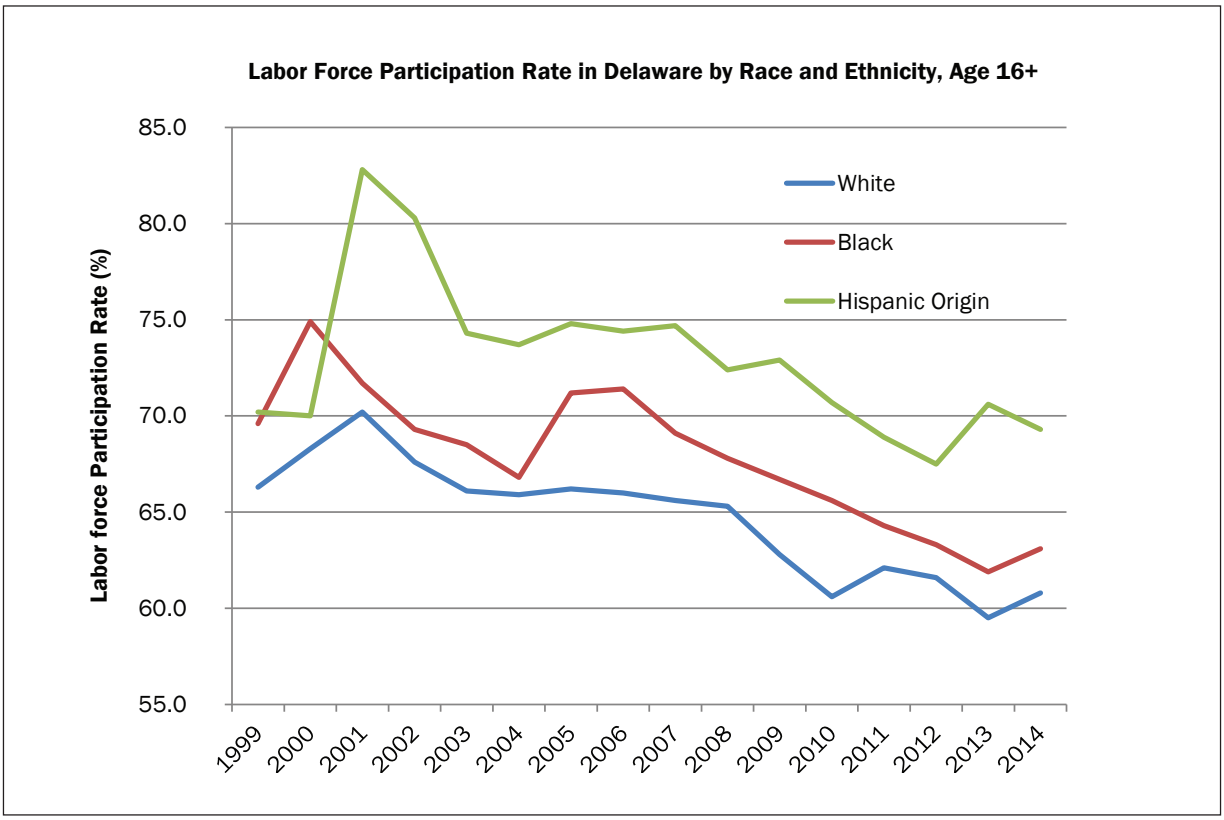


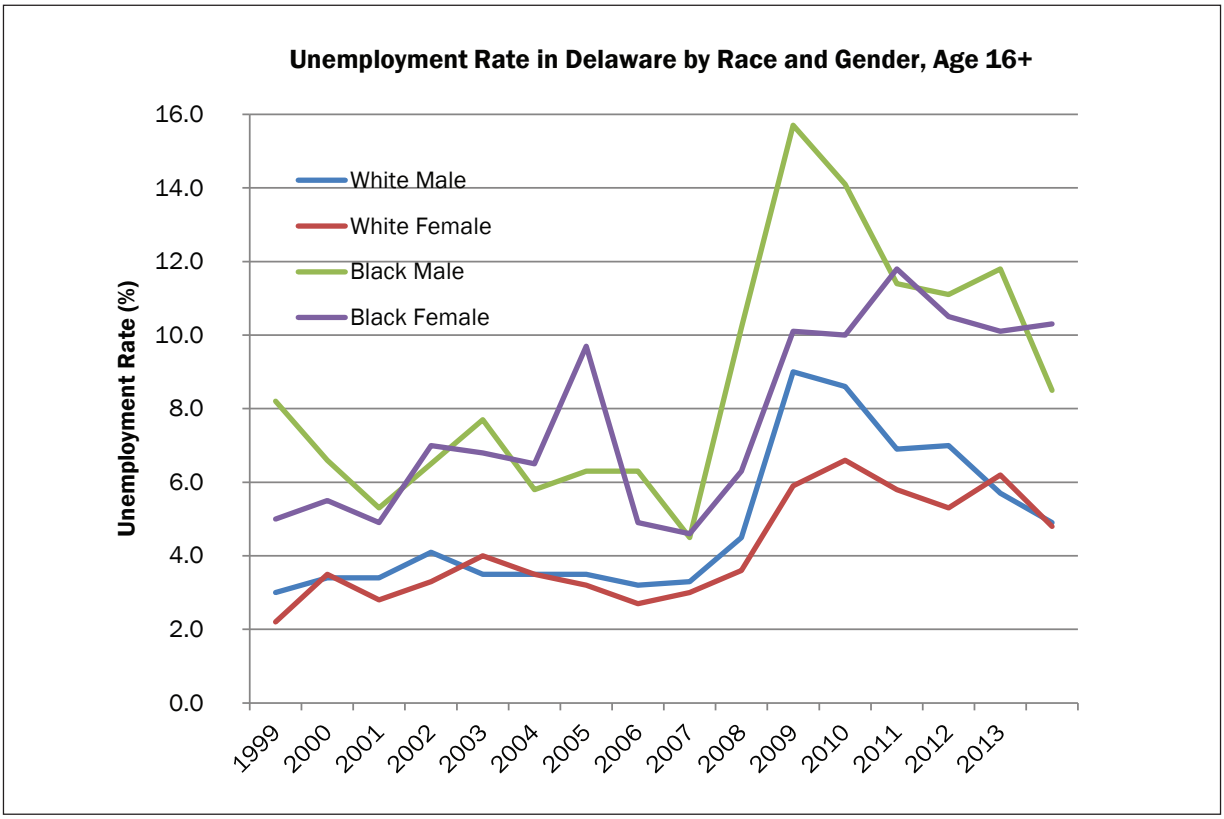


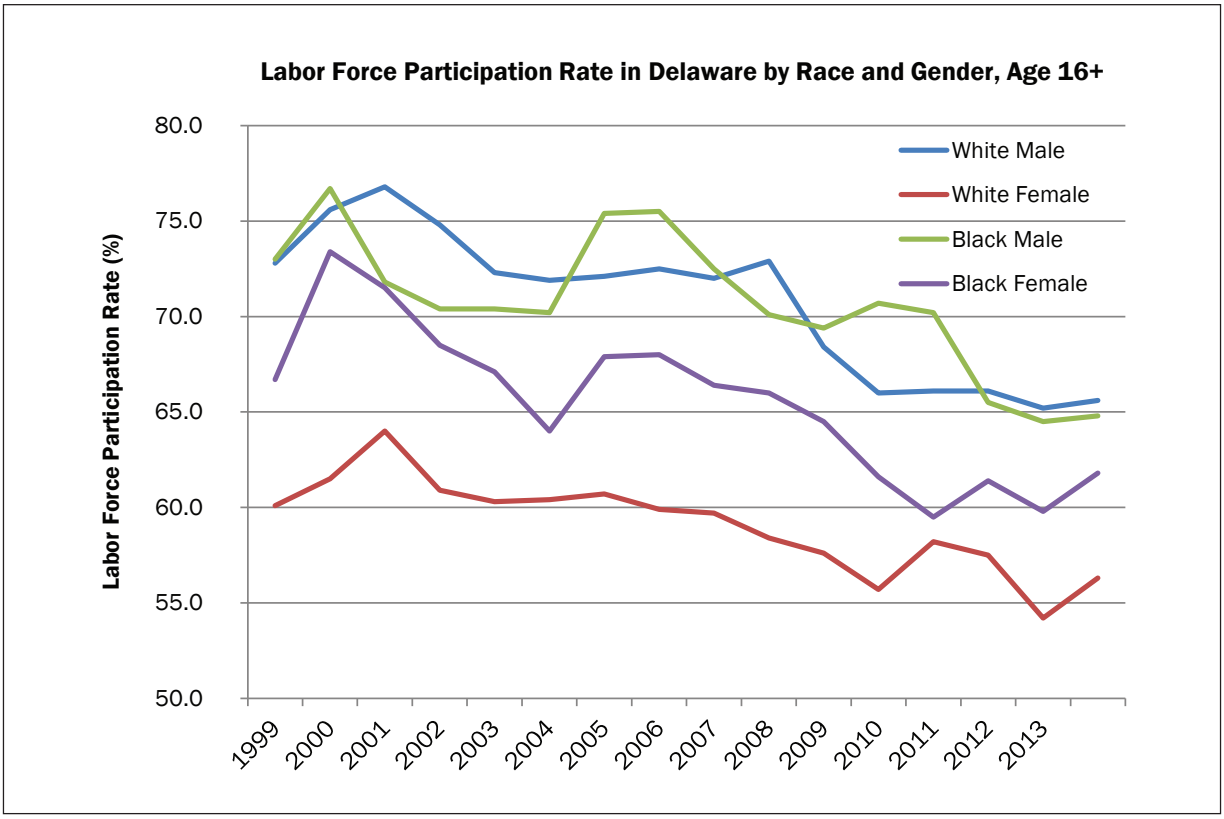

Teenage Unemployment Rate in Delaware
Unemployment Rate (%)
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
16-19 Years, Total
16-19 Years, Men
16-19 Years, Women
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014

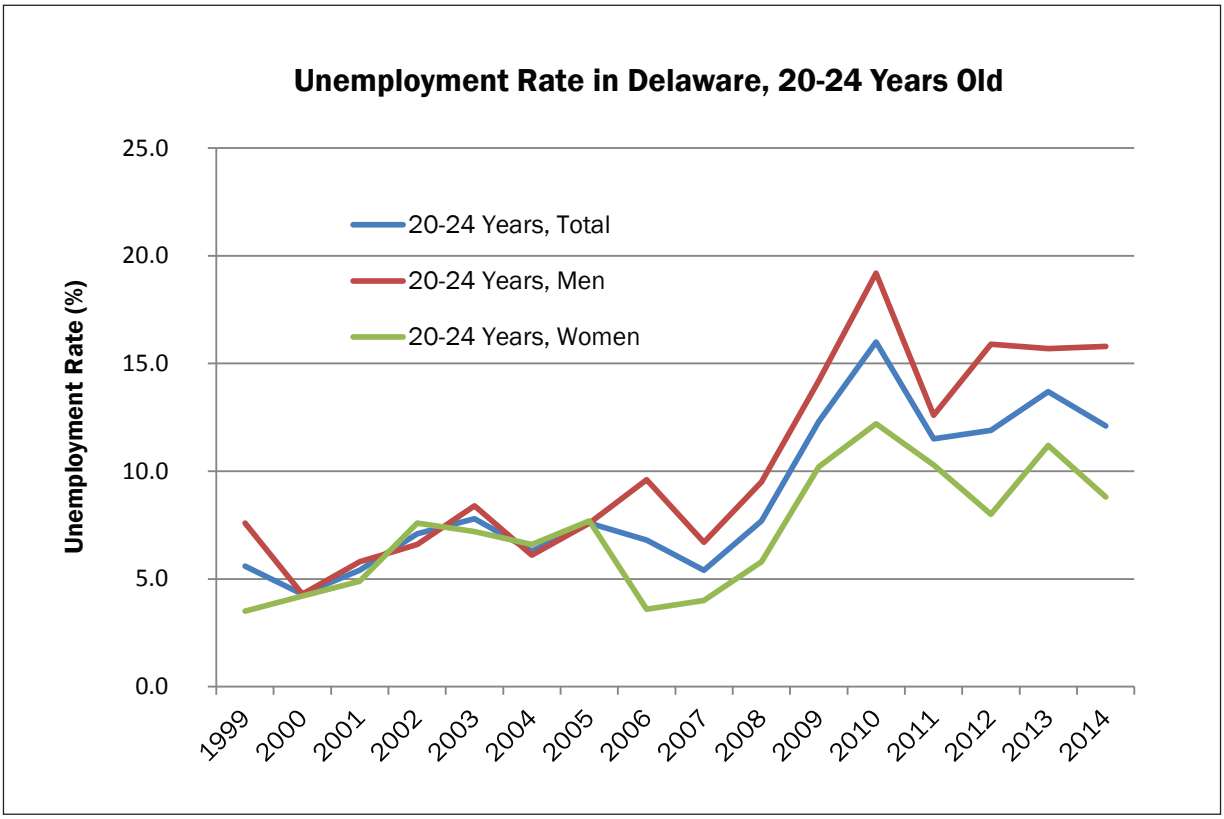

Teenage Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware
Labor Force participation Rate (%)
65.0
60.0
55.0
50.0
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
16-19 Years, Total
16-19 Years, Men
16-19 Years, Women
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014

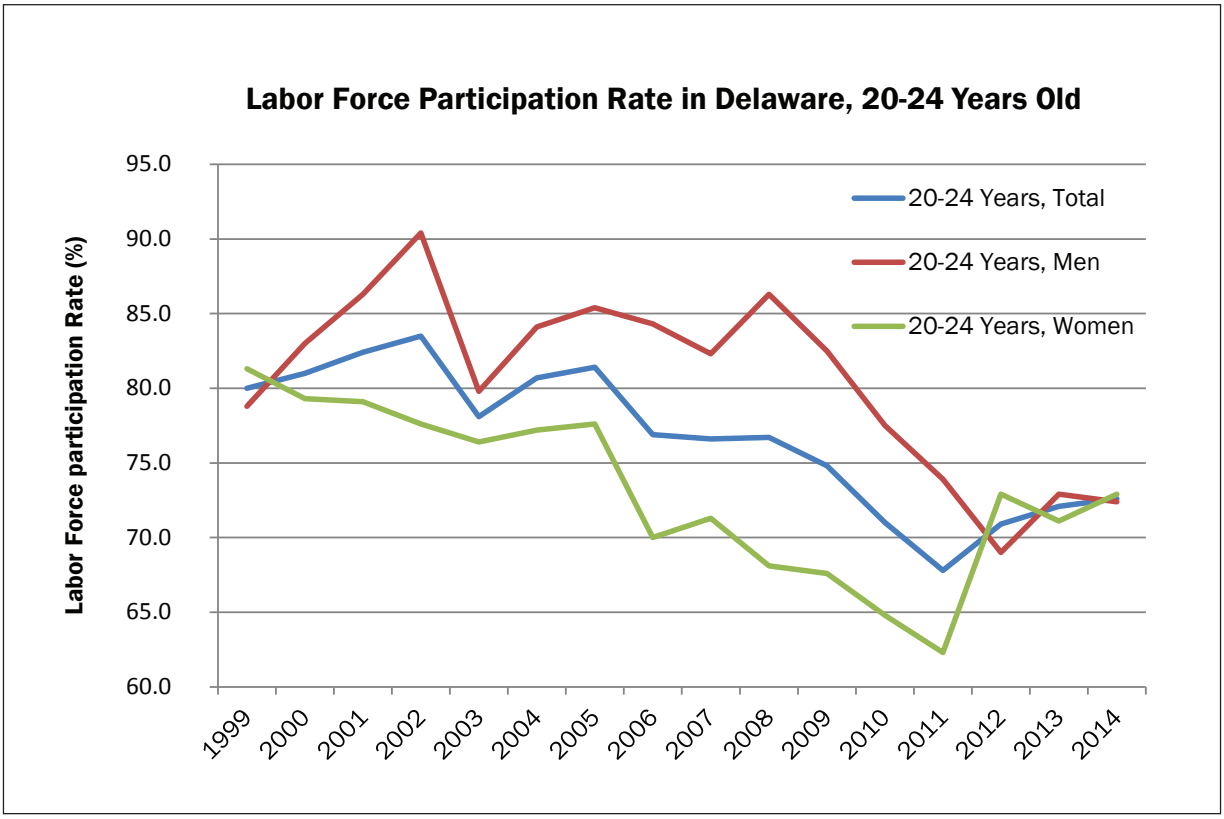

Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+
Unemployment Rate (%)
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
White
Black
Hispanic Origin
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014


Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+
Labor force Participation Rate (%)
85.0
80.0
75.0
70.0
65.0
60.0
55.0
White
Black
Hispanic Origin
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014


Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+
Unemployment Rate (%)
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
White Male
White Female
Black Male
Black Female
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013


Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)
80.0
75.0
70.0
65.0
60.0
55.0
50.0
White Male
White Female
Black Male
Black Female
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013


Unemployment Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old
Unemployment Rate (%)
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
20-24 Years, Total
20-24 Years, Men
20-24 Years, Women
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014


Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old
Labor Force participation Rate (%)
95.0
90.0
85.0
80.0
75.0
70.0
65.0
60.0
20-24 Years, Total
20-24 Years, Men
20-24 Years, Women
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014

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

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
KEEPING DELAWARE FIRST

OOLMI
Always on Target

Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information

BLS
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner."