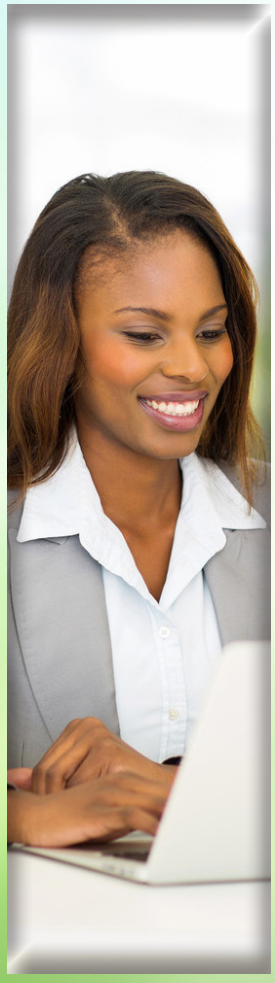
DELAWARE

Annual Economic Report 2015



DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Occupational & Labor Market Information

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Annual Economic Report 2015

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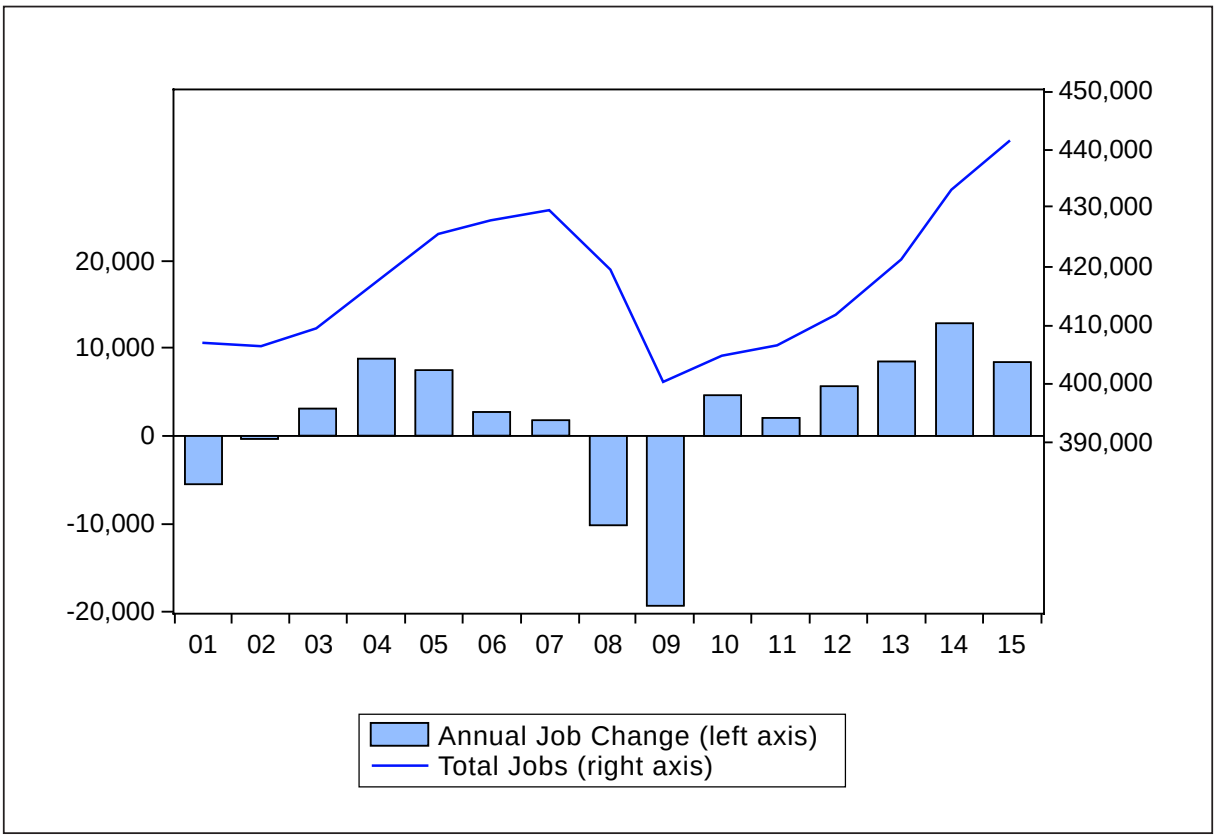
Overview of Employment by Industry - 2015

Delaware gained 8,210 jobs from December 2014 to December 2015, down from the previous year's gain of 12,870 jobs. Still, this is the sixth consecutive year of job gains for the state, and the 1.9 percent growth rate equaled that of the US in 2015, though it is below the state annual average growth of 2.4 percent, going back to 1939.

Job growth was uneven across the state. Sussex County grew at the fastest pace – the 2,890 net new jobs there represented a growth rate of 4.1 percent. New Castle County gained the most jobs, with 5,200 added, for a growth rate of 1.8 percent. Kent County lagged far behind for the second straight year, adding 560 jobs, a 0.9 percent rate of growth. The sum of jobs in the counties does not necessarily equal the state total. There is another category, multi-county, for jobs not confined to a single county.



Twelve of the 18 major industry sectors covered here gained jobs in 2015, while six lost jobs. In 2014, 13 sectors gained jobs, 4 lost jobs, and 1 remained the same.

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.

2015 Industry Job Change by County

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Description	Kent	Sussex	New Castle
22	Utilities	20	-10	-40
23	Construction	-100	320	-120
31-33	Manufacturing	80	-70	1,340
42	Wholesale Trade	-50	120	-120
44-45	Retail Trade	-30	340	520
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	70	140	1,550
51	Information	0	10	-100
52	Finance and Insurance	70	90	190
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-10	40	140
54	Professional and Technical Services	140	90	-280
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	20	40	-880
56	Administrative and Waste Services	-120	380	710
61	Educational Services	-20	130	50
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	570	410	1,170
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10	30	40
72	Accommodation and Food Services	-110	720	960
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	-10	-20	-70
92	Public Administration	90	50	160

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 2015 number as the industry employment level, and its difference from the corresponding December 2014 level as the measure of 2015 job change. The reason for this is to better isolate actual 2015 changes in this annual report. If we used annual average data, the change between 2014 and 2015 would really measure two years of data, starting in January 2014, rather than focusing solely on 2015.

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, 2015 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 2015. 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 2015

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	14	14
23	Construction	0	1,524	0	1,524
31-33	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
42	Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
44-45	Retail Trade	6	0	0	6
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	2,046	1,461	350	3,857
51	Information	0	269	0	269
52	Finance and Insurance	57	0	0	57
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	12	76	88
54	Professional and Technical Services	21	135	0	156
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative and Waste Services	6	119	0	125
61	Educational Services	0	11,136	19,833	30,969
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,054	3,912	0	4,966
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	41	0	0	41
72	Accommodation and Food Services	0	0	0	0
81	Other Services, except Public Administration	0	0	0	0
92	Public Administration	2,365	11,379	6,697	20,441
Total	**All Industries**	**5,631**	**29,947**	**26,970**	**62,548**

1. Health Care and Social Assistance

After two straight years in the second spot, Health Care and Social Assistance returned as the top job-gaining sector again in 2015, adding 2,040 jobs. With a total of 71,990 jobs at the end of 2015, this is by far Delaware's largest industry. Even the total of all public employees - federal, state, and local, would fall far short. More than half of the job growth was in New Castle County, which added 1,170 jobs, ending the year just shy of 50,000. Average pay is highest there as well, at $53,804, but the 1.3 percent average wage increase was the lowest of the state's three counties. Kent County gained 570 jobs, for a total of 10,140. The average wage rose by 2.1 percent, but remains the lowest of the three counties at $42,388. Sussex County gained 410 jobs and saw the highest wage increase, 3.6 percent. Average pay there is $51,644.

Statewide, 79 percent of the jobs in Health Care and Social Assistance are held by women, but men earn 51 percent more, on average. Employment in Health Care and Social Assistance made up 17.8 percent of all jobs in Delaware in 2015, more than the national average of 15.5 percent. The location quotient is 1.14.

There are four subsectors, with Hospitals being the largest, fastest-growing, and highest-paying. There were 24,790 jobs at hospitals at the end of 2015, an increase of 1,010 from the year before. Average pay was $68,516, a 1.2 percent increase from 2014. Ambulatory health services, which includes clinics and practitioner's offices, employed 20,180, up by 670 jobs. The average pay in this subsector was up by 1.9 percent, to $61,052. The smallest subsector is Nursing and residential care, with 12,790 employed at the end of 2015. This subsector had the biggest pay increase, at 2.2 percent, but average pay was still relatively low at $34,536. The only subsector to see job losses was Social Assistance. The 14,230 jobs there were 180 fewer than in 2014. Average pay rose by 1.5 percent to $25,856.

Top Ten Occupations in the Health Care and Social Assistance Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
29-1141	Registered Nurses	9,770
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	4,620
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	4,260
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	3,170
31-9092	Medical Assistants	1,850
31-1011	Home Health Aides	1,840
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	1,770
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,650
29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	1,200
43-3021	Billing and Posting Clerks	980

2. Transportation and Warehousing

This sector has been a major area for job growth in Delaware recently, gaining nearly 6,000 jobs in the last four years. After adding 1,820 jobs in 2015, total employment is now up to 18,660.

Most of the job growth has been in New Castle County; that is where 1,550 of the new jobs in 2015 were. Three quarters of the sector's employment in the state is there, with 13,940 jobs. However, average pay has been falling in the county; after dropping by 0.6 percent in 2014, if fell by an additional 1.4 percent in 2015, though average pay

remains highest in the state at $47,572. Pay rose in the other two counties along with modest job gains. In Kent County, 70 new jobs brought the sector's total to 2,680, while a 2.1 percent wage increase raised the average to $40,776. Sussex County gained 140 jobs to end the year with 1,880. Pay there rose by 4.1 percent to $41,092.

For the state as a whole, two-thirds of the jobs are held by men. Males earn 50 percent more than females in this sector. Even after its recent growth, Transportation and warehousing employs a smaller portion of the state's workforce than the national average, with a location quotient of 0.91.

There are 11 subsectors within Transportation and Warehousing, but only 7 have 100 or more workers in the state. The largest of these, Warehousing and storage, is also the fastest-growing, adding 1,090 jobs in 2015 to end the year with 5,620. Average pay was $40,044, down by 3.3 percent from 2014. Transit and ground passenger transportation gained 140 jobs and remained the second-largest subsector, with 3,220 total jobs. Average pay was $29,156, up by 2.1 percent. Support activities for transportation ended 2015 with 2,840 total jobs, 120 more than the previous year. Average pay was down by 1.3 percent, but still relatively high at $57,852. Truck transportation saw the biggest pay increase in the sector, gaining 5 percent to $51,526. There were 240 new jobs there for a total of 2,500. Couriers and messengers increased employment by 140, for a total of 2,200 jobs. Average pay there declined by 3.5 percent to $40,516. The US Postal Service employed 2,030 workers in Delaware at the end of 2015, 20 more than in 2014. Average pay was $62,560, an increase of 2.4 percent over 2014. Air transportation employment rose by 50 to a total of 160 employed. Average pay was $104,732, down by 9.1 percent from 2014.

It should be noted that we do not include Rail transportation here, because the vast majority of workers there are not covered by Unemployment Insurance, and are thus not in the dataset. Other sources indicate railways employ about 1,300 workers in the state.

Top Ten Occupations in the Transportation and Warehousing Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,070
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,840
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1,320
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	780
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	650
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	530
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	480
53-1031	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Vehicle Operators	340
49-3043	Rail Car Repairers	320
53-1021	First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	310

3. Accommodation and Food Services

This hospitality sector, which has been a source of job growth since the Great Recession, grew at a 4.2 percent rate in 2015, adding 1,560 jobs. New Castle County gained the most jobs, 960; the year-end total there was 22,380 jobs. Average pay is low, at $18,148, but many of the workers are part-time (our last study found that two-thirds of the workers in Food services work part-time, higher than any other industry). The average wage rose by 3.6 percent from 2014. Sussex County also gained jobs, adding 720 from December 2014 to December 2015. There were 9,460 total jobs there in this sector in December 2015. Employment in this sector peaked in Sussex County at 15,170 in July. Average pay was $19,268, a full six percent higher than the previous year. There were job losses in Kent County; the 5,470 total jobs were 110 fewer than in 2014. Average pay is lowest there as well, at $14,780, though that was 4.3 percent above the 2014 average.

Employment in Accommodation and Food Services is 54.7 percent female, but males earn 31 percent more, on average. Employment in the industry as a percentage of the total workforce is close to the US average, 10.4 percent to 10.9 percent, for a location quotient of 0.95.

The Accommodation subsector is one-tenth the size of the Food Services subsector, 3,380 jobs to 33,990. Both gained jobs, with the former growing by 260, and the latter by 1,300. Average pay in Accommodation is higher at $23,888, up by 3.8 percent from 2014. Food services average pay was $17,408, 4.3 percent above its average last year.

Top Ten Occupations in the Accommodation and Food Services Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	10,760
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	6,970
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	4,110
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	2,490
35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,760
35-3011	Bartenders	1,620
35-9021	Dishwashers	1,560
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,400
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	1,320
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	990

4. Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector, which usually appears near the bottom of job growth lists, makes a surprising appearance at #4, but that is a result of administrative reporting and industry coding difficulties associated with the reorganization of DuPont and spinoff of Chemours. These issues have been straightened out in 2016, but they made it look as though there was a gain of 1,330 jobs in the Manufacturing sector, when in fact there were actually about 400 jobs lost. What were really headquarters jobs were erroneously reported as manufacturing jobs; this affected both industry job counts and wages. The issues affected only New Castle County numbers.

Kent County gained 80 jobs, ending 2015 with a total of 4,810 in this sector. Average pay there was $50,000, 2.4 percent above the 2014 average. Sussex County lost 70 jobs; there were 9,690 there in total. Average pay rose by 5.0 percent to $41,232.

There are 20 subsectors in Manufacturing, with Food manufacturing by far the largest – it has about one-third of the state's workers in Manufacturing. In Kent County about half of all workers in the sector are in the Food subsector, while in Sussex, it is two-thirds, mostly in poultry processing. Food manufacturing is the lowest-paying of the 20 subsectors, averaging $37,120 in 2015. Computer and electronic product manufacturing is the second-largest subsector, with 2,910 workers, up by 40 from 2014. Average pay there was $96,236, a 0.4 percent increase from 2014. Chemical manufacturing (ignoring the erroneous data) is the third-largest subsector, with about 2,600 jobs.

Manufacturing employment is 67.7 percent male. Men are paid 21 percent higher wages than women, on average. It is a substantially smaller part of the state's economy, with 7.3 percent of total jobs, than the US economy, where 10.4 percent of all jobs are in Manufacturing. This yields a location quotient of 0.7, one of the lowest of all sectors in Delaware.

Top Ten Occupations in the Manufacturing Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
51-3022	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	3,430
51-9011	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	1,070
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,060
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,050
51-2092	Team Assemblers	890
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	890
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	690
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	610
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	590
15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	510

5. Retail Trade

There were an additional 650 jobs in retailing in the state at the end of 2015, leaving Delaware's second-largest sector with 55,810 jobs. Average pay was $28,260, a 4.1 percent increase over the previous year. New Castle County led with 520 new jobs. The 33,020 jobs there paid an average of $28,952, which was 4.3 percent above the 2014 average. In Sussex County, where Retail Trade is the largest sector (except in mid-summer, when Accommodation and Food Services tops it), the 12,350 total jobs in December were 340 above the previous year. Average pay there was 5.5 percent above the 2014 average, at $26,580. Kent County lost 30 jobs in this sector in 2015. The 9,860 jobs there pay an average of $27,440, which was 2.0 percent above the 2014 average.

There are slightly more women working in Retail Trade than men, 50.8 percent to 49.2 percent, but men are compensated at a much higher rate, 52.4 percent above the average for women. Retail is slightly more important in Delaware than in the nation; the location quotient is 1.08.

There are 12 subsectors in Retail Trade, with General merchandise stores the largest. It had 10,730 jobs at the end of 2015, 40 fewer than the year before. Overall, 8 of the 12 subsectors gained jobs. The biggest gains were in Clothing and clothing accessories stores, and Nonstore retailers; each added 170 jobs. On a percentage basis, Nonstore retailers, mostly online operations and home delivery, grew faster – the 170 jobs gained there was a 14.5 percent growth rate. Jobs in Nonstore retailing also pay above the sector average, paying $45,420 in 2015. That was second in Retail only to Motor vehicle and parts dealers, where the average was $48,148.

Top Ten Occupations in the Retail Trade Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	15,850
41-2011	Cashiers	9,130
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	4,720
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	3,540
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	1,250
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1,030
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,030
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	800
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	770
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	750

6. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

After adding over 5,000 jobs as the top growth sector the past two years, job growth in Administrative and Waste Services slowed in 2015, when 610 jobs were added. Job gains were largest in New Castle County, where there were 710 new jobs, bringing the total there to 22,540. The average wage was $38,024, a 4.6 percent increase over 2014. Sussex County added 380 jobs, to get to a total of 3,600. Average pay is lower there, at $28,588, but that was still 2.6 percent above the 2014 average. Kent County lost jobs in this sector; the 2,070 total jobs were 120 fewer than in 2014. Average pay was up there by 6.0 percent, at $31,472.

There are two subsectors. Administrative and support services, with 27,960 employed at the end of 2015 had all the job gains. Nearly half of those jobs are in temporary help services; the 13,000 jobs there were 10 fewer than in 2014. The Waste Management and Remediation subsector had 1,430 jobs at the end of 2015, 10 more than in 2014.

Employment in the sector is 56.8 percent male, and their pay averages 26.4 percent more than women's pay. The sector employs 7.1 percent of Delaware's workforce, close to the national rate of 7.3 percent, for a location quotient of 0.96.

Top Ten Occupations in the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,560
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	2,380
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	2,040
33-9032	Security Guards	1,990
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	1,610
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	870
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	790
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	760
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	610
43-3011	Bill and Account Collectors	540

7. Finance and Insurance

This sector, which resumed its job growth a few years ago after over a decade of decline, gained 600 jobs in 2015, about one-third the number added the previous year. New Castle County, where 90 percent of the jobs are located, again gained the most, adding 190 new jobs. The job total there was 37,230 in December. Average pay there was $94,204, which was only 0.9 percent above the 2014 level. There were job gains in the other two counties as well. Sussex County added 90 jobs; the total there was 1,760, with average pay of $57,588, 4.3 percent above the previous year. Kent County gained 70 jobs to end the year with 1,210. Average pay there rose an impressive 10.8 percent to $83,644.

While the workforce in Finance and Insurance is majority female (55.4%), the average pay for males is 44.4 percent higher. In several ways it is the dominant industry in Delaware: the proportion of workers employed in the state, 11.1 percent, is more than twice the national average of 4.9 percent. That yields a location quotient of 2.29, highest by far of any industry sector in Delaware. It also generates over 30 percent of the total private state GDP.

There are five subsectors in Finance and Insurance, but only three have appreciable employment in the state. Credit intermediation, which includes both depository banks and credit card banks, is the largest, with 28,180 jobs as of December 2015. This was 840 jobs more than 12 months earlier, and 1,630 more than two years ago. Average pay was $89,420, a 2.1 percent increase over 2014. The Securities and financial investments subsector gained 370 jobs for a total of 7,320. Average pay declined by 5.6 percent to $111,192. There were job losses in the Insurance carriers subsector. The 6,110 jobs in December were 610 below the previous year. Average pay was $81,788, a 2.4 percent increase over 2014.

Top Ten Occupations in the Finance and Insurance Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
13-2051	Financial Analysts	2,840
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2,660
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,120
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	1,940
41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,640
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	1,630
43-3071	Tellers	1,630
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,490
43-4041	Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	1,470
11-3031	Financial Managers	1,410

8. 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 employment rose by 310 jobs in 2015, to 20,440 total jobs in December. Local government gained the most jobs, adding 150 to end the year with 6,700. Average pay was $48,832, 1.5 percent above the 2014 average. State government added 110 Public Administration positions, for a total of 11,380. The average pay of $50,760 was 1.1 percent higher than in 2014. Federal employment in this sector rose by 50 jobs to 2,370. Average pay fell by 0.3 percent to $72,300.

Kent County has the most jobs in this sector, with 9,950, an increase of 90 from 2014. New Castle County was a close second with 8,790 total jobs, an increase of 160. Sussex employment in this sector rose by 50 to 1,650 total jobs.

Men hold 56.3 percent of the jobs in Public Administration in Delaware. Their average pay is 31.2 percent higher than the average for women.

9. Educational Services

The Educational Services sector gained 170 jobs in 2015, primarily at state government-owned institutions (charter schools and public higher education), which gained 130 jobs. There were a total of 11,140 jobs at state government facilities. Average pay there was $63,844, a 1.9 percent increase over 2014. Local government education (public schools) gained 30 jobs. The bulk of the sector's

employment is there, with 19,830 jobs at the end of 2015. Average pay was $51,664, which was 1.8 percent above the previous year. Private education, which added 430 jobs in 2014, gained only 10 in 2015. Total employment was 5,010, with average pay of $45,284, a 1.2 percent decrease from 2014.

Most of the job gains were in Sussex County, where employment rose by 130. There were 5,990 jobs in this sector at the end of 2015, paying an average wage of $44,964. That was 1.9 percent above the 2014 average. New Castle County gained 50 jobs for a total of 22,850. Average pay there was $60,032. That was 1.2 percent above the previous year. Kent County lost 20 jobs in education, leaving 7,080 jobs there. Average pay rose by 3.1 percent to $44,352.

Employment in education is two-thirds female, but males earn on average 40 percent more. A location quotient is not available, because the US Bureau of Labor Statistics does not include government employees in their calculations.

Top Ten Occupations in the Educational Services Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	4,240
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	2,610
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	2,540
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	2,190
35-2012	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,880
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,770
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,530
25-2052	Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	1,300
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	1,230
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	880

10. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

This sector, which has been up and down in recent years, gained 140 jobs in 2015. Most of the job gains were in New Castle County, which added 140 jobs to end the year with 3,600. Average pay there was $51,152, a 2.6 percent increase over 2014. Sussex County added 40 new jobs, for a total of 1,340 there. The average wage rose by 5.2 percent to $37,496. Kent County has the smallest Real Estate sector with 460 total jobs, 20 fewer than in 2014. The average wage there was $37,056, which was 6.2 percent above the 2014 average.

Employment in this sector is 58.2 percent male, with men also having a 29.4 percent edge in average pay. It is a relatively small industry, with 1.4 percent of Delaware's jobs and 1.8 percent of US jobs. The location quotient is 0.81.

There are two subsectors, Real estate, with 4,170 jobs at the end of 2015, and Rental and leasing, with 1,280. All but ten of the jobs gains last year were in Real estate. Average pay there was $46,932, 4.6 percent above the 2014 average. Pay in the Rental and leasing subsector rose by 2.4 percent to $44,584.

Top Ten Occupations in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	930
41-2021	Counter and Rental Clerks	490
41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	440
11-9141	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	330
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	320
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	280
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	190
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	190
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	130
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	120

11. Construction

The Construction sector gained 120 jobs in 2015, one-tenth the gains of the previous year. All of the job gains were in Sussex County, which added 320 net new jobs for a year-end total of 4,860. Average pay there was $42,936, which was 2.4 percent higher than in 2014. New Castle County lost 120 jobs, leaving 13,350 jobs there at year's end. Average pay rose by 1.7 percent to $58,876. Kent County lost 100 jobs; there were 3,430 total there in December. Average pay also fell, by 3.2 percent, to $46,840.

Men hold 83.5 percent of the jobs in Construction. They earn 31 percent more than the women in that sector, on average. Employment in Construction is 5.6 percent of total employment in the state, about the same as in the nation. The location quotient is 1.03.

There are three subsectors in Construction. Specialty trade contractors is the largest with 13,350 jobs, and it was the only one to grow in 2015, adding 190 new jobs. Average pay was up by 3.3 percent in 2015, to $52,868. Construction of buildings employed 4,890 at the end of 2015, 40 fewer than the year before. Average pay there was unchanged at $57,656. Heavy and civil engineering, the third subsector, also declined. It lost 30 jobs to end the year with 4,060. Average pay rose by 4.2 percent to $52,600.

Top Ten Occupations in the Construction Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
47-2031	Carpenters	1,680
47-2061	Construction Laborers	1,640
47-2111	Electricians	1,560
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,490
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,410
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	920
13-1051	Cost Estimators	720
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	600
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	550
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	540

12. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

The last of the state's industry sectors with positive job growth in 2015 was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 80 jobs. Half of those were in New Castle County, where there were 5,580 jobs in the sector at year's end. Average pay there fell by 1.2 percent to $23,104. Sussex County gained 30 jobs for a total of 920. Average pay there rose by 1.2 percent to $20,960. In Kent County, there was a gain of 10 jobs for a total of 2,700. Average pay in the sector rose by 1.7 percent to $27,020 there.

Employment is 51 percent female, but men have a 39.3 percent wage advantage. It is a relatively small industry in the state, employing 2.7 percent of the workforce, but it is even smaller across the nation, employing just 1.8 percent of the US workforce. The location quotient is 1.48.

There are three subsectors. Amusements, gambling, and recreation is by far the largest, with 7,820 workers, and had the only job gains, adding 130 jobs. However, average pay is lowest there, at $22,460, just 0.7 percent above the 2014 average. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks had employment of 840, the same as in 2014. Average pay there rose by 1.6 percent to $30,680. The third subsector, Performing arts and spectator sports, lost 40 jobs, dropping to 570 in all. Average pay also fell, by 9.3 percent, to $34,432.

Top Ten Occupations in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
39-3091	Amusement and Recreation Attendants	1,130
39-9031	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	890
39-3011	Gaming Dealers	640
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	480
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	460
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	370
39-9011	Childcare Workers	340
33-9032	Security Guards	290
39-1021	First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	280
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	220

13. Utilities

The Utilities sector lost 40 jobs in 2015, falling to a total of 2,170 jobs in the state. Average pay rose by 2.3 percent, to $106,340. Kent County was the only area with job gains; the 280 total jobs there were 20 more than in 2014. Average pay in Kent County rose by 8.5 percent to $97,384. There were 40 jobs lost in New Castle County, leaving 1,560 total. Average pay rose by 2.5 percent to $110,464. In Sussex County, both employment and average pay fell, by 10 jobs and 0.3 percent. There were 340 jobs there at the end of 2015 with an average pay of $94,612.

Employment is 72.7 percent male. Men also have a 17.2 percent pay advantage, on average.

Top Ten Occupations in the Utilities Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	330
49-2095	Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	280
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	180
51-8012	Power Distributors and Dispatchers	140
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	130
49-9012	Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	110
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	90
49-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	70
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	60
47-2111	Electricians	50

14. Information

The Information sector, which includes newspaper and book publishing, telecommunications, movie theaters, and data processing, shrank for the eighth consecutive year, losing 50 jobs to end 2015 with a total of 4,980. All the job losses were again in New Castle County, where employment fell by 100 to 3,670. Average pay there rose by 1.1 percent to $64,480. Sussex County gained 10 jobs, for a total of 480 in December. Average pay there rose to $52,520, a 4.5 percent increase from 2014. Employment remained at 650 in Kent County, with pay rising by 1.5 percent to $57,660.

Men hold 59.4 percent of the jobs and average 33.6 percent higher pay than women. Information is under-represented in the Delaware economy, accounting for only 1.3 percent of the state's jobs, versus 2.3 percent in the US. The resulting 0.54 location quotient is the lowest of any state sector.

There are six subsectors, with the 1,840 jobs in Telecommunications making up about half the total sector employment. Jobs there fell by 50, while average pay rose by 3.4 percent to $70,700. There was a decline of 10 jobs in Publishing, leaving 830 jobs there. Average pay rose by 3.9 percent to $57,092. Broadcasting also lost 10 jobs, ending 2015 with 330 at an average wage of $46,900, a 2.7 percent increase over 2014. Motion picture and sound recording employment was unchanged at 390 workers. The already low average pay fell by 4.7 percent to $18,296.

Top Ten Occupations in the Information Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-2022	Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers	370
49-9052	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	320
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	230
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	220
41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	190
41-9041	Telemarketers	160
15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	130
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	120
15-1151	Computer User Support Specialists	110
43-4121	Library Assistants, Clerical	110

15. Other Services

The industry sector Other Services saw a decline of 100 jobs in 2015, primarily in New Castle County. Jobs there fell by 70 to 7,290, although average pay rose by 4.2 percent to $34,968. Kent County also saw a sizeable pay increase of 3.8 percent to $27,104. Employment there fell by 10 to 1,650. Sussex County lost 20 jobs in this sector, ending the year with 2,420 in total. Pay rose by 1.8 percent to $27,980.

Of the jobs covered by Unemployment Insurance, 54.4 percent were held by women (a large number of jobs in this sector, mainly at religious establishments, are not covered and are outside the scope of this report). Men have a 37.1 percent pay advantage. The sector in Delaware is smaller than the national average, with a location quotient of 0.86.

There are four subsectors. Repair and maintenance was the only one to gain jobs, ending the year at 3,410, which was 80 more than the previous year. Average pay there rose by 1.7 percent to $41,968. Personal and laundry services had the most covered workers; the 4,530 there were the same number as in 2014. The average pay of $25,228 was 4.3 percent above last year's average. Membership associations employment fell by 140 to 3,320 jobs, while pay there rose by 4.9 percent to $33,484. The final subsector, Private households, is the smallest. The 370 workers there is 40 fewer than in 2014. Average pay was $28,524, just 0.6 percent above the previous year's average.

Top Ten Occupations in the Other Services Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,660
13-1075	Labor Relations Specialists	890
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	730
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	690
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	590
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	580
35-3011	Bartenders	560
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	540
51-6011	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	530
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	500

16. Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade sector continued to shed jobs, falling by 100 to a total of 11,970. 2015 was the ninth year out of the last ten where total employment has declined. New Castle County lost 120 jobs, ending the year with 7,930. Average pay also fell, dropping by 7.5 percent, but it remained high at $85,012. Kent County total employment of 1,030 was 50 jobs fewer than the previous year. Average pay there rose by 4.1 percent to $51,092. Sussex County employment rose by 120 to 1,730 jobs. Average pay there rose by 7.7 percent to $58,284.

Men hold 70.2 percent of the jobs, but their pay advantage over women is smaller than in most industries, at 7.7 percent. The share of total employment is smaller than the national average, 3.2 percent in Delaware versus 5.0 percent nationally. The location quotient is 0.64.

Of the three subsectors, only durable goods wholesalers saw job gains, adding 160 to get to a total of 5,490. Average pay rose by 5.5 percent to $61,852. Wholesalers of nondurable goods lost 180 jobs to fall to 4,680. Average pay there fell by 11.7 percent, but remained high at $95,000. Electronic markets lost 90 jobs, ending the year with 1,800. Average pay rose by 6.8 percent there to $94,344.

Top Ten Occupations in the Wholesale Trade Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
41-4012	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manuf., Except Tech. and Scientific Products	2,590
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	790
41-4011	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manuf., Technical and Scientific Products	670
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	640
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	550
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	370
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	320
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	320
43-4151	Order Clerks	310
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	290

17. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

Total jobs in this sector fell by 250, with all of the job losses in New Castle County – Kent and Sussex Counties gained jobs in this sector. The 23,070 jobs in New Castle County were 280 fewer than the year before. Average pay rose by 7.9 percent to $117,016. Kent County employment increased by 140 to a total of 2,030 jobs. Pay also rose there, by 5.5 percent, to $61,668. Sussex County added 90 jobs for a total of 1,960. Pay there rose by 5.2 percent to $56,896.

Men hold a slight majority of the jobs, with 52.1 percent, but they have a much bigger edge in pay, earning 44.5 percent more than women, on average. This sector is a little bigger part of the Delaware economy than the national average, 7.7 percent to 7.3 percent of covered employment. This yields a location quotient of 1.05.

There are no subsectors, but there are nine industry groups, the next level of detail in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Most of them lost jobs, but three increased employment, most notably Computer system design, which gained 130 jobs. The catch-all category of Other professional, scientific, and technical services, which includes such varied fields as public opinion polling, photography, and veterinary services, gained 90 jobs. The largest industry group, Scientific research, saw employment fall by 350.

Industry Groups within the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector

Industry Group	December 2015 Employment	Job Change from Dec. 2014
Scientific Research	6,270	-350
Legal Services	5,480	+30
Computer Systems Design	4,900	+130
Architecture and Engineering	3,950	-20
Management Consulting	3,330	-70
Accounting Services	2,330	0
Other Prof., Sci., Tech. Services	1,490	+90
Advertising	990	-30
Specialized Design Services	160	-30

Top Ten Occupations in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
11-1011	Chief Executives	2,280
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	1,710
11-2011	Advertising and Promotions Managers	1,320
11-2021	Marketing Managers	1,180
11-2022	Sales Managers	1,170
11-2031	Public Relations and Fundraising Managers	1,080
11-3011	Administrative Services Managers	900
11-3021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	750
11-3031	Financial Managers	730
11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	690

18. Management of Companies and Enterprises

This sector, which acts as headquarters for a firm's overall operations, resumed its long decline in the state after employment held steady in 2014. It lost 880 jobs, centered in New Castle County. Kent and Sussex Counties managed small gains, but overall employment in this sector remains very low in those counties. There were 3,990 total jobs in New Castle County, 880 fewer than the 2014 total. Average pay fell by 20.6 percent, to $115,472. Kent County gained 20 jobs to get to a total of 240. The average wage there of $94,180 was 6.7 percent higher than the previous year. Sussex County gained 40 jobs and ended the year with 220 jobs, but pay there fell by 28.1 percent to $103,824. There are no subsectors or industry groups in this sector.

Employment leans slightly male, with men holding 51.9 percent of the positions. Average pay is more skewed; men are paid 42.8 percent more than women, on average.

Top Ten Occupations in the Management of Companies and Enterprises Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	350
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	210
13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	210
13-1081	Logisticians	190
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	170
11-2021	Marketing Managers	160
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	150
13-2051	Financial Analysts	130
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	130
11-3031	Financial Managers	130

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2015 Jobs	2014-15 Job Change	2015 Avgerage Wage	2014-15 Wage Change
	Total Covered Employment	**441,730**	**8,210**	**$53,976**	**1.4%**
22	**Utilities**	**2,170**	**-40**	**$106,340**	**2.3%**
23	**Construction**	**22,370**	**120**	**$53,852**	**2.4%**
236	Construction of buildings	4,890	-40	$57,656	0.0%
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,060	-30	$52,600	3.2%
238	Specialty trade contractors	13,430	200	$52,868	3.3%
31	**Manufacturing**	**27,240**	**1,330**	**$64,088**	**7.6%**
311	Food manufacturing	9,210	-10	$37,120	6.8%
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	360	20	$50,068	-23.6%
314	Textile product mills	100	10	$44,844	-3.2%
315	Apparel manufacturing	80	20	$31,588	1.4%
321	Wood product manufacturing	350	10	$39,100	-0.5%
322	Paper manufacturing	730	60	$68,704	3.5%
323	Printing and related support activities	640	-30	$47,992	2.8%
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	690	10	$126,492	11.2%
325	Chemical manufacturing	3,700	1,080	$104,448	13.8%
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	1,660	-50	$58,660	2.4%
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	530	60	$53,552	5.0%
331	Primary metal manufacturing	190	0	$65,460	-5.3%
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,570	-10	$54,516	1.2%
333	Machinery manufacturing	680	-10	$60,932	4.1%
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	2,910	38	$96,236	0.4%
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	870	70	$94,652	-6.8%
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	580	-280	$64,988	-1.0%
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	770	10	$44,744	0.7%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,070	310	$60,256	13.0%
42	**Wholesale Trade**	**11,970**	**-100**	**$79,792**	**-4.1%**
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	5,490	160	$61,852	5.5%
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4,630	-230	$95,000	-11.7%
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	1,810	-70	$94,344	6.8%
44	**Retail Trade**	**55,810**	**650**	**$28,260**	**4.1%**
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	7,110	120	$48,148	3.5%
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,070	70	$35,120	5.2%
443	Electronics and appliance stores	2,410	-20	$37,524	5.6%
444	Building material and garden supply stores	4,530	60	$34,052	5.3%
445	Food and beverage stores	9,740	-110	$22,352	3.9%
446	Health and personal care stores	3,930	100	$34,264	2.2%
447	Gasoline stations	2,520	90	$21,632	6.1%
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	6,310	170	$18,196	4.1%

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2015 Jobs	2014-15 Job Change	2015 Avgerage Wage	2014-15 Wage Change
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2,250	70	$18,544	0.3%
452	General merchandise stores	10,730	-40	$20,440	2.9%
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	2,850	-20	$20,632	1.8%
454	Nonstore retailers	1,380	180	$45,420	2.5%
48	**Transportation and Warehousing**	**18,660**	**1,820**	**$45,976**	**-0.1%**
481	Air transportation	160	50	$104,732	-9.1%
483	Water transportation	30	10	$44,952	2.7%
484	Truck transportation	2,500	230	$51,536	5.0%
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	3,220	130	$29,156	2.1%
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	30	-10	$20,424	1.2%
488	Support activities for transportation	2,840	120	$57,852	-1.3%
491	Postal service	2,030	20	$62,560	2.4%
492	Couriers and messengers	2,200	140	$40,516	-3.5%
493	Warehousing and storage	5,620	1,090	$40,044	-3.3%
51	**Information**	**4,980**	**-50**	**$64,349**	**2.2%**
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	830	-20	$57,092	3.9%
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	390	-10	$18,296	-4.7%
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	330	-10	$46,900	2.7%
517	Telecommunications	1,840	-50	$70,700	3.4%
518	Data processing, hosting and related services	1,280	20	$82,376	3.5%
519	Other information services	310	0	$46,628	-1.2%
52	**Finance and Insurance**	**41,640**	**600**	**$92,072**	**1.0%**
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	28,180	840	$89,420	2.1%
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	7,320	370	$111,192	-5.6%
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	6,110	-610	$81,788	2.4%
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	40	0	$32,476	-71.6%
53	**Real Estate and Rental and Leasing**	**5,450**	**140**	**$46,332**	**3.6%**
531	Real estate	4,170	140	$46,932	4.6%
532	Rental and leasing services	1,280	10	$44,584	2.4%
54	**Professional and Technical Services**	**28,890**	**-250**	**$106,848**	**6.9%**
55	**Management of Companies and Enterprises**	**4,620**	**-880**	**$115,548**	**-19.6%**
56	**Administrative and Waste Services**	**29,380**	**210**	**$36,700**	**3.8%**
561	Administrative and support services	27,960	220	$35,672	3.6%
562	Waste management and remediation services	1,430	10	$55,036	7.5%

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

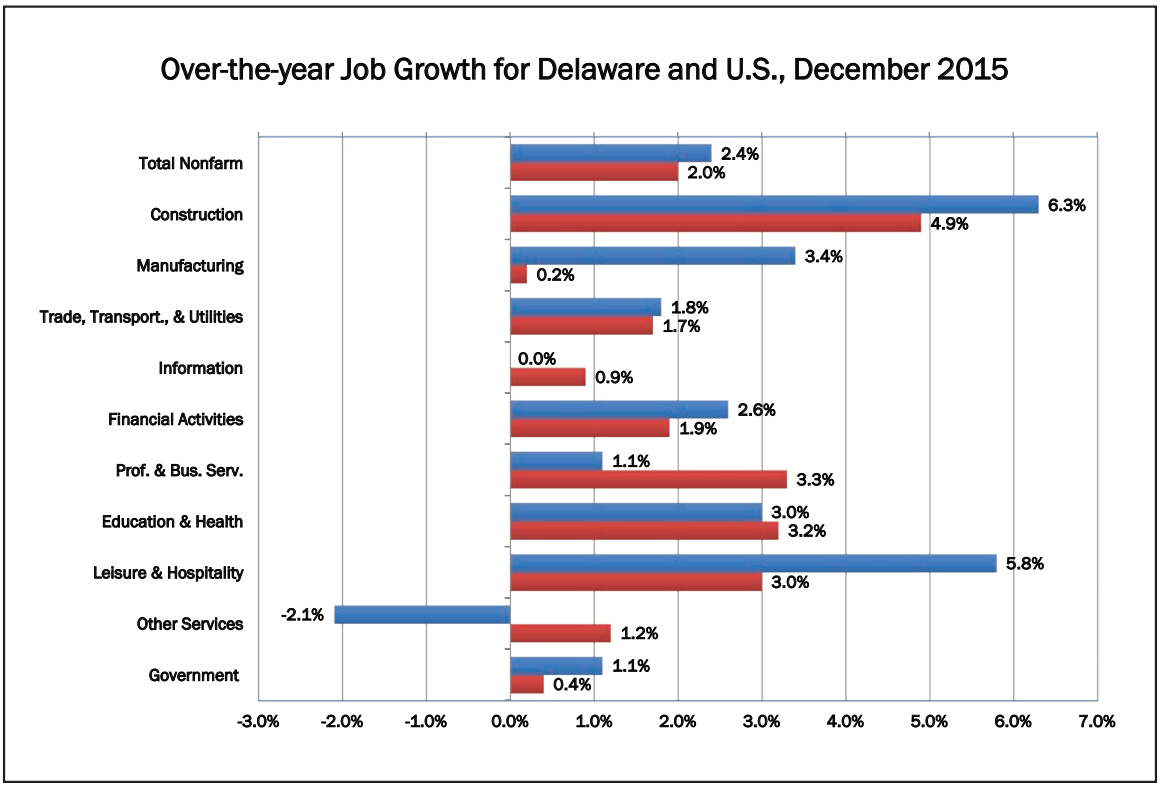
NAICS	Industry	2015 Jobs	2014-15 Job Change	2015 Avgerage Wage	2014-15 Wage Change
61	**Educational Services**	**35,980**	**170**	**$54,528**	**1.6%**
62	**Health Care and Social Assistance**	**71,990**	**2,040**	**$51,864**	**1.8%**
621	Ambulatory health care services	20,180	670	$61,052	1.9%
622	Hospitals	24,790	1,010	$68,516	1.2%
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	12,790	530	$34,536	2.2%
624	Social assistance	14,230	-180	$25,856	1.5%
71	**Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation**	**9,230**	**80**	**$23,956**	**-0.2%**
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	570	-40	$34,432	-9.3%
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	840	0	$30,680	1.6%
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation	7,820	130	$22,460	0.7%
72	**Accommodation and Food Services**	**37,370**	**1,560**	**$18,032**	**4.4%**
721	Accommodation	3,380	260	$23,888	3.8%
722	Food services and drinking places	33,990	1,300	$17,408	4.3%
81	**Other Services, Except Public Administration**	**11,640**	**-100**	**$32,516**	**3.5%**
811	Repair and maintenance	3,410	80	$41,968	1.7%
812	Personal and laundry services	4,530	-10	$25,228	4.3%
813	Membership associations and organizations	3,320	-140	$33,484	4.9%
814	Private households	370	-40	$28,524	0.6%
92	**Public Administration**	**20,440**	**310**	**$52,604**	**1.1%**

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 2.4 percent, which exceeded U.S. job growth of 2.0 percent for the 12 months ending December 2015. Delaware's strongest job gains were in the Construction industry, growing by 6.3 percent, and outperforming the U.S. increase of 4.9 percent.

Leisure & Hospitality also had strong job growth in Delaware for 2015, up 5.8 percent, compared with the U.S. growth of 3.0 percent. Job growth in the Manufacturing industry of 3.4 percent for Delaware was the third strongest industry for 2015, exceeding U.S. growth of only 0.2 percent. Every Delaware industry except two had positive job growth in 2015.



The two industries in Delaware that had over-the-year job losses or zero growth were Information and Other Services. Jobs in Delaware's Information industry were flat in 2015 with no net jobs created. Nationally, the Information industry grew at 0.9 percent. Other Services had over-the-year job losses, declining by 2.1 percent. Other Services contains establishments engaged in machinery and electronic equipment repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, and membership associations and organizations. Nationally, Other Services increased by 1.2%.

Comparative Job Growth

For the 12 months ending December 2015, Delaware's 2.4 percent job growth ranked 12th highest of all 50 states. Idaho was ranked 1st in job growth at 3.8 percent and North Dakota was ranked 50th in job growth with -5.3 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. New Jersey's 1.7 percent job growth ranked 18th. Maryland's job growth of 1.4 percent had it tied for 19th and Pennsylvania ranked tied for 39th with 0.6 percent job growth.

State	Job Growth for the 12 Months Ending December 2015	Rank (out of 50)
Idaho	3.8	1
Utah	3.2	2
Oregon	3.1	3
Florida	3.0	4
California	2.9	5
...	...	...
Delaware	2.4	12
...	...	...
New Jersey	1.7	18
Maryland	1.4	19
...	...	...
Pennsylvania	0.6	39
...	...	...
Oklahoma	-0.8	46
Louisiana	-1.2	47
West Virginia	-1.6	48
Wyoming	-3.1	49
North Dakota	-5.3	50

Delaware Industry Seasonally Adjusted Employment Index

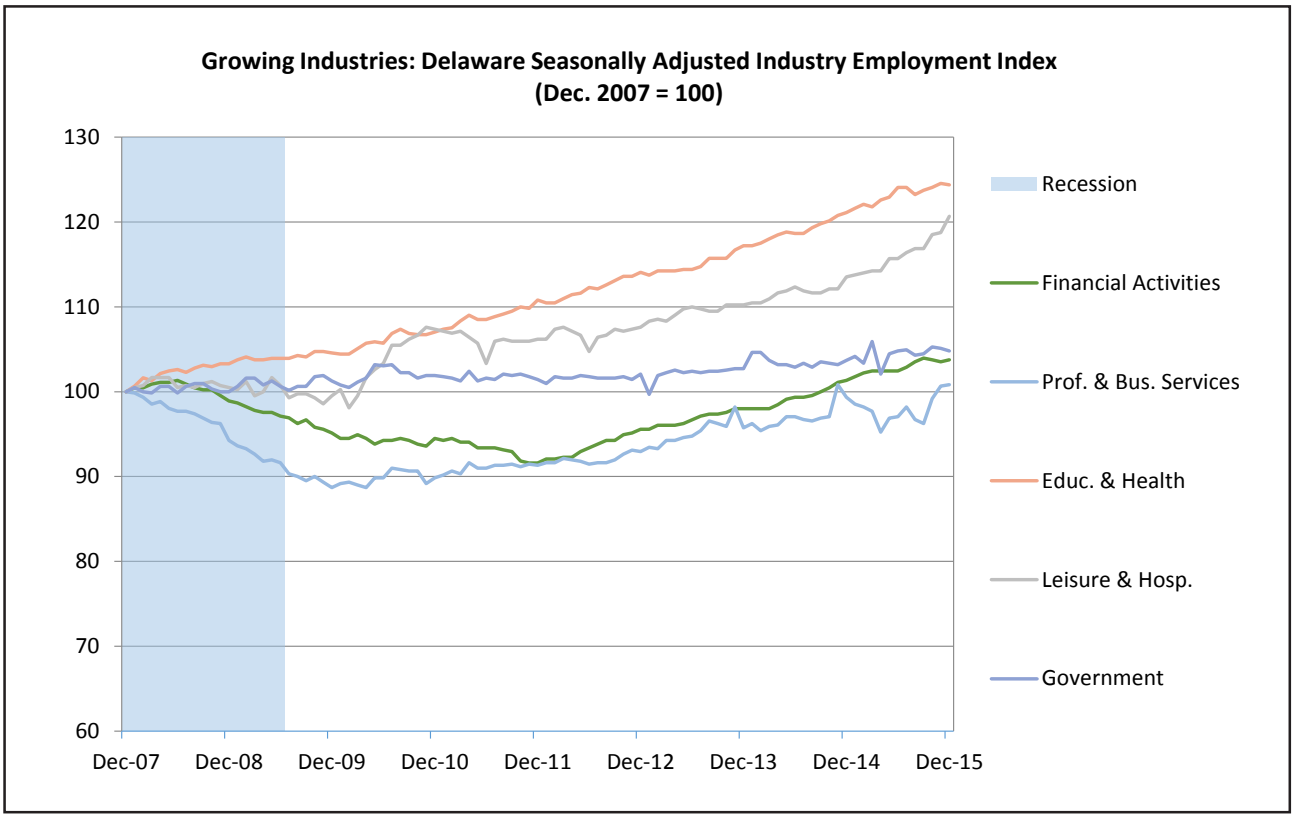
The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a Federal/State cooperative program that produces payroll employment, hours and earnings data for states and areas. This section will focus on Delaware industry employment. From the beginning of the last recession in December 2007 through the economic expansion to December 2015, Delaware Total Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 15,400 jobs, an increase of 3.5 percent. Of Delaware's growing industries, Education & Health and Leisure & Hospitality have had rather robust growth. Of Delaware's declining industries, there are three that stand out from the rest: the Information, Construction, and Manufacturing industries have all declined more than 15 percent since December 2007.

Growing Delaware Industries (December 2007 to December 2015):

Industry	Jobs	% Increase
Education & Health Services	14,900	24.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,700	20.7%
Government	3,000	4.8%
Financial Activities	1,700	3.8%
Professional & Business Services	500	0.8%

Education & Health Services:
The CES supersector industry Education & Health Services includes only private education. The overwhelming majority of employment in this supersector is in Health Services comprising around 89 percent of the employment with the other 11 percent in Education. Government education, such as public schools and universities, is found in the government sector. From December 2007 to December 2015, the Education & Health supersector has had the largest increase in employment of all Delaware industry sectors of the economy, increasing by 24.4 percent. Employment in Education & Health Services grew even during the recession. From December 2007 through June 2009, the months the U.S. economy was officially in recession, Education & Health Services had created 2,400 jobs. The only other industries to have created jobs during the recession were Government, up 400 jobs, and Leisure & Hospitality, up 300 jobs.

Leisure & Hospitality:
Leisure & Hospitality had the second largest percentage increase in Delaware employment over period of December 2007 to December 2015, increasing by 20.7 percent. Employment grew by 8,700 jobs in the Leisure & Hospitality sector. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation comprises nearly one fifth of all jobs in Leisure & Hospitality and was up 1,400 jobs, and Accommodation and Food Services, which comprises the other four fifth of jobs in Leisure & Hospitality, was up 7,300 jobs. Leisure & Hospitality hit a low point in jobs February 2010, but then impressively expanded by 4,000 jobs over the next nine months by November 2010 and an additional 5,500 jobs were added by December 2015.



Source: Delaware Department of Labor in cooperation with the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Government:
From December 2007 to December 2015, Government employment increased by 4.8 percent or 3,000 jobs in Delaware. Federal, State, and Local Government make up the government category. Unlike State and Local Government employment, Federal Government employment is not seasonally adjusted. Federal Government employment had no change from December 2007 to December 2015. There was a temporary spike in Federal Government employment in 2010 due to a hiring of Census workers, but the temporary increase in employment only lasted from March 2010 to August 2010 and by September 2010 employment had returned to its pre-census level. State Government employment increased by 1,300 jobs from December 2007 to December 2015, while Local Government employment increased 2,000 jobs.

Financial Activities:
Financial Activities increased by 3.8 percent or 1,700 jobs from December 2007 through 2015. This industry is comprised of Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing. Although Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing comprised just 11 percent of the all employment in Financial Activities, its employment fell by -1,100 jobs. Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing declined throughout the recession and hit a low of 5,100 jobs in July and August of 2014. Finance and Insurance employment is not seasonally adjusted and has increased by 3,100 jobs from December 2007 to December 2015.

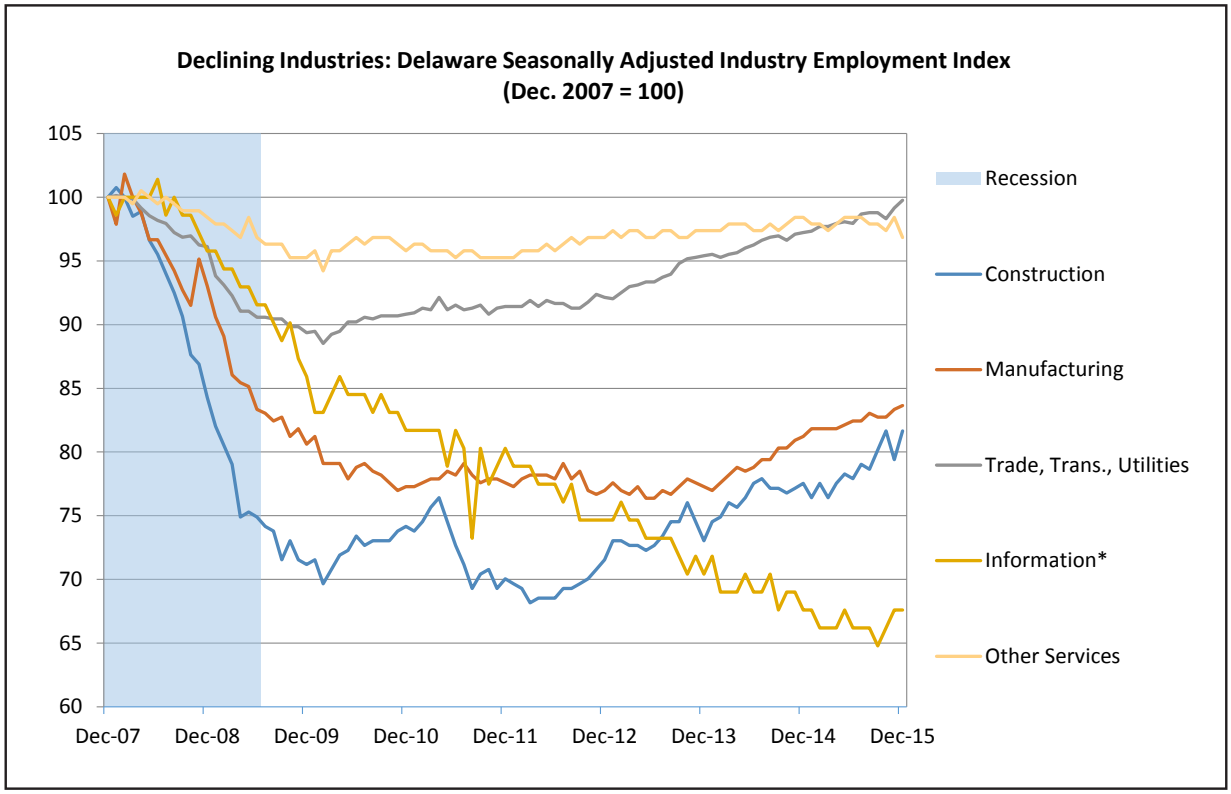
Professional & Business Services:
Professional & Business Services supersector was hit hard by the recession losing nearly 11 percent of its employment by January 2010, a reduction of -6,600 jobs. But it has recovered all of those employment declines to be up 500 jobs from the beginning of the recession through December 2015. Professional & Business Services is comprised of three smaller industry groups. The smallest industry in this supersector is Management of Companies and Enterprises. This industry has been in decline even before the recession, dating back to 2005. From December 2007 through 2015, this industry has lost -6,300 job. The other two industry groups have offset these losses. Professional and Technical Services has increased 2,800 jobs and Administrative and Support and Waste Management has increased 4,000 jobs over the same time period.

Declining Delaware Industries (December 2007 to December 2015):

Industry	Jobs	% Decrease
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	-200	-0.2%
Other Services	-600	-3.2%
Manufacturing	-5,400	-16.4%
Construction	-4,900	-18.4%
Information	-2,300	-32.4%

Trade, Transportation, & Utilities:
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities is first on our list of industries that does not have positive employment growth since the beginning of the last recession, down -200 jobs or -0.2 percent. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities is Delaware's largest supersector industry in terms of employment comprising of Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Transportation and Utilities. Wholesale Trade employment peaked right before the recession at 15,200 jobs in August 2007 and was very near its all-time high when the recession began in December 2007 at 14,800 jobs. The recession took its toll on Wholesale Trade with the industry losing -1,700 jobs during the recession and an additional -1,300 job since. From December 2007 to December 2015, jobs in Wholesale Trade are down -20.3 percent. Retail Trade was also impacted greatly by the recession losing -4,900 jobs during the recession, however, unlike Wholesale Trade, it has recovered 3,700 of the jobs that were lost, down -2.2 percent. Transportation and Utilities after initially losing jobs during the recession had 4,000 more jobs in December 2015 than in December 2007 and is up 29.4 percent.

Other Services:
The Other Service industry is comprised of individuals engaged in activities such as the repair and maintenance of machinery, personal care and laundry services, religious activities and advocacy groups. After losing -1,100 jobs between December 2007 and it low point in February 2010, Other Services recovered somewhat over the next several months and employment stabilized over the next two years. For the period of December 2007 to December 2015, Other Services was down -3.2 percent or -600 jobs.



*Note: * Information industry is not seasonally adjusted.*
Source: Delaware Department of Labor in cooperation with the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

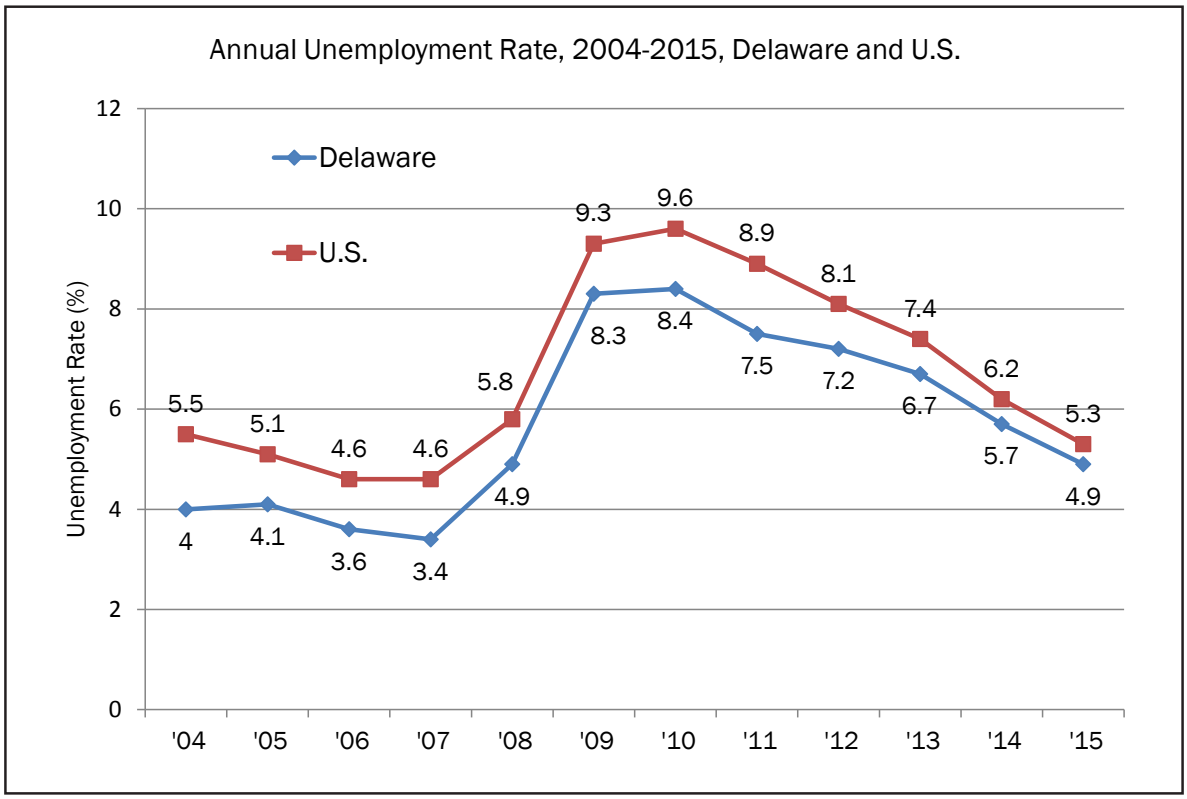
Manufacturing:
From December 2007 to December 2015, Manufacturing jobs have declined by -16.4 percent or -5,400 jobs. Delaware jobs in manufacturing have been declining for more than a decade and nationally the trend of manufacturing job losses dates back at least 30 years or more. With the recession and the loss of automobile manufacturing in the state, the rate of job decline was accelerated. During the recession alone, manufacturing jobs declined by -16.7 percent. Since November 2010, the loss of manufacturing jobs has leveled off, followed by a steady gain in jobs in 2014 and 2015.

Construction:
The Construction industry has the second largest percentage decline in employment from December 2007 to December 2015, declining -18.4 percent or -4,900 jobs. Construction employment had been declining before the recession began, due to job losses related to the housing bust that began in the middle of 2006, but accelerated during the recession. By the end of the recession, one out of every four construction jobs in the state had been lost. After further job losses in 2009, Construction jobs looked to have recovered somewhat by the end of the first quarter of 2011, only to fall again to a low of 18,200 jobs in March 2012. Since then, 3,600 Construction jobs have been created for a total of 21,800 jobs as of December 2015.

Information:
Information had the largest percentage decline in employment from December 2007 to December 2015, declining by -32.4 percent or -2,300 jobs. The decline in the Information industry was not as quick as in Manufacturing or Construction during the recession, but Information jobs have been in steady decline throughout the recovery. While some Construction jobs have come back and Manufacturing jobs losses stabilized then recovered a bit in 2014 and 2015, Information industry jobs had been trending down since the beginning of the recession and only in 2015 have employment declines halted and begun to stabilize.

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 measured by dividing the number of unemployed by the total labor force. To be considered unemployed, one has to be not employed but actively seeking employment and available to work during the month.



In 2015, Delaware's annual unemployment rate of 4.9 percent was 0.4 of a percentage point lower than the national average's 5.3 percent. In addition, 2015 marked the fifth 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's 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. The last time Delaware's annual unemployment rate exceeded the U.S. rate was in 1981 when Delaware's rate was 7.8% and the US rate was 7.6%. Current trends in Delaware's unemployment rate through the first half of 2016 make it likely that Delaware will have a sixth consecutive year of decline in its annual unemployment rate for 2016.

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 4.9% in 2015 was ranked as the 21st lowest rate in the nation tied with Ohio. Of Delaware's neighboring states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, none had a more favorable ranking. Pennsylvania's annual average unemployment rate ranked 25th lowest in the nation, followed by Maryland which tied for 26th. New Jersey's annual average unemployment rate ranked tied for 32nd lowest in the nation for 2015.

Delaware's unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points from 2014 to 2015. Of Delaware's neighboring states, New Jersey's unemployment rate declined the most, falling by 1.1 percent points. Maryland had the smallest improvement in its unemployment rate of Delaware's neighboring states, declining 0.6 percent point. The United States annual average unemployment rate fell by 0.9 percentage points to 5.3 percent in 2015.

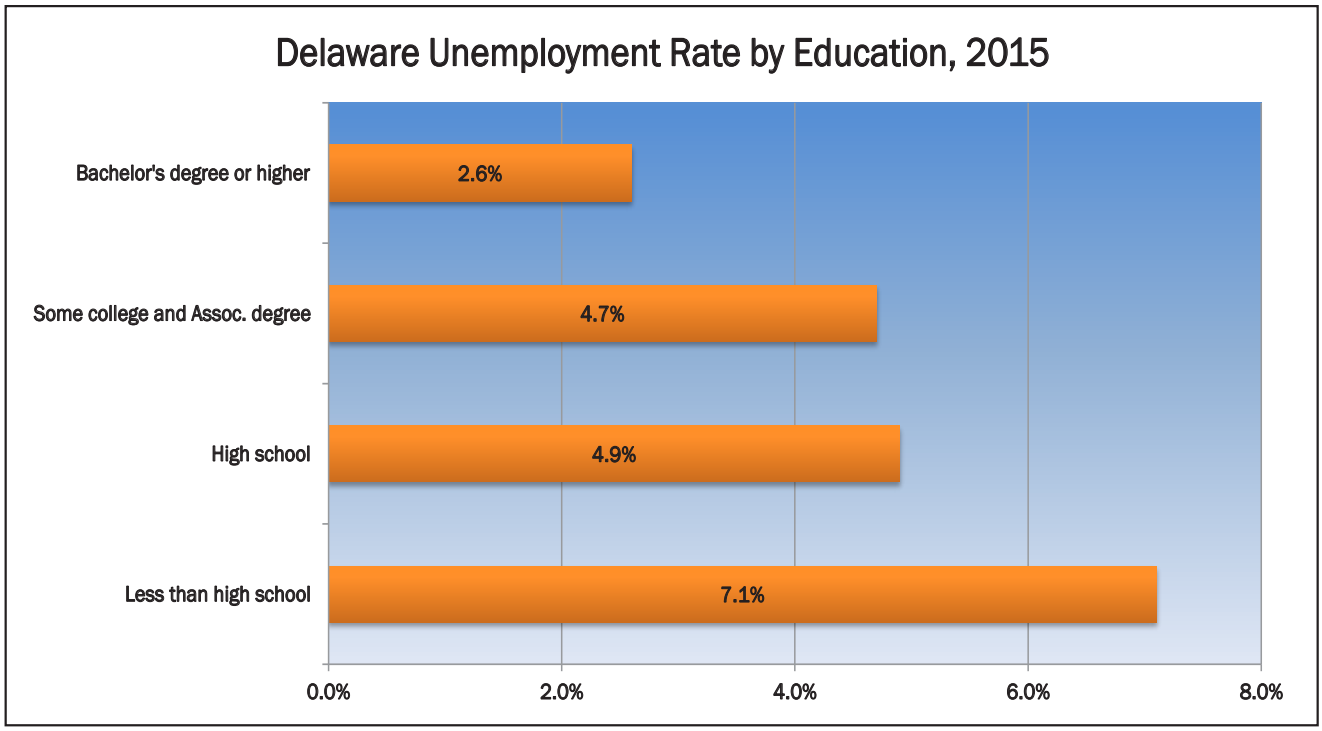
Comparative Annual Unemployment Rates

	Unemployment Rate		National Ranking*	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Delaware	5.7	4.9	20 (t)	21 (t)
Maryland	5.8	5.2	22 (t)	26 (t)
New Jersey	6.7	5.6	38 (t)	32 (t)
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.1	24 (t)	25
United States	6.2	5.3	--	--

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

The Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

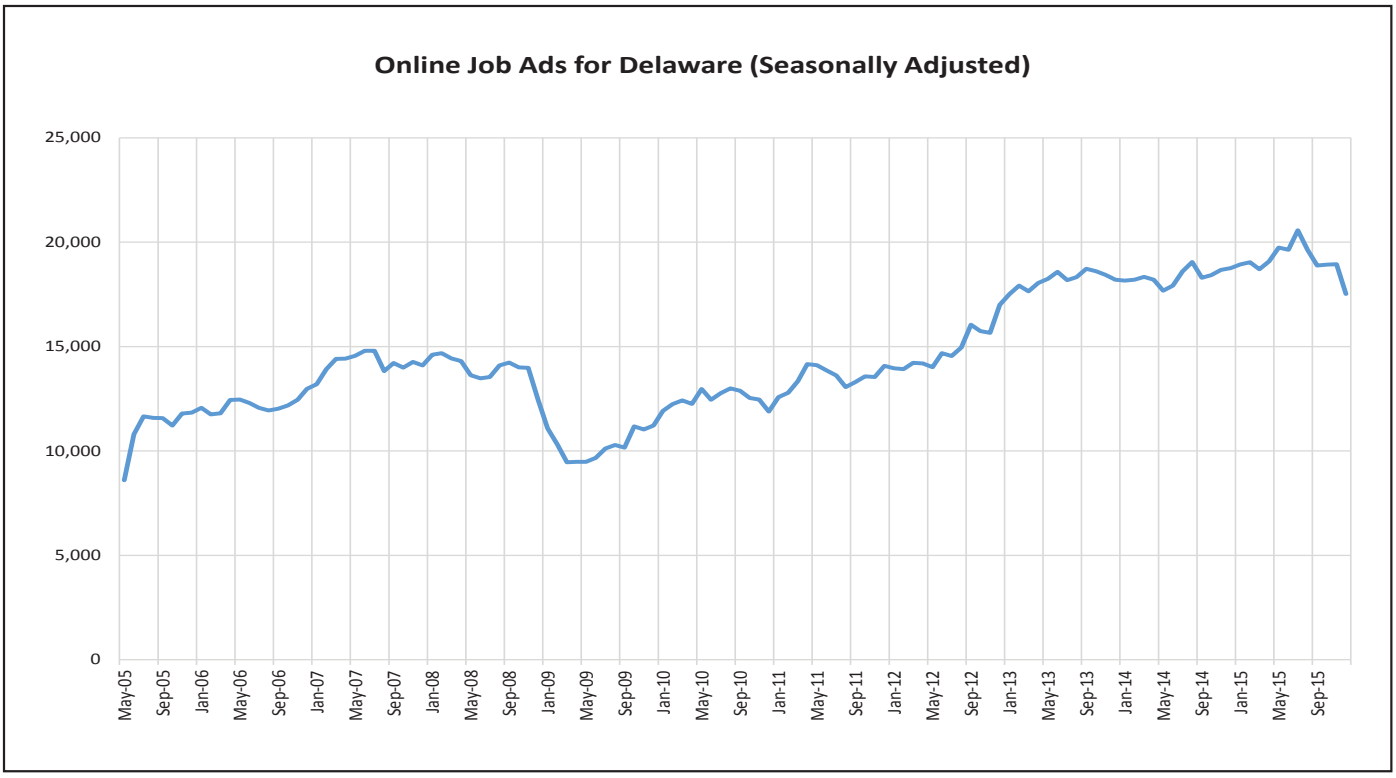
The average annual unemployment rate for all Delaware residents in 2015 was 4.9 percent. However, unpublished data from the Current Population Survey on the unemployment rate by educational attainment shows that those with less education are more likely on average to be unemployed than those with more 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 below breaks out the unemployment rate by the highest level of education an individual has obtained for persons 25 years of age and older. The average unemployment rate in 2015 for those Delaware residents with less than a high school diploma was 7.1 percent and those with a bachelor's degree or higher had an unemployment rate of 2.6 percent.



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

Help Wanted Online Ads – Delaware 2015

The Confidence Board's Help Wanted Online (HWOL) measures the number of new, unduplicated job ads, from over 16,000 sources online. HWOL reviews the online job ads regularly to remove any duplicate ads from being reported. Because the placing of job ads represents the intent of employers to hire, the data series serves as a measure of employer demand for labor. Job ads can be classified by such categories as occupation, industry, and geography. For the month of December 2015, there were 17,520 seasonally adjusted online job postings in Delaware, down -1,239 over the year.



Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

In 2015, there were 73,762 Help Wanted Online ads in New Castle County, 17,483 ads in Kent County and 14,544 in Sussex County. Over-the-year, online job ads declined in New Castle County, but increased in Kent and Sussex counties. Delaware's three largest cities, Wilmington, Newark, and Dover had the highest online job demand. Of the top 10 cities with the most online ads in Delaware, Lewes had the highest percentage gain over-the-year with a 23.2 percent increase.

	Number of Online Ads		Over-the-Year Change	
Online Ads by County for Delaware	**2015**	**2014**	**Level**	**Percent**
New Castle County, DE	73,762	82,519	-8,757	-11.9%
Kent County, DE	17,483	16,910	573	3.3%
Sussex County, DE	14,544	12,519	2,025	13.9%
Unavailable	10,960	13,242	-2,282	-20.8%

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

	Number of Online Ads		Over-the-Year Change	
Top 10 Cities with Most Online Ads	**2015**	**2014**	**Level**	**Percent**
Wilmington, DE	39,697	47,390	-7,693	-19.4%
Newark, DE	18,509	20,548	-2,039	-11.0%
Dover, DE	10,399	11,358	-959	-9.2%
New Castle, DE	6,761	6,047	714	10.6%
Seaford, DE	2,766	2,135	631	22.8%
Bear, DE	2,694	2,692	2	0.1%
Lewes, DE	2,654	2,038	616	23.2%
Middletown, DE	2,346	2,061	285	12.1%
Milford, DE	2,269	1,778	491	21.6%
Georgetown, DE	2,071	1,692	379	18.3%

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

	Number of Online Ads	
Top 10 Employers with Most Online Ads for Delaware	**2015**	**2014**
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	3,963	6,412
Christiana Care	2,336	1,928
CITI	1,775	1,897
Lowe's	1,738	1,726
ACCENTURE	1,636	154
Anthem, Inc.	1,627	119
Capital One	1,625	1,406
Bayada	1,578	1,138
C.R. England, Inc.	1,421	1,560
AstraZeneca	1,321	4,268

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

In 2015, the occupations with the most online ads for Delaware were Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, Registered Nurses, and Retail Salespersons. Of the top 25 occupations with the most online ads, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers had the greatest numerical increase in job ads over the year, while Financial Managers had the greatest numerical decrease in online ads. The industries with the most online job demand in 2015 were Finance & Insurance, Retail Trade, and Health Care & Social Assistance.

The number of online ads declined in Delaware for 2015 by 7.2 percent. Of Delaware's neighboring states, Pennsylvania had the largest increase in online ads of 4.7 percent, followed by New Jersey with a 0.6 percent increase and Maryland with a 0.1 percent increase.

	Number of Online Ads		Over-the-Year Change	
Top 25 Occupations with Most Online Ads for Delaware	**2015**	**2014**	**Level**	**Percent**
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,879	6,713	1,166	14.8%
Registered Nurses	4,852	4,033	819	16.9%
Retail Salespersons	4,651	4,444	207	4.5%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	4,628	4,996	-368	-8.0%
Computer Occupations, All Other	2,851	3,368	-517	-18.1%
Financial Managers	2,649	3,817	-1,168	-44.1%
Customer Service Representatives	2,396	3,121	-725	-30.3%
Management Analysts	2,267	2,461	-194	-8.6%
Marketing Managers	2,194	2,645	-451	-20.6%
Computer Systems Analysts	2,082	2,258	-176	-8.5%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Admin. Support Workers	1,919	2,064	-145	-7.6%
Software Developers, Applications	1,909	1,892	17	0.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Prep. and Serving Workers	1,807	1,691	116	6.4%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1,630	1,368	262	16.1%
Computer User Support Specialists	1,610	1,813	-203	-12.6%
Accountants and Auditors	1,588	1,758	-170	-10.7%
Medical and Health Services Managers	1,552	1,743	-191	-12.3%
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,323	1,741	-418	-31.6%
General and Operations Managers	1,232	1,270	-38	-3.1%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1,132	1,352	-220	-19.4%
Cashiers	1,125	1,105	20	1.8%
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,118	998	120	10.7%
Managers, All Other	1,114	1,307	-193	-17.3%
Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manuf., Except Tech. and Scientific Products	1,070	1,152	-82	-7.7%
Web Developers	1,018	1,470	-452	-44.4%

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

	Number of Online Ads	
Online Ads by Job Type for Delaware	**2015**	**2014**
Full-Time	108,239	115,082
Part-Time	22,086	22,379
Contract	1,882	3,441
Internship	1,487	1,269

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

Online Ads by Industry in 2015	**Number of Online Ads**
Finance and Insurance	10,630
Retail Trade	8,832
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,337
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,392
Manufacturing	4,300
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,742
Accommodation and Food Services	2,431
Educational Services	2,315
Wholesale Trade	1,140
Transportation and Warehousing	1,113
Other Services (except Public Administration)	930
Public Administration	831
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	579
Construction	577
Information	570
Management of Companies and Enterprises	370
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	366
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	293
Utilities	281
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	10
Unclassified Establishments	1,539
Unavailable	66,171
Total	**116,749**

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

Top 15 Requested Skills by Online Ads in 2015	Number of Online Ads
Quality Assurance	4,288
Structured Query Language	4,114
Pediatrics	3,589
Investment Banking	3,138
Java	2,765
UNIX	2,291
Bilingual	2,128
Technical Support	2,109
Quality Control	2,039
Transaction Processing	1,955
Geriatrics	1,712
Systems Development Life Cycle	1,678
Computer Based Training	1,643
Customer Relationship Management	1,596
Linux	1,557

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

Top 15 Requested Certifications by Online Ads in 2015	Number of Online Ads
Driver's License	9,379
Commercial Driver's License	7,164
Certified Registered Nurse	5,851
HAZMAT	2,982
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	2,278
Occupational Safety & Health Administration Certification	1,777
American Nurses Credentialing Center	1,656
Basic Life Support	1,437
Food Safety Programs	1,424
Licensed Practical Nurse	1,299
Certified in Nursing Administration	1,120
Continuing Education	1,060
First Aid Certification	903
Certified Public Accountant	826
Certified Nursing Assistant	804

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

	Number of Online Ads		Over-the-Year Change	
	2015	2014	Level	Percent
Pennsylvania	1,320,749	1,259,167	61,582	4.7%
New Jersey	822,482	817,284	5,198	0.6%
Maryland	683,800	683,076	724	0.1%
Delaware	116,749	125,190	-8,441	-7.2%

Source: The Confidence Board, Help Wanted Online.

City of Dover Employment and Wages

The city of Dover is Delaware's second most populous city. Located in Kent County, it had an estimated population of 37,500 in 2015. 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 2014 and 2015.

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Bottom left: West Loockerman Street in downtown Dover, Delaware. By Tim Kiser (w:User:Malepheasant) - Own work (self-made photograph), CC BY-SA 2.5, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1728745
Bottom right: City of Dover Welcome Sign. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic License.
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Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
	Total	**32,736**	**361,960,160**	**32,260**	**379,942,236**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**11**	*	*	*	*
Mining	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Utilities	**22**	*	*	*	*
Construction	**23**	**602**	**9,032,810**	**558**	**7,875,968**
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	183	2,510,492	164	2,264,967
Manufacturing	**31-33**	**1,486**	**24,785,365**	**1,525**	**27,705,029**
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	0	0	0	0
Textile product mills	314	0	0	0	0
Apparel manufacturing	315	*	*	*	*
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	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	0	0	0	0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0	0	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	*	*	*	*
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0	0	0	0
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**	**295**	**4,087,498**	**265**	**4,146,383**
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	228	2,998,487	217	3,254,488
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	**44-45**	**4,691**	**26,975,745**	**4,568**	**27,745,183**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	607	6,819,641	569	7,160,703

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	*	*
Electronics and appliance stores	443	239	1,465,405	256	1,627,244
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	239	1,795,463	240	1,853,453
Food and beverage stores	445	419	2,182,946	342	1,548,495
Health and personal care stores	446	300	2,477,318	284	2,467,135
Gasoline stations	447	202	964,670	213	1,101,402
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	535	1,771,327	535	1,791,286
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	243	752,373	232	780,003
General merchandise stores	452	1,613	7,079,922	1,606	7,673,163
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	208	1,021,956	198	1,021,932
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	**48-49**	**164**	**1,248,768**	**151**	**1,271,067**
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0
Rail transportation	483	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	484	*	*	*	*
Truck transportation	485	85	496,575	*	*
Transit and ground passenger transport	486	0	0	0	0
Pipeline transportation	487	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	488	*	*	*	*
Support activities for transportation	491	0	0	0	0
Couriers and messengers	492	0	0	0	0
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*
Information	**51**	**245**	**2,674,483**	**220**	**2,433,176**
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	*	*	*	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	0	0	0	0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	**52**	**496**	**8,873,205**	**503**	**10,145,991**
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	323	4,136,437	332	4,546,073
Securities, commodity contracts, and other fin. invest. and related activities	523	40	1,560,066	41	1,850,895
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	133	3,176,702	130	3,749,023
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**53**	**249**	**2,327,238**	**212**	**2,199,575**

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Real estate	531	123	1,134,047	99	1,036,226
Rental and leasing services	532	126	1,193,191	113	1,163,349
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	**54**	**789**	**15,094,686**	**722**	**16,308,852**
Management of Companies and Enterprises	**55**	**211**	**3,866,996**	**224**	**4,903,367**
Administrative and Waste Services	**56**	**766**	**5,564,494**	**661**	**5,690,058**
Administrative and support services	561	766	5,564,494	661	5,690,058
Waste management and remediation service	562	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	**61**	**439**	**4,595,494**	**432**	**4,649,926**
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**	**5,754**	**73,206,197**	**5,892**	**81,085,019**
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,823	31,526,444	1,757	31,345,013
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	971	7,257,746	1,031	8,126,792
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**71**	**1,733**	**12,066,247**	**1,759**	**12,595,749**
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, and similar institution	712	*	*	*	*
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,643	10,636,333	1,667	10,994,798
Accommodation and Food Services	**72**	**2,644**	**10,389,560**	**2,328**	**10,249,012**
Accommodation	721	223	997,301	239	1,074,648
Food services and drinking places	722	2,421	9,392,259	2,089	9,174,364
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**81**	**957**	**6,476,542**	**920**	**6,943,321**
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	*	*
Personal and laundry services	812	401	2,023,960	391	2,343,059
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	366	2,781,574	333	2,755,578
Private households	814	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	**Fed**	**1,296**	**18,340,579**	**1,292**	**18,541,696**
State Government	**State**	**7,804**	**103,952,860**	**7,867**	**105,127,503**
Local Government	**Local**	**1,886**	**23,156,571**	**1,911**	**24,396,999**
Total Government	**Govt**	**10,986**	**145,450,010**	**11,070**	**148,066,198**

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 had an estimated population of 33,800 in 2015. 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 2014 and 2015.

PHOTO CREDITS: Top left: Newark Reservoir. By Kej605 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27154850
Top right: UDel Memorial and Magnolia Circle. By w:User talk:Cargoudel - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:UDel_Memorial_and_Magnolia_Circle.JPG, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2788388
Bottom left: St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church. By Pubdog (talk) - Own work (Original text: I (Pubdog (talk)) created this work entirely by myself.), Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16988593
Bottom right: The student section of Delaware Stadium, known as the Cockpit. By Superman7515 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27941199

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
	Total	**17,837**	**255,271,223**	**17,805**	**264,697,284**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**11**	*	*	*	*
Mining	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Utilities	**22**	*	*	*	*
Construction	**23**	**761**	**13,634,479**	**700**	**12,429,048**
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	508	8,551,344	452	7,448,283
Manufacturing	**31-33**	**1,062**	**21,539,064**	**1,080**	**22,257,012**
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	0	0	0	0
Textile mills	313	*	*	*	*
Textile product mills	314	0	0	0	0
Apparel manufacturing	315	*	*	*	*
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	0	0	0	0
Printing and related support activities	323	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	146	2,596,994	144	2,388,740
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	*	*	*	*
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0	0	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	33	637,195	37	832,376
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	50	919,359	50	997,791
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	*	*	*	*
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	**42**	**311**	**5,776,653**	**318**	**6,313,779**
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	244	4,879,022	260	5,505,071
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	19	170,329	16	150,187
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	48	727,302	42	658,521
Retail Trade	**44-45**	**2,327**	**20,475,591**	**2,230**	**21,720,207**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	998	12,772,678	919	13,585,017

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	*	*
Electronics and appliance stores	443	56	271,959	38	122,001
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	*	*	*	*
Food and beverage stores	445	406	2,366,386	399	2,701,398
Health and personal care stores	446	110	881,792	103	710,903
Gasoline stations	447	*	*	*	*
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	134	549,528	139	537,127
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	132	623,750	126	616,361
General merchandise stores	452	196	684,747	204	717,031
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	109	970,567	125	1,175,239
Nonstore retailers	454	31	560,979	30	604,912
Transportation and Warehousing	**48-49**	**183**	**3,365,487**	**141**	**2,068,326**
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0
Rail transportation	483	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	484	79	924,023	77	923,342
Truck transportation	485	0	0	0	0
Transit and ground passenger transport	486	0	0	0	0
Pipeline transportation	487	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	488	*	*	*	*
Support activities for transportation	491	0	0	0	0
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*
Information	**51**	**38**	**728,423**	**37**	**818,663**
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	*	*	*	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	0	0	0	0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	0	0	0	0
Other information services	519	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	**52**	**303**	**4,128,869**	**312**	**4,572,054**
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	261	3,401,764	262	3,582,220
Securities, commodity contracts, and other fin. invest. and related activities	523	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	*	*	*	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**53**	**105**	**933,904**	**98**	**1,130,255**

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Real estate	531	84	730,825	76	923,438
Rental and leasing services	532	21	203,079	22	206,817
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	**54**	**889**	**16,052,542**	**928**	**17,632,851**
Management of Companies and Enterprises	**55**	**50**	**196,094**	**44**	**177,972**
Administrative and Waste Services	**56**	**148**	**1,865,587**	**231**	**2,864,754**
Administrative and support services	561	148	1,865,587	231	2,864,754
Waste management and remediation service	562	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	**61**	**67**	**478,771**	**79**	**531,010**
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**	**958**	**10,498,756**	**894**	**8,780,839**
Ambulatory health care services	621	474	6,727,937	387	4,825,994
Hospitals	622	0	0	0	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**71**	**105**	**470,475**	**120**	**566,165**
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, and similar institution	712	0	0	0	0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	**72**	**3,046**	**13,935,046**	**3,039**	**14,748,161**
Accommodation	721	356	2,292,609	358	2,378,043
Food services and drinking places	722	2,690	11,642,437	2,681	12,370,118
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**81**	**416**	**4,981,742**	**405**	**5,290,210**
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	*	*
Personal and laundry services	812	124	594,211	92	498,501
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	241	3,809,350	265	4,079,089
Private households	814	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	**Fed**	**136**	**1,825,314**	**126**	**2,232,753**
State Government	**State**	**5,907**	**120,552,211**	**5,999**	**126,975,098**
Local Government	**Local**	**1,009**	**13,772,790**	**1,009**	**13,528,940**
Total Government	**Govt**	**7,052**	**136,150,315**	**7,134**	**142,736,791**

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 had an estimated population of 71,900 in 2015. 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 2014 and 2015.

PHOTO CREDITS: Top left: Typical sign on major thoroughfares entering Wilmington. By Nolabob - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17169969
Top right: The Kalmar Nyckel with the Wilmington skyline in the background. By Kej605 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27444283
Bottom left: Cathedral of Saint Peter in Quaker Hill. By John Phelan - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=29451455
Bottom right: Downtown Wilmington, Delaware and the Christina River.

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
	Total	52,497	1,096,374,853	51,393	1,105,764,892
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**11**	*	*	*	*
Mining	**21**	*	*	*	*
Utilities	**22**	*	*	*	*
Construction	**23**	**1,042**	**19,102,401**	**1,032**	**20,707,344**
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	586	10,505,433	546	10,014,567
Manufacturing	**31-33**	**813**	**14,500,017**	**2,149**	**55,594,674**
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	0	0	0	0
Textile product mills	314	*	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	*	*	*	*
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	130	2,421,708	120	2,253,700
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	*	*	*	*
Chemical manufacturing	325	*	*	1,492	45,202,485
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	*	*	*	*
Primary metal manufacturing	331	*	*	*	*
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	111	1,559,229	125	1,597,019
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**	**422**	**6,193,828**	**360**	**5,624,506**
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	264	3,607,098	210	3,101,266
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	138	2,163,090	129	1,991,687
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	20	423,640	21	531,553
Retail Trade	**44-45**	**1,896**	**18,265,173**	**1,874**	**18,787,554**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	543	7,748,035	564	7,893,383

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	55	969,743	55	1,026,434
Electronics and appliance stores	443	*	*	*	*
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	165	1,228,576	169	1,342,288
Food and beverage stores	445	457	3,264,676	400	3,317,005
Health and personal care stores	446	220	2,011,090	221	1,966,940
Gasoline stations	447	30	118,220	24	109,141
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	115	662,378	153	905,502
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	29	223,917	27	243,996
General merchandise stores	452	106	370,531	117	407,693
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	111	588,029	85	553,238
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	**48-49**	**752**	**10,332,563**	**827**	**10,967,687**
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0
Rail transportation	483	*	*	*	*
Water transportation	484	22	538,769	8	620,255
Truck transportation	485	*	*	*	*
Transit and ground passenger transport	486	0	0	0	0
Pipeline transportation	487	*	*	*	*
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	488	473	6,894,444	573	7,202,347
Support activities for transportation	491	0	0	0	0
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	67	711,583	61	755,707
Information	**51**	**352**	**5,079,976**	**295**	**4,858,198**
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	*	*	*	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	52	172,814	42	151,876
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	39	366,010	18	333,344
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	0	0	0	0
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	**52**	**12,343**	**299,949,331**	**11,558**	**283,837,215**
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	9,522	227,560,996	8,838	212,720,443
Securities, commodity contracts, and other fin. invest. and related activities	523	1,489	43,908,985	1,581	43,007,092
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	1,332	28,479,350	1,139	28,109,680
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**53**	**603**	**7,780,371**	**639**	**9,536,698**

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

		2014		2015	
	NAICS code	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Real estate	531	365	5,095,939	400	7,008,667
Rental and leasing services	532	*	*	*	*
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	*	*	*	*
Professional and Technical Services	**54**	**8,046**	**346,008,700**	**7,578**	**344,836,636**
Management of Companies and Enterprises	**55**	**2,469**	**92,092,210**	**1,574**	**54,706,687**
Administrative and Waste Services	**56**	**2,372**	**30,254,072**	**2,307**	**36,036,676**
Administrative and support services	561	2,287	28,892,660	2,211	34,537,492
Waste management and remediation service	562	85	1,361,412	96	1,499,184
Educational Services	**61**	**771**	**7,987,862**	**667**	**7,391,948**
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**	**7,173**	**76,644,456**	**7,318**	**82,829,347**
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,761	27,204,683	1,712	28,041,731
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,166	20,115,070	2,366	22,919,385
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**71**	**669**	**5,103,996**	**600**	**4,338,747**
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	296	2,656,281	234	1,847,639
Museums, historical sites, and similar institution	712	89	718,157	79	795,470
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	284	1,729,558	287	1,695,638
Accommodation and Food Services	**72**	**2,471**	**14,092,944**	**2,238**	**13,669,728**
Accommodation	721	*	*	*	*
Food services and drinking places	722	*	*	*	*
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**81**	**1,286**	**12,576,321**	**1,248**	**13,258,489**
Repair and maintenance	811	205	3,155,911	205	3,612,935
Personal and laundry services	812	452	3,073,629	445	3,150,422
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	607	6,160,308	577	6,328,962
Private households	814	22	186,473	21	166,170
Federal Government	**Fed**	**1,122**	**19,253,104**	**1,122**	**22,209,146**
State Government	**State**	**4,428**	**56,498,290**	**4,582**	**58,870,863**
Local Government	**Local**	**3,252**	**48,539,166**	**3,179**	**50,457,640**
Total Government	**Govt**	**8,802**	**124,290,560**	**8,883**	**131,537,649**

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 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.

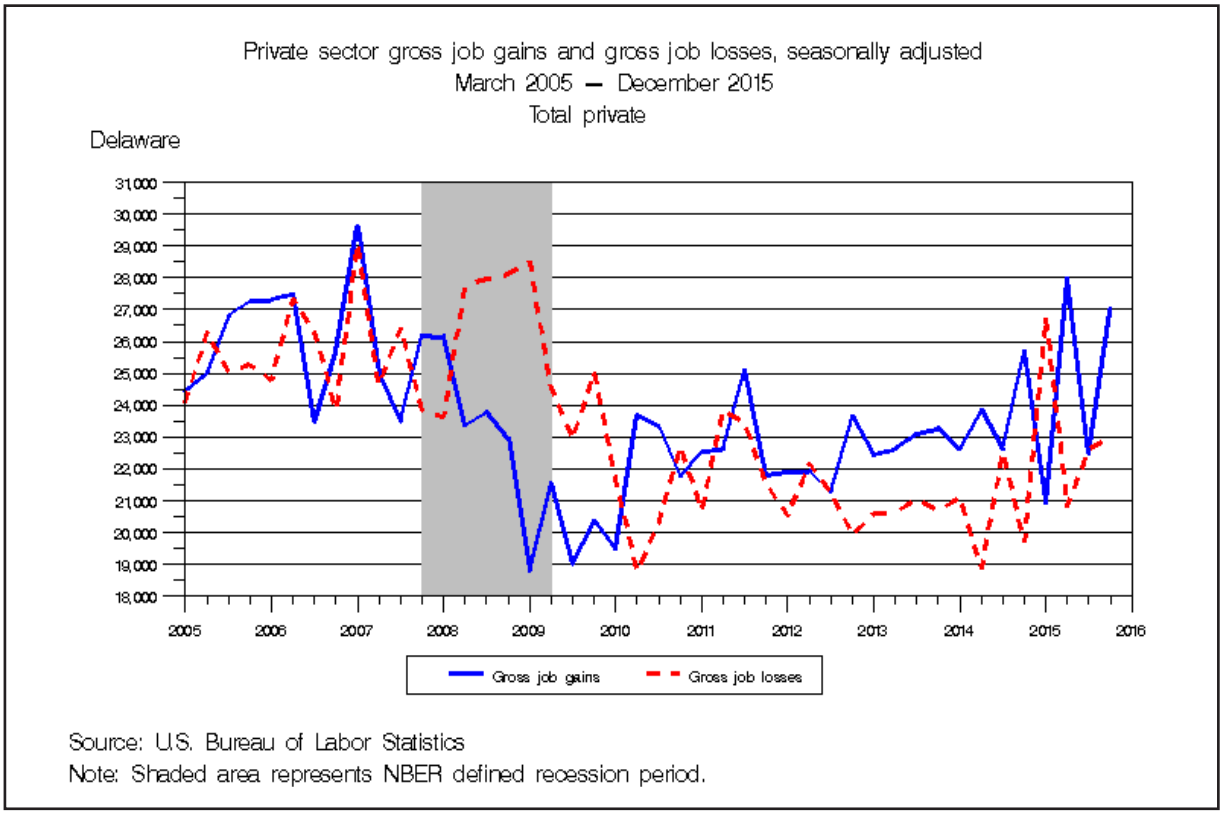
BED also measures the number of establishments with gross job gains at either expanding or opening establishments and the number of establishments with gross job losses at either contracting or closing establishments. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, while 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 are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, linking administrative Unemployment Insurance establishment data across time. The employment changes in the BED are measured from the 3rd month of each quarter. All the data referenced in this article are seasonally adjusted.

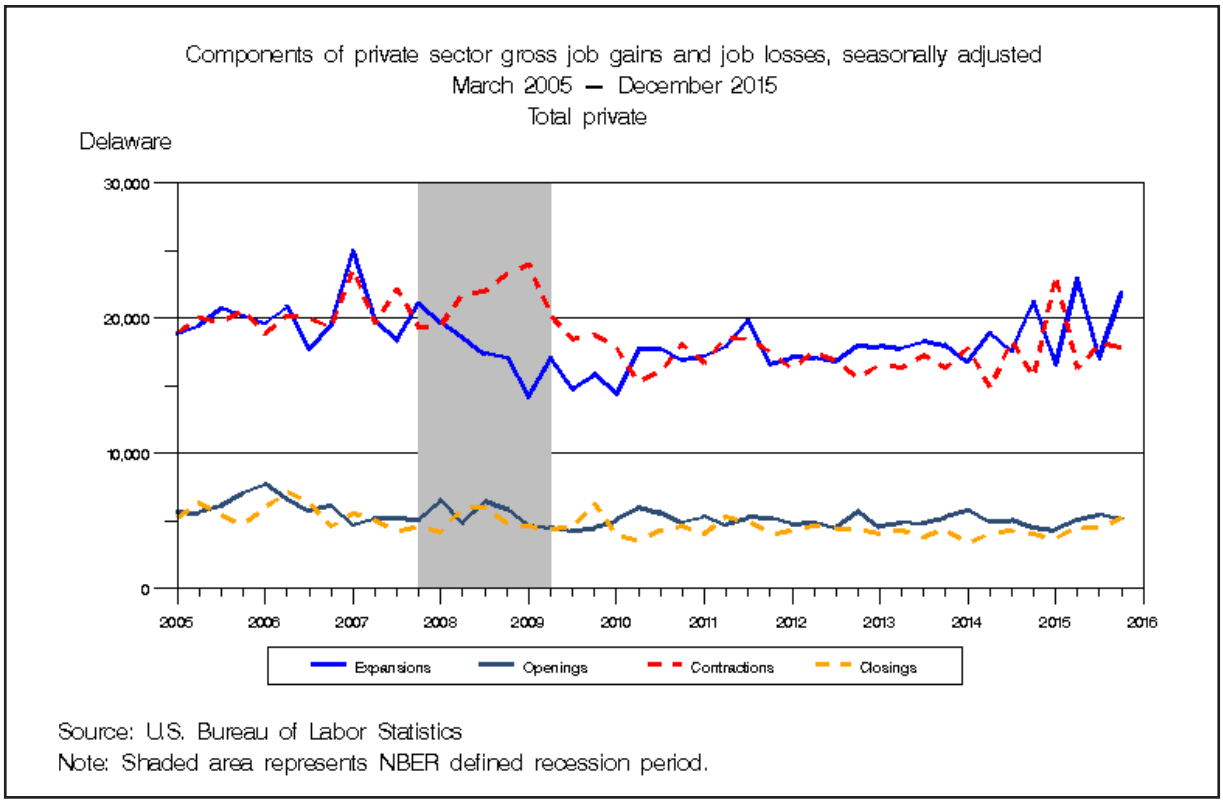
Delaware Business Employment Dynamics – 4th Quarter, 2015

From September 2015 to December 2015, Delaware's gross job gains from opening and expanding establishments were 27,012, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 22,998, 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 4,014.



Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Delaware gained 27,012 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2015, or 4,531 more than in the third quarter of 2015. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 21,860 jobs, while opening establishments added 5,152. Gross job gains were larger than in the previous quarter at expanding establishments, but smaller at opening establishments.



Gross job losses totaled 22,998 in the fourth quarter of 2015, up by 384 from the third quarter, 2015. In the fourth quarter of 2015, contracting establishments lost 17,783 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 5,215 jobs. Gross job losses were smaller than in the previous quarter at contracting establishments (-350), and larger at closing establishments (+734).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Jun. 2015	Sept. 2015	Dec. 2015
	Levels				
Gross job gains	25,677	20,948	27,972	22,481	27,012
At expanding establishments	21,183	16,594	22,910	17,049	21,860
At opening establishments	4,494	4,354	5,062	5,432	5,152
Gross job losses	19,694	26,759	20,802	22,614	22,998
At contracting establishments	15,682	23,098	16,252	18,133	17,783
At closing establishments	4,012	3,661	4,550	4,481	5,215
Net employment change*	5,983	-5,811	7,170	-133	4,014

* 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 2015 to December 2015, Delaware's gross job gains represented 7.2 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 1.4 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 2015 to December 2015, Delaware's gross job losses represented 6.2 percent of private sector employment. This was greater than the national rate of gross job losses of 5.8 percent. Delaware's gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 4.8 percent of private sector employment, which was higher than the national rate at contracting establishments of 4.7 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 1.4 percent for Delaware, while the nation had 1.1 percent gross job losses at closing establishments. The rates of gross job gains and losses provide a picture of the amount of "job churning" that occurs in the labor market.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Jun. 2015	Sep. 2015	Dec. 2015
Total Private for State of Delaware	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.0	5.7	7.6	6.1	7.2
At expanding establishments	5.8	4.5	6.2	4.6	5.8
At opening establishments	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Gross job losses	5.4	7.3	5.6	6.1	6.2
At contracting establishments	4.3	6.3	4.4	4.9	4.8
At closing establishments	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
Net employment change*	1.6	-1.6	2.0	0.0	1.0
Total Private for U.S. as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.6
At expanding establishments	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.4
At opening establishments	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
At contracting establishments	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7
At closing establishments	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Net employment change*	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8

* 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 30,111 active private sector establishments, a total of 6,153 establishments gained jobs from September 2015 to December 2015 (See Table C). Of these, 4,735 were expanding establishments and 1,418 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2015, 6,058 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 4,539 were contracting establishments and 1,519 were closing establishments. The statistics from tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 4.6 jobs during the quarter and the average contracting establishment lost 3.9 jobs during the quarter.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Jun. 2015	Sep. 2015	Dec. 2015
Establishments gaining jobs.....	6,120	5,628	6,204	5,944	6,153
Expanding establishments.....	4,699	4,336	4,829	4,517	4,735
Opening establishments.....	1,421	1,292	1,375	1,427	1,418
Establishments losing jobs.....	5,682	6,075	5,753	6,219	6,058
Contracting establishments.....	4,446	4,795	4,427	4,783	4,539
Closing establishments.....	1,236	1,280	1,326	1,436	1,519
Net establishment change*.....	185	12	49	-9	-101

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

Personal Income

Personal income data are produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and are a broad measure of the economic activity of an area. The most recent state level personal income data available is for 2014 and all of the nominal dollar values have been deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers and converted to constant 2014 dollars.

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

Delaware Real Per Capita Income in Constant 2014 Dollars

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Per Capita Personal Income	$45,504	$44,780	$45,463	$45,866	$45,405	$46,378
Per Capita Earned Income	$29,585	$28,862	$29,118	$29,301	$28,901	$29,618
Per Capita Investment Income	$7,769	$7,317	$7,668	$7,920	$7,626	$7,754
Per Capita Transfer Payments	$8,150	$8,602	$8,677	$8,645	$8,878	$9,006

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

In 2014, Delaware's per capita personal income was $46,378. The peak year for real per capita income was in 2006 at $46,871. Real per capita income increased by 2.1 percent in 2014, the largest increase since 2001. After several years of declines steaming from the recession, real per capita income increased in 2011, 2012, and 2014. The recession officially ended June 2009. From 2010 to 2014, real per capita personal income in Delaware increased by 3.6 percent.

The largest share of personal income comes from earned income. Earned income is wages that come from a job or proprietors' income that come from owning a business. In 2014, 63.9 percent of all Delaware personal income was from earned income, which was well below the peak share of 77.4 percent in 1973. Per capita earned income in Delaware was $29,618 in 2014. Adjusting for inflation, real per capita earned income was up 2.5 percent in 2014, which was its largest increase since 2001. From 2010 to 2014, real per capita earned income was up 2.6 percent.

Investment income is income received from dividends, interest, and rent. As a percentage of Delaware personal income, investment income's share in 2014 was 16.7 percent, which is below the average share of 18.6 percent since 1958. In 2014, per capita investment income was $7,754 in Delaware. Real per capita investment income declined steeply during the recession, down 10.3 percent in 2009 and 5.8 percent in 2010. Reductions in dividend income due to stock market declines and a low interest rate environment caused investment income to decline from 2008 to 2010. In 2011 and 2012, real per capita interest income had recovered mostly due to dividend income and increased by 4.8 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Real per capita investment income declined in 2013 before rebounding in 2014. From 2010 to 2014, real per capita investment income was up 6 percent.

Transfer payments are income that persons receive for which no current service is performed. Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, income support programs, and unemployment insurance are all examples of government programs that provide transfer payments. Transfer payments as a share of personal income peaked in 2013 at 19.6 percent and declined slightly to 19.4 percent in 2014. Real per capita transfer payments were $9,006 in 2014 and exceeded real per capita investment income for the first time in 2009. From 2010 to 2014, real per capita transfer payments were up 4.7 percent.

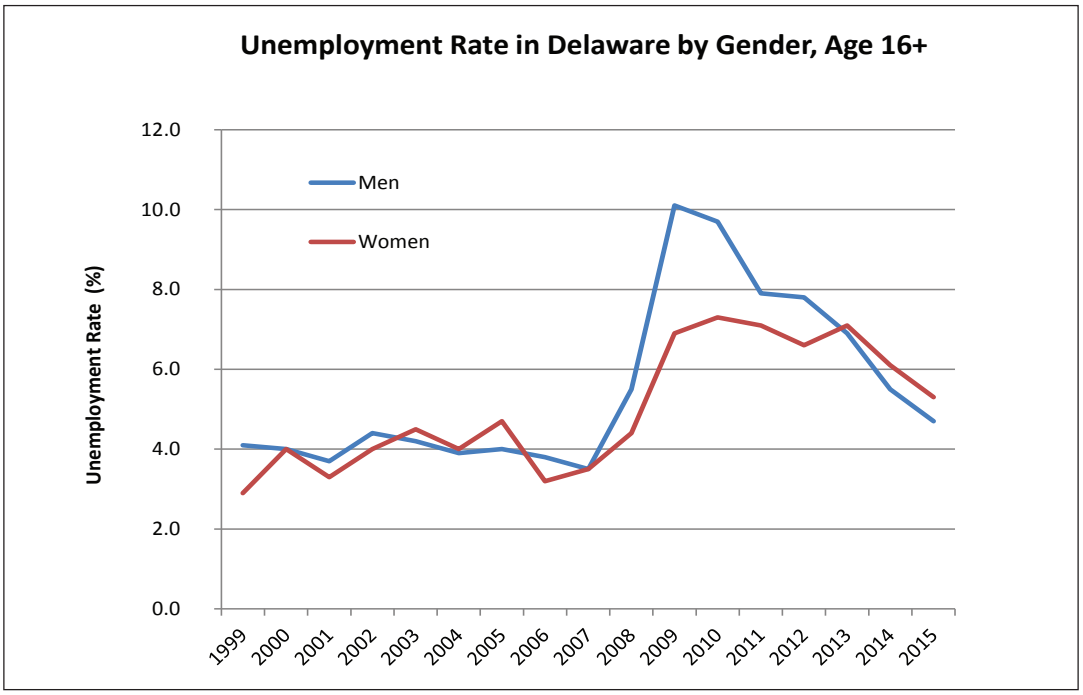
Delaware Real Per Capita Income, Percent Change from Previous Year

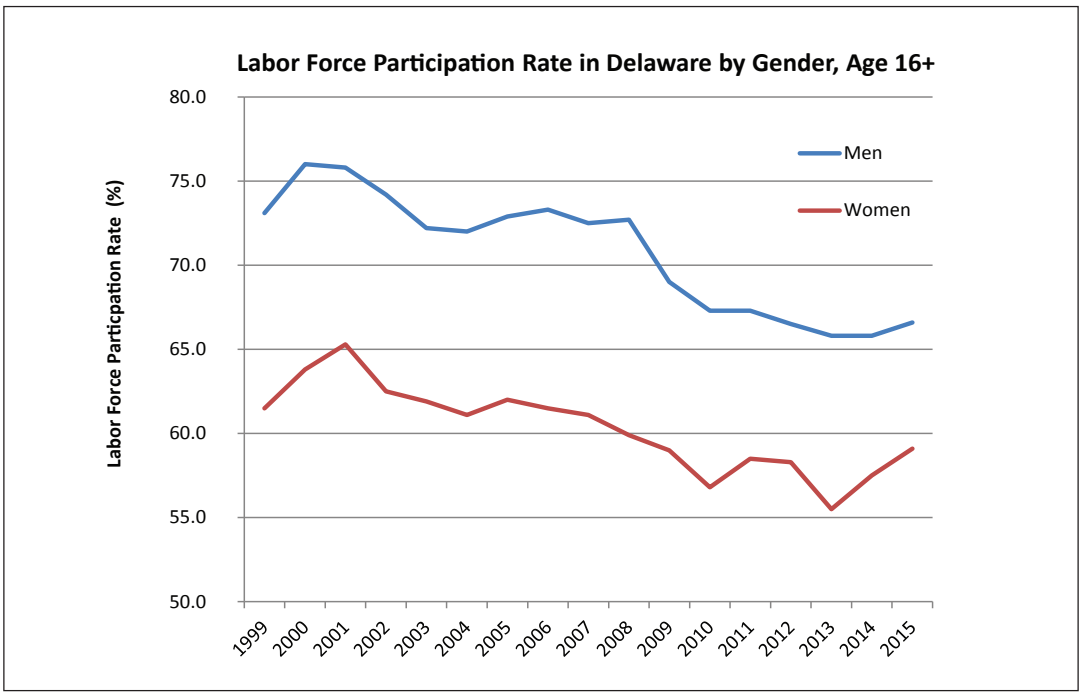
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Per Capita Personal Income	-1.2%	-1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	-1.0%	2.1%
Per Capita Earned Income	-1.0%	-2.4%	0.9%	0.6%	-1.4%	2.5%
Per Capita Investment Income	-10.3%	-5.8%	4.8%	3.3%	-3.7%	1.7%
Per Capita Transfer Payments	8.0%	5.5%	0.9%	-0.4%	2.7%	1.4%

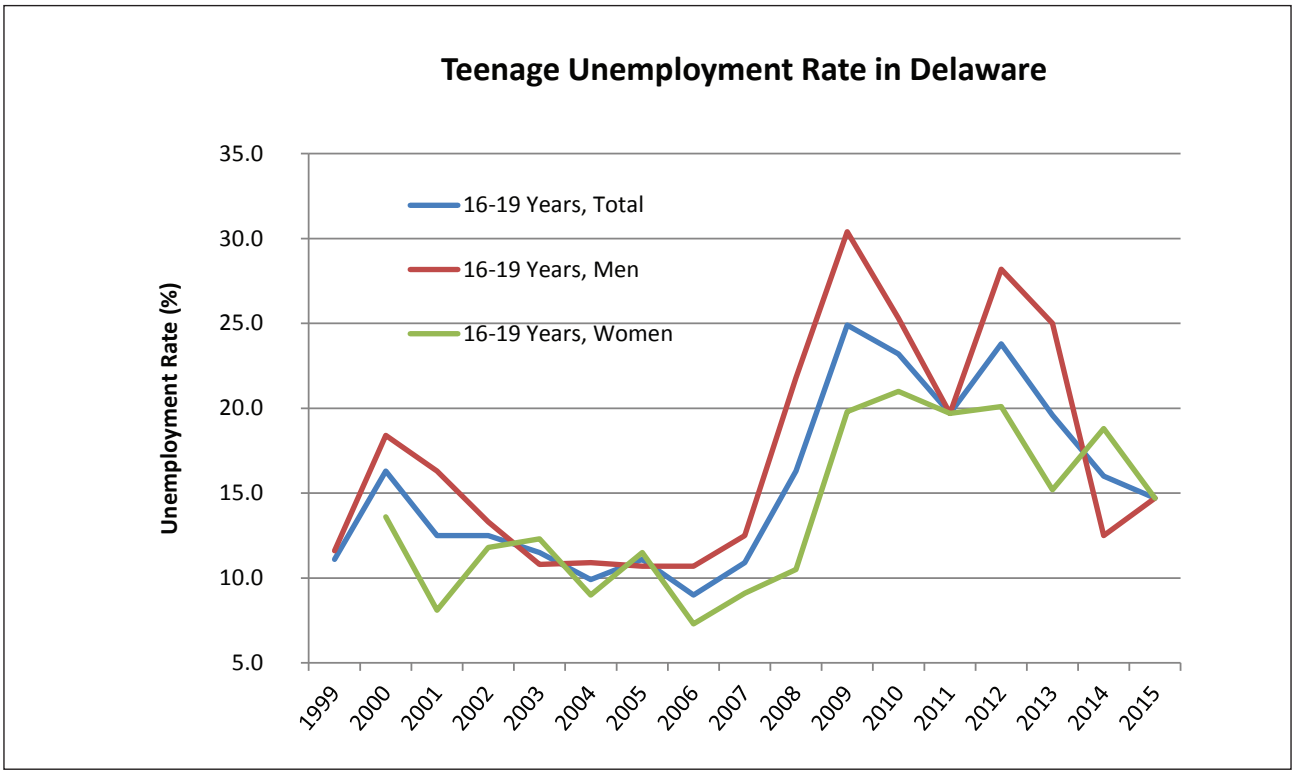
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

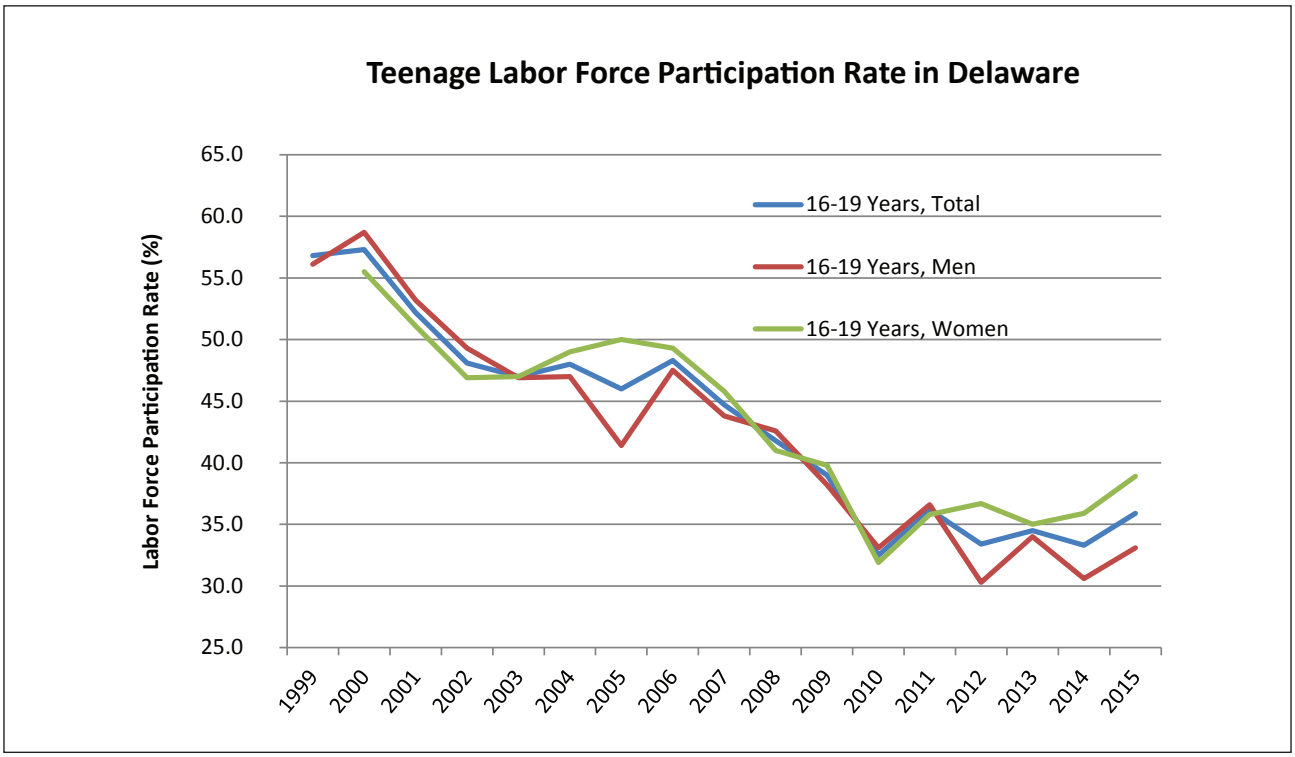
Current Population Survey Demographic Data

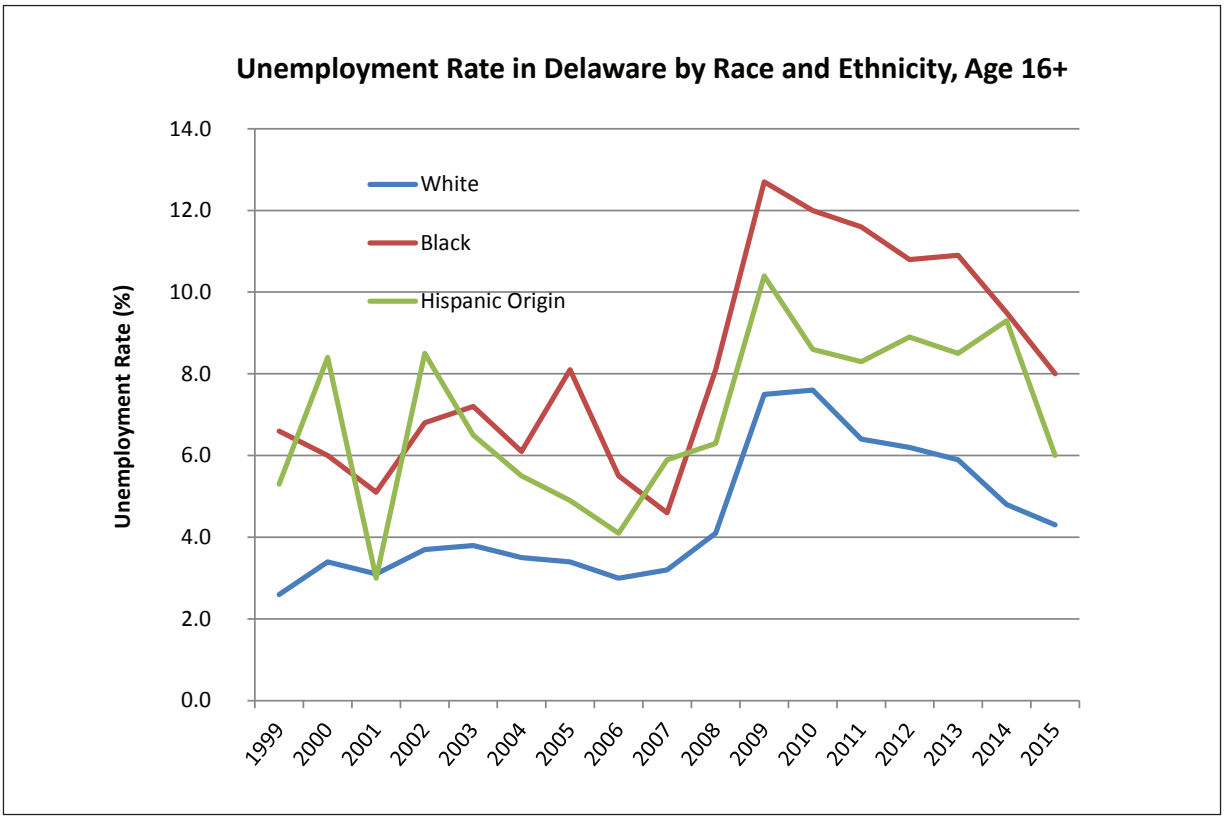
The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households across the US, is the source of the national unemployment rate, as well as a great deal of more detailed economic data. In Delaware, about 850 households are in the survey each month. This is too few to generate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

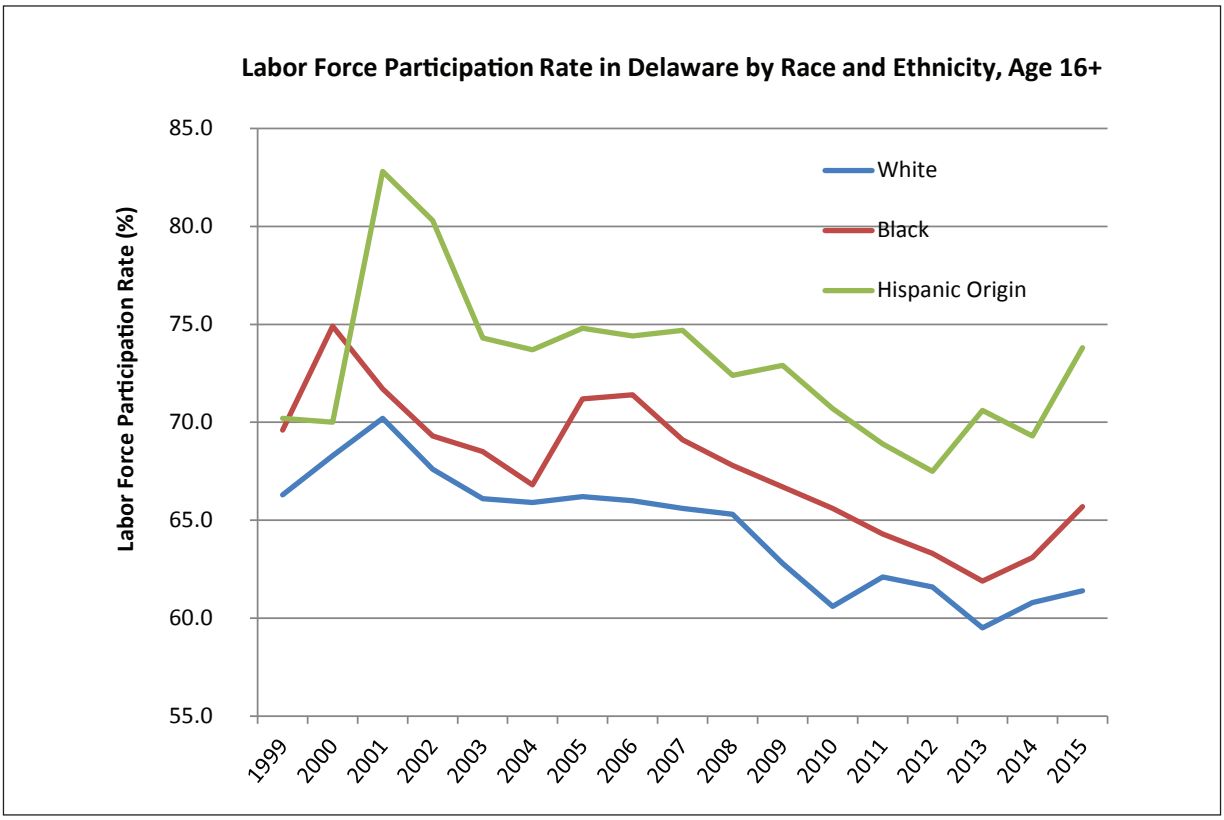


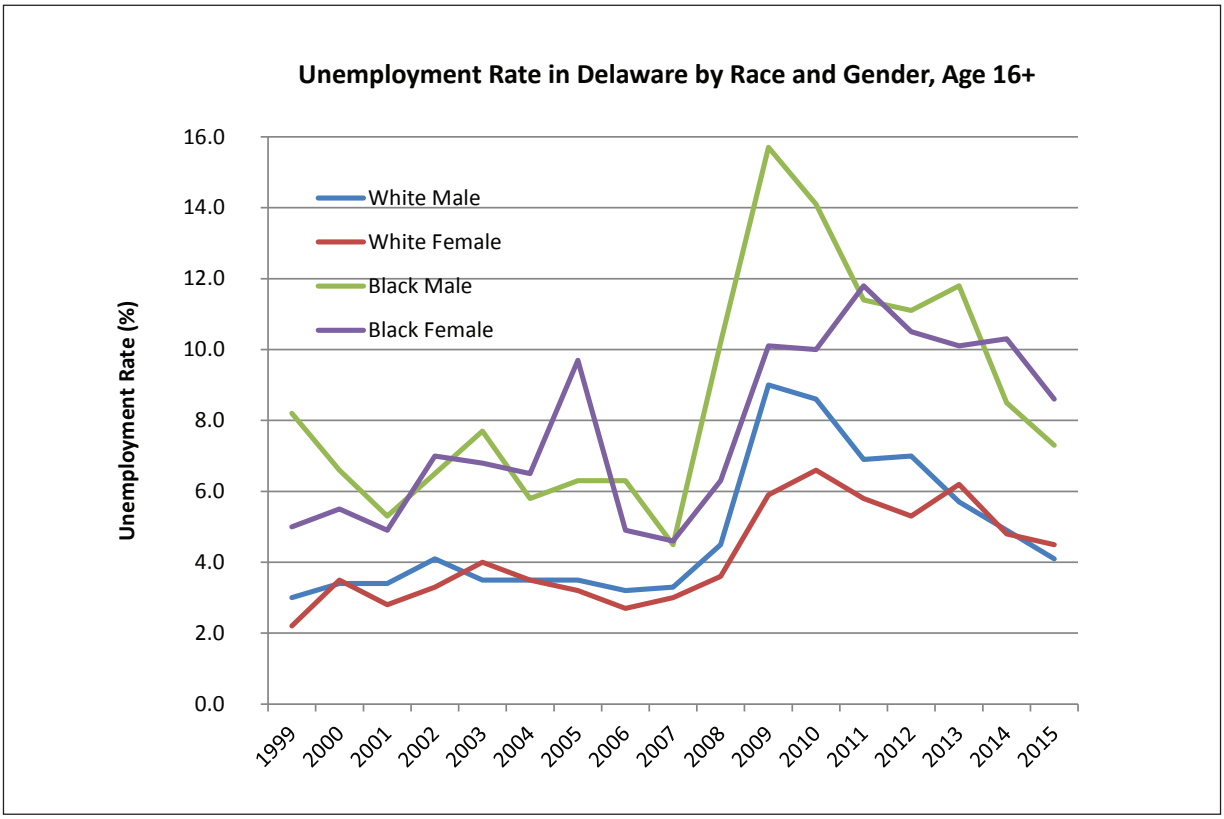


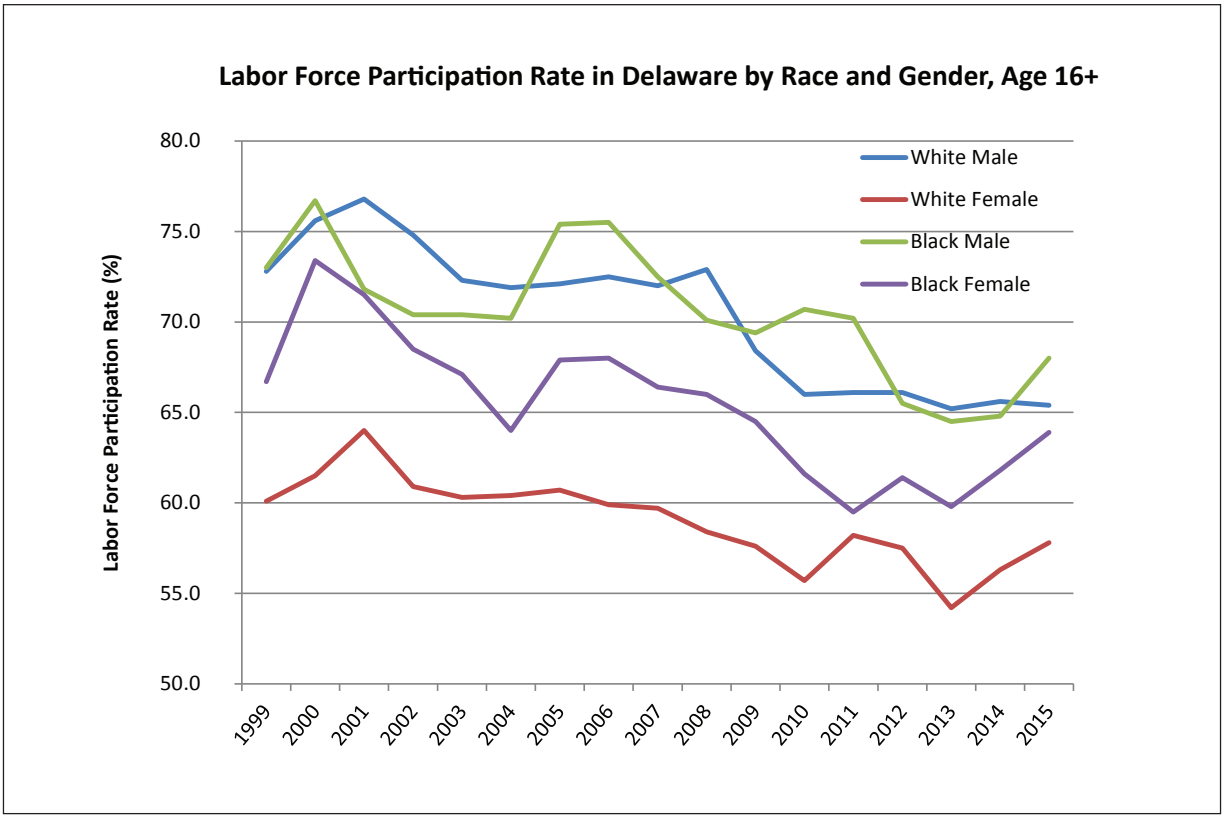

Teenage Unemployment Rate in Delaware
Unemployment Rate (%)
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
16-19 Years, Total
16-19 Years, Men
16-19 Years, Women
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015

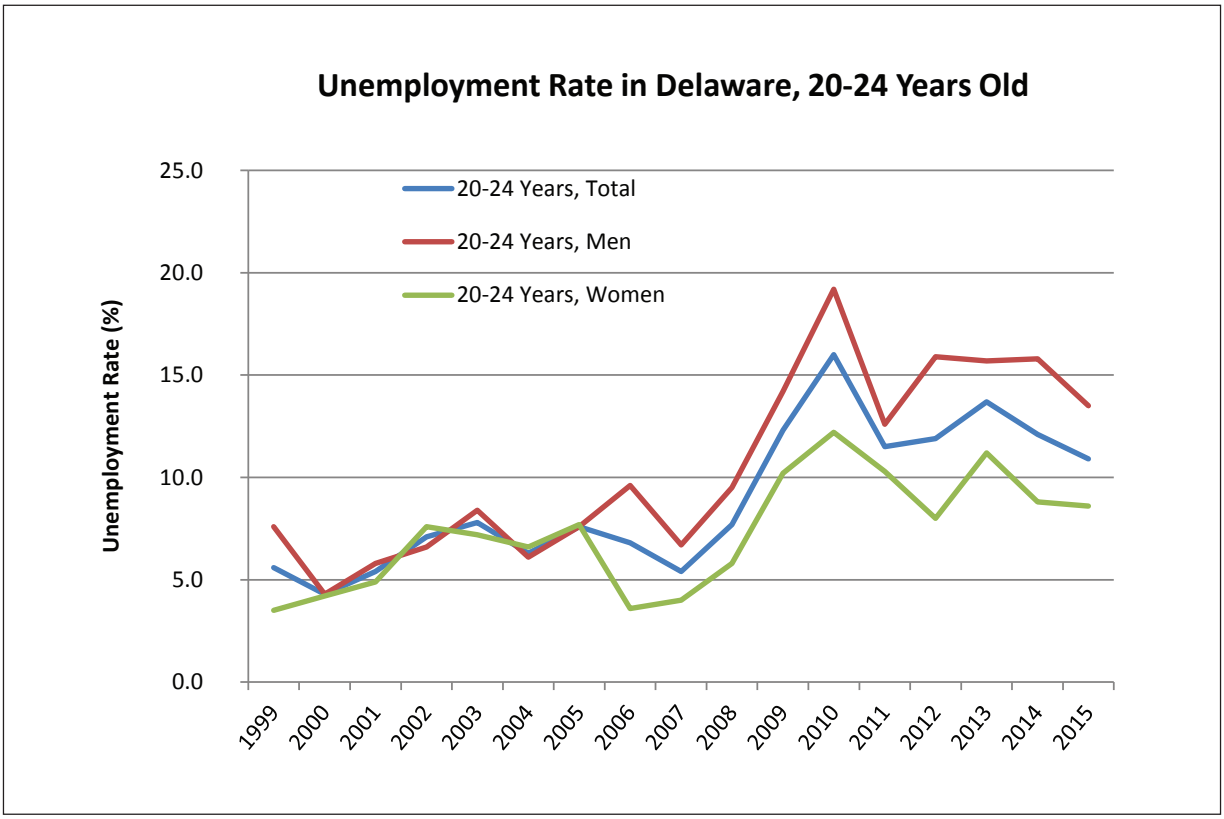

Teenage Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)
65.0
60.0
55.0
50.0
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
16-19 Years, Total
16-19 Years, Men
16-19 Years, Women
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015

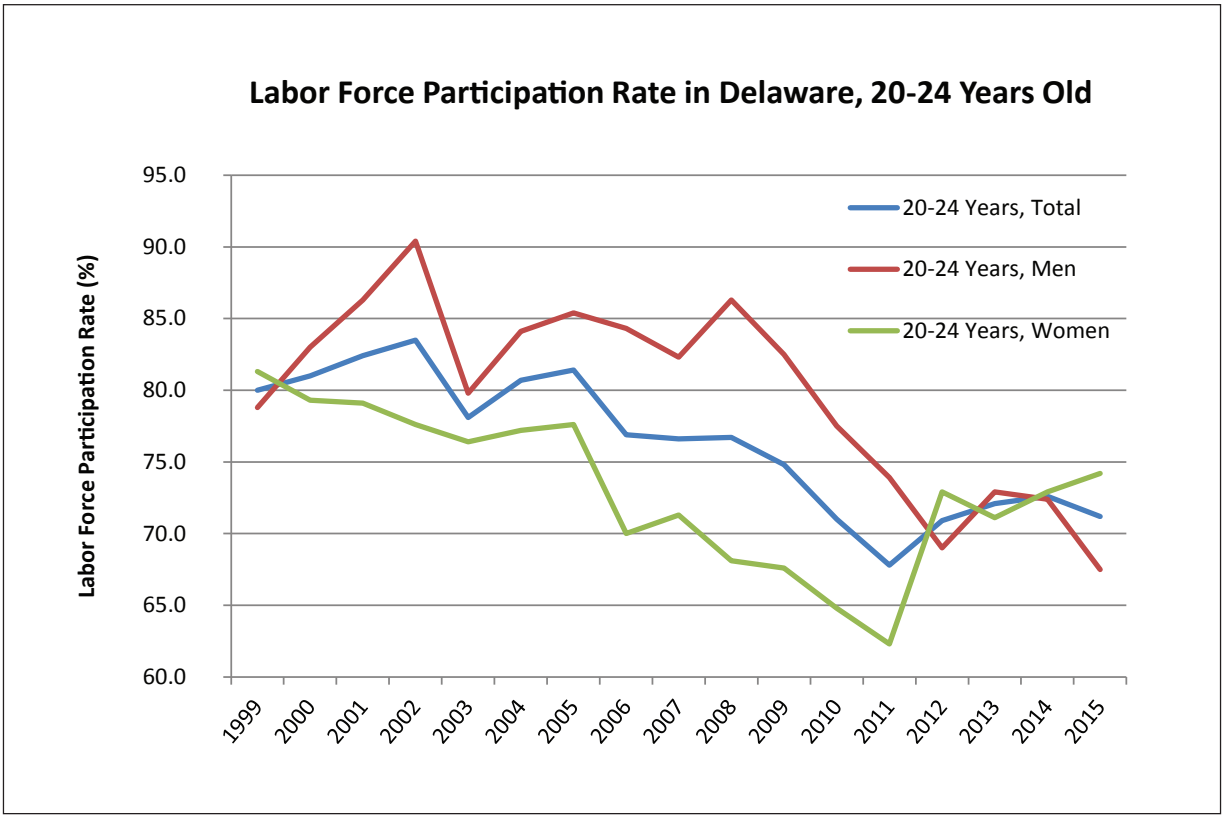

Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+
Unemployment Rate (%)
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
White
Black
Hispanic Origin
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015


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
2015


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
2014
2015


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
2014
2015


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
2015


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
2015

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