

DELAWARE ANNUAL 2016 ECONOMIC REPORT



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DELAWARE

Annual Economic Report 2016

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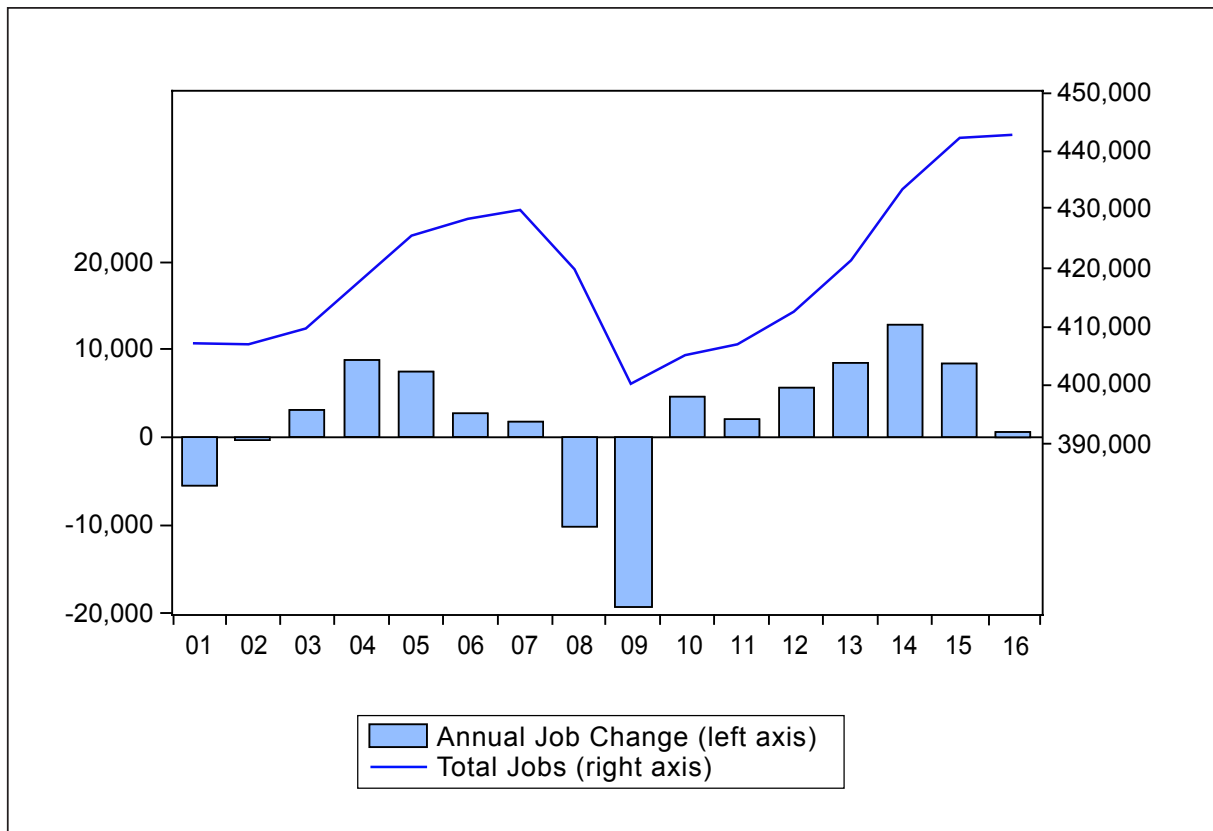
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Overview of Employment by Industry - 2016

After six consecutive years of net gains in jobs, job growth essentially ground to a halt in 2016. Although Delaware ended 2016 with 350 more jobs, they were all in government – the private sector actually lost 230 jobs over the year. The job losses were confined to the northern part of the state, where New Castle County employment declined by 1,860, even as government added the most jobs there, increasing by 740 positions. Sussex County led the state in net job growth, gaining 2,090 jobs, with government accounting for only 10 of them. Kent County jobs in various government offices fell by 180, but the state’s middle county gained 640 jobs overall. The counties do not sum to the state total due to the existence of multi-county jobs, which are not attributed to any single county. They decreased by 520.



Exactly half of the 18 major industry sectors covered here gained jobs, and nine sectors lost jobs. The other two major sectors, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction are not included in this report, the first because the bulk of its jobs are not covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws, and the second due to its extremely low employment in the state (fewer than 50 jobs total). While much of the 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 provided under state UI law. 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.

2016 Industry Job Change by County

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Title	Kent	Sussex	New Castle
22	Utilities	10	10	0
23	Construction	-10	230	590
31-33	Manufacturing	150	120	-140
42	Wholesale Trade	0	0	-20
44-45	Retail Trade	-90	-40	-200
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	110	40	-440
51	Information	30	20	-80
52	Finance and Insurance	150	0	190
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-40	-10	40
54	Professional and Technical Services	110	90	-240
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	40	20	-200
56	Administrative and Waste Services	100	740	-1,970
61	Educational Services	-60	50	350
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	30	670	590
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	40	140	-180
72	Accommodation and Food Services	120	350	-200
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	-20	30	30
92	Public Administration	-20	-30	80

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 2016 number as the industry employment level, and its difference from the corresponding December 2015 level as the measure of 2016 job change. The reason for this is to better isolate actual 2016 changes in this annual report. If we used annual average data, the change between 2015 and 2016 would really measure two years of data, starting in January 2015, rather than focusing solely on 2016.

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 2016 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 2016.

Industry Employment of Government Workers, December 2016

Industry Code (NAICS)	Industry Title	Federal	State	Local	Total Government
22	Utilities	0	0	12	12
23	Construction	0	1,568	0	1,568
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	2,111	1,422	350	3,883
51	Information	0	284	0	284
52	Finance and Insurance	58	0	0	58
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	9	74	83
54	Professional and Technical Services	23	147	0	170
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative and Waste Services	7	112	0	119
61	Educational Services	2	11,202	20,182	31,386
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,123	3,862	0	4,985
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	59	0	0	59
72	Accommodation and Food Services	45	0	0	45
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	0	0	0	0
92	Public Administration	2,391	11,354	6,728	20,473
Total	All Industries	5,825	29,960	27,346	63,131

1. Health Care and Social Assistance

Once again, Health Care and Social Assistance added more jobs than any other industry sector in Delaware, even though the 1,240 jobs gained was far fewer than the over 2,000 jobs added in 2015. Job gains were centered in Sussex County, which added 670 jobs, and New Castle County, with 590 jobs gained. The number of Kent County jobs in this sector went up slightly, with 30 more than in 2015. Average pay fell in Kent County by 0.6 percent, to \$42,276. Average pay also fell in Sussex County, where the \$51,796 average was 0.7 percent below the 2015 average. Only in New Castle County did pay increase, to \$54,696, 1.2 percent about the 2015 average.

Across the state, 79 percent of all jobs in Health Care and Social Assistance are held by women, but the average wage of men is 52 percent higher. About one out of every six jobs in Delaware is in this sector.

There are four subsectors within Health Care and Social Assistance, and all gained jobs in 2016. Social assistance gained the most jobs, adding 650 after losing 180 jobs in 2015. Average pay is lowest there, at \$25,876, only 0.1 percent above the 2015 average. There were 430 new jobs at hospitals, the subsector with the highest average pay. At \$69,512, the average pay there rose by 1.4 percent from 2015. There were 25,220 filled jobs at hospitals at the end of 2016, making it the largest of the four subsectors. The next largest, Ambulatory health services, gained 380 jobs for a total of 20,560. Average pay there rose by 0.4 percent to \$61,292. The smallest subsector is Nursing and residential care facilities; it gained 80 jobs in 2016 for a year-end total of 12,870. Average pay there also fell, by 0.1 percent to \$34,512.

Top Ten Occupations in the Health Care and Social Assistance Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
29-1141	Registered Nurses	9,830
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	5,060
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	4,480
31-1011	Home Health Aides	2,930
31-9092	Medical Assistants	1,990
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	1,950
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,950
29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	1,380
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	1,260
43-3021	Billing and Posting Clerks	960

2. Construction

The Construction sector added 710 jobs in 2016, good enough for the second slot this year, the best relative performance for this sector in many years. New Castle County gained the most, adding 590 jobs, while Sussex County employment in this sector rose by 230 positions. Kent County lost 10 jobs. Average wages rose in each county: by 2.1 percent in New Castle County to \$60,316; by 2.8 percent in Kent County to \$51,344; and by 4.2 percent in Sussex County, to \$45,848. Men hold 82 percent of the jobs in Construction, and earn 30 percent higher pay, on average.

There are three subsectors in Construction, with Specialty trade contractors by far the largest. It gained 270 jobs for a year-end total of 13,700. Average pay is \$54,460, up by 3.0 percent from 2015. Heavy and civil engineering construction gained the most jobs in 2016, adding 400 for a total of 4,460. Average pay fell by 1.1 percent to \$52,016. The third subsector, Construction of buildings, gained 40 jobs for a year-end total of 4,930. Pay there rose by 4.3 percent to \$60,160.

Top Ten Occupations in the Construction Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
47-2061	Construction Laborers	1,730
47-2031	Carpenters	1,710
47-2111	Electricians	1,630
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,470
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,270
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	860
13-1051	Cost Estimators	790
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	590
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	520
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	500

3. Educational Services

The Education sector gained 360 jobs in 2016, enough for third place in the rankings. The biggest gains were at New Castle County local government (school district) locations, which added 310 positions, followed by 230 additional jobs at state government facilities (public higher education and charter), also in New Castle County. Kent County lost 60 jobs in this sector, with gains of 110 jobs in privately-owned schools being more than offset by losses of 160 jobs at state-owned and a loss of 10 jobs at local government institutions. Sussex County added 50 jobs, mostly in the local school districts. Average pay varies, ranging from a low of \$26,648 at private facilities in Sussex County to \$74,536 at state government facilities in New Castle County.

Employment in Education is one-third male, and two-thirds female. Males earn 19 percent more, on average.



Top Ten Occupations in the Educational Services Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,900
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Tech. Education	3,040
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	2,090
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Tech. Education	1,910
35-2012	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,860
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,690
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,520
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	1,260
25-2052	Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	1,200
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	950

4. Accommodation and Food Services

This sector, which gained 1,560 jobs in 2015, added another 300 in 2016. Most of the job gains were in Sussex County, which added 350, followed by Kent County, which gained 120 jobs; New Castle County lost 200 jobs in this sector. Average pay rose in each county, though it remains low (much of the employment in this sector is part-time). Wages are highest in Sussex County, at \$19,724, which is 2.3 percent above the 2015 average. Kent County saw the biggest gains, 5.7 percent, but remained the lowest at \$15,608. Average wages in New Castle County are \$18,620, which is 2.6 percent above their 2015 average.

Most of the jobs in Accommodation and Food Services are held by women, who occupy 55 percent of the positions. Men still earn more, getting a 26 percent higher wage, on average.

There are two subsectors, with Accommodation being less than one-tenth the size of Food services. It ended 2016 with 3,300 workers, down by 80 from 2015. Average wages there are \$23,840, which is 0.3 percent below the 2015 average. All the job gains in the sector were added in Food services, which ended 2016 with 34,360 workers, 380 more than the previous 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	11,210
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	7,590
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	4,110
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	2,530
35-9021	Dishwashers	1,800
35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,800
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,500
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	1,290
53-3031	Driver/Sales Workers	1,200
35-3011	Bartenders	1,160

5. Finance and Insurance

After a growth spurt averaging gains of over 1,000 jobs annually over the last three years, gains slowed to 150 jobs added in 2016 in the state's financial sector. The center of this sector in Delaware is New Castle County, which gained 190 jobs to get to a total of 37,600. The average wage for these jobs is \$95,476, a 1.4 percent increase over 2015. Even after adding 150 jobs, Kent County's 1,350 jobs at the end of December remained a tiny portion of the state's total in this sector. Pay there averaged \$87,012, which is 3.8 percent higher than in 2015. Finance and Insurance employment was flat in Sussex County, remaining at 1,770 jobs. Even after rising by 2.9 percent, average pay there remained low for this sector at \$59,276.

Women hold 55 percent of the jobs, but men hold most of the higher-paying jobs, earning 40 percent more on average. Finance and Insurance generates one-third of Delaware's non-government Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nearly four times the national average of 8.4 percent.

There are five subsectors in Finance and Insurance, but only three have appreciable employment in Delaware. Credit intermediation, which includes depository banks and credit card banks, has the greatest number of workers, ending 2016 with 28,480, which is 300 more than the year prior. Average pay is \$91,120, which is 1.9 percent above the 2015 average. The Securities and financial investments subsector pays even higher wages to its 7,620 workers, who average \$111,024, which was about the same as the year before. One hundred workers were added there in 2016. The Insurance carriers subsector lost 270 jobs to end 2016 with a total of 5,840. Average pay there also fell, by 0.9 percent, to \$81,084.

Top Ten Occupations in the Finance and Insurance Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2,720
13-2051	Financial Analysts	2,660
43-3071	Tellers	2,370
43-4041	Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	1,980
41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,790
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	1,700
11-3031	Financial Managers	1,610
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,580
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,560
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	1,550

6. Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector gained 120 jobs statewide in 2016, with Kent and Sussex Counties gains more than offsetting losses in New Castle County. Kent County added 150 jobs, but it remained the smallest with 4,970 workers in the sector. Average pay at manufacturing establishments there is \$50,600, a 0.5 percent increase over 2015. Sussex County manufacturers added 120 jobs, bringing the total there to 9,760. Even after rising by 2.0 percent, average pay there is the state's lowest at \$42,092.

New Castle County lost 140 manufacturing jobs in 2016, leaving the total at 11,060. Average pay there fell by 8.6 percent, but remains the highest of the three counties at \$79,560.

There are 20 subsectors in Manufacturing, with Food manufacturing, which is dominant in Kent and Sussex Counties, making up over one-third of the state's total manufacturing jobs. The average wage in this subsector is low in comparison to the sector as a whole, at \$38,064. Computer and electronic product manufacturing is the next largest subsector, with 2,980 workers earning an average \$95,900 in 2016. Chemical manufacturing rounds out the top three with 2,160 jobs. Average pay there is \$85,156.

Employment in Manufacturing is 68 percent male. Men have an average edge in pay of 26 percent.



Top Ten Occupations in the Manufacturing Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
51-3022	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	3,530
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,130
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	960
51-2092	Team Assemblers	920
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	870
51-9011	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	790
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	590
15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	530
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	500
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	490

7. Other Services

The industry sector Other Services saw an increase of 30 jobs in 2016, as New Castle and Sussex County employment increased by that amount, while the number of jobs in Kent County declined by a similar amount. This is one of the smallest sectors in Delaware, with fewer than 12,000 jobs throughout the state. New Castle County has the most, 7,330, paying an average of \$35,428. Sussex County has 2,450 jobs paying an average of \$29,068, and Kent County has 1,630 jobs paying an average wage of \$29,268 (these totals do not include the thousands of workers at religious institutions who are not covered by Unemployment Insurance).

There are four subsectors. Repair and maintenance added 30 jobs to get to a total of 3,440. It has the highest average wage among the four at \$44,320, which is 5.6 percent above the 2015 average. Personal and laundry services is the largest subsector; it gained 20 jobs for a total of 4,550. The average wage there is \$26,140, which is 3.6 percent higher than the previous year. Membership associations and organizations lost 10 jobs to end 2016 with a total of 3,310. Jobs there pay \$33,860, a 1.1 percent increase over 2015. Private household employment also fell by 10 jobs to 360 total. These jobs saw an increase in average pay of 6.0 percent to \$30,236.

Employment in Other Services is 54 percent female, but here, too, men are paid substantially more, with average wages 41 percent above those of women.

Top Ten Occupations in the Other Services Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,690
13-1075	Labor Relations Specialists	1,160
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	710
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	680
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	630
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	580
35-3011	Bartenders	580
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	570
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	500
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	480

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 30 jobs in 2016, which is 280 fewer than the year before. Federal and local governments each gained 30 jobs, while state government dropped by 30. Federal government has the fewest workers in this sector with 2,390, but the highest average pay at \$73,700, the same as the previous year. Local governments employ a total of 6,730 people in this sector at an average wage of \$49,288, an increase of 0.9 percent over 2015. State government has 11,350 jobs in this sector paying an average \$51,284 in 2016, which is 1.0 percent more than the year before.



Kent County has the most Public Administration workers, with 9,930. Nearly 8,000 of them work in state government. New Castle County has 8,880 jobs in this sector; about half are in local governments. Sussex County employs 1,610 Public Administration workers, almost all in local governments.

Jobs in this sector are mostly held by males, who make up 56 percent of the total. They have a bigger edge in average pay, earning 31 percent more than women.

Occupational data for just Public Administration are not available. The table below gives the top ten occupations across all government employment in the state, which would include units classified in other industries.

Top Ten Occupations in Government		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1,840
33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,750
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,180
43-5052	Postal Service Mail Carriers	1,030
43-4031	Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	850
29-2041	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	800
29-1141	Registered Nurses	630
21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	580
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	540
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	540

9. Utilities

There was an increase of 20 jobs in the Utilities sector in 2016, 10 in Kent County and 10 in Sussex County. New Castle County still has the majority of jobs in this sector, remaining at 1,550. They pay an average of \$112,032, also the same as in 2015. The 350 positions in Sussex County pay an average of \$95,204, a 0.6 percent increase over 2015. Kent County's 290 jobs in this sector pay an average of \$101,260, which is 2.0 percent higher than the year before.

Men hold three-fourths of the jobs in the Utilities sector. The pay differential is lower than in most industry sectors, with the average male earning 15 percent more than the average female.

Top Ten Occupations in the Utilities Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	280
49-2095	Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	230
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	160
51-8012	Power Distributors and Dispatchers	120
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	110
49-9012	Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	110
43-5041	Meter Readers, Utilities	80
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	60
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	60
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	60

10. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

This sector was also 10th last year, but it took a gain of 140 jobs to achieve that then; this year it is the first of the sectors with job losses, with employment falling by 10. New Castle County and Kent County offset each other, with the former gaining 40 jobs and the latter losing 40, while Sussex County lost 10 jobs. Employment and wages are highest in New Castle County; the 3,640 jobs there pay an average of \$52,508, up 2.9 percent from 2015. Sussex County has 1,330 workers in this sector; average pay there is \$38,632, which is 3.0 percent more than a year ago. Kent County has 420 jobs, with average wages 1.7 percent above the 2015 average at \$37,196.

There are two subsectors with appreciable employment in Delaware: Real estate, and Rental and leasing services. The first has 4,210 workers, 40 more than in 2015. Average pay there is \$48,800, a 3.9 percent increase over 2015. Rental and leasing employs 1,240 people in the state, 50 fewer than in 2015. Average pay is \$44,536, essentially the same as a year ago.

Employment in the sector is 58 percent male. Men also have a pay advantage of 28 percent over women.

Top Ten Occupations in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	980
41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	570
41-2021	Counter and Rental Clerks	510
11-9141	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	320
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	280
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	260
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	180
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	160
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	160
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	100

11. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

This sector declined by 20 jobs overall, but the weakness was confined to New Castle County, which lost 180 jobs. Sussex County gained 140 jobs, and Kent County employment in this sector increased by 30 jobs. New Castle County still has the most jobs, with 5,400 workers earning an average of \$23,360 in 2016, which is 1.1 percent more than the previous year. Kent County has 2,690 workers in this sector earning an average of \$27,744, which is 1.8 percent more than in 2015. Sussex County topped 1,000 jobs with 1,060. Average wages there are \$21,804, which is 4.0 percent above 2015.



There are three subsectors. Amusements, gambling, and recreation is by far the largest, with 7,870 jobs throughout the state, 50 more than in 2015. These jobs pay an average of \$23,036, an increase of 2.6 percent. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks is next largest with 770 jobs, which is 80 below last year's level. Average pay is highest there, at \$32,620, an increase of 6.3 percent over 2015. The subsector Performing arts and spectator sports remained at 570 total workers. Pay dropped by 8.0 percent there to \$31,684.

Employment is evenly split between males and females, but average pay is not. Men are paid 44 percent more, on average.

Top Ten Occupations in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
39-3091	Amusement and Recreation Attendants	900
39-9031	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	840
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	540
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	490
39-3011	Gaming Dealers	430
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	390
39-9011	Childcare Workers	370
33-9032	Security Guards	340
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	250
39-1021	First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	250

12. Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade lost jobs for the 10th year out of the last 11, falling by 40 jobs to a total of 11,930 in the state. The job losses were centered in New Castle County, which lost 20 jobs, leaving a total of 7,910 at year's end. Jobs in this sector there pay an average \$84,956. Employment stayed roughly the same in the other two counties. Sussex County ended the year with 1,730 jobs paying an average \$58,524, and Kent County had 1,030 jobs paying an average \$51,184. Wages were little changed in all three counties.

There are three subsectors. Wholesalers of durable goods was the only one to gain jobs, adding 50 for a total of 5,540. This is the lowest-paying of the subsectors, at \$65,616, but it had the largest increase in average pay at 5.9 percent. Wholesalers of nondurable goods lost 40 jobs and saw average pay decline by 3.0 percent. There are 4,640 workers there making an average \$92,212. Electronic markets employment fell by 50 to a total of 1,750. Average pay is \$94,408, about the same as the previous year.

Men hold 72 percent of the jobs, but the few women working in Wholesale Trade do well – their average wage is only 3 percent below the men's average, the smallest differential among all sectors in the state.

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	2,520
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	790
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	770
41-4011	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manuf., Technical and Scientific Products	750
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	540
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	340
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	340
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	340
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	310
43-4151	Order Clerks	310

13. Information

The Information sector declined for the ninth consecutive year, losing 50 jobs to end the year with 4,950. All of the job losses were again in New Castle County, as Kent and Sussex Counties managed modest job gains. After losing 80 jobs, there were 3,590 in New Castle County, paying an average wage of \$65,008, a 0.8 percent increase over 2015. Kent County gained 30 jobs to end the year with 680. Jobs in this sector there pay an average \$45,516, down by 1.7 percent from 2015. Sussex County gained 20 jobs, ending the year with 500. The average wage there was up by 2.9 percent to \$54,040.



There are six subsectors. Telecommunications is the largest; it gained 170 workers and now has 2,010. The average wage there is \$71,132, a gain of 0.6 percent over 2015. The highest-paying subsector is Data processing, with an average wage of \$84,520, which is 2.6 percent above the 2015 average. Data processing lost 190 jobs to end 2016 with 1,100.

Males hold 59 percent of the jobs in Information. They have a 29 percent higher average wage than the females employed in the sector.

Top Ten Occupations in the Information Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-2022	Telecommunications Equip. Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	380
49-9052	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	320
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	220
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	210
41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	190
41-9041	Telemarketers	160
15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	150
15-1151	Computer User Support Specialists	120
43-9051	Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	110
39-3031	Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	100

14. Management of Companies and Enterprises

While it appears that this sector, which acts as headquarters for a firm’s overall operations, more than doubled in 2016, that is the result of administratively recoding the industry of several existing establishments into this sector. The actual number of workers absent that fell by 180, placing Management of Companies and Enterprises 14th, which is the highest position it has ever held. All of the jobs lost were in New Castle County, which still has the greatest percentage of jobs in this sector. After falling by 200, there are 7,680 jobs, paying an average of \$129,128 there. Kent County employment increased by 40 to 280 total, paying an average \$96,700. Average wages are highest in Sussex County at \$138,564; there were 20 additional jobs there to reach a total of 230. There are no subsectors.



Employment is 56 percent male. Men also have an edge in average earnings, making 30 percent more than women, on average.

Top Ten Occupations in the Management of Companies and Enterprises Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	500
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	500
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	390
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	330
11-3031	Financial Managers	320
11-2021	Marketing Managers	310
41-4011	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manuf., Technical and Scientific Products	310
13-1081	Logisticians	280
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	280
13-2051	Financial Analysts	250

15. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

This sector had large administrative industry coding changes which make it appear to have lost 3,060 jobs, but after accounting for those changes, it actually lost 270 jobs. The jobs that were removed from this sector were added to the Management of Companies and Enterprises sector, all within New Castle County.

Kent County was the only area to add jobs in this sector, gaining 160 for a total of 1,490. Jobs there pay an average \$87,012, which is 3.8 percent above the 2015 average. Sussex County lost 140 jobs to get to a total of 1,820. Average pay is lowest there, at \$60,668, but had the largest increase, 9.8 percent. The 20,061 jobs in New Castle County were down by 240, and average wages fell there by 15.0 percent, to \$99,512.

Men hold just over half of the jobs, with 52 percent. They have a bigger edge in average pay, earning 45 percent more than women.

There are no subsectors, but there are nine industry groups, the next level of detail in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Five of them gained jobs, with Legal services topping them all. Scientific research lost the most, even after adjusting for the administrative industry code change.



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

Industry Group	December 2016 Employment	Job Change from Dec. 2015
Legal Services	5,630	+150
Computer Systems Design	5,040	+130
Architecture and Engineering	3,840	-100
Management Consulting	3,090	-240
Scientific Research	3,070	-280
Accounting Services	2,400	+60
Other Prof., Sci., Tech. Services	1,580	+100
Advertising	1,020	-30
Specialized Design Services	170	+10

Top Ten Occupations in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
19-2031	Chemists	2,760
23-1011	Lawyers	1,830
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	1,120
43-6012	Legal Secretaries	1,040
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	890
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	830
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	700
15-1131	Computer Programmers	650
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	580
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	580

16. Retail Trade

Retail Trade, the second-largest sector in Delaware after Health Care and Social Assistance, fell by 320 jobs to a total of 55,490. Many of these jobs are part-time, explaining in part the relatively low average wage of \$28,436, which is 0.6 percent above the 2015 average. Each of the three counties lost jobs in this sector. New Castle County employment dropped by 200 to 32,820 jobs, paying an average wage of \$29,084. Kent County has 9,770 employed in Retail Trade, 90 fewer than in 2015. The average wage there is \$27,456, the same as the year before. Sussex County lost 40 jobs for a total of 12,310. Even after growing by 2.2 percent, the average wage remains lowest there, at \$27,152.

Employment tilts slightly towards women, who hold 51 percent of the jobs. Average pay tilts more strongly towards men, who are paid 52 percent more than women.

There are 12 subsectors in Retail Trade. General merchandise stores is the largest, with 10,400 workers. That is 330 fewer than at the end of 2015. Electronics and appliance stores lost the most jobs, falling by 520 to a total of 1,900. The largest job gains were at Clothing and clothing accessories stores, which gained 250 for a total of 6,560 jobs at year's end. Health and personal care stores was the only other subsector to add more than 100 jobs, gaining 160 to get to a total of 4,090. The highest-paying of the subsectors is Motor vehicle and parts dealers; the average wage for the 7,170 workers there is \$47,664.

Top Ten Occupations in the Retail Trade Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	16,700
41-2011	Cashiers	9,340
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	4,270
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	3,650
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	1,030
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,030
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	940
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	830
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	780
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	770

17. Transportation and Warehousing

After adding almost 6,000 in the previous four years and placing second in last year's job growth rankings, this sector fell more places than any other in 2016, losing 500 jobs for a total of 18,050 in the state. Most of the job losses were in New Castle County, where the 13,290 jobs were 650 fewer than in 2015. Jobs there pay an average \$44,132 in this sector, 1.3 percent below the previous year. Kent County gained 110 jobs for a total of 2,790. The average wage also fell there, by 1.5 percent to \$38,936. Sussex County ended 2016 with 1,920 jobs in this sector, 40 more than the previous year. The average wage there is \$38,984, which is 3.2 percent above the 2015 average. There was also a decline of 90 multi-county jobs.

Two-thirds of the jobs in this sector are held by males. Their average pay is 49 percent above the average for women.

There are 11 subsectors, but only 7 have more than 100 workers in the state. The largest of these is Warehousing and storage. Its 5,190 workers are down by 430 from a year ago. Their average wage also fell, by 0.9 percent to \$39,664. Transit and ground passenger transportation is next largest, with 3,050. It also shed jobs in 2016, losing 170. Average pay there is \$30,220, a 3.6 percent increase over 2015. Transportation support activities is next largest with 2,870 workers, 30 fewer than in 2015. Average pay there rose by 1.2 percent to \$58,560. The subsector Couriers and messengers increased employment by 40 to 2,240. Average pay is \$40,248, a 0.7 percent decrease from the previous year. Rail employees are typically not covered by Unemployment Insurance and are not counted here, other data sources put the number of railroad workers in Delaware at 1,500.

Top Ten Occupations in the Transportation and Warehousing Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,220
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,000
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1,390
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	890
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	650
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	630
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	570
49-3043	Rail Car Repairers	380
53-7063	Machine Feeders and Offbearers	310
53-1031	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Vehicle Operators	280

18. Administrative and Waste Services

After growing by nearly 6,000 jobs over the past three years, this sector, which provides ancillary services to businesses such as landscaping, security, and temporary help, lost more jobs than any other in 2016, falling by 1,160 positions. Job losses were centered in New Castle County, where a loss of 1,970 jobs in the sector left 20,570 employed at the end of 2016. The average pay of \$38,384 is 0.9 percent above the 2015 average. The drop in jobs is due mostly to the temporary help industry, which lost 1,410 jobs. Sussex County gained 740 jobs in Administrative and Waste Services to get to a total of 4,340. Average pay rose by 9.6 percent, but remains the lowest in the state at \$31,344. Kent County's 2,180 jobs are 100 more than a year ago. Average pay rose even more there; the \$33,576 average wage is 10.2 percent above the 2015 average.

Employment is 57 percent male. They have an average 28 percent pay advantage over female workers in the sector.

There are two subsectors. Administrative and support services, which includes temporary help, lost 1,230 jobs, but remains the much larger subsector, with 27,240 workers. Average pay is lower here, at \$36,172, which is 1.5 percent above the 2015 average. The Waste management and remediation subsector gained 70 jobs to get to 1,500 total. Average pay is higher, at \$56,408, which is 2.4 percent above the 2015 average.



Top Ten Occupations in the Administrative and Waste Services Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,430
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	2,350
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	2,320
33-9032	Security Guards	2,220
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,920
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	890
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	840
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	660
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	600
43-3011	Bill and Account Collectors	480



Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2016 Jobs	2015-16 Job Change	2016 Average Wage	2015-16 Wage Change
	Total Covered Employment	442,080	350	\$53,791	-0.3%
22	Utilities	2,190	20	\$107,964	1.3%
23	Construction	23,090	710	\$56,708	2.9%
236	Construction of buildings	4,930	40	\$60,160	4.3%
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,460	400	\$52,016	-1.1%
238	Specialty trade contractors	13,700	270	\$54,460	3.0%
31	Manufacturing	25,920	120	\$59,940	-6.5%
311	Food manufacturing	9,410	190	\$38,064	2.5%
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	400	40	\$49,756	-0.6%
313	Textile mills	550	20	\$93,220	7.7%
314	Textile product mills	90	-10	\$43,980	-1.9%
315	Apparel manufacturing	80	0	\$25,792	-18.3%
321	Wood product manufacturing	360	10	\$40,920	4.7%
322	Paper manufacturing	920	180	\$66,228	-3.6%
323	Printing and related support activities	470	-170	\$48,676	1.4%
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	700	10	\$131,192	3.7%
325	Chemical manufacturing	2,160	-230	\$85,156	-15.2%
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	1,550	-110	\$55,232	-5.8%

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2016 Jobs	2015-16 Job Change	2016 Average Wage	2015-16 Wage Change
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	570	40	\$53,696	0.3%
331	Primary metal manufacturing	200	0	\$63,932	-2.3%
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,620	60	\$53,668	-1.6%
333	Machinery manufacturing	690	10	\$59,004	-3.2%
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	2,980	70	\$95,900	-0.3%
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	670	60	\$69,588	-26.5%
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	570	-10	\$66,048	1.6%
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	720	-50	\$43,860	-2.0%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,030	10	\$63,444	4.9%
42	Wholesale Trade	11,930	-40	\$80,052	0.2%
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	5,540	50	\$65,616	5.9%
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4,640	-40	\$92,212	-3.0%
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	1,750	-50	\$94,408	0.1%
44	Retail Trade	55,490	-320	\$28,436	0.6%
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	7,170	60	\$47,664	-1.0%
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,130	70	\$36,260	3.2%
443	Electronics and appliance stores	1,900	-520	\$41,224	9.9%
444	Building material and garden supply stores	4,520	0	\$33,776	-0.8%
445	Food and beverage stores	9,810	70	\$22,360	0.0%
446	Health and personal care stores	4,090	160	\$34,808	1.6%
447	Gasoline stations	2,540	20	\$22,172	2.5%
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	6,560	250	\$17,812	-2.1%
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2,260	20	\$18,904	1.9%
452	General merchandise stores	10,400	-330	\$20,792	1.7%
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	2,770	-80	\$21,128	2.4%
454	Nonstore retailers	1,340	-40	\$44,812	-1.4%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	18,050	-500	\$45,976	-1.6%
481	Air transportation	180	20	\$94,092	-10.2%
483	Water transportation	40	10	\$46,604	3.7%
484	Truck transportation	2,370	-30	\$51,208	-0.6%
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	3,050	-170	\$30,220	3.6%
487	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	20	0	\$22,028	7.9%
488	Support activities for transportation	2,870	30	\$58,560	1.2%
491	Postal Service	2,090	60	\$57,248	-8.5%
492	Couriers and Messengers	2,240	40	\$40,248	-0.7%
493	Warehousing and storage	5,190	-430	\$39,664	-0.9%
51	Information	4,950	-50	\$67,008	4.1%
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	830	-10	\$69,888	22.4%
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	430	30	\$18,324	0.2%
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	310	-20	\$48,392	3.2%

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS	Industry	2016 Jobs	2015-16 Job Change	2016 Average Wage	2015-16 Wage Change
517	Telecommunications	2,010	170	\$71,132	0.6%
518	Data processing, hosting and related services	1,100	-190	\$84,520	2.6%
519	Other information services	270	-30	\$48,892	4.9%
52	Finance and Insurance	41,940	150	\$93,216	1.2%
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	28,450	300	\$91,120	1.9%
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	7,620	100	\$111,024	-0.2%
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	5,810	-270	\$81,084	-0.9%
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	60	20		
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,450	-10	\$47,784	3.1%
531	Real estate	4,210	40	\$48,800	3.9%
532	Rental and leasing services	1,240	-50	\$44,536	-0.1%
54	Professional and Technical Services	25,830	-270	\$92,972	-13.0%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	8,330	-180	\$128,616	11.3%
56	Administrative and Waste Services	28,740	-1160	\$37,244	1.6%
561	Administrative and support services	27,240	-1230	\$36,172	1.5%
562	Waste management and remediation services	1,500	70	\$56,408	2.4%
61	Educational Services	36,340	360	\$55,504	1.8%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	73,430	1430	\$52,436	0.6%
621	Ambulatory health care services	20,560	380	\$61,292	0.4%
622	Hospitals	25,220	430	\$69,512	0.6%
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	12,870	80	\$34,512	-0.1%
624	Social assistance	14,880	650	\$25,876	0.1%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,210	-20	\$24,408	1.9%
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	570	0	\$31,684	-8.0%
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	770	-80	\$32,620	6.3%
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation	7,870	50	\$23,036	2.6%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	37,660	300	\$18,572	3.0%
721	Accommodation	3,300	-80	\$23,840	-0.3%
722	Food services and drinking places	34,360	380	\$18,020	3.5%
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	11,660	30	\$33,344	2.5%
811	Repair and maintenance	3,440	30	\$44,320	2.0%
812	Personal and laundry services	4,550	20	\$26,140	3.6%
813	Membership associations and organizations	3,310	-10	\$33,860	1.1%
814	Private Households	360	-10	\$30,236	6.0%
92	Public Administration	20,470	30	\$53,148	0.7%

Comparative Job Growth

For the 12 months ending December 2016, Delaware's 0.1 percent job growth ranked 38th highest of all 50 states, tied with Iowa. Idaho was ranked 1st in job growth at 3.7 percent and Wyoming was ranked 50th in job growth with -4.3 percent in over-the-year job growth. Of interest is how Delaware's neighboring states (Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey) fared in terms of job growth. All of Delaware's neighbors ranked above Delaware in terms of over-the-year job growth. New Jersey's 1.2 percent job growth ranked 18th, tied with two other states. Maryland's job growth of 0.9 percent had it tied for 22nd and Pennsylvania ranked tied for 25th with 0.8 percent job growth.

State	Job Growth for the 12 Months Ending December 2016	Rank (out of 50)
Idaho	3.7	1
Utah	3.0	2
Washington	3.0	2
Florida	2.9	4
Nevada	2.7	5
...
New Jersey	1.2	18
...
Maryland	0.9	22
...
Pennsylvania	0.8	25
...
Delaware	0.1	38
...
Louisiana	-1.1	46
West Virginia	-1.4	47
Alaska	-2.0	48
North Dakota	-2.4	49
Wyoming	-4.3	50

Delaware Seasonally Adjusted Industry Sector 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's industry sector employment. From the beginning of the last recession in December 2007 through the economic expansion to December 2016, Delaware Total Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 13,700 jobs, an increase of 3.1 percent. Of Delaware's growing industry sectors, Health Care and Social Assistance; Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities; and Accommodation and Food Services have each increased employment more than 20 percent. Of Delaware's declining sectors, Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Information, have both declined more than 30 percent since December 2007.

Growing Delaware Industry Sectors (Dec. 2007 to Dec. 2016):

Industry Sector	Jobs	% Increase
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,200	30.2%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	3,600	26.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	8,000	24.3%
Educational Services	800	10.8%
Admin., Sup., Waste Man. and Remediation Serv.	2,500	10.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	900	9.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,100	8.9%
Finance and Insurance *	2,700	6.9%
Government	2,400	3.8%

Note: *Finance and Insurance employment is not seasonally adjusted.

Health Care and Social Assistance:

From December 2007 to December 2016, the Health Care and Social Assistance industry sector has had the largest increase in employment of all Delaware industry sectors of the economy, increasing by 30.2 percent. Employment in Health Care and Social Assistance grew even during the recession. From December 2007 through June 2009, the months the U.S. economy was officially in recession, Health Care and Social Assistance had created 2,500 jobs. The only other industry sectors to have created jobs during the recession were Government, up 400 jobs, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, up 200 jobs, and Accommodation and Food Services, up 100 jobs.

Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities:

Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities is a combination of two industry sectors: the Transportation and Warehousing industry sector and the Utilities industry sector. These combined sectors had the second largest increase in Delaware employment from December 2007 to December 2016. Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities, after initially losing 1,200 jobs during the recession, hit a low point by February 2010 with total employment of 12,000 jobs. However, by December 2016 it had 3,600 more jobs than in December 2007 and is up 26.5 percent.

Accommodation and Food Services:

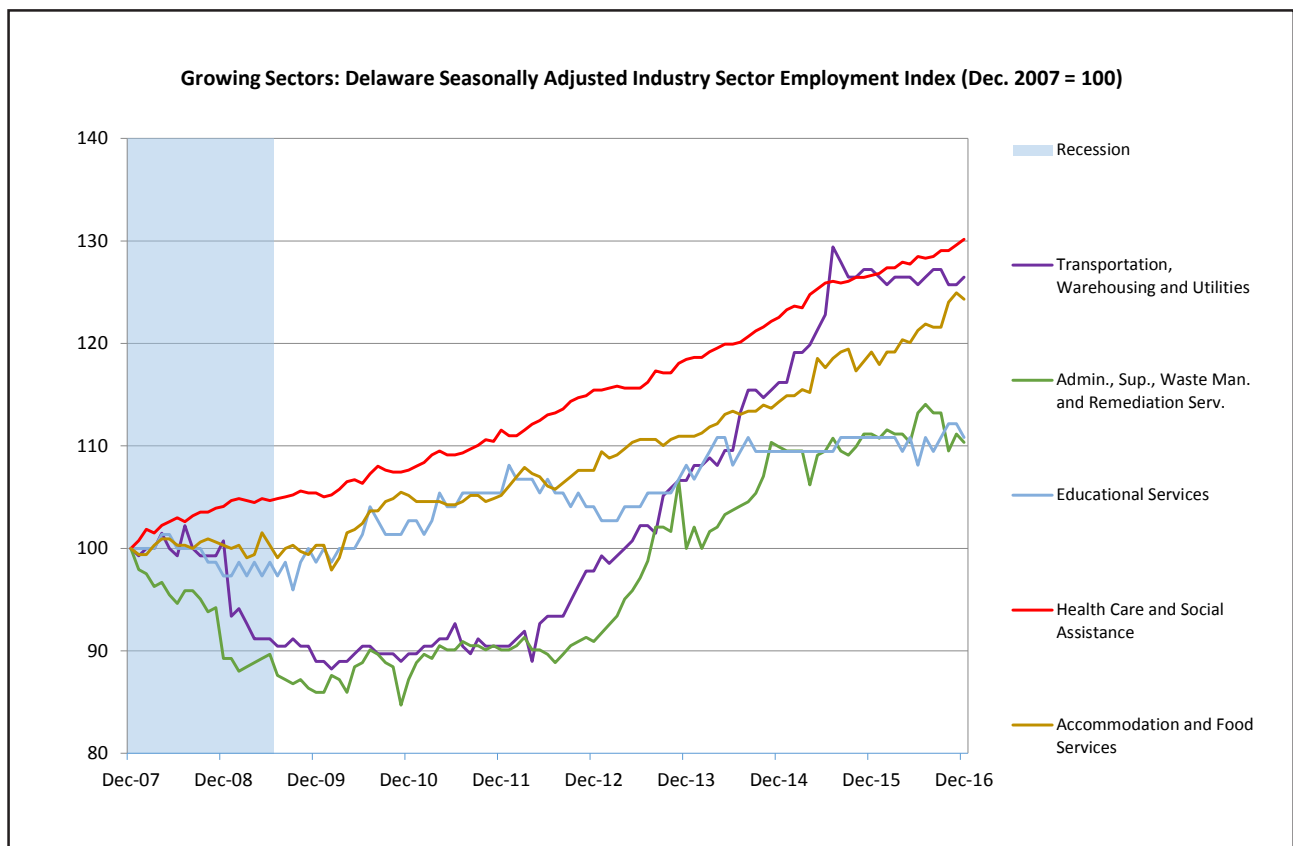
Accommodation and Food Services had the third largest percentage increase in Delaware employment over the period of December 2007 to December 2016, increasing by 24.3 percent. Through the recession this sector gained 100 jobs, being only one of four sectors to gain jobs during the recession. After the recession, it hit a low point by February 2010 with a total of 32,200 jobs. After which, this sector has steadily gained jobs. In total, this sector has gained 8,000 jobs from December 2007 to December 2016.

Educational Services:

The Educational Services industry sector is comprised of employment providing private sector educational instruction. Government education, such as public schools and universities, is found in government. Educational Services lost 100 jobs during the recession and hit a low point in jobs by September 2009, down by 300 jobs. By December 2016 it had gained a total of 800 jobs and was up 10.8 percent.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services:

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services provide routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services lost approximately 10 percent of its employment during the recession and lost an additional 5 percent employment by November 2010. In total this sector lost 3,700 jobs from December 2007 to November 2010. In 2013 employment in this sector began to recover, gaining 2,500 jobs in this year alone. From December 2007 to December 2016, this industry sector was up 10.3 percent.



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



Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation:

The next industry sector to gain jobs from December 2007 to December 2016 is Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. During the recession this sector gained 200 jobs. Employment has changed little since the second half of 2010. But from December 2007 through December 2016 employment is up 900 jobs or 9.8 percent in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services:

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services has increased 2,100 jobs or 8.9 percent. During the recession this sector lost 8 percent of its employment and hit a low in February 2010, down over 11 percent. From there, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services steadily

increased employment through the first quarter of 2013, where it was up 10 percent from the beginning of the recession. Jobs in this sector declined slightly since the first quarter of 2013.

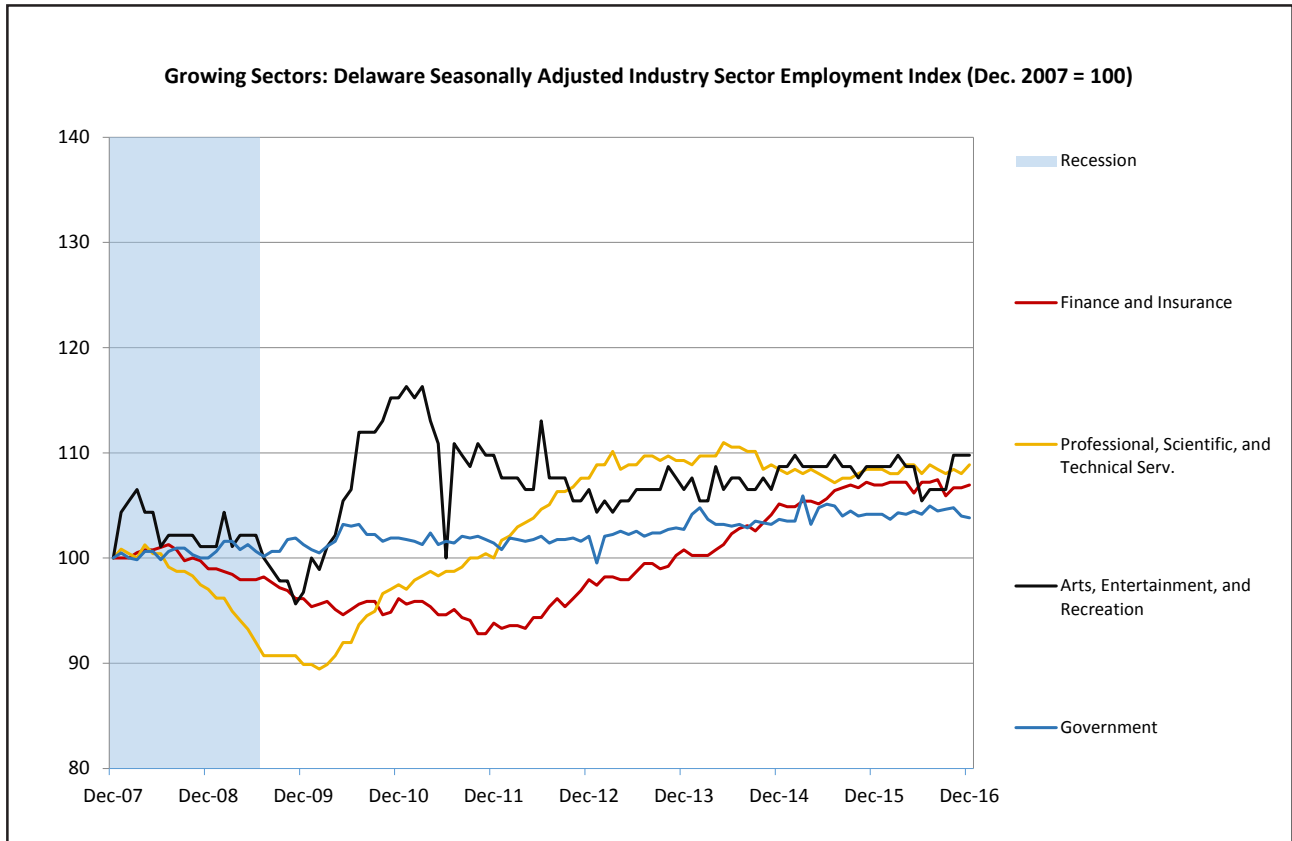
Finance and Insurance:

Finance and Insurance employment is not seasonally adjusted and has increased by 2,700 jobs or 6.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2016. Employment in this sector declined from the beginning of the recession through November 2011 losing 8.2 percent or 2,800 jobs, but then gained 5,500 job though December 2016.

Government:

From December 2007 to December 2016, Government increased employment by 3.8 percent or 2,400 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 increased by 200 jobs from December 2007 to December 2016. There was a temporary spike in employment from March 2010 to August 2010 due to a temporary hiring of Census workers, but by September 2010 employment had returned to its pre-census level. State Government employment increased by 100 jobs from December 2007 to December 2016. State government employment for December 2016 was at 32,000 jobs, which includes State Government Education, and was at its lowest level since January 2013. Local Government employment increased by 2,500 jobs since December 2007, with nearly all of the gain coming from Local Government Education.





Note: * Finance and Insurance employment is not seasonally adjusted.

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

Declining Delaware Industry Sectors (Dec. 2007 to Dec. 2016):

Industry Sector	Jobs	% Decrease
Other Services	-300	-1.6%
Retail Trade	-1,400	-2.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-1,000	-15.4%
Wholesale Trade	-2,700	-18.2%
Manufacturing	-7,100	-21.5%
Construction	-6,100	-22.8%
Information*	-2,300	-32.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	-4,600	-34.8%

Note: * Information employment is not seasonally adjusted.

Other Services:

The Other Services sector 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. Other Services is first on our list of declining industry sectors. After losing 1,100 jobs between December 2007 and its 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 2016, Other Services was down 1.6 percent or 300 jobs.



Retail Trade:

After Other Services, Retail Trade is second on our list of declining Delaware sectors. Retail Trade, down 1,400 jobs from December 2007 to December 2016, has lost 2.6 percent of its employment. Retail Trade was impacted greatly by the recession, losing 4,900 jobs during the recession. However, unlike Wholesale Trade, it has since recovered 3,500 of the jobs that were lost during the recession.

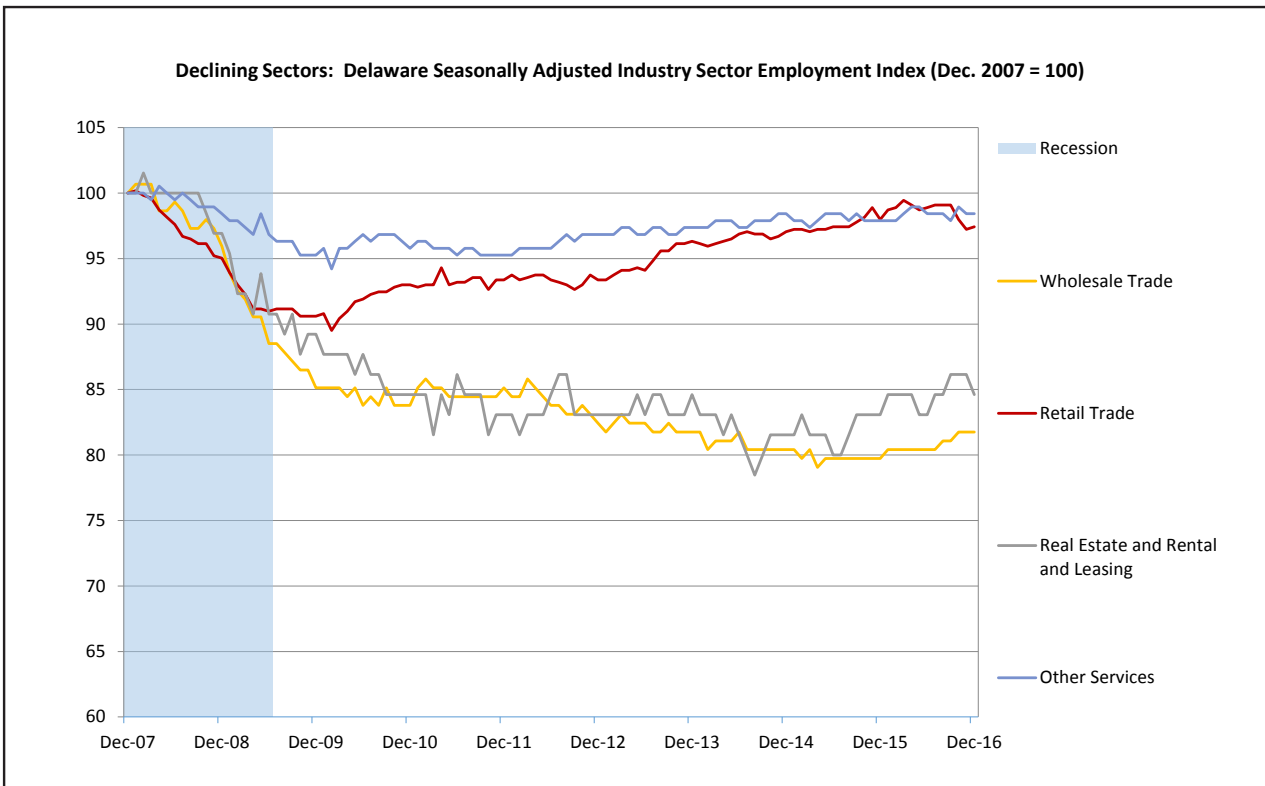
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing:

It was almost a year into the recession before employment in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing began to decline. By the end of the recession in June 2009, 600 jobs had been lost. It wasn't until August 2014 that jobs hit a low point, down 21.5 percent from the beginning of the recession. It total, 1,000 jobs were lost from the beginning of the recession in December 2007 to December 2016, a decline of 15.4 percent.

Wholesale Trade:

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 1,000 jobs since. From December 2007 to December 2016, jobs in Wholesale Trade are down 18.2 percent.





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

Manufacturing:

From December 2007 to December 2016, Manufacturing jobs have declined by 21.5 percent or 7,100 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 from 2014 through 2016.

Construction:

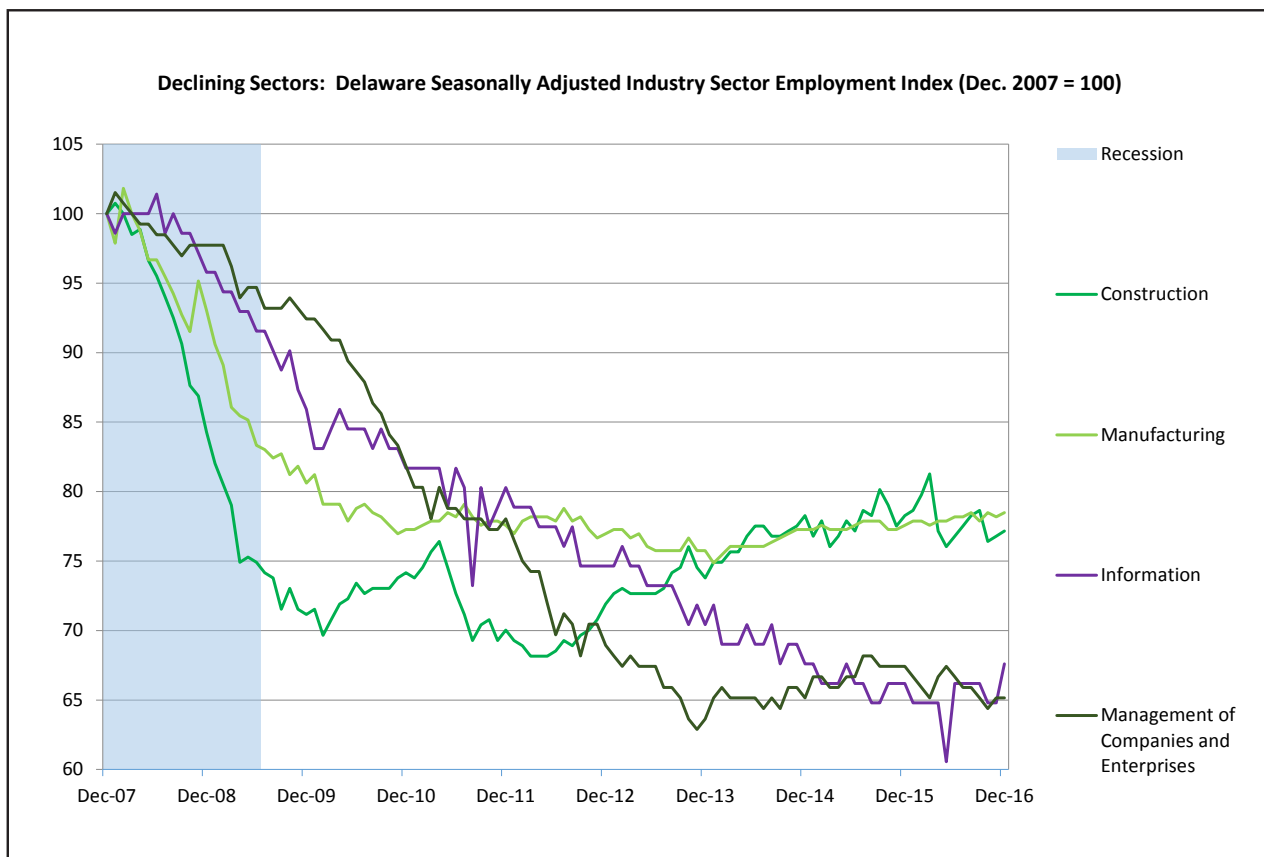
The Construction industry sector has the third largest percentage decline in employment from December 2007 to December 2015, down by 22.8 percent or 6,100 jobs. Construction employment had been declining before the recession began, due to job losses related to the housing bust that began in the middle 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 again to fall to a low of 18,200 jobs in March 2012. Since then 2,400 Construction jobs have been created for a total of 20,600 jobs as of December 2016.

Information:

Information had the second largest percentage decline in employment from December 2007 to December 2016, declining by 32.4 percent or 2,300 jobs. The decline in the Information sector 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 sector jobs had been trending down since the beginning of the recession and only in 2015 and 2016 have employment declines halted and begun to stabilize.

Management of Companies and Enterprises:

Management of Companies and Enterprises employment has been in decline even before the recession, dating back to 2005. Employment declined steadily through and after the recession hitting an employment low in November 2013 with a job loss of about 37 percent from the start of the recession. Over the next three years, employment gained 300 jobs. From December 2007 through 2016, this industry has lost 4,600 jobs or 34.8 percent.

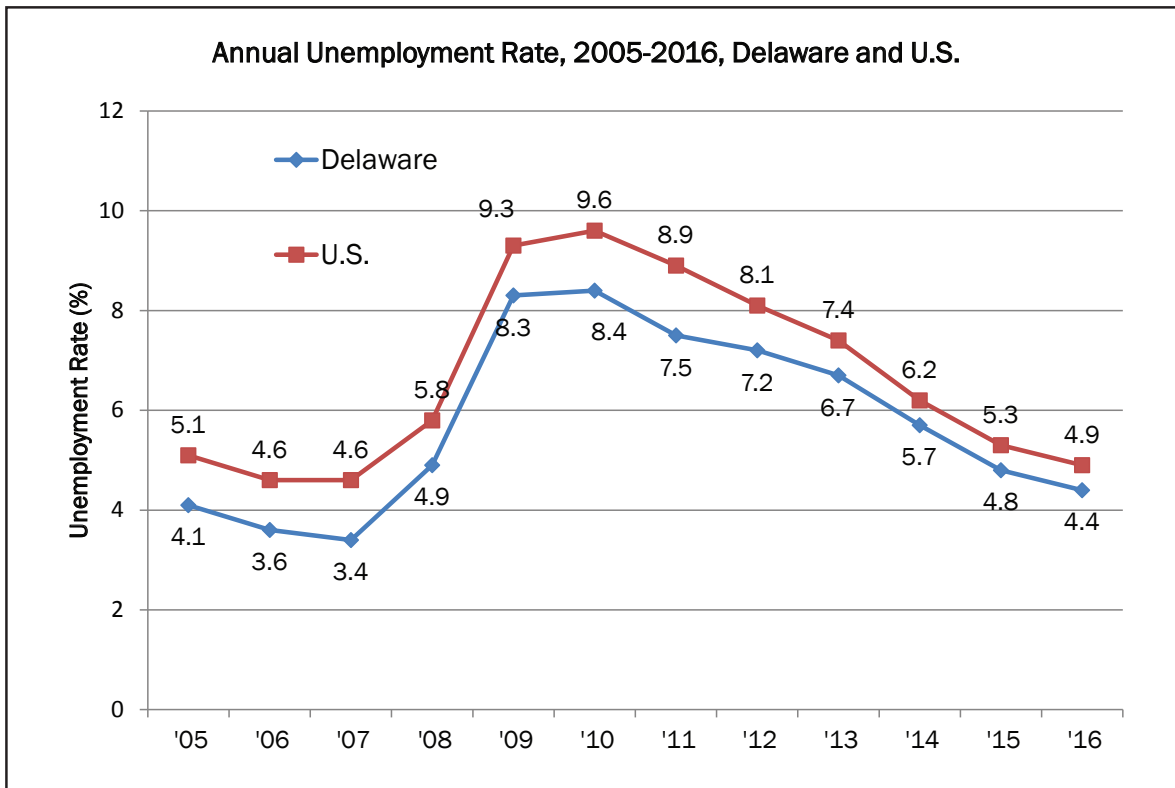


Note: * Information industry is not seasonally adjusted.

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

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 2016, Delaware's annual unemployment rate of 4.4 percent was five tenths of a percentage point lower than the national average's 4.9 percent. In addition, 2016 marked the sixth straight year of decline in Delaware's annual unemployment rate since 2010 when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.4 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate peaked at an annual rate of 9.6 percent in 2010 following one of the most severe post World War II recessions, ending in June of 2009.

Delaware's unemployment rate tends to reflect the national unemployment rate. As the national rate declines Delaware's rate tends to decline and as the national rate increases Delaware rate tends to increase as well. Although the Delaware unemployment rate tends to reflect movements in the U.S. rate, Delaware's unemployment rate has been on average 1.3 percentage points lower than the U.S. rate since 1982. The last time Delaware's annual unemployment rate exceeded the U.S. rate was in 1981 when Delaware's rate was 7.8 percent and the US rate was 7.6 percent. Current trends in Delaware's unemployment rate through the first half of 2017 make it likely that the Delaware annual unemployment rate for 2017 will exceed 2016.

Comparative Unemployment Rates

Delaware's annual average unemployment rate of 4.4 percent in 2016 was ranked as the 20th lowest rate in the nation, tied with Indiana. Of Delaware's neighboring states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, only Maryland had a more favorable ranking. Maryland's annual average unemployment rate ranked 19th lowest in the nation, followed by New Jersey which tied for 32nd. Pennsylvania's annual average unemployment rate ranked 39th lowest in the nation for 2016.

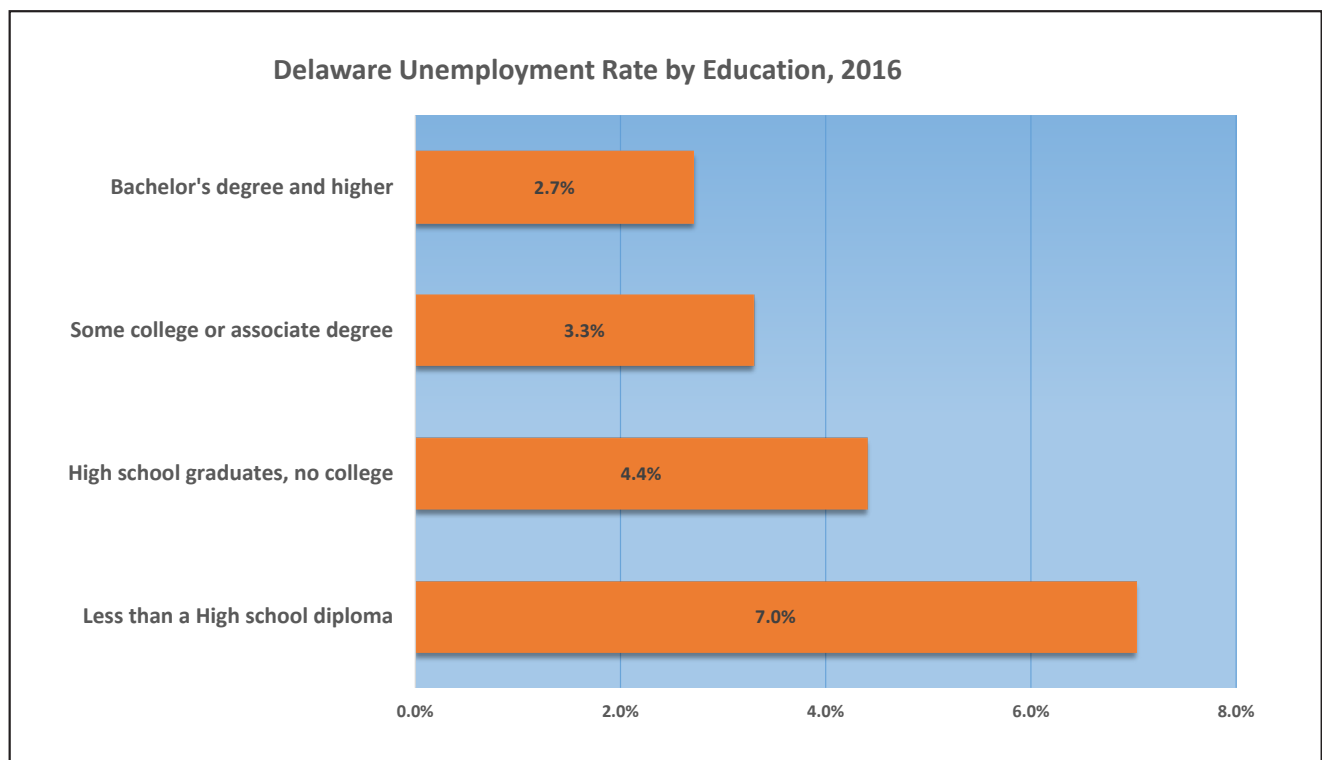
Delaware's unemployment rate fell by four tenths of a percentage point from 2015 to 2016. Of Delaware's neighboring states, New Jersey's and Maryland's unemployment rate declined the most, falling by eight tenths of a percentage point. Pennsylvania's had an increase in its unemployment rate from 2015 to 2016 of one tenth of a percentage point. The United States annual average unemployment rate fell by four tenths of a percentage point over-the-year to 4.9 percent in 2016.

Comparative Annual Unemployment Rates

	Unemployment Rate		National Ranking*	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Delaware	4.8	4.4	20 (t)	20 (t)
Maryland	5.1	4.3	25 (t)	19
New Jersey	5.8	5.0	36 (t)	32 (t)
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.4	27 (t)	39
United States	5.3	4.9	--	--
* Lower ranking indicates a lower rate. (t) indicates ranking was tied with other state(s).				

The Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

Delaware's annual average unemployment rate for all residents in 2016 was 4.4 percent. However, unpublished data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) 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 Delaware Unemployment Rate by Education graph breaks out the unemployment rate by the highest level of education an individual has obtained for persons 25 years of age and older. The average unemployment rate in 2016 for those Delaware residents with less than a high school diploma was 7.0 percent and those with a bachelor's degree or higher had an unemployment rate of 2.7 percent.



Data are for persons 25 and over.

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

Delaware Migration Flows

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) provides information on state-to-state migration flows. The most current data available is from the 2015 ACS’s one year estimates. The ACS state-to-state migration flows show from which states new Delaware residents are coming (inflow migration) and to which states Delawareans are moving (outflow migration). Respondents were asked where they lived one year ago, therefore, the ACS estimates are for the population of 1 year and older. Domestic migration is an important component of population change for states. The ACS data gives us the ability to calculate which states have the highest net migration to and from Delaware.

Inflow Migration

Delaware inflow migration data from the ACS is displayed in Table 1. It lists the top ten states with migration inflow to Delaware and total U.S. migration inflow to Delaware in terms of the number of people. Pennsylvania ranked first in the number of people moving to Delaware with 13,965 migrating to Delaware in 2015. This was followed by Delaware’s other neighboring states, Maryland and New York, with 6,749 and 4,759 inflow migration, respectively. Delaware’s neighboring states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, ranked 1st, 2nd, and 4th respectively, make up 56 percent of all people moving to Delaware from other states in 2015. Residents from as far away as Texas and New Mexico were in the top ten states with inflow migration. In total, 44,495 individuals moved to Delaware from another state, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

Table 1: State Migration to Delaware, 2015

Rank	State	Inflow to Delaware
1	Pennsylvania	13,965
2	Maryland	6,749
3	New York	4,759
4	New Jersey	4,345
5	Virginia	2,112
6	North Carolina	1,504
7	Texas	1,423
8	Massachusetts	1,161
9	Florida	883
10	New Mexico	846
Total	U.S.¹	44,495

¹ Includes all fifty states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate.

Outflow Migration

The top ten states to where Delawareans have moved in 2015 are given in the Delaware outflow migration data in Table 2. Table 2 provides ACS data on outflow migration from Delaware to another state and the total outflow migration from Delaware to the U.S. in 2015. The states listed in the second column of Table 2 were the top ten destination states to where Delawareans moved as reported in the ACS. Pennsylvania, which ranked number one for inflow migration to Delaware, also ranked first as the top destination state for outflow migration from Delaware with 7,615 Delawareans moving to Pennsylvania. Maryland ranked second as a destination state for outflow migration for Delaware residents at 6,454. Texas, which ranked 7th as an inflow state to Delaware, ranked 3rd as an outflow state for Delawareans at 2,051. Delaware's neighboring states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, ranked 1st, 2nd, and 8th respectively, make up nearly 50 percent of all outflow migration from Delaware. In total, 30,881 Delaware residents had moved to another state, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico in 2015.

Table 2: Delaware Migration to Destination State, 2015

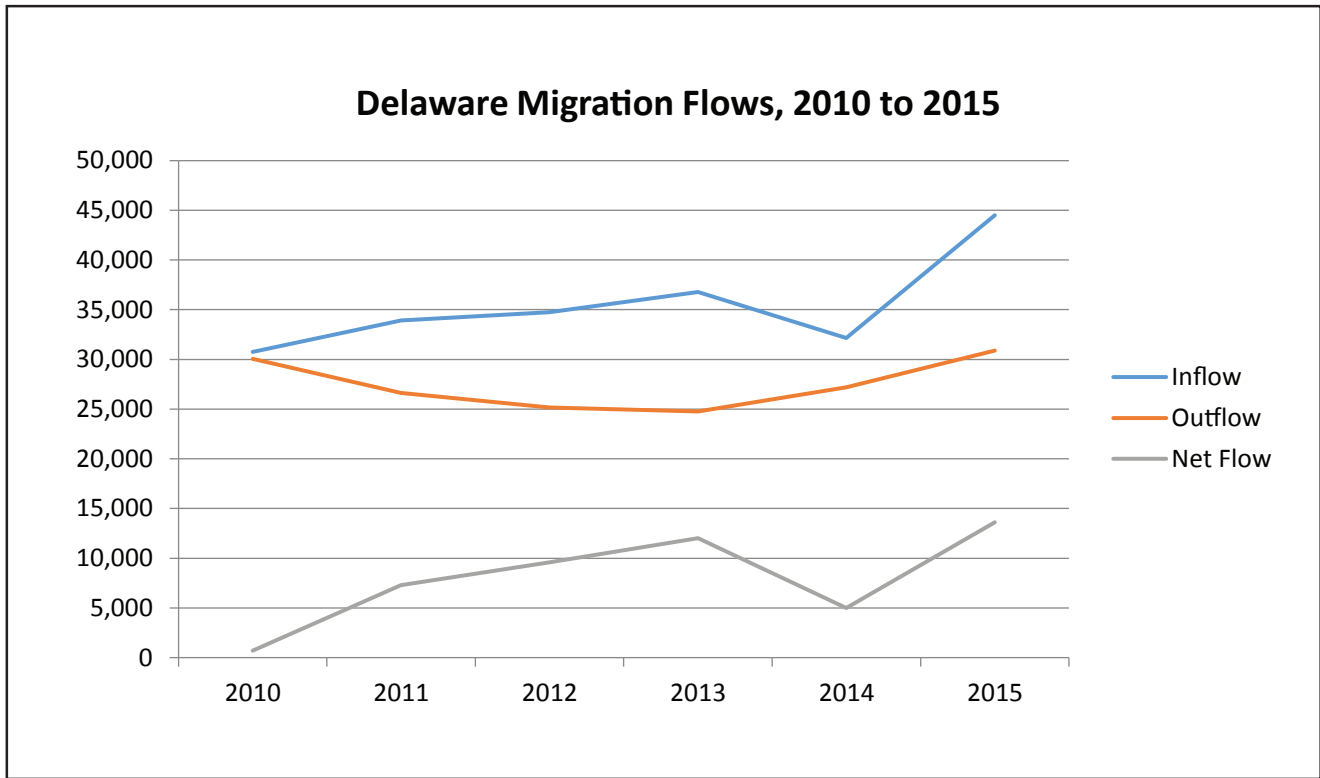
Rank	State	Outflow from Delaware
1	Pennsylvania	7,615
2	Maryland	6,454
3	Texas	2,051
4	Florida	1,685
5	North Carolina	1,676
6	New York	1,231
7	Virginia	1,199
8	New Jersey	1,142
9	California	1,118
10	Arizona	927
Total	U.S.¹	30,881

¹ Includes all fifty states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate.

Total Net Migration

Figure 1 shows the total U.S. migration to and from Delaware. Subtracting the total inflow migration from the total outflow migration gives the net migration flow. Between 2010 and 2015 Delaware inflow migration and outflow migration peaked in 2015. In addition, net migration to Delaware also peaked in 2015 at 13,614 people. In 2010, inflow migration was at 30,759 while outflow migration was at 30,055 people, with a total of 704 net migration to Delaware. Net inflow migration to Delaware steadily increased to 2013 as inflow migration increased while outflow migration decreased. In 2014, net migration to Delaware decreased with a reversal of this trend. Net migration to Delaware decreased from about 12,000 in 2013 to almost 5,000 in 2014. However, net migration increased in 2015 as the number of people migrating to Delaware increased by over 12,300 people from the prior year, while the number of people migrating from Delaware increased by only 3,700 from the prior year.

Figure 1: Delaware Migration Inflow, Outflow, and Net Migration Flow with U.S.¹



¹Includes all fifty states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate and author's calculations

Net Migration by State

Net migration flows with particular states are given in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 shows the top five states with net migration to Delaware. Table 4 shows the top five states destinations state with net migration from Delaware. Delaware's neighboring states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey were in the top 5 of net migration to Delaware. Florida ranks first as the top U.S. state with net migration from Delaware in 2015. Arizona and Texas ranked 2nd and 3rd, respectively, with net migration from Delaware.

Table 3: Net Migration to Delaware in 2015

Rank	State	Net Inflow to Delaware
1	Pennsylvania	6,350
2	New York	3,528
3	New Jersey	3,203
4	Virginia	913
5	New Mexico	846

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate and author's calculations.

Table 4: Net Migration from Delaware in 2015

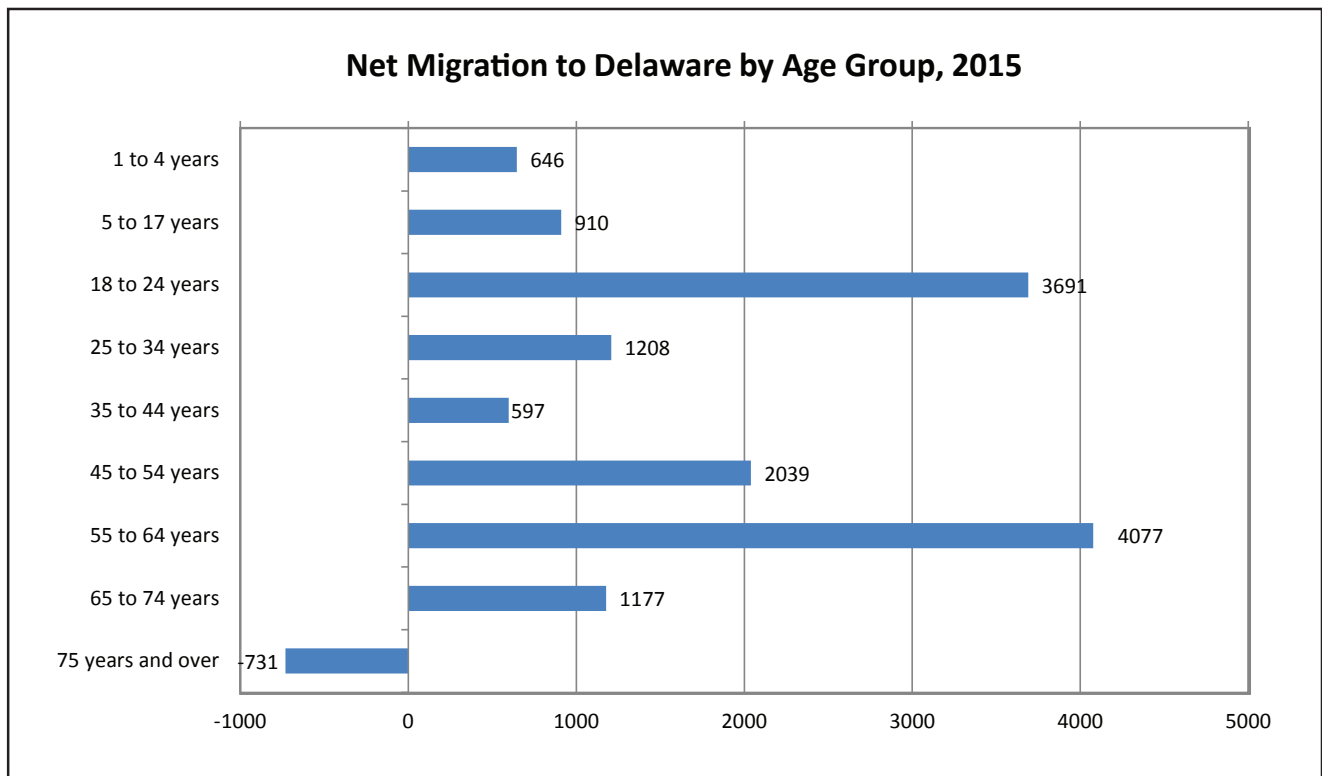
Rank	State	Net Outflow from Delaware
1	Florida	-802
2	Arizona	-645
3	Texas	-628
4	Oklahoma	-612
5	Oregon	-412

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate and author's calculations.

Net Migration by Age Group

In 2015, there was a net inflow to Delaware of 13,614 people. Figure 2 shows the net migration to Delaware by age group for 2015. There was positive net migration to Delaware for every age group except the elderly, 75 years of age and older. Individuals between the age of 25 and 54 are considered to be in their prime working years and are the group mostly likely to be in the labor force. Delaware had a net migration inflow of 3,844 people in their prime working years. Along with housing and family-related reasons, jobs are one of the main reasons why individual move to another residence.

Figure 2: Net Migration to Delaware by Age Group, 2015

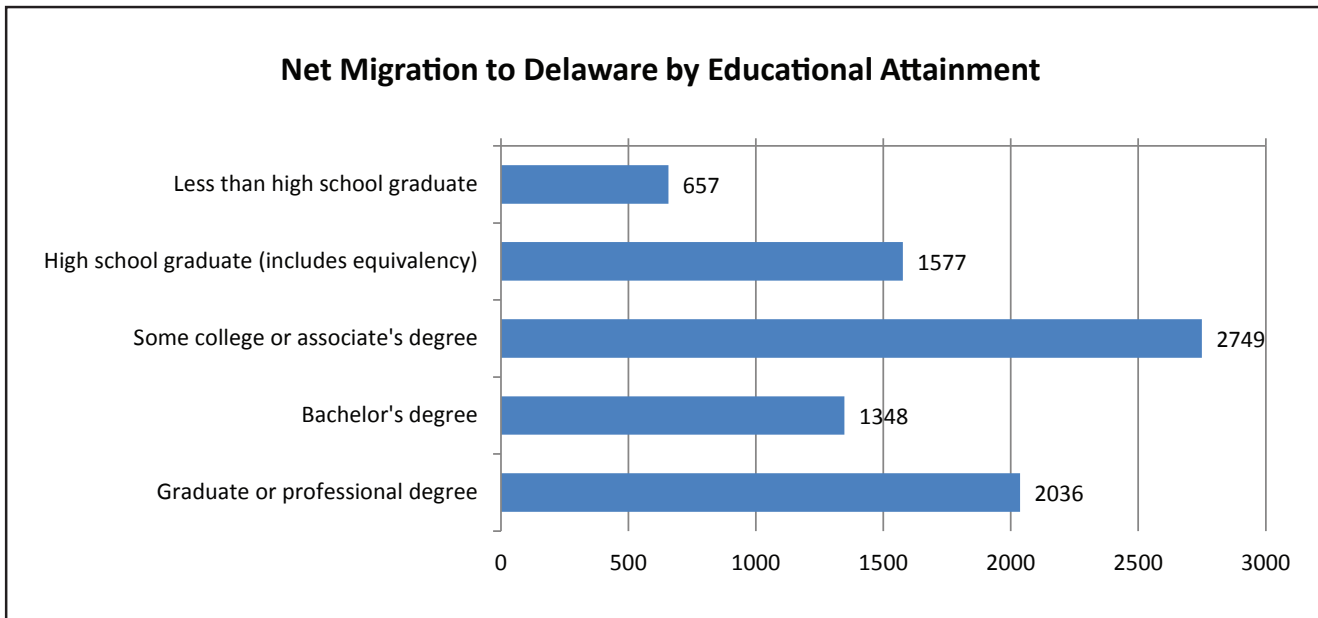


Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate and author's calculations.

Net Migration by Educational Attainment

The ACS provides migration data by educational attainment for individuals 25 years old and older. Figure 3 shows that in 2015 there was positive net migration to Delaware for every educational attainment level for individuals 25 years or older. The net migration flow to Delaware was greatest for those with some college or associate's degree, representing 33 percent of the total net inflow. Those with a graduate or professional degree represented 24 percent of the total net inflow, followed by those with a high school diploma with 19 percent of the total.

Figure 3: Net Migration to Delaware by Educational Attainment for Individuals 25 years and older, 2015



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 1-year estimate and author's calculations.

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 71,400 in 2016. Despite being Delaware's largest city there does not exist a detailed industry count of the number of jobs within the city limits, except for those produced by the Delaware Department of Labor and found within the *Delaware Annual Economic Report* publication. 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 2015 and 2016.



PHOTO CREDITS: Top left: Wilmington Delaware Skyline. By Jonesrj1 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=44685680>
Top right: Nemours Estate. Original image can be found at www.VisitDelaware.com Bottom left: Delaware Art Museum. Original image can be found at www.VisitDelaware.com
Bottom right: World Cafe Live. Image can be found at <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/110619734577441436/>

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Total		51,914	1,113,402,015	50,698	1,049,531,938
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	*	*	*	*
Utilities	22	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	1,273	24,316,489	1,360	26,136,283
Construction of buildings	236	432	8,422,144	443	8,397,379
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	295	5,879,778	336	5,955,443
Specialty trade contractors	238	546	10,014,567	581	11,783,461
Manufacturing	31-33	2,149	55,594,674	738	15,554,280
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	0	0	0	0
Printing and related support activities	323	120	2,253,700	72	1,512,193
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	125	1,597,019	81	1,134,477
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	360	5,624,506	314	5,712,368
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	210	3,101,266	216	3,813,606
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	129	1,991,687	89	1,725,767
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	21	531,553	9	172,995
Retail Trade	44-45	1,691	17,888,661	1,759	17,324,706
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	564	7,893,383	557	7,670,752

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	55	1,026,434	55	1,043,773
Electronics and appliance stores	443	*	*	*	*
Building material and garden supply stores	444	51	626,438	23	267,267
Food and beverage stores	445	400	3,317,005	408	3,131,835
Health and personal care stores	446	221	1,966,940	259	2,170,196
Gasoline stations	447	24	109,141	22	105,518
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	153	905,502	205	951,857
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	27	243,996	37	317,527
General merchandise stores	452	52	224,650	50	215,784
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	85	553,238	82	509,899
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	827	10,967,687	950	11,334,025
Air transportation	481	0	0	*	*
Water transportation	483	*	*	*	*
Truck transportation	484	8	620,255	7	541,619
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	*	*	11	44,868
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	*	*	*	*
Support activities for transportation	488	573	7,202,347	675	6,797,203
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	61	755,707	57	674,462
Information	51	295	4,858,198	401	6,917,735
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	*	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	42	151,876	*	*
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	18	333,344	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	0	0	0	0
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	52	11,558	283,837,215	11,658	290,917,442
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	8,838	212,720,443	8,717	211,160,415
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	1,581	43,007,092	1,876	56,993,721
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	1,139	28,109,680	1,065	22,763,306
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	639	9,536,698	662	9,100,442
Real estate	531	400	7,008,667	415	6,386,549

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Rental and leasing services	532	*	*	*	*
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	*	*	*	*
Professional and Technical Services	54	7,578	344,836,636	6,828	293,529,249
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	1,574	54,706,687	2,585	92,873,986
Administrative and Waste Services	56	2,307	36,036,676	2,254	31,048,361
Administrative and support services	561	2,211	34,537,492	2,159	29,616,461
Waste management and remediation services	562	96	1,499,184	95	1,431,900
Educational Services	61	667	7,391,948	537	6,229,370
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	7,318	82,829,347	7,262	82,578,105
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,712	28,041,731	1,502	24,130,996
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,366	22,919,385	2,504	25,244,751
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	600	4,338,747	652	4,187,201
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	234	1,847,639	280	1,885,307
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	79	795,470	95	914,261
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	287	1,695,638	277	1,387,633
Accommodation and Food Services	72	2,238	13,669,728	2,047	12,587,480
Accommodation	721	335	3,639,815	303	3,018,612
Food services and drinking places	722	1,903	10,029,913	1,744	9,568,868
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	1,248	13,258,489	1,147	12,474,288
Repair and maintenance	811	205	3,612,935	172	3,116,476
Personal and laundry services	812	445	3,150,422	424	3,213,196
Membership associations and organizations	813	577	6,328,962	534	5,992,875
Private households	814	21	166,170	17	151,741
Federal Government	Fed	1,122	22,209,146	1,062	19,950,747
State Government	State	5,521	58,756,037	5,052	56,802,378
Local Government	Local	3,179	50,457,640	3,205	48,066,078
Total Government	Govt	9,822	131,422,823	9,319	124,819,203

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

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 37,800 in 2016. Despite being Delaware's second largest city there does not exist a detailed industry count of the number of jobs within the city limits, except for those produced by the Delaware Department of Labor and found within the *Delaware Annual Economic Report* publication. 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. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2015 and 2016.



PHOTO CREDITS: Top left: Old State House, Dover, House Chamber. By Niagara - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=28309190>

Top right: Delaware Public Archives Building, Dover. By JERRY & ROY KLOTZ MD - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27624630>

Bottom left: U.S. Service men and women at the FedEx 400 NASCAR race at the Dover International Speedway June 2014.

By U.S. Department of Defense Current Photos - 140601-D-LU831-014, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=51076512>

Bottom right: C-5M Landing at Dover Air Force Base. By United States Air Force - <http://www.dover.af.mil/photos/mediagallery.asp?galleryID=1384>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15808745>

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Total	Total	31,769	376,329,275	31,802	356,555,993
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	*	*	*	*
Utilities	22	247	5,912,999	261	6,537,631
Construction	23	558	7,875,968	570	7,127,328
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	164	2,264,967	122	1,481,912
Manufacturing	31-33	1,525	27,705,029	1,672	27,270,180
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	*	*	0	0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	227	3,611,777	226	3,368,335
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	179	2,719,882	179	2,377,023
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	44-45	4,115	24,666,828	3,904	22,707,740
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	506	6,362,755	449	5,492,274

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	67	404,935
Electronics and appliance stores	443	256	1,627,244	199	1,534,119
Building material and garden supply stores	444	240	1,853,453	237	1,658,396
Food and beverage stores	445	342	1,548,495	349	1,582,442
Health and personal care stores	446	284	2,467,135	270	2,238,794
Gasoline stations	447	213	1,101,402	193	1,061,445
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	535	1,791,286	562	1,802,954
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	232	780,003	232	782,010
General merchandise stores	452	1,216	5,392,756	1,155	5,229,540
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	198	1,021,932	191	920,831
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	151	1,271,067	146	1,092,066
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	*	*	*	*
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	*	*	*	*
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	*	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	0	0	0	0
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*
Information	51	220	2,433,176	303	3,150,268
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	*	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	0	0	*	*
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	52	503	10,145,991	495	8,590,550
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	332	4,546,073	331	4,661,563
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	41	1,850,895	39	1,717,694
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	130	3,749,023	125	2,211,293
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	0	0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	212	2,199,575	177	1,800,951
Real estate	531	99	1,036,226	84	1,088,750

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Rental and leasing services	532	113	1,163,349	93	712,201
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	54	722	16,308,852	741	13,932,373
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	224	4,903,367	*	*
Administrative and Waste Services	56	661	5,690,058	724	6,322,500
Administrative and support services	561	661	5,690,058	724	6,322,500
Waste management and remediation services	562	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	61	432	4,649,926	592	6,159,563
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	5,892	81,085,019	5,866	79,147,252
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,757	31,345,013	1,727	27,634,666
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1,031	8,126,792	1,071	8,642,230
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	1,759	12,595,749	1,813	12,871,952
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	*	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	1,667	10,994,798	1,722	11,390,982
Accommodation and Food Services	72	2,328	10,249,012	2,331	9,333,880
Accommodation	721	239	1,074,648	243	999,028
Food services and drinking places	722	2,089	9,174,364	2,088	8,334,852
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	920	6,943,321	799	5,990,646
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	168	1,358,126
Personal and laundry services	812	391	2,343,059	389	2,389,424
Membership associations and organizations	813	333	2,755,578	242	2,243,096
Private households	814	*	*	0	0
Federal Government	Fed	1,292	18,541,696	1,310	20,648,394
State Government	State	7,867	105,127,503	7,548	91,239,501
Local Government	Local	1,911	24,396,999	2,020	23,016,435
Total Government	Govt	11,070	148,066,198	10,878	134,904,330

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 33,400 in 2016. Despite being Delaware's third largest city there does not exist a detailed industry count of the number of jobs within the city limits, except for those produced by the Delaware Department of Labor and found within the *Delaware Annual Economic Report* publication. 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. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2015 and 2016.



PHOTO CREDITS: Top left: Main Street Galleria in Newark. By Nyttend - Own work, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36582908>
Top right: Delaware receives the first state cup during a Week 3 NCAA football game Saturday Sept. 17, 2011. By Monstershaq - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=62208899>
Bottom: University of Delaware - The Mall. By Parkpay2000 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=26226041>

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Total		17,735	263,576,715	17,583	262,583,194
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	*	*	*	*
Utilities	22	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	700	12,429,048	704	13,076,695
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	265	5,639,599
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	0	0
Specialty trade contractors	238	452	7,448,283	439	7,437,096
Manufacturing	31-33	1,080	22,257,012	1,091	21,888,672
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	144	2,388,740	131	2,197,128
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	37	832,376	*	*
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	50	997,791	47	971,175
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	*	*	*	*
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	318	6,313,779	372	6,660,207
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	260	5,505,071	319	5,976,300
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	44-45	2,230	21,720,207	2,072	18,790,188
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	919	13,585,017	915	12,383,200

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	*	*
Electronics and appliance stores	443	38	122,001	*	*
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	*	*
Food and beverage stores	445	399	2,701,398	387	2,213,623
Health and personal care stores	446	103	710,903	105	662,937
Gasoline stations	447	*	*	0	0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	139	537,127	135	507,896
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	126	616,361	103	601,412
General merchandise stores	452	204	717,031	185	615,308
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	125	1,175,239	67	351,663
Nonstore retailers	454	30	604,912	29	574,271
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	95	1,054,135	83	898,238
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	57	583,254	46	474,738
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0	0	0	0
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	*	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*
Information	51	37	818,663	38	794,108
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	312	4,572,054	347	6,468,442
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	262	3,582,220	323	5,980,817
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	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	98	1,130,255	109	1,013,029
Real estate	531	76	923,438	79	759,281

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

	NAICS code	2015		2016	
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages
Rental and leasing services	532	22	206,817	30	253,748
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	54	928	17,632,851	887	16,170,810
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	44	177,972	39	301,944
Administrative and Waste Services	56	231	2,864,754	269	3,475,124
Administrative and support services	561	231	2,864,754	269	3,475,124
Waste management and remediation services	562	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	61	79	531,010	55	464,035
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	894	8,780,839	851	8,187,869
Ambulatory health care services	621	387	4,825,994	349	4,417,965
Hospitals	622	0	0	0	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	96	459,787	72	388,317
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	0	0	0	0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	72	3,039	14,748,161	2,886	13,940,950
Accommodation	721	358	2,378,043	344	2,139,580
Food services and drinking places	722	2,681	12,370,118	2,542	11,801,370
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	405	5,290,210	427	5,735,136
Repair and maintenance	811	*	*	*	*
Personal and laundry services	812	92	498,501	100	483,609
Membership associations and organizations	813	265	4,079,089	256	4,262,949
Private households	814	*	*	*	*
Federal Government	Fed	126	2,232,753	132	2,251,915
State Government	State	5,999	126,975,098	6,111	129,573,108
Local Government	Local	1,009	13,528,940	1,038	12,504,407
Total Government	Govt	7,134	142,736,791	7,281	144,329,430

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

State of Delaware

Business Employment Dynamics

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) measures the gross job gains and gross job losses from each quarter in the economy. Gross job gains are increases in employment from expanding and opening establishments and gross job losses are decreases in employment from contracting and closing establishments. The net change in employment is the difference in between the amount of gross job gains and gross job losses. Each quarter the net change in jobs are typically dwarfed by the gross job gains and losses.

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

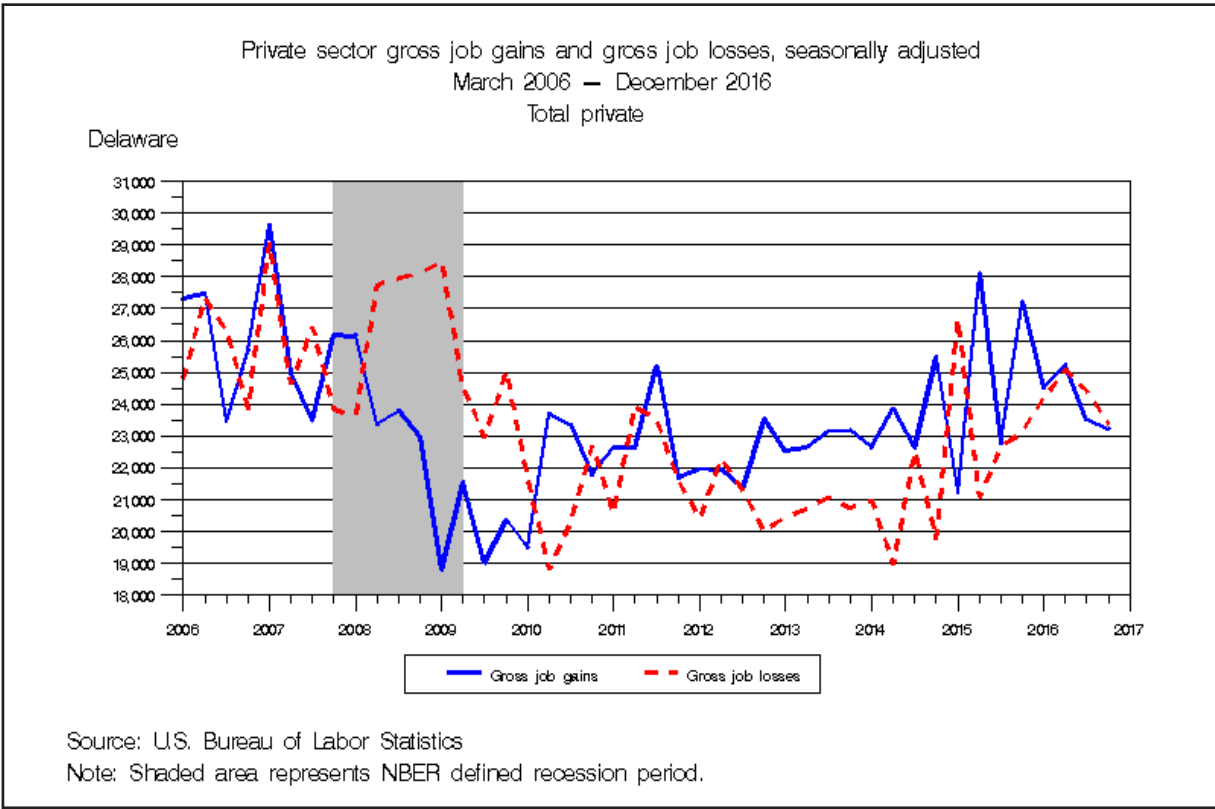
BED also measures the number of establishments with gross job gains at either expanding or opening establishments and the number of establishments with gross job losses at either contracting or closing establishments. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, while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

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

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

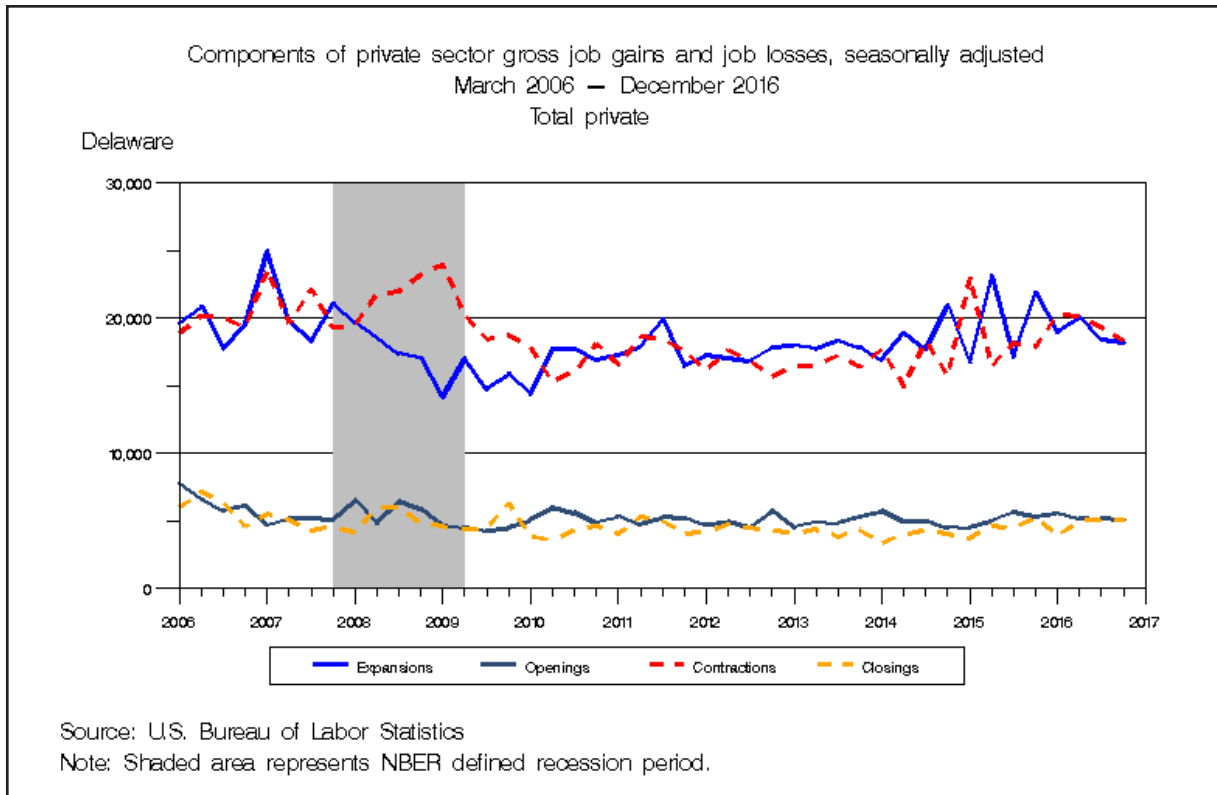
Delaware Business Employment Dynamics – 4th Quarter, 2016

In the fourth quarter of 2016, Delaware's gross job gains from opening and expanding establishments were 23,248 and there were 23,381 job losses at closing or contracting establishments, 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 4,215 from the fourth quarter of 2015.



Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

The 23,248 jobs gained at opening or expanding establishments in the fourth quarter of 2016 was 3,951 fewer than in the same quarter of 2015. The decline occurred at both types of establishments. The number of jobs gained at opening establishments fell by 208, while the number of job gains at expanding establishments fell by 3,743.



Gross job losses totaled 23,381 in the fourth quarter of 2016, up by 264 from the fourth quarter, 2015. In the fourth quarter of 2016, contracting establishments lost 18,335 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 5,046 jobs. Gross job losses were larger than in the previous year at contracting establishments (462) and smaller at closing establishments (198).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2015	Mar. 2016	Jun. 2016	Sept. 2016	Dec. 2016
	Levels				
Gross job gains	27,199	24,510	25,219	23,511	23,248
At expanding establishments	21,903	18,974	20,091	18,388	18,160
At opening establishments	5,296	5,536	5,128	5,123	5,088
Gross job losses	23,117	24,200	25,084	24,397	23,381
At contracting establishments	17,873	20,309	20,102	19,288	18,335
At closing establishments	5,244	3,891	4,982	5,109	5,046
Net employment change*	4,082	310	135	-886	-133

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

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

In the fourth quarter of 2016, Delaware's gross job gains represented 6.2 percent of private sector employment. This was equal to the national rate of gross job gains of 6.2 percent. Delaware's gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.8 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 5.0 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, 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 4.9 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 1.3 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. 2015	Mar. 2016	Jun. 2016	Sep. 2016	Dec. 2016
Total Private for State of Delaware	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.2
At expanding establishments	5.9	5	5.3	4.9	4.8
At opening establishments	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Gross job losses	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2
At contracting establishments	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9
At closing establishments	1.4	1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Net employment change*	1.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0
Total Private for U.S. as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.2
At expanding establishments	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0
At opening establishments	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gross job losses	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8
At contracting establishments	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7
At closing establishments	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change*	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4

* 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 31,351 active private sector establishments, a total of 5,850 establishments gained jobs in the fourth quarter of 2016 (see table C). Of these, 4,569 were expanding establishments and 1,281 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2016, 6,164 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 4,744 were contracting establishments and 1,420 were closing establishments. The statistics from Tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 4.0 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. 2015	Mar. 2016	Jun. 2016	Sep. 2016	Dec. 2016
Establishments gaining jobs.....	6,220	6,272	6,127	6,075	5,850
Expanding establishments.....	4,773	4,699	4,668	4,628	4,569
Opening establishments.....	1,447	1,573	1,459	1,447	1,281
Establishments losing jobs.....	6,075	5,901	6,144	6,057	6,164
Contracting establishments.....	4,548	4,695	4,787	4,643	4,744
Closing establishments.....	1,527	1,206	1,357	1,414	1,420
Net establishment change*	-80	367	102	33	-139

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



Personal Income

Personal income data is produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and is a broad measure of the economic activity of an area. The most recent state level personal income data available is for 2015 and all of the nominal dollars 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 2015 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 2015 Dollars

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Personal Income	\$44,001	\$45,591	\$44,625	\$44,374	\$45,297	\$47,727
Per Capita Earned Income	\$28,047	\$29,201	\$28,026	\$27,516	\$27,942	\$29,726
Per Capita Investment Income	\$7,360	\$7,720	\$7,962	\$7,980	\$8,304	\$8,461
Per Capita Transfer Payments	\$8,594	\$8,669	\$8,637	\$8,880	\$9,052	\$9,540

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

In 2015, Delaware's per capita personal income was \$47,727. The peak year for real per capita income was in 2001 at \$50,328. Real per capita income increased by 5.4 percent in 2015, the largest increase since 2001. After several years of declines stemming from the recession, real per capita income increased in 2011, 2014, and 2015. The recession officially ended in June 2009 and since the recession from 2010 to 2015, real per capita personal income in Delaware increased by 8.5 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 2015, 62.3 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 \$29,726 in 2015. Adjusting for inflation, real per capita earned income was up 6.4 percent in 2015, which was its largest increase since 2001. From 2010 to 2014, real per capita earned income was up 6.0 percent.

Investment income is income received from dividends, interest, and rent. As a percentage of Delaware personal income, investment income's share in 2015 was 17.7 percent, which is below the average share of 18.7 percent since 1958. In 2015, per capita investment income was \$8,461 in Delaware. Real per capita investment income declined steeply during the recession, down 10.2 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 4.9 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. From 2010 to 2015, real per capita investment income was up 15 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 at 20 percent from 2013 through 2015. Real per capita transfer payments were \$9,540 in 2015 and exceeded real per capita investment income for the first time in 2009. From 2010 to 2015, real per capita transfer payments were up 11 percent.

Delaware Real Per Capita Income, Percent Change from Previous Year

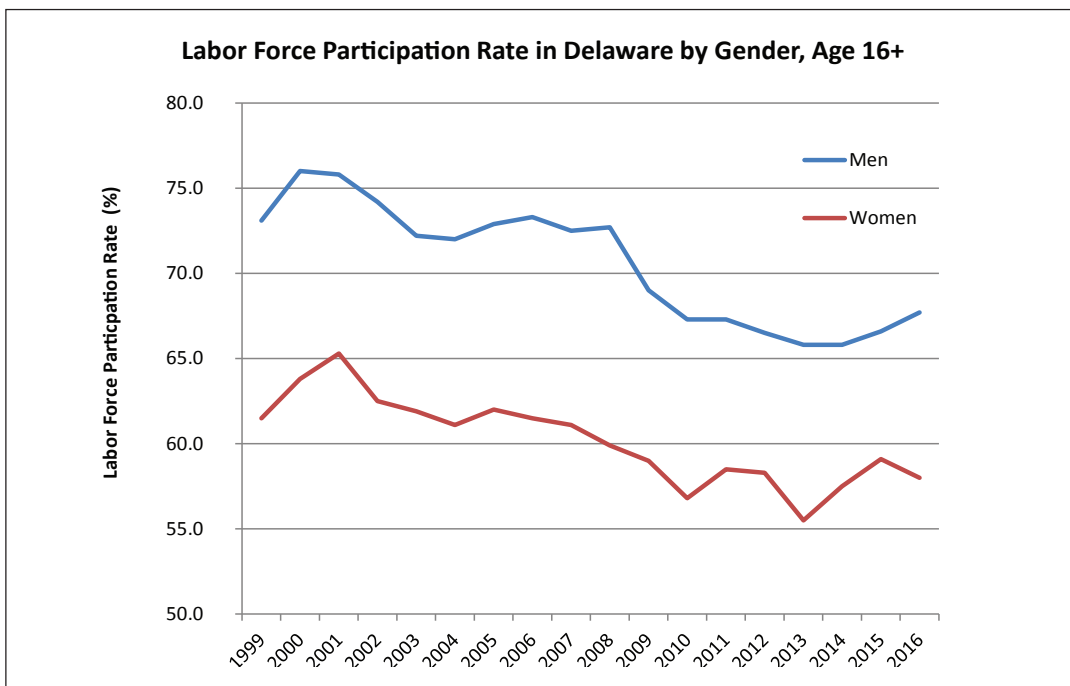
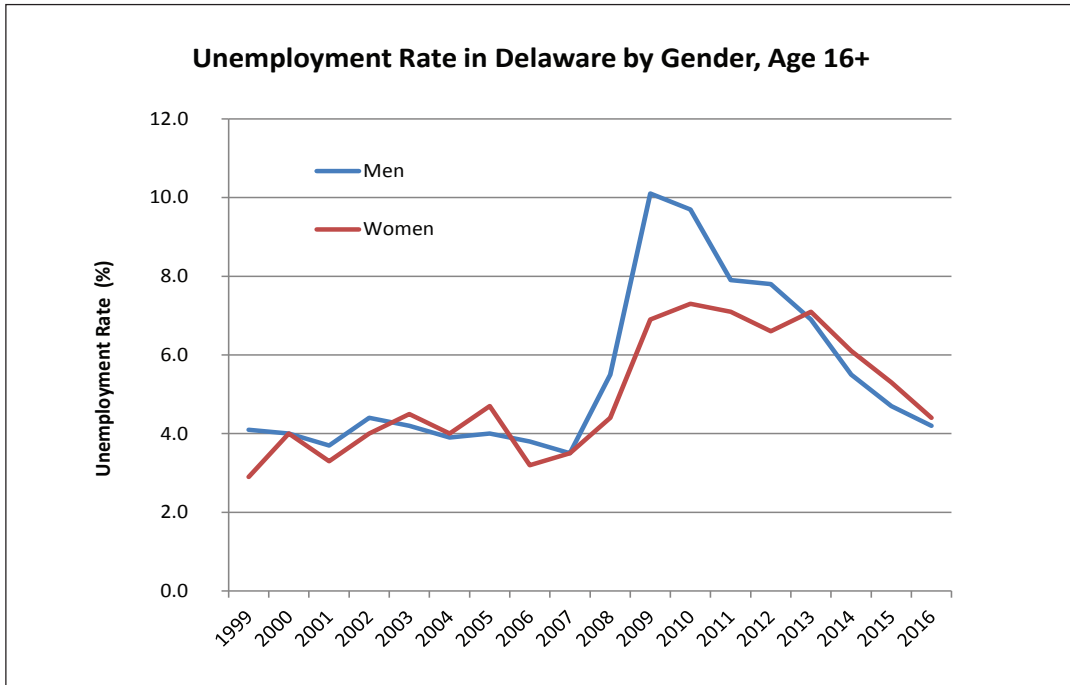
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Personal Income	-2.5%	3.6%	-2.1%	-0.6%	2.1%	5.4%
Per Capita Earned Income	-3.8%	4.1%	-4.0%	-1.8%	1.5%	6.4%
Per Capita Investment Income	-5.8%	4.9%	3.1%	0.2%	4.1%	1.9%
Per Capita Transfer Payments	5.5%	0.9%	-0.4%	2.8%	1.9%	5.4%

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

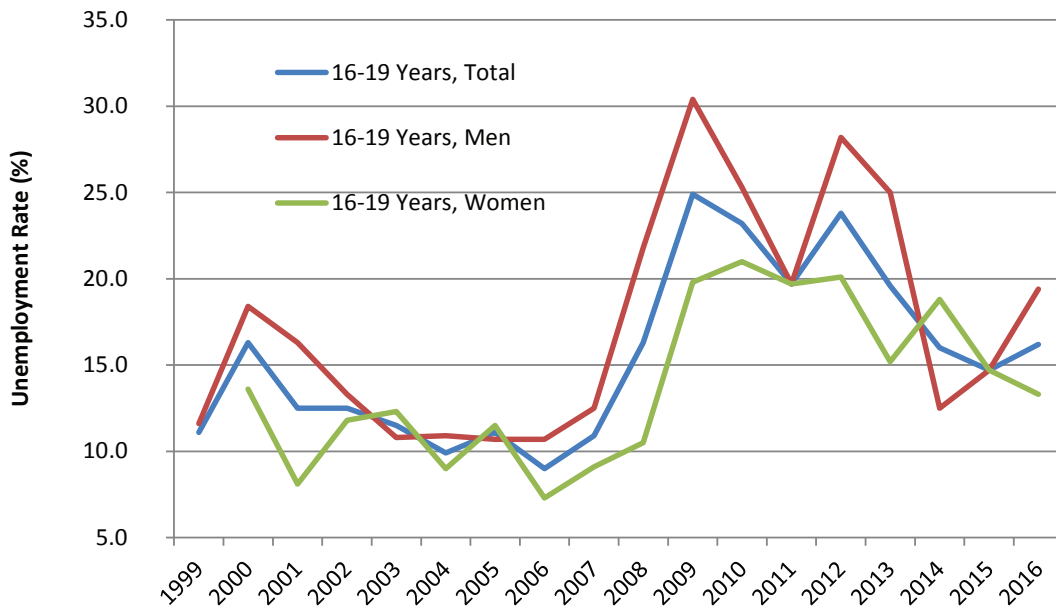


Current Population Survey Demographic Data

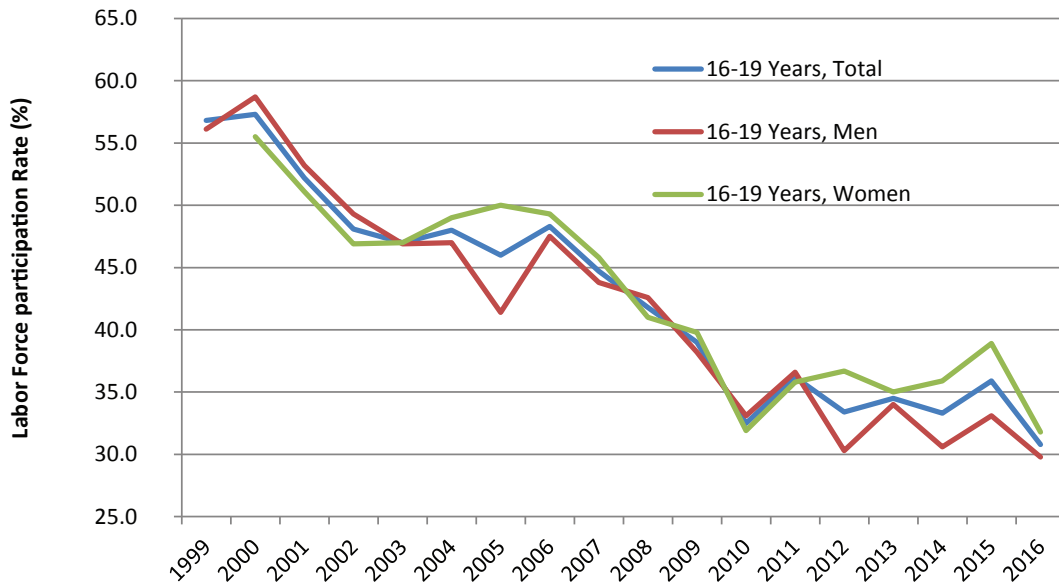
The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households across the US, is the source of the national unemployment rate, as well as a great deal of more detailed economic data. In Delaware, about 850 households are in the survey each month. This is too few to generate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



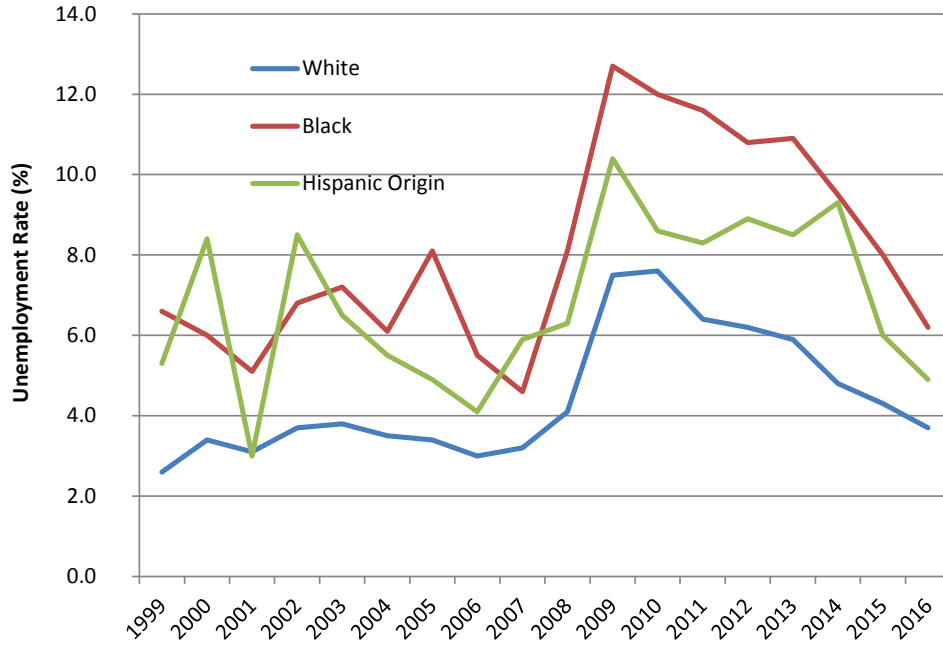
Teenage Unemployment Rate in Delaware



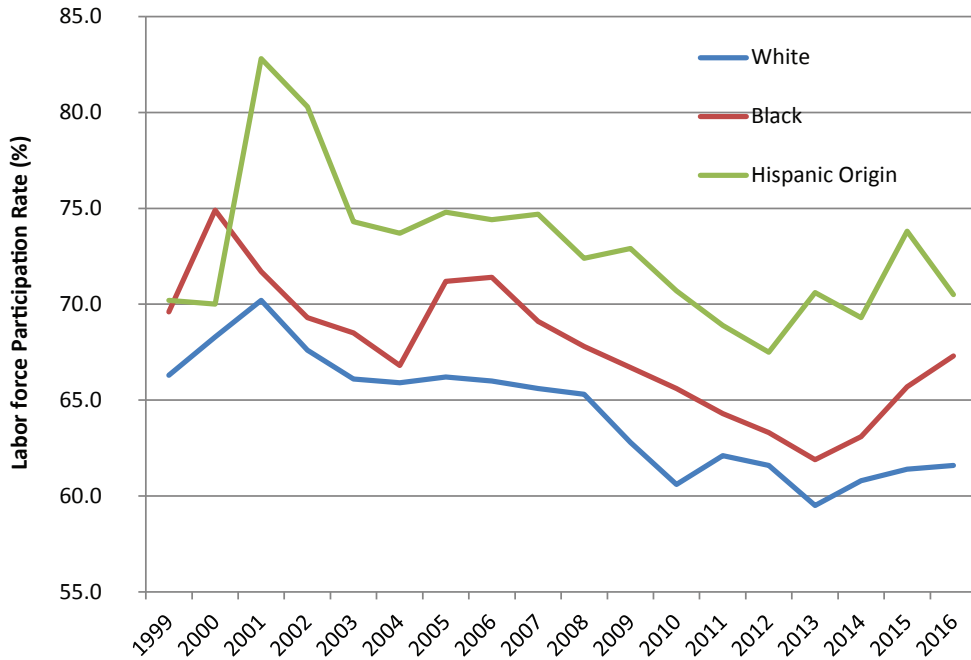
Teenage Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware



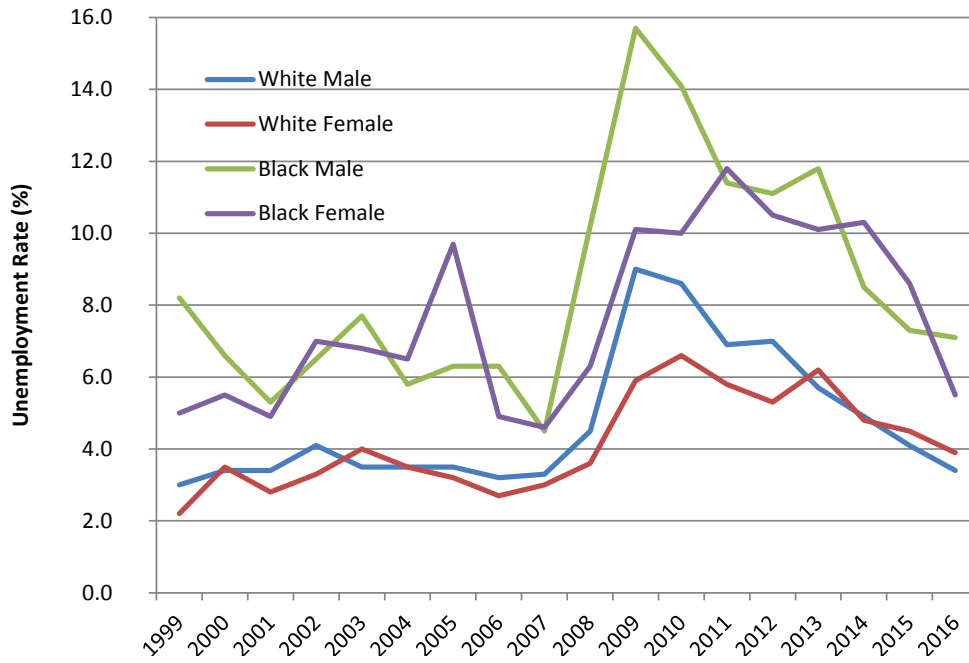
Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+



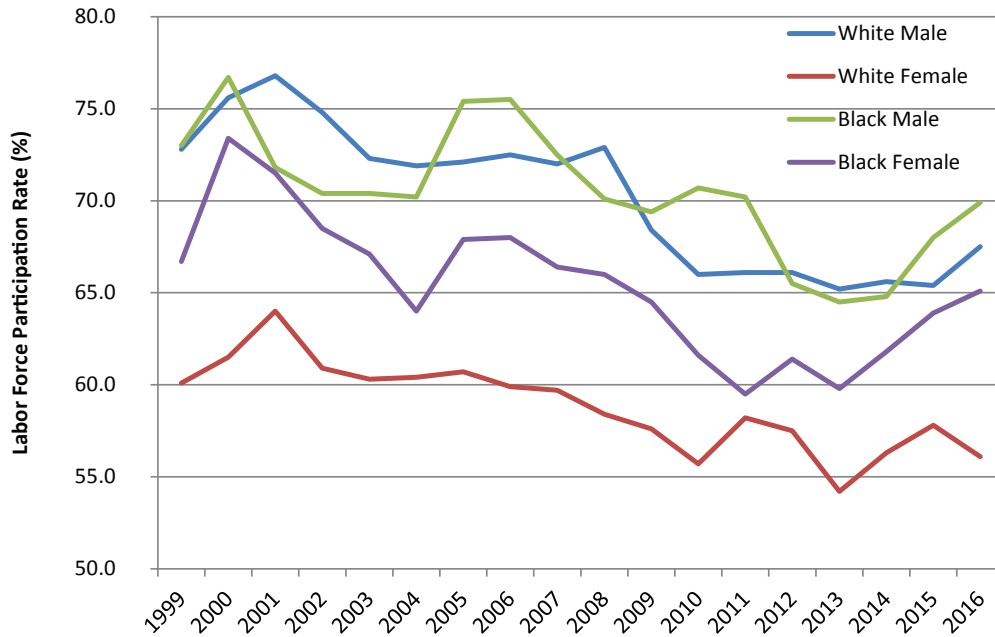
Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+



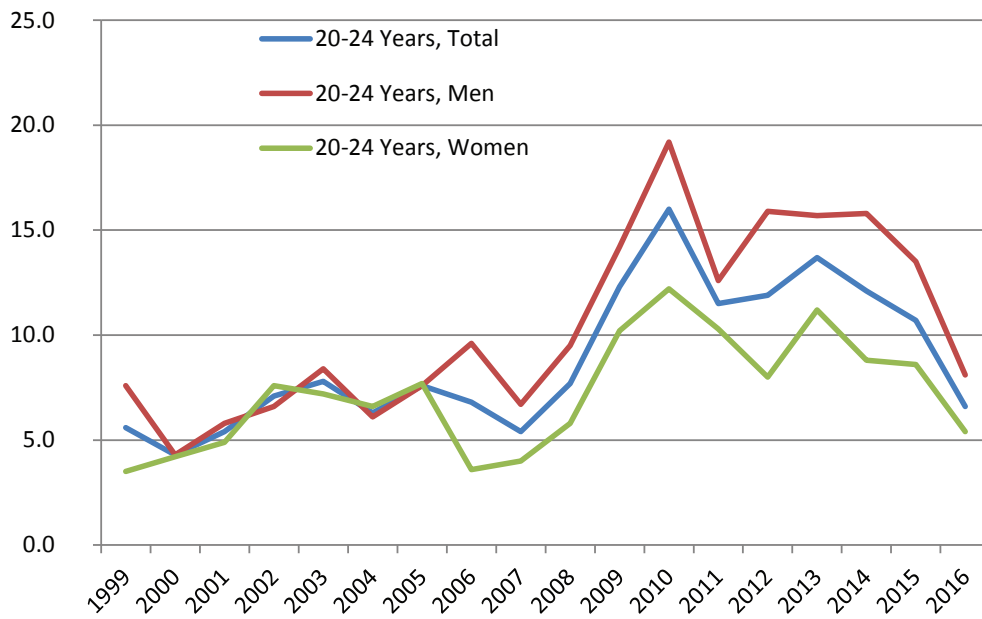
Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+



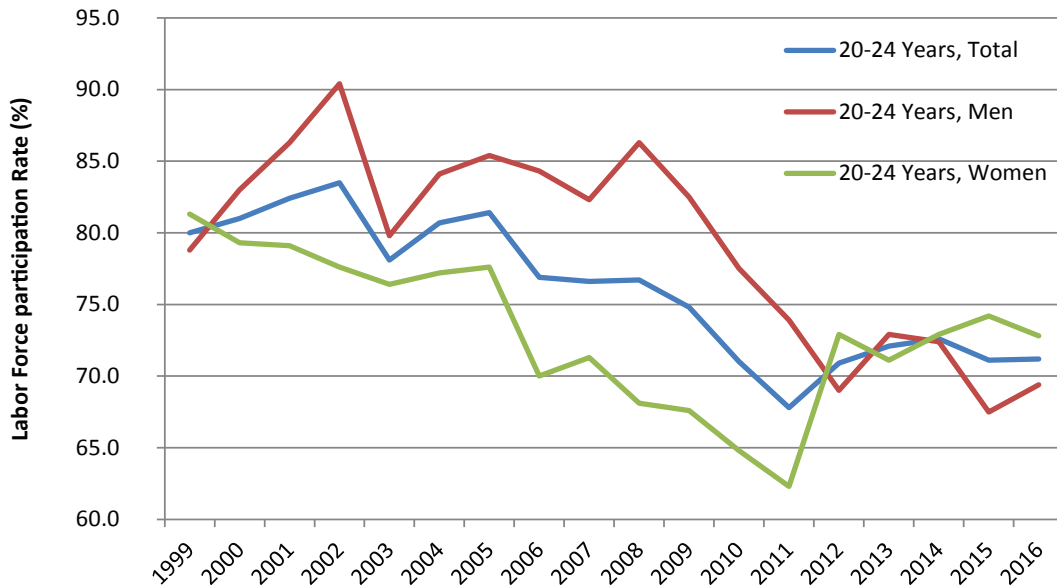
Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+



Unemployment Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old



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





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DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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