DELAWARE 2018

Annual Economic Report

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Overview of Employment by Industry - 2018

Job growth edged up in Delaware in 2018, as net job growth of 5,410 positions during the year exceeded 2017's growth of 4,110 jobs. The 1.2 percent state job growth in 2018 was below the national average of 1.8 percent.

Sussex County led the state with 2,660 net new jobs, a growth rate of 3.4 percent. New Castle County gained 1,940 jobs, but that represented a growth rate of only 0.7 percent. Kent County gained the fewest jobs, with 880 added, while its growth rate of 1.3 percent fell between the other two counties. The number of jobs considered multi-county fell by 70.
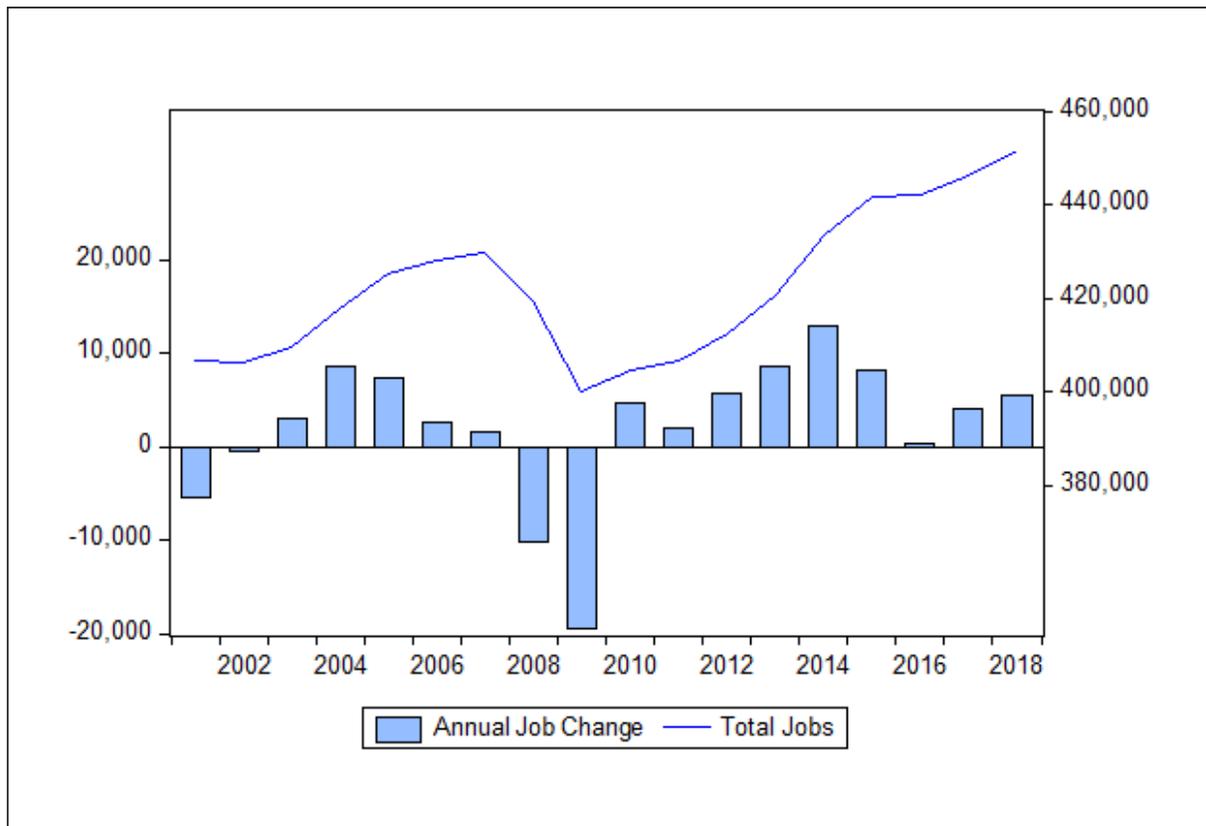
Twelve of the 18 major industry sectors covered here gained jobs, same as last year, and six sectors lost jobs. The other two major sectors, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction are not included in this report, the first because the bulk of its jobs are not covered by unemployment insurance 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 unemployment insurance (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.

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2018 Industry Job Change by County

NAICS† Code	Industry Name	Kent	Sussex	New Castle
22	Utilities	20	-10	-160
23	Construction	120	380	460
31-33	Manufacturing	-130	440	510
42	Wholesale Trade	60	-100	290
44-45	Retail Trade	-330	90	-1230
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	150	130	680
51	Information	-30	0	-260
52	Finance and Insurance	20	20	-190
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	30	90	10
54	Professional and Technical Services	40	90	460
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	10	10	-190
56	Administrative and Waste Services	210	870	-1900
61	Educational Services	200	120	480
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	600	240	1780
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	60	600
72	Accommodation and Food Services	-210	590	540
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	-30	110	10
92	Public Administration	210	50	40

† North American Industry Classification System

Annual employment figures can be calculated in at least two ways: as an average of all 12 months, or at a particular moment in time. In this overview, we use the December 2018 number as the industry employment level, and its difference from the corresponding December 2017 level as the measure of 2018 job change. The reason for this is to better isolate actual 2018 changes in this annual report. If we used annual average data, the change between 2017 and 2018 would really measure two years of data, starting in January 2017, rather than focusing solely on 2018.

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 2018 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 four 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 2018.

Industry Employment of Government Workers, December 2018

NAICS† Code	Industry Name	Federal	State	Local	Total Government
22	Utilities	0	0	10	10
23	Construction	0	1,540	0	1,540
31-33	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
42	Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
44-45	Retail Trade	10	0	0	10
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	2,150	1,490	0	3,640
51	Information	0	280	0	280
52	Finance and Insurance	60	0	0	60
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	10	80	90
54	Professional and Technical Services	20	150	0	170
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative and Waste Services	0	120	0	120
61	Educational Services	0	11,740	20,770	32,510
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,120	3,710	0	4,830
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	50	0	0	50
72	Accommodation and Food Services	50	0	0	50
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	0	0	0	0
92	Public Administration	2,360	11,150	6,830	20,340
Total	All Industries	5,810	30,180	27,680	63,670

† North American Industry Classification System

1. Health Care and Social Assistance

For the fourth consecutive year, Health Care and Social Assistance (HCSA) gained more jobs than any other industry sector, increasing its dominance as Delaware's largest industry by employment with 22,070 more jobs than the second-largest, Retail Trade. In 2017, 39 percent of all the new jobs in Delaware were in HCSA; in 2018 the 2,150 new jobs made up 40 percent of the state's total job growth. All three counties added jobs, with New Castle County's 1,780 new jobs leading. Kent County gained 600 jobs, and Sussex County added 240. Average pay increased the most in Sussex County, where the average of $53,744 was up by 3.1 percent. In New Castle County average pay rose by 1.3 percent to $56,536, but the average fell in Kent County by 0.1 percent, to $43,376. Eighty percent of the jobs in this sector throughout the state are held by women, but men average 51 percent higher pay.

There are four subsectors in HCSA. The largest is Hospitals, with 26,700 jobs, 600 more than in 2017. Average pay is highest there, at $73,492, which is 2.6 percent above the previous year. Ambulatory health care services, or health care provider's offices, gained 860 jobs, more than any of the other subsectors. The 21,770 jobs there at the end of 2018 paid an average of $61,184, down by 1.3 percent from 2017. Pay rose the most at Nursing and residential care facilities, rising 3.4 percent to $36,968. This smallest of the subsectors also gained the fewest jobs, adding 170 for a total of 12,620. The final subsector, Social Assistance, has the lowest average salary, paying $26,284, which is 1.2 percent above the 2017 average. It gained 520 jobs for a total of 15,670.

Top Ten Occupations in the Health Care and Social Assistance Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
29-1141	Registered Nurses	10,870
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	4,930
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	4,250
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	3,930
31-9092	Medical Assistants	2,270
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,010
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	1,970
31-1011	Home Health Aides	1,750
29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	1,570
39-9011	Childcare Workers	1,100

2. Construction

Construction regained the second position it held in 2016 after falling into the bottom half of industry sectors by job growth last year. It was the only sector besides Health Care and Social Assistance to gain more than 1,000 jobs in 2018. New Castle County led with 460 net new jobs. Wages there rose by 2.0 percent to an average $63,764. Sussex County followed with 380 jobs gained and wages rising 3.1 percent to $47,780. Kent County gained 120 jobs, while average pay there fell by 0.1 percent to $49,404. Men hold 82 percent of the jobs in Construction; they also have a 36 percent pay differential over women in the sector.

There are three subsectors. The largest, Specialty trade contractors, gained 1,120 jobs to end 2018 with 15,280. Average pay rose 1.2 percent to $57,588. The Construction of buildings subsector had a total of 5,250 jobs, 420 more than the previous year. The $63,852 average pay was 1.2 percent above the 2017 average. Heavy and civil engineering construction lost 230 jobs. The 4,030 jobs remaining paid an average of $54,408, which was a 2.2 percent increase over the 2017 average.

Top Ten Occupations in the Construction Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
47-2061	Construction Laborers	1,760
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,660
47-2111	Electricians	1,580
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,570
47-2031	Carpenters	1,530
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,010
13-1051	Cost Estimators	720
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	720
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	590
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	580

3. Transportation and Warehousing

Each of the three counties gained jobs in the Transportation and Warehousing sector, with the statewide total advancing by 970. New Castle County added 680 jobs; pay there increased by 0.9 percent to $53,684. Kent County employment increased by 150 while average pay went up 2.3 percent to $42,476. Sussex County had the fewest jobs gained with 130, but the largest pay increase as the average rose 7.0 percent to $44,476. Just over two-thirds of the jobs in this sector are held by men, who have a 43 percent pay premium over women.

There are 11 subsectors, but only six have appreciable employment in Delaware. Transit and ground passenger transportation is the largest. It increased by 150 jobs to a total of 3,230. Average pay rose by 7.4 percent but remains low for the sector at $32,836. The Couriers and messengers subsector gained 300 jobs, more than any other subsector, as continued growth in e-commerce generated demand for more delivery drivers. Average pay is $41,368, unchanged from the previous year.

Top Ten Occupations in the Transportation and Warehousing Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	3,050
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,870
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,360
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1,260
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	580
49-3011	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	340
49-3043	Rail Car Repairers	310
53-1021	First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	270
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	260
53-1031	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation Vehicle Operators	240

4. Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services sector gained 910 jobs in 2018, and once again Sussex County led the way, adding 590 jobs. Sussex County is the only one where the average annual wage tops $20,000; it rose by 1.8 percent to $20,592. New Castle County gained 540 jobs, with average pay rising 2.5 percent to $19,280. In Kent County the number of jobs in this sector fell by 210; average pay there is $19,128. Women hold 55 percent of the jobs in this sector, but men earn 25 percent higher wages on average.

Accommodation is much the smaller of the two subsectors, with 4,800 jobs at the end of 2018, 70 more than the previous year. Average wages there rose by 5.4 percent to $26,300. The Food services and drinking places subsector closed the year with 35,530 jobs, 850 more than in 2017. The average wage rose by 2.9 percent to $18,744.

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	11,020
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	6,910
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	4,210
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	2,860
35-3011	Bartenders	1,920
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,900
35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,850
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	1,580
35-9021	Dishwashers	1,440
53-3031	Driver/Sales Workers	1,290

5. Manufacturing

Manufacturing accelerated the job growth it has shown over the past two years, adding 820 jobs in 2018. New Castle County gained the most, with 510 net new jobs. The average wage in this sector is also highest there, at $86,160, a 2.5 percent increase over 2017. Sussex County gained 440 jobs, with average pay rising by 3.6 percent to $45,308. Manufacturing employment fell in Kent County by 130 jobs. The average wage there increased by 1.6 percent to $51,940. Employment is two-thirds male in Manufacturing, and men are paid 29 percent more than women, on average.

There are 20 subsectors within Manufacturing. Food manufacturing is the largest with just under 10,000 jobs, which is over one-third of the sector total. It gained 170 jobs, second-most in the sector after Chemical manufacturing, which added 180. The 2,710 jobs in the Chemical subsector pay the third-highest average wages in Manufacturing, at $98,748. Petroleum and coal products, where the average wage is $133,248, pays the highest wages. Computer and electronic product manufacturing pay falls in between the two, at $100,744.

Top Ten Occupations in the Manufacturing Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
51-3022	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	3,780
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,080
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	930
51-9011	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	920
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	770
51-4041	Machinists	770
15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	660
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	640
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	610
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	600

6. Education

There were 790 net new jobs in Education in 2018, more than the previous two years combined. All three counties gained; New Castle County was up the most with 480 new jobs. Kent County increased employment by 200, and Sussex County added 120 jobs. Average pay is highest in New Castle County at $64,020, a 2.8 percent increase over 2017. Sussex County pay increased the most, 3.8 percent, to $48,524. The average pay of $46,952 in Kent County was up by 2.6 percent over 2017. Two-thirds of the jobs are held by women, while men average 24 percent higher pay.

The local school districts had the largest employment gains, adding 510 jobs for a total of 20,770. State Government education, which includes public colleges and universities as well as charter schools, added 320 jobs and ended 2018 with a total of 11,740. Privately-owned institutions lost 30 jobs, falling to 4,940 by December.

Top Ten Occupations in the Education Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	4,180
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	2,690
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	2,640
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,980
35-2012	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,720
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,640
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,410
25-2052	Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	1,280
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	1,280
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	840

7. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

New Castle County drove the job gains in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector, adding 600. Average pay there rose by 0.4 percent to $23,604. Sussex County gained 60 jobs, with pay rising by 2.3 percent to an average of $22,136. Kent County employment in this sector remained at 2017 levels, but average pay fell by 7.9 percent to an average of $25,756. Jobs are almost evenly split between genders, but males on average make 48 percent more in wages.

There are three subsectors. The largest is Amusements, gambling, and recreation, which gained 590 jobs to end 2018 with 7,220. Average pay there fell by 5.4 percent to $21,820. Performing arts and spectator sports gained 60 jobs but is still the smallest subsector at 640 total jobs. Pay there rose by 3.4 percent to $33,776. The Museums, historical sites, zoos and parks subsector ended the year with 850 total jobs, 30 more than the previous year. Average pay there fell by 2.0 percent to $32,008.

Top Ten Occupations in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
39-3091	Amusement and Recreation Attendants	1,210
39-9031	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	700
39-3011	Gaming Dealers	560
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	440
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	370
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	300
39-9011	Childcare Workers	290
33-9032	Security Guards	250
39-7011	Tour Guides and Escorts	230
27-2022	Coaches and Scouts	210

8. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

New Castle County had most of the state's job gains in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector, adding 460. Average pay there is by far the highest among the counties, even after it fell by 1.8 percent to $108,412. Sussex County gained 90 jobs, with average pay there rising by 3.1 percent to $67,672. Kent County also increased employment, adding 40 jobs. Average pay there rose by 4.5 percent to $66,336. Employment is 54 percent male, with men earning 45 percent more than women on average.

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 in 2018.

Industry Groups within the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector		
Industry Group	December 2018 Employment	Job Change from Dec. 2017
Legal Services	5,980	+110
Computer Systems Design	5,390	+270
Architecture and Engineering	3,830	+150
Management Consulting	3,330	+150
Scientific Research	3,090	-50
Accounting Services	2,340	-30
Other Prof., Sci., Tech. Services	1,900	+290
Advertising and Public Relations	1,050	-30
Specialized Design Services	160	-30

Top Ten Occupations in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
23-1011	Lawyers	1,740
19-2031	Chemists	1,620
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	1,430
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	1,110
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	950
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	950
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	860
43-6012	Legal Secretaries	820
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	610
23-2099	Legal Support Workers, All Other	600

9. Public Administration

The Public Administration sector, which includes federal, state, and local government workers who do not fit into any other clearly defined industry sector, gained back 300 of the 440 jobs it lost in 2017, with 210 of those new jobs in Kent County. Average pay there rose by 3.2 percent to $57,756. Employment also increased in the other two counties, with Sussex gaining 50 jobs and New Castle 40. Average pay rose by 3.9 percent in Sussex County to $47,644, but it fell in New Castle County by 0.9 percent to $55,740. Fifty-six percent of the jobs in this sector are held by men, who also enjoy a 36 percent pay advantage.

An occupational breakdown for just the Public Administration sector is not possible. The table below provides the top ten occupations for all government workers, including those classified in other industry sectors.

Top Ten Occupations in the Public Administration Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1,790
33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,700
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,080
43-5052	Postal Service Mail Carriers	1,000
29-2041	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	900
43-4031	Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	780
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	550
29-1141	Registered Nurses	540
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	510
21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	510

10. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

The bulk of the jobs gained in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing were in Sussex County, which added 90. Kent County gained 30 jobs, and New Castle County added 10. There were pay gains across the board: in Sussex County pay rose by 5.5 percent to $43,868; in New Castle County by 5.2 percent to $57,324, and in Kent County average pay rose by 3.2 percent to $40,028. Men hold 57 percent of the jobs and have 30 percent higher pay on average.

There are two subsectors. Real estate increased by 110 jobs for a total of 4,230. Average pay there rose by 4.7 percent to $53,504. The Rental and leasing services subsector gained 20 jobs and ended 2018 with a total of 1,250. Average pay rose by 5.7 percent to $48,868.

Top Ten Occupations in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	960
41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	570
41-2021	Counter and Rental Clerks	490
11-9141	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	320
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	280
53-3099	Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	240
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	240
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	170
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	160
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	160

11. Other Services

The industry sector Other Services gained 50 jobs in the state, as the 110 jobs gained in Sussex County and 10 added in New Castle County were offset by jobs lost in Kent County (30) and at multi-county locations. Average pay rose by 5.2 percent in Kent County to $31,524. Sussex County wages rose by 2.6 percent to $30,012, while the $36,076 average wage in New Castle was 1.5 percent above the 2017 average there. Employment is 54 percent female, but men hold a 43 percent pay advantage.

Top Ten Occupations in the Other Services Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,720
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	780
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	710
35-3011	Bartenders	650
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	590
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	500
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	500
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	480
51-6011	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	450
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	410

There are four subsectors. Personal and laundry services gained 260 jobs for a total of 4,970. Average pay rose by 2.5 percent to $27,520. The Private households subsector added 30 jobs, with average wages rising by 2.9 percent to $29,960. The Repair and maintenance and Membership associations and organizations subsectors each lost 120 jobs.

12. Wholesale Trade

For just the second year out of the last 13, the Wholesale Trade sector gained jobs in Delaware. There were 290 additional jobs in New Castle County, where average pay rose by 1.4 percent to $73,716. Kent County gained 60 jobs, with wages rising by 4.4 percent to $56,660. There were 100 fewer jobs in Sussex County. The average wage of $62,384 there is 5.3 percent above the 2017 level. Employment is 73 percent male and men are paid 21 percent more than women, on average.

There are three subsectors in Wholesale Trade. All the jobs gained were at Durable goods wholesalers, where 580 net new jobs pushed the total to 6,100. Average pay at those jobs rose by 2.1 percent to $68,372. Nondurable goods wholesalers lost 60 jobs, ending 2018 with 3,690. Their average pay rose 4.6 percent to $76,068. The Electronic markets and agents and brokers subsector lost 240 jobs to end 2018 with a total of 1,300. Average pay there rose by 5.2 percent to $96,344.

Top Ten Occupations in the Wholesale Trade Sector		
SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Except Technical and Scientific Products	1,990
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,700
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	480
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	440
41-4011	Sales Representatives, Technical and Scientific Products	420
53-3031	Driver/Sales Workers	410
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	390
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	380
41-2022	Parts Salespersons	320
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	260

13. Utilities

In most years this sector has relatively constant employment levels, but in 2018 it lost 150 jobs. The majority of the jobs lost were in New Castle County, where employment fell by 160. Utility sector jobs in New Castle pay an average $119,516, 1.5 percent above the 2017 average. Sussex County lost 20 jobs. Average pay there rose by 4.8 percent to $105,592. Kent County gained 20 jobs but pay fell by 0.7 percent to $98,012. Three-quarters of the workers are men. They also hold an advantage in average pay, but it is the lowest of all sectors at 16 percent.

Top Ten Occupations in the Utilities Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	340
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	300
49-2095	Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	180
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	140
51-8012	Power Distributors and Dispatchers	120
49-9012	Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	120
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	70
49-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	70
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	70
47-2111	Electricians	50

14. Management of Companies

The Management of Companies sector, which is made up of business establishments whose role is managing their firm's overall operations, continued its long downward slide in employment in 2018, losing 170 jobs. All of the jobs lost were in New Castle County, where employment fell by 190. Average wages also fell slightly, dropping by 0.1 percent to $156,700. This remains the state's highest-paying sector. Kent and Sussex Counties each gained 10 jobs. Average pay in Kent County rose by 13.2 percent to $111,212. In Sussex County it rose by 4.1 percent to $156,316. Fifty-two percent of the jobs are held by men, who also have a 27 percent advantage in average pay. There are no subsectors.

Top Ten Occupations in the Management of Companies Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	650
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	630
13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	320
13-1081	Logisticians	250
43-6014	Secretaries and Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	250
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	230
11-3031	Financial Managers	230
13-2051	Financial Analysts	220
13-1111	Management Analysts	200
19-2031	Chemists	200

15. Finance and Insurance

This backbone of the Delaware economy, which generates 31 percent of state GDP, lost 470 jobs in 2018. Kent and Sussex Counties, where this sector serves mostly the local populations, each gained 20 jobs. New Castle County, where credit card banks with national customer bases dominate, lost 190 jobs. The remainder of the jobs lost were classified as multi-county. Sussex County has the lowest average wages in this sector at $63,564, 0.3 percent below the 2017 average. Average wages in Kent County rose by 0.9 percent to $78,276. In New Castle County wages rose by 2.9 percent to $103,156. Fifty-four percent of the jobs across the state are held by women, but men have a 41 percent pay advantage.

There are three subsectors with appreciable employment in Delaware. Credit intermediation, which includes both local banks and credit card banks, is the largest, with 28,390 workers. It gained 490 jobs in 2018, with wages rising by 2.6 percent to $95,456. The Securities and financial investments subsector lost 860 jobs, falling to 8,290 total jobs by December. The average wage there rose by 5.6 percent to $127,044. The Insurance carriers subsector lost 70 jobs, dropping to 5,560 total. Average wages rose by 2.0 percent to $86,164.

Top Ten Occupations in the Finance and Insurance Sector		
SOC Code	**Occupation Title**	**Employment**
13-2051	Financial Analysts	4,110
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,100
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	2,490
41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	2,340
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2,180
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	2,130
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	1,840
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,500
13-2041	Credit Analysts	1,320
43-4041	Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	1,200

16. Administrative and Waste Services

The sector Administrative and Waste Services has been up and down in recent years, losing more than 1,000 jobs in 2016, then gaining 1,570 in 2017, and now losing 850 in 2018. Temporary help services in New Castle County drove the 2018 job losses, falling by 1,470 jobs. Sussex County gained 870 jobs in the sector, and Kent County added 210. Average pay was lowest in Sussex County at $32,956, up by 2.1 percent from 2017. Kent County pay rose by 17.7 percent to $38,496, while average pay in New Castle County rose by 8.0 percent to $44,680. Employment is 57 percent male, and men make 29 percent higher wages, on average.

The Administrative and support services subsector is by far the larger of the two subsectors, even after losing 770 jobs. The remaining 28,430 jobs paid an average wage of $40,988, a 7.5 percent increase over 2017. The Waste management and remediation services subsector employs 1,540 people at an average wage of $59,252, which is 3.0 percent above the 2017 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	4,520
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	2,430
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	2,300
33-9032	Security Guards	2,200
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	1,670
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	1,060
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	910
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	690
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	690
43-3011	Bill and Account Collectors	670

17. Information

The Information sector lost 350 jobs in 2018; it now has a string of 11 consecutive years with falling employment. New Castle County saw the biggest declines, dropping 260 jobs. Average pay there fell 0.1 percent to $65,164. Kent County lost 30 jobs, but wages rose by 6.0 percent to $64,616. Employment remained steady in Sussex County while average wages jumped by 14.5 percent to $65,076. Sixty percent of the jobs are held by men, who average 35 percent higher wages than women in the sector.

Most of the job losses were in the Telecommunications subsector; the 1,710 jobs there in December were 240 fewer than the year before. Average pay rose by 5.6 percent to $74,240. Data processing, hosting, and related services lost 80 jobs, while average pay rose by 2.7 percent to $85,968.

Top Ten Occupations in the Information Sector

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
49-2022	Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers	390
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	290
49-9052	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	250
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	210
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	190
41-9041	Telemarketers	170
15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	150
41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	140
43-4121	Library Assistants, Clerical	100
27-3022	Reporters and Correspondents	100

18. Retail Trade

Retail operations lost 1,340 jobs in Delaware in 2018, mostly in New Castle County, which lost 1,230. Kent County lost 330 jobs and Sussex County gained 90. Average pay is similar across the counties. It was $30,252 in New Castle County, 0.2 percent above the 2017 level. In Kent County pay rose by 3.8 percent to $29,072, while in Sussex County it rose 2.1 percent to $28,000. Employment tilts slightly to women at 51 percent, while average pay is tilted heavily towards men, who earn 49 percent more, on average.

The General merchandise stores subsector lost 570 jobs, the most of any subsector. It fell below Food and beverage stores, which gained 90 jobs to become the largest of the retail subsectors, with 9,900 total jobs at the end of 2018. Nonstore retailers, which lost 440 jobs, Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores, which lost 290 jobs, and Clothing and accessories stores, which lost 225 jobs, were the other subsectors with major job losses.

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Employment
**Top Ten Occupations in the Retail Trade Sector**		
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	15,890
41-2011	Cashiers	13,280
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	4,190
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	3,110
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1,120
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,020
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	900
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	820
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	760
29-1051	Pharmacists	720

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS† Code	Industry Name	2018 Jobs	2017-18 Job Change	2018 Average Wage	2017-18 Wage Change
	Total Covered Employment	**451,600**	**5,410**	**$56,836**	**1.8%**
22	**Utilities**	**2,110**	**-150**	**$114,168**	**1.4%**
23	**Construction**	**24,570**	**1,300**	**$58,352**	**1.4%**
236	Construction of buildings	5,250	420	$63,852	1.0%
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,030	-230	$54,408	2.2%
238	Specialty trade contractors	15,280	1,120	$57,588	1.2%
31-33	**Manufacturing**	**27,380**	**820**	**$64,152**	**3.0%**
311	Food manufacturing	9,970	170	$39,596	3.7%
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	470	30	$48,220	-2.5%
314	Textile product mills	90	10	$44,980	-5.3%
315	Apparel manufacturing	70	-10	$28,736	2.9%
321	Wood product manufacturing	310	-40	$42,364	-0.4%
322	Paper manufacturing	760	-100	$62,216	-0.3%
323	Printing and related support activities	440	0	$46,792	-1.0%
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	720	30	$133,248	7.4%
325	Chemical manufacturing	2,710	180	$98,748	3.2%
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	1,800	90	$63,016	0.6%
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	650	30	$59,000	2.7%
331	Primary metal manufacturing	200	0	$67,296	-4.4%
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,700	130	$60,008	12.0%
333	Machinery manufacturing	760	50	$62,260	1.7%
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,070	50	$100,744	-1.2%
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	850	40	$70,944	0.7%
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	800	50	$73,368	10.0%
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	650	-60	$46,740	0.0%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	800	120	$58,564	-5.3%
42	**Wholesale Trade**	**10,840**	**180**	**$74,392**	**2.5%**
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	5,850	480	$68,372	2.1%
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	3,690	-60	$76,068	4.6%
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	1,300	-240	$96,344	5.2%
44-45	**Retail Trade**	**54,690**	**-1,340**	**$29,540**	**0.9%**
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	7,150	0	$49,280	2.8%
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,220	70	$37,296	1.8%
443	Electronics and appliance stores	1,780	-50	$43,384	2.7%
444	Building material and garden supply stores	4,500	0	$33,892	-1.8%
445	Food and beverage stores	9,900	90	$23,516	3.9%
446	Health and personal care stores	3,940	-100	$37,460	7.0%
447	Gasoline stations	2,860	160	$22,216	1.1%
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	6,270	-230	$18,400	3.6%
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,960	-290	$19,980	-0.2%
452	General merchandise stores	9,750	-570	$21,980	4.1%

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

| NAICS† Code	Industry Name	2018 Jobs	2017-18 Job Change	2018 Average Wage	2017-18 Wage Change
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	2,930	0	$21,752	-1.3%
454	Nonstore retailers	1,430	-440	$47,728	21.3%
48-49	**Transportation and Warehousing**	**18,540**	**970**	**$49,216**	**-0.5%**
481	Air transportation	180	-10	$108,212	2.0%
483	Water transportation	40	0	$53,048	5.9%
484	Truck transportation	2,470	80	$54,944	3.4%
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	3,230	150	$32,836	7.4%
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	20	-10	$22,040	-11.0%
488	Support activities for transportation	2,790	180	$60,432	0.9%
491	Postal service	2,130	50	$62,500	5.5%
492	Couriers and messengers	2,460	300	$41,368	0.0%
493	Warehousing and storage	5,190	220	$45,040	-10.5%
51	**Information**	**4,210**	**-350**	**$66,616**	**2.1%**
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	820	0	$69,384	3.5%
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	440	0	$17,640	4.6%
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	270	-20	$50,572	2.3%
517	Telecommunications	1,710	-240	$74,240	5.6%
518	Data processing, hosting and related services	690	-80	$85,968	2.7%
519	Other information services	280	-10	$50,748	1.7%
52	**Finance and Insurance**	**42,280**	**-470**	**$100,560**	**2.9%**
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	28,390	490	$95,456	2.6%
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	8,290	-860	$127,044	5.6%
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	5,560	-70	$86,164	2.0%
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	40	-20	$44,064	-37.9%
53	**Real Estate and Rental and Leasing**	**5,480**	**120**	**$52,424**	**4.9%**
531	Real estate	4,230	110	$53,504	4.7%
532	Rental and leasing services	1,250	-20	$48,868	5.7%
54	**Professional and Technical Services**	**27,070**	**480**	**$100,712**	**-0.9%**
55	**Management of Companies and Enterprises**	**7,630**	**-170**	**$155,456**	**0.3%**
56	**Administrative and Waste Services**	**29,970**	**-840**	**$42,004**	**7.2%**
561	Administrative and support services	28,430	-770	$40,988	7.5%
562	Waste management and remediation services	1,540	-70	$59,252	3.0%
61	**Educational Services**	**37,450**	**790**	**$58,280**	**3.0%**
62	**Health Care and Social Assistance**	**76,760**	**2,150**	**$54,264**	**1.4%**
621	Ambulatory health care services	21,770	860	$61,184	-1.3%
622	Hospitals	26,700	600	$73,492	2.6%

Industry Wages and Job Change Table

NAICS† Code	Industry Name	2018 Jobs	2017-18 Job Change	2018 Average Wage	2017-18 Wage Change
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	12,620	150	$36,968	3.4%
624	Social assistance	15,670	520	$26,284	1.2%
71	**Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation**	**8,710**	**680**	**$23,744**	**-3.1%**
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	640	60	$33,776	3.4%
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	850	30	$32,008	-2.0%
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation	7,220	590	$21,820	-5.4%
72	**Accommodation and Food Services**	**40,330**	**910**	**$19,692**	**4.5%**
721	Accommodation	4,800	70	$26,300	5.4%
722	Food services and drinking places	35,530	850	$18,744	2.9%
81	**Other Services, Except Public Administration**	**11,840**	**50**	**$34,272**	**2.0%**
811	Repair and maintenance	3,320	-120	$43,872	1.1%
812	Personal and laundry services	4,970	260	$27,520	2.5%
813	Membership associations and organizations	3,150	-100	$34,960	3.8%
814	Private households	400	30	$29,960	2.9%
92	**Public Administration**	**20,340**	**300**	**$56,196**	**1.5%**

† North American Industry Classification System

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 actively seeking employment and available to work during the month.

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2005-2018, DELAWARE AND U.S.
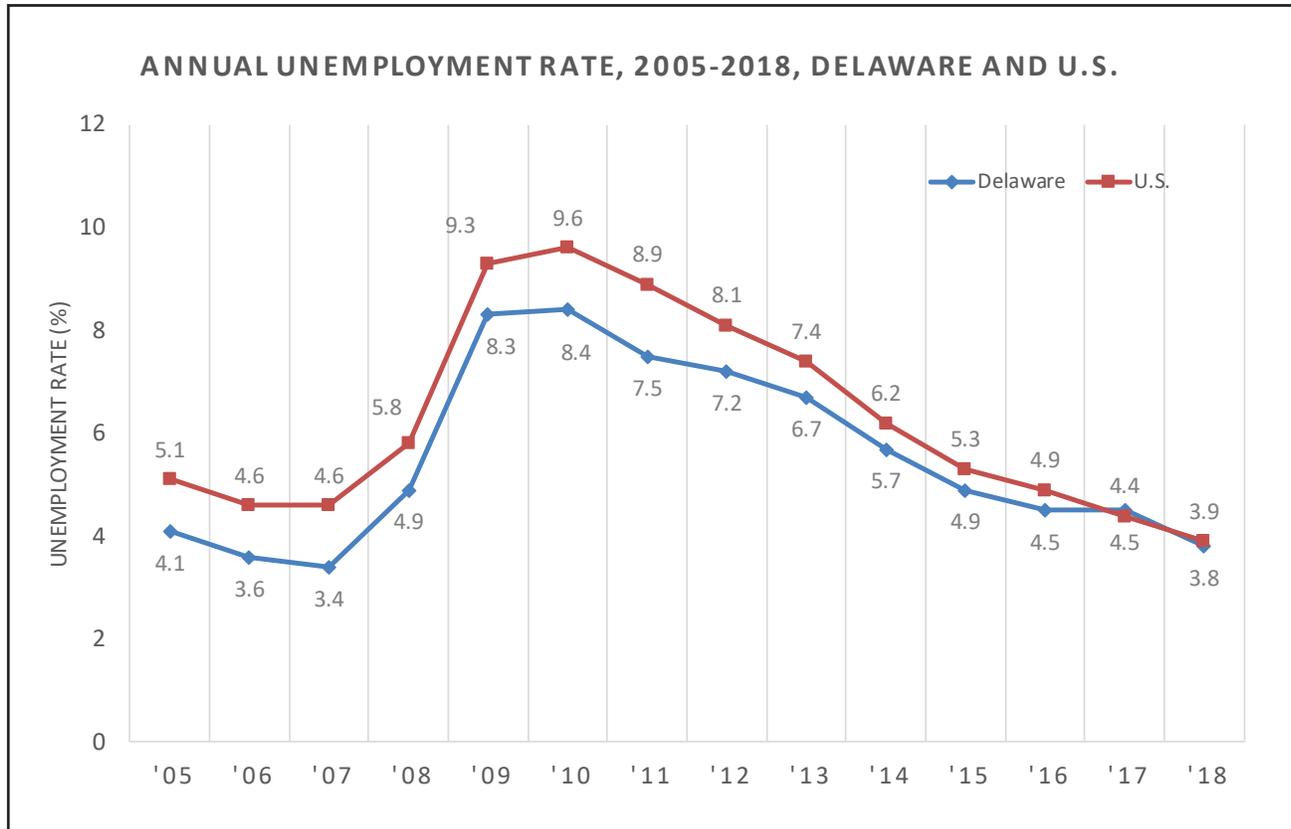
In 2018, Delaware's annual average unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, a decline of seven-tenths of a percentage point from the prior year. This was the largest annual decline in Delaware's unemployment rate since 2015 when the rate fell by eight-tenths. Delaware's annual unemployment rate was one-tenth of a percentage point lower than the national average of 3.9 percent in 2018.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics data series for states begin in 1976. Delaware's average annual unemployment rate since then is 5.4 percent, which is three-tenths of a percentage point lower than the nation's annual average unemployment rate of 5.7 percent over that same period of time. Current trends in Delaware's unemployment rate through the first half of 2019 make it likely that Delaware's annual unemployment rate for 2019 will be below the state's 2018 annual unemployment rate.

Comparative Unemployment Rates

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

Delaware and Neighboring States Annual Average Unemployment Rates

Delaware's annual average unemployment rate of 3.8 percent in 2018 was the 25th lowest rate in the nation. The three neighboring states of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania all had higher annual average unemployment rates in 2018. Maryland's annual average unemployment rate of 3.9 percent was tied with four other states as the 26th lowest in the nation, followed by New Jersey which tied with five other states for 31st lowest at 4.1 percent. Pennsylvania's annual average unemployment rate of 4.3 percent ranked 39th lowest in the nation, tied with Illinois and Kentucky.

Delaware's unemployment rate decreased by seven-tenths of a percentage point from 2017 to 2018, the biggest decline in the immediate region. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate declined by six-tenths of a percentage point. New Jersey's unemployment rate declined by five-tenths, while Maryland's unemployment rate fell by four-tenths of a percentage point. The United States annual average unemployment rate fell by five-tenths of a percentage point over-the-year to 3.9 percent in 2018.

Comparative Annual Unemployment Rates

	Unemployment Rate		National Ranking*	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Delaware	4.5	3.8	31 (t)	25
Maryland	4.3	3.9	26	26 (t)
New Jersey	4.6	4.1	33 (t)	31 (t)
Pennsylvania	4.9	4.3	40 (t)	39 (t)
United States	4.4	3.9	--	--
* Lower ranking indicates a lower rate. (t) indicates ranking was tied with other state(s).				

The Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

In 2018 Delaware's annual average unemployment rate was 3.8 percent. In most years, the unpublished data from the Current Population Survey shows that those with less education are more likely to be unemployed than those with more education. In addition, those with more education tend to earn higher wages than those with less education. Somewhat unusually, in 2018 the average high school graduate had a lower unemployment rate than those with some college or an associate degree. The Delaware Unemployment Rate by Education graph below breaks out the unemployment rate by the highest level of education an individual has obtained for persons 25 years of age and older. The unemployment rate in 2018 for those Delaware residents with less than a high school diploma was 5.2 percent; those with a bachelor's degree or higher had an unemployment rate of 1.7 percent. The unemployment rate for those with some college or an associate degree was 3.9 percent. High school graduates with no college had an unemployment rate of 3.1 percent.

Delaware Unemployment Rate by Education, 2018

Education	Unemployment Rate
Bachelor's degree and higher	1.7%
Some college or Associate's degree	3.9%
High school graduates, no college	3.1%
Less than a High school diploma	5.2%
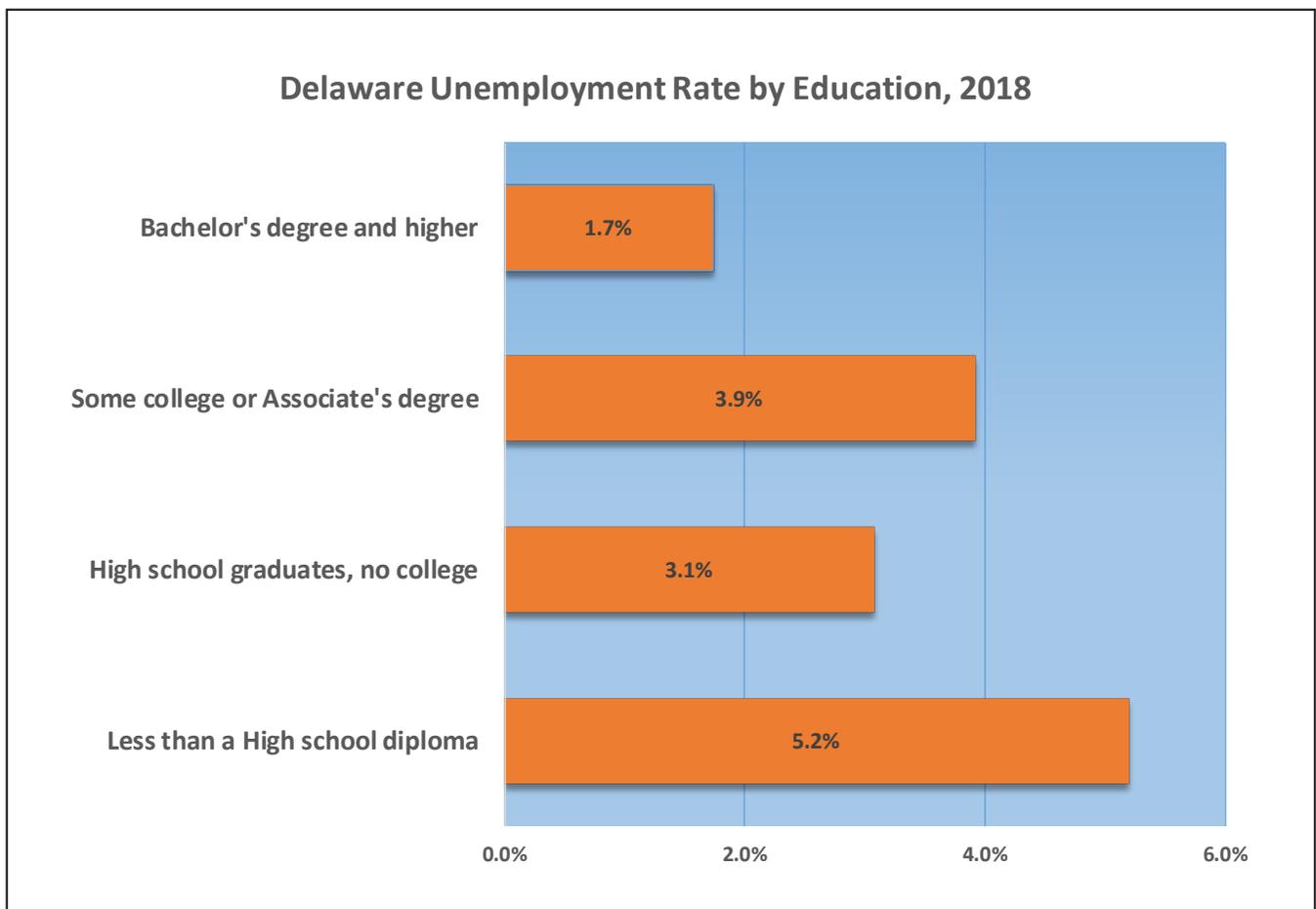
Data are for persons 25 and over.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

State and County Commuting Patterns

The U.S. Census Bureau provides estimates for commuters by state and county of residency and work. The data below on commuting patterns data in Delaware come from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2011 to 2015 American Community Survey, the 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey, and the 1990 and 2000 Census. The data source for the counties is the U.S. Census Bureau's 2011 to 2015 American Community Survey and 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey.

Delaware Commuting Patterns

The 2011-2015 American Community Survey estimates that there were 427,787 workers who lived in Delaware and commuted to work either inside or outside of Delaware. People who worked from home and did not commute are excluded from the estimate. There were 63,340 workers, or 14.8 percent of the total number working away from home, who lived in Delaware and worked in another state. Of these 63,340 workers commuting out of Delaware, nearly 92 percent of them were going to just three states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. The number of Delaware residents commuting for work to Pennsylvania was 30,590, to Maryland it was 21,350, and 6,236 commuted to New Jersey.

Delaware Commuting Patterns: 1990 Census, 2000 Census, American Community Survey 2006-2010 and 2011-2015				
	1990	**2000**	**2006-2010**	**2011-2015**
Live in Delaware, work outside of Delaware	32,367	42,894	55,476	63,340
Percent Live in Delaware, work outside of Delaware	9.7%	11.5%	13.5%	14.8%
Work in Delaware, live outside of Delaware	46,669	60,401	63,091	62,140
Percent work in Delaware, live outside of Delaware	13.4%	15.5%	15.0%	14.6%
Net flow of commuters coming to Delaware for work	14,302	17,507	7,615	-1,200

The commuter flows examined above were those who lived in Delaware and commuted to work outside of Delaware. The next commuter flows to be examined are those who worked in Delaware but lived outside of Delaware using the 2011-2015 American Community Survey estimates. The total number of people who worked in Delaware and either lived in Delaware or lived outside of Delaware was 426,587. There were 62,140 people who worked in Delaware but lived outside of Delaware. In percentage terms, 14.6 percent workers lived outside of the state and commuted to Delaware for work. With 63,340 workers commuting out of Delaware for work and 62,140 coming to Delaware for work, there was a net commuter flow of 1,200 more workers leaving Delaware than coming to Delaware for work. Of the 62,140 workers commuting to Delaware, 96 percent of them were coming from three states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. There were 31,905 Pennsylvania residents commuting into Delaware to work, 19,593 commuted in from Maryland, and 8,397 workers in Delaware that lived in New Jersey.

Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census combined with the 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 American Community Survey data show that there has been a shift in commuting patterns over time. As the population and workforce have grown, there has been an increase in the number of workers commuting from one state to another. In 1990, there were 32,367 workers living in Delaware but commuting for work to another state. That number had grown to 42,894 in 2000, to 55,476 in the 2006-2010 5-year average, and 63,340 in the 2011-2015 5-year average. If we look at the number of Delawareans commuting to another state as a percentage of all Delaware workers living in Delaware, the number of commuters has grown rather quickly from 9.7 percent in 1990, 11.5 percent in 2000, 13.5 percent in 2006-2010, and 14.8 percent in 2011-2015. While we have had a rapid increase in the number of Delawareans leaving the state for work, the number of workers living in other states and working in Delaware has not had as rapid an increase and by 2011 to 2015 that number had begun to decline. This has caused the net commuter flow of workers to Delaware to shrink as well and even become negative - that is, more people are now leaving the state than entering the state for work. In 1990, the number of people working in Delaware but living in a different state was 46,669. That number grew to 60,401 in 2000 and to 63,091 in the 2006 to 2010 average but fell to 62,140 in the 2011 to 2015 average. The percentage of Delaware workers commuting from another state has grown from 13.4 percent in 1990, to 15.5 percent in 2000, but fell to 15 percent in the 2006 to 2010 average and fell again in the 2011 to 2015 average to 14.6 percent. The net commuter flow to Delaware was 14,302 in 1990. It increased to 17,507 in 2000, but then fell to 7,615 in the 2006 to 2010 period and fell again to -1,200 in the 2011 to 2015 period.

Kent County

The 2011-2015 American Community Survey estimates that there were 75,847 workers who lived in Kent County and commuted for work either in Kent County or to some other state or county. People who worked from home and did not commute were not included in the estimate. The number of people who lived in Kent County but worked outside of Kent County was 22,295. That means that 29.4 percent of all workers living in Kent County traveled outside of the county to go to work. Kent had the highest percentage of workers that commuted to another county for work of all three counties in Delaware. The top destination for workers leaving Kent County was New Castle County, with 10,562 workers. This was followed by 6,797 workers commuting to Sussex County. In total, of the 22,295 commuters leaving Kent County, 17,359 were either going to work in New Castle County or Sussex County. The top three out-of-state work destinations for Kent County residents were Caroline County, Maryland with 517, Cecil County, Maryland with 516, and Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania with 445.

County Commuting Patterns: American Community Survey 2011-2015			
	Kent	**New Castle**	**Sussex**
Live in county, work outside of county	22,295	49,218	21,535
Percent live in county, work outside of county	29.4%	18.7%	24.3%
Work in county, live outside of county	13,460	64,820	13,568
Percent work in county, live outside of county	20.1%	23.2%	16.8%
Net flow of commuters coming to Delaware for work	-8,835	15,602	-7,967

The commuter flows examined above were those who lived in Kent County and commuted for work in Kent County or to some other county. The next commuter flows to be examined are those who worked in Kent County and who either lived in Kent or lived outside of Kent County. Starting with those who worked in Kent County, but lived in or out of Kent County, it was estimated by the American Community Survey that there were 67,012 of these people. The number of people who worked in Kent but lived outside of Kent County was 13,460. Therefore, 20.1 percent of the people who worked in Kent County lived outside of Kent County. There was a county net commuter flow of 8,835 fewer people coming to Kent County for work than leaving Kent County for work. Of the 13,460 commuters coming to Kent county for work, 10,649 were either coming from New Castle County or Sussex County. The number of people who worked in Kent but lived in New Castle was 4,019 and the number of people who worked in Kent but lived in Sussex was 6,630. Residents of the Maryland counties of Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Cecil made up the next three highest numbers of commuters coming to Kent County for work with 498, 291, and 269 workers, respectively.

New Castle County

There were 263,323 people who lived in New Castle County and either commuted for work within New Castle or commuted outside the county for work. The number of people that lived in New Castle County but commuted outside the county for work was 49,218. Therefore, 18.7 percent of all workers living in New Castle County traveled outside the county for work. Of the 49,218 workers living in New Castle but commuting outside of New Castle County, 4,572 had a destination inside the state to either Kent County, with 4,019, or Sussex County, with 553. The top out of state destinations were Delaware County, Pennsylvania with 9,547, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania with 8,972, and Chester County, Pennsylvania with 6,518.

We will now examine the commuter flows of those who worked in New Castle County. The total number of people who commuted for work in New Castle County and either lived in New Castle County or lived outside of New Castle County was 278,925. There were 64,820 people who worked in New Castle County but lived outside of New Castle County. In percentage terms, 23.2 percent of New Castle County workers lived outside of the county. Of Delaware's three counties, New Castle had the highest percentage of people working in the county but living outside of the county. There was a net commuter flow of

15,602 more people coming to New Castle County for work than there were leaving New Castle County for work. Looking at the commuter flows within Delaware, there were 10,562 people who lived in Kent County and 1,147 who lived in Sussex County who traveled to New Castle for work, but the bulk of those coming to New Castle for work lived outside of the state. Listing the top three out of state counties, there were 14,506 people who lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania who worked in New Castle, followed by 10,222 people who lived in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and 10,068 people who lived in Cecil County, Maryland who worked in New Castle County.

Sussex County

For Sussex County, the number of people that lived in Sussex and commuted for work in Sussex or outside of Sussex was 88,617. The number of people who lived in Sussex but worked outside the county was 21,535. In percentage terms, 24.3 percent of workers living in Sussex worked outside the county. Kent County was the destination of 6,630 Sussex County residents traveling outside of Sussex for work, while 1,147 commuted to New Castle. The two main destinations outside of Delaware for those living in Sussex County were Wicomico County, Maryland with 4,682 and Worcester County, Maryland with 2,890.

The total number of people working in Sussex County was 80,650. Of this number, 13,568 lived outside of Sussex County. The percentage of people who worked in Sussex County, but lived outside of the county was 16.8 percent. With 21,535 residents leaving the county for work and 13,568 people coming to Sussex for work, there was a net commuter flow of 7,967 fewer people coming to Sussex than leaving Sussex for work. Half of the people who commuted to Sussex County for work, but lived in a different county, lived in Kent County. There were 6,797 residents of Kent County working in Sussex. There were fewer New Castle County residents working in Sussex, with only 553 making the trip. Outside of Delaware, Wicomico and Worcester counties in Maryland had 2,698 and 1,137 residents, respectively, working in Sussex County.

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 70,635 as of July 1st, 2018. While there are monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for city residents, no program exists to collect and report data for business establishments within the city. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program reports county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated for more detailed geographic levels. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics provides Wilmington employment data, but this is a residency-based count of employment and counts the number of residents who are employed irrespective of where they work. Here, we use the QCEW data, combined with information on the physical addresses of employers, to extract data specifically for firms and government agencies located within the city of Wilmington. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the months of December for the years 2017 and 2018.

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	Total	49,009	1,063,888,419	49,975	1,080,744,026	966
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mining	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Utilities	**22**	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
Construction	**23**	**1,072**	**18,356,342**	**1,372**	**25,882,548**	**300**
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	678	12,139,121	869	17,119,466	191
Manufacturing	**31-33**	**585**	**9,614,534**	**848**	**15,380,939**	**263**
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	0	0	0	0	0
Textile product mills	314	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	0	0	0	0	0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and related support activities	323	68	1,203,728	65	1,269,480	-3
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	*	*	231	5,512,544	*
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	*	*	*	*	*
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0	0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	76	1,211,783	82	1,412,328	6
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	0	0	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	**42**	**372**	**6,366,545**	**359**	**7,143,728**	**-13**
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	247	4,564,874	298	5,819,129	51
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	102	1,304,177	50	1,039,493	-52
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	23	497,494	11	285,106	-12
Retail Trade	**44-45**	**1,868**	**17,916,278**	**1,883**	**19,096,421**	**15**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	552	7,525,771	606	8,636,674	54

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	48	1,030,363	59	1,133,001	11
Electronics and appliance stores	443	33	460,601	36	548,203	3
Building material and garden supply stores	444	29	312,422	20	218,657	-9
Food and beverage stores	445	496	3,464,333	480	3,659,067	-16
Health and personal care stores	446	243	2,137,202	227	2,240,800	-16
Gasoline stations	447	34	156,878	30	127,094	-4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	195	979,923	174	879,073	-21
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	38	290,857	33	267,842	-5
General merchandise stores	452	61	268,882	78	281,097	17
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	100	707,758	110	701,482	10
Nonstore retailers	454	39	581,288	30	403,431	-9
Transportation and Warehousing	**48-49**	**1,040**	**17,150,805**	**1,116**	**15,320,223**	**76**
Air transportation	481	*	*	*	*	*
Water transportation	483	*	*	*	*	*
Truck transportation	484	19	666,422	43	944,943	24
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	38	224,252	42	251,747	4
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	*	*	*	*	*
Support activities for transportation	488	850	14,297,384	898	12,174,843	48
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	53	663,432	51	668,681	-2
Information	**51**	*	*	*	*	*
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	47	1,536,406	44	924,089	-3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	49	151,298	*
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	*	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	204	5,528,488	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	**52**	**11,814**	**312,703,639**	**11,607**	**314,503,802**	**-207**
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	7,290	186,572,193	7,237	191,408,992	-53
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	3,524	103,725,273	3,434	101,192,172	-90
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	*	*	*	*	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**53**	**678**	**9,814,600**	**691**	**10,045,207**	**13**
Real estate	531	438	7,221,226	473	7,604,009	35

Wilmington Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		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**	**6,477**	**278,323,975**	**6,807**	**288,094,030**	**330**
Management of Companies and Enterprises	**55**	**2,870**	**116,152,040**	**2,814**	**92,514,148**	**-56**
Administrative and Waste Services	**56**	**1,842**	**29,084,759**	**1,976**	**40,630,124**	**134**
Administrative and support services	561	1,765	27,800,020	1,848	38,626,341	83
Waste management and remediation services	562	77	1,284,739	128	2,003,783	51
Educational Services	**61**	**689**	**6,572,326**	**726**	**8,170,758**	**37**
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**	**5,728**	**65,153,316**	**6,063**	**67,309,099**	**335**
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,354	24,202,738	1,435	22,438,173	81
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	2,019	12,694,910	2,123	13,193,381	104
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**71**	**597**	**3,580,285**	**696**	**3,704,883**	**99**
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	278	1,921,128	351	2,046,715	73
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	121	951,696	105	886,614	-16
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	198	707,461	240	771,554	42
Accommodation and Food Services	**72**	**1,886**	**13,055,663**	**1,874**	**12,540,407**	**-12**
Accommodation	721	201	2,668,055	114	1,967,664	-87
Food services and drinking places	722	1,685	10,387,608	1,760	10,572,743	75
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**81**	**1,240**	**13,317,228**	**1,205**	**12,747,083**	**-35**
Repair and maintenance	811	196	3,392,226	183	2,634,291	-13
Personal and laundry services	812	415	3,024,378	423	3,213,529	8
Membership associations and organizations	813	582	6,533,361	556	6,556,617	-26
Private households	814	47	367,263	43	342,646	-4
Federal Government	**Fed**	**1,002**	**19,774,756**	**981**	**20,094,320**	**-21**
State Government	**State**	**5,004**	**57,081,545**	**5,089**	**61,313,359**	**85**
Local Government	**Local**	**3,021**	**41,917,568**	**2,879**	**41,683,100**	**-142**
Total Government	**Govt**	**9,027**	**118,773,869**	**8,949**	**123,090,779**	**-78**

An asterisk (*) represents data that cannot be released due to employer confidentiality restrictions.
† North American Industry Classification System

City of Dover Employment and Wages

The city of Dover is Delaware's second most populous city. Located in Kent County, it had an estimated population of 38,079 as of July 1st, 2018. While there are monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for city residents, no program exists to collect and report data for business establishments within the city. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program reports county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated for more detailed geographic levels. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics provides Dover employment data, but this is a residency-based count of employment and counts the number of residents who are employed irrespective of where they work. Here, we use the QCEW data, combined with information on the physical addresses of employers, to extract data specifically for firms and government agencies located within the city of Dover. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2017 and 2018.

PHOTO CREDITS: <u>Top left</u>; The Delaware State Capitol Building. *https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-is-the-capital-of-delaware.html*
<u>Top right</u>; Dover International Speedway. By Nick Ciolino, Delaware Public Media *https://www.delawarepublic.org/post/50-year-evolution-dover-international-speedway*
<u>Bottom left</u>; Dover Green, First State Heritage Park. *https://www.reverberations.net/historic-dover-delaware-day-trip/*
<u>Bottom right</u>; Dover Downs Hotel & Casino. *https://www.tripadvisor.com/Hotel_Review-g34009-d264221-Reviews-Dover_Downs_Hotel_Casino-Dover_Delaware.html*

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	Total	32,400	365,378,174	32,741	385,898,142	341
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mining	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Utilities	**22**	**285**	**6,652,031**	**303**	**6,793,982**	**18**
Construction	**23**	**547**	**7,009,695**	**568**	**7,917,572**	**21**
Construction of buildings	236	*	*	41	500,920	*
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	*	*	357	5,194,235	*
Specialty trade contractors	238	152	2,058,688	170	2,222,417	18
Manufacturing	**31-33**	**1,687**	**27,741,952**	**1,578**	**26,456,144**	**-109**
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	*	*	*	*	*
Textile mills	313	0	0	0	0	0
Textile product mills	314	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	*	*	0	0	*
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	*	*	*	*	*
Printing and related support activities	323	*	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	0	0	0	0	0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	*	*	*	*	*
Primary metal manufacturing	331	*	*	*	*	*
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	*	*	*	*	*
Machinery manufacturing	333	0	0	0	0	0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	0	0	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	**42**	**173**	**2,826,863**	**199**	**3,116,247**	**26**
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	123	1,772,350	137	2,021,690	14
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	*	*	*	*	*
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	**44-45**	**4,019**	**23,785,311**	**3,860**	**23,893,439**	**-159**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	498	6,057,713	494	5,918,287	-4

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	81	717,192	*
Electronics and appliance stores	443	206	1,508,638	220	1,837,869	14
Building material and garden supply stores	444	253	1,773,159	268	1,840,430	15
Food and beverage stores	445	347	1,772,466	249	1,057,343	-98
Health and personal care stores	446	288	2,289,277	307	2,427,615	19
Gasoline stations	447	224	1,297,254	245	1,417,553	21
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	577	1,882,576	575	1,911,700	-2
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	244	780,993	142	593,763	-102
General merchandise stores	452	1,154	5,251,040	1,085	5,129,844	-69
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	176	887,169	172	881,431	-4
Nonstore retailers	454	*	*	22	160,412	*
Transportation and Warehousing	**48-49**	*	*	**220**	**1,727,556**	*
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	109	675,062	93	733,302	-16
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	57	340,085	81	431,323	24
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	40	410,273	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	*	*	*
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*	*
Information	**51**	**220**	**3,045,928**	**197**	**2,910,070**	**-23**
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	117	1,194,342	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	*	*	*	*	*
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	*	*	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	**52**	**610**	**10,457,966**	**665**	**11,841,253**	**55**
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	468	6,961,007	528	8,254,352	60
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	74	1,700,746	85	1,680,440	11
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**53**	**209**	**2,292,169**	**231**	**2,280,885**	**22**
Real estate	531	116	1,347,733	114	1,380,639	-2

Dover Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Rental and leasing services	532	93	944,436	117	900,246	24
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	**54**	**809**	**15,020,565**	**822**	**16,663,248**	**13**
Management of Companies and Enterprises	**55**	*****	*****	**302**	**7,649,937**	*****
Administrative and Waste Services	**56**	**874**	**7,231,453**	**1,019**	**11,679,610**	**145**
Administrative and support services	561	*	*	*	*	*
Waste management and remediation services	562	*	*	*	*	*
Educational Services	**61**	**430**	**5,600,011**	**437**	**5,792,737**	**7**
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**	**6,267**	**80,881,062**	**6,633**	**86,671,916**	**366**
Ambulatory health care services	621	1,853	29,927,935	2,102	32,242,243	249
Hospitals	622	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	1,235	7,293,893	1,296	8,316,311	61
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**71**	**1,727**	**12,374,259**	**484**	**3,073,032**	**-1,243**
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	*	*	*	*	*
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	1,698	12,077,307	409	1,777,082	-1,289
Accommodation and Food Services	**72**	**2,530**	**10,600,279**	**3,547**	**19,907,017**	**1,017**
Accommodation	721	241	1,035,876	1,554	10,963,003	1,313
Food services and drinking places	722	2,289	9,564,403	1,993	8,944,014	-296
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**81**	**838**	**5,930,635**	**809**	**6,399,722**	**-29**
Repair and maintenance	811	126	867,347	126	887,134	0
Personal and laundry services	812	404	2,690,850	409	2,878,520	5
Membership associations and organizations	813	299	2,328,061	265	2,589,877	-34
Private households	814	9	44,377	9	44,191	0
Federal Government	**Fed**	**1,269**	**21,092,519**	**1,241**	**21,416,466**	**-28**
State Government	**State**	**7,388**	**91,140,712**	**7,551**	**94,628,947**	**163**
Local Government	**Local**	**2,001**	**23,182,547**	**2,073**	**25,039,282**	**72**
Total Government	**Govt**	**10,658**	**135,415,778**	**10,865**	**141,084,695**	**207**

An asterisk (*) represents data that cannot be released due to employer confidentiality restrictions.
† North American Industry Classification System

City of Newark Employment and Wages

The city of Newark is Delaware's third most populous city. Located in New Castle County, it had an estimated population of 33,673 as of July 1st, 2018. While there are monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for city residents, no program exists to collect and report data for business establishments within the city. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program reports county and state level data, but QCEW data are not routinely generated for more detailed geographic levels. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics provides Newark employment data, but this is a residency-based count of employment and counts the number of residents who are employed irrespective of where they work. Here, we use the QCEW data, combined with information on the physical addresses of employers, to extract data specifically for firms and government agencies located within the city of Newark. The table below contains detailed industry employment data for the month of December for the years 2017 and 2018.

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
	Total	18,394	270,636,391	19,103	290,098,943	709
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	21	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	22	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	23	509	9,285,512	558	9,837,264	49
Construction of buildings	236	102	1,726,197	107	1,695,614	5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0	0	0	0	0
Specialty trade contractors	238	407	7,559,315	451	8,141,650	44
Manufacturing	31-33	1,015	21,509,937	1,340	28,166,321	325
Food manufacturing	311	*	*	*	*	*
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	0	0	0	0	0
Textile mills	313	*	*	*	*	*
Textile product mills	314	0	0	*	*	*
Apparel manufacturing	315	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0	0	0	0	0
Wood product manufacturing	321	0	0	0	0	0
Paper manufacturing	322	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and related support activities	323	*	*	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical manufacturing	325	*	*	*	*	*
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0	0	0	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0	0	0	0	0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	43	939,999	59	1,421,855	16
Machinery manufacturing	333	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	*	*	*	*	*
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	*	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale Trade	42	438	7,735,882	244	3,898,136	-194
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	349	6,411,926	159	2,449,393	-190
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	54	876,362	67	1,184,209	13
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	35	447,594	18	264,534	-17
Retail Trade	44-45	3,013	25,281,746	3,071	26,651,765	58
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,165	15,548,996	1,176	15,899,554	11

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	*	*	*	*	*
Electronics and appliance stores	443	*	*	*	*	*
Building material and garden supply stores	444	*	*	*	*	*
Food and beverage stores	445	389	2,254,332	568	3,291,104	179
Health and personal care stores	446	144	1,142,218	124	1,083,558	-20
Gasoline stations	447	14	66,405	18	99,858	4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	128	513,391	132	522,089	4
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	336	1,789,510	344	1,733,040	8
General merchandise stores	452	626	2,556,726	520	2,633,550	-106
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	68	410,194	54	390,330	-14
Nonstore retailers	454	12	160,099	10	126,379	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	**48-49**	*	*	*	*	*
Air transportation	481	0	0	0	0	0
Water transportation	483	0	0	0	0	0
Truck transportation	484	48	465,465	65	569,962	17
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline transportation	486	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0	0	0	0	0
Support activities for transportation	488	*	*	*	*	*
Couriers and messengers	492	*	*	0	0	*
Warehousing and storage	493	*	*	*	*	*
Information	**51**	**77**	**965,820**	**73**	**1,117,878**	**-4**
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	*	*	*	*	*
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	*	*	*	*	*
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	0	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications	517	*	*	*	*	*
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	*	*	*	*	*
Other information services	519	0	0	0	0	0
Finance and Insurance	**52**	**320**	**4,409,049**	**321**	**4,251,656**	**1**
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	0	0	0	0	0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	295	3,837,515	296	3,759,329	1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	*	*	*	*	*
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0	0	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**53**	**91**	**1,383,777**	**120**	**1,503,558**	**29**
Real estate	531	73	1,284,047	99	1,345,217	26

Newark Employment and Wages by Industry

Industry Name	NAICS † Code	2017		2018		Empl. Change
		Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	Dec. Empl.	4th Quarter Wages	
Rental and leasing services	532	18	99,730	21	158,341	3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	533	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	**54**	**1,039**	**18,252,605**	**1,095**	**19,596,783**	**56**
Management of Companies and Enterprises	**55**	**31**	**107,262**	**61**	**1,238,665**	**30**
Administrative and Waste Services	**56**	**258**	**3,623,154**	**381**	**3,660,859**	**123**
Administrative and support services	561	258	3,623,154	381	3,660,859	123
Waste management and remediation services	562	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	**61**	**80**	**577,855**	**69**	**499,527**	**-11**
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**	**636**	**6,803,195**	**589**	**6,489,326**	**-47**
Ambulatory health care services	621	361	4,637,079	300	4,253,546	-61
Hospitals	622	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	*	*	*	*	*
Social assistance	624	*	*	*	*	*
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**71**	**89**	**423,365**	**67**	**426,133**	**-22**
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	*	*	*	*	*
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	712	0	0	0	0	0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	**72**	**3,211**	**16,409,187**	**3,123**	**16,318,755**	**-88**
Accommodation	721	622	4,312,689	666	4,827,462	44
Food services and drinking places	722	2,589	12,096,498	2,457	11,491,293	-132
Other Services, Except Public Administration	**81**	**316**	**4,791,155**	**284**	**4,783,705**	**-32**
Repair and maintenance	811	41	508,565	31	390,380	-10
Personal and laundry services	812	67	374,123	53	405,854	-14
Membership associations and organizations	813	203	3,883,384	194	3,954,170	-9
Private households	814	5	25,083	6	33,301	1
Federal Government	**Fed**	**143**	**2,493,209**	**145**	**2,615,918**	**2**
State Government	**State**	**6,097**	**134,092,481**	**6,492**	**145,923,546**	**395**
Local Government	**Local**	**946**	**11,728,501**	**976**	**12,359,714**	**30**
Total Government	**Govt**	**7,186**	**148,314,191**	**7,613**	**160,899,178**	**427**

An asterisk (*) represents data that cannot be released due to employer confidentiality restrictions.
† North American Industry Classification System

State of Delaware
Business Employment Dynamics

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

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

BED data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, linking administrative Unemployment Insurance establishment data across time. The employment changes in the BED are measured from the third month of each quarter. All the data referenced in this article are seasonally adjusted.
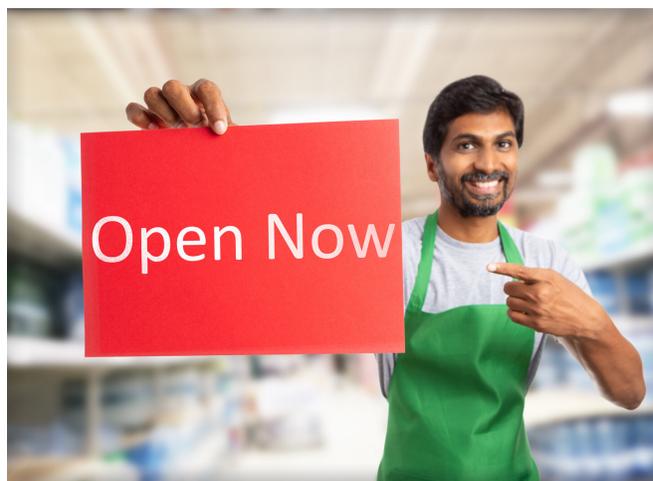
## Delaware Business Employment Dynamics – 4th Quarter, 2018

In the fourth quarter of 2018 there were 25,360 gross job gains at opening and expanding establishments in Delaware. At the same time, there were 21,909 job losses from closing and contracting establishments. Expanding establishments accounted for more job gains than opening establishments and contracting establishments lost more jobs than those that closed completely. There was a positive net job change of 3,451 from the fourth quarter of 2017.

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses, Seasonally Adjusted
March 2008 - December 2018
Total Private

Delaware

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents the National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.
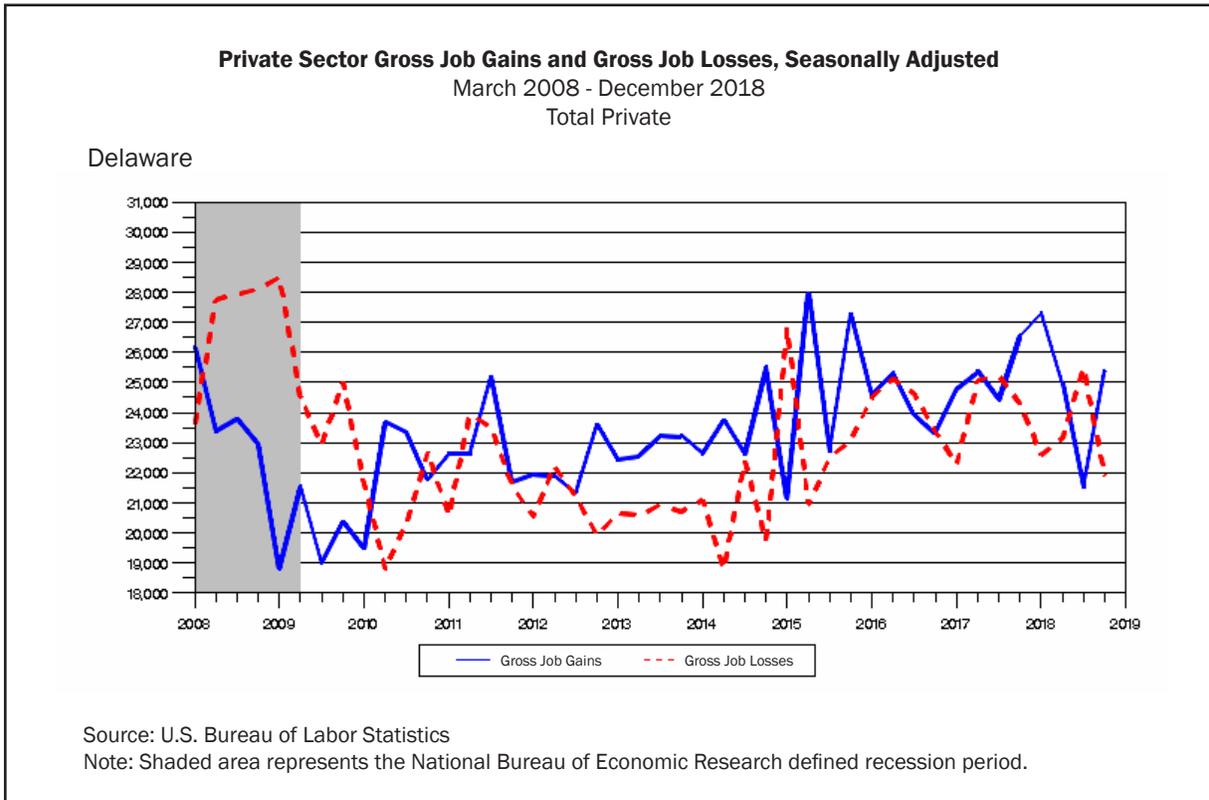
Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Delaware gained 25,360 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2018, or 1,185 less than in the fourth quarter of 2017. In the fourth quarter of 2018, expanding establishments added 19,498 jobs, while opening establishments added 5,862 jobs. Job gains were smaller than in the previous year at expanding establishments (-340) and opening establishments (-845).

Components of Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses, Seasonally Adjusted
March 2008 - December 2018
Total Private

Delaware

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents the National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.
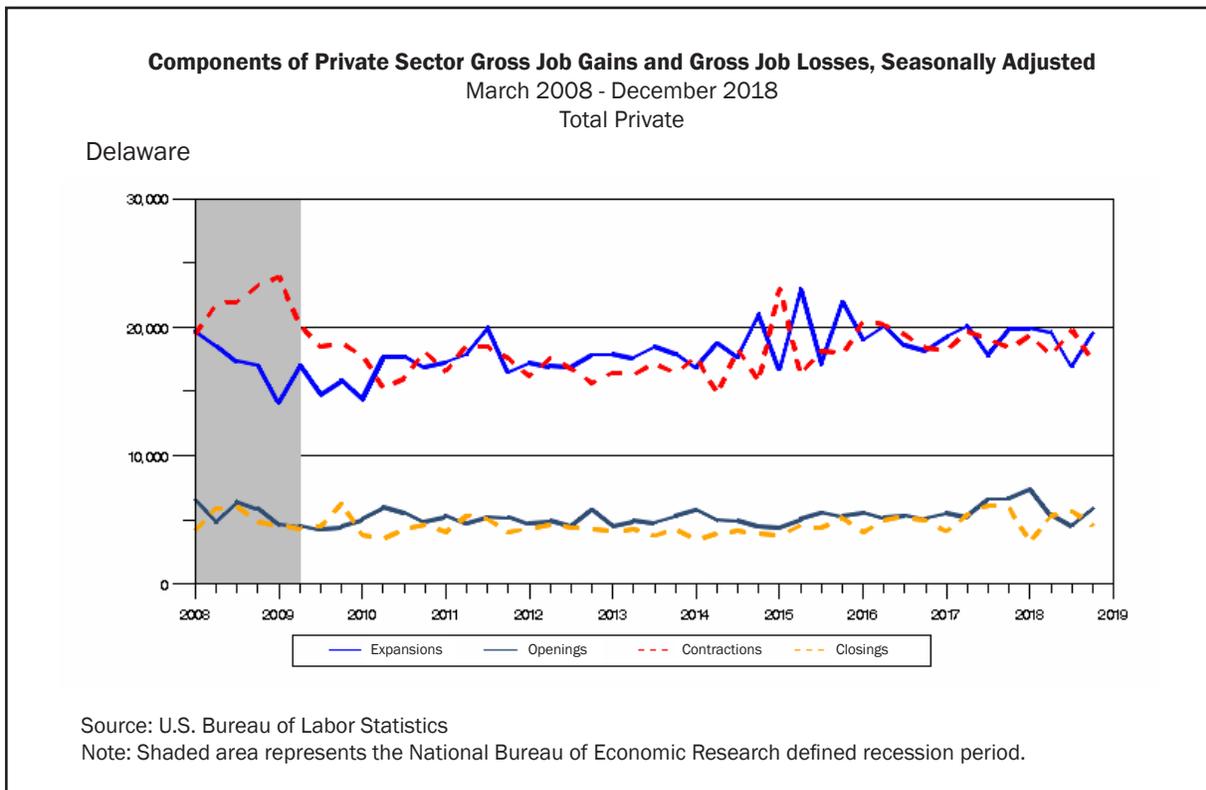
Gross job losses totaled 21,909 in the fourth quarter of 2018, down by 2,393 from the same time in 2017. In the fourth quarter of 2018, contracting establishments lost 17,347 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 4,562 jobs. Job losses were smaller than in the previous year at contracting establishments (-1,013) and closing establishments (-1,380).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2017	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018
	Levels				
Gross job gains	26,545	27,296	24,983	21,527	25,360
At expanding establishments	19,838	19,900	19,593	16,949	19,498
At opening establishments	6,707	7,396	5,390	4,578	5,862
Gross job losses	24,302	22,600	23,141	25,465	21,909
At contracting establishments	18,360	19,326	17,854	19,759	17,347
At closing establishments	5,942	3,274	5,287	5,706	4,562
Net employment change*	2,243	4,696	1,842	-3,938	3,451

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

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

In the fourth quarter of 2018, Delaware's gross job gains represented 6.6 percent of private sector employment. This was greater than the national rate of gross job gains of 6.1 percent. Delaware's gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.1 percent of private sector employment, and job gains at opening establishments represented 1.5 percent. Nationally this quarter, job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.0 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.1 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, Delaware's gross job losses represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment. This was more than the national rate of gross job losses of 5.6 percent. Delaware's job losses at contracting establishments represented 4.5 percent of private sector employment, which was the same as the national rate at contracting establishments. The rate of job losses at closing establishments was 1.2 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. 2017	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2018
Total Private for State of Delaware	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.0	7.1	6.5	5.6	6.6
At expanding establishments	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.4	5.1
At opening establishments	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5
Gross job losses	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.6	5.7
At contracting establishments	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.5
At closing establishments	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2
Net employment change*	0.6	1.2	0.5	-1.0	0.9

Category	3 months ended				
Total Private for U.S. as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1
At expanding establishments	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
At opening establishments	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.6
At contracting establishments	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.5
At closing establishments	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Net employment change*	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5

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

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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 33,238 active private sector establishments in Delaware a total of 6,352 establishments gained jobs in the fourth quarter of 2018. (See Table C.) Of these, 4,877 were expanding establishments and 1,475 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2018, 5,910 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 4,543 were contracting establishments and 1,367 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 3.8 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. 2017	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2018
Establishments gaining jobs...............	6,282	6,359	6,009	6,095	6,352
Expanding establishments............	4,655	4,704	4,665	4,590	4,877
Opening establishments.................	1,627	1,655	1,344	1,505	1,475
Establishments losing jobs...............	6,063	5,894	6,276	6,374	5,910
Contracting establishments...........	4,594	4,759	4,893	4,891	4,543
Closing establishments.................	1,469	1,135	1,383	1,483	1,367
Net establishment change*................	158	520	-39	22	108

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

Teenage Employment in Delaware

The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership is a federal-state cooperative program involving the states and the US Bureau of the Census. Under the LED Partnership, states agree to share Unemployment Insurance earnings data and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data with the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau combines these with additional administrative data and data from censuses and surveys. From these data, the program creates statistics on employment, earnings, and job flows at detailed levels of geography and industry and for different demographic groups. The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), which come from the LED Partnership, can be accessed through a tool known as the QWI Explorer, which is maintained by the Census Bureau: https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov. Here, we use it to examine some characteristics of the labor market for teenagers in Delaware.

The LED data use a different definition of teenagers in the labor force from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS) data presented in the next section. LED uses the age group 14-18, while BLS uses 16-19, so direct comparisons of the two are not valid.

There were 10,837 teenagers from 14 to 18 years old employed in Delaware on average throughout 2018. That is the most since 2008, when there were 12,179 teens working in the state. The total employment count in 2018 was 440,823, so teenagers made up 2.5 percent of those with jobs in the state. Teens made up 2.6 percent of those employed in Kent County, 2.1 percent in New Castle County, and 3.6 percent in Sussex County. Nearly all worked in the private sector, with only 333 teenagers working at government jobs.

The Accommodation and Food Services sector was the largest employer of teenagers in the state, employing 4,925 on average throughout the year. With Retail Trade employing another 2,370 teens, two-thirds of all employed teenagers worked in these two sectors.

There has been a long downward trend in overall teen involvement in the labor force that may have bottomed out. Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for teenagers aged 16-19 shows that over 60 percent were either employed or actively seeking work in 1998, the first year of data available. That fell below 50 percent by 2002 and continued dropping, going as low as 31 percent by 2016. That has reversed in the last two years, with teen labor force participation rising above 40 percent in both 2017 and 2018.

Current Population Survey Demographic Data

The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 68,000 households across the US, is the source of the national unemployment rate and a great deal more economic data. In Delaware, about 750 households are in the survey each month. This is too few to generate the state's unemployment rate directly, so the CPS is used as the key component in an econometric model, as in all states. More detailed data, such as the demographic labor force graphs shown below, come directly from the survey. By using annual averages, some of the statistical variation in the data, which would be more evident monthly, is smoothed away.

Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Gender, Age 16+

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

Teenage Unemployment Rate in Delaware

Legend:
- 16-19 Years, Total
- 16-19 Years, Men
- 16-19 Years, Women
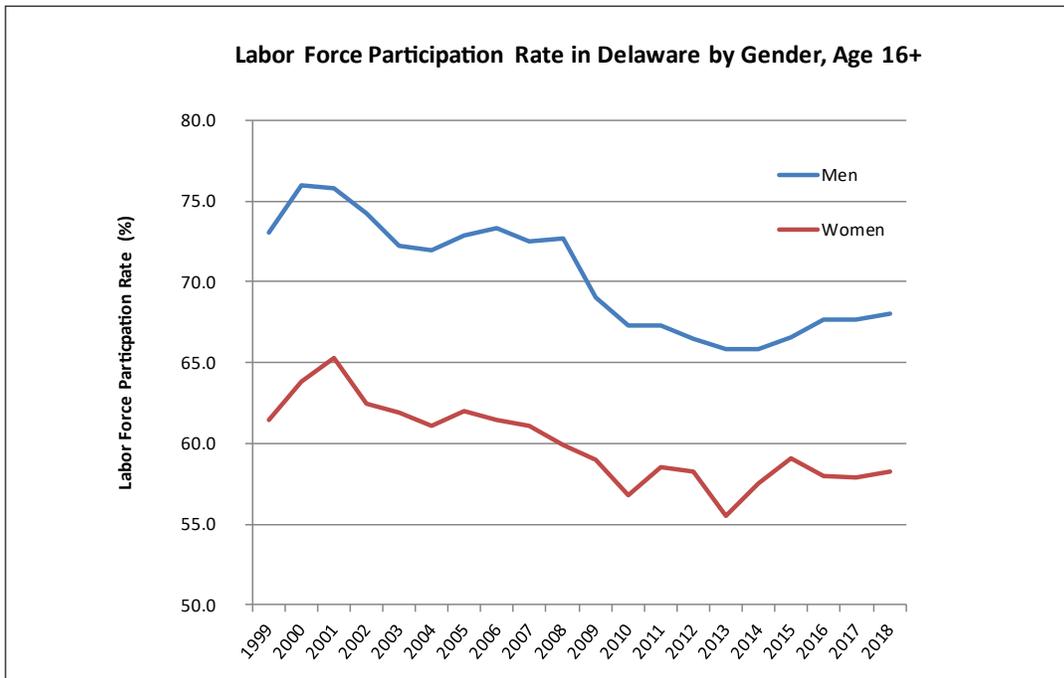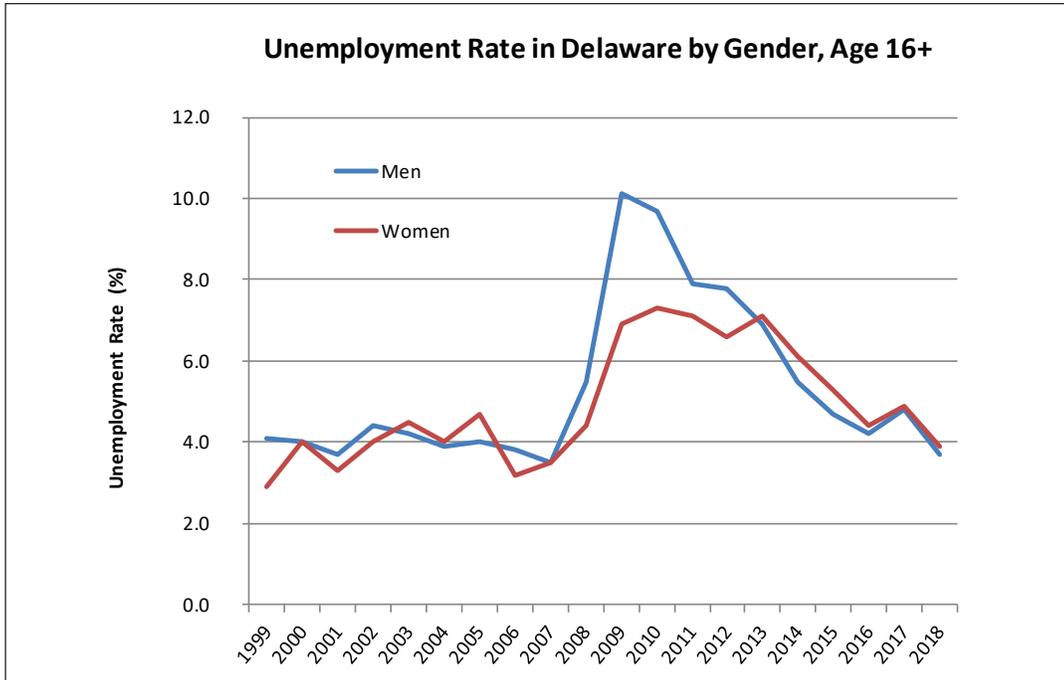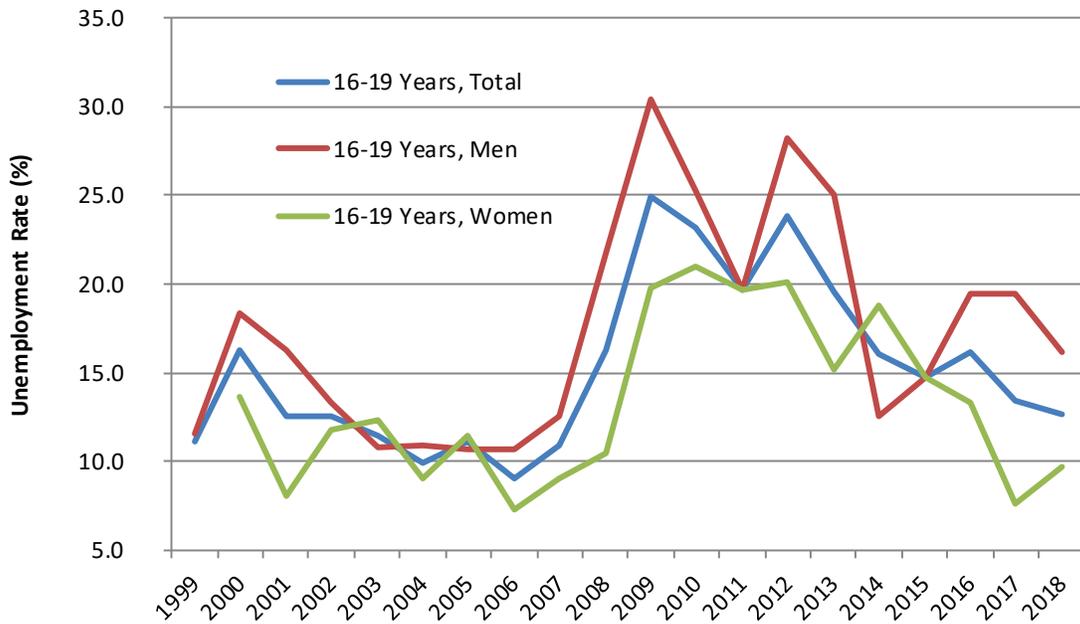
Teenage Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware

Legend:
- 16-19 Years, Total
- 16-19 Years, Men
- 16-19 Years, Women
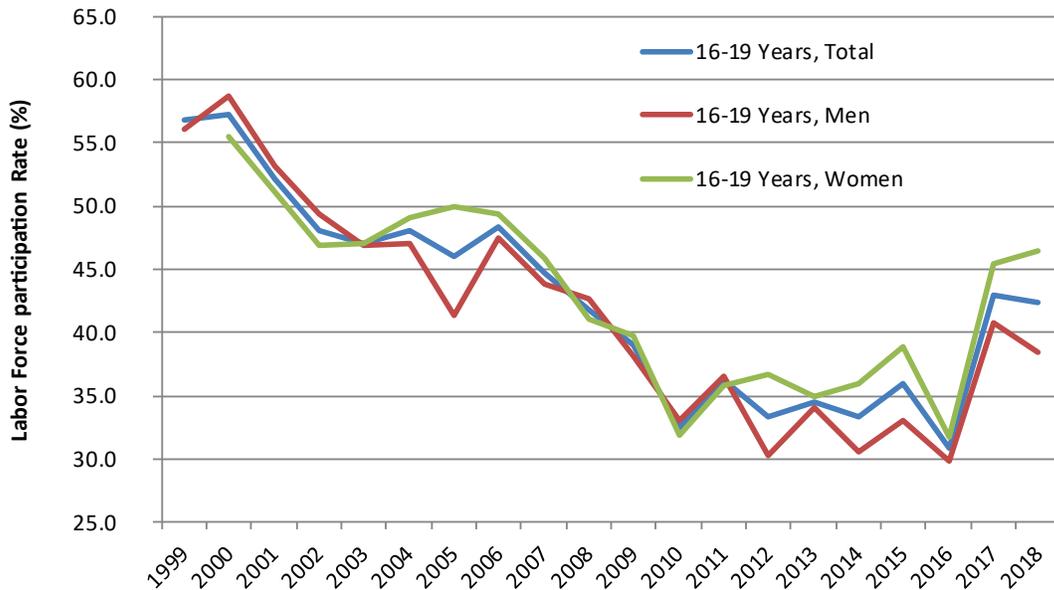
Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+
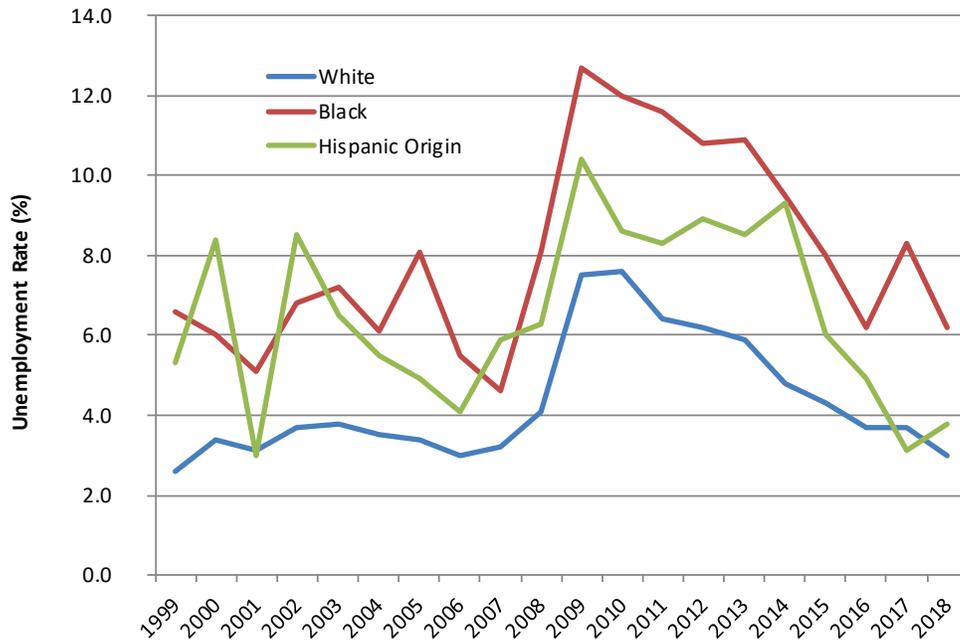
Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Ethnicity, Age 16+
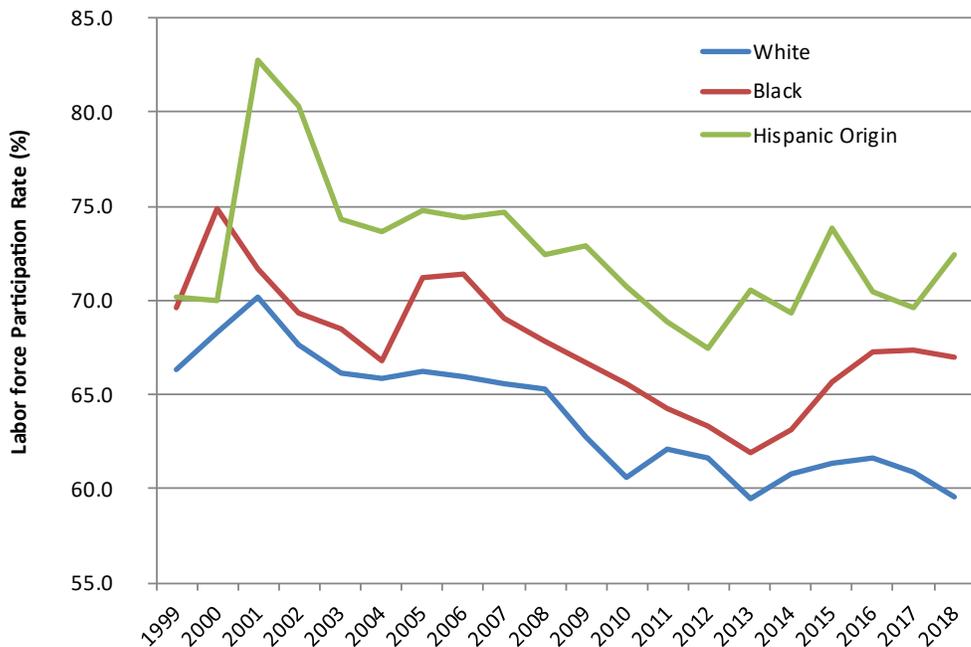
Unemployment Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+
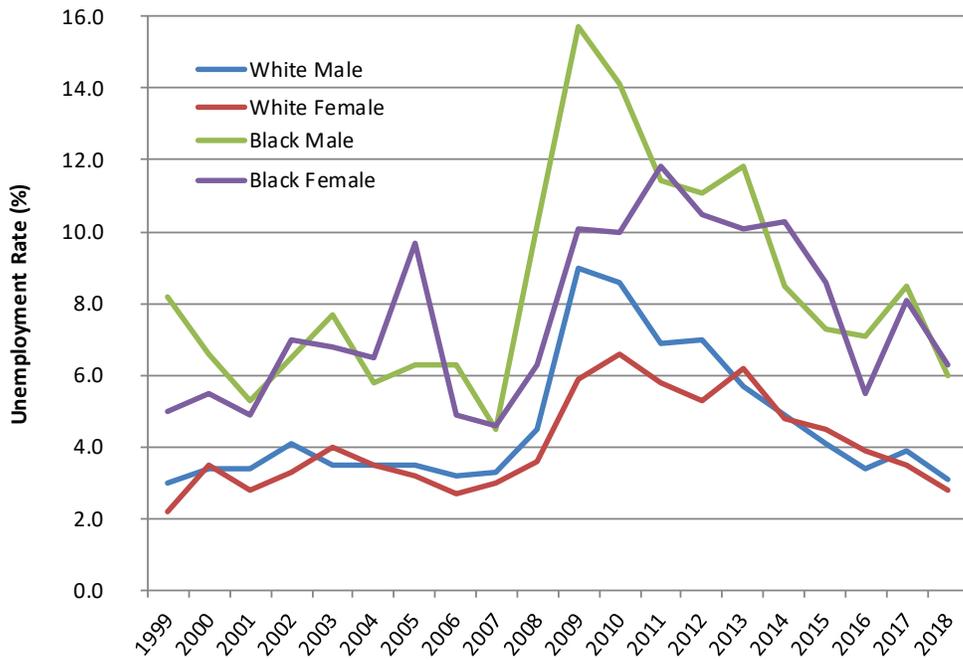
Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware by Race and Gender, Age 16+
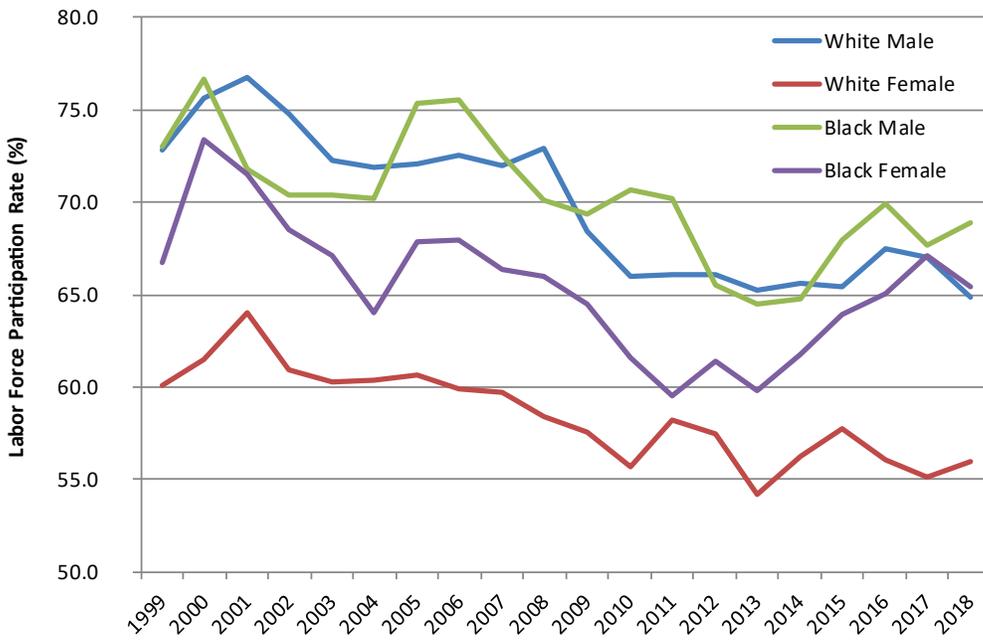
Unemployment Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old
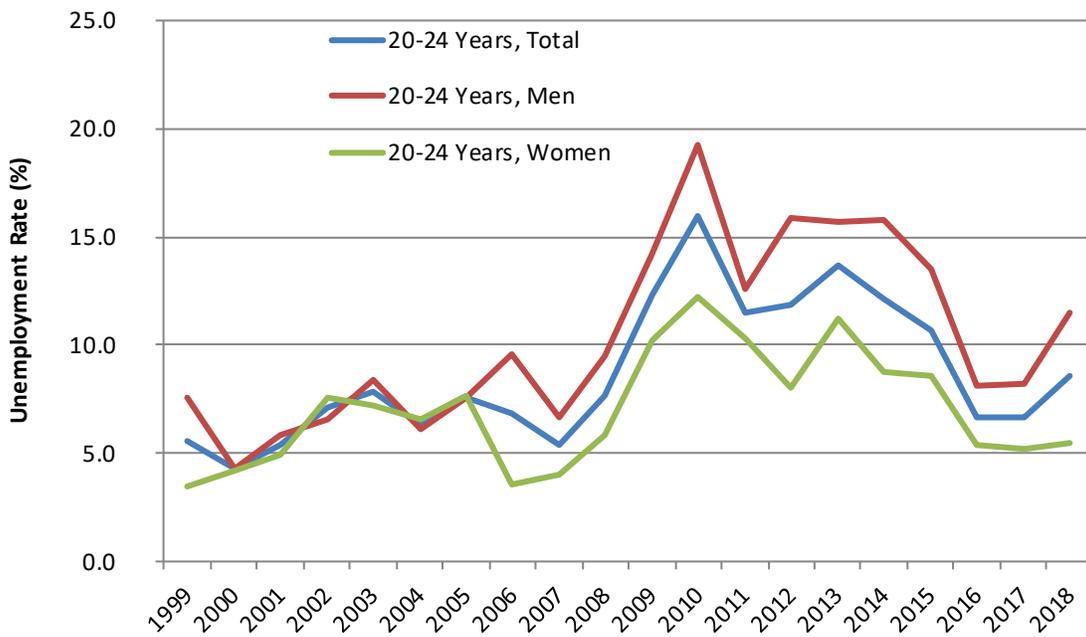
Labor Force Participation Rate in Delaware, 20-24 Years Old
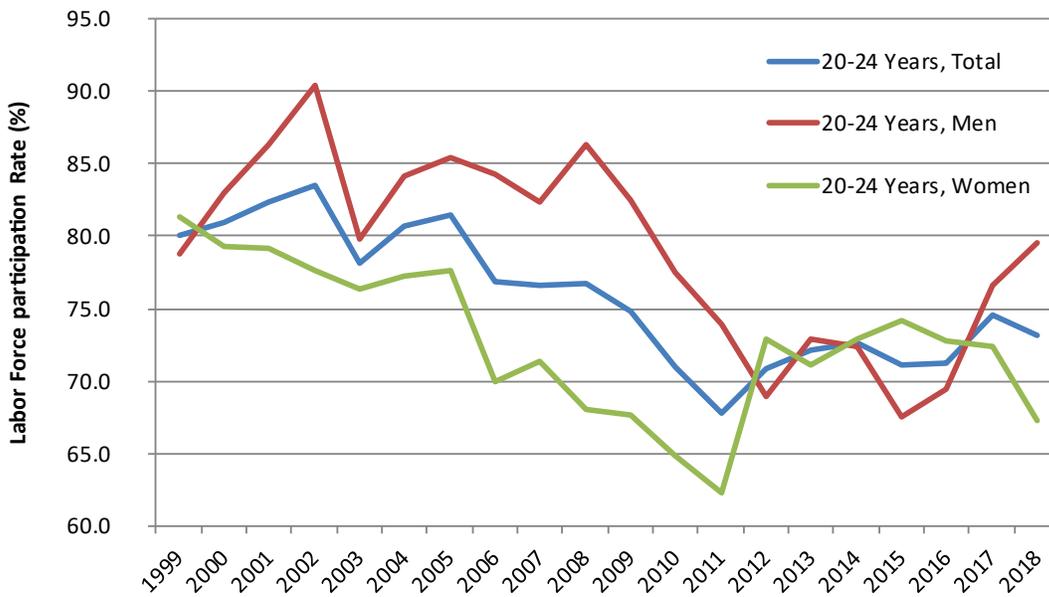
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