



Charlottesville Regional  
Chamber of Commerce

*Chamber 100*

*Established 1913*

*For a century – “...dedicated to representing private enterprise, promoting business  
and enhancing the quality of life in our Greater Charlottesville communities.”*

## ***THE CHAMBER JOBS REPORT – 2013***

### **Report and Analysis: Employment in Greater Charlottesville 2002-2012**

A report to the  
Charlottesville Regional Chamber of Commerce  
Charlottesville, Virginia

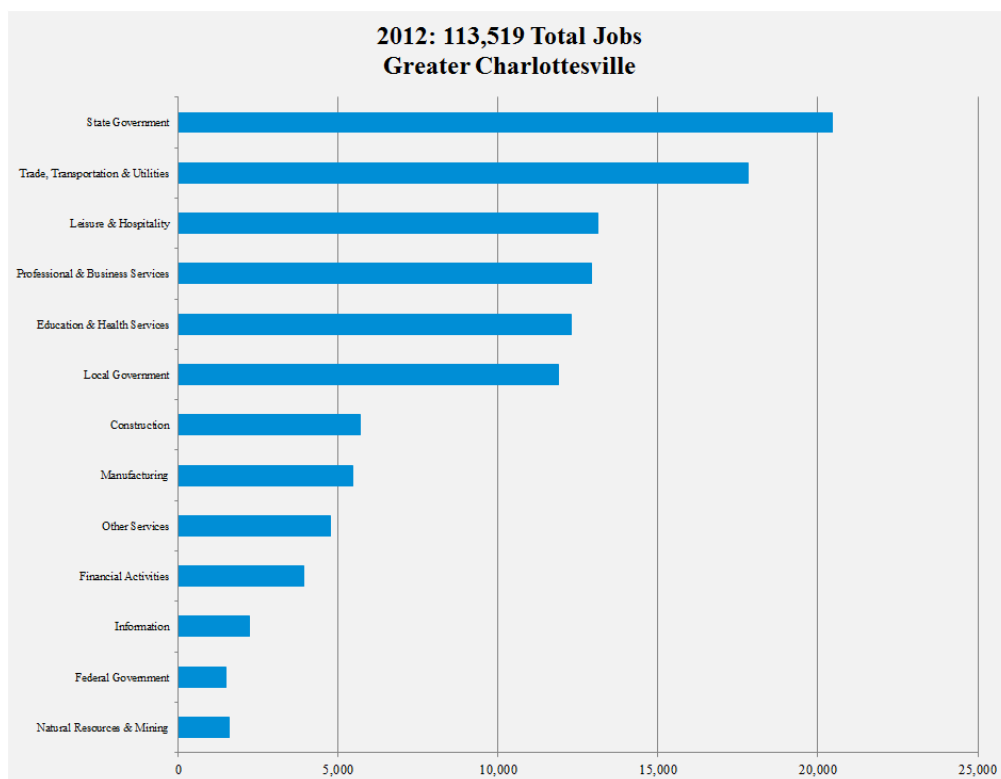
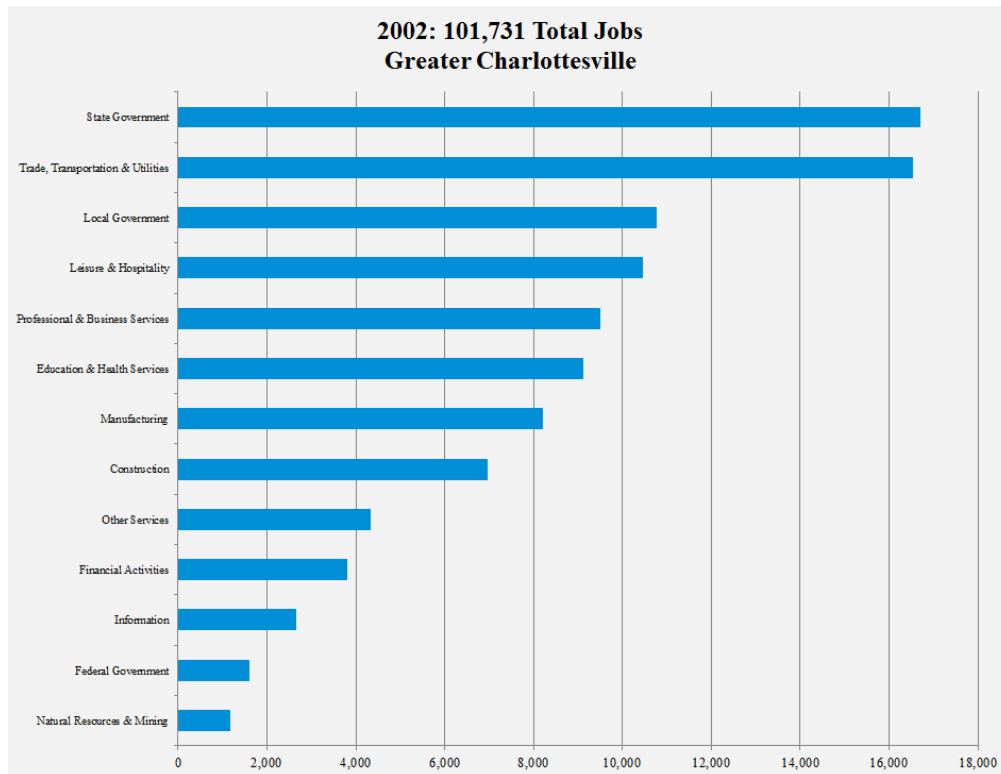
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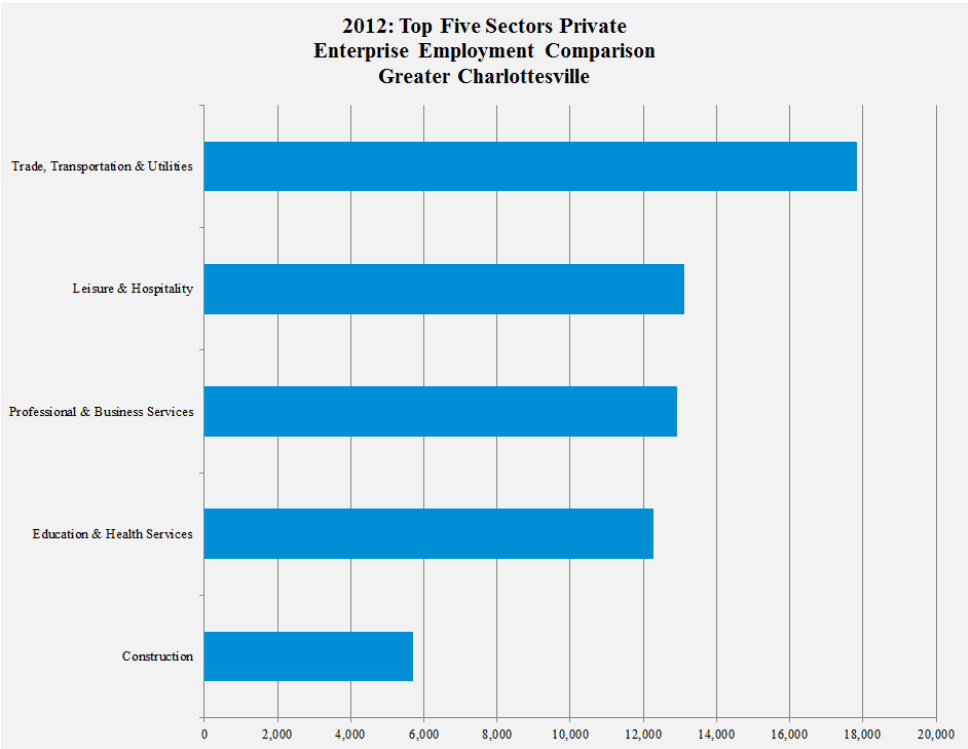
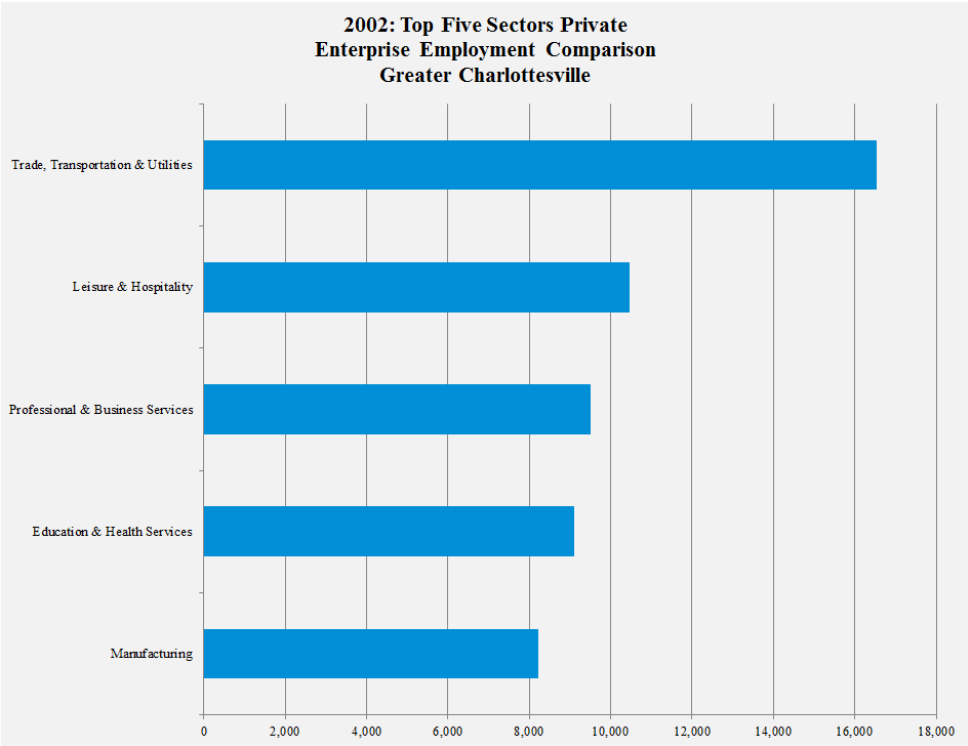
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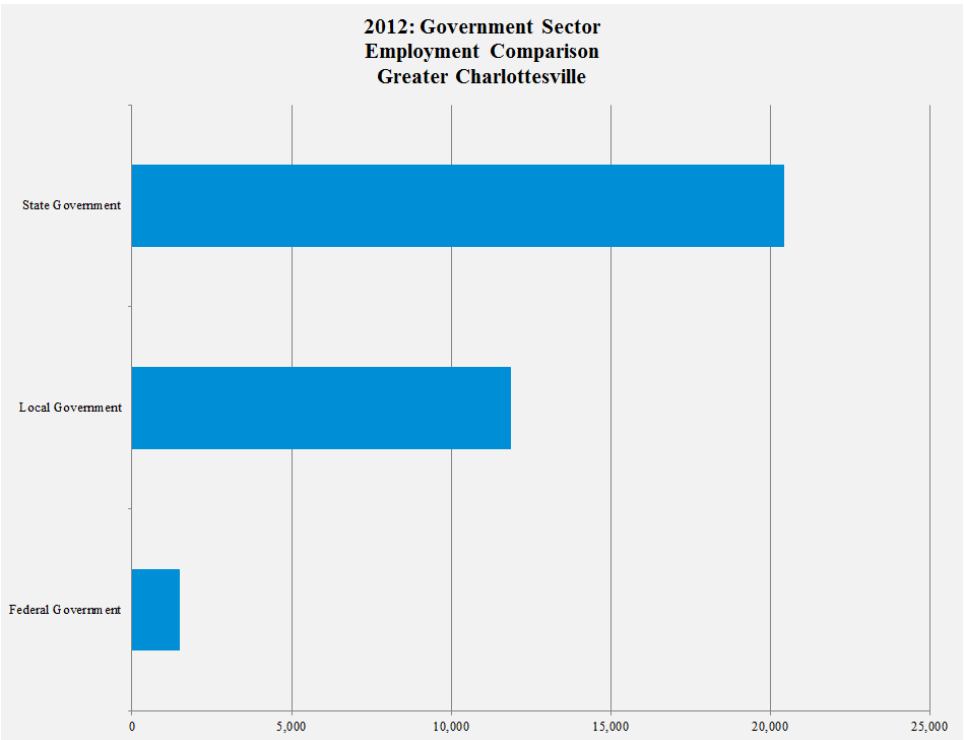
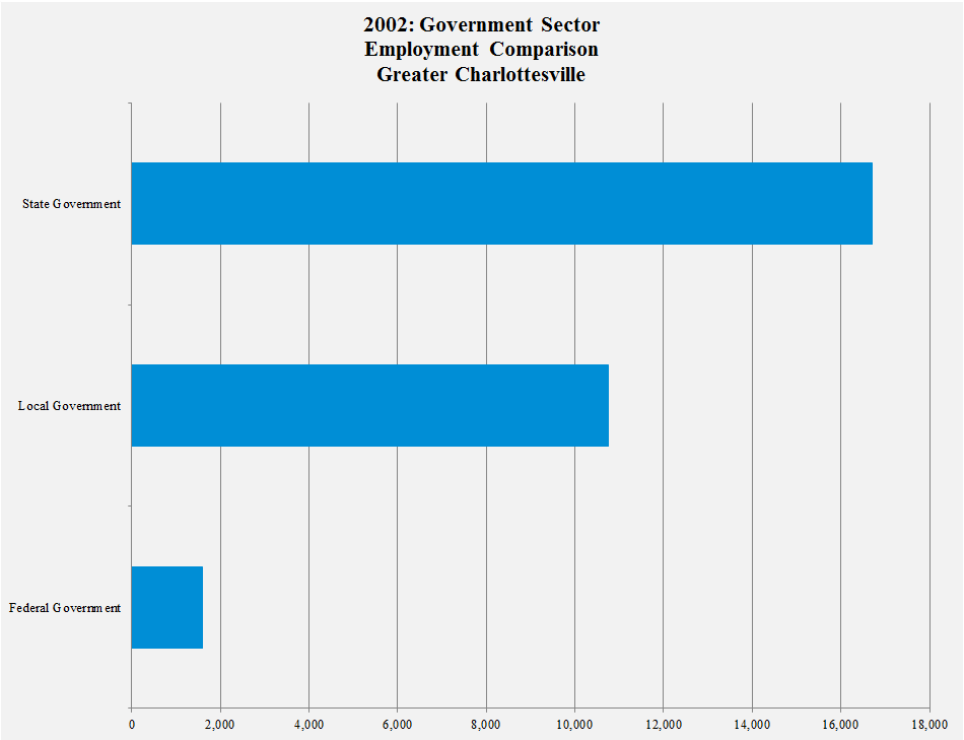
Prepared by:  
Kevin Decker  
Decker Economics  
Kinderhook, New York

*Underwritten by:*









## Introduction

The *2013 Chamber Jobs Report* marks the tenth year in which the Charlottesville Regional Chamber of Commerce has reported comprehensively on the jobs landscape of the Greater Charlottesville communities. These annual *Chamber Jobs Reports* have become a definitive indicator of jobs activity over the long term, within the region.

The *2013 Chamber Jobs Report* reports comprehensively on job activity over the last decade (2002 – 2012). Like last year's report, the *2013 Chamber Jobs Report* includes jobs data from Orange County added to the comprehensive data from Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa and Nelson Counties as well as the City of Charlottesville.

A couple of points regarding the data are worth noting at the outset.

- First and like in prior years, the *2013 Chamber Jobs Report* uses the most recent annual employment data reported by, and available from, the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC). Because the data reported by VEC is subject to regular updates and revisions, it is possible that the employment reported in this year's report for some years between 2002 and 2011<sup>1</sup> varies slightly from what was shown in prior versions of the *Chamber Jobs Report*.
- Second, on August 28, 2011, Martha Jefferson Hospital and approximately 1,300 of its employees relocated from the City of Charlottesville to its new, state-of-the-art community hospital located in Albemarle County. The VEC data does not reflect this workforce move in its 2011 or 2012 data. However, VEC will reflect this movement to Albemarle County fully in its calendar year 2013 data.

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<sup>1</sup> At either the municipal level or the industry level.

## I. Overall Employment: 2002-2012

After two years of job losses (2008 and 2009) and one year of essentially no growth (2010), 2012 marked the second consecutive year of employment growth in the Greater Charlottesville Region. Overall employment – private and public sectors – increased by 1.49% to 113,519. Private sector employment increased by 1,310 (1.67%) and the public sector added 359 jobs (1.07%).

Of some concern is that the overall growth rate for 2012 of 1.49% was slightly lower than the 2011 jobs growth rate in the Region of 1.61%. Although private sector job growth in the Region was larger in 2012 (1.67%) compared to 2011 (1.24%), public sector job growth slowed considerably (1.07% in 2012 compared to 2.49% in 2011).

Despite the job growth that has occurred in the last two years, overall employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region in 2012 was still 605 (0.5%) below pre-recession levels, with all of the losses attributable to the private sector.

Overall since 2002, total private and public sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region has grown by 11.6% -- from an annual average of 101,731 in 2002 to 113,519 in 2012. This growth is a combination of private sector job growth of 7,047 jobs (9.7%) and a growth in public sector jobs of 4,741 (16.3%).

The overwhelming majority the job growth in the Region over the study period occurred within Albemarle County. Of the 10,048 new jobs in Albemarle County since 2002, 6,043 were private sector jobs and 4,005 were public sector jobs. *(As noted earlier and throughout, the 2012 VEC data does not reflect the addition of approximately 1,300*

*Martha Jefferson Hospital private sector jobs, when, in August 2011, the Hospital and its remaining employees relocated from the City of Charlottesville to its new, state-of-the-art community hospital located in Albemarle County. Again, the VEC data does not reflect this workforce move in its 2011 or 2012 data. However, VEC will reflect this movement to Albemarle County fully in its calendar year 2013 data.)*

In percentage terms, the largest job increases over the study period occurred in Louisa County (32.3%) and Albemarle County (25.1%). In Louisa County, nearly 88% of the job growth occurred in the private sector.

The weakest performance over the study period in absolute terms occurred in the City of Charlottesville. Over the study period, the City of Charlottesville lost a total of 1,263 jobs: 1,062 private sector jobs and approximately 201 public sector jobs. *(Once again as noted, the 2012 VEC data does not reflect the loss of approximately 1,300 Martha Jefferson Hospital private sector jobs, when in August 2011, the Hospital and its employees relocated from the City of Charlottesville to its new community hospital located in Albemarle County. Again, the VEC data does not reflect this workforce move in its 2011 or 2012 data. However, VEC will reflect this movement to Albemarle County fully in its calendar year 2013 data.)*

In percentage terms, the weakest performance over the study period occurred in Greene County which experienced a drop in total employment of 10.1%. While the County added 66 jobs in the public sector (an 8.3% increase), it lost 451 private sector jobs (a 15% decrease).

## II. General Trends in Private Sector Employment: 2002-2012

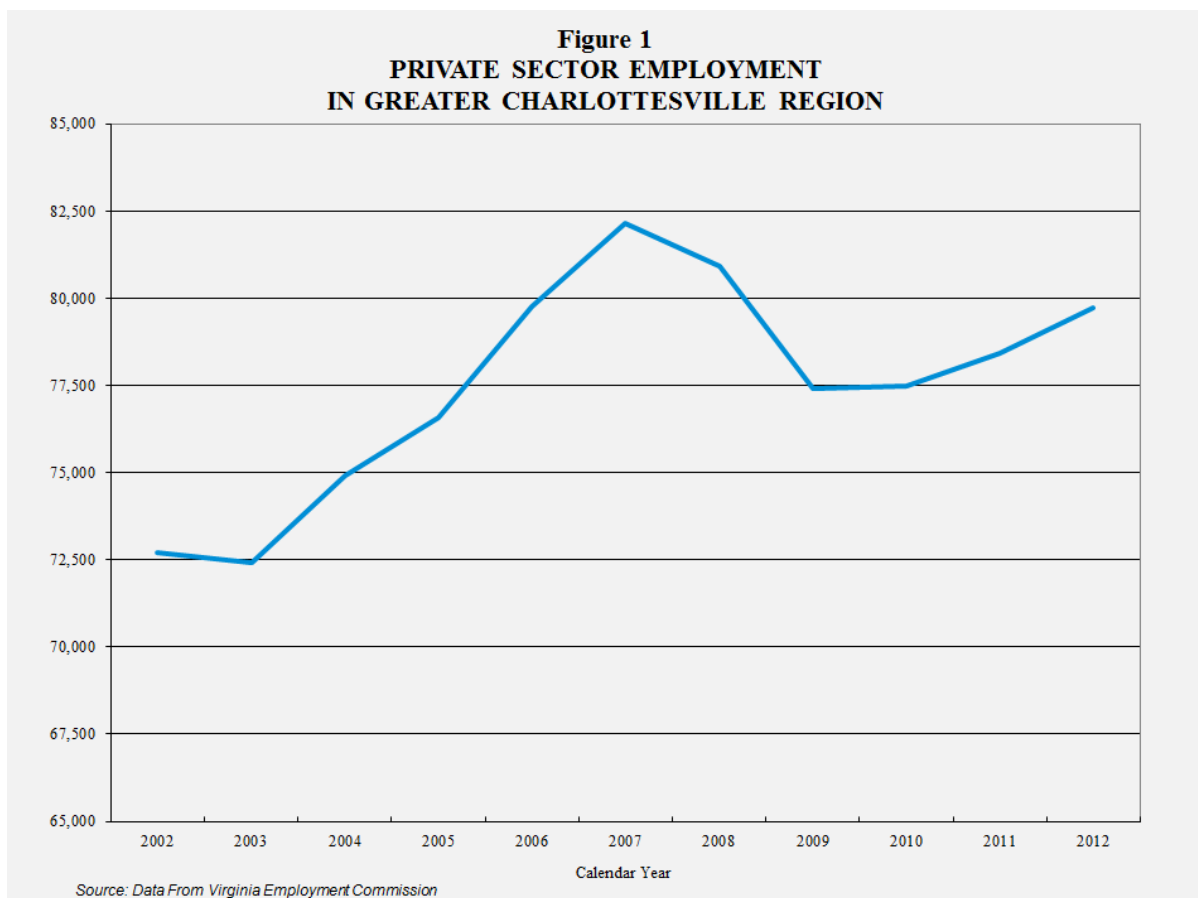
Figure 1 shows the overall growth in *private sector* employment in the Region since 2002.

Private sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region has grown since 2002—from an annual average of 72,693 in 2002 to 79,740 in 2012 – an increase of 7,047 jobs, or 9.7%. That job growth can be tracked in four distinct periods:

- A decline in private sector jobs between 2002 (72,693) and

2003 (72,429) – a decline of 264 jobs or 0.36%;

- A period of private sector job growth between 2003 (72,429) and 2007 (82,135) – an increase of 9,706 jobs or 13.4%;
- A second period of private sector job loss in 2008 and 2009: 4,717 private sector jobs lost (or 5.7%); and
- Moderate job growth in 2010 through 2012: 2,322 jobs added, or 3.0%.

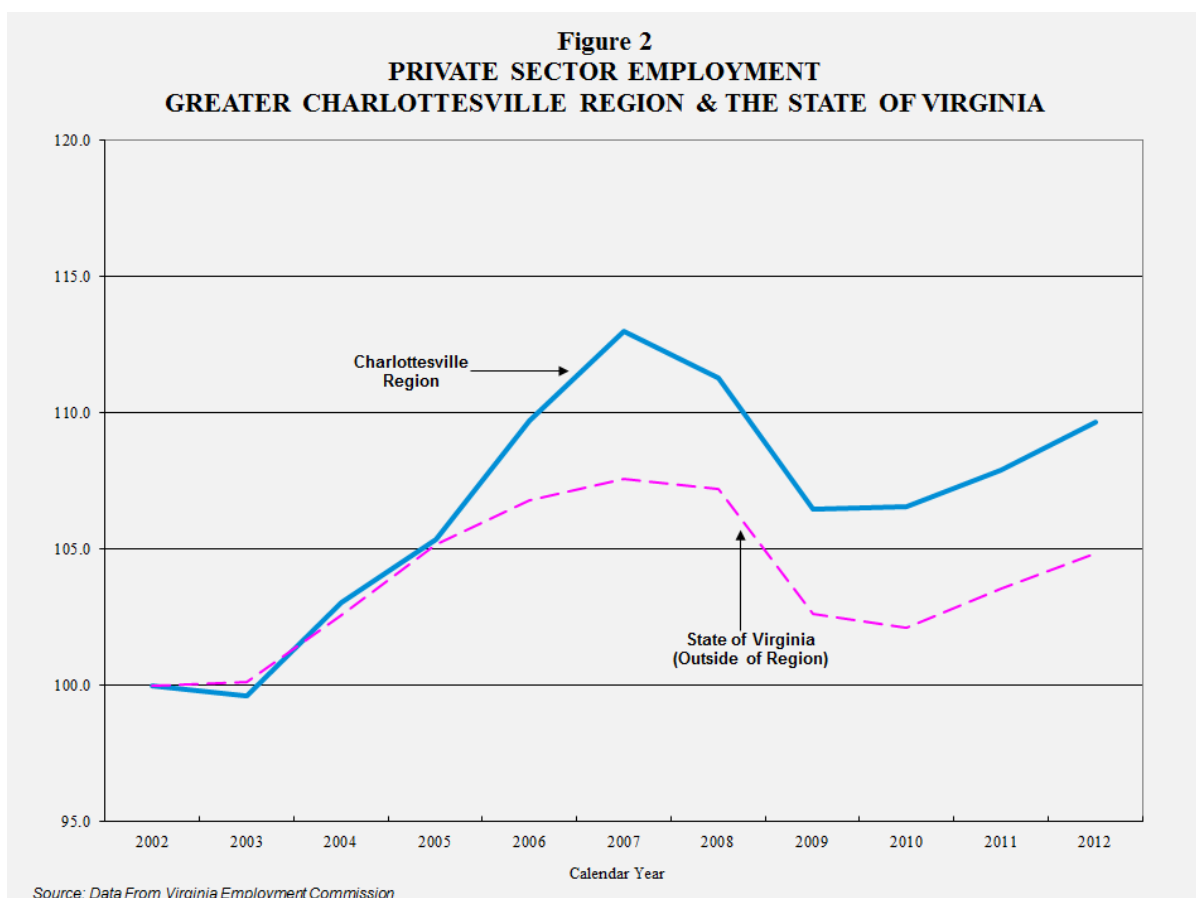


To put the employment growth experience of the Region in perspective, Figure 2 compares private sector employment growth in the Greater Charlottesville Region to the private sector employment growth experienced in the Commonwealth of Virginia (outside of the Charlottesville Region). To allow for comparison between areas with different sized employment bases, the employment data has been standardized so that the 2002 level of employment in each area is expressed as an index of 100.

For example, the graph showing the Greater Charlottesville Region to be just

below 110 in 2012 means that private sector employment in the Region is nearly 10% higher in 2012 than in 2002.

Figure 2 shows that private sector employment changes in the Greater Charlottesville Region generally tracked that of the Commonwealth between 2002 and 2005. After significantly outperforming the Commonwealth in 2006 and 2007, the Region did worse in 2008. In 2009, the Region and the rest of the Commonwealth experienced similar losses in private sector employment while in 2010 the Region outperformed the rest of the Commonwealth.





In 2011, private sector job growth in the Region increased by 1.24%, slightly *below* the 1.40% in the Commonwealth outside of the Region. In 2012, private sector job growth in the Region increased by 1.67%, slightly *better* than the 1.26% in the Commonwealth outside of the Region.

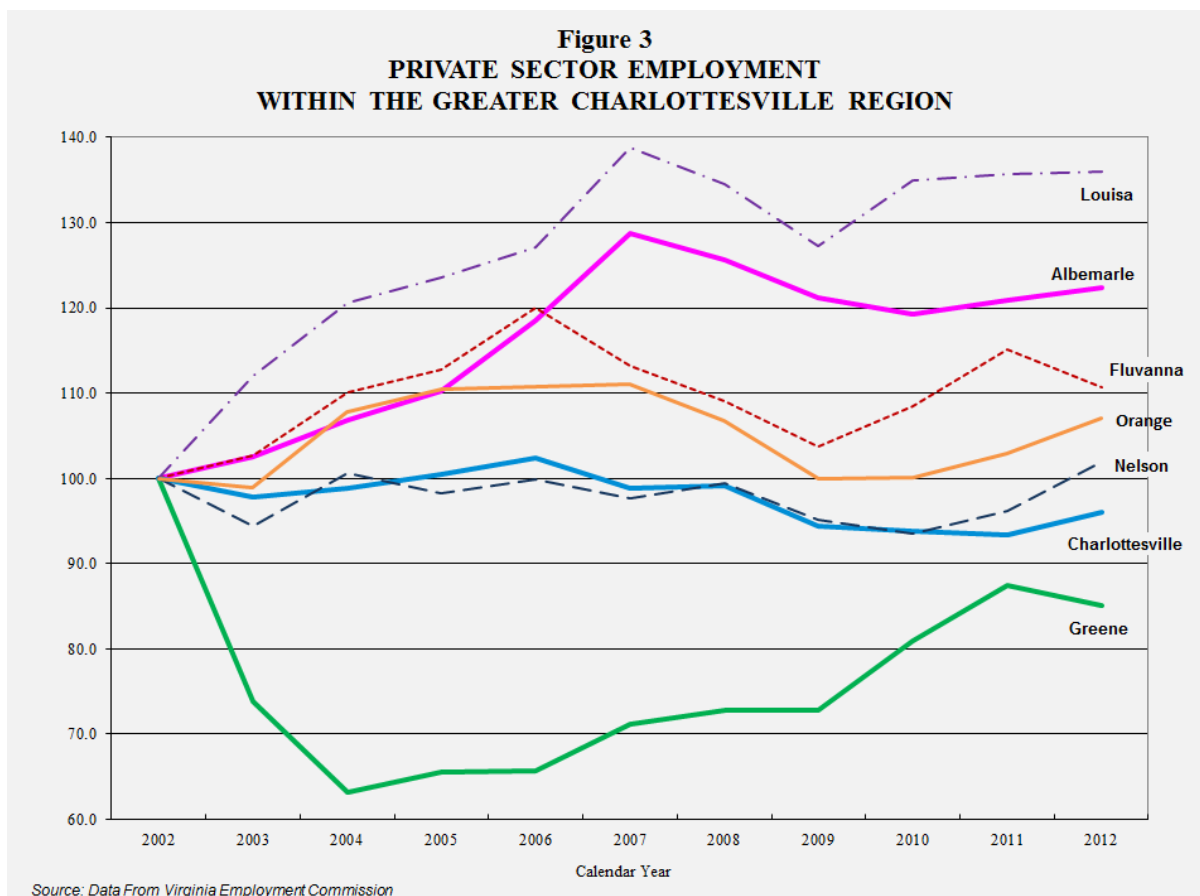
*Overall, between 2002 and 2012, private sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region increased by 9.7%, compared to 4.9% for the Commonwealth (outside of the Region).*

Figure 3 compares private sector employment growth within the Region. Again,

to allow for comparison between areas with different sized employment bases, the employment data has been standardized so that the 2002 level of employment in each area is expressed as an index of 100.

Figure 3 clearly shows that the component municipalities of the Greater Charlottesville Region have had widely varying rates of private sector employment growth since 2002.

Figure 3 also shows that five of the seven of the component municipalities of the Region gained private sector jobs in 2012. The exceptions were Fluvanna and Green counties.



### Albemarle County

Between 2002 and 2007, private sector employment in *Albemarle County* increased at an average annual rate of approximately 5.2%. However, private sector employment in Albemarle County is 1,727 (5.0%) lower in 2012 than it was in 2007, the result of substantial job losses in each of 2008 through 2010. Albemarle County did add 414 private sector jobs (1.3%) in 2011 and another 401 private sector jobs (1.2%) in 2012.

In absolute terms, the private sector jobs growth in Albemarle County in 2012 was the second largest in the Region. The job gains in 2012 were concentrated in the Professional & Business Services (457 jobs) and Education & Health Services (207 jobs) industry sectors.

Private sector employment in 2012 did decrease in four industry sectors, with the largest decreases occurring in the Trade, Transportation & Utilities (150 jobs) and the Manufacturing (138 jobs) industry sectors.

Albemarle County has the largest private sector employment base within the Region in 2012 with 33,109 jobs. Overall, private sector employment in Albemarle County is 22.3% higher in 2012 compared with 2002 (27,066), the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of increase in the Region.

### City of Charlottesville

After initially decreasing between 2002 and 2003, private sector employment in *Charlottesville* increased between 2003 and 2006. The net change in private sector employment between 2002 and 2006 was an increase of 634 jobs (2.4%).

After losing over 920 private sector jobs (3.4%) in 2007, private sector employment in the City of Charlottesville increased by 74 (0.3%) in 2008. The City lost 1,266 private sector jobs in 2009; another 147 private sector jobs in 2010; and another 102 private sector jobs in 2011.

However, 2012 was a year of substantial private sector job growth in the City of Charlottesville, with the City gaining 672 jobs (2.7%). In absolute terms, the private sector job growth in the City of Charlottesville in 2012 was the largest in the Region. It should also be noted that the 2.7% increase in private sector employment in 2012 was the largest single-year increase over the last decade in the City. *(However, as noted, the 2011 and 2012 VEC data does not reflect the loss of approximately 1,300 Martha Jefferson Hospital private sector jobs, when in August 2011, the Hospital and its employees relocated from the City of Charlottesville to its new community hospital located in Albemarle County. The 2013 VEC data will reflect this substantial movement of employees.)*

The job gains that occurred in 2012 were concentrated in the Leisure & Hospitality (261 jobs); Trade, Transportation & Utilities (240 jobs) and Professional & Business Services (149 jobs) industry sectors. The City did lose private sector jobs in three industry sectors in 2012, with the largest losses occurring in the Education & Health Services (138 jobs) industry sector.

The City of Charlottesville has the second largest private sector employment base within the Region in 2012 with 25,281 jobs. However, private sector employment in Charlottesville is 4.0% lower in 2012 than it was in 2002 (26,343), the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) worst overall private sector job growth performance in the Region over the study period.

### Fluvanna County

Between 2002 and 2006, private sector employment in *Fluvanna County* increased at an average annual rate of approximately 4.7%. Between 2006 and 2009 Fluvanna County lost a total of 411 private sector jobs (13.5%).

Private sector employment in Fluvanna County increased by 119 (4.5%) in 2010 and by 171 (6.2%) in 2011.

In 2012, Fluvanna County lost 115 private sector jobs (3.9%), the worst private sector job performance in the Region in 2012.

Only three industry sectors in Fluvanna County added private sector jobs in 2012, with the largest increase (only 6 jobs) occurring in Trade, Transportation & Utilities. The remaining seven industry sectors lost jobs in 2012, with the largest decreases occurring in Construction (42 jobs); Natural Resources and Mining (37 jobs); and Education & Health Services (20 jobs).

Despite the job losses of 2012, the private sector employment of 2,806 in 2012 in Fluvanna County is 10.6% above the level of employment in 2002 of 2,536, the third largest percentage increase in the Region over the period.

### Greene County

Private sector employment in *Greene County* declined by 1,109 (36.8%) between 2002 and 2004. Greene County added private sector jobs in each year between 2005 and 2008, with a total increase of 288 (15.1%). After being unchanged for 2009, private sector employment increased by 247 (11.3%) in 2010 and by 196 (8.0%) in 2011.

In 2012 Greene County lost 75 private sector jobs (2.9%), the second worst private sector job performance in the Region in 2012.

Only two industry sectors in Greene County added private sector jobs in 2012: Education & Health Services (22 jobs) and Other Services (15 jobs). The remaining eight industry sectors lost jobs in 2012, with the largest decreases occurring in Professional & Business Services (60 jobs); Leisure & Hospitality (21 jobs); and Construction (18 jobs).

Private sector employment in Greene County is 15.0% lower in 2012 (2,561) than it was in 2002 (3,012), the worst overall private sector job growth performance in the Region over the study period.

### Louisa County

Private sector employment in *Louisa County* increased in every year between 2002 and 2007. In total, the County added 1,909 jobs during this period, a 38.8% increase. The data show private sector employment in Louisa County decreased by 208 (3.0%) in 2008 and by 363 (5.5%) in 2009. However, private sector employment in Louisa County increased by 382 (6.1%) in 2010 and 37 (0.6%) in 2011.

Private sector employment in Louisa County in 2012 was essentially unchanged from 2011, with the County adding 10 private sector jobs (0.2%).

Seven industry sectors in Louisa County added private sector jobs in 2012 with the largest increases occurring in Leisure & Hospitality (48 jobs) and Education & Health Services (29 jobs). While only three industry sectors lost jobs in 2012, the job losses in the

Construction sector (87 jobs, 12.4%) were significant.

Overall, private sector employment in Louisa County is 36.0% higher in 2012 (6,688) than it was in 2002 (4,919), the best overall private sector job growth performance of the Region.

#### Nelson County

Since 2002, private sector employment in *Nelson County* has fluctuated up (2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2012) and down (2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010), with the net result being an overall increase of 58 private sector jobs since 2002.

In 2012, Nelson County experienced a 6.1% increase in private sector employment (170 jobs). In percentage terms, the rate of increase in Nelson County in 2012 was the largest in the Region.

Six industry sectors in Nelson County gained private sector jobs in 2012 while four industry sectors lost jobs. The largest increases occurred in Manufacturing (97 jobs) and Other Services (53 jobs). The largest decrease occurred in Education & Health Services (13 jobs).

Private sector employment in Nelson County stood at 2,943 in 2012, an overall increase of 2.0% from 2002's employment of 2,885. Although private sector employment growth over the last decade can best be described as modest, private sector employment in Nelson County in 2012 is at the highest point of any time in the last decade, the only component municipality in the Region able to make this claim.

#### Orange County

After declining between 2002 and 2003, private sector employment in *Orange County* increased at an average annual rate of 2.9% between 2003 and 2007. Between 2007 and 2009, private sector employment in Orange County declined by 658 (10%). In 2010, private sector employment in Orange County was essentially unchanged from 2009 with a net gain of 10 jobs.

Private sector employment in Orange County increased by 170 (2.9%) in 2011 and by 246 (4.0%) in 2012.

Five industry sectors in Orange County added private sector jobs in 2012 with the largest increases occurring in Natural Resources & Mining (122 jobs) and Education & Health Services (81 jobs). Of the five industry sectors that lost jobs in 2012, the largest decrease occurred in Leisure & Hospitality (19 jobs).

Overall, private sector employment in Orange County is 7.1% higher in 2012 (6,352) compared with 2002 (5,932).

### **III. Trends in Industry Level Employment: 2002-2012**

Analysis of trends in industry level employment<sup>2</sup> allows for a more complete understanding of the dynamics of employment changes in the Greater Charlottesville Region. Figure 4 compares industry level employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region in 2002 and 2012.

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<sup>2</sup> See the Appendix for a description of the industry groupings used in this report.

**Figure 4**

**Greater Charlottesville Region Private Sector Employment by Industry**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>2002</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2002-2012 Change</u>	
	<u>Actual#</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Actual#</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Actual #</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Natural Resources & Mining	1,165	1.6%	1,592	2.0%	+427	+36.7%
Construction	6,963	9.6%	5,692	7.1%	-1,271	-18.3%
Manufacturing	8,195	11.3%	5,452	6.8%	-2,743	-33.5%
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	16,538	22.8%	17,829	22.4%	+1,291	+7.8%
Information	2,650	3.6%	2,225	2.8%	-425	-16.0%
Financial Activities	3,808	5.2%	3,906	4.9%	+98	+2.6%
Professional & Business Services	9,488	13.1%	12,909	16.2%	+3,421	+36.1%
Education & Health Services	9,099	12.5%	12,275	15.4%	+3,176	+34.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	10,461	14.4%	13,115	16.4%	+2,654	+25.4%
Other Services	4,324	5.9%	4,741	5.9%	+417	+9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,693</b>		<b>79,740</b>		<b>+7,047</b>	<b>+9.7%</b>

*Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission*

In 2002, the industry sectors accounting for the most private sector employment in the Region were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (22.8%); Leisure & Hospitality (14.4%); and Professional & Business Services (13.1%).

In 2012, the industry sectors accounting for the most private sector employment in the Region were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (22.4%); Leisure & Hospitality (16.4%); and Professional & Business Services (16.2%).

Between 2002 and 2012, Professional & Business Services (3,421 jobs, 36.1%); Education & Health Services (3,176 jobs, 34.9%); and Leisure & Hospitality (2,654 jobs, 25.4%) were three of the fastest growing industry sectors in both percentage and absolute terms. Natural Resources & Mining (427 jobs, 36.7%) was the fastest growing industry sector in percentage terms.

Between 2002 and 2012, the Manufacturing industry sector lost approximately 2,743 jobs, a 33.5% decrease. Other industry sectors to experience a drop in private sector employment over the study period were Construction (1,271 jobs, 18.3%) and Information (425 jobs, 16%).

In 2012, nine industry sectors experienced increases in private sector

employment while only one experienced a decrease. Of the industry sectors that gained jobs in the Region in 2012, over 78 percent of the job gains were in Professional & Business Services (582 jobs, 4.7% increase); Leisure & Hospitality (208 jobs, 1.6% increase); Education & Health Services (168 jobs, 1.4% increase); and Natural Resources & Mining (167 jobs, 11.7% increase).

The only industry sector that lost jobs in the Region in 2012 was Construction (124 jobs, a 2.1% decrease).

Figure 5 compares changes in industry employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region against the Commonwealth of Virginia (outside of the Region).

During the study period, the Greater Charlottesville Region outperformed the rest of the Commonwealth in 7 of the 10 industry sectors. In particular, the Region substantially outperformed the Commonwealth in Natural Resources & Mining; Trade, Transportation & Utilities; Information; Professional & Business Services; and Leisure & Hospitality.

The worst performing industry sector in the Region over the study period, Manufacturing, also experienced substantial job losses at the Commonwealth level, indicating that international and national economic forces are largely driving employment trends in that industry sector.

**Figure 5**  
**Changes in Private Sector Employment, by Industry**  
**Greater Charlottesville Region and State of Virginia**

<b><u>2002-2012 Percent Change</u></b>		
<b><u>Industry</u></b>	<b><u>Region</u></b>	<b><u>State</u></b>
Natural Resources & Mining	+36.7%	-5.8%
Construction	-18.3%	-17.9%
Manufacturing	-33.5%	-27.5%
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	+7.8%	-1.2%
Information	-16.0%	-32.0%
Financial Activities	+2.6%	-2.0%
Professional & Business Serv.	+36.1%	+22.6%
Education & Health Services	+34.9%	+35.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	+25.4%	+17.8%
<u>Other Services</u>	<u>+9.6%</u>	<u>+7.7%</u>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>+9.7%</i></b>	<b><i>+4.9%</i></b>

*Data for Virginia is for the State outside of the Greater Charlottesville Region*

*Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission*

#### IV. Public Sector Employment

*Public sector employment* is very important in the Greater Charlottesville Region, employing approximately 33,779 persons in 2012 and thus making it *the largest single source of employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region*.

Figure 6 tracks the changes in government employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region since 2002. The first

trend to be noted is that, unlike private sector employment in the Region, government employment increased in every year since 2002 except for 2010. Overall, total government employment in the Region is over 16% higher in 2012 than it was in 2002.

*The largest sector of government employment in the Region, and the fastest growing since 2002, is State Government. In 2012 the State Government sector employed over 20,400 people in the Region.*

**Figure 6**

#### **Public Sector Employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region**

	<b>Local</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>	
	<b><u>Government</u></b>	<b><u>Government</u></b>	<b><u>Government</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
2002	10,753	16,696	1,589	29,038
2003	10,747	17,120	1,610	29,477
2004	10,866	17,674	1,556	30,096
2005	11,055	18,236	1,565	30,856
2006	11,349	18,696	1,583	31,628
2007	11,614	18,808	1,569	31,991
2008	11,874	19,143	1,568	32,585
2009	11,957	19,068	1,608	32,633
2010	11,882	19,083	1,644	32,609
2011	11,886	20,052	1,482	33,420
2012	11,869	20,438	1,472	33,779

#### *Overall Change*

2002-2012:	10.4%	22.4%	-7.4%	16.3%
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*Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission*



State government employment in the Region increased by 3,742 jobs (22.4%) between 2002 and 2012. The only decline in State government employment in the Region occurred between 2008 and 2009.

The Region added 386 State government jobs in 2012, with most of the increase concentrated in the City of Charlottesville (285 jobs, a 4.1% increase). Every component municipality in the Region except Louisa County had an increase in State government employment in 2012.

The largest “State Government” employer in the Region is the University of Virginia, with its employment locations within Albemarle County (+/- 65%) and the City of Charlottesville (+/- 35%). The University’s approximately 13,000 state employees are funded primarily (+/- 95%) by private, tuition, university-generated and other non-state tax sources. A sizeable number of “university employees” are not included among “state government employees” but are accounted for in their respective NAICS employment codes such as “Education & Health Services”.

Other State employers in the Region include Piedmont Virginia Community College, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Forestry, Department of Transportation, and others.

The second largest sector of government employment in the Region is local government. In 2012 the local government sector employed nearly 11,900 people in the Region.

Between 2002 and 2012, local government employment in the Region grew by 1,116 jobs (10.4%). Consistent with trends being observed around the country, local government employment decreased by

75 jobs (0.6%) in 2010; was virtually unchanged for 2011 (increase of 4 jobs); and decreased by 17 jobs (0.1%) in 2012. 2012 was the third year since 2002 that local government employment in the Region declined.

Despite the overall drop in local government employment in the Region in 2012, Orange County (22 jobs); the City of Charlottesville (14 jobs); and Louisa County (12 jobs); did add local government jobs in 2012.

Federal government employment in the Region has been subject to more variable year-to-year growth. Overall, Federal government employment is 7.4% lower in 2012 than in 2002, with most of the decline occurring in 2011.

Federal government employment in the Region decreased by 0.7% (10 jobs) in 2012. The largest federal government job losses occurred in the City of Charlottesville which lost 10 Federal government jobs in 2012. In contrast, federal government employment increased by 9 in Albemarle County in 2012.

Figure 7 details changes in public sector employment within the Greater Charlottesville Region and compares those rates of growth to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Since 2002, the rate of growth in local government employment in the Region (10.4%) was slightly lower than in the Commonwealth of Virginia outside of the Region (10.6%). Within the region, there was significant growth in local government employment in every jurisdiction except the City of Charlottesville.

The rate of growth of State government employment in the Region (22.4%) since 2002 was significantly higher than in the rest of the Virginia (4.9%). Within the Region, State government employment growth has been most significant in Albemarle

County, tied to the University's growth, and in Greene, Nelson and Orange Counties.

In comparison, Fluvanna County (-0.8%) and Louisa County (-21.5%) have lost State government jobs since 2002.

**Figure 7**

**Percent Changes in Government Employment, 2002-2012**

	<b>Local</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>	
<b><u>Municipality</u></b>	<b><u>Govt.</u></b>	<b><u>Govt.</u></b>	<b><u>Govt.</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Albemarle Co.	+18.4%	+35.6%	+29.3%	+30.8%
Charlottesville	-9.1%	+4.9%	-41.9%	-1.9%
Fluvanna Co.	+33.9%	-0.8%	-25.0%	+19.6%
Greene Co.	+8.2%	+73.7%	-18.6%	+8.3%
Louisa Co.	+24.0%	-21.5%	+14.3%	+18.7%
Nelson Co.	+9.8%	+75.7%	-19.0%	+11.2%
Orange Co.	+9.5%	+80.5%	-15.4%	+18.9%
<b><u>Region (Total)</u></b>	<b>+10.4%</b>	<b>+22.4%</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>+16.3%</b>
Virginia				
(Outside Region)	+10.6%	+4.9%	+19.3%	+11.6%

*Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission*

The rate of growth of Federal government employment in the Region (-7.4%) since 2002 was lower than in the rest of Virginia, which saw an increase of 19.3%.

approximately 600 civilian federal government jobs (US Army – National Ground Intelligence Center) relocated within the Region, from the City of Charlottesville to

Regarding Federal government job data, it is important to note that in June 2001,

Albemarle County.<sup>3</sup> While this “move” reflects a significant job gain for Albemarle and job loss for Charlottesville and certainly has some localized economic effects, there is no significant regional effect on employment. *(On the surface, given the expansion of the US National Ground Intelligence Center and the location of the US Defense Intelligence Agency – Joint Use Intelligence Analysis Facility at Rivanna Station in Albemarle County, the VEC data showing a decrease in the area’s federal employment, seems counter-intuitive. However, it is very important to note footnote #3 describing that federal government employment – particularly within defense operations – often does not track to the actual locale of employment.)*

As a result of the significantly greater growth in State government employment, public sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region increased at a faster rate (16.3%) than the rate of growth in public sector employment in the rest of the Commonwealth of Virginia (11.6%) between 2002 and 2012.

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<sup>3</sup>The Virginia Employment Commission data does not capture this job movement in 2002 or 2003. It appears, however, that the data beginning with 2004 does reflect this job movement. We have adjusted the data for 2002 and 2003 to accurately reflect the job movement. Frequently the nature of federal government employment is such that, particularly within the armed services, including defense intelligence, an employee’s work site and payment item are assigned to different locations. Consequently a federal work site may in fact have many more or less employees than are reported to state employment agencies such as VEC. It is also important to note that employees of governmental contractors are not included among “federal government employees” but are accounted for at their home work sites and in their respective NAICS employment codes.

## **V. General Trends -- Overall Employment: 2002-2012**

Overall employment – private and public sectors – has increased in the *Greater Charlottesville Region* since 2002. Total private and public sector employment grew from an annual average of 101,731 in 2002 to 113,519 in 2012, an average annual rate of increase of 1.10%. During this period, private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 0.93% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 1.52%.

### Albemarle County

Overall employment in *Albemarle County* between 2002 and 2012 grew from 40,078 to 50,126, an average annual rate of increase of 2.26%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 2.04% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 2.72%.

The 2.72% average annual rate of growth in public sector employment was the highest of the component municipalities in the Region.

### City of Charlottesville

Overall employment in the *City of Charlottesville* between 2002 and 2012 decreased from 36,727 to 35,464, an average annual rate of decrease of 0.35%. Private sector employment decreased at an average annual rate of 0.41% and public sector employment decreased at an average annual rate of 0.20%.

The 0.20% average annual rate of decrease in public sector employment ranks as

the lowest of the component municipalities in the Region.

#### Fluvanna County

Overall employment in *Fluvanna County* between 2002 and 2012 grew from 3,639 to 4,125, an average annual rate of increase of 1.26%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 1.02% and public sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 1.80%.

#### Greene County

Overall employment in *Greene County* between 2002 and 2012 decreased from 3,809 to 3,424, an average annual rate of decrease of 1.06%. Private sector employment decreased at an average annual rate of 1.61% and public sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 0.80%.

The 1.06% average annual rate of decrease in overall employment and the 1.61% average annual rate of decrease in private sector employment both rank as the lowest of the component municipalities in the Region.

#### Louisa County

Overall employment in *Louisa County* between 2002 and 2012 grew from 6,227 to 8,240, an average annual rate of increase of 2.84%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 3.12% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 1.73%.

The 2.84% average annual rate of increase in overall employment and the 3.12% average annual rate of increase in private sector employment were both the highest of the component municipalities in the Region.

#### Nelson County

Overall employment in *Nelson County* between 2002 and 2012 grew from 3,508 to 3,636, an average annual rate of increase of 0.36%. Private sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 0.20% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 1.05%.

#### Orange County

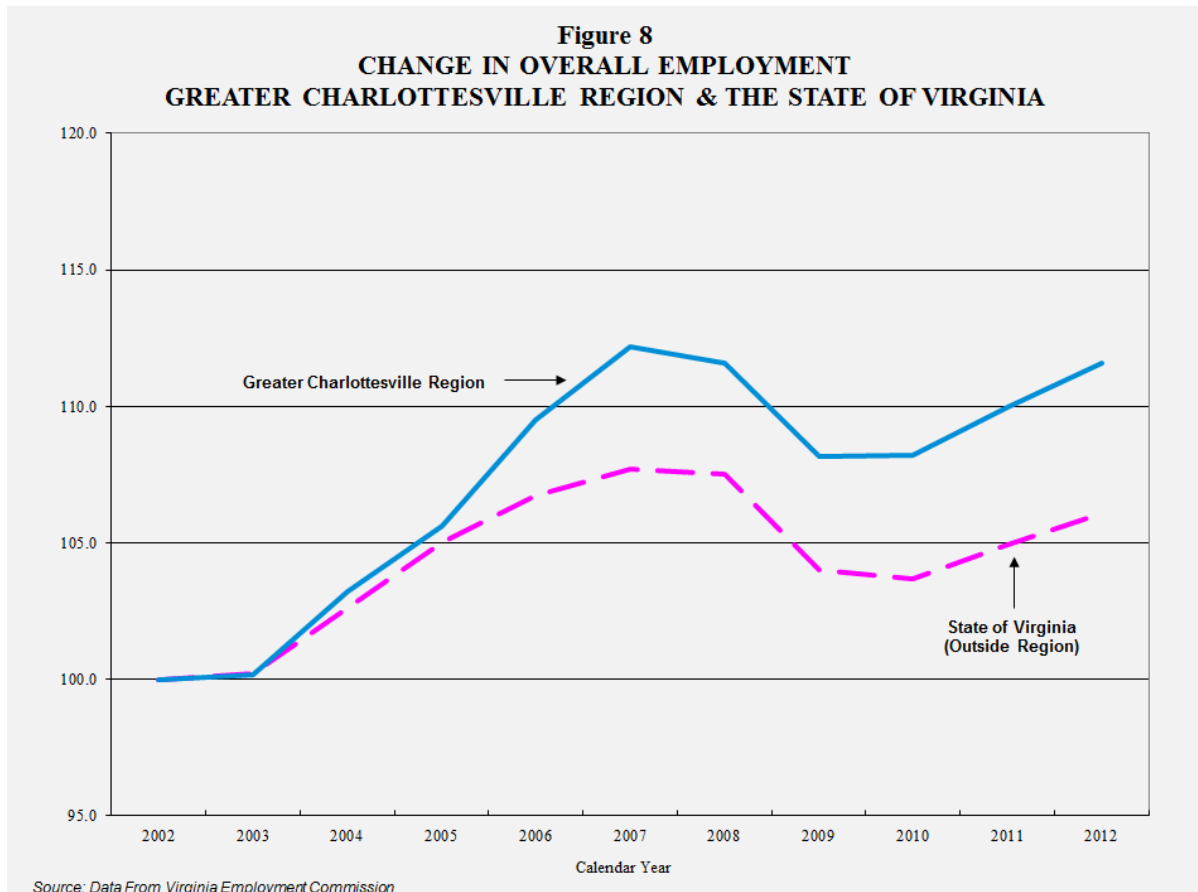
Overall employment in *Orange County* between 2002 and 2012 grew from 7,743 to 8,505, an average annual rate of increase of 0.94%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 0.69% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 1.74%.

A summary of municipal level employment by industry appears in Appendix II.

Figure 8 presents a comparison of job growth since 2002 in the Greater Charlottesville Region and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The graph shows that overall (combined private and public sector) employment increased by 11.6% in the Greater Charlottesville Region. This compares favorably against the overall employment growth of 6.1% experienced in Virginia outside of the Region.

It should be kept in mind that the Region's private sector job growth has exceeded the rest of Virginia's only since 2006 (see Figure 2). The Region's

outperformance of the rest of the Virginia prior to 2006 is the result of the disparity in public sector job gains (see Figure 7).



## VI. Employment in 2013: Early Indicators

As of the preparation of this report, there is no data for 2013 from the data set used for the preparation of this report. Thus, there is no way to determine whether the employment gains experienced in the Region over the last two years are continuing.

*However, data available from other data series<sup>4</sup> suggest that 2013 could be a year of decreasing employment. Unfortunately, the data through June 2013 show that both private sector and public sector non-agricultural employment in the Charlottesville*

<sup>4</sup> The non-agricultural data series which measures employment of residents. The most recent data available for the Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is from June 2013.

*MSA is lower in 2013 compared to 2012. The overall decrease is approximately 2%.*

## **VII. The Data**

The measure of employment utilized in this study is insured employment. The insured employment series is an establishment-based series and represents a measure of the number of jobs available in an area. Under this data series, a resident of Albemarle County employed in the City of Charlottesville would appear in the employment data for the City of Charlottesville.

The more widely known and oft-cited establishment-based employment series is the non-agricultural employment series. However, non-agricultural employment data is not collected or reported for most of the individual municipalities comprising the Greater Charlottesville Region (“The Region”). For this report, the Greater Charlottesville Region is defined as the City of Charlottesville and the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Nelson and Orange<sup>5</sup>. To track the number of jobs available in the Region as defined for this report, the insured employment data series is the only available source.

The U.S. Department of Labor and the State Employment Security Agencies (in Virginia, that agency is the Virginia Employment Commission) conduct the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program.

The QCEW program produces a comprehensive count of employment for workers covered by State Unemployment insurance laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. Because certain groups of workers are excluded from these programs, they are excluded from the covered employment data. Those excluded include members of the armed forces, the self-employed, railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system, proprietors, and an individual employer's family members who may be working in the employer's establishment on an unpaid basis.

The data also do not reveal “multiple job-holders.” Multiple job holders include individuals seeking to take advantage of the demand for labor and/or to meet their economic needs through second positions (full or part-time), self-employment, etc. The United States Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has studied this issue thoroughly over time and estimates the extent of multiple job-holding using the “Current Population Survey.”

Between 2002 and 2012, the BLS reports that between 4.9% and 5.4% of the employed population holds multiple jobs. Five percent (5%) of the Greater Charlottesville Region's reported 2012 total average annual employment of 113,519 is approximately 5,675. This estimate is not reflected in the data used for this report.

Unless otherwise noted, the measure employed in this report for any given year is “Annual Average Employment” which is the numerical average calculated for the 12-month calendar year. This measure eliminates seasonal and short-term employment fluctuations.

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<sup>5</sup> This is different than the Federal Government's definition of the Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of the City of Charlottesville and the Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene and Nelson.

The industry level data utilized in this report was obtained from the Virginia Employment Commission and follows the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A limitation of the data at the county and city level is that the employment in certain narrowly defined industries may not be disclosed in order to maintain the confidentiality of individual employers.<sup>6</sup> This disclosure problem exists to a lesser extent when using Metropolitan Area or State level data.

At the county and city level, this disclosure problem is overcome by aggregating certain narrowly defined industries into more broadly defined categories. The aggregation and reporting of NAICS industry sector employment data for purposes of this report follows the reporting format used by the Virginia Employment Commission.

Regardless of these limitations, we believe the data presented herein provide a useful tool in understanding employment changes over the last decade in the Greater Charlottesville Region.

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<sup>6</sup> A limitation that also existed under the previously used SIC classification system.

## APPENDIX I

### Definition of Industry Classifications Used in Report

<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining:</i>	Agriculture (NAICS Code 11) and Mining (Code 21)
<i>Construction:</i>	Construction (NAICS Code 23)
<i>Manufacturing:</i>	Manufacturing (NAICS Codes 31-33)
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities:</i>	Utilities (Code 22); Wholesale Trade (NAICS Code 42) and Retail Trade (Code 44-45); and Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS Code 48-49)
<i>Information:</i>	Information (Code 51)
<i>Financial Activities:</i>	Finance and Insurance (NAICS Code 52) and Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (Code 53)
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services:</i>	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS Code 54), Management of Companies and Enterprises (Code 55), and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (Code 56)
<i>Educational and Health Services:</i>	Educational Services (NAICS Code 61) and Health Care and Social Assistance (Code 62)
<i>Leisure &amp; Hospitality:</i>	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (NAICS Code 71), Accommodation and Food Services (Code 72)
<i>Other Services:</i>	Other Services (Except Public Administration (Code 81)



## APPENDIX II

### EMPLOYMENT BY MUNICIPALITY, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	1,165	1,223	1,321	1,331	1,313	1,289	1,352	1,330	1,365	1,425	1,592
Construction	6,963	7,218	7,748	8,102	8,411	8,310	7,621	6,308	6,264	5,816	5,692
Manufacturing	8,195	7,231	7,210	7,051	6,940	7,090	6,668	5,986	5,470	5,433	5,452
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	16,538	16,934	17,317	17,705	18,215	18,402	18,262	17,305	17,247	17,777	17,829
Information	2,650	2,367	2,217	2,242	2,345	2,384	2,346	2,199	2,172	2,153	2,225
Financial Activities	3,808	3,843	4,041	4,272	4,350	4,143	4,085	3,803	3,777	3,879	3,906
Professional & Business Services	9,488	9,931	10,378	10,715	11,898	12,814	12,643	12,310	12,328	12,327	12,909
Education & Health Services	9,099	9,162	9,398	9,689	10,273	10,926	10,907	11,393	11,794	12,107	12,275
Leisure & Hospitality	10,461	10,239	10,941	11,265	11,840	12,518	12,616	12,403	12,628	12,907	13,115
Other Services	4,324	4,284	4,330	4,208	4,185	4,257	4,419	4,382	4,427	4,607	4,741
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	1,589	1,610	1,556	1,565	1,583	1,569	1,568	1,608	1,644	1,482	1,472
State Government	16,696	17,120	17,674	18,236	18,696	18,808	19,143	19,068	19,083	20,052	20,438
Local Government	10,753	10,747	10,866	11,055	11,349	11,614	11,874	11,957	11,882	11,886	11,869
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101,731</b>	<b>101,907</b>	<b>104,997</b>	<b>107,437</b>	<b>111,397</b>	<b>114,124</b>	<b>113,502</b>	<b>110,051</b>	<b>110,078</b>	<b>111,850</b>	<b>113,519</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	72,693	72,429	74,901	76,581	79,771	82,135	80,916	77,418	77,470	78,430	79,740
<i>Public Sector</i>	29,038	29,477	30,096	30,856	31,628	31,991	32,585	32,633	32,609	33,420	33,779
<i>NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding</i>											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	482	527	541	530	520	489	527	487	482	476	537
Construction	2,847	2,811	2,924	3,080	3,391	3,416	3,092	2,586	2,443	2,246	2,283
Manufacturing	2,738	2,734	3,022	2,800	2,840	3,146	2,935	2,666	2,356	2,289	2,151
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,716	6,006	6,120	6,343	6,662	7,416	6,985	6,608	6,287	6,485	6,335
Information	850	768	662	664	712	668	659	618	638	602	628
Financial Activities	1,533	1,477	1,509	1,668	1,630	1,560	1,603	1,593	1,715	1,704	1,732
Professional & Business Services	4,070	4,391	4,967	5,126	5,844	6,460	6,528	6,372	6,267	6,402	6,859
Education & Health Services	3,966	4,165	4,188	4,326	4,762	5,309	5,227	5,468	5,597	5,772	5,979
Leisure & Hospitality	3,204	3,281	3,417	3,713	4,170	4,702	4,663	4,602	4,622	4,778	4,692
Other Services	1,661	1,585	1,579	1,578	1,537	1,670	1,796	1,808	1,888	1,954	1,913
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	665	665	668	674	690	690	687	746	809	851	860
State Government	8,957	10,709	10,860	11,286	11,528	11,159	11,450	11,349	11,399	12,109	12,143
Local Government	3,390	3,363	3,367	3,468	3,535	3,720	3,756	3,820	4,018	4,053	4,014
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40,078</b>	<b>42,482</b>	<b>43,822</b>	<b>45,256</b>	<b>47,820</b>	<b>50,405</b>	<b>49,908</b>	<b>48,722</b>	<b>48,520</b>	<b>49,721</b>	<b>50,126</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>27,066</i>	<i>27,745</i>	<i>28,928</i>	<i>29,827</i>	<i>32,068</i>	<i>34,836</i>	<i>34,014</i>	<i>32,807</i>	<i>32,294</i>	<i>32,708</i>	<i>33,109</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>13,012</i>	<i>14,737</i>	<i>14,895</i>	<i>15,428</i>	<i>15,753</i>	<i>15,569</i>	<i>15,893</i>	<i>15,915</i>	<i>16,226</i>	<i>17,013</i>	<i>17,017</i>
NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	12	11	15	44	44	37	33	23	32	14	8
Construction	1,826	1,856	1,909	1,988	2,063	1,991	1,853	1,578	1,521	1,523	1,519
Manufacturing	917	903	858	880	879	763	762	731	701	659	664
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,912	5,601	5,604	5,721	5,743	5,034	5,190	4,621	4,638	4,661	4,901
Information	1,614	1,437	1,405	1,426	1,481	1,564	1,536	1,434	1,398	1,419	1,480
Financial Activities	1,707	1,751	1,719	1,714	1,774	1,729	1,608	1,455	1,305	1,326	1,333
Professional & Business Services	4,012	4,088	3,899	4,005	4,241	4,266	4,383	4,301	4,114	3,906	4,055
Education & Health Services	3,763	3,637	3,776	3,981	4,071	4,025	3,957	4,096	4,179	4,203	4,065
Leisure & Hospitality	4,881	4,747	5,144	5,081	5,060	5,129	5,234	5,055	5,278	5,268	5,529
Other Services	1,700	1,727	1,723	1,615	1,621	1,515	1,571	1,567	1,547	1,629	1,726
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	669	691	647	649	644	630	622	608	556	399	389
State Government	6,886	5,535	5,865	5,985	6,215	6,724	6,786	6,784	6,766	6,938	7,223
Local Government	2,829	2,793	2,898	2,878	2,858	2,789	2,861	2,883	2,609	2,557	2,571
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,727</b>	<b>34,776</b>	<b>35,461</b>	<b>35,965</b>	<b>36,693</b>	<b>36,197</b>	<b>36,396</b>	<b>35,136</b>	<b>34,645</b>	<b>34,502</b>	<b>35,464</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	26,343	25,757	26,050	26,454	26,977	26,053	26,127	24,861	24,714	24,609	25,281
<i>Public Sector</i>	10,384	9,019	9,410	9,512	9,717	10,143	10,269	10,275	9,931	9,894	10,183
<i>NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding</i>											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN FLUVANNA COUNTY</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	30	29	44	52	100	77	76	70	75	108	71
Construction	401	463	503	499	497	477	474	369	444	515	473
Manufacturing	299	347	368	316	290	261	101	103	106	81	84
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	596	532	556	561	577	581	599	602	597	623	629
Information	6	6	8	11	13	14	15	17	16	16	12
Financial Activities	67	79	86	100	145	95	84	75	72	71	69
Professional & Business Services	269	250	250	332	414	324	328	321	346	402	392
Education & Health Services	459	472	485	465	462	482	500	502	544	576	556
Leisure & Hospitality	222	272	337	360	370	378	407	384	373	358	360
Other Services	187	155	153	163	174	183	184	188	177	173	161
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	40	40	40	39	41	41	43	36	40	29	30
State Government	391	383	391	387	362	351	374	384	370	383	388
Local Government	673	683	739	768	812	856	898	914	920	906	901
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,125</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>2,536</i>	<i>2,605</i>	<i>2,791</i>	<i>2,860</i>	<i>3,042</i>	<i>2,872</i>	<i>2,766</i>	<i>2,631</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>2,921</i>	<i>2,806</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>1,106</i>	<i>1,170</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>1,215</i>	<i>1,248</i>	<i>1,315</i>	<i>1,334</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,318</i>	<i>1,319</i>
NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN GREENE COUNTY</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	53	56	54	62	56	52	49	48	44	45	42
Construction	279	284	325	360	353	380	339	281	246	232	214
Manufacturing	1,368	575	178	175	150	151	145	121	98	98	96
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	516	520	548	559	562	565	591	623	729	851	848
Information	38	27	22	23	19	24	27	24	17	9	8
Financial Activities	60	69	67	75	96	84	78	74	69	66	62
Professional & Business Services	128	122	137	155	152	252	264	270	452	467	407
Education & Health Services	230	221	226	219	224	245	278	320	334	361	383
Leisure & Hospitality	239	252	240	240	260	270	303	323	342	402	381
Other Services	100	100	107	107	108	124	118	108	107	105	120
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	43	38	36	37	38	38	39	36	39	35	35
State Government	19	16	16	16	18	18	20	20	18	24	33
Local Government	734	759	743	729	821	819	833	831	822	809	794
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>3,424</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	3,012	2,225	1,903	1,975	1,980	2,146	2,191	2,191	2,438	2,636	2,561
<i>Public Sector</i>	796	813	795	782	877	875	892	887	879	868	862
<i>NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding</i>											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN LOUISA COUNTY</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	127	116	118	109	63	62	62	62	70	81	84
Construction	668	766	945	951	913	952	881	739	936	702	615
Manufacturing	1,363	1,375	1,393	1,478	1,448	1,496	1,463	1,265	1,153	1,224	1,236
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,669	2,114	2,336	2,407	2,497	2,609	2,731	2,722	2,896	3,056	3,026
Information	36	26	27	25	24	26	26	25	21	21	19
Financial Activities	140	152	154	169	139	116	117	113	119	125	133
Professional & Business Services	272	308	343	329	492	735	473	424	523	495	509
Education & Health Services	235	236	220	228	267	304	337	345	375	363	392
Leisure & Hospitality	291	270	237	238	264	376	383	431	408	449	497
Other Services	117	146	160	144	147	152	147	132	139	162	176
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	49	52	51	53	54	55	62	65	68	57	56
State Government	144	147	156	153	155	153	146	147	136	116	113
Local Government	1,115	1,140	1,147	1,165	1,203	1,232	1,308	1,325	1,362	1,371	1,383
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>7,449</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>8,267</b>	<b>8,137</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>8,222</b>	<b>8,240</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>4,919</i>	<i>5,509</i>	<i>5,933</i>	<i>6,078</i>	<i>6,254</i>	<i>6,828</i>	<i>6,620</i>	<i>6,257</i>	<i>6,639</i>	<i>6,678</i>	<i>6,688</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>1,308</i>	<i>1,339</i>	<i>1,354</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,516</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>1,566</i>	<i>1,544</i>	<i>1,552</i>
<i>NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding</i>											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN NELSON COUNTY</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	233	233	257	246	224	216	245	281	274	263	290
Construction	320	344	370	401	404	382	358	284	245	229	231
Manufacturing	160	139	224	220	235	240	267	195	220	274	371
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	503	469	465	442	427	413	392	407	403	388	392
Information	34	33	34	31	33	31	31	33	37	36	29
Financial Activities	116	114	117	101	108	107	117	101	96	103	96
Professional & Business Services	224	250	267	228	240	240	252	218	215	227	218
Education & Health Services	210	215	219	245	242	256	278	314	328	344	331
Leisure & Hospitality	934	766	793	765	810	762	752	742	714	736	760
Other Services	151	159	157	156	160	169	177	170	169	173	226
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	58	58	55	56	55	53	54	50	60	52	47
State Government	37	37	35	35	37	40	40	37	37	50	65
Local Government	529	524	531	551	568	576	592	593	599	587	581
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,636</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,722</i>	<i>2,902</i>	<i>2,835</i>	<i>2,883</i>	<i>2,816</i>	<i>2,869</i>	<i>2,745</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>2,773</i>	<i>2,943</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>693</i>
<i>NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding</i>											

<b>EMPLOYMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY</b>											
<b>2002-2012</b>											
<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	229	251	293	288	306	355	361	358	388	438	560
Construction	622	694	772	823	789	711	624	471	429	370	358
Manufacturing	1,350	1,158	1,168	1,182	1,100	1,034	996	906	837	809	851
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,627	1,692	1,690	1,672	1,747	1,785	1,773	1,721	1,697	1,712	1,699
Information	72	69	59	61	62	57	52	49	46	51	49
Financial Activities	185	202	388	445	458	453	478	393	401	484	481
Professional & Business Services	513	522	516	540	516	538	416	405	410	429	469
Education & Health Services	236	216	283	226	245	305	330	348	438	489	570
Leisure & Hospitality	690	651	773	868	906	902	875	865	890	915	896
Other Services	408	412	451	446	439	444	426	410	401	410	418
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	65	65	59	57	61	62	61	67	72	60	55
State Government	262	293	352	374	381	362	326	346	357	432	473
Local Government	1,484	1,486	1,442	1,497	1,553	1,621	1,625	1,591	1,553	1,603	1,625
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>7,709</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>8,480</b>	<b>8,562</b>	<b>8,629</b>	<b>8,342</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>8,505</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	5,932	5,865	6,394	6,552	6,568	6,584	6,330	5,926	5,936	6,106	6,352
<i>Public Sector</i>	1,811	1,844	1,853	1,928	1,995	2,045	2,012	2,004	1,982	2,095	2,153
<i>NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding</i>											