



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

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## The Chamber Jobs Report – 2014

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*Report and Analysis: Employment in Greater Charlottesville (2003-2013)*

*A report to the  
Charlottesville Regional Chamber of Commerce  
& Greater Charlottesville communities  
Charlottesville, Virginia*

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## **The Chamber Jobs Report – 2014 Report and Analysis: Employment in Greater Charlottesville, 2003-2013**

Our Charlottesville Regional Chamber of Commerce is pleased to present the eleventh edition in a series of comprehensive jobs reports conducted by independent economist Kevin Decker of Decker Economics. In preparing this report, Mr. Decker worked closely with 2013 Free Enterprise Forum Intern Jill Williamson (*William & Mary '16*) who significantly contributed to the data analysis and presentation. Our community's economic vitality and job-base is a central and continuing focus of our Chamber. Enterprise development and job creation continues to be a 'Job-One' priority of our Chamber.

This "2014 Chamber Jobs Report" is made possible through the underwriting support of Chamber member enterprises – **Wells Fargo, Adams & Garth Staffing,** and **The Central Virginia Partnership for Economic Development.** Equally important is the interest and involvement of a number of active Chamber member representatives.

The Chamber Jobs Report – 2014 Report and Analysis: Employment in Greater Charlottesville 2003-2013 – shows that Greater Charlottesville's job-producing engines grew a total of 1,392 net jobs (+2,161 in private enterprise; -769 in government) in 2013.

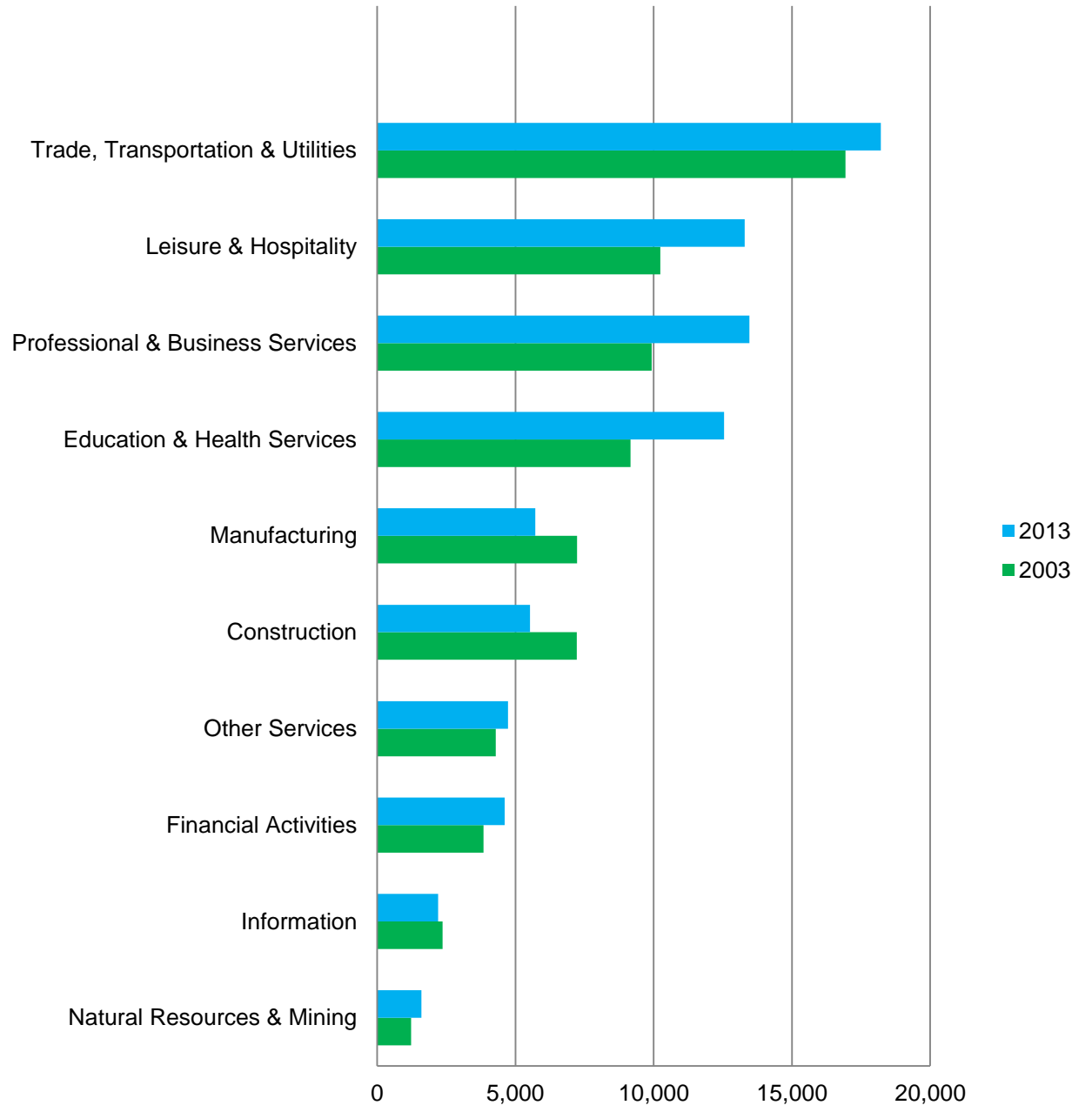
**Total jobs in the Greater Charlottesville region have grown from 101,907 in 2003 to 114,911 jobs in 2013, an increase of 12.7% or 13,004 jobs. During the study period, the region added a net gain of 9,472 (+13.1%) jobs in private enterprise and 3,533 (+12.0%) jobs in government jobs.**

The 2014 Chamber Jobs Report reveals the 2013 net job increase is less than in 2012 but three years of job expansion pushed the total number of jobs 114,911 to the highest point in last decade.

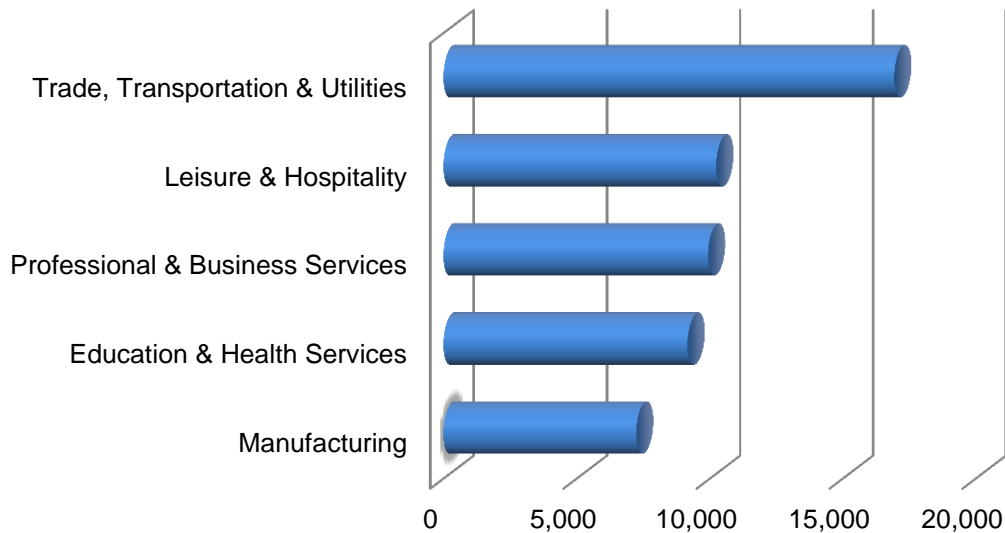
The 2014 Chamber Jobs Report also shows that over the study period Charlottesville Region private enterprise job growth of 13.1% significantly outperformed the 5.6% job growth for the balance of the Commonwealth.

This report clearly confirms our Greater Charlottesville Region reflects, but does not exactly mirror national and international economic trends. It is our Chamber purpose that this report will continue to energize facts-based understanding among business and civic groups as well as in public policy arenas about the nature of job creation, job retention, job enhancement as well as job loss within our region.

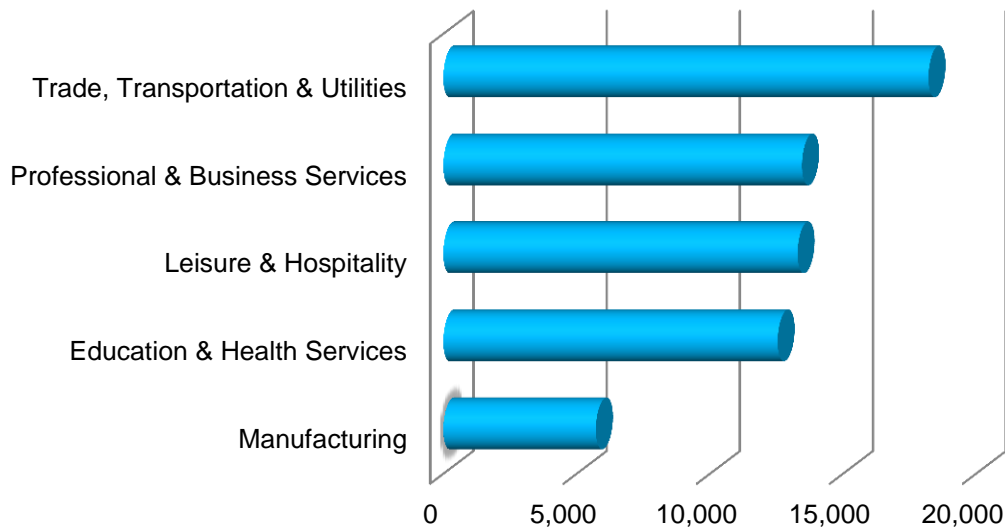
## 2003-2013 Total Private Sector Jobs in Greater Charlottesville



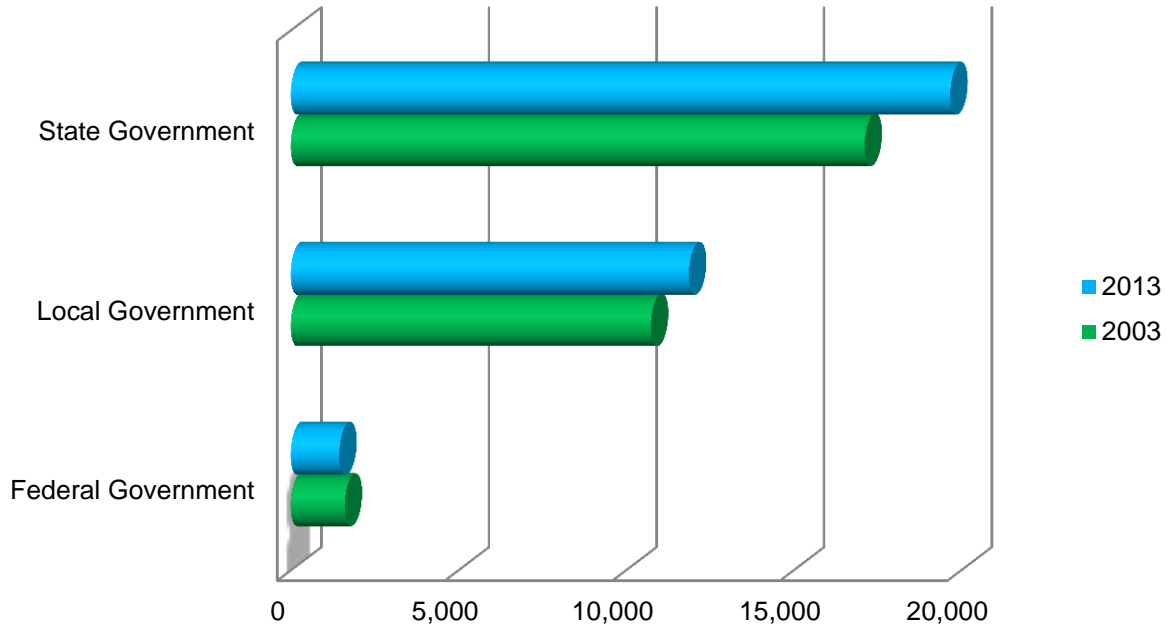
## 2003: Top Five Sectors of Private Enterprise Employment Comparison in Greater Charlottesville



## 2013: Top Five Sectors of Private Enterprise Employment Comparison in Greater Charlottesville



## 2003-2013: Government Sector Employment Comparison in Greater Charlottesville



## Introduction

The *2014 Chamber Jobs Report* marks the eleventh 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 *2014 Chamber Jobs Report* reports comprehensively on job activity over the last decade (2003 – 2013). The *2014 Chamber Jobs Report* includes the comprehensive data from Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Nelson and Orange Counties as well as the City of Charlottesville.

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

First as with prior years, the *2014 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 2003 and 2012<sup>1</sup> varies slightly

from what was shown in prior versions of the *Chamber Jobs Report*.

While we recognize this data set is not perfect and fails to capture some special job categories as well as the self-employed, it is by far the best metric available to truly gauge job activity in the region. It is significantly better than the oft quoted "unemployment" statistics.

## I. Overall Employment: 2003-2013

After two years of job losses (2008 and 2009) and one year of essentially no growth (2010), 2013 marked the third consecutive year of employment growth in the Greater Charlottesville Region. Overall employment – private and public sectors – increased by 1.23% to 114,911 over the year. Private sector employment increased by 2,161 (2.71%) and the public sector lost 769 jobs (2.28%).

The overall growth rate for 2013 of 1.23% was slightly lower than the 2012 jobs growth rate in the Region of 1.49%. Although private sector job growth in the Region was larger in 2013 (2.71%) compared to 2012 (1.67%), public sector job growth slowed considerably in 2012 (1.07% in 2012 compared to 2.49% in 2011), and now has started to lose jobs entirely in 2013.

The job growth that has occurred in the last three years has enabled overall employment in the Greater Charlottesville

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

Region in 2013 finally to have reached above pre-recession levels by 787 jobs (0.7%).

Overall since 2003, total private and public sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region has grown by 12.8% -- from an annual average of 101,907 in 2003 to 114,911 in 2013. This growth is a combination of private sector job growth of 9,472 jobs (13.1%) and a growth in public sector jobs of 3,533 (12.0%).

The overwhelming majority the job growth in the Region over the study period occurred within Albemarle County. Of the 7,726 new jobs in Albemarle County since 2003, 5,922 were private sector jobs and 1,804 were public sector jobs.

In percentage terms, the largest job increases over the study period occurred in Louisa County (22.5%) and Albemarle County (18.2%). In Louisa County, nearly 86% of the job growth occurred in the private sector.

The weakest performance over the study period in absolute terms occurred in the Greene County, which experienced a slight increase in total employment of 330 jobs (10.9%). While the County added 42 jobs in the public sector (a 5.2% increase), it also gained 288 private sector jobs (a 12.9% increase).

In percentage terms, the weakest performance over the ten-year study period occurred in City of Charlottesville. Over the study period, the City of Charlottesville only added a total of 1,189 jobs (3.4%): 307 private sector jobs and approximately 883 public sector jobs. Of interest, the City of Charlottesville gained 1,455 jobs in the private sector between 2011 and 2013.

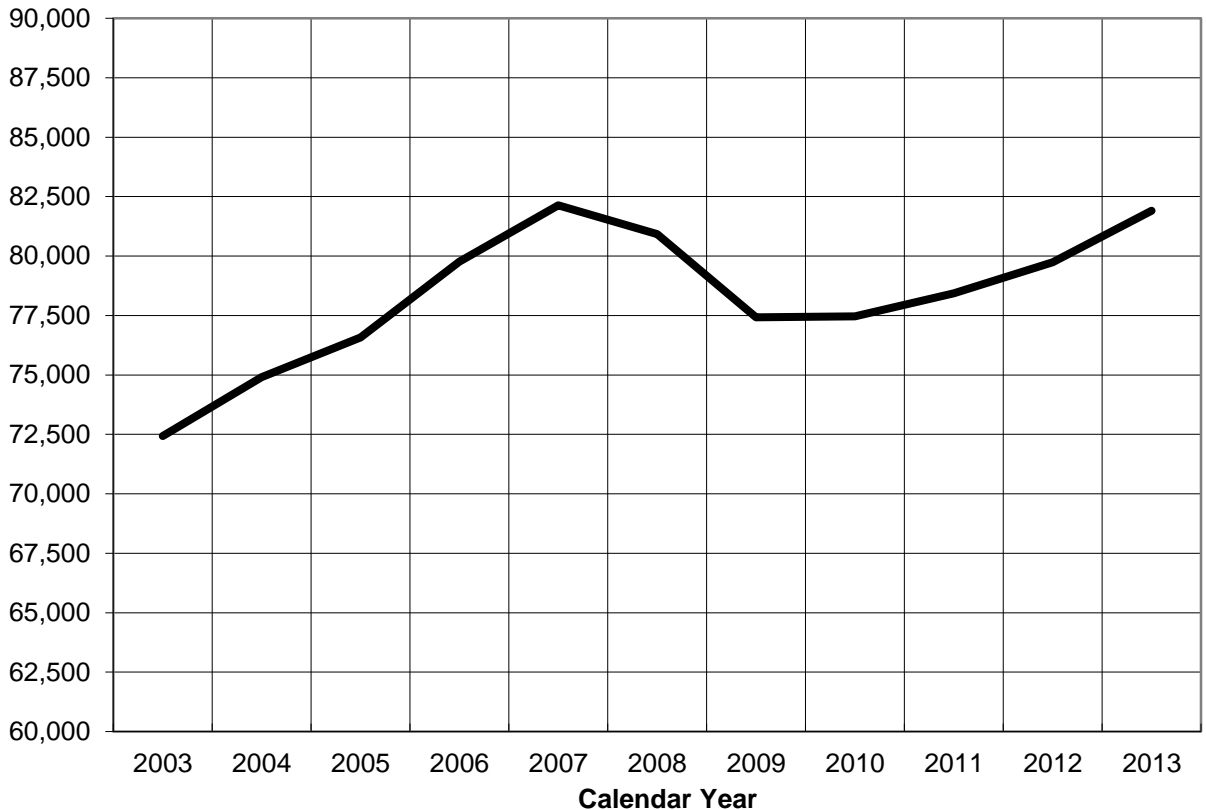
## **II. General Trends in Private Sector Employment: 2003-2013**

Figure 1 shows the overall growth in *private sector* employment in the Region since 2003.

Private sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region has grown since 2003—from 72,429 in 2003 to 81,901 in 2013 – an increase of 9,472 jobs, or 13.1%. That job growth can be tracked in three distinct periods:

- 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 period of private sector job loss in 2008 and 2009: 4,717 private sector jobs lost (or 5.7%); and
- Job growth increased in 2010 through 2013: 4,431 jobs added, or 5.7%.

**Figure 1**  
**PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN GREATER CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION**



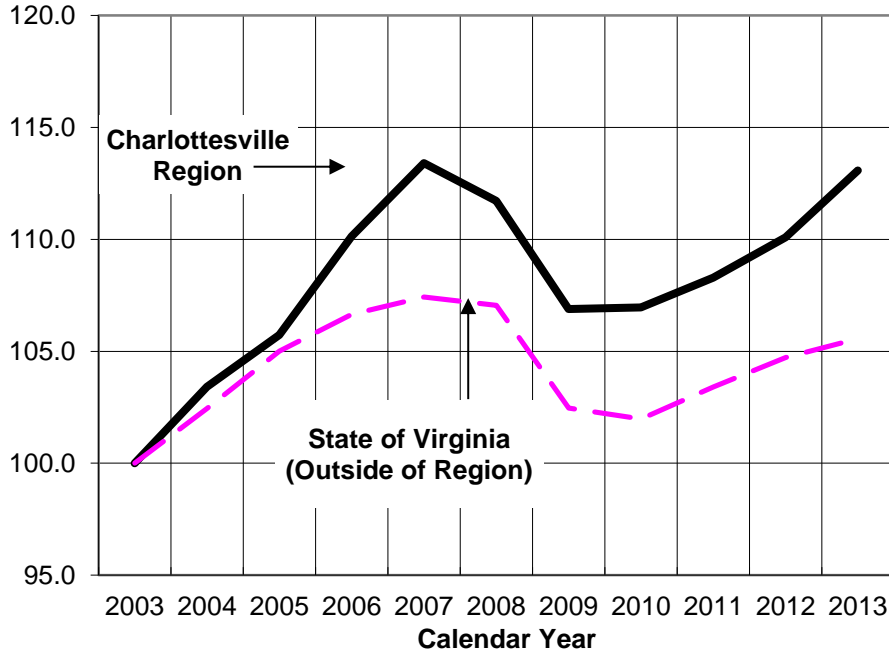
Source: Data From Virginia Employment Commission

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 2003 level of employment in each area is expressed as an index of 100.

Figure 2 shows that private sector employment changes in the Greater Charlottesville Region generally tracked that of the Commonwealth between 2003 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.



**Figure 2**  
**PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT**  
**GREATER CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION & THE**  
**STATE OF VIRGINIA**



Source: Data From Virginia Employment Commission

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. In 2013, private sector job growth in the Region increased by 2.71%, significantly above the 0.86% in the Commonwealth outside of the Region.

*Overall, between 2003 and 2013, private sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region increased by 13.1%, significantly out-performing the 5.6% growth for the Commonwealth (outside of the Region).*

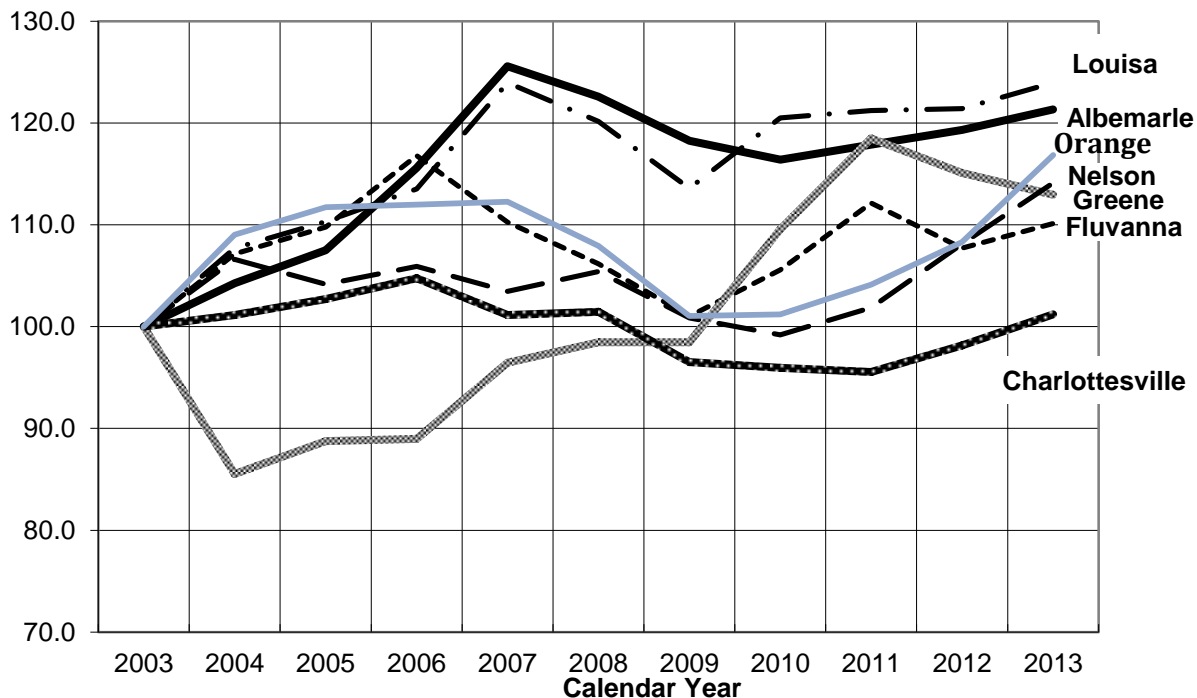
Figure 3 compares private sector employment growth within the Region. To

allow for comparison between areas with different sized employment bases, the employment data has been standardized so that the 2003 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 2003.

Figure 3 also shows that six of the seven of the component municipalities of the Region gained private sector jobs in 2013. The exception is Greene County.

**Figure 3  
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT  
WITHIN THE GREATER CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION**



Source: Data From Virginia Employment Commission

Albemarle County

Between 2003 and 2007, private sector employment in *Albemarle County* increased at an average annual rate of approximately 5.9%. However, private sector employment in Albemarle County is 1,169 lower (3.4%) in 2013 that it was in 2007, the result of substantial job losses in each year; 2008 through 2010. Albemarle County did add 401 private sector jobs (1.2%) in 2012 and 558 more private sector jobs (1.7%) in 2013.

In absolute terms, the private sector jobs growth in Albemarle County in 2013 was the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in the Region.

The job gains in 2013 were concentrated in the Education & Health Services (660 jobs) industry sector and jobs within Trade, Transportation & Utilities (221 jobs).

Private sector employment in 2013 did decrease in six industry sectors, with the largest decreases occurring in the Leisure & Hospitality (280 jobs) and the Information (42 jobs) industry sectors.

Albemarle County has the largest private sector employment base within the Region in 2013 with 33,667 jobs. Overall, private sector employment in Albemarle County is 21.3% higher in 2013 compared

with 2003 (27,745), causing it to be the 2<sup>nd</sup> best private sector job growth when considered as a percent.

#### City of Charlottesville

Private sector employment in *Charlottesville* increased between 2003 and 2006. The net change in private sector employment between 2003 and 2006 was an increase of 634 jobs (2.5%).

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 2013, growth in the private sector continued, adding 783 jobs (3.1%). It should also be noted that the 3.1% increase in private sector employment in 2013 was the largest single-year increase over the last decade in the City.

The job gains that occurred in 2013 were concentrated in the Financial Activities (654 jobs) and Leisure & Hospitality (394 jobs) industry sectors. This is the second year in a row that the Leisure & Hospitality sector has increased jobs in the City. The City did lose private sector jobs in three industry sectors in

2013, with the largest losses occurring in the Education & Health Services (508 jobs) industry sector. In 2012, the City lost 138 jobs in the Education & Health Services sector, which was also the largest decrease in jobs that year.

The City of Charlottesville has the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest private sector employment base within the Region in 2013 with 26,064 jobs. However, in overall employment change it is ranked 5<sup>th</sup> of all localities, producing only 307 more jobs in the private sector over the course of the decade. Private sector employment in Charlottesville is 1.2% higher in 2013 than it was in 2003 (25,757 jobs). This percentage growth designates the City of Charlottesville as having the poorest job growth in the private sector within the region.

#### Fluvanna County

Between 2003 and 2006, private sector employment in *Fluvanna County* increased at an average annual rate of approximately 5.3%. 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 2013, Fluvanna County only added 63 private sector jobs (2.2%). Five industry sectors in Fluvanna County added private sector jobs in 2013, with the largest increase (242 jobs) occurring in

Professional & Business Services. The remaining five industry sectors lost jobs in 2013, with the largest decreases occurring in Construction (158 jobs) and Education & Health Services (24 jobs). This is the second year in a row that Construction and Education & Health Services industry sectors have experienced the largest declines in jobs.

Despite the job losses of 2013, the private sector employment of 2,869 in 2013 in Fluvanna County is 10.1% above the level of employment in 2003 of 2,605. This gain of 264 jobs in the private sector is the lowest absolute performance of any locality. As a percent, Fluvanna is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest.

#### Greene County

Private sector employment in *Greene County* declined by 322 (14.5%) between 2003 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%). 48 more private sector jobs (1.9%) were lost in the 2013 decline.

Five industry sectors in *Greene County* added private sector jobs in 2013, with the largest contributor being Other Services (21 jobs). The remaining four

industry sectors lost jobs in 2013, with the largest decreases occurring in Professional & Business Services (52 jobs) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (24 jobs). In 2012, Professional & Business Services industry sector had the largest decrease in jobs, with a loss of 60 jobs.

Private sector employment in *Greene County* is 12.9% higher in 2013 (2,513) than it was in 2003 (2,225). In absolute terms, within the Region, *Greene* is the 2<sup>nd</sup> poorest performing locality and, in percentage terms, *Greene* is the 3<sup>rd</sup> poorest performing locality for private sector job growth during the ten year study period.

#### Louisa County

Private sector employment in *Louisa County* increased in every year between 2003 and 2007. In total, the County added 1,319 jobs during this period, a 23.9% 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 39 (0.5%) 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%). In 2013, 141 jobs were added to the private sector (2.1%).

Seven industry sectors in Louisa County added private sector jobs in 2013 with the largest increases occurring in Leisure & Hospitality (52 jobs) and Education & Health Services (55 jobs). These two industries also gained the most jobs in 2012. While only three industry sectors lost jobs in 2013, the job losses in the Natural Resources & Mining sector (21 jobs, 25%) were significant.

Overall, private sector employment in Louisa County is 24.0% higher in 2013 (6,829) than it was in 2003 (5,509). Louisa is the 2<sup>nd</sup> best performing locality in absolute terms for private sector job growth. As a percentage, Louisa performs best of all localities in terms of private employment expansion during the study period.

#### Nelson County

Since 2003, private sector employments 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 384 private sector jobs during the ten year study period.

In 2013, Nelson County experienced a 5.5% increase in private sector employment (163 jobs).

Seven industry sectors in Nelson County gained private sector jobs in 2013 while three industry sectors lost jobs. The largest increases occurred in Manufacturing (77 jobs) and Leisure &

Hospitality (45 jobs). The largest decrease occurred in Construction (15 jobs).

Private sector employment in Nelson County stood at 3,106 in 2013, an overall increase of 14.1% from the 2003 employment of 2,722. Although private sector employment growth over the last decade can best be described as modest, private sector employment in Nelson County in 2013 is at the highest point of any time in the last decade.

Nelson County is the 4<sup>th</sup> best performing locality for private sector job growth in both absolute and percentage terms.

#### Orange County

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 246 (4.0%) in 2012 and by 502 (7.9%) in 2013.

Six industry sectors in Orange County added private sector jobs in 2013 with the largest increases occurring in Trade, Transportation & Utilities (221 jobs) and Manufacturing (126 jobs). Of the four industry sectors that lost jobs in

2013, the largest decrease occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (58 jobs). However in 2012, Natural Resources & Mining as an industry in Orange had the highest job growth difference.

### **III. Trends in Industry Level Employment: 2003-2013**

Analysis of trends in industry level employment<sup>2</sup> allows for a more complete understanding of the dynamics of employment changes within the Greater Charlottesville Region. Figure 4 compares industry level employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region in 2003 and 2013.

In 2003, the industry sectors accounting for the most private sector employment in the Region were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (23.4%); Leisure & Hospitality (14.1%); and Professional & Business Services (13.7%). In 2013, the industry sectors accounting for the most private sector employment in the Region remained the same.

Between 2003 and 2013, Professional & Business Services (3,530 jobs, 35.5%); Education & Health Services (3,381 jobs, 36.9%); and Leisure & Hospitality (3,055 jobs, 29.8%) were three of the fastest growing industry sectors in both percentage and absolute

Overall, private sector employment in Orange County is 16.9% higher in 2013 (6,854) compared with 2003 (5,865). Orange is the 3<sup>rd</sup> best performing locality for private sector employment growth in both absolute and percentage terms.

terms. Natural Resources & Mining (378 jobs, 30.9%) was one of the fastest growing industry sectors in percentage terms.

Between 2003 and 2013, the Construction industry sector lost approximately 1,690 jobs, a 23.4% decrease. Other industry sectors to experience a drop in private sector employment over the study period were Manufacturing (1,510 jobs, 20.9%) and Information (165 jobs, 7.0%).

In 2013 private sector employment industry sectors, Construction, Manufacturing, Information and Other Services all experienced decreases of 5% or less. In 2013, over 70 percent of the job gains were in five industry sectors: Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,281 jobs, 7.6% increase); Professional & Business Services (3,530 jobs, 35.5%); Leisure & Hospitality (3,055 jobs, 29.8% increase); Education & Health Services (3,381 jobs, 36.9% increase); and Natural Resources & Mining (378 jobs, 30.9% increase).

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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>2003</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2003-2013 Change</u>	
	<u>Actual#</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Actual#</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Actual #</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Natural Resources & Mining	1,223	1.7%	1,601	2.0%	+378	+30.9%
Construction	7,218	10.0%	5,528	6.7%	-1,690	-23.4%
Manufacturing	7,231	10.0%	5,721	7.0%	-1,510	-20.9%
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	16,934	23.4%	18,215	22.2%	+1,281	+7.6%
Information	2,367	3.3%	2,202	2.7%	-165	-7.0%
Financial Activities	3,843	5.3%	4,609	5.6%	+766	+19.9%
Professional & Business Services	9,931	13.7%	13,461	16.4%	+3,530	+35.5%
Education & Health Services	9,162	12.6%	12,543	15.3%	+3,381	+36.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	10,239	14.1%	13,294	16.2%	+3,055	+29.8%
Other Services	4,284	5.9%	4,729	5.8%	+445	+10.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,429</b>		<b>81,901</b>		<b>+9,472</b>	<b>+13.1%</b>

*Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission*

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 9 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 greatest industry sector decline in the Region over the study period, Construction, also experienced substantial job losses within the Commonwealth, suggesting national economic forces may be the key driving employment trends in that industry sector.

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

<u>Industry</u>	<u>2003-2013 Percent Change</u>	
	<u>Region</u>	<u>State</u>
Natural Resources & Mining	+30.9%	-5.0%
Construction	-23.4%	-18.8%
Manufacturing	-20.9%	-24.3%
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	+7.6%	-0.3%
Information	-7.0%	-29.1%
Financial Activities	+19.9%	-3.2%
Professional & Business Serv.	+35.5%	+22.4%
Education & Health Services	+36.9%	+34.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	+29.8%	+18.3%
Other Services	+10.4%	+7.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>+13.1%</b>	<b>+5.6%</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 – the largest single source of employment within the region – is very important in the Greater Charlottesville Region, employing approximately 33,010 persons in 2013.

Figure 6 tracks the changes in government employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region since 2003. The first trend to be noted is that, unlike private sector employment in the Region,

government employment increased in every year since 2003 except for 2010. Overall, total government employment in the Region is over 12% higher in 2013 than it was in 2003.

The largest sector of government employment in the Region, and the fastest growing since 2003, is State government. In 2013, the State government sector employed almost 19,700 people in the Region.



**Figure 6**  
**Public Sector Employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region**

	<u>Local Government</u> (#)	<u>State Government</u> (#)	<u>Federal Government</u> (#)	<u>Total</u> (#)
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
2013	11,880	19,681	1,449	33,010
<i>Overall Change 2003-2013:</i>	<i>10.5%</i>	<i>15.0%</i>	<i>-10.0%</i>	<i>12.0%</i>

*Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission*

State government employment in the Region increased by 2,561 jobs (15.0%) between 2003 and 2013. The declines in State government employment in the Region occurred between 2008-2009 and recently between 2012-2013.

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. However in 2013, the Region overall lost 757 jobs (3.7%) in

the State government. While Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville had substantial 2013 losses, Greene, Louisa, Nelson, and Orange counties all had slight increases in jobs, ranging from 2 to 18 job additions.

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 15,100 state employees are funded primarily (+/- 95%) by private, tuition, university-generated and other non-state tax revenue sources.

In addition, a sizeable number of “university employees” are not included among “state government employees” but are accounted within 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 2<sup>nd</sup> largest sector of government employment in the Region is local government. In 2013 the local government sector employed nearly 11,900 people in the Region.

Between 2003 and 2013, local government employment in the Region grew by 10.5% (1,133 jobs). 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); decreased by 17 jobs (0.1%) in 2012; and increased by 11 jobs (0.1%) in 2013.

Despite the overall increase in local government employment (+ 11 jobs) in the Region in 2013, several localities lost local government jobs in 2013. Albemarle County (209 jobs); Fluvanna County (31 jobs); Greene County (9 jobs); and Orange County (5 jobs) all show reduced local government employment in 2013.

Federal government employment in the Region has been subject to more

variable year-to-year growth. Overall, federal government employment is 10.0% lower in 2013 than in 2003, with most of the decline occurring in 2011.

Federal government employment in the Region has decreased by 1.6% (23 jobs) in 2013. The largest federal government job losses occurred in the City of Charlottesville, which lost 23 federal government jobs in 2013. In contrast, federal government employment increased by 10 jobs in Albemarle County in 2013. In 2012, the City of Charlottesville also lost the most federal government jobs and Albemarle County also had the highest job growth within the federal government.

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 2003, the rate of growth in local government employment in the Region (10.5%) was slightly higher than in the Commonwealth of Virginia outside of the Region (8.3%). Within the region, there was significant growth in local government employment in every jurisdiction except the City of Charlottesville and Greene County.

The rate of growth of state government employment in the Region (15.0%) since 2003 was significantly higher than in the rest of the Virginia (8.0%). Within the Region, state

government employment growth has been most significant in Greene, Nelson, and Orange counties.

In comparison, Louisa County (-17.7%) has lost state government jobs since 2003.

**Figure 7**  
**Percent Changes in Government Employment, 2003-2013**

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Local Govt.</u>	<u>State Govt.</u>	<u>Federal Govt.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Albemarle Co.	+13.1%	+10.8%	+30.8%	+12.2%
Charlottesville	+1.0%	+21.3%	-47.0%	+9.8%
Fluvanna Co.	+27.4%	+0.5%	-27.5%	+16.1%
Greene Co.	+3.4%	+125.0%	-10.5%	+5.2%
Louisa Co.	+21.3%	-17.7%	+7.7%	+16.5%
Nelson Co.	+13.7%	+81.1%	-25.9%	+14.1%
Orange Co.	+9.0%	+67.7%	-20.0%	+17.3%
<u>Region (Total)</u>	<u>+10.5%</u>	<u>+15.0%</u>	<u>-10.0%</u>	<u>+12.0%</u>
Virginia (Outside Region)	+8.3%	+8.0%	+17.7%	+10.6%

Source: Data from Virginia Employment Commission

The rate of growth of federal government employment within the Region (-10.0%) since 2003 was lower than in the rest of Virginia, which saw an increase of 17.7%.

At first glance, the reported decline in federal government employment within the Region appears to be counterintuitive. This can be explained in part by the nature of federal governmental employment reporting<sup>3</sup>.

Federal employment reporting often does not reflect the actual “location” of the employee; instead reporting the position or “item” from the location of the agency’s central or command location (i.e. Fort Belvoir). During this reporting period, the federal government has relocated more than 1,000 federal defense intelligence jobs into the Greater Charlottesville Region. It is not clear that the federal

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<sup>3</sup>The Virginia Employment Commission does not control how the data is reported to them. With federal government employment reporting, particularly civilian employment within the armed services, an employee’s work site and payment item are assigned to different locations. Consequently a federal

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work site may in fact have many more or less employees than are reported to state employment agencies such as a 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.

reporting to the VEC is accurate in the VEC data; in fact the opposite appears to be the case

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 (12.0%) than the rate of growth in public sector employment in the rest of the

## **V. General Trends -- Overall Employment: 2003-2013**

Overall employment – private and public sectors – has increased in the *Greater Charlottesville Region* since 2003. Total private and public sector employment grew from 101,901 in 2003 to 114,911 in 2013, an average annual rate of increase of 1.24%. 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 1.20%.

### Albemarle County

Overall employment in *Albemarle County* between 2003 and 2013 grew from 42,482 to 50,208, an average annual rate of increase of 18.2%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 21.3% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 12.2%.

In the ten-year span of the study, Albemarle had the largest increase in

Commonwealth of Virginia (10.6%) between 2003 and 2013. The localities with the greatest increase in jobs in the public sector are Albemarle County (1804 jobs) and, in percentage terms, Orange County (17.3%). The locality with the poorest performance in job growth in the public sector is Greene County in both absolute and percentage terms (42 jobs, 5.2%).

overall employment of all localities (7,726 jobs). However, it only had the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest overall employment growth percent change.

### City of Charlottesville

Overall employment in the *City of Charlottesville* between 2003 and 2013 increased from 34,776 to 35,965, an average annual rate of increase of 3.4%. Private sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 1.20% and public sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 9.79%.

Compared to the other localities, the City of Charlottesville is 4<sup>th</sup> largest increase in overall employment (1,189 jobs). When considered as a percentage, the City has the lowest percentage increase of all localities.

### Fluvanna County

Overall employment in *Fluvanna County* between 2003 and 2013 grew from 3,711 to 4,153, an average annual rate of increase of 11.9%. Private sector

employment grew at an average annual rate of 10.1% and public sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 16.1%.

Fluvanna County is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest locality of overall employment growth in the decade, with 442 jobs. In percent terms, Fluvanna is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest of all localities.

#### Greene County

Overall employment in *Greene County* between 2003 and 2013 increased from 3,038 to 3,368, an average annual rate of increase of 10.9%. Private sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 12.9% and public sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 5.2%.

Unfortunately, Greene County has the lowest overall employment increase of all localities, with a change of 330 jobs. As a percent, Greene is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest of all localities.

#### Louisa County

Overall employment in *Louisa County* between 2003 and 2013 grew from 6,849 to 8,389, an average annual rate of increase of 22.5%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 24.0% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 16.5%.

Louisa County has increased by 1,540 jobs in the decade, ranking it 2<sup>nd</sup> in

overall employment growth. When considered as a percent, Louisa is the highest of all localities in job growth percentage.

#### Nelson County

Overall employment in *Nelson County* between 2003 and 2013 grew from 3,342 to 3,811, an average annual rate of increase of 14.0%. Private sector employment increased at an average annual rate of 14.1% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 14.1%.

Nelson County is the 3<sup>rd</sup> worst of all localities in overall employment growth, with only 469 jobs. In percent terms, Nelson is the 4<sup>th</sup> best in job growth.

#### Orange County

Overall employment in *Orange County* between 2003 and 2013 grew from 7,709 to 9,017, an average annual rate of increase of 17.0%. Private sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 16.9% and public sector employment grew at an average annual rate of 17.3%.

Orange County is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest locality for overall job growth, increasing by 1,308 jobs. Orange is also ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> highest for overall job growth as a percentage.

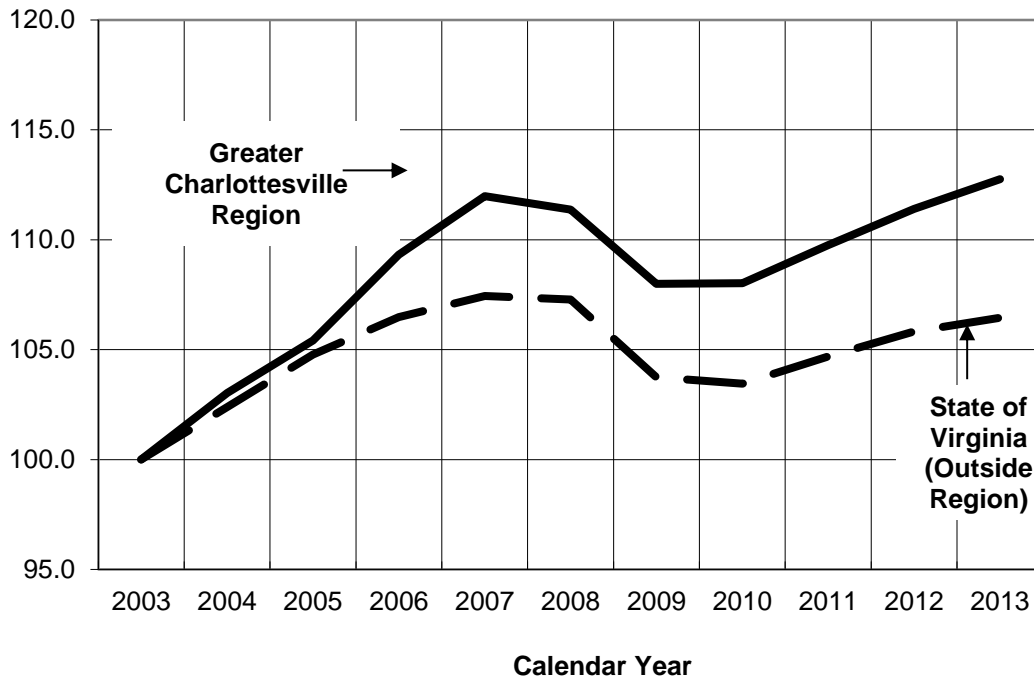
A summary of municipal level employment by industry appears in Appendix II.

Figure 8 presents a comparison of job growth since 2003 in the Greater Charlottesville Region and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The graph shows that overall (combined private and public sector) employment increased by 17.0% in the Greater Charlottesville Region. This compares favorably against

the overall employment growth of 6.5% 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).

**Figure 8**  
**CHANGE IN OVERALL EMPLOYMENT**  
**GREATER CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION & THE STATE**  
**OF VIRGINIA**



Source: Data From Virginia Employment Commission

## **VI. Employment in 2014: Early Indicators**

As of the preparation of this report, there is no data for 2014 from the data set used for the preparation of this report. Thus the Report makes no determinations as to whether employment levels for or within the Region over 2014 are growing or declining.

## **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>4</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

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<sup>4</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.

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 2004 and 2013, 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 2013 total average annual employment of 114,911 is approximately 5,746. 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.

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>5</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>5</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

**EMPLOYMENT IN CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION**

2003-2013

<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2011</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	1,223	1,321	1,331	1,313	1,289	1,352	1,330	1,365	1,425	1,592	1,601
Construction	7,218	7,748	8,102	8,411	8,310	7,621	6,308	6,264	5,816	5,692	5,528
Manufacturing	7,231	7,210	7,051	6,940	7,090	6,668	5,986	5,470	5,433	5,452	5,721
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	16,934	17,317	17,705	18,215	18,402	18,262	17,305	17,247	17,777	17,829	18,215
Information	2,367	2,217	2,242	2,345	2,384	2,346	2,199	2,172	2,153	2,225	2,202
Financial Activities	3,843	4,041	4,272	4,350	4,143	4,085	3,803	3,777	3,879	3,906	4,609
Professional & Business Services	9,931	10,378	10,715	11,898	12,814	12,643	12,310	12,328	12,327	12,909	13,461
Education & Health Services	9,162	9,398	9,689	10,273	10,926	10,907	11,393	11,794	12,107	12,275	12,543
Leisure & Hospitality	10,239	10,941	11,265	11,840	12,518	12,616	12,403	12,628	12,907	13,115	13,294
Other Services	4,284	4,330	4,208	4,185	4,257	4,419	4,382	4,427	4,607	4,741	4,729
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	1,610	1,556	1,565	1,583	1,569	1,568	1,608	1,644	1,482	1,472	1,449
State Government	17,120	17,674	18,236	18,696	18,808	19,143	19,068	19,083	20,052	20,438	19,681
Local Government	10,747	10,866	11,055	11,349	11,614	11,874	11,957	11,882	11,886	11,869	11,880
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>114,911</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>72,429</i>	<i>74,901</i>	<i>76,581</i>	<i>79,771</i>	<i>82,135</i>	<i>80,916</i>	<i>77,418</i>	<i>77,470</i>	<i>78,430</i>	<i>79,740</i>	<i>81,901</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>29,477</i>	<i>30,096</i>	<i>30,856</i>	<i>31,628</i>	<i>31,991</i>	<i>32,585</i>	<i>32,633</i>	<i>32,609</i>	<i>33,420</i>	<i>33,779</i>	<i>33,010</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding

**EMPLOYMENT IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY**  
**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2011</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	527	541	530	520	489	527	487	482	476	537	612
Construction	2,811	2,924	3,080	3,391	3,416	3,092	2,586	2,443	2,246	2,283	2,248
Manufacturing	2,734	3,022	2,800	2,840	3,146	2,935	2,666	2,356	2,289	2,151	2,151
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	6,006	6,120	6,343	6,662	7,416	6,985	6,608	6,287	6,485	6,335	6,556
Information	768	662	664	712	668	659	618	638	602	628	586
Financial Activities	1,477	1,509	1,668	1,630	1,560	1,603	1,593	1,715	1,704	1,732	1,731
Professional & Business Services	4,391	4,967	5,126	5,844	6,460	6,528	6,372	6,267	6,402	6,859	6,849
Education & Health Services	4,165	4,188	4,326	4,762	5,309	5,227	5,468	5,597	5,772	5,979	6,639
Leisure & Hospitality	3,281	3,417	3,713	4,170	4,702	4,663	4,602	4,622	4,778	4,692	4,412
Other Services	1,585	1,579	1,578	1,537	1,670	1,796	1,808	1,888	1,954	1,913	1,885
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	665	668	674	690	690	687	746	809	851	860	870
State Government	10,709	10,860	11,286	11,528	11,159	11,450	11,349	11,399	12,109	12,143	11,866
Local Government	3,363	3,367	3,468	3,535	3,720	3,756	3,820	4,018	4,053	4,014	3,805
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>50,208</b>
<i>Private Sector</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>33,667</i>
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>16,541</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding

**EMPLOYMENT IN CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE**

**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2011</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	11	15	44	44	37	33	23	32	14	8	9
Construction	1,856	1,909	1,988	2,063	1,991	1,853	1,578	1,521	1,523	1,519	1,522
Manufacturing	903	858	880	879	763	762	731	701	659	664	739
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,601	5,604	5,721	5,743	5,034	5,190	4,621	4,638	4,661	4,901	4,817
Information	1,437	1,405	1,426	1,481	1,564	1,536	1,434	1,398	1,419	1,480	1,508
Financial Activities	1,751	1,719	1,714	1,774	1,729	1,608	1,455	1,305	1,326	1,333	1,987
Professional & Business Services	4,088	3,899	4,005	4,241	4,266	4,383	4,301	4,114	3,906	4,055	4,273
Education & Health Services	3,637	3,776	3,981	4,071	4,025	3,957	4,096	4,179	4,203	4,065	3,557
Leisure & Hospitality	4,747	5,144	5,081	5,060	5,129	5,234	5,055	5,278	5,268	5,529	5,923
Other Services	1,727	1,723	1,615	1,621	1,515	1,571	1,567	1,547	1,629	1,726	1,729
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	691	647	649	644	630	622	608	556	399	389	366
State Government	5,535	5,865	5,985	6,215	6,724	6,786	6,784	6,766	6,938	7,223	6,715
Local Government	2,793	2,898	2,878	2,858	2,789	2,861	2,883	2,609	2,557	2,571	2,821
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>35,965</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>25,757</i>	<i>26,050</i>	<i>26,454</i>	<i>26,977</i>	<i>26,053</i>	<i>26,127</i>	<i>24,861</i>	<i>24,714</i>	<i>24,609</i>	<i>25,281</i>	<i>26,064</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>9,019</i>	<i>9,410</i>	<i>9,512</i>	<i>9,717</i>	<i>10,143</i>	<i>10,269</i>	<i>10,275</i>	<i>9,931</i>	<i>9,894</i>	<i>10,183</i>	<i>9,902</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding

**EMPLOYMENT IN FLUVANNA COUNTY**  
**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</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>2013</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	29	44	52	100	77	76	70	75	108	71	81
Construction	463	503	499	497	477	474	369	444	515	473	315
Manufacturing	347	368	316	290	261	101	103	106	81	84	93
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	532	556	561	577	581	599	602	597	623	629	630
Information	6	8	11	13	14	15	17	16	16	12	13
Financial Activities	79	86	100	145	95	84	75	72	71	69	67
Professional & Business Services	250	250	332	414	324	328	321	346	402	392	634
Education & Health Services	472	485	465	462	482	500	502	544	576	556	532
Leisure & Hospitality	272	337	360	370	378	407	384	373	358	360	350
Other Services	155	153	163	174	183	184	188	177	173	161	155
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	40	40	39	41	41	43	36	40	29	30	29
State Government	383	391	387	362	351	374	384	370	383	388	385
Local Government	683	739	768	812	856	898	914	920	906	901	870
<hr/>											
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>4,153</b>
<i>Private Sector</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>2,869</i>
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>1,284</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding

**EMPLOYMENT IN GREENE COUNTY**

**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2011</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	56	54	62	56	52	49	48	44	45	42	46
Construction	284	325	360	353	380	339	281	246	232	214	213
Manufacturing	575	178	175	150	151	145	121	98	98	96	90
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	520	548	559	562	565	591	623	729	851	848	824
Information	27	22	23	19	24	27	24	17	9	8	12
Financial Activities	69	67	75	96	84	78	74	69	66	62	70
Professional & Business Services	122	137	155	152	252	264	270	452	467	407	355
Education & Health Services	221	226	219	224	245	278	320	334	361	383	390
Leisure & Hospitality	252	240	240	260	270	303	323	342	402	381	373
Other Services	100	107	107	108	124	118	108	107	105	120	141
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	38	36	37	38	38	39	36	39	35	35	34
State Government	16	16	16	18	18	20	20	18	24	33	36
Local Government	759	743	729	821	819	833	831	822	809	794	785
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>3,368</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>2,225</i>	<i>1,903</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,980</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>2,191</i>	<i>2,191</i>	<i>2,438</i>	<i>2,636</i>	<i>2,561</i>	<i>2,513</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>892</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>868</i>	<i>862</i>	<i>855</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding

**EMPLOYMENT IN LOUISA COUNTY**

**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</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>2013</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	116	118	109	63	62	62	62	70	81	84	63
Construction	766	945	951	913	952	881	739	936	702	615	618
Manufacturing	1,375	1,393	1,478	1,448	1,496	1,463	1,265	1,153	1,224	1,236	1,223
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,114	2,336	2,407	2,497	2,609	2,731	2,722	2,896	3,056	3,026	3,070
Information	26	27	25	24	26	26	25	21	21	19	18
Financial Activities	152	154	169	139	116	117	113	119	125	133	134
Professional & Business Services	308	343	329	492	735	473	424	523	495	509	529
Education & Health Services	236	220	228	267	304	337	345	375	363	392	447
Leisure & Hospitality	270	237	238	264	376	383	431	408	449	497	549
Other Services	146	160	144	147	152	147	132	139	162	176	178
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	52	51	53	54	55	62	65	68	57	56	56
State Government	147	156	153	155	153	146	147	136	116	113	121
Local Government	1,140	1,147	1,165	1,203	1,232	1,308	1,325	1,362	1,371	1,383	1,383
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>8,389</b>
<i>Private Sector</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>6,829</i>
<i>Public Sector</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>1,560</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding

**EMPLOYMENT IN NELSON COUNTY**

**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</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>2013</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	233	257	246	224	216	245	281	274	263	290	289
Construction	344	370	401	404	382	358	284	245	229	231	216
Manufacturing	139	224	220	235	240	267	195	220	274	371	448
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	469	465	442	427	413	392	407	403	388	392	399
Information	33	34	31	33	31	31	33	37	36	29	32
Financial Activities	114	117	101	108	107	117	101	96	103	96	96
Professional & Business Services	250	267	228	240	240	252	218	215	227	218	246
Education & Health Services	215	219	245	242	256	278	314	328	344	331	341
Leisure & Hospitality	766	793	765	810	762	752	742	714	736	760	805
Other Services	159	157	156	160	169	177	170	169	173	226	234
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	58	55	56	55	53	54	50	60	52	47	43
State Government	37	35	35	37	40	40	37	37	50	65	67
Local Government	524	531	551	568	576	592	593	599	587	581	596
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>3,811</b>
<i>Private Sector</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>3,106</i>
<i>Public Sector</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>706</i>

NOTE: Totals May Not Reconcile Due to Disclosure Issues and Rounding



**EMPLOYMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY**  
**2003-2013**

<b>Industry Sector(s)</b>	<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2004</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2011</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>											
Natural Resources & Mining	251	293	288	306	355	361	358	388	438	560	502
Construction	694	772	823	789	711	624	471	429	370	358	396
Manufacturing	1,158	1,168	1,182	1,100	1,034	996	906	837	809	851	977
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,692	1,690	1,672	1,747	1,785	1,773	1,721	1,697	1,712	1,699	1,920
Information	69	59	61	62	57	52	49	46	51	49	34
Financial Activities	202	388	445	458	453	478	393	401	484	481	524
Professional & Business Services	522	516	540	516	538	416	405	410	429	469	576
Education & Health Services	216	283	226	245	305	330	348	438	489	570	636
Leisure & Hospitality	651	773	868	906	902	875	865	890	915	896	883
Other Services	412	451	446	439	444	426	410	401	410	418	407
<b>Public Sector:</b>											
Federal Government	65	59	57	61	62	61	67	72	60	55	52
State Government	293	352	374	381	362	326	346	357	432	473	491
Local Government	1,486	1,442	1,497	1,553	1,621	1,625	1,591	1,553	1,603	1,625	1,620
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>9,017</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>5,865</i>	<i>6,394</i>	<i>6,552</i>	<i>6,568</i>	<i>6,584</i>	<i>6,330</i>	<i>5,926</i>	<i>5,936</i>	<i>6,106</i>	<i>6,352</i>	<i>6,854</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>1,844</i>	<i>1,853</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>1,995</i>	<i>2,045</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>2,004</i>	<i>1,982</i>	<i>2,095</i>	<i>2,153</i>	<i>2,163</i>

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