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## The Chamber Jobs Report 2018

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*Report and Analysis: Employment in Greater Charlottesville (2007-2017)*

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

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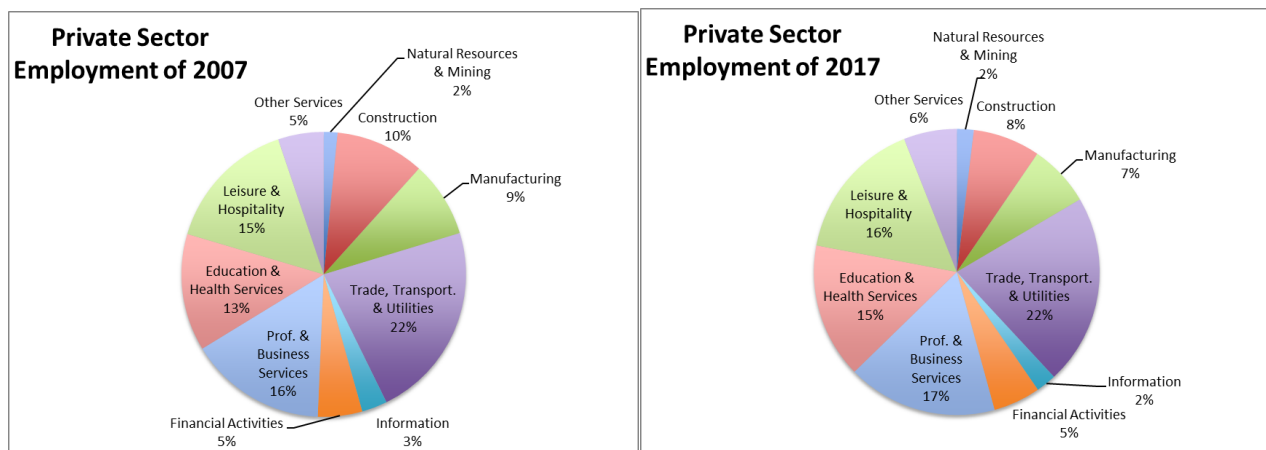
## Introduction

The *2018 Chamber Jobs Report* marks the fifteenth year in which the Charlottesville Regional Chamber of Commerce has reported comprehensively on the jobs landscape of the Greater Charlottesville communities the chamber serves. These annual *Chamber Jobs Reports* have become a definitive indicator of jobs activity over the long term, within the region.

The *2018 Chamber Jobs Report* informs comprehensively on job activity over the last decade (2007-2017). As with previous *Chamber Jobs Reports*, the *2018 Chamber Jobs Report* includes jobs data from the Greater Charlottesville region: Albemarle County, the City of Charlottesville, Fluvanna County, Greene County, Louisa County, Nelson County, and Orange County.

The *2018 Chamber Jobs Report* presents a comparison of overall job growth since 2007 in the Greater Charlottesville region and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Combined private and public-sector employment increased by 11% in the Greater Charlottesville region.

Private-sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville region has grown over the decade – 82,133 private-sector jobs reported in 2007 and 89,712 private-sector jobs reported in 2017 – an increase of 7,579 jobs (9.23%).



As in prior installments, the *2018 Chamber Jobs Report* uses the most recent annual employment data reported by, and available from, the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) via their Labor Markets Information Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Because the data reported by VEC is subject to regular updates and revisions, it is possible,

likely, that the employment reported in the current year's report differs slightly from prior versions of the *Chamber Jobs Report* for years between 2007 and 2017 at either the industry or municipal level.

#### **I. Overall Employment: 2007-2017**

After the economy collapse of 2008, two years of job losses followed. In 2010, the region experienced no growth in jobs. Since 2014, the Greater Charlottesville region has expanded its jobs base by 8,319 (7.1%) jobs. The *2018 Chamber Jobs Report* celebrates 10% overall employment growth within the region over the last decade. Further, between 2016 and 2017, the Greater Charlottesville region added 2,261 private-sector jobs (2.58% increase) and 870 public-sector jobs (2.49% increase). Therefore, the region has totaled 3,131 jobs (2.55% increase) added to overall employment over the last year. Due to changes in the Virginia Employment Commission confidential employer specific reporting, Nelson County's Leisure and Tourism jobs do not account for all these jobs that exist in Nelson. The locality that experienced the most number of total jobs added to its area over the past year was Albemarle County with a gain of 2,607 jobs.

The job growth within the private-sector that occurred since 2010 as well as the sustained public-sector job growth, has enabled overall employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region to be well above pre-recession (2007-2009) levels. This steady increase in employment rate has proven to be indicative of continued increases in job gains in the coming years.

Overall since 2007, total employment in the private and public-sectors has grown in the Greater Charlottesville region from 114,124 jobs in 2007 to 125,675 jobs in 2017. Over the decade, the region has successfully added 11,551 jobs, with 7,579 new jobs within the private-sector and 3,972 new jobs within the public-sector. The 10% increase of jobs over the decade is allotted to 9.23% growth within the private-sector and 12.41% growth within the public-sector.

A substantial majority of jobs; more than 3/4 - (76% / 95,511 jobs) within the region; are in the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. In 2017, the remaining five localities comprise 24% of jobs reported for the region. Albemarle County contains 44.64% of the jobs reported for the region and the City of Charlottesville contains

31.35% of the jobs reported for the region, together these two localities represent 95,551 of the 125,675 jobs within the region.

To apply an even playing field for all localities, we evaluate job growth in each locality by means of percentage during the decade studied.

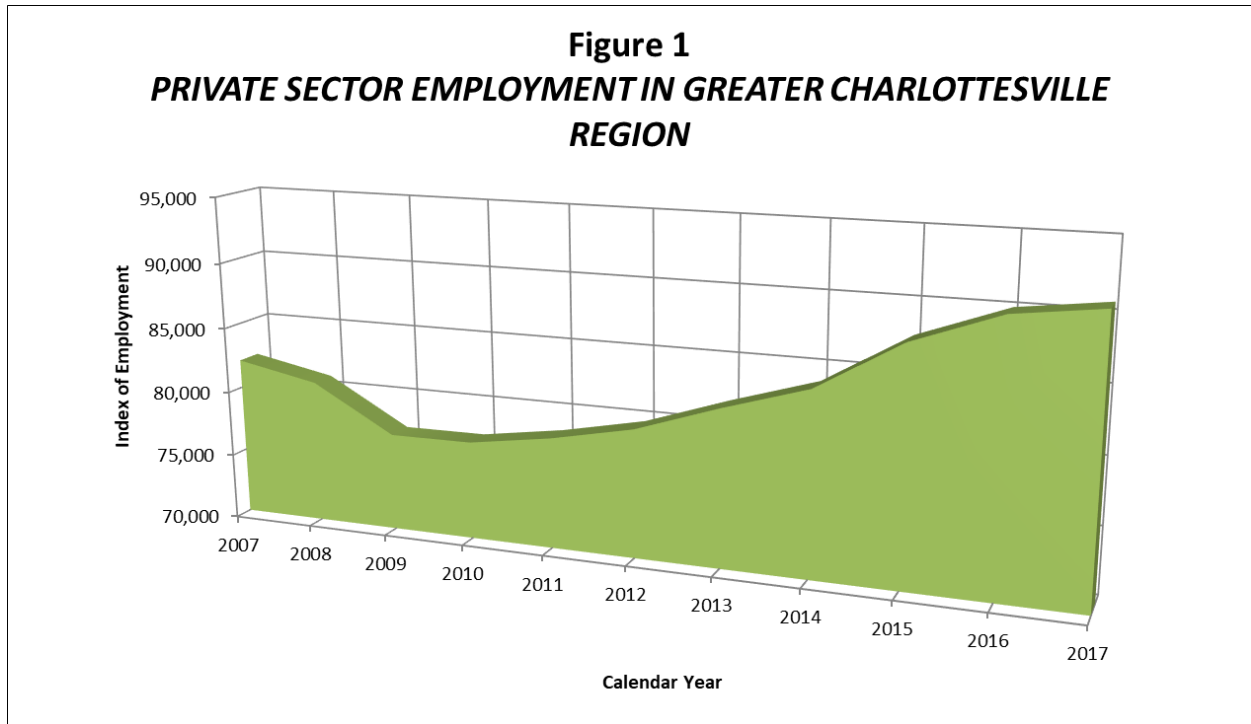
Greene County demonstrated the most substantial increase in total employment (23%) largely due to job growth within the private-sector (33%). In the last decade, Nelson County also had recorded a large spike in total employment but *V.E.C 2014 reporting changes prevents accurate calculation the 2017 impact*. Louisa County continued to experience significant job growth over the study period (17%) and the second highest growth in the private-sector of (18% increase). Notably, the Albemarle County the primary location of the University of Virginia, marked the largest percent increase within the public-sector (15%).

***Over the ten-year study period, all localities In the Greater Charlottesville region gained jobs.*** Fluvanna County accounted for the least job growth in the region (+75 total new jobs / +2%) in the decade. The City of Charlottesville experienced 9% overall employment growth.

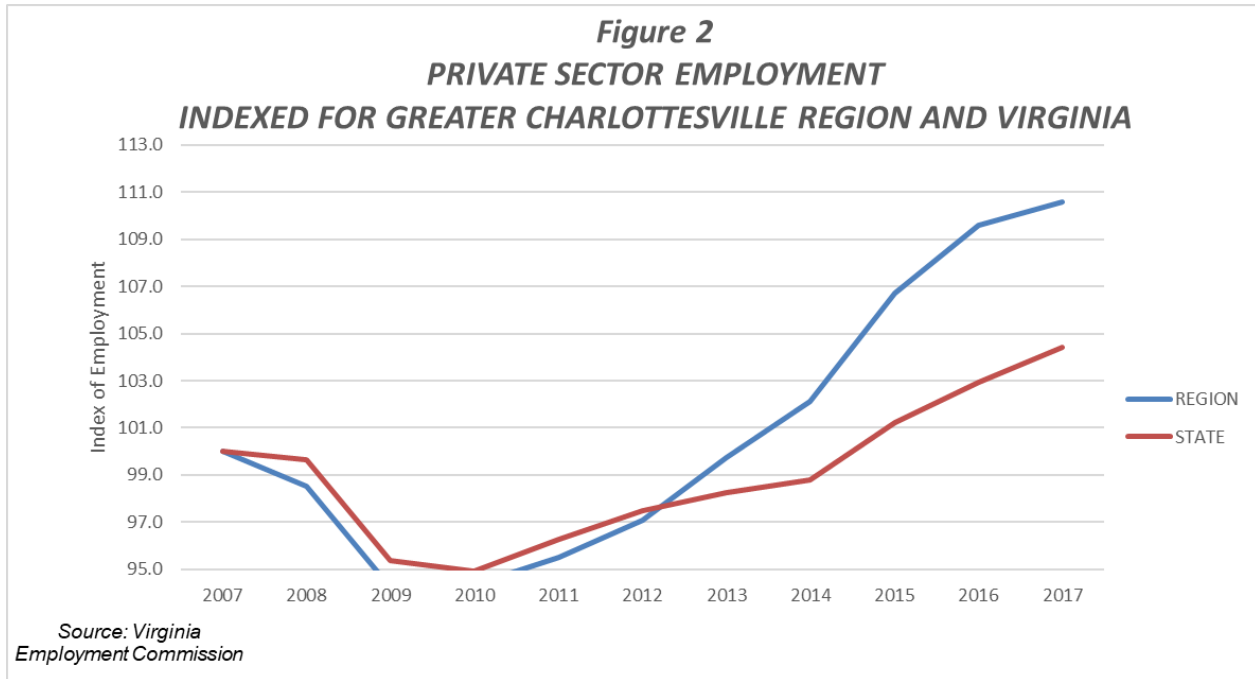
## II. General Trends in Private-Sector Employment: 2007-2017

**Figure 1** conveys the overall growth in private-sector employment in the region since 2007. Private-sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville region has grown over the decade – 82,133 private-sector jobs reported in 2007 and 89,712 private-sector jobs reported in 2017 – an increase of 11,551 jobs (10%). That job growth can be tracked in four distinct periods:

- A period of private-sector job growth between 2006 (76,581) and 2007 (82,133) – an increase of 5,552 jobs or 7.2%;
- A subsequent period of private-sector job loss in 2008 and 2009; 4,717 (-5.7% private-sector jobs lost);
- Private-sector job growth steadily increased in 2010 through 2013: 4,431 jobs added, or 5.7%; and
- Significant private-sector job growth since 2014: 14,149 jobs added (18.7%).



**Figure 1** also definitively displays the regional private-sector job employment increasing at a steep rate since 2014. However, from this graph alone, it is difficult to determine if this private-sector job trend is unique to the Greater Charlottesville region. To put the employment growth experience of the region in perspective, Figure 2 compares private-sector employment growth within the Greater Charlottesville region to the private-sector employment growth experienced in the Commonwealth of Virginia (outside of the Greater Charlottesville region). *To allow for comparison between areas with different sized employment bases, the employment data is standardized so the 2007 employment level in each area is expressed as an index of 100.*

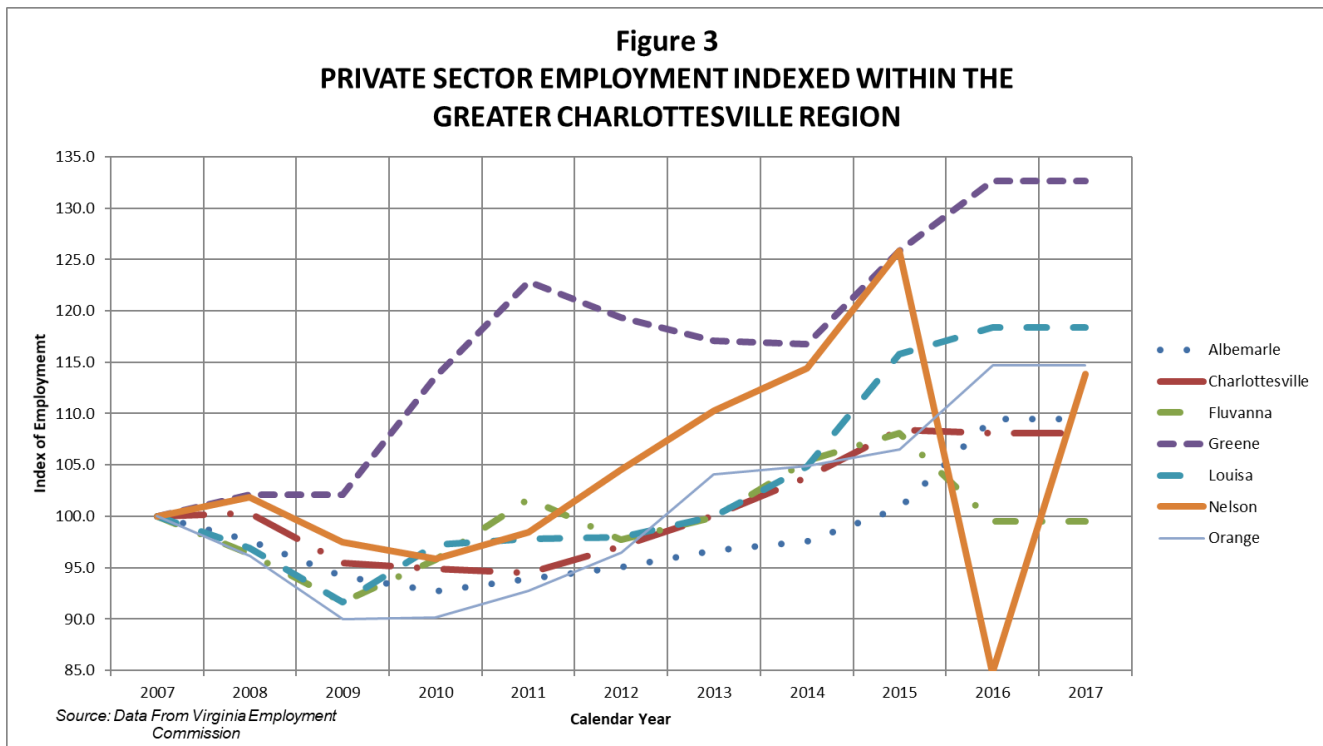


**Figure 2** conveys that for most of the study period the private-sector employment within the Greater Charlottesville region generally mirrored the private-sector employment of the state. After significantly outperforming the Commonwealth in 2006 and 2007, the region did slightly worse than the balance of the Commonwealth in 2008. In 2009, the region and the rest of the Commonwealth experienced similar losses in private-sector employment while since 2010 the Greater Charlottesville region outperforms the rest of the Commonwealth.

In 2012, private-sector job growth in the region increased by 1.67%, slightly better than the 1.26% growth 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% growth in the Commonwealth outside of the region. In 2014, private-sector job growth within the region marked 2.39% growth while the Commonwealth only marked 0.55% growth. This trend has continued. Overall, between 2007 and 2017, private-sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville region increased by 9.23%, double the 4.61% job gain 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 2007 level of employment is expressed as an index of 100 for each area.

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



**Figure 3** further demonstrates that the region’s localities widely differ in employment trends within the private-sector over the decade. It shows that all localities, except Fluvanna County, have a higher number of private-sector jobs than the locality did in 2007.

**Albemarle County**

As previously stated, Albemarle County has the largest employment base of the region. In 2017, the county touts 38,138 private-sector jobs. Overall, private-sector employment in Albemarle County is 9% higher in 2017 compared with 2007 (3,302 jobs increase). *Albemarle gained the greatest net number of private-sector jobs of all area localities in the ten-year study.* Conversely, by comparison, Albemarle lags four of the other six area localities in the regional analysis in private-sector percent job growth.

Within Albemarle County, over the study period (2007-2017) increases for the private-sector can be seen. Professional & Business Services (+842 jobs), Education & Health Services (+1,932 jobs), and Leisure & Hospitality (+1,379 jobs) all netted

tremendous job gains in the ten-year study. The largest percent increase occurred within Natural Resources & Mining (37% and Education & Health Services (36%). Unfortunately, Manufacturing (-1,023 jobs / 32.5%) and Construction (-1,030 jobs / 30%) had private-sector job losses between 2007 and 2017.

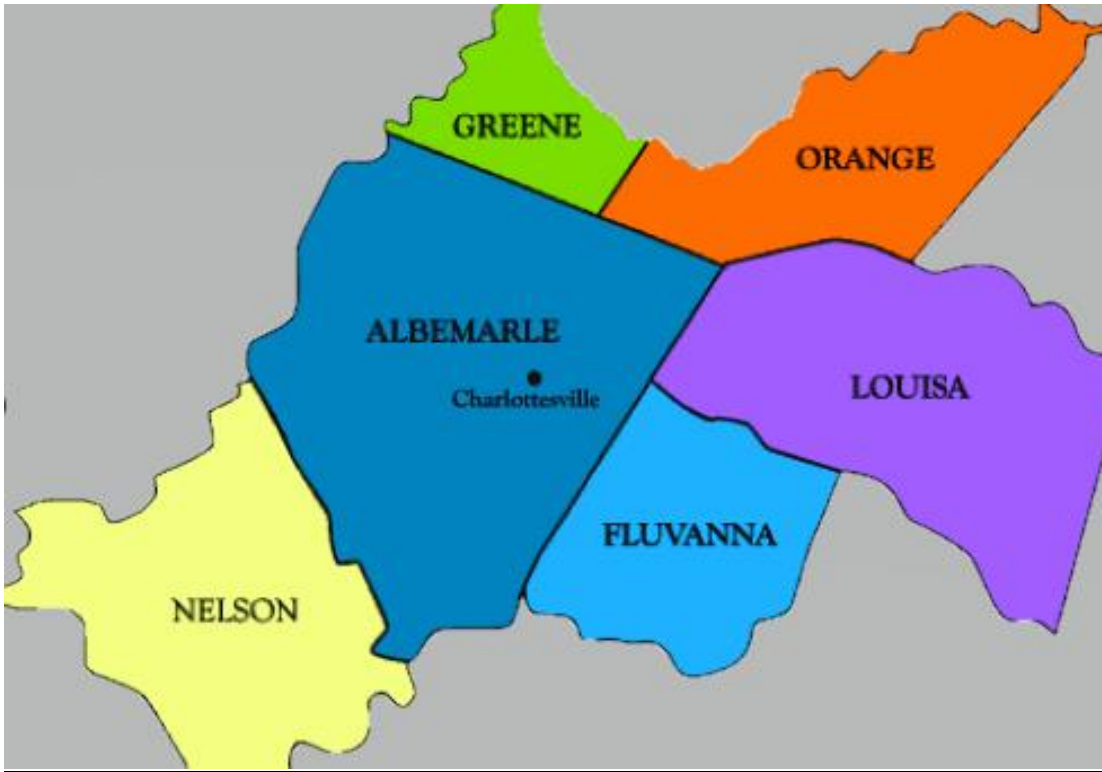
### **The City of Charlottesville**

The City of Charlottesville had 28,159 private-sector jobs as of 2017. Since 2007, the City has added 2,106 (+8%) new private-sector jobs. The City of Charlottesville is second behind Albemarle County in the most number of new private-sector jobs brought to the area in the ten-year study. However, the City has been out-performed in percentage, by every other area locality except for Fluvanna County.

In the City of Charlottesville's private-sector, three industry sectors experienced job losses in the last decade. Information (-382 jobs, -24%); Construction (-319 jobs, -16%); and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (-463 jobs, -9%) all had significant job losses between 2007 and 2017. The most jobs were lost within Trade, Transportation, & Utilities with -463 jobs lost.

Some industries within the private-sector were thriving. Professional & Business Services garnered 1,274 (30%) jobs; Financial Services added 353 (20%); and, Leisure & Hospitality gained 865 (17%) jobs within the City of Charlottesville. Manufacturing also gain jobs in the City; 79 (10%). Professional & Business Services was the top private-sector employment growth in the City.





**Fluvanna County**

Fluvanna County counts 2,859 private-sector jobs in 2017. In ten years, the county has lost 13 private-sector jobs from the initial 2,872 private-sector jobs in 2007. Fluvanna’s private-sector employment job level has been essentially stagnant between 2007 and 2017; the only area locality that has not added net job growth over the last decade.

Five private industry sectors within Fluvanna County exhibited net losses in the decade while four private industry sectors gained. Professional & Business Services private-sector jobs topped the private-sectors list in total jobs gained (136 / 42%) since 2007. Information jobs grew by a larger percentage, 63%; albeit a smaller number of jobs gained, +9. Significant losses were tracked in Manufacturing, Leisure & Hospitality, Construction, and Financial Activities. The largest job losses, -134, and largest percent decrease, -51% occurred within Manufacturing.

**Greene County**

In 2017, Greene County holds 2,846 private-sector jobs. Since 2007, the county has gained 700 new private-sector jobs from the 2,146 private-sector jobs it had in 2007. While the number of new private-sector jobs added is less compared to Albemarle & Charlottesville, the 700 new jobs account for a 33% private-sector employment increase over the past decade; the locality highest percentage private-sector job growth in the region.

Trade, Transportation & Utilities in Greene County added the largest number of new private-sector of jobs, 271 (48%), over the past ten years, while Professional & Business Services saw the largest percent in private-sector job growth, 89% (+225 jobs). Two other private-sector industries; Education & Health Services (177 / 72%) and Leisure & Hospitality (130 / 48%), also experienced significant job growth. Private-sector job losses occurred in Manufacturing, Construction, Information, and Financial Activities. Greene County's largest number of job losses, -77, and the largest percent decrease, -51%, in private-sector jobs occurred within Manufacturing.

#### Louisa County

Louisa County has 8,081 private-sector jobs in 2017. In 2007, the county had 6,828 private-sector jobs, accounting for 1,253 new jobs in the ten-year study; the locality with third-most number of private-sector jobs added and second-highest percent increase of private-sector employment with 18% private-sector job growth.

Louisa County saw job gains in multiple private-sector industries. Trade, Transportation & Utilities accounted for the most private-sector jobs added with 727 new jobs. Construction jobs also grew – the only area locality with construction job gains – with a net +375 (39%) added. Leisure & Hospitality and Education & Health Services also gained jobs. Significant job losses occurred within Manufacturing (-234 / 16%) and Professional & Business Services (-203 / 28%).

#### Nelson County

3,206 private-sector jobs are within Nelson County as of 2017. Since 2007, Nelson County has gained 390 private-sector jobs. Nelson County has experienced +14% private-sector job gains in the last decade. (See note.)

Manufacturing gained more private-sector jobs with the highest positive percentage (+325 / 135%) than the other private industry sector in Nelson County. (Nelson, Orange and Charlottesville all gained manufacturing jobs since 2007.) Three industries dealt with job losses: Construction; Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; and Finance.

*NOTE: Regarding the Leisure & Hospitality, long-reporting as Nelson's highest employment sector, it is important to note that due to Virginia Employment Commission's reporting changes to confidential employer specific information, to protect confidentiality for a sole or small number of firms within the sector and a locality, data is not reported. Nelson County's Leisure & Hospitality sector coded jobs were available in 2013 (805), then but changed in disclosure in 2014 (15) and again since 2016 to "Confidential." Clearly with these jobs not reported by the VEC, it can be assumed that total private-sector as well as overall employment in Nelson County, is undercounted by several hundred jobs.*

### Orange County

Orange County had 7,550 private-sector jobs in 2017 compared to 6,584 private-sector jobs in 2007; a net gain of 966 new private-sector jobs (15%) over the ten-year study.

The highest net private-sector job gains in Orange County occurred within Education & Health Services; Manufacturing; Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; and, Natural Resources & Mining. Education & Health Services gained 286 new private-sector jobs in the last ten years, a 94% increase from 2007, marking the sector as the largest in private-sector growth in both and percentage increase. *Notably, Orange County witnessed the greatest number; 264 and percentage; +26% of Manufacturing jobs gained within the region over the past decade. (Charlottesville was the only other regional locality to gain Manufacturing jobs in the last 10 years.)*

Only two private-sector areas in Orange County saw net job losses occurred: Construction lost 231 private-sector jobs, (32%) and there were 21 (37%) Information jobs lost.

### III. Trends in Industry Level Employment: 2007-2017

Analysis of trends in industry level employment<sup>1</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 2007 and 2017.

**Figure 4** reveals that in 2007, the private-sector industries job leaders were: Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (22.4%); Professional & Business Services (15.6%); Leisure & Hospitality (15.2%); and Education & Health Services (13.3%). Those sectors also lead in 2017 in close alignment in percentage, with a slight percentage shift to Professional & Business Services and away from Trade, Transportation & Utilities.

**Figure 4**  
**Greater Charlottesville Region / Private-Sector Employment by Industry Cluster**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2007</b>		<b>2017</b>		<b>2007-2017</b>		<b>Percent Change</b>
	<b>Actual#</b>	<b>Percent of Job Market</b>	<b>Actual#</b>	<b>Percent of Job Market</b>	<b>Actual #</b>	<b>Change</b>	
Natural Resources & Mining	1,289	1.6%	1,711	1.9%	422	33%	
Construction	8,310	10.1%	6,832	7.6%	-1,478	-18%	
Manufacturing	7,090	8.6%	6,291	7.0%	-799	-11%	
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	18,402	22.4%	19,339	21.6%	937	5%	
Information	2,384	2.9%	2,062	2.3%	-322	-14%	
Financial Activities	4,143	5.0%	4,797	5.3%	654	16%	
Professional & Business Services	12,814	15.6%	15,221	17.0%	2,407	19%	
Education & Health Services	10,926	13.3%	13,698	15.3%	2,772	25%	
Leisure & Hospitality	12,518	15.2%	14,371	16%	1,853	15%	
<u>Other Services</u>	4,257	<u>5.2%</u>	5,390	<u>6.0%</u>	<u>1,133</u>	<u>27%</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,133</b>		<b>89,712</b>		<b>7,579</b>	<b>9.23%</b>	

*Source: Virginia Employment Commission*

<sup>1</sup> See the Appendix I for a description of the industry groupings used in this report.

*\*Again, Virginia Employment Commission's reporting changes to "Confidential" to protect employer-specific information, results that several hundred jobs are unreported in certain sectors and localities; thus, the region. Consideration of VEC's "Confidential" results in an overall undercounting in total private-sector as well as overall employment.*

The **Figure 5**, pie chart represents the breakdown of the private-sector of the Greater Charlottesville region during 2007 and 2017 further revealing the private-sector leading industries in 2007 and 2017.

Seven of the ten private enterprise sectors demonstrated job gains over the 2007-2017 study period; the leading private-sectors jobs gainers were: Education & Health (+2,772); Professional & Business (+2,407); and Leisure & Hospitality (+1,853).

Three private enterprise sectors demonstrated job losses in the Greater Charlottesville region: Construction; Manufacturing; and Information. The largest number of private-sector job losses is attributed to the Construction industry with 1,478 jobs lost; also, the largest *percentage* decrease (-18%).

**Figure 5: Pie Chart Comparison of Private-Sector Industries in 2007 and 2017**

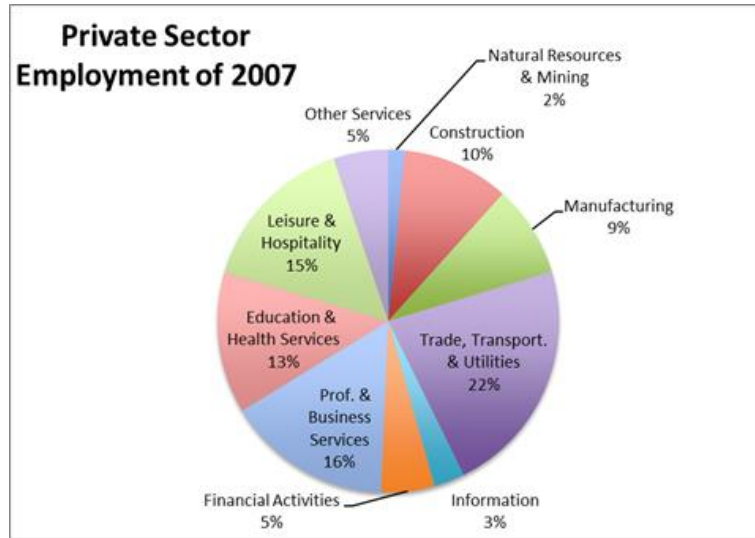
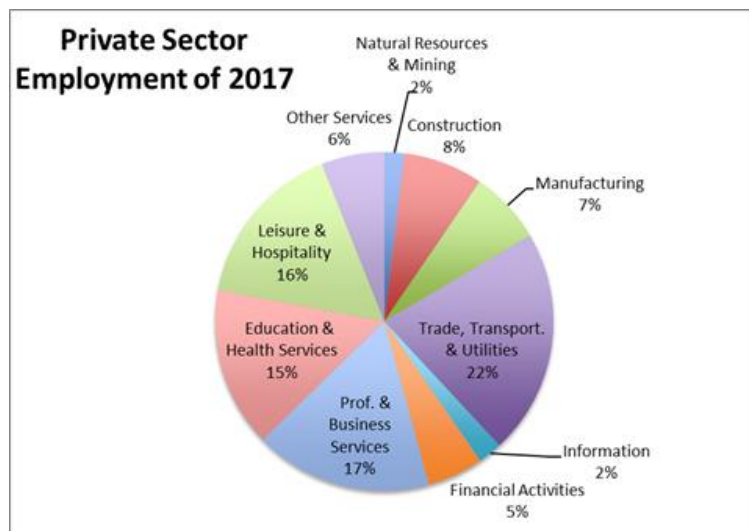


Figure 6 compares changes in industry employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region against the Commonwealth of Virginia (outside of the Region).

Figure 6  
Changes in Private-sector Sectors  
Greater Charlottesville Virginia (*outside region*)  
2007 – 2017 percentage



Employment; by Industry  
Region & Commonwealth of  
change

<b><u>Industry</u></b>	<b><u>Region</u></b>	<b><u>State</u></b>
Natural Resources & Mining	32.74%	-9.74%
Construction	13.36%	-19.73%
Manufacturing	3.16%	-16.25%
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	1.23%	-1.55%
Information	-1.62%	-25.79%
Financial Activities	2.24%	0.85%
Professional & Business Serv.	2.00%	11.99%
Education & Health Services	-0.30%	26.81%
Leisure & Hospitality	14.80%	16.73%
<u>Other Services</u>	<u>26.61%</u>	<u>10.42%</u>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>9.23%</i></b>	<b><i>4.61%</i></b>

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

*Source: Virginia Employment Commission*

During the study period, the Greater Charlottesville region outperformed the rest of the Commonwealth in eight (8) of the ten (10) private-sector industry sectors. The region substantially outperformed the Commonwealth in Natural Resources & Mining; Construction, Manufacturing; Information; Financial Activities; and Other Services. The Commonwealth outside of the Greater Charlottesville region outperformed the region in the Professional & Business Services and Leisure & Hospitality sectors. In Information industries, the Greater Charlottesville region noted a much smaller percent decrease than the Commonwealth. However, both experienced percent decreases in this industry, so it indicates that national economic forces might be largely driving employment trends in the Information sector.

#### **IV. Public-sector Employment**

Public-sector employment – the largest employment sector within the Greater Charlottesville region – is very important to the economy of the Greater Charlottesville region, employing 35,963 persons in 2017.

Figure 7 tracks the changes in government employment within the Greater Charlottesville region since 2007. Government employment in the region has increased in every year since 2004 except for 2010 and 2013. Overall, total government employment in the region is 12.4% higher in 2017 than it was in 2007.

Figure 7

**Public-sector Employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region / 2007 – 2017**

	Local <u>Government</u> (#)	State <u>Government</u> (#)	Federal <u>Government</u> (#)	<u>Total</u> (#)
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
2014	11,929	20,145	1,425	33,499
2015	12,012	21,055	1,477	34,544
2016	12,123	21,476	1,477	35,076
2017	12,290	22,163	1,510	35,963
<u>Overall Change</u> 2007-2017:	5.8%	17.8%	-3.8%	12.4%

***Source: Virginia Employment Commission***

The largest sector of government employment in the region, and the fastest growing since 2007, is state government. In 2017, the state government sector employed 22,163 people in the region. State government employment in the region increased by 3,355 jobs (17.8%) between 2007 and 2017. Declines in state government employment in the region occurred between 2008-2009 and again between 2012-2013.

Just over the past year, 687 state government jobs were added to the Greater Charlottesville region. Of that increase, most is concentrated in Albemarle County (568 jobs, a 4.5% increase) and in the City of Charlottesville (179, a 2.3% increase). The math reveals that the other localities together lost a total of 60 state government job last year. However, between 2007 and 2017, every locality in the region had an increase in state government employment in 2017.

*The University of Virginia is the largest employer within the Greater Charlottesville Region, with nearly 17,000 full and part-time employees; mostly public-sector and others counted within the private-sector.* The largest “state government” employer in the region is the University, a nationally leading public university. Its regional employment locations are primarily



in Albemarle County (+/- 65%) and the City of Charlottesville (+/- 35%). Of the University's total 17,000 employees, approximately 9,000 are employed in the Academic Division, with the majority of the other 8,000 employed in the University's Health System. The University's employees, public as well as private, are funded primarily (+/- 95%) by private, medical, tuition, university-generated (i.e. enterprise, private giving, etc.), and other non-state-tax sources. Employees of the various university-oriented foundations, groups, etc. are reported by the Virginia Employment Commission in their appropriate NAICS *private* categories such as "Education & Health Services." (*VEC data cannot indicate specific employers in any reporting sector; public nor private*). 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 2017, area local governments employed 12,290 people in the region. Between 2007 and 2017, local government employment in the region grew by 6% (676 jobs). Consistent with shifting trends observed around the country, local government employment decreased in 2010; was virtually unchanged for 2011; decreased by in 2012; has increased each year since 2013; the fifth consecutive year. All localities in the Greater Charlottesville region, except Greene County (-14 jobs) have gained local government jobs between 2007 and 2017.

Federal government employment in the region is subject to variable year-to-year growth in great part due to the federal government's reporting of locations of its employment base. On the surface of VEC and Federal government reporting, overall federal government employment is 4% *lower* in 2017 than in 2007; 1,569 jobs in 2007 and the 1,510 jobs in 2017.

*This reported data runs counter intuitive to observational assessment given the more than decade-long expansion of federal employment within the region. That is due to the nature of Federal government, particularly defense and intelligence, employment reporting. Simply put, the federal government does not report jobs where the actual employee is located. Please take note of Footnote #2.)* Even with this significant data limitation, it should not be a surprise that Albemarle County had the highest federal governmental job growth.

**Figure 8** details changes in government employment within the Greater Charlottesville region and compares those rates of growth to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**Figure 8**  
**Percent Changes in Public-Sector Employment / 2007 – 2017**

<i><b>Municipality</b></i>	<i><b>Local Govt.</b></i>	<i><b>State Govt.</b></i>	<i><b>Federal Govt.</b></i>	<i><b>Total</b></i>
Albemarle Co.	3.3%	18.5%	30.6%	15.4%
Charlottesville	6.7%	17.4%	-39.7%	10.9%
Fluvanna Co.	7.8%	8.8%	-24.4%	7.1%
Greene Co.	-1.7%	94.4%	-13.2%	-0.2%
Louisa Co.	13.0%	1.3%	7.3%	11.5%
Nelson Co.	5.7%	80.0%	-9.4%	9.0%
Orange Co.	7.3%	12.4%	-6.5%	7.8%
Region (Total)	5.8%	17.8%	-3.8%	12.4%
Virginia (Outside Region)	1.9%	-3.7%	13.7%	2.9%

*Source: Virginia Employment Commission*

Since 2007, the Greater Charlottesville region has improved job growth in local and state government jobs within the region. When evaluating the private-sector, we found that the Commonwealth typically mirrored the trend of the Greater Charlottesville region. In the public-sector, we find that the region is not paralleled with the Commonwealth. The region is outperforming the Commonwealth in local, state, and total government percent change over the last ten years. Regarding federal government job data, it is important to note that in June 2001, approximately 600 civilian federal government jobs (US Army – National Ground Intelligence Center) relocated within the region, from the City of Charlottesville to Albemarle County. 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 from the move.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *The Virginia Employment Commission data reporting does not fully capture federal job movement. Regularly the nature of federal government employment is such that, particularly within the armed services, an employee’s work site and payment item are assigned to different locations. Consequently, a federal work site may in fact have more or less employees than are reported to state employment agencies such a VEC. It is also important to note than employees of governmental private contractors are not included among “federal government employees” but are accounted for at their home work sites and in their respective NAICS employment codes.*

Overall, the Greater Charlottesville region increased its public-sector employment by 11.%. The City of Charlottesville, Louisa County, and Nelson County all experienced significant job gains in the public-sector with growth of 10% or more. The area with the least job growth in the public-sector was Greene County with -1% job growth.

## V. General Trends -- Overall Employment: 2007-2017

Overall employment – private and public-sectors – has increased in the Greater Charlottesville Region since 2007. Total private and public-sector employment grew from 114,124 in 2007 to 125,675 in 2017.

### Albemarle County

Overall employment in Albemarle County between 2007 and 2017 grew from 50,405 to 56,103. In the Report’s ten-year span, Albemarle had the largest increase in overall employment of all localities (5,698 jobs). However, Albemarle lagged four other area localities in overall employment growth percentage change.

### City of Charlottesville

Overall employment in the City of Charlottesville between 2007 and 2017 increased from 36,197 to 39,408. The City of Charlottesville is area’s second largest increase in overall employment (3,211 jobs). Over the past year, the City has added 107 jobs to total employment. However, over the decade the City lags all other area localities except Fluvanna in percentage job growth with only 8.9%.

### Fluvanna County

Overall employment in Fluvanna County between 2007 and 2017 grew only by only 1.8% (75 jobs) from 4,120 to 4,195; last among area localities in both number and percentage of jobs gained in the decade.

### Greene County

Overall employment in Greene County between 2007 and 2017 increased from 3,022 to 3,718. Greene County holds the region’s highest overall employment percentage jobs increase, 23%, with 696 jobs. jobs gained since 2007.

### Louisa County

Overall employment in Louisa County between 2007 and 2017 grew from 8,268 to 9,687. Louisa County has increased by 1,419 total jobs in the decade, ranking third in the area’s overall employment growth improvement and second among area localities in percentage job growth (19%) over the past decade.

### Nelson County

Overall employment in Nelson County between 2007 and 2017 grew from 3,486 to 3,935; adding 449 new jobs in the last decade marking an increase of 12.8%. *However, as noted several times in this Report, changes in the Virginia Employment Commission confidential employer specific reporting result in Nelson County's Private-sector Leisure & Hospitality jobs to be substantially underreported. (For example, in 2013, VEC reported 805 "Leisure & Hospitality" jobs in Nelson County and due to confidentiality requirements, no "Leisure & Hospitality" jobs have been reported by VEC in the past two years.)* Clearly, with these jobs not reported by the VEC, it can be assumed that total private-sector as well as overall employment in Nelson County, is undercounted by several hundred jobs

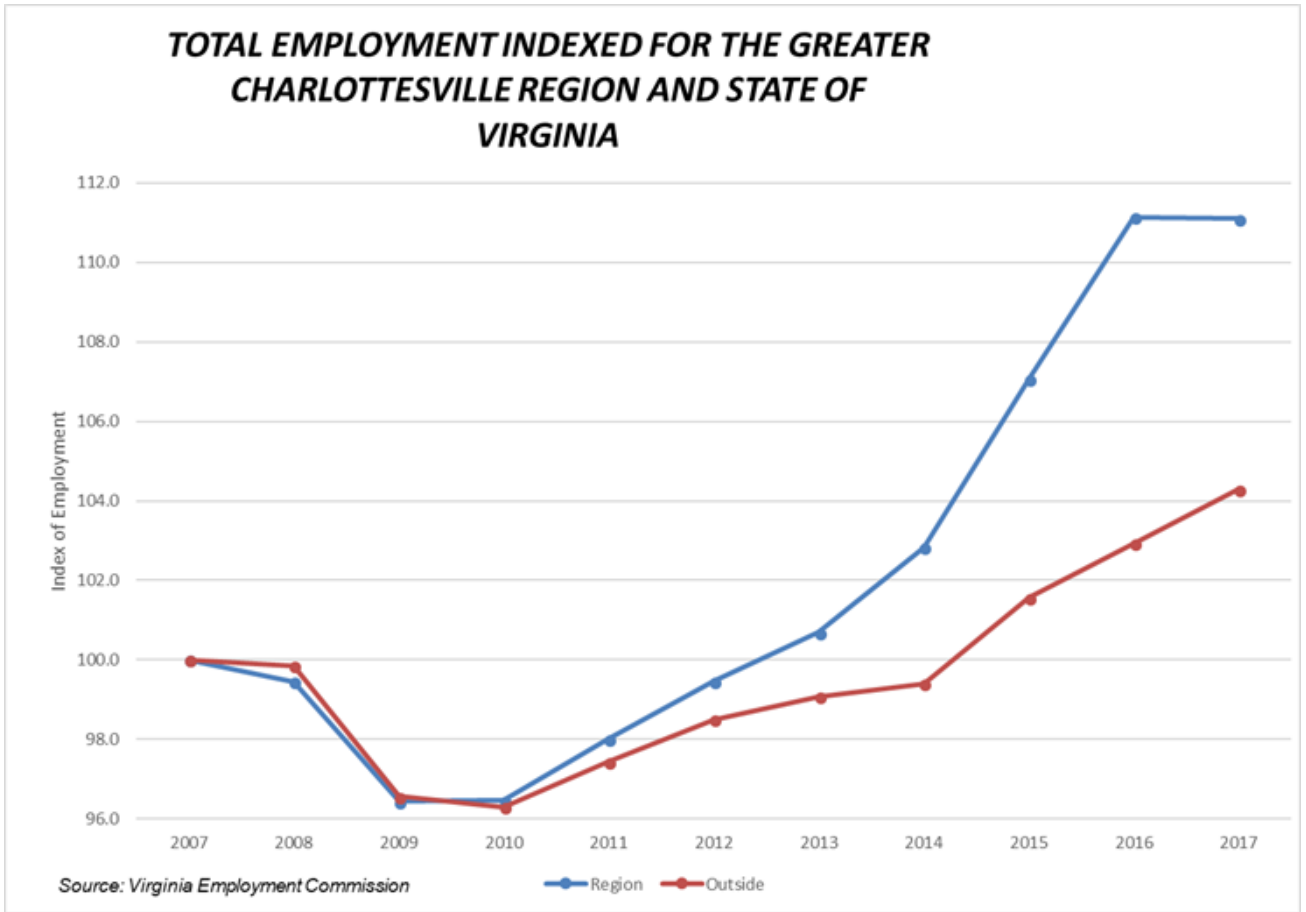
### Orange County

Overall employment in Orange County between 2007 and 2017 grew from 8,629 to 9,755; a percentage jobs growth rate of 13% and 1,126 net jobs gained. Orange job growth was fourth among area localities.

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

**Figure 9** presents a comparison of job growth since 2007 in the Greater Charlottesville region and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The graph shows that overall (combined private and public-sector) employment increased by 11% in the Greater Charlottesville region. This compares favorably against the overall employment growth of 4.3% experienced in Virginia outside of the region.

FIGURE 9



**VI. Employment in 2018: Early Indicators**

Full-year annualized data from the data set used for this report, only becomes available after the year concludes. VEC compiles that annualized data set during the first half of the next year and then publishes them. Thus, it cannot be determined *by annualized data* whether previous years' employment trends in the region are continuing.

**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>3</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 jobholders.” Multiple jobholders 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.” BLS reports that between 4.9% and 5.5% of the Virginia employed population holds multiple jobs. Five and a half percent (5.5%) of the Greater Charlottesville region’s reported 2017 total average annual employment of 125,675 is approximately 6,912. This estimate is not reflected in the data used for this report.

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<sup>3</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.

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 significantly reduces 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 to maintain the confidentiality of individual employers.<sup>4</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 data 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>4</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

*Note: Totals may not reconcile due to disclosure issues and rounding.*

#### CHARLOTTESVILLE REGION

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & Mining	1,289	1,352	1,330	1,365	1,425	1,592	1,601	1,330	1,862	1,723	1,711	422	33%
Const.	8,310	7,621	6,308	6,264	5,816	5,692	5,528	5,662	6,837	6,027	6,832	-1,478	-18%
Manu.	7,090	6,668	5,986	5,470	5,433	5,452	5,721	5,379	6,432	6,098	6,291	-799	-11%
T, T, U	18,402	18,262	17,305	17,247	17,777	17,829	18,215	14,719	17,183	19,104	19,339	937	5%
Inform.	2,384	2,346	2,199	2,172	2,153	2,225	2,202	2,132	2,142	2,096	2,062	-322	-14%
Fin.	4,143	4,085	3,803	3,777	3,879	3,906	4,609	4,562	4,638	4,692	4,797	654	16%
Prof & Bus.	12,814	12,643	12,310	12,328	12,327	12,909	13,461	13,098	14,124	14,922	15,221	2,407	19%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Ed & Health	10,926	10,907	11,393	11,794	12,107	12,275	12,543	11,989	13,885	13,739	13,698	2,772	25%
Leis. & Hosp.	12,518	12,616	12,403	12,628	12,907	13,115	13,294	11,985	14,219	13,973	14,371	1,853	15%
Other	4,257	4,419	4,382	4,427	4,607	4,741	4,729	4,707	5,044	5,077	5,390	1,133	27%
Federal Gov't	1,569	1,568	1,608	1,644	1,482	1,472	1,449	1,425	1,477	1,494	1,510	-59	-4%
State Gov't	18,808	19,143	19,068	19,083	20,052	20,438	19,681	20,145	21,055	21,476	22,163	3,355	18%
Local Gov't	11,614	11,874	11,957	11,882	11,886	11,869	11,880	11,929	12,012	12,123	12,290	676	6%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>117,356</b>	<b>122,198</b>	<b>122,544</b>	<b>125,675</b>	11,551	10%
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>82,133</i>	<i>80,919</i>	<i>77,419</i>	<i>77,472</i>	<i>78,431</i>	<i>79,736</i>	<i>81,903</i>	<i>75,563</i>	<i>86,366</i>	<i>87,451</i>	<i>89,712</i>	7,579	9%
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>33,499</i>	<i>34,544</i>	<i>35,093</i>	<i>35,963</i>	3,972	12%

#### ALBEMARLE COUNTY

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	489	527	487	482	476	537	612	615	662	644	672	183	37%
Const.	3,416	3,092	2,586	2,443	2,246	2,283	2,248	2,231	2,461	2,263	2,386	-1,030	-30%
Manu.	3,146	2,935	2,666	2,356	2,289	2,151	2,151	2,161	2,124	2,115	2,123	-1,023	-33%
T, T, U	7,416	6,985	6,608	6,287	6,485	6,335	6,556	6,648	6,746	7,154	7,656	240	3%
Inform.	668	659	618	638	602	628	586	547	585	692	770	102	15%
Fin.	1,560	1,603	1,593	1,715	1,704	1,732	1,731	1,722	1,796	1,802	1,821	261	17%
Prof. & Bus.	6,460	6,528	6,372	6,267	6,402	6,859	6,849	7,232	7,243	6,976	7,302	842	13%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Ed. & Health	5,309	5,227	5,468	5,597	5,772	5,979	6,639	6,476	6,782	7,108	7,241	1,932	36%
Leis. & Hosp.	4,702	4,663	4,602	4,622	4,778	4,692	4,412	4,563	4,733	5,463	6,081	1,379	29%
Other	1,670	1,796	1,808	1,888	1,954	1,913	1,885	1,793	1,938	1,942	1,958	288	17%
Federal Gov't	690	687	746	809	851	860	870	860	877	893	901	211	31%
State Gov't	11,159	11,450	11,349	11,399	12,109	12,143	11,866	11,937	12,296	12,652	13,220	2,061	18%
Local Gov't	3,720	3,756	3,820	4,018	4,053	4,014	3,805	3,800	3,750	3,792	3,844	124	3%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>50,586</b>	<b>52,053</b>	<b>53,496</b>	<b>56,103</b>	5,698	11%
<i>Private Sector</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>33,989</i>	<i>35,129</i>	<i>36,159</i>	<i>38,138</i>	3,302	9%
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>16,597</i>	<i>16,924</i>	<i>17,337</i>	<i>17,965</i>	2,396	15%

**CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE**

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	37	33	23	32	14	8	9	Conf	12	12	Conf	Conf	Conf
Const.	1,991	1,853	1,578	1,521	1,523	1,519	1,522	1,464	1,560	1,530	1,672	-319	-16%
Manu.	763	762	731	701	659	664	739	795	807	802	842	79	10%
T, T, U	5,034	5,190	4,621	4,638	4,661	4,901	4,817	4,742	4,701	4,651	4,571	-463	-9%
Inform.	1,564	1,536	1,434	1,398	1,419	1,480	1,508	1,488	1,430	1,317	1,182	-382	-24%
Fin.	1,729	1,608	1,455	1,305	1,326	1,333	1,987	2,045	2,039	1,993	2,082	353	20%
Prof. & Bus.	4,266	4,383	4,301	4,114	3,906	4,055	4,273	4,414	5,129	5,612	5,540	1,274	30%
Ed. & Health	4,025	3,957	4,096	4,179	4,203	4,065	3,557	3736	4,044	4,106	4,116	91	2%
Leis. & Hosp.	5,129	5,234	5,055	5,278	5,268	5,529	5,923	6,270	6,496	6,307	5,994	865	17%
Other	1,515	1,571	1,567	1,547	1,629	1,726	1,729	1,987	1,862	1,956	2,060	545	36%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Federal Gov't	630	622	608	556	399	389	366	353	370	377	380	-250	-40%
State Gov't	6,724	6,786	6,784	6,766	6,938	7,223	6,715	7,096	7,680	7,713	7,892	1,168	17%
Local Gov't	2,789	2,861	2,883	2,609	2,557	2,571	2,821	2,844	2,916	2,925	2,977	188	7%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>37,341</b>	<b>39,222</b>	<b>39,301</b>	<b>39,408</b>	3,211	9%
<i>Private Sector</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>27,049</i>	<i>28,256</i>	<i>28,286</i>	<i>28,159</i>	2,106	8%
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>10,292</i>	<i>10,966</i>	<i>11,015</i>	<i>11,249</i>	1,106	11%

**FLUVANNA COUNTY**

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	77	76	70	75	108	71	81	75	94	132	99	22	29%
Const.	477	474	369	444	515	473	315	409	408	436	432	-45	-9%
Manu.	261	101	103	106	81	84	93	94	102	107	127	-134	-51%
T, T, U	581	599	602	597	623	629	630	610	616	590	569	-12	-2%
Inform.	14	15	17	16	16	12	13	15	20	23	23	9	64%
Fin.	95	84	75	72	71	69	67	65	68	74	72	-23	-24%
Prof. & Bus.	324	328	321	346	402	392	634	728	722	471	460	136	42%
Ed. & Health	482	500	502	544	576	556	532	300	333	546	527	45	9%
Leis. & Hosp.	378	407	384	373	358	360	350	273	263	304	321	-57	-15%
Other	183	184	188	177	173	161	155	159	163	148	190	7	4%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Federal Gov't	41	43	36	40	29	30	29	27	29	27	31	-10	-24%
State Gov't	351	374	384	370	383	388	385	397	394	416	382	31	9%
Local Gov't	856	898	914	920	906	901	870	870	903	902	923	67	8%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>4,195</b>	75	2%
<i>Private Sector</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>3,028</i>	<i>3,104</i>	<i>2,831</i>	<i>2,859</i>	-13	0%
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>1,293</i>	<i>1,326</i>	<i>1,345</i>	<i>1,336</i>	88	7%

**GREENE COUNTY**

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	52	49	48	44	45	42	46	26	30	57	55	3	6%
Const.	380	339	281	246	232	214	213	217	268	307	317	-63	-17%
Manu.	151	145	121	98	98	96	90	85	72	62	74	-77	-51%
T, T, U	565	591	623	729	851	848	824	804	825	829	836	271	48%
Inform.	24	27	24	17	9	8	12	11	17	15	16	-8	-33%
Fin.	84	78	74	69	66	62	70	69	67	71	82	-2	-2%
Prof. & Bus.	252	264	270	452	467	407	355	378	436	463	477	225	89%
Ed. & Health	245	278	320	334	361	383	390	309	350	443	422	177	72%
Leis. & Hosp.	270	303	323	342	402	381	373	336	351	423	400	130	48%
Other	124	118	108	107	105	120	141	125	129	127	156	32	26%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Federal Gov't	38	39	36	39	35	35	34	33	34	32	33	-5	-13%
State Gov't	18	20	20	18	24	33	36	38	37	35	35	17	94%
Local Gov't	819	833	831	822	809	794	785	770	796	798	805	-14	-2%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>3,718</b>	696	23%
<i>Private Sector</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>2,506</i>	<i>2,701</i>	<i>2,797</i>	<i>2,846</i>	700	33%
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>892</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>868</i>	<i>862</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>873</i>	-2	0%

**LOUISA COUNTY**

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	62	62	62	70	81	84	63	38	57	58	56	-6	-10%
Const.	952	881	739	936	702	615	618	857	1,218	821	1,327	375	39%
Manu.	1,496	1,463	1,265	1,153	1,224	1,236	1,223	1,272	1,280	1,195	1,262	-234	-16%
T, T, U	2,609	2,731	2,722	2,896	3,056	3,026	3,070	1,265	1,394	3,399	3,336	727	28%
Inform.	26	26	25	21	21	19	18	17	14	14	Conf.	Conf.	Conf.
Fin.	116	117	113	119	125	133	134	142	138	143	141	25	22%
Prof. & Bus.	735	473	424	523	495	509	529	191	542	548	532	-203	-28%
Ed. & Health	304	337	345	375	363	392	447	484	510	531	498	194	64%
Leis. & Hosp.	376	383	431	408	449	497	549	513	596	538	589	213	57%
Other	152	147	132	139	162	176	178	179	237	269	293	141	93%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Federal Gov't	55	62	65	68	57	56	56	51	55	58	59	4	7%
State Gov't	153	146	147	136	116	113	121	136	135	143	155	2	1%
Local Gov't	1,232	1,308	1,325	1,362	1,371	1,383	1,383	1,407	1,381	1,384	1,392	160	13%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,268</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>8,206</b>	<b>8,222</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>6,552</b>	<b>9,475</b>	<b>9,101</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>17%</b>
<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>6,828</i>	<i>6,620</i>	<i>6,258</i>	<i>6,640</i>	<i>6,678</i>	<i>6,687</i>	<i>6,829</i>	<i>4,958</i>	<i>5,986</i>	<i>7,516</i>	<i>8,081</i>	<i>1,253</i>	<i>18%</i>
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>1,594</i>	<i>1,571</i>	<i>1,585</i>	<i>1,606</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>12%</i>

**NELSON COUNTY**

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	216	245	281	274	263	290	289	288	290	297	285	69	32%
Const.	382	358	284	245	229	231	216	242	242	213	218	-164	-43%
Manu.	240	267	195	220	274	371	448	486	780	542	565	325	135%
T, T, U	413	392	407	403	388	392	399	325	318	388	395	-18	-4%
Inform.	31	31	33	37	36	29	32	27	Conf	Conf	35	4	13%
Fin.	107	117	101	96	103	96	96	87	103	100	92	-15	-14%
Prof. & Bus.	240	252	218	215	227	218	246	250	260	301	312	72	30%
Ed. & Health	256	278	314	328	344	331	341	342	364	333	303	47	18%
Leis. & Hosp.	762	752	742	714	736	760	805	15	16	Conf	Conf	Conf	Conf
Other	169	177	170	169	173	226	234	232	217	213	237	68	40%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Federal Gov't	53	54	50	60	52	47	43	50	58	47	48	-5	-9%
State Gov't	40	40	37	37	50	65	67	69	71	74	72	32	80%
Local Gov't	576	592	593	599	587	581	596	607	604	608	609	33	6%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>3,974</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>13%</b>
<i>Private Sector</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>3,222</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,387</i>	<i>3,206</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>14%</i>
<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>9%</i>

**ORANGE COUNTY**

<b>Sector(s)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2007-2017</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
<b>Private Sector:</b>													
NR & M	355	361	358	388	438	560	502	459	484	523	544	189	53%
Const.	711	624	471	429	370	358	396	415	469	457	480	-231	-32%
Manu.	1,034	996	906	837	809	851	977	1,032	1,138	1,275	1,298	264	26%
T, T, U	1,785	1,773	1,721	1,697	1,712	1,699	1,920	1,922	1,924	2,093	1,976	191	11%
Inform.	57	52	49	46	51	49	34	34	32	35	36	-21	-37%
Fin.	453	478	393	401	484	481	524	436	478	509	507	54	12%
Prof. & Bus.	538	416	405	410	429	469	576	650	482	551	598	60	11%
Ed. & Health	305	330	348	438	489	570	636	641	597	672	591	286	94%
Leis. & Hosp.	902	875	865	890	915	896	883	719	707	938	986	84	9%
Other	444	426	410	401	410	418	407	410	412	422	496	52	12%
<b>Public Sector:</b>													
Federal Gov't	62	61	67	72	60	55	52	51	54	60	58	-4	-6%
State Gov't	362	326	346	357	432	473	491	472	442	443	407	45	12%
Local Gov't	1,621	1,625	1,591	1,553	1,603	1,625	1,620	1,631	1,662	1,714	1,740	119	7%
<b>Grand Total</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>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>9,172</b>	<b>9,692</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>13%</b>
<i>Private Sector</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>6,907</i>	<i>7,014</i>	<i>7,475</i>	<i>7,550</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Public Sector</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>	<i>2,153</i>	<i>2,158</i>	<i>2,217</i>	<i>2,205</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>8%</i>