

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE  
"A World Class City"

**Department of Neighborhood Development Services**

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February 28, 2013

**TO: Charlottesville Planning Commission, Neighborhood Associations &  
News Media**

# Please Take Notice

A Work Session of the Charlottesville Planning Commission will be held on **Tuesday March 12, 2013 following the regular meeting in the NDS Conference Room in City Hall (610 East Market Street).**

## AGENDA

1. Comprehensive Plan Review
  - a. Community Facilities
  - b. Land Use
  - c. Community Characteristics
2. Public Comment – 15 minutes

cc: City Council  
Maurice Jones  
Aubrey Watts  
Jim Tolbert  
Neighborhood Planners  
Melissa Thackston, Kathy McHugh  
Mary Joy Scala  
Craig Brown, Rich Harris

**CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE  
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**



**MEMORANDUM**

To: Charlottesville Planning Commission and City Council  
From: Missy Creasy, Planning Manager  
Date: February 28, 2013  
Re: March 12, 2013 Work Session materials

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The Commission will continue review of Comprehensive Plan elements at the March 12, 2013 work session which is scheduled to follow the regular Planning Commission meeting. Chapters for discussion at this meeting include Community Facilities, Land Use and Community Characteristics.

Two of these chapters have been updated based on comments received from the Commission at the February 26, 2013 work session. There is a memo outlining the updates provided as well as the updated materials for your review and comment.

Community Characteristics has a number of concerns remaining based on the guidance provided by the Commission in February 2013. Please carefully review the memo attached and prepare to give staff direction on the best way to move forward.

Attachments:

Work session Schedule

Update memo and updated chapters for the following:

1. Community Facilities
2. Land Use
3. Community Characteristics

## Work Session Schedule (updated 2/6/13)

January 15, 2013 – Joint City County Planning Commission Meeting (5:30-7:30 County Office Building)

January 22, 2013 - Work Session (5-7PM NDS Conference Room City Hall)  
Complete Transportation Chapter review and Urban Design and Historic Preservation

January 31, 2013 – Community Outreach meeting – (4-7PM Water Street Center)  
(February 6<sup>th</sup> weather date)

February 5, 2013 – Work Session (5-8PM NDS Conference Room City Hall)  
Review Economic Sustainability, Housing, and Land Use Chapters - Will reserve additional time for City Council to provide comments on Land Use.

February 12, 2013 – Regular Planning Commission meeting  
Continue Land Use discussion, Review Community Values, Community Characteristics and Glossary.

February 26, 2013 – Work Session (5-7PM NDS Conference Room City Hall)  
Complete any pending discussions, Review Introduction, Implementation, Community Values, Community Facilities and Land Use Chapters

March 5, 2013 - Review of updated chapters (5-7PM NDS Conference Room City Hall)  
Housing, Transportation, Urban Design and Historic Preservation, Environment, Glossary Land Use, and Economic Sustainability

March 12, 2013 - Regular Planning Commission meeting  
Continued review of materials from last week and Community Facilities, Land Use and Community Characteristics Chapters

March 26, 2013 – Complete any pending discussions

April 9, 2013 - Public Hearing

The above schedule will be revised as needed based on the pace of chapter review. Commissioners will need to review the draft chapters noted for each session located here <http://www.charlottesville.org/index.aspx?page=3366> and staff will provide chapter update memos in advance of work sessions.

**CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE  
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**



**MEMORANDUM**

To: City of Charlottesville Planning Commission  
From: Willy Thompson, Neighborhood Planner  
Date: March 3, 2013  
Re: Comprehensive Plan Update--Community Facilities

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**Comments Received**

Comments were received at the February 26, 2013 Planning Commission Worksession.

**Summary of how comments have been integrated into the Draft**

The following changes were made to the Community Facilities and Introduction draft chapters:

1. Added objectives, 2.4 and 2.5, to the Parks and Recreation section. These objectives were added in response to the Planning Commission's request to encourage rectangular athletic fields and multi-purpose, smaller athletic fields.
2. Added a section dedicated to Public Buildings. Under this section, an objective was added that asks for the creation and maintenance of a city-wide map which can track public facility upgrades, additions, and improvements.
3. The word "ensure" was changed to "encourage" under Fire objective 1.3.



## Community Facility GOALS

The City's civic facilities and services are important to fostering a healthy and vibrant community. Residents benefit from having access to excellent public services, recreational facilities and public buildings. Therefore, Charlottesville will have outstanding civic and recreational facilities, bicycle and walking trails and be served by a strong support system that includes one of the nation's best emergency response systems. The health and welfare of the city will also be supported by effective and efficient water, wastewater and stormwater services.

### Fire Department

**Goal One: Continue to provide excellent fire protection service and fire prevention education service to The City of Charlottesville, the University of Virginia, and portions of Albemarle County.**

- 1.1: Maintain the response time standard of within 6 minutes 80% of the time in the City. The increased traffic generated from growth, tourism and entertainment venues should be overcome.
- 1.2: Provide supplementary support to the Charlottesville Albemarle Rescue Squad.
- 1.3: Encourage that every home has a properly functioning smoke detector outside every sleeping area.
- 1.4: Achieve an Insurance Service Office Class 1 and thus further reduce the City's insurance premium for the Fire Department.
- 1.6: Complete a Facilities Master Plan for the Fire Department to maximize service delivery, energy conservation, and safety
- 1.7: Prevent fires before they occur through an aggressive public safety education program and through effective fire code enforcement.

### Emergency Rescue Services

**Goal One: Continue to provide excellent rescue service to the Charlottesville-Albemarle community.**

- 1.1: Resolve the current issues of facility space, adequacy, and quality to allow the department to continue to expand its membership.
- 1.2: Develop a strategy to address the issue of City-wide and County accessibility so that a quick response time can be maintained.
- 1.3: Develop funding sources to maintain an effective rescue apparatus replacement schedule to ensure reliable response vehicles and to purchase and implement necessary technology, such as mobile data computers.

### Police Department

**Goal One: Secure adequate facility space, equipment, and staff for the Police Department and its operations to continue providing safety and protection to Charlottesville residents.**

- 1.1: Identify and obtain permanent, centralized locations for the Jefferson Area Drug Enforcement task force and for the Neighborhood Services Bureau.
- 1.2: Purchase and implement needed technology.

### Solid Waste

**Goal One: Maintain a sanitary City while preserving its aesthetic qualities.**

1.1: Consider designating several collection stations around the Downtown for daily trash collection rather than having it collected at multiple individual locations .

## **Water and Sewer Services**

**Goal One: Improve the water system infrastructure to provide reliable, healthy and efficient water service to Charlottesville residents. Consideration for increasing density within City should be addressed as part of any improvements.**

1.1: Maintain, repair, and replace water lines where necessary.

1.2: Continue to implement the recommended improvements for capacity, fire protection, and redundancy of systems through looping lines from the RWSA Draft Report on the Urban Finished Water System Facilities Plan.

1.3: Ensure that all applications for increased density are analyzed to discern adequate water capacity early in the review.

1.4: Identify sources of and minimize the amount of non-revenue water.

**Goal Two: Improve wastewater infrastructure to provide effective and efficient sanitary sewer services to residents, to accommodate the zoned densities in the City and to protect public health and environmental quality.**

2.1: Map and inventory the existing infrastructure, assess the condition of these facilities, and identify actions that can be taken to improve the conditions of the wastewater network, especially the capacity of the network in prime development areas.

2.2: Emphasize the annual maintenance of wastewater facilities and continue to identify and to complete improvement projects that could include increasing the size of pipes to enlarge the system's capacity, relocating main lines that were built on private property, or building new main lines to extend the system.

2.3: Complete replacement of designated sanitary sewer projects throughout City.

2.4: Develop and implement a plan to increase the capacity of the 14/15th St.

line. There is evidence that this line is currently over-capacity and will be receiving significant additional flow from recently completed developments (between 2005 and 2007), developments currently under construction, and planned development in this area.

## **Parks and Recreation**

**Goal 1: Upgrade existing park and recreation infrastructure to modern standards and improve natural areas.**

1.1: Develop and apply system-wide design standards.

1.2: The overall aesthetics of park sites should be improved through signage, landscaping, parking lots, and safety improvements including area lighting and trash receptacles.

1.3: Encourage acquisition of natural areas, particularly along existing and proposed trails, into park system through developer contributions and fee simple purchase.

1.4: Create resource management plans to support and maintain natural areas as well as create a new core recreation service in environmental education to teach and educate users on the value of these natural areas.

1.5: Update recreation amenities such as tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, the skateboard park, picnic shelters, sports fields and playgrounds, and refurbish existing restrooms and drinking fountains.

**Goal 2: Expand current inventory of park facilities.**

2.1 Add those facilities identified in the updated Needs Assessment Study.

2.2 Examine feasibility of creating a regional park authority. This should be done in conjunction with City/County planning efforts.

2.3 Prioritize acquisition of park land.

2.4 Add additional soccer fields to parks and recreation network.

2.5 Add fenced, smaller, flexible fields designed to accommodate multiple recreational uses.

### **Goal 3: Promote efficient use of all park properties and recreation facilities.**

3.1: Evaluate the level of productivity of each park and recreation facility based on cost per acre to maintain, capacity of use, and cost per experience in each facility.

3.2: Create an updated master plan for each underperforming park.

3.3: Implement program changes for all underperforming recreation facilities.

3.4: Redesign or eliminate underperforming recreation facilities to maximize the City's investment.

3.5: Add lights and more resilient surface materials for extended usage of existing facilities.

3.5: Enhance multimodal access to parks.

3.6: Incorporate best design practices for creating multiple, complimentary uses in urban scale parks.

### **Goal 4: Adopt customized park and recreation facility standards that support a livable community for the City and its partnering agencies, and perform consistent maintenance on all parks and recreation facilities.**

4.1: Implement the facility standards that have been agreed upon and that support the recreation needs of the community and region.

4.2: Establish the appropriate level and role the City of Charlottesville will play in meeting the desired facility standards, and seek the support of other service providers in order to determine their appropriate role in meeting the desired standards.

4.3: Communicate the facility standards to users to demonstrate facilities that are needed and that the City is meeting the standards desired by the community in some areas.

4.4: Establish maintenance standards for all park facilities, trails, and recreation facilities in the system.

4.5: Communicate park maintenance standards to users of parks and recreation facilities.

4.6: Include more kinetic and/or creative play modules and equipment.

### **Goal 5: Connect the park system to the community through the development of trails and through the effective and appropriate design of park and recreation facilities.**

5.1: Fully implement the Greenway Trails Plan that has been approved by City Council.

5.5: Encourage land acquisition along trail corridors to ensure permanent use as trail and ability to manage land as park space and green infrastructure resource.

## **Goal 6 Develop trails that are sensitive to the community's environmental systems and cultural and historic resources.**

6.1 Ensure that all new trails and trail improvements are designed within the context of surrounding natural systems to minimize negative impacts on environmental systems and cultural and historic resources by formalizing natural environment-focused trail system guidelines for trail design, trail construction materials, and trail maintenance and improvements. Trails should avoid large trees and their root zones, steep slopes and environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands and use native plants and trees when restoring disturbed areas or creating new trails.

6.2: Develop information materials and trail signage that highlight the characteristics of natural resources and cultural and historic areas located along trail systems in the city.

## **Goal 7: Create balance and accessibility for all types of parks and facilities across the City.**

7.1: Visually demonstrate the level of equity in place by park and facility types with GIS mapping.

7.2: Reduce inequities over the next ten years.

7.3: Make existing and future parks and recreation facilities ADA accessible.

## **Goal 8: Develop and implement program standards as they apply to core programs and services, including strong education and family ethics.**

8.1: Develop program budgets around program standards.

## **Goal 9: Implement policies that will create a more cost-effective parks and recreation system.**

9.1: Create a revenue policy and philosophy that supports users investing in themselves based on the level of exclusivity they receive above a general taxpayer.

9.2: Determine the true cost of services for programs and facilities, and create a cost recovery goal for each program.

9.3: Facilities should be designed to produce revenue to offset operating costs.

## **Educational Institutions**

### **Goal 1: Improve and maintain Charlottesville's public school facilities to continue providing an excellent education to Charlottesville students.**

1.1: Procure the necessary funding to complete renovations and improvements that will bring all City schools into ADA compliance.

1.2: Complete all needed renovations, repairs, and replacement according to Facilities Maintenance Division's system of prioritization.

## **Public Buildings**

### **Goal 1: Develop and maintain modern public facilities.**

1.1: Create and maintain a city-wide map that tracks public facility upgrades, additions, and improvements.



**CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE  
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

**MEMO**

To: Missy Creasy, Planning Manager  
From: Brian Haluska, Neighborhood Planner  
Date: March 4, 2013  
Re: Comprehensive Plan Update-Land Use Chapter

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Following the Planning Commission work session on February 26, 2013, staff has revised the draft land use chapter of the Comprehensive Plan. The revisions reflect the suggested changes from the Commission. The purpose of this memo is to detail the changes that were made in the chapter.

**General changes**

Prior goals three and four have been combined into goal three. The other goals are unchanged, but have been re-numbered. Several action items were moved from the prior goals three and four to goal five. Those items are listed below.

**Specific changes**

**GOAL ONE: Enhance the sense of place throughout Charlottesville.**

The previous draft of the goal used the term “authentic character” in lieu of “sense of place”. The Commission felt that the term “sense of place” was publicly accessible and better described the overall nature of the goal.

**1.2: Develop common elements of a Strategic Investment Area planning process that is both consistent and can be molded to the unique character of each target area.**

The action item has been expanded to better describe the intent of the item and how it supports Goal 1.

**2.1: When considering changes to land use regulations, respect nearby residential areas.**

The wording of this action item was modified, including replacing the word “protect” with “respect”.

**2.2: Encourage small businesses that enhance existing neighborhoods and employment centers.**

This item was revised so that it would not prioritize locating small businesses in the City’s employment centers over other areas.

**GOAL THREE: Enhance formal public spaces of community interaction in Charlottesville that support the City’s role as a center of urban vitality.**

This is a newly drafted goal that combines prior goals 3 and 4. This goal is intended to spotlight the City wide efforts in the land use chapter.

**3.1: Respect natural resources and sensitive environmental areas, including designated flood plain areas, rivers and streams.**

The word “protect” was replaced with the word “Respect”.

**3.3: Increase opportunities for employment centers and diverse employment opportunities, particularly for targeted industries and businesses.**

This item was modified to include language regarding diverse employment opportunities.

**4.3: Coordinate with the University of Virginia to take advantage of opportunities that arise from any potential future expansion of the University and the University Medical Center.**

This item was reworded to reflect a more positive tone.

**GOAL FIVE: Explore progressive and innovative land use and zoning regulations to accomplish the City's vision.**

Added the term “innovative” to the goal.

**5.1: Evaluate whether the Planned Unit Development ordinance is successful in providing projects in line with the City’s vision for future development.**

Rewritten action item that better reflects the Commission’s desire to review and possibly alter the PUD ordinance.

**5.3: Update the Standards and Design Manual and subdivision ordinance so that these documents promote pedestrian-oriented, environmentally sensitive design where appropriate.**

This action item has been revised to reflect a more proactive stance on modifying these documents.

**5.4: Update the zoning ordinance as needed so that it complements the City’s design guidelines and is sensitive to the history of the community. Provide for the protection of valuable historic resources.**

This action item was previously action item 3.2.

**5.5: Revise the Future Land Use Map so that it represents a vision for the City’s future. Pay special attention to increasing the supply of affordable housing, and of employment opportunities for all citizens.**

This action item was previously action item 4.1. The item has been modified to mention “employment opportunities for all citizens” as well.

**5.6: Review and revise the light industrial zoning regulations to reflect contemporary uses. New regulations should increase buffering adjacent to low-density residential neighborhoods, while permitting uses that are compatible with surrounding land use.**

This action item was previously action item 4.2.

**5.7: Revise the zoning ordinance so that zoning classifications are based on intensity of use (as defined by density, height and maximum size of allowable use) as well as the type of use.**

This action item was previously action item 4.3.

**5.8: Draw on the lessons of other municipalities in Virginia and the United States.**

New action item intended to address the desire of the Commission to mention referencing the work of other localities.

### **Land Use Map**

Staff has made several minor changes after discussing parkland acquisition plans with the Parks and Recreation Department.

## **LAND USE GOALS**

The use of land in Charlottesville supports human activities and reflects community values. Our land use plan aims to promote harmonious development and support neighborhoods and places that allow residents to live, work, and play in proximity. Charlottesville's land use patterns will create, preserve, and enhance neighborhood character, improve environmental quality, integrate a diversity of uses, encourage various modes of transportation, promote infill development, increase commercial vitality and density in appropriate areas. These interdependent parts will converge to enhance the social, cultural, recreational and economic needs of our City.

### **goal ONE: Enhance the sense of place throughout Charlottesville.**

- 1.1 Examine opportunities in the following target areas: Downtown to Elliott between Avon and Ridge; Woolen Mills; West Main/Ridge McIntire; Cherry/Roosevelt Brown; Fry's Spring; Fontaine Neighborhood Commercial; Rose Hill; Preston Avenue; McIntire/Harris/Allied; River Road; Emmet Street North of the 250 bypass; High Street/Martha Jefferson; and Fifth Street Extended
- 1.2 Develop common elements of a Strategic Investment Area planning process that is both consistent and can be molded to the unique character of each target area.
- 1.3 Create a guide for implementing proposed investments and strategies in the target areas
- 1.4 Create a map showing the target areas in context with the entire City.

### **goal TWO: Establish a mix of uses within walking distance of residential neighborhoods that will enhance opportunities for small group interaction throughout Charlottesville.**

- 2.1: When considering changes to land use regulations, respect nearby residential areas.
- 2.2: Encourage small businesses that enhance existing neighborhoods and employment centers.
- 2.3: Enhance pedestrian connections between residences, commercial centers, public facilities and amenities and green spaces.
- 2.4: Enhance the role of schools and parks by expanding the community use of these places.
- 2.5: Expand the network of small public spaces, particularly in areas that are identified for potential higher density.

**goal THREE: Enhance formal public spaces of community interaction in Charlottesville that support the City's role as a center of urban vitality.**

**3.1:** Respect natural resources and sensitive environmental areas, including designated flood plain areas, rivers and streams.

**3.2:** Enhance existing neighborhood commercial centers and create opportunities for others in areas where they will enhance adjacent residential areas. Provide opportunities for nodes of activity to develop, particularly along mixed-use corridors.

**3.3:** Increase opportunities for employment centers and diverse employment opportunities, particularly for targeted industries and businesses.

**3.4:** Increase both passive and active recreational opportunities for Charlottesville residents.

**goal FOUR: Facilitate the creation of new opportunities for regional cooperation on land use issues.**

**4.1:** Coordinate with Albemarle County and other regional stakeholders to create a link between the City's pedestrian infrastructure and Monticello.

**4.2:** Work with regional partners to draft and implement a plan that better utilizes and protects the Rivanna River as an environmental, recreational and economic amenity.

**4.3:** Coordinate with the University of Virginia to take advantage of opportunities that arise from any potential future expansion of the University and the University Medical Center.

**4.4:** Coordinate with Albemarle County on matters of land use that cross the jurisdictional border.

**goal FIVE: Explore progressive and innovative land use and zoning regulations to accomplish the City's vision.**

**5.1:** Evaluate whether the Planned Unit Development ordinance is successful in providing projects in line with the City's vision for future development.

**5.2:** Explore the expansion of the area of the City where the Infill Special Use Permit can be utilized.

**5.3:** Update the Standards and Design Manual and subdivision ordinance so that these documents promote pedestrian-oriented, environmentally sensitive design where appropriate.

**5.4:** Update the zoning ordinance as needed so that it complements the City's design guidelines and is sensitive to the history of the community. Provide for the protection of valuable historic resources.

**5.5:** Revise the Future Land Use Map so that it represents a vision for the City's future. Pay special attention to increasing the supply of affordable housing, and of employment opportunities for all citizens.

**5.6:** Review and revise the light industrial zoning regulations to reflect contemporary uses. New regulations should increase buffering adjacent to low-density residential neighborhoods, while permitting uses that are compatible with surrounding land use.

**5.7:** Revise the zoning ordinance so that zoning classifications are based on intensity of use (as defined by density, height and maximum size of allowable use) as well as the type of use.

**5.8:** Draw on the lessons of other municipalities in Virginia and the United States.



**CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE  
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

**MEMO**

To: Charlottesville Planning Commission  
From: Missy Creasy, Planning Manager and Ruth Emerick, Engineering Technician  
Date: March 1, 2013  
Re: Comprehensive Plan Update-Community Characteristics Chapter

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On February 12, 2013 the Planning Commission reviewed the Community Characteristics Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan outlining the following areas for review.

1. Additional links should be made between the chapters and the data.
2. The materials need so be reorganized. It was felt it would be best to organize materials under each of the council vision statement items since that is the basis of the document.
3. There are some items that show national trends but don't link directly to Charlottesville which should be linked or removed (example page 18 of 31 Green trends- there is no link to Charlottesville)
4. Table 11 and Figure 3 should be removed and the trends noted in a narrative form.

Staff was able to address most of the above items but has been challenged by the reorganization of the document by the Council Vision statements.

1. Not all the data in the chapter fits well into the vision statements, and likewise, not all the vision statements have data associated with them in the chapter
2. There is a citywide effort to provide for data and measures for each of the vision statement areas but that process is still underway and could not be included in this document.
3. Using the vision statements alone as a foundation for demographics/community characteristics leaves out some of the important information about the population which is needed to serve the community as a whole.
4. "Smart, Citizen-Focused Government" became a depository for any data that did not fit under any other existing headings. This data is needed but this organization does not lend itself to being user friendly.

Staff is providing the following recommendations to address the Chapter moving forward and needs the Commission to provide input at this time so changes can be made.

1. Return to the original organization of the Chapter with the addition of the summaries provided in this recent draft. Click this link for the previous organization: <http://www.charlottesville.org/index.aspx?page=3366>
2. Remove the vision statement headings (and any explanatory text when no data is available) but keep the order of the data.
3. Remove the entire chapter and use the Virginia Employment Commission's community profile of Charlottesville (attached to this document) as the data document for the Comprehensive Plan.

# **Community Characteristics**

## **Chapter Organization**

This chapter contains a variety of information about Charlottesville including demographics and other quantitative measurements that describe the city and its residents. Understanding descriptive data about Charlottesville's population and structure is essential for assessing and tracking our community's progress toward specific goals and for making informed decisions about the city's future, including goal setting and resource allocation. The following sections frame this vital data about our city around the nine vision statements found in Charlottesville City Council's FY 2013 budget.

A joint effort, called P3 (Plan Perform Perfect), between the Budget Office and City Council is the development a performance measurement tracking system. This system tracks what individual city departments are doing as well as overall progress towards the City Council Vision Statement goals. The progress towards the vision goals will be tracked through internal measures (such as total number of affordable housing units created or linear feet of sidewalk built) and external measures (such as US Census data on the median income of families or VDOT Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes data for city roads). When these measures are finished being developed and resources gathered, much of this chapter in future Comprehensive Plans will be able to reference directly the P3 measures and data for the City Council Vision Statement goals instead of being separate efforts by city staff.

## **Executive Summary**

Income, cost of living index, poverty, labor force, occupation, and employer data show that although Charlottesville has very strong education and health service industries, the community is still struggling with poverty (the city's rate is higher than the surrounding area and the state average) and low median incomes for families and households when compared to the state (\$11,000 and \$20,000 differences, respectively). This disparity has an immediate impact on the affordability of necessities, and the cost of living index suggests that this maybe aggravated by higher-than-average prices for those necessities.

The trends of increasing high school completion and college education among the population suggest an increasingly skilled workforce in the city. The city schools are experiencing decreasing enrollment, but are spending more per pupil (higher than state and national averages) and seeing greatly improved high school completion rates for recent school years. It is also interesting to note that private school enrollment has increased dramatically in the last 20 years, likely in compensation for the decrease in public school enrollment.

It is staggering to see that 54% of Charlottesville public school students are eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program when the median family income in Charlottesville is \$62,378 and



only 8% of families are considered below the poverty threshold. University of Virginia's enrollment has steadily increased over the past decade and accounts for nearly 30% of Charlottesville's population. These trends show a commitment to quality education by the community. A well-educated workforce helps support a healthy economy and is vitally important for retaining major employers in the community.

With over 19,000 housing units in Charlottesville breaking down into 47% single family detached, 34% multi-family, 10% duplexes, and 9% single family attached, there are a variety of housing choices available. Of all the housing units in Charlottesville, 55% are renter occupied, 38% are owner occupied, and 7% are vacant. The housing stock varies in age as well, with 61% built before 1970. The value of housing in Charlottesville has jumped 130% since 2000, when neighboring Albemarle County has only seen an increase of 105%. The affordability of housing is a little precarious: 56% of renters are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, and 37% of owners are doing the same. These numbers have increased more than 10% since 2000. Additionally, the median family income has not kept up with the cost of housing in both Charlottesville and Albemarle. The value to income ratio for those localities has increased by more than 50% between 2000 and 2010.

The racial profile of Charlottesville has become increasingly diverse over the past 20 years, following statewide trends. The median age of the city's population is 28, owing to a large 15-34 age bracket supported by the University of Virginia. The state median age is 38 and the national median age is 37.

## City Council Vision Statements

### *Economic Sustainability*

#### **Income**

Charlottesville, which had a higher median household income than Albemarle County in 1970, now has a lower median household income than Albemarle County, the Charlottesville MSA, and the state of Virginia.<sup>1</sup> The city's median household income and median family income are both significantly lower than that of Albemarle County and the Charlottesville MSA, according to the 2006-2010 ACS.

**Table 1: Median Household and Family Income**

	Estimate of Median Household Income	Margin of Error	Estimate of Median Family Income	Margin of Error
<b>City of Charlottesville</b>	\$42,240	+/-2,176	\$62,378	+/-4,332
<b>Albemarle County</b>	\$64,847	+/-2,443	\$83,894	+/-2,470
<b>Charlottesville MSA</b>	\$56,592	+/-1,168	\$74,256	+/-1,329

<sup>1</sup> The City County Data Book shows a median family income of \$9,227 in 1970 in Charlottesville and \$8,948 in Albemarle County.

Virginia	\$61,406	+/-235	\$73,514	+/-433
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

It should be noted that there is a significant difference between median household income and median family income. According to the Census definitions a *household* is “the total number of people living in a housing unit” while a *family* is “a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.” This is an especially important distinction for the Charlottesville community because of the number of students and other single-person households present in the city. Median family income is higher than household income because many families have two or more wage earners contributing to the total income and non-family households include college students who have little or no income.<sup>2</sup>

### Cost of Living

The Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER, formerly ACCRA) publishes a quarterly report indexing the cost of living in numerous cities and metropolitan areas across the country. Table 2 shows the composite index during the third quarter of 2012 for the Charlottesville area (105.5), which is more than 5% higher than the national composite index (100) for cost of living. The cost of living in Charlottesville is also higher than in the Harrisonburg-Rockingham area (98.6) and the Staunton-Waynesboro-Augusta area (94.5). The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria metropolitan area has a much higher cost of living index: 147.2. Although it is more expensive to live in Charlottesville than the national average, Charlottesville is not as expensive as some comparable cities with similar characteristics such as a high quality of life. The Burlington-Chittenden area of Vermont is one comparable example and has a cost of living index of 121.1 for the same reporting period.

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<sup>2</sup> University of Missouri, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis, <<http://www.oseda.missouri.edu>>

**Table 2: Cost of Living Indices for Charlottesville and other areas**

Index (% towards composite score)	Charlottesville VA	Harrisonburg - Rockingham VA	Staunton - Waynesboro - Augusta VA	Washington - Arlington - Alexandria DC - VA	Richmond VA	Burlington - Chittenden Co VT
Grocery (13.31%)	98.6	96.8	94.8	113	103.4	109.9
Housing (29.27%)	119.8	101.6	93.3	256.2	91.1	144.7
Utilities (10.22%)	95.5	101.1	99.4	105.8	106.1	129.6
Transportation (9.86%)	97.4	90.3	94.2	107.4	101.5	107.7
Health (4.23%)	99.1	99.3	97.7	100.7	113.3	104.7
Miscellaneous (33.11%)	102.6	98.5	93.7	97.8	106	108.7
<b>Composite (100%)</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>121.1</b>

Source: Council for Community and Economic Research, *Cost of Living Index, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2012*

Although the cost of living in Charlottesville is higher than in Richmond, in the year 2011, both cities had similar median family incomes: \$77,170 in Charlottesville and \$73,112 in Richmond. Staunton-Waynesboro-Augusta and Harrisonburg-Staunton have lower cost of living indices and lower median family incomes (\$60,279 and \$58,670, respectively) than Charlottesville. The high cost of living in Burlington, Vermont is accompanied by higher median family income of \$75,598, which is similar to the median family income in Charlottesville, though there is a 15-point difference in the cost of living indices. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria area has a significantly higher median family income (\$115,237) to accompany their large cost of living index.<sup>3</sup>

Recent changes in the cost living as evidenced by the increased ratio of median housing costs to median family income are discussed at a later point in this chapter.

### Poverty

Federal poverty thresholds vary based on household size and composition. For example, the Federal poverty threshold for a single parent with two children was an annual income of no more than \$18,123 in 2011.<sup>4</sup> It is estimated that 8.2% of Charlottesville families, or 7,082 families, lived below the Federal poverty threshold in 2011.<sup>5</sup> This is higher than the percentage of families below the poverty level in the Albemarle County (5.1%) and the state of Virginia average

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Poverty Thresholds

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

(7.5%). One possible explanation for this high percentage is the attraction of residents from outlying counties into the city for greater access to social services, low-income housing, or other additional services. In 1970, 9.0% of families in Charlottesville were below the poverty threshold, compared with 13.1% of the families in Albemarle County.<sup>6</sup> Thus, there has been a shift in poverty between Charlottesville city and Albemarle County.

The Charlottesville Department of Social Services estimates that in 2006 it served approximately 10,000 people, or between 20 and 25% of the City's population.<sup>7</sup> Between 1990 and 2000, the number of cases handled increased by more than 59%, from 6,105 cases in 1990 to 9,727 cases in 2000. However, some of this increase is due to changing eligibility guidelines in programs such as Medicaid; the population in Charlottesville has not necessarily changed radically in this time period.

In contrast to Medicaid, the eligibility guidelines for receiving food stamps, which is based purely on a person or family's financial resources relative to the federal poverty level, have remained consistent since 1990.<sup>8</sup> As such, this measure is one way to track poverty over time in Charlottesville. In 2001, 2,990 Charlottesville residents received food stamps. In 2006, 3,978 people - 9.9% of the total population - received food stamps, an increase of 33% in five years. This increase in participation in the Food Stamps program does not necessarily indicate that poverty rose dramatically between 2001 and 2006. Some of the increase is likely due to a broadened awareness of the program during this time period. Despite the increase in participation between 2001 and 2006, the Department of Social Services recognizes that there are still Charlottesville residents who qualify for food stamps but are not participating in the program. Initial estimates for the number of people receiving food stamps in 2007 show a 4% decrease from 2006, from 3,978 people in 2006 to 3,805 in 2007.

(above section to be updated by DSS)

## **Labor Force**

The labor force is defined as the number of people in an area that are 16 years of age or older and are either employed, seeking employment, or in the Armed Forces. People who neither have a job nor are looking for a job are included in the labor force. According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, it is estimated that 60.0% of the population in Charlottesville is in the labor force, 57.0% are currently employed, and 4.5% are unemployed.<sup>9</sup> In Virginia as a whole, it is estimated that 67.4% of the state's population is in the labor force, which is similar to Albemarle County's estimated 64.5%. The large student population in the city probably accounts for the low labor force count, as students are generally not included in the labor force.

## **Occupational Characteristics**

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<sup>6</sup> City County Data Book: < <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/ccdb/>>

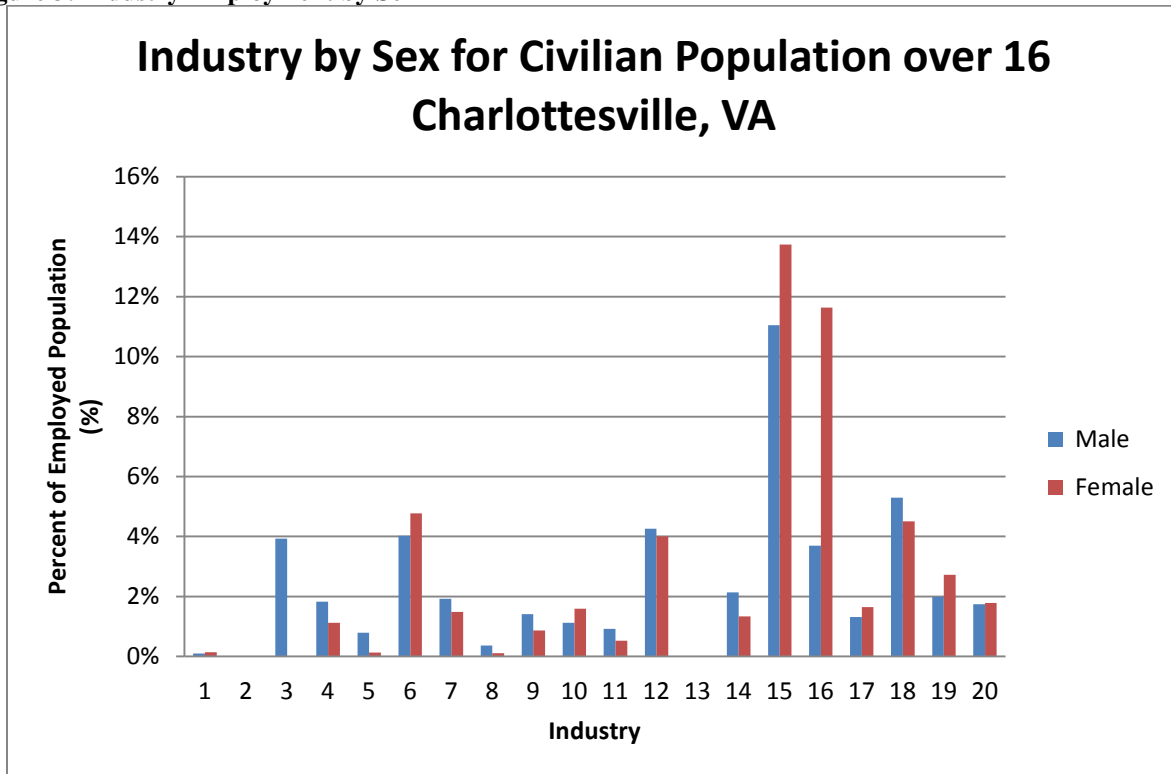
<sup>7</sup> Because of high residential mobility rates, the number of Charlottesville residents may have exceeded 45,000 people at some point during 2006.

<sup>8</sup> According to the "Food Stamp Quick Reference Guide," persons, families, and households are eligible to receive food stamps if their income is 165% of the federal poverty level or less.

<sup>9</sup> This data is based on a sample of the population and thus subject to margins of error.

Charlottesville has a service-based economy. Figure 3 below indicates that educational services and health care and social assistance are the largest employment industries for Charlottesville residents (nearly 40%). The other industries that account for a significant portion of jobs in Charlottesville are accommodation and food services (10%), retail trade (9%), and professional, scientific, and technical services (8%). The figure below also indicates the percentage of male and female workers in each industry. Although men and women are employed roughly equally in educational services, women account for a larger percentage of those people employed in the health services industry (4% male and 12% female).

**Figure 3: Industry Employment by Sex**



1	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
2	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction
3	Construction
4	Manufacturing
5	Wholesale trade
6	Retail trade
7	Transportation and warehousing
8	Utilities
9	Information
10	Finance and insurance
11	Real estate and rental and leasing
12	Professional, scientific, and technical services
13	Management of companies and enterprises
14	Administrative and support and waste management services
15	Educational services

16	Health care and social assistance
17	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
18	Accommodation and food services
19	Other services, except public administration
20	Public administration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

According to the City of Charlottesville FY13 Budget, the five largest employers in Charlottesville area are The University of Virginia, UVA Medical Center, the County of Albemarle, Martha Jefferson Hospital<sup>10</sup>, and City of Charlottesville. UVA’s Human Resources department estimates that UVA has over 12,000 full time employees, 2,100 of which are faculty members.<sup>11</sup>

### Summary

Income, cost of living index, poverty, labor force, occupation, and employer data show that although Charlottesville has very strong education and health service industries, the community is still struggling with poverty (the city’s rate is higher than the surrounding area and the state average) and low median incomes for families and households when compared to the state (\$11,000 and \$20,000 differences, respectively). This disparity has an immediate impact on the affordability of necessities, and the cost of living index suggests that this maybe aggravated by higher-than-average prices for those necessities.

## *A Center for Lifelong Learning*

### **Educational Attainment**

The Charlottesville population has become increasingly educated over the past decades. Almost 85% of the population is estimated to have a high school diploma (or equivalent) or higher level of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The percentage of people in Charlottesville who are 25 years or older that received a high school diploma or equivalent remained stable around 21.5% for the 1990 and 2000 census. The ACS found the percentage of the sample to be 19.1%.<sup>12</sup> However, the percentage of the population that has received less than a high school diploma has decreased from 24.5% in 1990 to 19.2% in 2000, and the 2006-2010 ACS found the sample to be 15.6%. The proportion of the 25 years or older population that holds a bachelor’s degree or higher has increased from 34% in 1990 to almost 41% in 2000, and the 2006-2010 ACS found the sample to be 46.0%.

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<sup>10</sup> Martha Jefferson Hospital relocated from downtown Charlottesville to Albemarle County in the summer of 2011.

<sup>11</sup> UVA Human Resources, <<http://www.hr.virginia.edu>>

<sup>12</sup> ACS data is from surveys of statistically valid samples of Charlottesville’s population over a period of time. Since these estimates are for a sample of the population and not the whole population, the estimates from the ACS cannot be directly compared to the population data from a decennial census. More information can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau’s website.

**Table 4: Educational Attainment by Sex**

Educational Attainment in Charlottesville for the Population 25 and Over						
	Total		Male		Female	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	24,458	+/-574	11,530	+/-400	12,928	+/-314
<b>Less than 9th grade</b>	7.3%	+/-1.5	8.6%	+/-2.1	6.2%	+/-1.9
<b>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</b>	8.3%	+/-1.8	7.5%	+/-2.4	8.9%	+/-2.2
<b>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</b>	19.1%	+/-2.2	19.0%	+/-2.5	19.3%	+/-2.9
<b>Some college, no degree</b>	15.8%	+/-2.4	15.2%	+/-3.6	16.4%	+/-2.8
<b>Associate's degree</b>	3.5%	+/-1.0	3.2%	+/-1.6	3.8%	+/-1.4
<b>Bachelor's degree</b>	21.0%	+/-2.4	20.2%	+/-3.0	21.7%	+/-3.1
<b>Graduate or professional degree</b>	25.0%	+/-2.5	26.4%	+/-3.4	23.8%	+/-3.2
<b>Percent high school graduate or higher</b>	84.4%	+/-2.1	83.9%	+/-2.8	84.9%	+/-2.8
<b>Percent bachelor's degree or higher</b>	46.0%	+/-2.6	46.6%	+/-3.5	45.4%	+/-3.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Although Charlottesville's population is increasingly better educated, there is a striking disparity between levels of education, gender, income, and poverty status (Tables 5 and 6) in the 2006-2010 ACS data. In Charlottesville, the highest poverty rate by educational attainment level is among those who did not earn a high school diploma or equivalent, at 36.9%, with the next highest being those with a high school diploma or equivalent, at 15.3%, a difference of 21.6%. The largest difference in poverty rates by gender is among those with a high school diploma or equivalent: for males, the poverty rate is 6.5%, and for females, the poverty rate is 23.1%, a difference of 16.1%.

Similar trends can be observed in income levels by educational attainment level and gender (Table 6). The median income for the population 25 years and over is \$31,983. The largest differences in median income by educational attainment level are between those who did not earn a high school diploma or equivalent (median of \$12,974) and those who did earn a high school diploma or equivalent (median of \$27,392), and those with a bachelor's degree (median of \$36,239) and those with a graduate or professional degree (median of \$49,522). The largest

differences in median income by gender were for high school diploma or equivalent (male: median of \$31,547, female: median of \$25,685 bachelor's degree (male: median of \$41,447, female: median of \$32,257), and graduate or professional degree (male: median of \$51,752, female: median of \$46,654).

**Table 5: Educational Attainment by Poverty Status**

<b>Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over for Whom Poverty Status is Determined by Educational Attainment Level (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>						
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Less than high school graduate</b>	36.9%	+/-8.0	33.3%	+/-10.2	40.2%	+/-9.5
<b>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</b>	15.3%	+/-5.2	6.5%	+/-4.7	23.1%	+/-9.0
<b>Some college or associate's degree</b>	12.5%	+/-4.5	15.9%	+/-7.8	9.8%	+/-5.0
<b>Bachelor's degree or higher</b>	9.8%	+/-2.6	10.4%	+/-3.6	9.3%	+/-3.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

**Table 6: Educational Attainment by Median Income**

<b>Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for the Population 25 Years and Over (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>						
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Less than high school graduate</b>	12,974	+/-3,160	13,597	+/-4,218	11,843	+/-5,847
<b>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</b>	27,392	+/-4,657	31,547	+/-2,509	25,685	+/-4,266
<b>Some college or associate's degree</b>	30,020	+/-2,940	30,526	+/-4,881	29,498	+/-3,990
<b>Bachelor's degree</b>	36,239	+/-3,147	41,447	+/-5,489	32,257	+/-4,718
<b>Graduate or professional degree</b>	49,522	+/-3,381	51,752	+/-3,324	46,654	+/-4,279
<b>Population 25 years and over with earnings</b>	31,983	+/-1,619	34,442	+/-2,942	29,757	+/-3,267

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey



## **City Schools and Education**

Having a high quality educational system is one of the key aspects of the City Council Vision Statement. Education is a key determinant of the city's future as it provides the foundation for an economically and socially viable community. Schools today must meet the needs of an extremely diverse student base. This section directs the reader to education-related trends in Charlottesville. Most planning for the school system occurs through the School Board.

The Charlottesville City School board is a seven-member board that is responsible for directing the program of public education for the city's approximately 4,000 students. In the past, the School Board was appointed by the City Council. As a result of a citywide referendum, board members are now elected. This transition to an elected school board occurred in 2006.

### **Enrollment in City Schools**

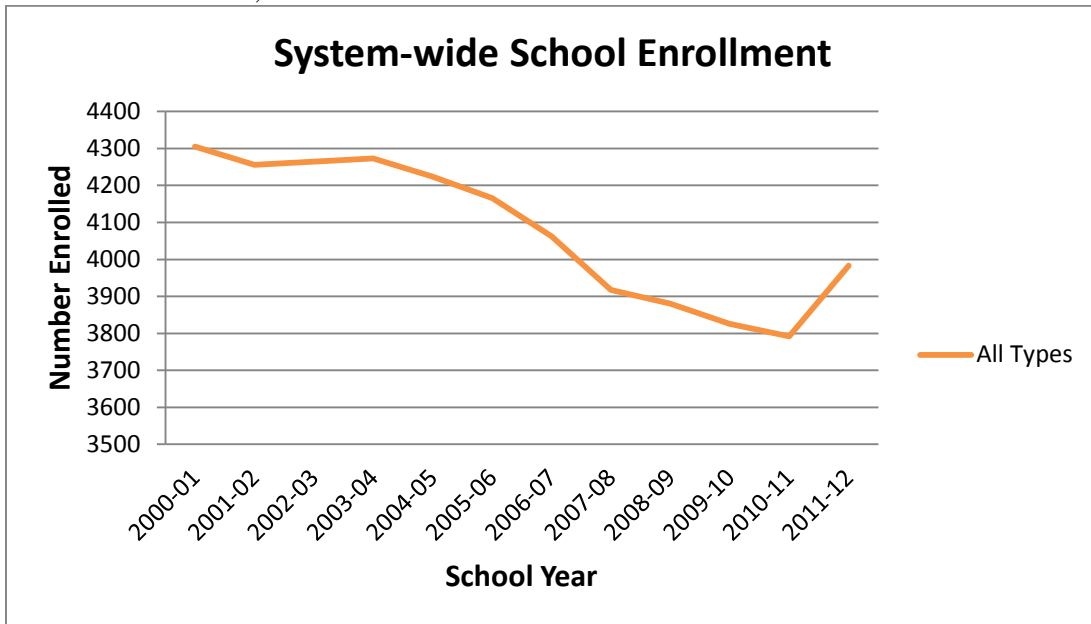
The school system consists of six elementary schools, one upper elementary school, one middle school, and one high school. The City Schools reflect the character of the wider Charlottesville population, and the quality of the school system is a predictor of the city's future. Each elementary school houses a preschool program for disadvantaged and at-risk three and four year olds. Total preschool enrollment for the 2011/12 school year is 247 students, and they are not included in the total school enrollment numbers.

Over the last 20 years, the total number of students enrolled in the Charlottesville school system has decreased by 12.1% from 4,530 students in the 1992/93 school year to 3,983 in the 2011/12 school year.<sup>13</sup> The number of students enrolled in the city's elementary schools has decreased by more than 20% during this same period, as can be seen in Figure 7. Between 1992 and 2011, Walker Upper Elementary has lost more than 20% of its enrollment and Buford Middle has lost nearly 32% of its student population. However, in the last 5 years, the total enrollment in the city's elementary schools has increased by 9%; Walker's enrollment has declined by nearly 5%, and Buford's has declined by 8%. Enrollment at Charlottesville High School has increased by 1% over the last 15 years, from 1,100 in 1992/93 to 1,203 in the 2011/12 school year. In the last 5 years, the school's enrollment has declined by nearly 5%. System-wide, there has been a net 1.7% increase in enrollment over the last 5 years due to a substantial increase in elementary school enrollment.

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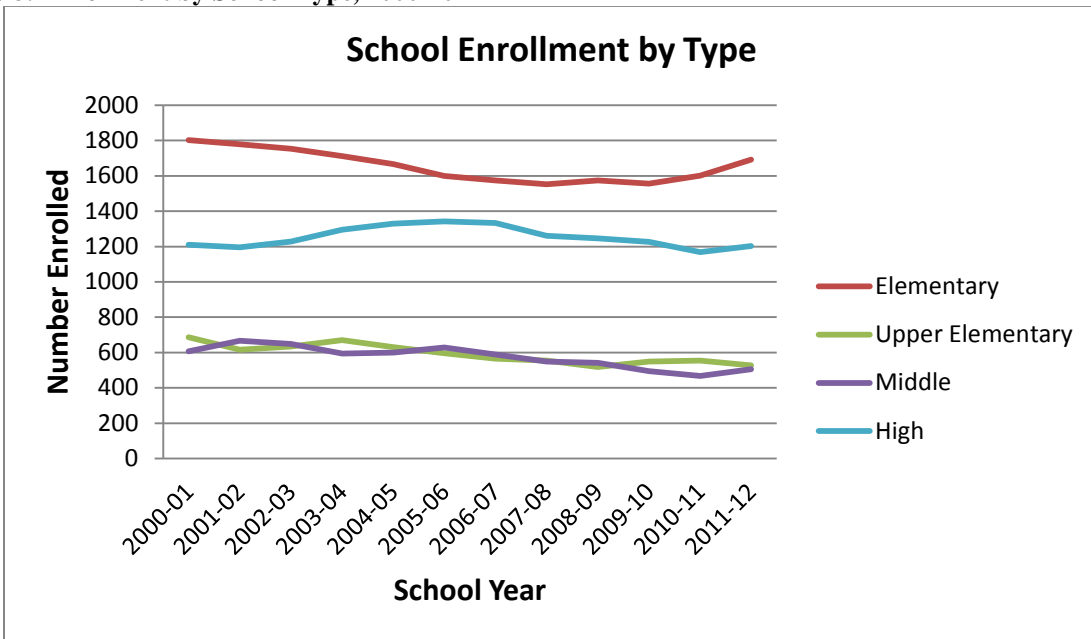
<sup>13</sup> "K – 12 School Enrollment," Charlottesville City Schools Administration Office

**Figure 7: School Enrollment, 2000-2011**



Source: Virginia Department of Education, Fall Membership Report Archives

**Figure 8: Enrollment by School Type, 2000-2011**



Source: Virginia Department of Education, Fall Membership Report Archives

The overall trend of decline in school enrollment in the city could be a cause for concern. Bill Lucy, a professor in the Department of Urban and Environmental Planning at the University of Virginia, has studied the decline in students who are city residents and are enrolled in the city. This category of students decreased by 10.7% between 1996 and 2005. Non-city residents are choosing to pay tuition to send their children to city schools, particularly to Charlottesville High School. In FY 2000, Charlottesville Schools began tracking out-of-district paying students. There are currently 259 tuition-paying students.

### **Racial Diversity of Enrollment**

At the end of the 1999/00 school year, approximately 50% of students in the school system were black and 45% were white. According to 2011 US Census data estimate, approximately 20% of the Charlottesville population is black, while 68% is white. In 1988, the first year for which data is available, white students comprised almost 60% (2,636 students) of the system-wide study body, with black students accounting for less than 40% (1,761). At the end of the 2011/12 school year, approximately 39% of students were black (1,516) and 44% were white (1,717). This change in demographics represents an overall 14% decrease in the total number of black students between 1988 and 2011 and a 35% decrease in the total number of white students, which is reflected by the decrease in total number of students between 1988 and 2011.

### **Special Education Enrollment**

As defined by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the term “child with a disability” means a child who has “mental retardation, hearing impairments (including deafness), speech or language impairments, visual impairments (including blindness), serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities; and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.”<sup>14</sup> The city has had a decline in its special education enrollment since the 2002/03 school year. Special education enrollment in 2011 was 545 or 14.2% of the 3,983 students enrolled in city schools.

### **Student-Teacher Ratio**

The student to teacher ratios in the last five years has increased from around 14 students per teacher in 2006 to an average of 18 students per teacher, with a low of 14 in 2006/07 school year and a high of 20.5 in the 2010/11 school year. The average class size in Charlottesville City Schools was higher than in Albemarle County in the 2010/11 school year for elementary and high schools, while lower for middle schools.

**Table 9: Student Teacher Ratios in Charlottesville and Albemarle, 2011**

Average Student-Teacher Ratio, 2011		
	Charlottesville	Albemarle
<b>Elementary</b>	20.00	19.47
<b>Upper Elem.</b>	16.25	-
<b>Middle</b>	16.25	20.00
<b>High</b>	20.50	20.00

Source: Charlottesville City Schools, Albemarle County Schools

### **Trends in Educational Spending**

Historically, Virginia, like many states in the South, has spent less per pupil than the national average. However, in 2008 Virginia exceeded the national average of per pupil educational expenditures, which was \$10,591,<sup>15</sup> by \$725.<sup>16</sup> Charlottesville has consistently spent more than

<sup>14</sup> Individual with Disabilities Education Act, <<http://www.ericdigests.org/1999-4/ideas.htm>>

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2012). *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2011 (NCES 2012-001), Table 191.

the state and national average, and in 2011 spent \$16,246 per pupil, which exceeded the state average for that year by 51%.

**Table 10: Per Pupil Expenditures in Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Virginia**

Per Pupil Expenditures			
Year	Charlottesville	Albemarle	Virginia
2002	\$11,239	\$8,707	\$7,836
2003	\$11,391	\$9,258	\$8,182
2004	\$12,155	\$9,433	\$8,552
2005	\$12,307	\$10,516	\$9,202
2006	\$13,205	\$11,244	\$9,775
2007	\$14,362	\$12,294	\$10,584
2008	\$15,514	\$12,518	\$11,037
2009	\$16,038	\$12,506	\$11,316
2010	\$16,141	\$12,572	\$11,020
2011	\$16,246	\$11,907	\$10,793

Source: Virginia Department of Education, *State Superintendent's Yearly Reports*

The city's financial contribution to the school system, as well as the amount of spending per pupil, has been continually increasing over the past ten years. In FY 2002, the City of Charlottesville spent \$5,745 per student in the City Schools system. In FY 2012, the city spent \$9,856 from local revenue sources per student, an increase of more than 71%. While the city government does not direct the school system in how it allocates and distributes these funds, it continues to support the efforts being made to provide the highest quality education for Charlottesville's youth.

### **Free and Reduced Lunch Program**

Compared to Albemarle County, Charlottesville City Schools have a large proportion of students who are eligible to receive free or reduced lunch (Table 11). In the 2011/12 school year, 54.4% of the students in Charlottesville City Schools were eligible to receive free or reduced lunch.<sup>17</sup> The proportion of students eligible to receive free and reduced lunch has increased in recent years, and the percent of students presently eligible is the same this school year as it was in the 1997/98 school year.

In both the city and the county, the proportion of students who are eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program is highest in the elementary schools and lowest in the high schools, a trend that has remained consistent during the last decade. One explanation for lower rates in high schools is that students are self-conscious about declaring that their families need financial assistance, so they do not sign up for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program. Additionally, students who are eligible for this program are significantly more likely to drop out of high school, which reduces the proportion of eligible students in high schools.

<sup>16</sup> Virginia's average per pupil expenditure for 2008 was \$11,316. See Table 15 of the Superintendent's Annual Report for Virginia, 2008-2009, for a breakdown by locality.

<sup>17</sup> "SY 2011-2012 Free and Reduced Price Lunch Program Eligibility Report," Virginia Department of Education

**Table 11: Percentage of students by type of school in the City of Charlottesville and in Albemarle County who are eligible to receive free or reduced lunch, 2001 - 2012<sup>18</sup>**

Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility								
	Elementary		Middle		High		System-wide	
	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County
2001/02	54.1%	30.5%	44.2%	19.8%	30.4%	16.6%	49.1%	19.6%
2002/03	54.5%	22.8%	47.1%	19.8%	28.6%	14.4%	46.3%	18.4%
2003/04	54.6%	24.1%	54.6%	19.2%	31.5%	11.6%	48.1%	18.2%
2004/05	59.5%	27.2%	54.2%	21.1%	35.6%	13.2%	51.8%	20.1%
2005/06	57.4%	28.5%	53.1%	22.2%	39.2%	13.7%	50.7%	21.1%
2006/07	58.9%	26.1%	57.8%	21.7%	42.0%	12.2%	52.5%	20.0%
2007/08	64.3%	27.4%	54.3%	25.1%	38.4%	13.1%	53.8%	20.4%
2008/09	63.0%	25.9%	53.1%	25.7%	44.1%	13.2%	54.2%	22.1%
2009/10	60.3%	30.5%	55.4%	26.6%	47.3%	17.4%	54.8%	24.2%
2010/11	53.7%	32.2%	52.1%	25.6%	46.1%	20.8%	53.8%	25.8%
2011/12	56.0%	30.8%	52.5%	27.1%	47.2%	18.3%	54.4%	26.5%

Source: Virginia Department of Education National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Free and Reduced Price Eligibility Report Archives <<http://www.doe.virginia.gov/support/nutrition/statistics/index.shtml>>

Table 12 below shows that the variation among the elementary schools is great. Seventy-nine percent of students at Jackson-Via are eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program, as compared with fewer than 38% of students at Venable. The composite proportion of elementary students in Charlottesville who are eligible to receive to free lunch is 56% In contrast, 26.5% of elementary students in Albemarle County are eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program.

**Table 12: Free and Reduced Lunch History, City Schools**

Free and Reduced Lunch, City Schools										
School	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Burnley-Moran	42.1%	37.9%	43.8%	48.9%	43.4%	49.5%	52.1%	48.0%	47.4%	45.3%
Clark	73.3%	76.6%	79.2%	74.4%	80.6%	88.7%	85.3%	85.6%	84.9%	82.3%
Greenbrier	46.1%	43.4%	44.2%	49.2%	45.2%	60.4%	51.5%	45.9%	49.2%	45.6%
Jackson-Via	68.9%	67.6%	71.7%	66.3%	71.1%	80.1%	72.6%	71.7%	72.7%	79.4%
Johnson	69.0%	73.4%	77.4%	78.8%	82.0%	78.0%	84.3%	77.7%	72.1%	68.6%
Venable	27.3%	23.8%	32.4%	31.0%	34.9%	42.3%	41.6%	38.9%	35.0%	37.6%
Walker	54.8%	59.8%	67.6%	52.9%	55.1%	51.5%	54.1%	54.4%	54.9%	56.5%
Buford	47.1%	54.6%	54.2%	53.1%	57.8%	54.3%	53.1%	55.4%	52.1%	52.5%
C'ville High	28.6%	31.5%	35.6%	39.2%	42.0%	39.4%	44.1%	47.3%	46.1%	47.2%
System-wide	46.3%	48.1%	51.8%	50.7%	52.5%	53.8%	54.2%	54.8%	53.8%	54.4%

<sup>18</sup> Walker Upper Elementary is included in the elementary school category.

Source: Virginia Department of Education National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Free and Reduced Price Eligibility Report Archives <<http://www.doe.virginia.gov/support/nutrition/statistics/index.shtml>>

The table above also indicates that the proportion of students eligible to receive free lunch at Charlottesville High School has been increasing over the last five years. However, the percentage is not significantly higher than the proportion ten years ago. One possible explanation for this increase in the last five years is a change in policy at Charlottesville High School, which makes students who receive free or reduced lunch less visible to their peers.

The federal poverty threshold determines eligibility for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program. For the 2011/12 school year, a student could receive free lunch if his or her family’s income was less than 130% of the federal poverty threshold. A student could receive reduced lunch if his or her family’s income was less than 185% of the poverty threshold. For a family of four, students could receive free lunch if the family’s annual income was less than \$29,055 and reduced lunch if annual income was below \$41,348.<sup>19</sup> In both Charlottesville and Albemarle County public schools, high school students have the lowest proportions of students eligible to receive free or reduced lunches.

### Dropout and Graduation Rates

The dropout rate for the 2010-11 school year was higher than any other year in the previous 4 years, with more than 3% of students dropping out of school. A total of 56 students dropped out of city schools. More than half of these students were black and about evenly split between male and female.

**Table 13: Dropout History in City Schools, 2002 - 2011**

School Year	Enrollment Grades 7 through 12 Plus Dropouts	Number of Dropouts	Percent of Enrolled Students	Black		Hispanic		White	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
				2002-03	1,874	24	1.28%	5	7
2003-04	1,884	36	1.91%	17	11	0	0	4	4
2004-05	1,925	44	2.29%	14	10	1	1	10	8
2005-06	1,971	61	3.09%	18	16	2	3	14	7
2006-07	1,922	59	3.10%	19	16	2	0	15	5
2007-08	1,807	51	2.82%	22	13	0	<10	<10	<10
2008-09	1,786	23	1.28%	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2009-10	1,716	15	0.87%	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2010-11	1,636	56	3.42%	17	18	<10	<10	<10	<10

Source: Virginia Department of Education

The Alternative Education Program at 718 Henry Avenue serves high school students who are at risk of dropping out due to disciplinary issues, behavioral problems, skill deficiencies, or poor

<sup>19</sup> Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. (2011, March 25). Child nutrition programs-income eligibility guidelines. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/notices/iegs/IEGs11-12.pdf>

attendance. Academic instruction as well as individual and group counseling are provided at an off school site for these students.

Although the dropout rates shown above are useful because they go back several years, in more recent years, independent researchers have shown that such rates are inaccurate due to misleading methods of data collection and calculation.<sup>20</sup> Rates of graduation provide a much more accurate picture of who is completing high school. For example, the dropout rate in Table 13 implies that 3.4% of students failed to graduate high school in 2011. However, Table 14 below, which tracks students who graduate instead of students who identify themselves as dropouts, reveals that close to 16% of students failed to graduate high school in 2011 and 10% of all students did not complete high school or any program equivalent.

City Schools calculate completion rates according to the definition set by the Virginia No Child Left Behind Act. Students are reported as having completed high school if they have received any state-approved diploma or completion certificate. Graduation rates only include those who have met the requirements for a state-approved diploma. Completion certificates include the GED as well as any course of study prescribed by the local school board that does not qualify for a diploma, including technical programs.

**Table 14: High School Graduation and Completion Rates for Charlottesville**

<b>2012</b>	<b>Graduation Rate</b>	<b>Completion Rate</b>
All Students	85.0%	88.6%
African American	82.8%	85.8%
White	89.7%	93.8%
Other	81.1%	98.6%
Disadvantaged	82.6%	87.5%
Disabled	91.4%	91.4%
<b>2011</b>		
All Students	83.9%	90.2%
African American	79.2%	85.5%
White	91.5%	96.9%
Other	75.0%	81.3%
Disadvantaged	89.1%	91.4%
Disabled	85.2%	88.9%
<b>2010</b>		
All Students	79.8%	88.4%
African American	73.6%	85.7%
White	87.7%	91.6%
Other	69.2%	83.8%
Disadvantaged	72.9%	83.5%
Disabled	74.2%	90.3%

Source: Virginia Department of Education, *Graduation and Completion Cohort Report*

Corresponding with the disparity in educational attainment among races in Charlottesville, graduation rates also vary by race, although in the past three years the gap has narrowed significantly. Close to 83% of all African American students graduated from high school in 2012

<sup>20</sup> “Understanding High School Graduation Rates in Virginia,” *Alliance for Excellence in Education*, Washington D.C., <[http://www.all4ed.org/publications/wcwc/Virginia\\_wc.pdf](http://www.all4ed.org/publications/wcwc/Virginia_wc.pdf)>

and close to 90% of white students graduated in the same year. Charlottesville students are graduating at slightly lesser level than the statewide average of 88%. The disparity among the graduation rates for white and African American students in Charlottesville is comparable to the state averages in Virginia. In the Commonwealth as a whole, 90% of white students and 82% of African American students graduated in 2012. Although these graduation and completion rates provide a more accurate picture of who is and who is not graduating from high school in Charlottesville, they may still be inflated. The method of calculating these rates is still based in part on the number of high school dropouts, which is a poorly defined classification.

### Private School Enrollment Trends

According to the 2010 Census, 414 children living in Charlottesville were enrolled in private elementary, middle, or high schools (Table 15). This means 10.3% of Charlottesville’s school-aged children did not attend the city’s public schools in 2010. While this percentage is not as large as it is in Albemarle County, where close to 3,000 children attend private schools, it is still significant. Since 1990, both Charlottesville and Albemarle have experienced an increase in the number of percentages of students who attend private schools. However, the rate of growth has been much higher in Albemarle County, which in the year 2010 had almost than 3 times the number of students in private schools than in 1990. In 2010, Charlottesville had 51% more students enrolled in private schools than in 1990. A substantial number of children also attend private nurseries and preschools. In 2010, 327 children over the age of three years were enrolled in such a facility, while more than 1,200 children in Albemarle County were enrolled in private nurseries and preschools. Not all of these children will remain in private schools for the duration of their education, but these numbers could suggest that the city and the county lacked adequate public preschool programs in 2010.

**Table 15: K – 12 Private School Enrollments**

Private School Enrollment				
	Charlottesville		Albemarle	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1990	274	6.1%	830	8.8%
2000	404	8.5%	2,024	14.4%
2010	414	10.3%	2,951	22.7%

Source: 2010 US Census – “Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by School Type for the Population over 3 Years”

### Higher Education

UVA’s enrollment has gradually increased and is projected to grow by approximately 100 students per year in the near future. The majority of UVA students are undergraduates, and approximately 30% are graduate and professional students. The continued growth and enrollment at the University of Virginia has a direct relationship to many of the other demographic characteristics of the City of Charlottesville. In 1970, total enrollment at the University of Virginia was 10,852 students. That figure grew to 16,451 by 1980. While the growth rate has leveled off somewhat since 1980, in 1990, there were 18,137 students enrolled in UVA in 1990 and 18,346 in 1999. In the fall of 2011, 21,106 undergraduates and graduates were enrolled in UVA.<sup>21</sup> Thus, students account for a significant percentage of Charlottesville’s total population.

<sup>21</sup> University of Virginia Institutional Assessment & Studies, Fall Headcount by School (historic data tables) <<http://avillage.web.virginia.edu/iaas/instreports/studat/enrollment.shtml>>



According to the 2006-2010 ACS, there are approximately 12,510 Charlottesville residents enrolled in college or graduate school, which accounts for about 30% of the estimated population.

### **Summary**

The trends of increasing high school completion and college education among the population suggest an increasingly skilled workforce in the city. The city schools are experiencing decreasing enrollment, but are spending more per pupil (higher than state and national averages) and seeing greatly improved high school completion rates for recent school years. It is also interesting to note that private school enrollment has increased dramatically in the last 20 years, likely in compensation for the decrease in public school enrollment.

It is staggering to see that 54% of Charlottesville public school students are eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program when the median family income in Charlottesville is \$62,378 and only 8% of families are considered below the poverty threshold. University of Virginia's enrollment has steadily increased over the past decade and accounts for nearly 30% of Charlottesville's population. These trends show a commitment to quality education by the community. A well-educated workforce helps support a healthy economy and is vitally important for retaining major employers in the community.

## *Quality Housing Opportunities for All*

### **Housing Units and Dwelling Type**

Charlottesville has 19,189 housing units according to the 2010 Census, which is slightly more than the 18,943 units shown in the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. Unfortunately, given the change in data collection methodologies for the 2010 Census, the more detailed information on housing characteristics is no longer available; therefore, references for this information must come from the ACS data, which shows 246 less housing units and is subject to varying margins of error. The discrepancy in the total number of units constitutes roughly 1.3% of the total and is of concern; however, there is no better source of data available therefore the variance is noted but no adjustments will be made to account for the difference. Of the 18,943 units per the ACS, 8,942, or 47.2% are single-family detached units, and 1,683, or 8.9% are single-family attached units. In total, single-family housing units account for 56.1% of all housing in Charlottesville. Another 9.8% of the housing units in Charlottesville are duplexes. The remainder of Charlottesville's housing units are classified as multi-family units (e.g., apartment or condominium buildings) or mobile homes. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of single-family units increased by 10.5% (from 9,607 to 10,625) while the number of duplexes, and multi-family units (including mobile homes) increased by 4.1% (from 7,984 to 8,318). Further, although 2,362 (an increase of 13.4%) housing units were reported as being built between 2000 and 2010,<sup>22</sup> the net increase in housing units per the ACS data was only 1,352 units or 7.6%, indicating that 1,010 housing units may have been demolished or converted to commercial space during that same time period.

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<sup>22</sup> Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, <<http://www.coopercenter.org/demographics>>

## Green Trends

It should also be noted that Charlottesville is following national trends toward building smaller, greener, and more casual homes. The National Association of Home Builders' research on consumer preferences supports this and indicates that it is a result of the severity of the recession, which has caused prospective homebuyers to shift their perspective on housing to be more focused on what is actually needed and what they can sustain.<sup>23</sup>

## Age of Housing Stock

Despite the development of newer housing in Charlottesville, the city contains a substantial number of older housing that is potentially vulnerable to deterioration and subsequent neighborhood decline without continued investment by existing or new homeowners. Of the total housing units, 8,574 units were built between 1940 and 1970, which constitutes 44.6% of the total housing stock in 2010. Generally, houses of this age tend to be smaller than newer homes and require more maintenance, meaning that these units can be less desirable to homeowners who can afford newer and larger homes.<sup>24</sup> Despite these factors, living in Charlottesville, where housing prices continue to remain relatively strong is still very desirable and the aged housing stock does not appear to detract from this or create untenable living conditions as is the case with other urban areas.

**Table 16: Year Housing Structures Were Built**

Year Housing Structures were Built		
Year Built	Number of Units	Percent
Built 2005 or later	820	4.3%
Built 2000 to 2004	1,142	6.0%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,592	8.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,495	7.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,305	12.2%
Built 1960 to 1969	3,186	16.8%
Built 1950 to 1959	3,446	18.2%
Built 1940 to 1949	1,478	7.8%
Built 1939 or earlier	3,479	18.4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18,943</b>	

*Source: Selected Housing Characteristics 2008 – 2010 American Community Survey 3 year estimates*

It should be noted that older housing structures are considered an asset in many neighborhoods because of their quality of construction and historic character. Charlottesville has 3,479 housing units built in 1939 or earlier, which accounts for 18.4% of the housing stock in 2010.

## Homeownership Rates

Renters outnumber homeowners in Charlottesville. Of the 17,778 occupied housing units in the city, only 7,315 are occupied by the homeowner.<sup>25</sup> Renters account for almost 60% of all housing occupants. This figure is high because numerous University of Virginia students rent

<sup>23</sup> National Association of Home Builders, "NAHB Study: New Homes in 2015 will be Smaller, Greener and More Casual," Mar. 7, 2011 <<http://www.housingeconomics.com>>

<sup>24</sup> According to the National Association of Home-Builders, in 1950 the national median size of a new house was 1,100 square feet, as compared with 2,700 square feet in 2009.

<sup>25</sup> 2010 US Census, Summary File 1

apartments off grounds. According to the Census Summary File 1 data, the number of owner-occupied housing units increased 433 in 2010 from 2000 (from 6,882 to 7,315), indicating a slight increase in the homeownership rate between 2000 and 2010. This indicates a change from the prior decade when housing units increased by only 100 and the homeownership rate decreased slightly. While the variation in rates is not statistically significant with respect to a new trend or direction, it is noteworthy that the rate has varied over the past three decades from a high of 42.4% in 1990 to a low of 40.9% in 2000, meaning that it is staying very consistent.

**Table 17: Housing Units and Occupancy in Charlottesville**

Housing Units and Occupancy								
	1990		2000			2010		
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Change from 1990 to 2000	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Change from 2000 to 2010
<b>Total housing units</b>	<b>16,785</b>		<b>17,591</b>		<b>4.80%</b>	<b>19,189</b>		<b>9.10%</b>
<b>Occupied</b>	<b>16,009</b>	<b>95.40%</b>	<b>16,851</b>	<b>95.80%</b>	<b>5.30%</b>	<b>17,778</b>	<b>92.60%</b>	<b>5.50%</b>
Owner	6,794	42.40%	6,887	40.90%	1.40%	7,315	41.10%	6.20%
Renter	9,215	57.60%	9,964	59.10%	8.10%	10,463	58.90%	5.00%
<b>Vacant</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>4.20%</b>	<b>-4.60%</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>7.40%</b>	<b>90.10%</b>
For rent	311	40.10%	242	32.70%	-22.20%	671	47.60%	177.30%
For sale	102	13.10%	76	10.30%	-25.50%	205	14.50%	169.70%

Sources: 1990 Census, Tables H001 (Housing Units), H004 (Occupancy Status), H008 (Tenure), and H006 (Condominium Status by Vacancy Status); 2000 Census, Tables H1 (Housing Units), H3 (Occupancy Status), H5 (Vacancy Status), and H7 (Tenure); 2010 Census Summary File 1.

### Vacancy Rates

Of the 19,189 housing units in Charlottesville in 2010, 17,778 housing units or 92.6% of the total units were occupied, and 1,411 (7.4%) were vacant.<sup>26</sup> Of the units that were vacant in 2010, only 671 were available for rent, and another 205 were for sale.<sup>27</sup> With only 1.1% of the city's housing units available for rent at a given time, the housing market in Charlottesville can be generally classified as very tight. Although in 2010 there were 1,598 additional housing units since 2000, vacancies are still modest (less than 10%) and represent only slightly more of the housing units in the city than in 2000. In fact, these numbers may be much tighter than even the Census figures show. Specifically, the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC) performed a city-wide housing conditions and land use survey during 2011 and inventoried only 29 vacant units; however, this figure likely reflects only single family housing or duplexes as the methodology for this inventory did not include detailed information on vacancies in multi-family properties.

<sup>26</sup> 2010 US Census, Summary File 1

<sup>27</sup> 2010 US Census, Table H5 – Vacancy Summary File 1

## Housing Costs and Values

As stated earlier in this chapter, one of the two highest financial burdens for Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) residents is the cost of housing. Housing prices in Charlottesville have risen at a considerable rate over the past decade. During the 2011 One Community Housing and Economic Drivers session, many residents identified housing affordability as a primary concern. According to 2010 Census data, median home values have increased by 130.2% in Charlottesville and 105.2% in Albemarle County between 2000 and 2010. The Charlottesville Area Association of Realtors (CAAR) reports that the average price per square foot of houses sold in Charlottesville has increased from \$65 (1990) to \$86 (2000) to \$167 (2011), an increase of approximately 94%; however, in the last 5 years this figure actually decreased from \$202 or -17.4%, which is reflective of the overall downturn in the economy as well as the bursting of the so-called “housing bubble”. On the other hand, rents have increased much less than purchase prices.

**Table 18: Median Cost of Housing in Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Area, 2000 - 2011**

Median Cost of Housing			
Year	Charlottesville	Albemarle	Area
2000	\$121,500	\$207,000	\$149,000
2004	\$220,000	\$265,000	\$225,000
2005	\$247,428	\$285,500	\$255,000
2006	\$240,000	\$320,000	\$274,900
2007	\$280,000	\$310,000	\$276,950
2008	\$265,000	\$320,1000	\$265,000
2009	\$246,750	\$285,000	\$245,357
2010	\$244,036	290,415	\$248,301
2011	\$230,000	\$278,500	\$245,000

Source: Charlottesville Area Association of Realtors Year End Market Reports

According to the American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-year estimates, approximately 55.6% of renters in Charlottesville and 36.6% of homeowners were paying 30% or more of their income towards housing – typically paying 30% or less is considered affordable. These figures are significantly higher than the figures from 2000, which showed that only 40.5% of renters and 14.2% of Charlottesville homeowners paid 30% or more of their income in rent or mortgage.

Although median family income in Charlottesville has increased since 1980, the rate of growth has not kept up with the increasing value of housing, especially since 2000. By looking at the ratio of the median value of owner-occupied housing to median family income (Table 19), the burden of rapidly increasing in housing values emerges. Between 1980 and 2000, the ratio of housing values to income increased from 2.6 to 2.7, which is not a significant increase, meaning the cost of housing remained stable relative to income in Charlottesville during those 20 years. Unfortunately, the data shows a drastic increase in housing value that was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in income for both Charlottesville and Albemarle County from 2000 to 2010. In Charlottesville, in the year 2000, median owner housing values were 2.7 times higher

than median family income; ten years later median housing values were 4.5 times median family income. This information reflects the significant rise in housing values over the time period, which appears to be sustaining despite a mid-decade housing crisis that has still not been resolved at this time.

**Table 19: Ratio of Median Family Income to Median Value of an Owner-occupied Housing Unit**

<b>Median Income Relative to the Median Housing Costs</b>				
<b>Charlottesville</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
Median family income	\$19,115	\$33,729	\$45,110	\$61,900
Median value of owner occupied housing unit	\$50,000	\$85,600	\$121,500	\$279,700
Value to Income ratio	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.5
<b>Albemarle County</b>				
Median family income	\$20,554	\$42,661	\$63,407	\$86,660
Median value of owner occupied housing unit	\$60,800	\$111,200	\$161,100	\$330,500
Value to Income ratio	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.8

*Source: US Census, 1980, 1990, 2000 and Selected Economic Characteristics and 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

### **Summary**

With over 19,000 housing units in Charlottesville breaking down into 47% single family detached, 34% multi-family, 10% duplexes, and 9% single family attached, there are a variety of housing choices available. Of all the housing units in Charlottesville, 55% are renter occupied, 38% are owner occupied, and 7% are vacant. The housing stock varies in age as well, with 61% built before 1970. The value of housing in Charlottesville has jumped 130% since 2000, when neighboring Albemarle County has only seen an increase of 105%. The affordability of housing is a little precarious: 56% of renters are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, and 37% of owners are doing the same. These numbers have increased more than 10% since 2000. Additionally, the median family income has not kept up with the cost of housing in both Charlottesville and Albemarle. The value to income ratio for those localities has increased by more than 50% between 2000 and 2010.

### *C'ville Arts and Culture*

Piedmont Council for the Arts is currently conducting a survey in the Charlottesville/Albemarle region. The results of the survey will be used to create the Charlottesville Area Cultural Plan, which is expected to be finalized in late 2013. This endeavor is supported by the City of Charlottesville, the Charlottesville Area Community Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, Albemarle County, and the Charlottesville-Albemarle Convention & Visitors Bureau.<sup>28</sup> Data from this planning document could potentially be used in the future to support this Council Vision statement.

<sup>28</sup> For more information, see <<http://charlottesvillearts.org/createcville>>.

## *A Green City*

*(No good data source for this section.)*

## *America's Healthiest City*

The Thomas Jefferson Health District recently released their 5-year assessment of the district's health, called Mobilization for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) 2 Health Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plan. The Thomas Jefferson Health District includes the City of Charlottesville and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson.<sup>29</sup> Data from this planning document could potentially be used in the future to support this Council Vision statement.

## *A Connected Community*

*(No good data source for this section.)*

## *Community of Mutual Respect*

### **Racial Composition**

Diversity of race and ethnicity has increased in Charlottesville since 1980 (see Table 20). The proportion of the city's population that is white has declined over time, while the proportion of residents that are Asian or of Hispanic origin has increased significantly. The proportion of African Americans has increased slightly to stabilize around 20%. In 1980, roughly 80% of the population was white, 18% was Black or African American, and 1% was classified as other. The 2010 Census figures show a racial composition of the city's population of approximately 70% white, 20% African American, 6% Asian, and 5% other.

**Table 20: Change in Racial Diversity in Charlottesville, 1980 - 2012**

Racial Composition					
	1980	1990	2000**	2010	2011 estimate <sup>†</sup>
<b>Total Population</b>	39,916	40,341	45,049	43,475	43,375
<b>White*</b>	79.8%	75.2%	68.4%	69.1%	68.3%

<sup>29</sup> For more information, see < <http://www.vdh.state.va.us/LHD/ThomasJefferson/Data.htm>>.

<b>Black or African American*</b>	17.9%	21.1%	22.0%	19.4%	20.2%
<b>Asian*</b>	0.9%	2.3%	4.9%	6.4%	6.7%
<b>Other*</b>	0.5%	0.2%	2.3%	5.1%	3.8%
<b>Hispanic***</b>	0.9%	1.2%	2.4%	5.1%	5.1%

\*Non-Hispanic only

\*\* Percentages for 2000 are based on initial count of 45,049 and are NOT corrected for revised total of 40,099

\*\*\* Since 1990, the US Census Bureau has collected Hispanic origin as an ethnicity and is thus independent from race for years following.

† Estimate is based on US Census Bureau 2009-2011 ACS 3-year estimates

Sources: *CensusScope: Population by Race.* <[http://www.censusscope.org/us/s51/c540/chart\\_race.html](http://www.censusscope.org/us/s51/c540/chart_race.html)>

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census*

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey*

Currently, Charlottesville is more racially diverse than Albemarle County, where more than 80% of the population is white, less than 10% is African American, and less than 5% is Asian.<sup>30</sup> However, the racial composition of the population in Charlottesville is similar to Virginia as a whole, which is approximately 70% white, 20% African American, and 6% Asian.

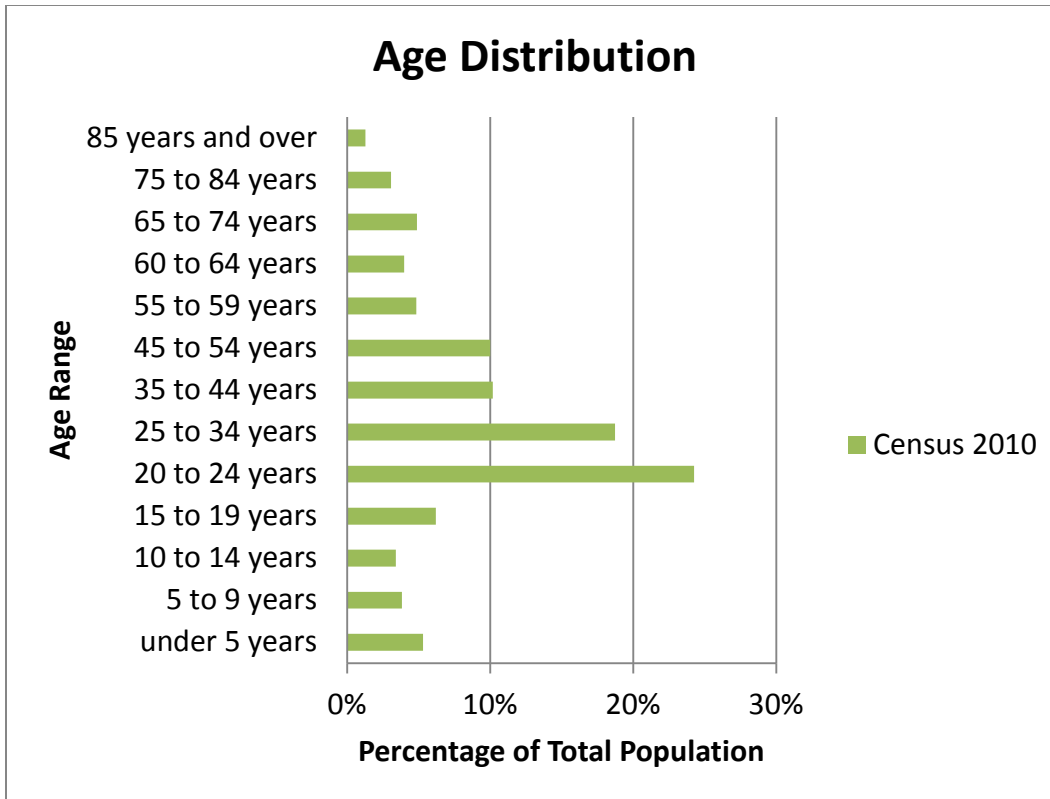
### **Age Composition**

The median age in Charlottesville, according to the 2010 Census, is 27.8, which is almost 10 years younger than the national median age of 37.2. The median age in Virginia is 37.5, slightly above the national median, while Albemarle County's population is even older than Virginia's, at 38.2 years. The large number of university students counted in the city's population contributes to its young median age. More than 30% of the city's population is between the ages of 15 and 24.

**Figure 21: Age Distribution of the Charlottesville Population in Year 2010**

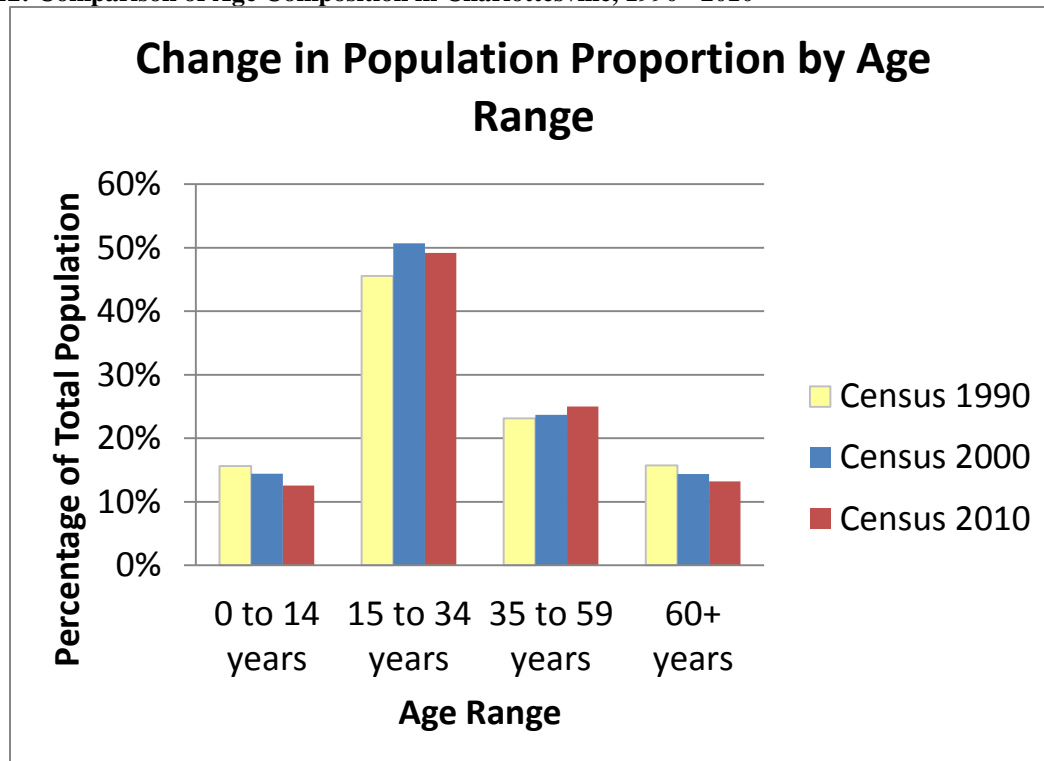
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<sup>30</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 22: Comparison of Age Composition in Charlottesville, 1990 - 2010



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census  
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census



**Table 23: Change in Age Distribution in Charlottesville**

Age Distribution in Charlottesville						
Age Range	Total		Difference	Percentage		Difference
	2000*	2010		2000*	2010	
<b>0 to 14 years</b>	5783	5455	-328	12.8%	12.5%	-0.3%
<b>15 to 34 years</b>	22826	21390	-1436	50.7%	49.2%	-1.5%
<b>35 to 59 years</b>	10682	10877	195	23.7%	25.0%	1.3%
<b>60+ years</b>	5758	5753	-5	12.8%	13.2%	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45049</b>	<b>43475</b>	<b>-1574</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census  
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

The unadjusted figures above show less than a 1% decline in the number of primary and secondary school-aged children living in Charlottesville from 2000 to 2010.<sup>31</sup> The increase in persons 60 years or older was 0.5% between 2000 and 2010. The percentage of people between 35 and 59 years old has also increased. These trends generally counter the trends in age composition of Virginia. In the Commonwealth as a whole, the proportion of children under 15 years of age has decreased from 20.5% to 19.2%, while the proportion of people aged 60 or older has increased from 15.0% to 17.7%. The increase in the 35 to 59 age bracket may indicate that empty nesters are moving into the city.

The unadjusted Census count in the age distribution table above depicts a skewed growth/decline pattern, particularly noticeable in the 15 to 34 year old age group, but also affects the other age groups as well. The unadjusted numbers show a decline rate of less than 2% in the 15-34 age range, but since a majority of the incorrectly counted population was students and faculty in dormitory and family housing, it is probable that either no change occurred in the 15 to 34 age group or there was a slight increase. The total fall on-grounds enrollment at the University increased between 2000 and 2010 by 2,499 students, or more than 13%, and no additional on-campus housing was provided, so it is likely that there was indeed an increase in the 15 to 34 age group.<sup>32</sup> Thus while the growth trend is difficult to accurately determine due to data insufficiencies, this particular age group continues to comprise a significant portion of the Charlottesville population: nearly 46%. UVA students account for a sizeable amount of this population; however, non-students in their twenties may also be attracted to Charlottesville by jobs that seek younger employees and by the many amenities the city offers, such as restaurants and entertainment venues. While these amenities and job opportunities are not likely to change

<sup>31</sup> The change in age distribution between the 2000 and 2010 Census shows loss in the age bracket 15-34, as can be seen in Figure 2 above. However, this distribution is based on the uncorrected population count for the 2000 Census. The primary error with that population count was the mistaken addition of nearly 5,000 Albemarle County residents to one of the City's more stable neighborhoods near the University of Virginia, which included student and faculty in dormitories and on-campus family housing.

<sup>32</sup> University of Virginia Institutional Assessment & Studies, Fall Headcount by School (historic data tables) <<http://avillage.web.virginia.edu/iaas/instreports/studat/enrollment.shtm>>

dramatically in the near future, UVA's enrollment is expected to continue growing, thus the 15-34 year old bracket will likely continue to grow.

### **Summary**

The racial profile of Charlottesville has become increasingly diverse over the past 20 years, following statewide trends. The median age of the city's population is 28, owing to a large 15-34 age bracket supported by the University of Virginia. The state median age is 38 and the national median age is 37.

## *Smart, Citizen-Focused Government*

### **Governmental Structure and Operations**

#### **Structure of Governance**

The City of Charlottesville operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The city is governed by a 5-member City Council, who are elected at-large to serve 4-year staggered terms. Elections are held in November of odd-numbered years.

The City Council elects one of its members to serve as Mayor for a term of two years. The Mayor presides over meetings and calls special meetings. The City Council appoints a City Manager who serves at the pleasure of the City Council and translates their policies and priorities into action. The current City Manager, Maurice Jones, has been in office for two years and served as Assistant City Manager for two years prior to that. In addition, the City Council appoints the Director of Finance, the City Assessor, the Clerk of the Council, and members of policy-making boards and commissions.

The City Council makes policy in the areas of city planning and finances, human development, public safety and justice, public utilities, and transportation. It has specific powers to pass ordinances, levy taxes, collect revenues, adopt a budget, make appropriations, issue bonds, borrow money, and provide for the payment of public debts. The authority for the city to utilize these powers is granted through the city's Charter, which was issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1946 and has been amended several times since.

#### **Boards and Commissions**

The Charlottesville City Council appoints citizen representatives to 32 local and regional boards and commissions. All boards are open to Charlottesville residents, and the positions are publicly advertised. While some boards interview potential representatives, most committee members are selected through an application process.

The 32 local and regional boards and commissions include, but are not limited to, the Board of Architectural Review, the Planning Commission, the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA), and the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority (CRHA). In the past, citizens were appointed to serve on the School Board but in November 2005, voters in the city approved a referendum for an elected School Board. The first election for the School Board occurred in May 2006.

## Tax Rates

The City of Charlottesville's real estate tax rates compare favorably with other comparable Virginia cities (see Table 24). City Council has lowered the real estate tax rate because the assessment values have increased so dramatically in recent years. The Charlottesville tax rate has been set at \$0.95 per \$100 of assessed value for the 2012 fiscal year.

**Table 24: Real Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Valuation**

Local real estate tax rates					
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2012
Charlottesville	\$1.11	\$1.05	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$0.95
Richmond	\$1.43	\$1.27	\$1.29	\$1.23	\$1.20
Lynchburg	\$1.11	\$1.11	\$1.11	\$1.11	\$1.11
Roanoke	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.19	\$1.19
Waynesboro	\$0.97	\$0.78	\$0.78	\$0.70	\$0.75
Harrisonburg	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.59	\$0.63

Source: *Cities of Charlottesville, Richmond, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Waynesboro, and Harrisonburg*

## Water and Sewer Rates

The water, sewer, and gas rates for Charlottesville's public utilities are shown below. The utility rates are set to recover operating and maintenance costs only, and new rates are approved in June of each year.

**Table 25: Water and Sewer Rates, Charlottesville**

Water and Sewer Rates		
	Summer rate: May-September	Winter rate: October-April
Water Monthly charge	\$4.00	\$4.00
Water Charge Per 1000 cu. ft.	\$49.93	\$38.41
Sewer Monthly charge	\$4.00	\$4.00
Sewer charge per 1000 cu. ft.	\$50.25	\$50.25

Note: Rates for the 2012/2013 fiscal year became effective on July 1, 2012.

Source: *Charlottesville Utility Billing Office*

## Gas Rates

**Table 26: Gas Rates, Charlottesville**

Gas Rates	
Monthly charge	\$10.00
First 3,000 cu. ft./1,000 cu. ft.	\$10.6424
Next 3,000 cu. ft./1,000 cu. ft.	\$10.0039
Next 144,000 cu. ft./1,000 cu. ft.	\$8.9396
Over 150,000 cu. ft./1,000 cu. ft.	\$8.7268

Note: Rates for the 2012/2013 fiscal year.

Source: *Charlottesville Utility Billing Office*

## Community Survey 2006

In the spring of 2006, the City of Charlottesville commissioned the Center for Survey Research Community Survey to conduct a Neighborhood Planning Needs Survey for the purpose of

staying attuned to the desires and attitudes of its residents. The survey results built upon information collected from a similar survey conducted in 2001. The report helps to document the present beliefs and needs of Charlottesville’s residents, as well as point out shifts in thinking over the last five years.

In the spring of 2006, the community (specifically 1,111 surveyed Charlottesville citizens) answered questions based on seven categories:

**Quality of Life**

On a scale of 1 to 10, (where 10 is the best), respondents gave the city of Charlottesville “as a place to live” a mean rating of 7.72. However, this was lower than the mean score of 7.89 received in the 2000 survey. Ratings for this category varied among individual neighborhood sectors. The East, West and North sectors had above average ratings of 7.98, 7.85, and 7.77 respectively. In contrast, the South and South Central districts had below city average ratings of 7.39 and 7.32.

**Strategic Goals**

Residents were asked to indicate whether items were important, somewhat important or not that important. The results varied some by location, education, household income, race, and tenure in Charlottesville, but the following results are true for the city as a whole:

- “Improving the quality of education in the public schools” emerged as the top ranked goal of the list with 85.2 percent of the respondents saying this was “very important.”
- “Making housing more affordable for people of lower income” increased significantly in importance since the 2000 survey. With 84.4 percent saying this was a “very important” goal, affordable housing emerged as the second-most important strategic goal item among residents as a whole.
- 75.1 percent of respondents said that “expanding affordable health care services in the area” was very important, making it the third most important goal to city residents.

**Satisfaction with Services**

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with a series of 17 services provided by the city. Overall 87.3 percent of respondents said they were satisfied with the job the city is doing providing services (64.8% somewhat satisfied and 22.5% very satisfied). This is a small but significant decrease in satisfaction from the 90.1 percent who were satisfied in 2000. The level of satisfaction for each city service is provided in Table 27. In regards to the taxes which fund services, 51.3 percent of respondents said the city should keep services and taxes the same, while 18.6 percent said the city should increase both service and taxed, and 15.9 percent said the city should decrease both.

**Table 27: Satisfaction with City Services 2006 Ranked**

Rank	Service	Percent Satisfied
1	Providing police protection in your area	89.9%
2	Providing open green spaces and parks	86.0%
3	Repairing and maintaining streets and roads in the city	80.6%
4	Controlling litter and weeds on the city streets	78.8%
5	Providing garbage and solid waste collection	77.0%

6	Providing adequate public transportation	72.6%
7	Providing adequate recreation programs for the city's young people	70.8%
8	Maintaining and improving the drainage system for rain and storm water	69.9%
9	Repairing and building sidewalks in the city	68.7%
10	Providing public assistance to families in need	65.7%
11	Protecting children from abuse or neglect in the home	65.6%
12	Maintaining the appearance of neighborhoods in the city that are less well off	62.1%
13	Reducing the use of illegal drugs among adults	57.6%
14	Promoting higher paid employment opportunities for city residents	52.1%
15	Reducing the use of illegal drugs among youth	49.6%
16	Promoting adequate housing opportunities for city residents	48.3%
17	Reducing traffic congestion and noise	43.1%
Overall	Job the city is doing in providing services to its residents	87.3%

### **Neighborhood Improvements**

When asked whether residents would like to stay in their respective neighborhoods 60.9 percent said they would like to stay in their current neighborhood, up from 56 percent in 2001. In comparison 39.1 percent said they would like to be living somewhere else, a decrease from 44 percent in 2001. Compared to the city as a whole, this response varied significantly by sector with the East (75.9%), North (75.0%), and South (65.1%) all having more residents who wanted to stay in their neighborhood as compared to the South-Central (50.2%) and West (50.2%), although it should be noted that UVA students make up a significant proportion of the residents in the West.

### **Housing Issues**

Over 80 percent of respondents agreed that their neighborhood is both “clean and well maintained” and “easy to walk around.” More importantly, 90.1% of respondents agree: “the cost of buying a home in the neighborhood is too high.” This housing issue received the highest amount of agreement among respondents and has increased significantly since the 2000 survey. The housing issue was worded negatively, so the high agreement actually indicates dissatisfaction with the issue. The result was consistent in all five neighborhood sectors.

### **Safety**

During the daytime, 97.6 percent of Charlottesville respondents said they felt safe, however during the night this number dropped to 80.4 percent. More than 70 percent of respondents rated making the neighborhood safer as a very important goal, which is below the 81 percent level observed in 2001. In all spaces, residents felt safer during the day than they did at night. When asked about the importance of crime as a neighborhood problem, the South-Central sector had the highest percentage (15.8%) saying crime was “the most important neighborhood problem.” Many responses focused on the need for law enforcements officers to become more involved and well known within a particular neighborhood.

### **Cooperation of Charlottesville and Albemarle County**

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding the cooperation of the City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle on certain issues. 93.9 percent of respondents favor cooperation between the city and county in planning for the whole community. 93.1 percent of the respondents favor the city and county setting up more joint programs and services that would serve the entire area. There were favorable responses for joining the firefighting services and parks and recreation systems. Far few responded positively to the idea of merging of city and county schools systems, police departments, or local governments into single entities.

## Population Characteristics

### Growth

The 2010 Census shows a population for the City of Charlottesville of 43,475. This figure represents an increase of 8.4% for the city from the 2000 population data. The growth rate for Albemarle County during this same time period was 24.9%, as compared to 13.0% for the state of Virginia (see Table 28). Between 1970 and 2010, Charlottesville’s population grew 11.8%, while Albemarle County grew by 162.0%. During this time the population of the Commonwealth of Virginia increased by 72.0%.

The population in the city has stabilized around the 40,000-person mark since 1970, which is at least partially due to its fixed boundaries. Until 1970, Charlottesville was more populous than Albemarle County. Beginning in the early 1970’s, Albemarle County began to grow at a rate above the state average, and now its population is more than twice that of Charlottesville. The population in the Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has also more than doubled since 1970, reflecting the growth in Albemarle County and the addition of Nelson County to the MSA in 2003.

**Table 28: Population Change**

Population Changes 1970 to 2012						
Area	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012 estimate
<b>Charlottesville City</b>	38,880	39,916	40,341	40,099	43,475	44,471
<b>Albemarle County</b>	37,780	55,783	68,040	79,236	98,970	100,780
<b>Charlottesville MSA*</b>	89,529	113,568	131,107	159,576	201,559	205,373
<b>Virginia</b>	4,651,448	5,346,797	6,187,358	7,078,515	8,001,024	8,096,604

\* The Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of the city and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, and Greene; Nelson County was added in 2003.

Sources: 1970-1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, "Population and Housing Unit Counts: United States". 1990 CPH-2-1; <[www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cph-2-1-1.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cph-2-1-1.pdf)>

2000 data are from <[www.CensusScope.org](http://www.CensusScope.org)> (city data corrected to census count)

2010 data are from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

2012 estimates are from Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Population Estimates, July 1, 2011 Estimates for Virginia & its Counties and Cities, <<http://www.coopercenter.org/demographics/virginia-population-estimates>>

Demographers expect the population in Charlottesville to grow by 1,500 people per decade over the next 28 years (see Table 29). The population of Albemarle County is expected to continue growing by approximately 20,000 people per decade over the next 28 years. The Charlottesville Metropolitan Statistical Area is expected to grow by approximately 25,000 people per decade, indicating that the surrounding counties in the MSA are also expected to grow, though not as much as Albemarle County. The continued growth of the surrounding area coupled with residential mobility rates where 50% of residents move in any 5-year period means that socio-economic characteristics of the Charlottesville MSA can change substantially before the next Comprehensive Plan is prepared in 5 years.

**Table 29: Charlottesville, Albemarle Co, the MSA, and the State, 2020 - 2040**

Population Projections: 2020-2040			
	2020	2030	2040
<b>Charlottesville City</b>	45,636	47,252	48,545
<b>Albemarle County</b>	115,642	134,196	154,814
<b>Charlottesville MSA</b>	225,775	250,414	276,509
<b>Virginia</b>	8,811,512	9,645,281	10,530,228

*Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics and Workforce Group, Total Population Projections for Virginia and its Localities, 2020-2040, published Nov. 13, 2012*

Since these projections are based on certain assumptions and historic trends, such as housing preferences and transportation mode choices, among others, that are beginning to change, the actual population in Charlottesville may diverge from these projections.

### Household Types

The composition of household types in Charlottesville is atypical in comparison to the Commonwealth. In 2010, married couples comprised about half (50.2%) of all households in Virginia, while married couples accounted for less than 30% of total households in Charlottesville. In Albemarle County, married couples account for 48.4% of households, which is similar to the state proportion. Charlottesville, Albemarle, and Virginia are following a nationwide trend in decreasing proportions of married households.

One result of the large student population living in the city is an increase in nonfamily households<sup>33</sup>, which accounts for more than 57% of all households in Charlottesville in 2010. This is an increase from 2000, when such households accounted for 54% of the total. Only 33% of households in Albemarle County and 33% of households in Virginia are considered nonfamily households, which are both lower than the national rate of 48%.<sup>34</sup>

There is a significant difference in the proportions of female householders living with related family members (11.3%) and male householders living with related family members (2.9%), though these proportions have not changed significantly over the last two decades.

### Summary

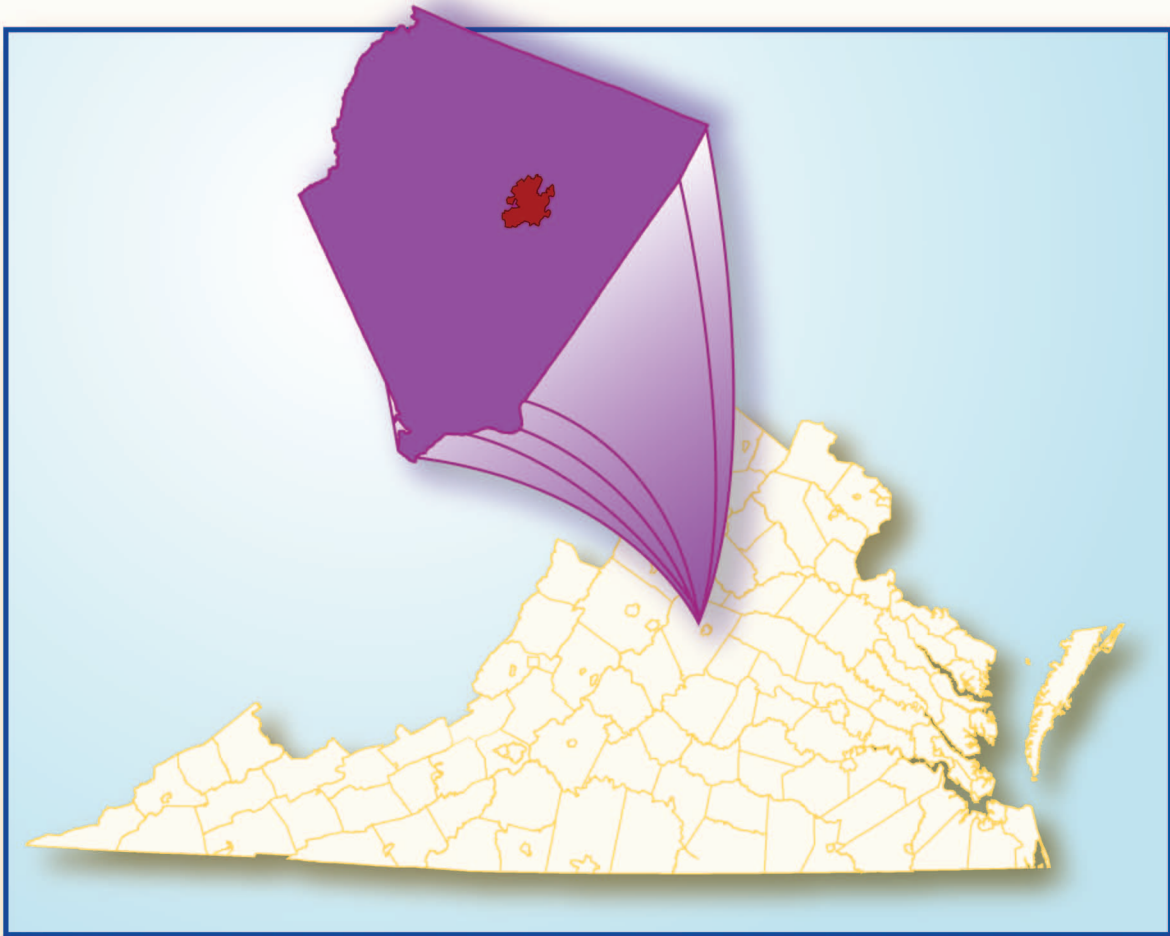
<sup>33</sup> A nonfamily household, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, is any household where there is at least one occupant and any additional occupants are unrelated to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder may be the only occupant.

<sup>34</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

*(needs a summary)*



Charlottesville city  
**COMMUNITY PROFILE**



**VIRGINIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION**  
ECONOMIC INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION  
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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## I. Introduction

This report provides a community profile of Charlottesville city. It is intended to compliment the information found in our Virginia Workforce Connection application, which can be accessed online at:

[www.VirginiaLMI.com](http://www.VirginiaLMI.com)

The report is divided into three major sections. The first contains a profile of regional demographic characteristics and trends, the second supplies similar information for the regional economy, and the third provides a profile of regional education characteristics.

## II. Demographic Profile

### Overview

This Demographic Profile provides an in-depth analysis of the population in Charlottesville city. Most of the data is produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, and includes demographic characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, and gender.



### Related Census Terms and Definitions

#### Ability to speak English

For people who speak a language other than English at home, the response represents the person's own perception of his or her ability to speak English. Because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member.

#### Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2010. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

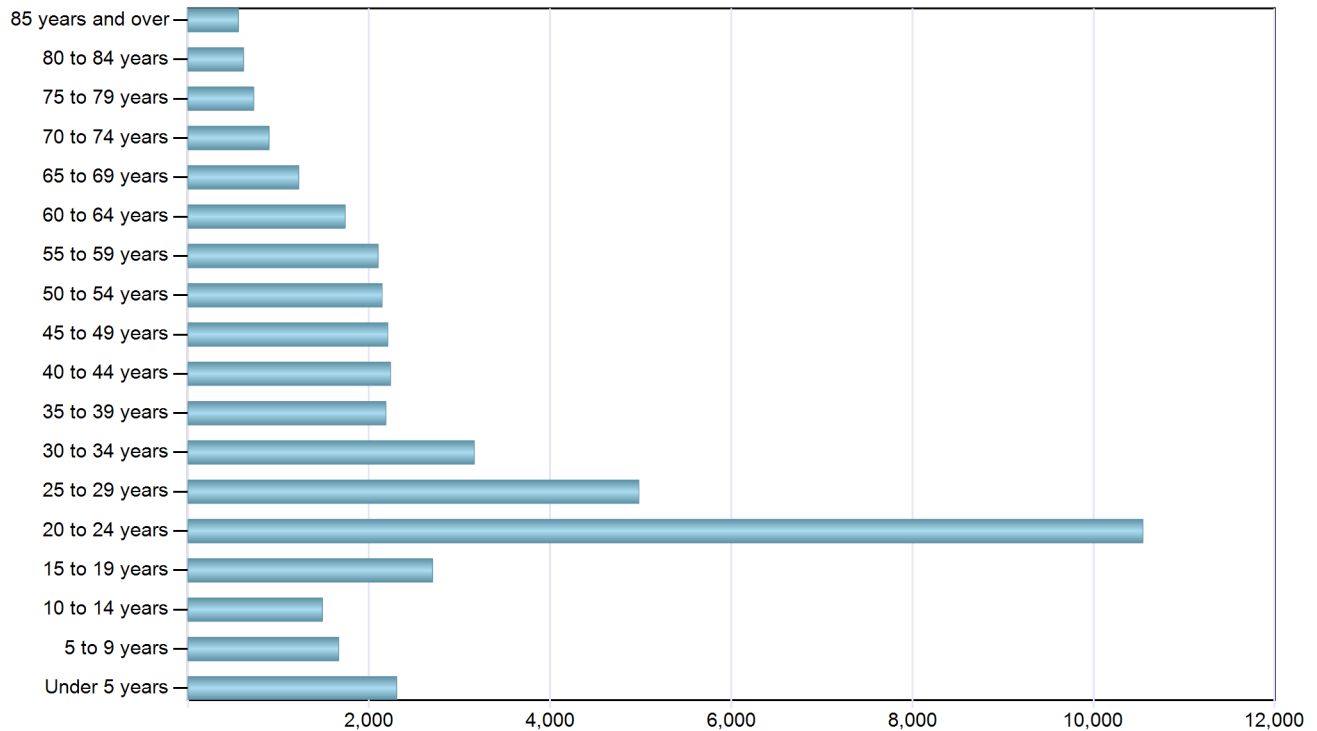
#### Gender

The data on gender were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. Individuals were asked to mark either "male" or "female" to indicate their gender. For most cases in which gender was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, gender was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person.

#### Race

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. The categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

### Population by Age



	Charlottesville city	Virginia	United States
<b>Under 5 years</b>	2,305	509,625	20,201,362
<b>5 to 9 years</b>	1,665	511,849	20,348,657
<b>10 to 14 years</b>	1,485	511,246	20,677,194
<b>15 to 19 years</b>	2,702	550,965	22,040,343
<b>20 to 24 years</b>	10,545	572,091	21,585,999
<b>25 to 29 years</b>	4,981	564,342	21,101,849
<b>30 to 34 years</b>	3,162	526,077	19,962,099
<b>35 to 39 years</b>	2,186	540,063	20,179,642
<b>40 to 44 years</b>	2,238	568,865	20,890,964
<b>45 to 49 years</b>	2,208	621,155	22,708,591
<b>50 to 54 years</b>	2,145	592,845	22,298,125
<b>55 to 59 years</b>	2,100	512,595	19,664,805
<b>60 to 64 years</b>	1,736	442,369	16,817,924
<b>65 to 69 years</b>	1,224	320,302	12,435,263
<b>70 to 74 years</b>	896	229,502	9,278,166
<b>75 to 79 years</b>	726	173,929	7,317,795
<b>80 to 84 years</b>	614	130,801	5,743,327
<b>85 years and over</b>	557	122,403	5,493,433
	<b>43,475</b>	<b>8,001,024</b>	<b>308,745,538</b>

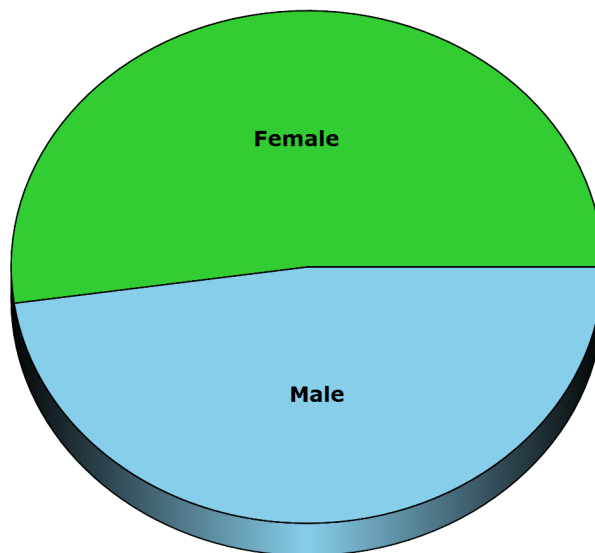
Source: 2010 Census.

### Population by Race/Ethnicity

	Charlottesville city	Virginia	United States
<b>Total</b>			
Total Population	43,475	8,001,024	308,745,538
<b>Race</b>			
White	28,827	5,186,450	196,817,552
Black or African American	8,344	1,523,704	37,685,848
American Indian or Alaska Native	65	20,679	2,247,098
Asian	2,758	436,298	14,465,124
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	13	5,061	481,576
Other	89	15,338	604,265
Multiple Races	1,156	181,669	5,966,481
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,223	631,825	50,477,594

Source: 2010 Census.

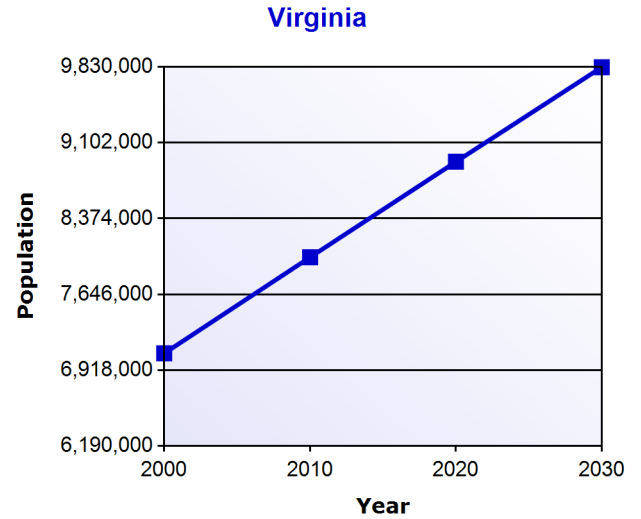
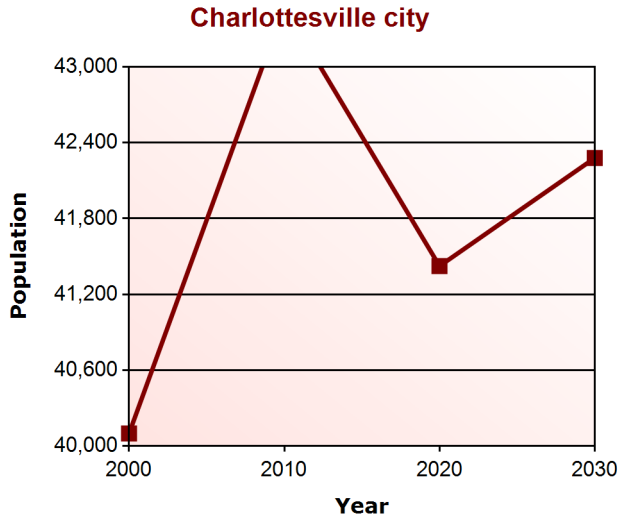
### Population by Gender



	Charlottesville city	Virginia	United States
<b>Male</b>	20,754	3,925,983	151,781,326
<b>Female</b>	22,721	4,075,041	156,964,212
	<b>43,475</b>	<b>8,001,024</b>	<b>308,745,538</b>

Source: 2010 Census.

### Population Change



	Charlottesville city	(% change)	Virginia	(% change)
<b>1990</b>	40,341		6,187,358	
<b>2000</b>	40,099	-0.60 %	7,079,030	14.41 %
<b>2010</b>	43,475	8.42 %	8,001,024	13.02 %
<b>2020</b>	41,423	-4.72 %	8,917,396	11.45 %
<b>2030</b>	42,278	2.06 %	9,825,019	10.18 %

Note: We will be updating our population projections in 2012 to reflect the 2010 Census counts.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Virginia Employment Commission.

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### Population Projections by Age and Gender

	2020		2030	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Under 5 years</b>	1,364	1,457	1,383	1,476
<b>5 to 9 years</b>	1,028	1,109	1,004	1,087
<b>10 to 14 years</b>	795	888	846	946
<b>15 to 19 years</b>	878	1,018	1,007	1,142
<b>20 to 24 years</b>	3,825	3,128	4,157	3,456
<b>25 to 29 years</b>	2,302	2,542	2,106	2,382
<b>30 to 34 years</b>	1,665	1,573	1,408	1,376
<b>35 to 39 years</b>	1,131	1,035	1,272	1,263
<b>40 to 44 years</b>	1,027	948	1,058	1,039
<b>45 to 49 years</b>	899	876	824	762
<b>50 to 54 years</b>	977	787	960	833
<b>55 to 59 years</b>	1,021	816	901	787
<b>60 to 64 years</b>	1,068	764	886	644
<b>65 to 69 years</b>	1,112	810	1,014	699
<b>70 to 74 years</b>	1,009	656	1,114	665
<b>75 to 79 years</b>	756	452	1,029	603
<b>80 to 84 years</b>	523	273	732	399
<b>85 years and over</b>	557	354	568	450
	<b>21,937</b>	<b>19,486</b>	<b>22,269</b>	<b>20,009</b>
	<b>41,423</b>		<b>42,278</b>	

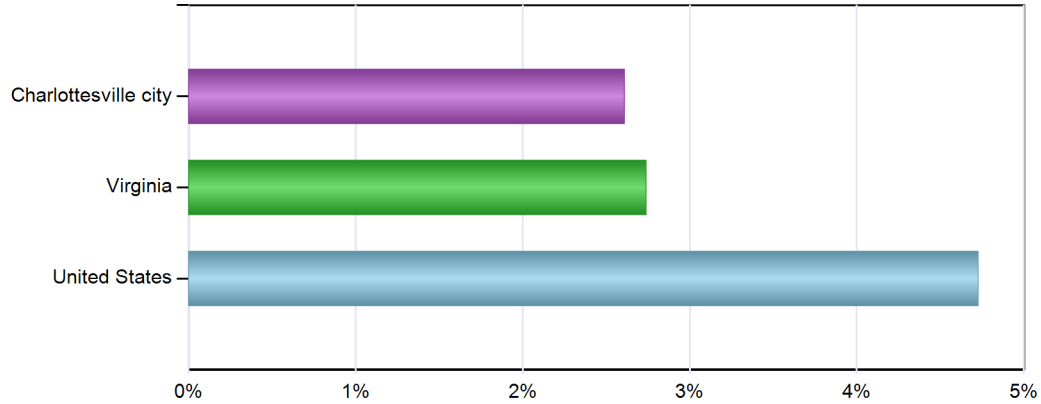
Note: We will be updating our population projections in 2012 to reflect the 2010 Census counts.  
 Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

### Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity

	2020	2030
<b>Total</b>		
Total Population	41,423	42,278
<b>Race</b>		
White	29,183	29,492
Black or African American	9,406	9,293
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	13
Asian	1,212	1,465
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,601	2,015

Note: We will be updating our population projections in 2012 to reflect the 2010 Census counts.  
 Source: Virginia Employment Commission.

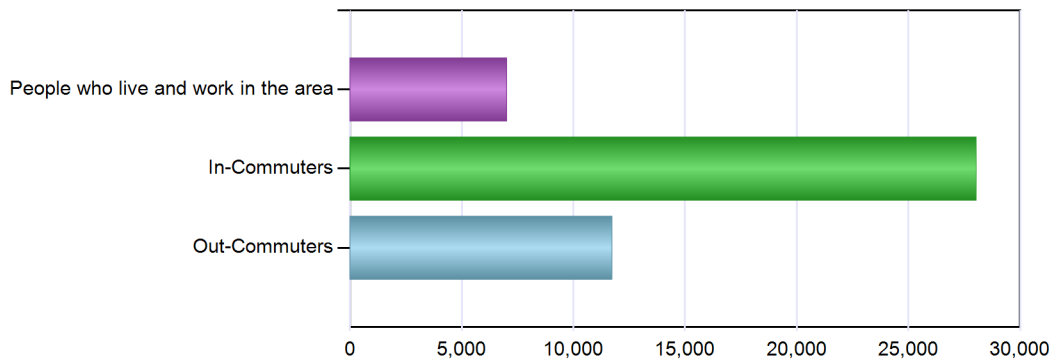
### English Language Skills (Age 5 and over that speak English less than well)



	Total	Speak English less than well	Percent
<b>Charlottesville city</b>	40,103	1,046	2.61%
<b>Virginia</b>	7,335,505	200,871	2.74%
<b>United States</b>	283,833,852	13,414,031	4.73%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
American Community Survey, 2006-2010.

### Commuting Patterns



Commuting Patterns	
People who live and work in the area	7,013
In-Commuters	28,031
Out-Commuters	11,726
Net In-Commuters (In-Commuters minus Out-Commuters)	16,305

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2010.

### Top 10 Places Residents are Commuting To

Area	Workers
Albemarle County, VA	6,043
Fairfax County, VA	636
Henrico County, VA	392
Richmond city, VA	275
Chesterfield County, VA	215
Harrisonburg city, VA	174
Prince William County, VA	156
Arlington County, VA	151
Loudoun County, VA	150
Augusta County, VA	146

### Top 10 Places Workers are Commuting From

Area	Workers
Albemarle County, VA	11,799
Fluvanna County, VA	2,601
Greene County, VA	1,434
Louisa County, VA	991
Augusta County, VA	983
Nelson County, VA	941
Orange County, VA	631
Waynesboro city, VA	613
Buckingham County, VA	516
Fairfax County, VA	448

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2010.

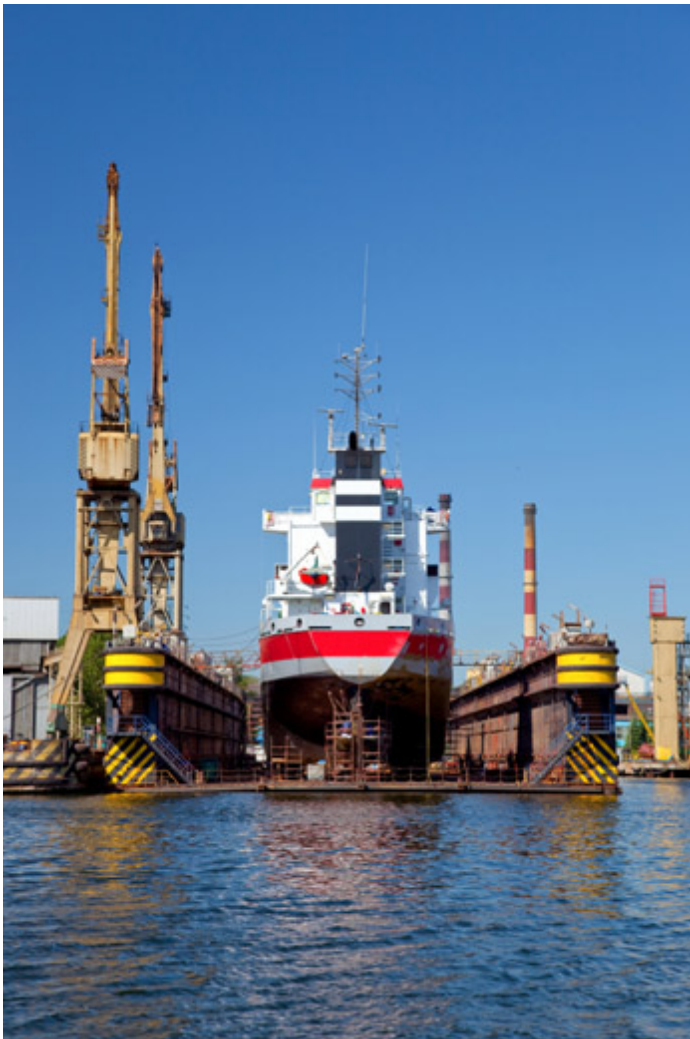
**Please Note:** Commuting patterns data is no longer produced from the Decennial Census. As an alternative, we are providing commuting data from the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics program. Since this data is produced from an entirely different data set, it is not advisable to compare the new data with previously released commuting patterns. For more information about the OnTheMap application or the LEHD program, please visit the following website:

<http://lehd.ces.census.gov>

## III. Economic Profile

### Overview

The Economic Profile of Charlottesville city consists primarily of data produced by the Virginia Employment Commission, U.S. Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



### Related Terms and Definitions

#### Average Weekly Wage

Computed as average quarterly wages divided by 13.

#### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative market basket of consumer goods and services.

#### Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

The Local Employment Dynamics Program at the Census Bureau, together with its state partners, provides employment information at the county, city, and Workforce Investment Area level. This information tracks workers in different industries by age and gender and provides statistics on job creation, separation, turnover, and wages.

#### Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)

A federal/state cooperative program that collects and compiles employment and wage data for workers covered by state unemployment insurance (UI) laws and the federal civilian workers covered by Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE). These data are maintained at the state in micro and macro levels and also sent to BLS quarterly.

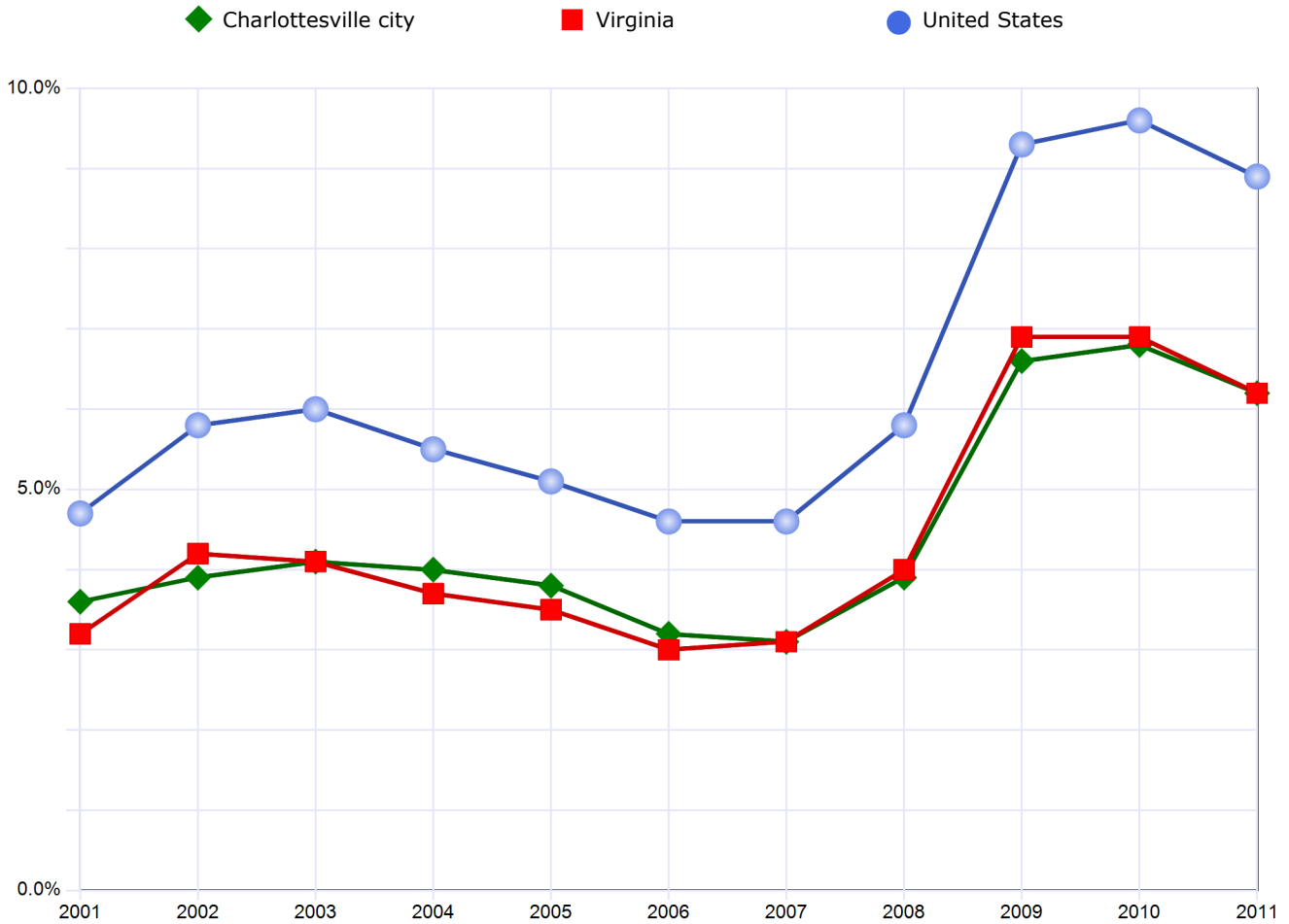
#### Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond the workers' control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments. UI serves as an economic stabilizer by maintaining an individual's purchasing power when unemployed.

#### Unemployment Rate

The number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force.

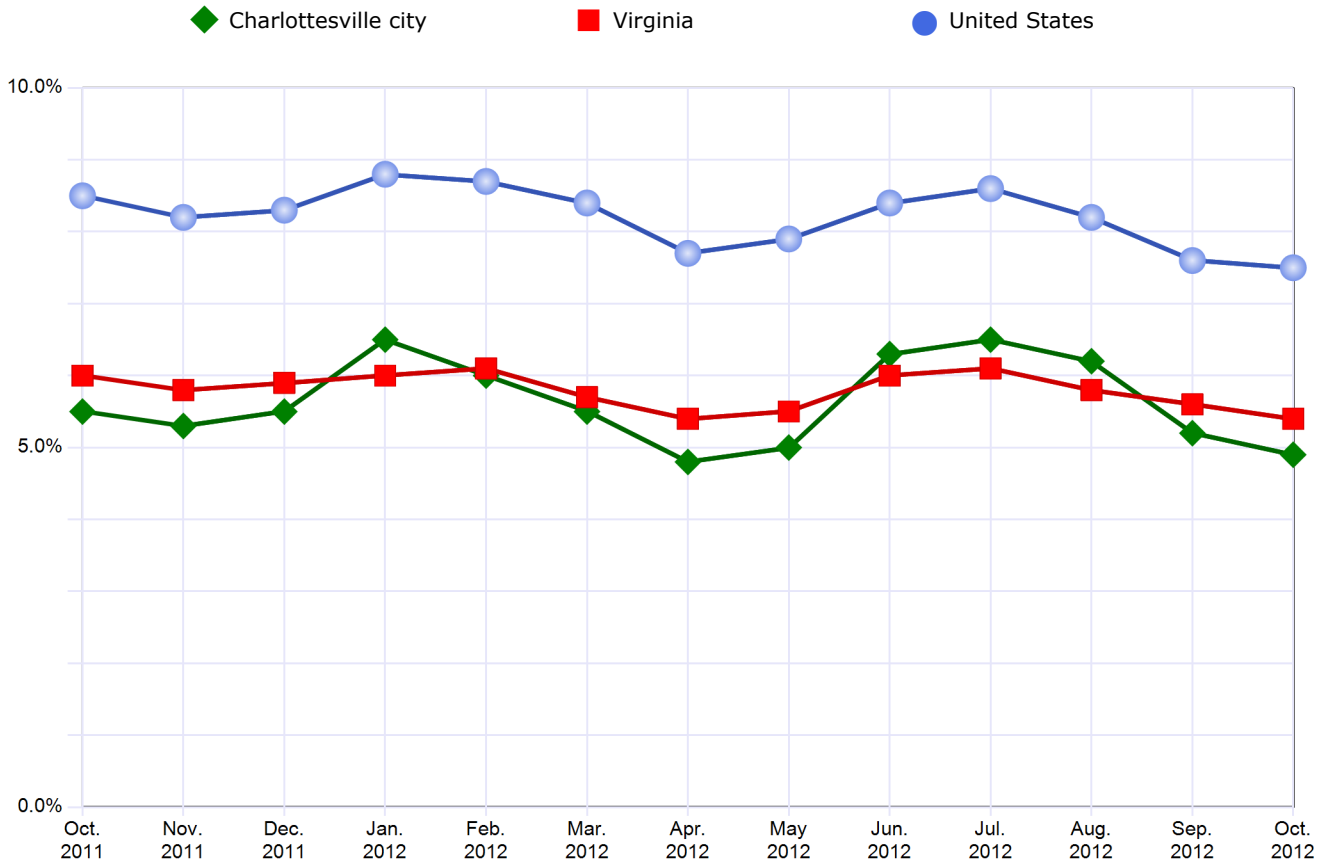
## Unemployment Rates *Trends*



	Charlottesville city	Virginia	United States
<b>2001</b>	3.6%	3.2%	4.7%
<b>2002</b>	3.9%	4.2%	5.8%
<b>2003</b>	4.1%	4.1%	6.0%
<b>2004</b>	4.0%	3.7%	5.5%
<b>2005</b>	3.8%	3.5%	5.1%
<b>2006</b>	3.2%	3.0%	4.6%
<b>2007</b>	3.1%	3.1%	4.6%
<b>2008</b>	3.9%	4.0%	5.8%
<b>2009</b>	6.6%	6.9%	9.3%
<b>2010</b>	6.8%	6.9%	9.6%
<b>2011</b>	6.2%	6.2%	8.9%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission,  
Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

### Unemployment Rates Past 12 Months



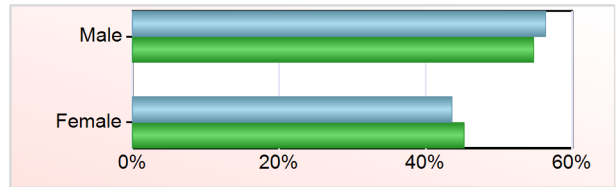
	Charlottesville city	Virginia	United States
<b>Oct. 2011</b>	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%
<b>Nov. 2011</b>	5.3%	5.8%	8.2%
<b>Dec. 2011</b>	5.5%	5.9%	8.3%
<b>Jan. 2012</b>	6.5%	6.0%	8.8%
<b>Feb. 2012</b>	6.0%	6.1%	8.7%
<b>Mar. 2012</b>	5.5%	5.7%	8.4%
<b>Apr. 2012</b>	4.8%	5.4%	7.7%
<b>May 2012</b>	5.0%	5.5%	7.9%
<b>Jun. 2012</b>	6.3%	6.0%	8.4%
<b>Jul. 2012</b>	6.5%	6.1%	8.6%
<b>Aug. 2012</b>	6.2%	5.8%	8.2%
<b>Sep. 2012</b>	5.2%	5.6%	7.6%
<b>Oct. 2012</b>	4.9%	5.4%	7.5%

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

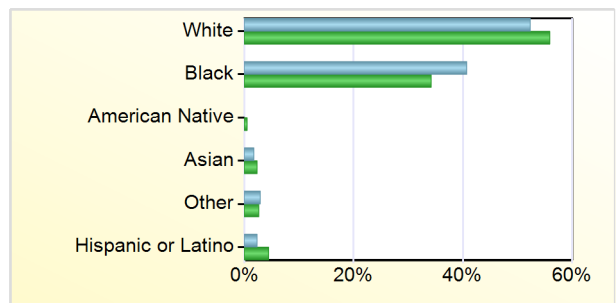
### Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

- Charlottesville city - (172 claimants)
- Virginia - (46,392 claimants)

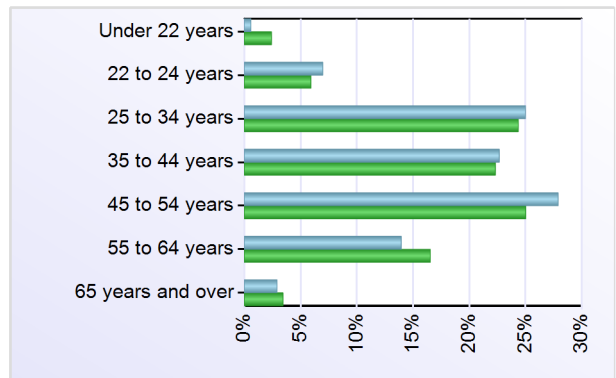
Gender	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>Male</b>	97	25,398
<b>Female</b>	75	20,994
<b>Unspecified</b>		



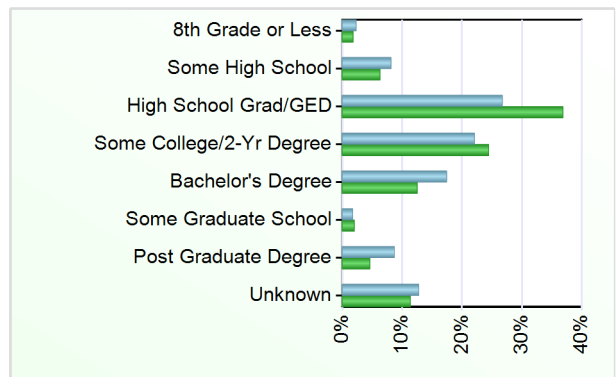
Race	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>White</b>	90	25,937
<b>Black</b>	70	15,864
<b>American Native</b>		234
<b>Asian</b>	3	1,080
<b>Other</b>	5	1,219
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	4	2,058



Age	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>Under 22 years</b>	1	1,120
<b>22 to 24 years</b>	12	2,743
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	43	11,302
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	39	10,355
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	48	11,606
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	24	7,670
<b>65 years and over</b>	5	1,596
<b>Unknown</b>		



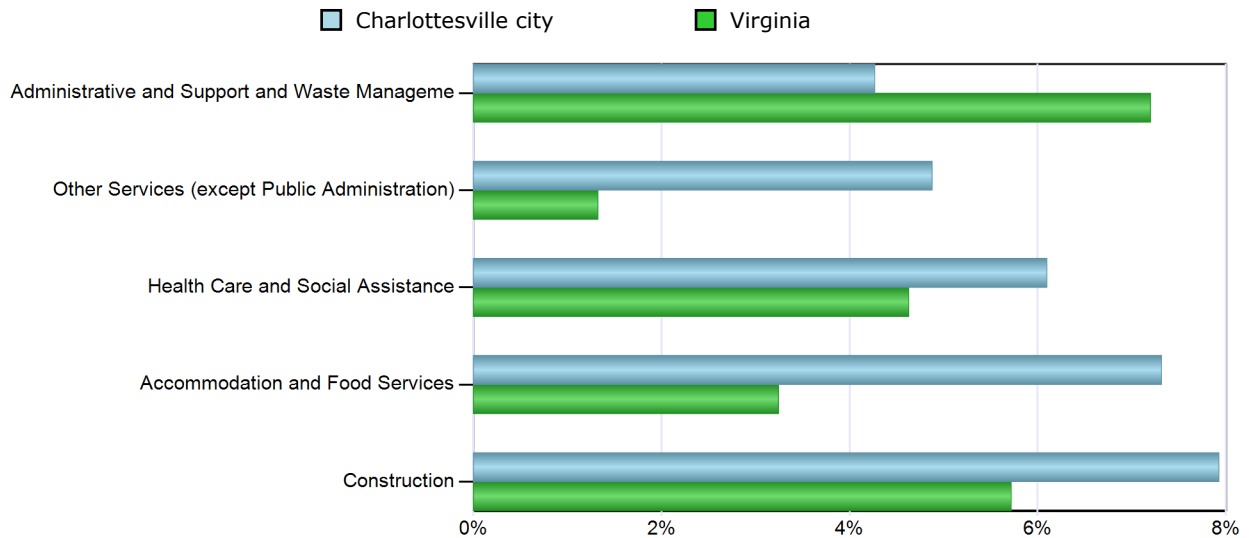
Education	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>8th Grade or Less</b>	4	841
<b>Some High School</b>	14	2,925
<b>High School Grad/GED</b>	46	17,107
<b>Some College/2-Yr Degree</b>	38	11,353
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	30	5,813
<b>Some Graduate School</b>	3	933
<b>Post Graduate Degree</b>	15	2,137
<b>Unknown</b>	22	5,283



Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, October 2012.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

**Top 5 Industries With Largest Number of Claimants in Charlottesville city**  
(excludes unclassified)



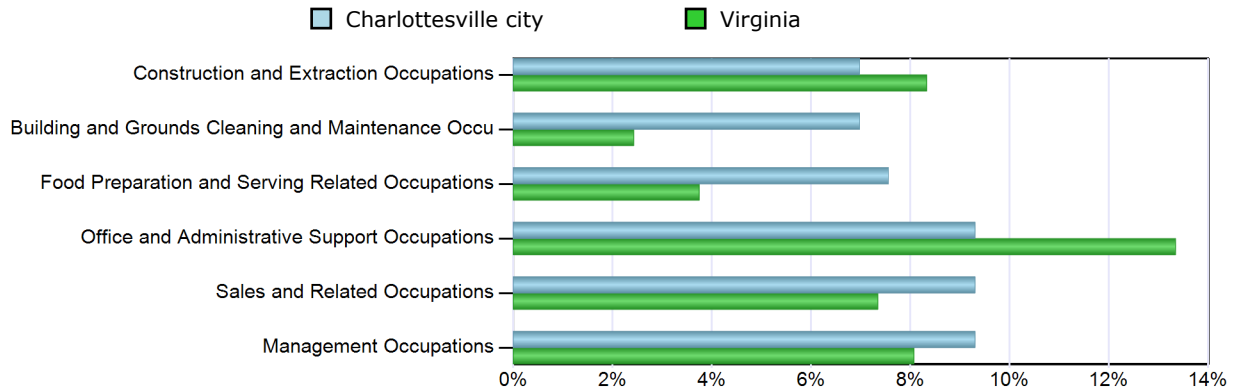
Industry	Charlottesville city	Virginia
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		62
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1	441
Utilities		23
Construction	13	2,374
Manufacturing		958
Wholesale Trade		741
Retail Trade	6	1,074
Transportation and Warehousing	2	529
Information	2	349
Finance and Insurance	2	457
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2	330
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Servi	6	1,601
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	87
Administrative and Support and Waste Manageme	7	2,989
Educational Services		217
Health Care and Social Assistance	10	1,922
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation		142
Accommodation and Food Services	12	1,347
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8	550
Unclassified	92	25,322

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, October 2012.



## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

**Top 5 Occupation Groups With Largest Number of Claimants in Charlottesville city**  
(excludes unclassified)

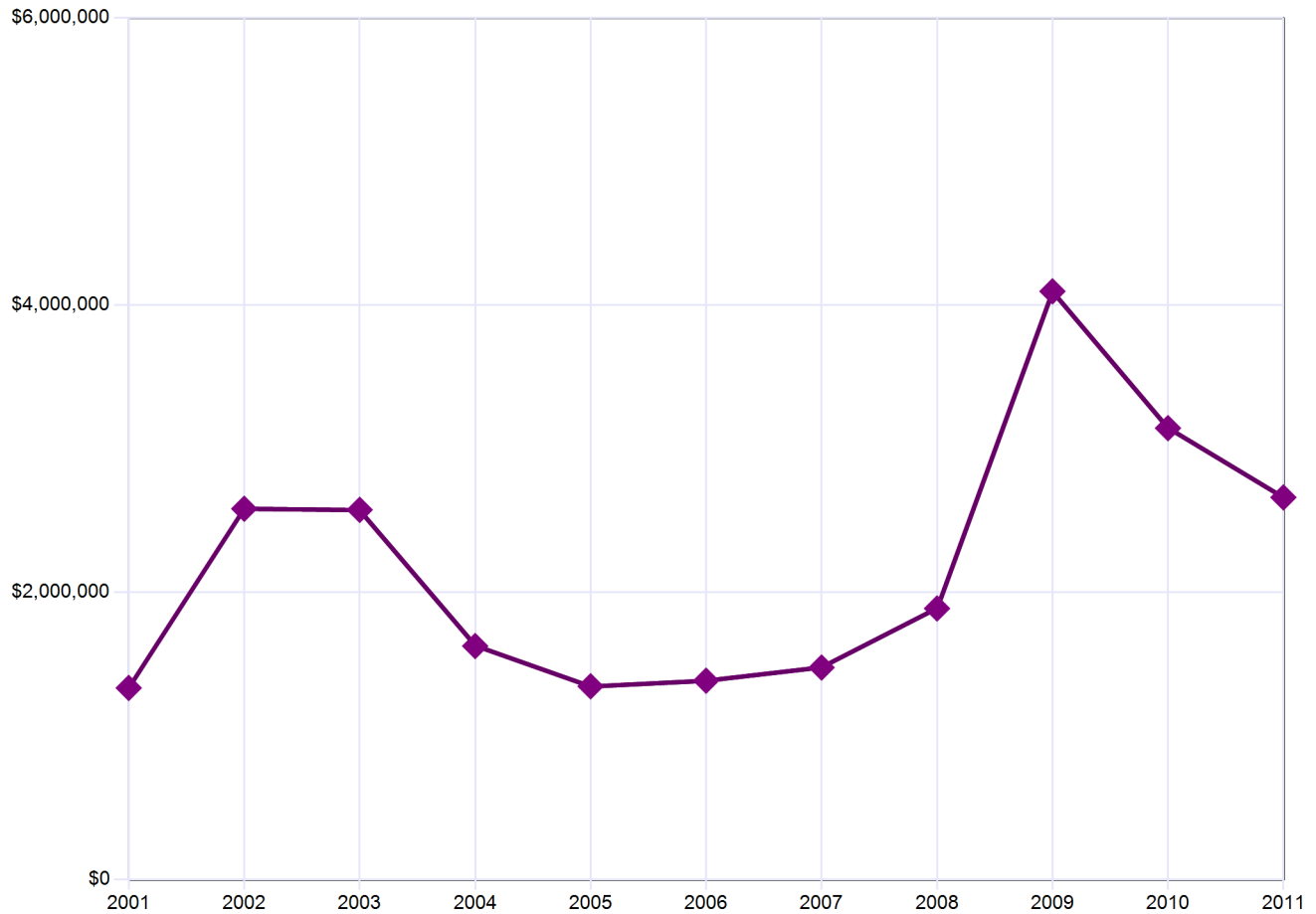


Occupation	Charlottesville city	Virginia
Management Occupations	16	3,744
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	3	1,846
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	7	1,406
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	5	734
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2	163
Community and Social Service Occupations	1	391
Legal Occupations	1	225
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	6	874
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occ	5	683
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	2	898
Healthcare Support Occupations	3	1,363
Protective Service Occupations	3	684
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	13	1,738
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occu	12	1,126
Personal Care and Service Occupations	9	775
Sales and Related Occupations	16	3,407
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	16	6,189
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	1	108
Construction and Extraction Occupations	12	3,863
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	7	1,752
Production Occupations	8	4,565
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	7	2,423
Military Specific Occupations	2	871
Unknown Occupation Code	15	6,564

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, October 2012.

## Unemployment Insurance Payments

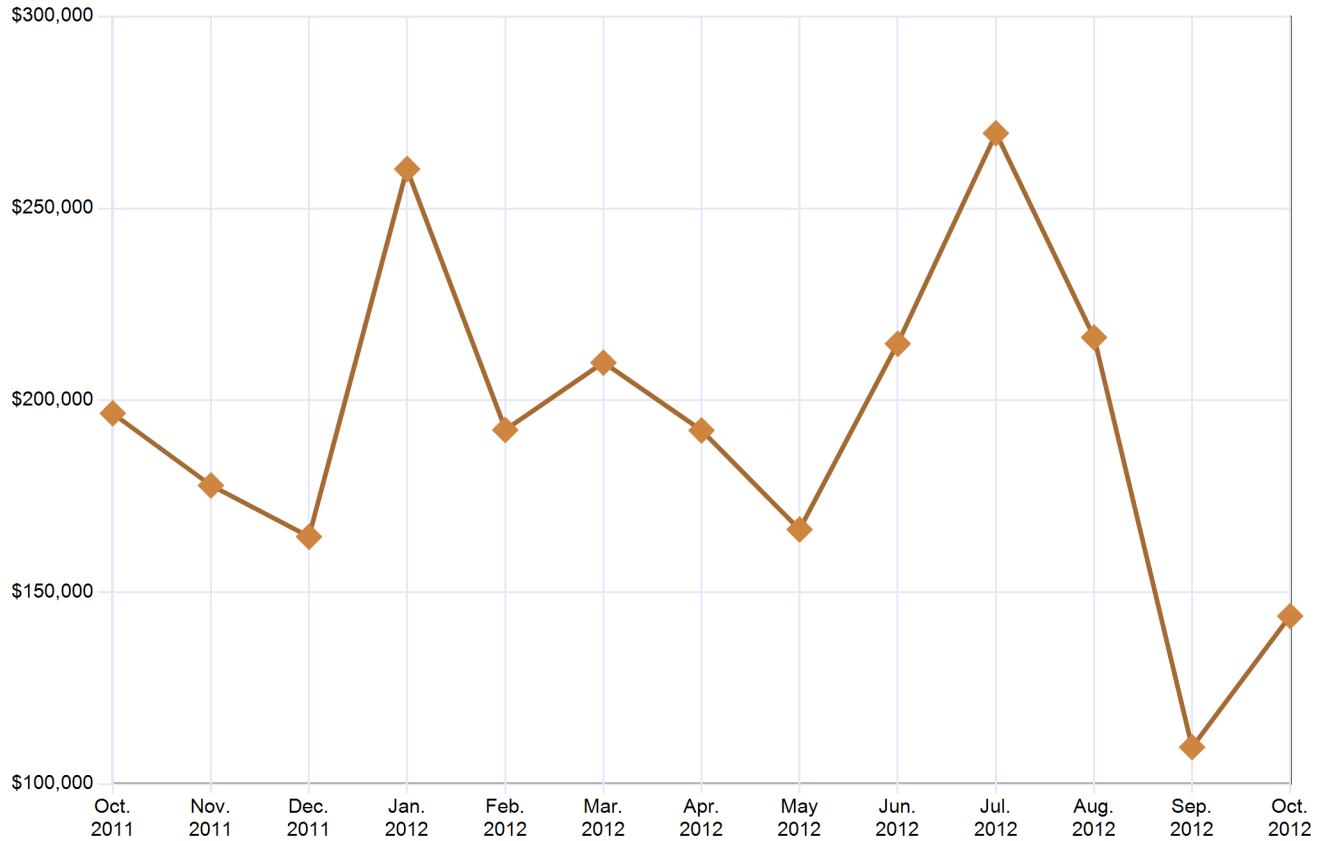
### Trends



	Charlottesville city		Virginia	
	Weeks Paid	Amount Paid	Weeks Paid	Amount Paid
<b>2001</b>	5,751	\$1,334,450	1,556,117	\$377,609,910
<b>2002</b>	9,342	\$2,582,360	2,494,138	\$741,502,766
<b>2003</b>	10,775	\$2,575,114	2,320,260	\$608,250,060
<b>2004</b>	7,727	\$1,626,388	1,632,841	\$376,193,745
<b>2005</b>	6,428	\$1,346,166	1,382,659	\$327,192,126
<b>2006</b>	6,233	\$1,385,212	1,334,848	\$334,996,815
<b>2007</b>	6,432	\$1,476,686	1,384,335	\$364,789,088
<b>2008</b>	7,543	\$1,888,024	1,699,923	\$468,544,246
<b>2009</b>	16,358	\$4,096,593	3,782,630	\$1,069,206,277
<b>2010</b>	12,823	\$3,143,827	2,727,738	\$748,174,724
<b>2011</b>	10,856	\$2,661,600	2,242,341	\$612,702,314

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Unemployment Insurance Program.

### Unemployment Insurance Payments Past 12 Months



	Charlottesville city		Virginia	
	Weeks Paid	Amount Paid	Weeks Paid	Amount Paid
<b>Oct. 2011</b>	743	\$196,625	181,670	\$51,100,580
<b>Nov. 2011</b>	683	\$177,828	165,635	\$46,276,578
<b>Dec. 2011</b>	633	\$164,452	163,329	\$45,330,103
<b>Jan. 2012</b>	1,140	\$260,269	226,523	\$62,242,751
<b>Feb. 2012</b>	763	\$192,297	200,293	\$55,891,726
<b>Mar. 2012</b>	816	\$209,819	192,067	\$54,065,424
<b>Apr. 2012</b>	734	\$192,162	192,477	\$54,935,227
<b>May 2012</b>	668	\$166,357	166,114	\$47,206,566
<b>Jun. 2012</b>	920	\$214,745	161,971	\$45,322,169
<b>Jul. 2012</b>	1,143	\$269,594	197,021	\$54,729,865
<b>Aug. 2012</b>	905	\$216,402	160,972	\$44,988,220
<b>Sep. 2012</b>	421	\$109,633	142,335	\$40,685,067
<b>Oct. 2012</b>	540	\$143,785	169,497	\$48,641,092

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Unemployment Insurance Program.

### Employers by Size of Establishment

	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>0 to 4 employees</b>	1,190	138,491
<b>5 to 9 employees</b>	413	37,362
<b>10 to 19 employees</b>	317	26,898
<b>20 to 49 employees</b>	256	19,291
<b>50 to 99 employees</b>	69	6,862
<b>100 to 249 employees</b>	22	3,671
<b>250 to 499 employees</b>	6	992
<b>500 to 999 employees</b>	***	354
<b>1000 and over employees</b>	***	239
	<b>2,276</b>	<b>234,160</b>

### Employment by Size of Establishment

	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>0 to 4 employees</b>	2,003	213,655
<b>5 to 9 employees</b>	2,808	247,979
<b>10 to 19 employees</b>	4,363	364,352
<b>20 to 49 employees</b>	7,723	586,165
<b>50 to 99 employees</b>	4,684	468,825
<b>100 to 249 employees</b>	3,281	550,711
<b>250 to 499 employees</b>	1,769	344,091
<b>500 to 999 employees</b>	***	242,988
<b>1000 and over employees</b>	***	612,915
	<b>35,484</b>	<b>3,631,681</b>

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data.  
 'Zero; no employment' typically represents new startup firms or sole-proprietorships.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission,  
 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2012.

## 50 Largest Employers

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. University of Virginia Medical Center | 26. Jaunt                           |
| 2. Martha Jefferson Hospital             | 27. Baja Bean Co                    |
| 3. City of Charlottesville               | 28. Omni Charlottesville            |
| 4. Charlottesville City School Board     | 29. Home Instead Senior Care        |
| 5. Aramark Campus LLC                    | 30. Worksource Enterprises          |
| 6. SNL Security LP                       | 31. Tiger Fuel Company              |
| 7. Design Electric                       | 32. L. A. Lacy, Inc.                |
| 8. Pharmaceutical Research Association   | 33. Best Buy                        |
| 9. Fresh Fields Whole Food Market        | 34. Kmart                           |
| 10. Kroger                               | 35. National Optronics              |
| 11. St. Anne's Belfield School           | 36. WVIR TV                         |
| 12. Morrison Management Specialists      | 37. Anteon Corporation              |
| 13. Rmc Events                           | 38. Management Service Corporation  |
| 14. Postal Service                       | 39. S.L. Williamson Company         |
| 15. Region Ten Community Services        | 40. Nearly Bros Inc                 |
| 16. National Radio Astro Observatory     | 41. Rivanna Water & Sewer Aut       |
| 17. Matthew Bender & Company             | 42. Virginia Department of Forestry |
| 18. McDonald's                           | 43. Dominion Virginia Power         |
| 19. Brown Oldsmobile Honda Saab          | 44. Medical Automation System Inc   |
| 20. Harris Teeter Supermarket            | 45. Home Instead Senior Care        |
| 21. Silverchair Science & Com Inc        | 46. Gen Dynamics Shared Resou Inc   |
| 22. Beverly Home Care                    | 47. Institute For Shipboard E       |
| 23. CVS Pharmacy                         | 48. Burger King                     |
| 24. Reed Elsevier, Inc.                  | 49. C & O Restaurant                |
| 25. Alion Science & Technolog Corp       | 50. Clifton Associates Inc          |

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2012.

### Did you know...

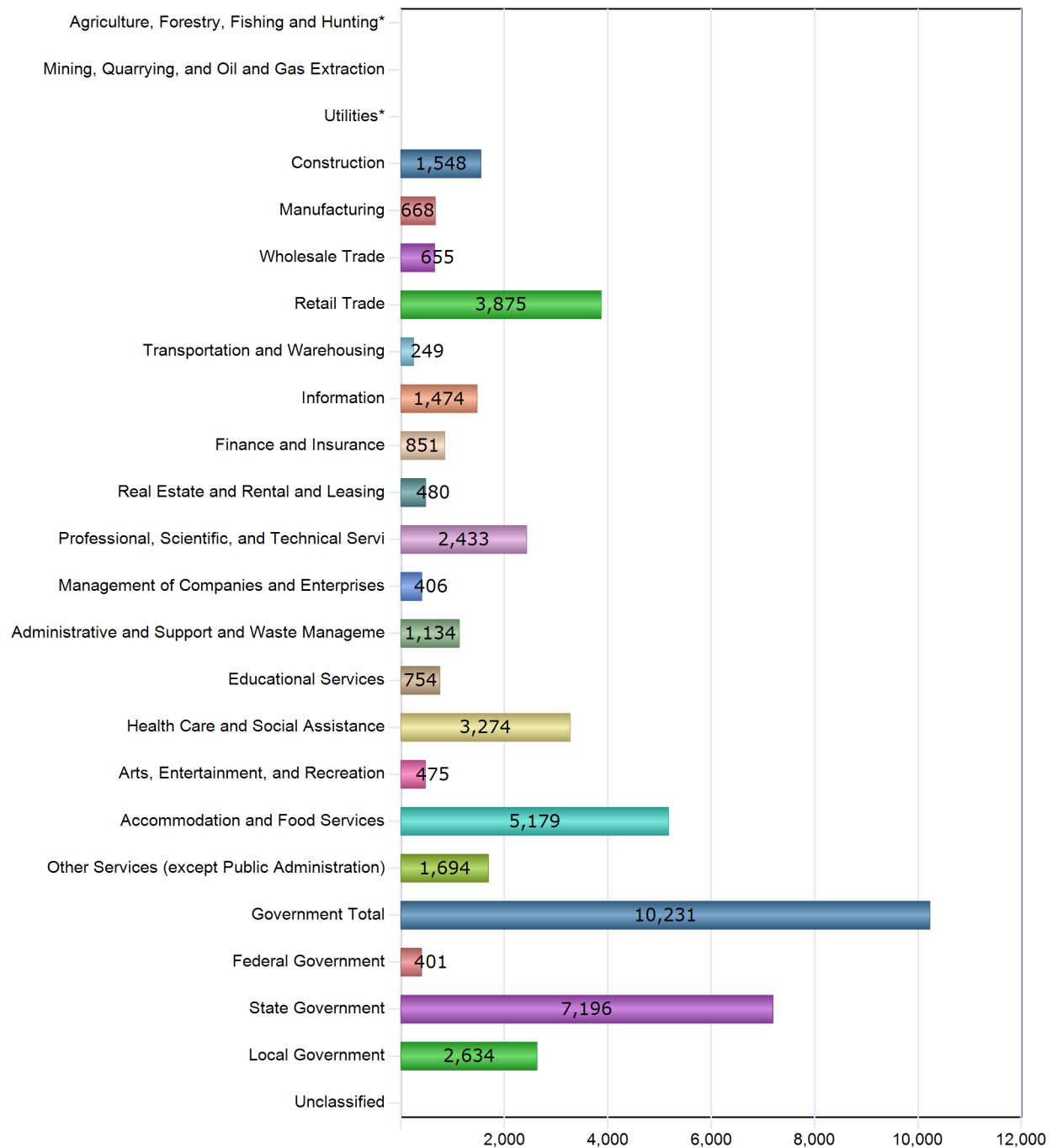
you can search over 300,000 employer listings on our website provided by Infogroup? This easy-to-use feature lets you search for employers by keyword, industry, sales volume, size range, and more!



For this data and more, visit us on the web at:

[www.VirginiaLMI.com](http://www.VirginiaLMI.com)

### Employment by Industry

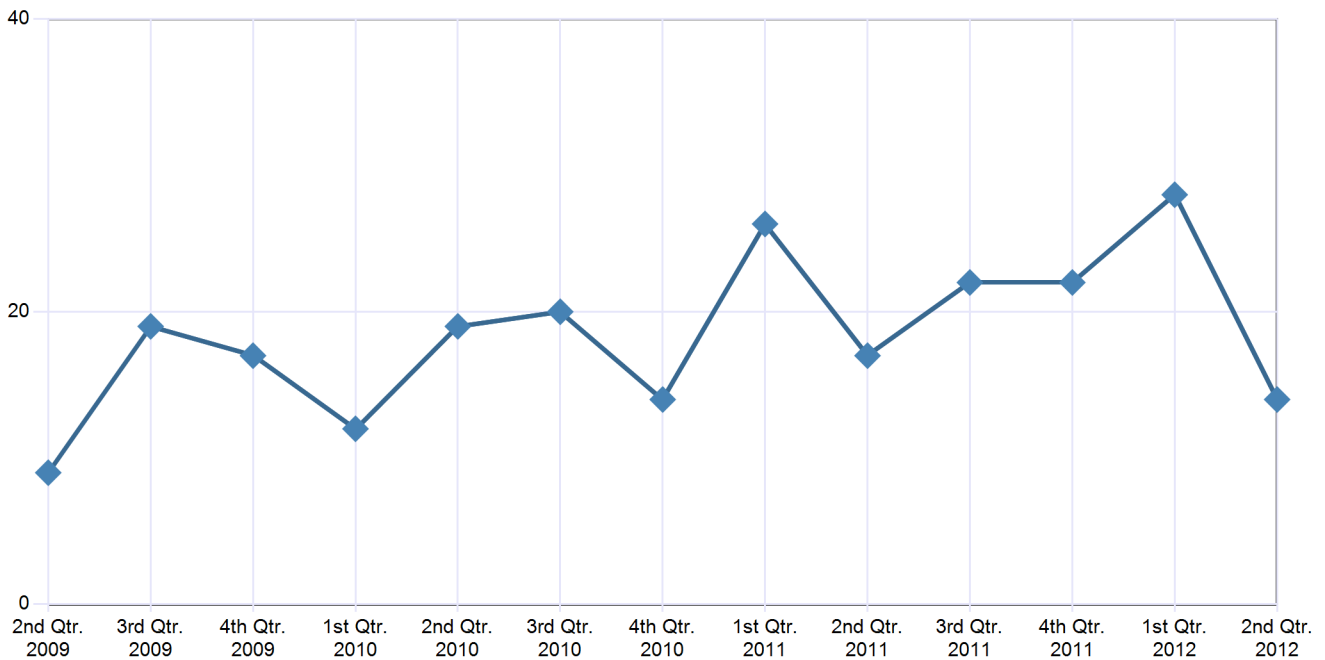


**Total: 35,484**

Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates non-disclosable data.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2012.

### New Startup Firms

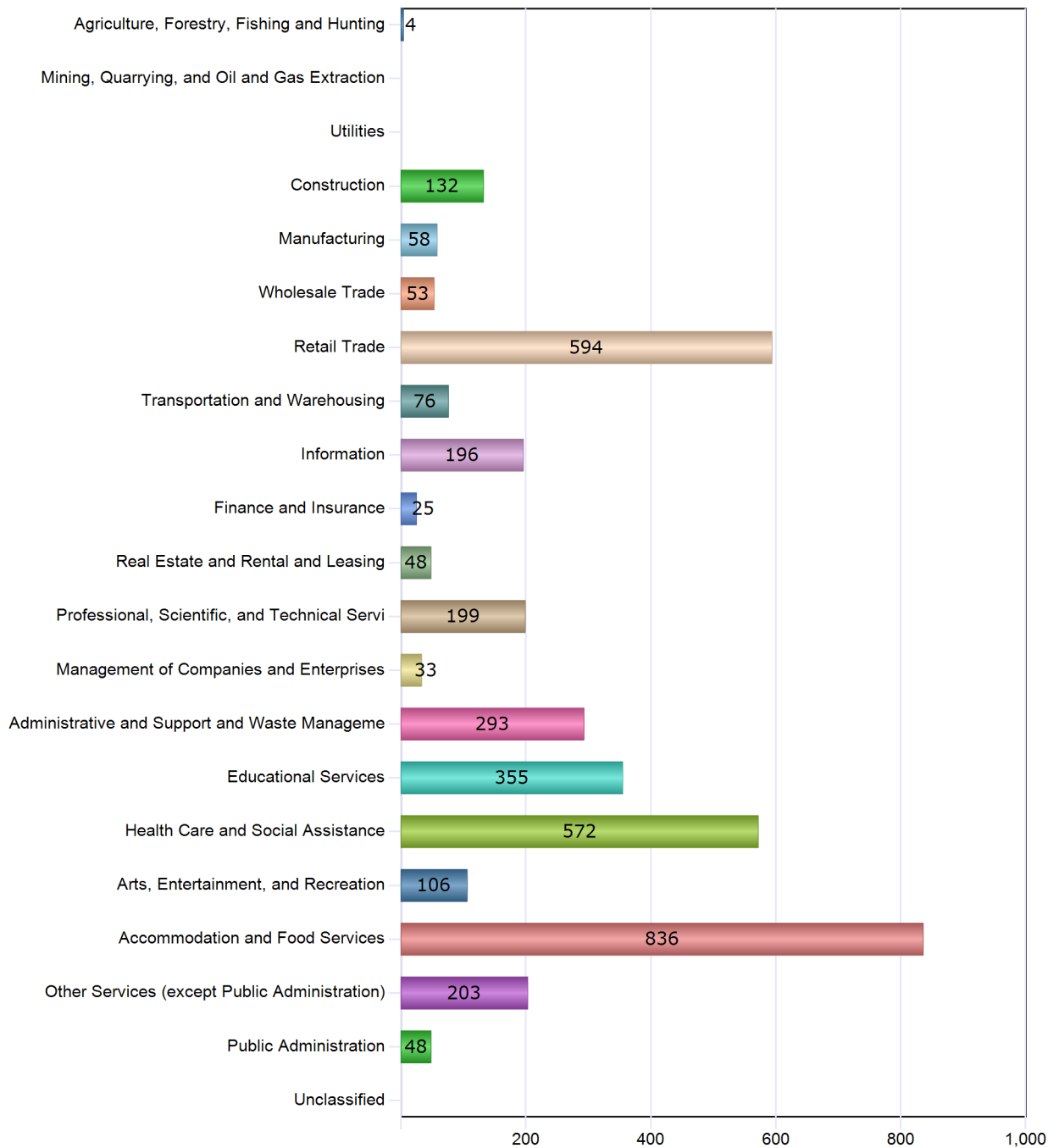


	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>2nd Qtr. 2009</b>	9	2,424
<b>3rd Qtr. 2009</b>	19	2,436
<b>4th Qtr. 2009</b>	17	2,135
<b>1st Qtr. 2010</b>	12	2,633
<b>2nd Qtr. 2010</b>	19	2,475
<b>3rd Qtr. 2010</b>	20	2,767
<b>4th Qtr. 2010</b>	14	2,580
<b>1st Qtr. 2011</b>	26	3,090
<b>2nd Qtr. 2011</b>	17	3,023
<b>3rd Qtr. 2011</b>	22	2,405
<b>4th Qtr. 2011</b>	22	2,518
<b>1st Qtr. 2012</b>	28	3,079
<b>2nd Qtr. 2012</b>	14	2,164

Note: The following criteria was used to define new startup firms:  
 1.) Setup and liability date both occurred during 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2012  
 2.) Establishment had no predecessor UI Account Number  
 3.) Private Ownership  
 4.) Average employment is less than 250  
 5.) For multi-unit establishments, the parent company must also meet the above criteria.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2012.

### New Hires by Industry

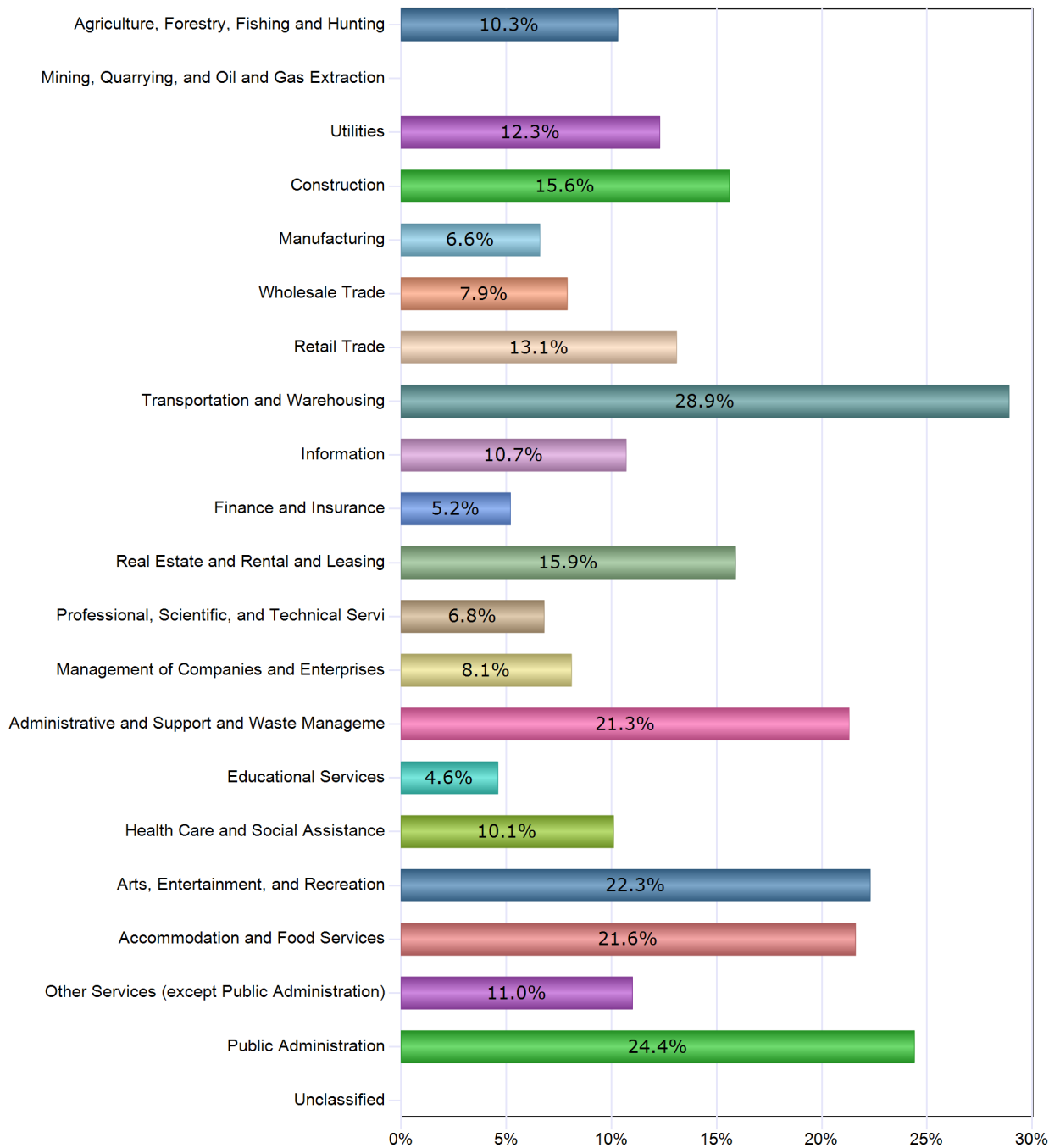


**Total: 3,833**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program, 4th Quarter (October, November, December) 2011, all ownerships.



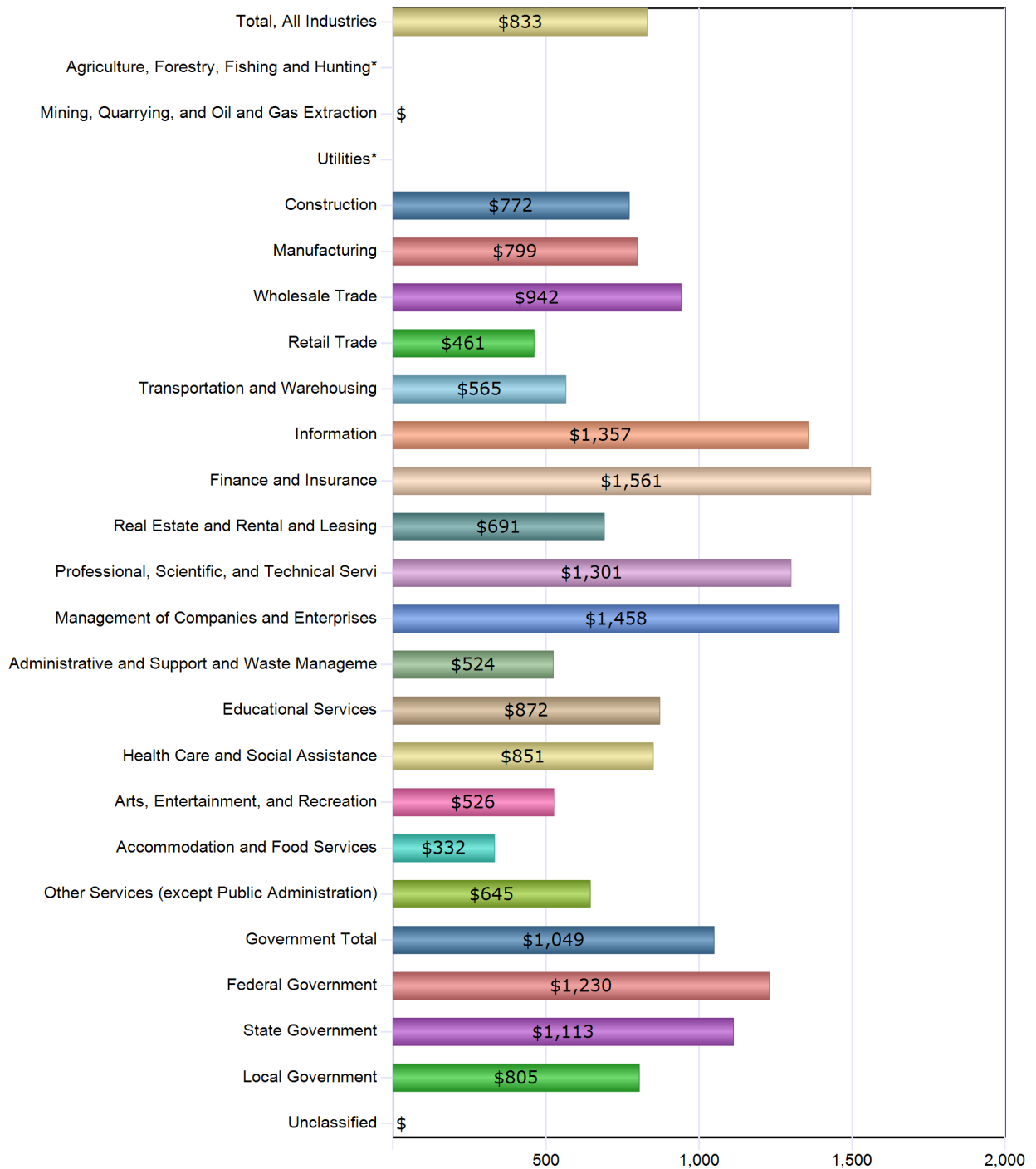
### Turnover by Industry



**Average: 12.7%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program, 3rd Quarter (July, August, September) 2011, all ownerships.

### Average Weekly Wage by Industry



Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates non-disclosable data.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2nd Quarter (April, May, June) 2012.

### Age of Workers by Industry

	14 - 18	19 - 21	22 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+
Total, All Industries	487	1,628	2,370	8,462	7,057	7,847	5,909	1,628
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting				14	8	14	6	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction								
Utilities			5	28	24	52	41	3
Construction	18	42	87	384	338	420	268	81
Manufacturing	8	21	35	155	161	188	131	31
Wholesale Trade	4	20	44	137	154	166	92	35
Retail Trade	91	363	344	706	526	623	479	188
Transportation and Warehousing	4	7	25	80	77	96	68	30
Information	8	26	111	539	450	346	201	44
Finance and Insurance		10	32	163	172	126	113	43
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5	18	41	116	98	107	73	34
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Servi	4	30	100	540	484	490	349	98
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5	11	14	71	66	65	36	13
Administrative and Support and Waste Manageme	12	37	86	312	277	359	265	140
Educational Services	6	42	185	974	1,003	1,165	1,105	231
Health Care and Social Assistance	16	161	421	2,259	1,750	2,173	1,665	319
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	63	72	51	275	270	217	140	38
Accommodation and Food Services	204	655	646	1,141	639	565	333	133
Other Services (except Public Administration)	23	81	95	336	298	359	249	112
Public Administration	14	25	47	233	262	318	294	56

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program, 4th Quarter (October, November, December) 2011, all ownerships.

### What is LED?

Developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program merges Virginia's Unemployment Compensation wage and employer records with Census demographic data. Read more about LED on the following website:

<http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/>



## Industry Employment and Projections

### Long Term

	Employment			Percent	
	Estimated 2010	Projected 2020	Change	Total	Annual
Total, All Industries	160,878	194,573	33,695	20.94%	1.92%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	***	***	***	***	***
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	***	***	***	***	***
Utilities	***	***	***	***	***
Construction	9,714	14,401	4,687	48.25%	4.02%
Manufacturing	7,620	7,604	-16	-.21%	-.02%
Wholesale Trade	3,220	3,669	449	13.94%	1.31%
Retail Trade	17,326	19,588	2,262	13.06%	1.23%
Transportation and Warehousing	***	***	***	***	***
Information	2,861	2,960	99	3.46%	.34%
Finance and Insurance	3,002	3,481	479	15.96%	1.49%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,028	2,299	271	13.36%	1.26%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8,739	11,526	2,787	31.89%	2.81%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,177	2,262	85	3.9%	.38%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	4,891	5,727	836	17.09%	1.59%
Educational Services	25,301	32,006	6,705	26.5%	2.38%
Health Care and Social Assistance	21,245	30,381	9,136	43%	3.64%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,821	3,293	472	16.73%	1.56%
Accommodation and Food Services	13,947	15,855	1,908	13.68%	1.29%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,217	7,251	1,034	16.63%	1.55%

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data.  
 Projections data is for Piedmont Workforce Network (LWIA VI). No data available for Charlottesville city.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission,  
 Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2010-2020.

## Industry Employment and Projections

*Short Term*

	Employment			Percent	
	Estimated 2010	Projected 2012	Change	Total	Annual
Total, All Industries	3,857,946	3,950,101	92,155	2.39%	1.19%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3,500	3,428	-72	-2.06%	-1.03%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	8,871	8,552	-319	-3.6%	-1.81%
Utilities	10,867	10,590	-277	-2.55%	-1.28%
Construction	184,474	188,146	3,672	1.99%	.99%
Manufacturing	229,656	220,982	-8,674	-3.78%	-1.91%
Wholesale Trade	111,468	114,170	2,702	2.42%	1.2%
Retail Trade	410,027	414,652	4,625	1.13%	.56%
Transportation and Warehousing	104,691	108,165	3,474	3.32%	1.65%
Information	75,878	74,076	-1,802	-2.37%	-1.19%
Finance and Insurance	120,738	122,275	1,537	1.27%	.63%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	50,949	51,553	604	1.19%	.59%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	387,439	406,649	19,210	4.96%	2.45%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	73,183	74,809	1,626	2.22%	1.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	200,703	208,748	8,045	4.01%	1.98%
Educational Services	360,447	377,431	16,984	4.71%	2.33%
Health Care and Social Assistance	391,249	408,283	17,034	4.35%	2.15%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	41,170	42,430	1,260	3.06%	1.52%
Accommodation and Food Services	295,484	307,414	11,930	4.04%	2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	126,331	128,723	2,392	1.89%	.94%

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data.  
 Projections data is for Virginia Statewide. No data available for Charlottesville city.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission,  
 Short Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2010-2012.

## Occupation Employment and Projections

### Long Term

	Employment			Openings		
	Estimated 2010	Projected 2020	% Change	Replace-ments	Growth	Total
Total, All Occupations	160,878	194,573	20.94%	3,768	3,413	7,181
Management Occupations	6,809	7,629	12.04%	137	85	222
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	6,845	8,447	23.4%	139	160	299
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	4,450	5,550	24.72%	77	110	187
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2,165	2,478	14.46%	49	33	82
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2,060	2,532	22.91%	67	47	114
Community and Social Service Occupations	2,621	3,365	28.39%	57	74	131
Legal Occupations	1,061	1,225	15.46%	18	17	35
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	13,400	16,928	26.33%	277	353	630
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	2,853	3,243	13.67%	79	41	120
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	11,147	15,253	36.84%	225	411	636
Healthcare Support Occupations	4,751	6,883	44.87%	68	213	281
Protective Service Occupations	3,360	3,594	6.96%	90	26	116
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	13,255	15,322	15.59%	450	207	657
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	6,880	7,983	16.03%	120	110	230
Personal Care and Service Occupations	7,092	8,749	23.36%	164	166	330
Sales and Related Occupations	16,746	18,857	12.61%	515	211	726
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	24,178	28,719	18.78%	528	472	1,000
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	660	671	1.67%	19	3	22
Construction and Extraction Occupations	10,606	14,475	36.48%	237	388	625
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	5,693	6,843	20.2%	131	115	246
Production Occupations	6,366	6,785	6.58%	129	54	183
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	7,880	9,042	14.75%	192	117	309

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data. Projections data is for Piedmont Workforce Network (LWIA VI). No data available for Charlottesville city.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2010-2020.

## Occupation Employment and Projections

*Short Term*

	Employment			Openings		
	Estimated 2010	Projected 2012	% Change	Replace-ments	Growth	Total
Total, All Occupations	3,857,946	3,950,101	2.39%	86,328	49,716	136,044
Management Occupations	189,144	192,235	1.63%	4,058	1,587	5,645
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	254,765	263,653	3.49%	4,506	4,452	8,958
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	193,121	202,435	4.82%	2,927	4,677	7,604
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	86,454	87,582	1.3%	1,699	661	2,360
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	38,900	40,260	3.5%	1,172	694	1,866
Community and Social Service Occupations	54,041	56,286	4.15%	1,096	1,123	2,219
Legal Occupations	40,577	41,268	1.7%	574	353	927
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	243,007	254,124	4.57%	4,915	5,559	10,474
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	62,040	63,183	1.84%	1,512	668	2,180
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	186,170	192,257	3.27%	3,409	3,044	6,453
Healthcare Support Occupations	93,388	99,013	6.02%	877	2,827	3,704
Protective Service Occupations	94,710	96,642	2.04%	2,764	967	3,731
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	297,103	309,275	4.1%	11,216	6,086	17,302
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	143,017	145,734	1.9%	2,164	1,359	3,523
Personal Care and Service Occupations	121,400	126,293	4.03%	3,038	2,448	5,486
Sales and Related Occupations	422,470	428,594	1.45%	13,833	3,225	17,058
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	570,723	579,555	1.55%	11,738	5,364	17,102
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	7,035	6,921	-1.62%	190	3	193
Construction and Extraction Occupations	196,991	199,354	1.2%	3,140	1,304	4,444
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	153,021	155,521	1.63%	2,656	1,364	4,020
Production Occupations	185,637	182,425	-1.73%	3,637	210	3,847
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	224,232	227,491	1.45%	5,214	1,747	6,961

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data.  
 Projections data is for Virginia Statewide. No data available for Charlottesville city.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission,  
 Short Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2010-2012.

### Growth Occupations

	Employment			Average Annual Openings			Average Annual Salary
	Estimated 2010	Projected 2020	% Change	Replacements	Growth	Total	
Pediatricians, General	***	***	***	***	***	***	N/A
Physician Assistants	64	127	98.44%	1	6	7	\$80,260
Family and General Practitioners	140	274	95.71%	3	13	16	\$183,555
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	168	314	86.9%	4	15	19	\$28,740
Medical Assistants	473	865	82.88%	7	39	46	\$33,862
Home Health Aides	***	***	***	***	***	***	\$19,466
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	138	233	68.84%	4	10	14	\$23,457
Personal Care Aides	***	***	***	***	***	***	\$21,736
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	231	381	64.94%	5	15	20	\$40,736
Dental Hygienists	230	376	63.48%	5	15	20	\$67,109
Mental Health Counselors	383	623	62.66%	8	24	32	\$49,975
Physical Therapist Aides	131	213	62.6%	2	8	10	\$23,803
Stonemasons	166	267	60.84%	3	10	13	\$43,732
Helpers--Carpenters	150	241	60.67%	4	9	13	\$26,558
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	***	***	***	***	***	***	\$36,807
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,873	2,968	58.46%	57	110	167	\$27,485
Biochemists and Biophysicists	***	***	***	***	***	***	N/A
Dental Assistants	370	580	56.76%	8	21	29	\$35,223
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	871	1,344	54.31%	20	47	67	\$37,056
Physical Therapist Assistants	79	120	51.9%	1	4	5	\$38,841

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data. Projections and OES wage data are for Piedmont Workforce Network (LWIA VI). No data available for Charlottesville city.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2010-2020 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, 2011.



### Declining Occupations

	Employment			Openings		
	Estimated 2010	Projected 2020	% Change	Replacements	Growth	Total
Postal Service Mail Carriers	362	306	-15.47%	12	0	12
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	371	329	-11.32%	5	0	5
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	136	124	-8.82%	3	0	3
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	173	160	-7.51%	5	0	5
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	491	455	-7.33%	9	0	9
Technical Writers	132	124	-6.06%	3	0	3
Nuclear Engineers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	134	128	-4.48%	3	0	3
Highway Maintenance Workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	103	101	-1.94%	2	0	2
Correctional Officers and Jailers	***	***	***	***	***	***
First-Line Supervisors of Correctional Officers	***	***	***	***	***	***
File Clerks	148	148	%	4	0	4
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	467	468	.21%	12	0	12
Cooks, Fast Food	420	421	.24%	9	0	9
Reporters and Correspondents	152	154	1.32%	5	0	5
Editors	433	439	1.39%	12	1	13
Food Service Managers	311	316	1.61%	6	0	6
First-Line Supervisors of Police and Detectives	124	126	1.61%	4	0	4
Physical Scientists, All Other	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note: Asterisks (\*\*\*) indicate non-disclosable data. Projections data is for Piedmont Workforce Network (LWIA VI). No data available for Charlottesville city.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2010-2020.

## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

### All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.	% chg
<b>2002</b>	177.100	177.800	178.800	179.800	179.800	179.900	180.100	180.700	181.000	181.300	181.300	180.900	179.900	1.6
<b>2003</b>	181.700	183.100	184.200	183.800	183.500	183.700	183.900	184.600	185.200	185.000	184.500	184.300	184.000	2.3
<b>2004</b>	185.200	186.200	187.400	188.000	189.100	189.700	189.400	189.500	189.900	190.900	191.000	190.300	188.900	2.7
<b>2005</b>	190.700	191.800	193.300	194.600	194.400	194.500	195.400	196.400	198.800	199.200	197.600	196.800	195.300	3.4
<b>2006</b>	198.300	198.700	199.800	201.500	202.500	202.900	203.500	203.900	202.900	201.800	201.500	201.800	201.600	3.2
<b>2007</b>	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	207.342	2.8
<b>2008</b>	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	215.303	3.8
<b>2009</b>	211.143	212.193	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	214.537	-0.4
<b>2010</b>	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	218.056	1.6
<b>2011</b>	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	224.939	3.2
<b>2012</b>	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407					

### Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

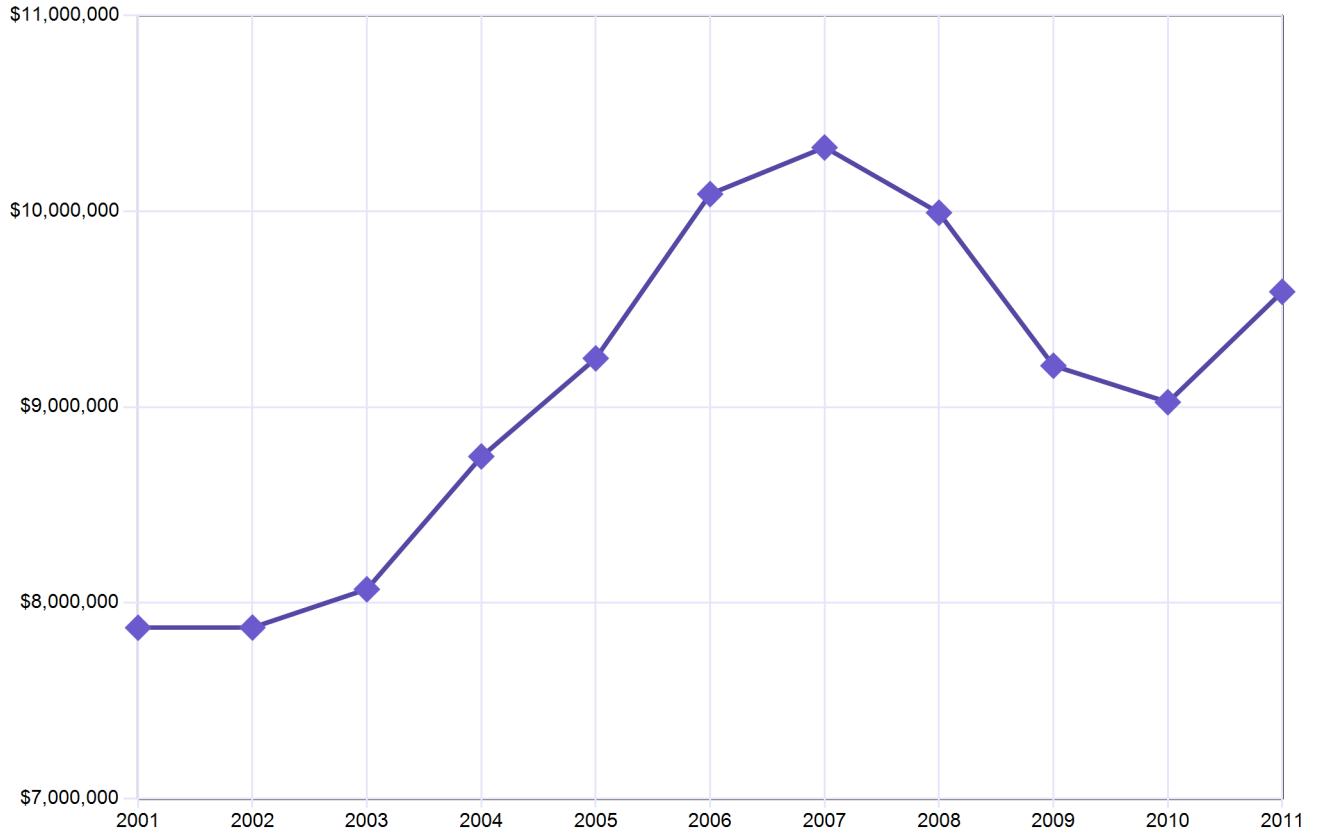
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.	% chg
<b>2002</b>	173.200	173.700	174.700	175.800	175.800	175.900	176.100	176.600	177.000	177.300	177.400	177.000	175.900	1.4
<b>2003</b>	177.700	179.200	180.300	179.800	179.400	179.600	179.600	180.300	181.000	180.700	180.200	179.900	179.800	2.2
<b>2004</b>	180.900	181.900	182.900	183.500	184.700	185.300	184.900	185.000	185.400	186.500	186.800	186.000	184.500	2.6
<b>2005</b>	186.300	187.300	188.600	190.200	190.000	190.100	191.000	192.100	195.000	195.200	193.400	192.500	191.000	3.5
<b>2006</b>	194.000	194.200	195.300	197.200	198.200	198.600	199.200	199.600	198.400	197.000	196.800	197.200	197.100	3.2
<b>2007</b>	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	202.767	2.9
<b>2008</b>	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	211.053	4.1
<b>2009</b>	205.700	206.708	207.218	207.925	208.774	210.972	210.526	211.156	211.322	211.549	212.003	211.703	209.630	-0.7
<b>2010</b>	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	213.967	2.1
<b>2011</b>	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	221.575	3.6
<b>2012</b>	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184					

Note: CPI data is for the United States only. No data available for Charlottesville city.

The CPI-U includes expenditures by urban wage earners and clerical workers, professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI-W only includes expenditures by those in hourly wage earning or clerical jobs.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) Program.

### Local Option Sales Tax Trends

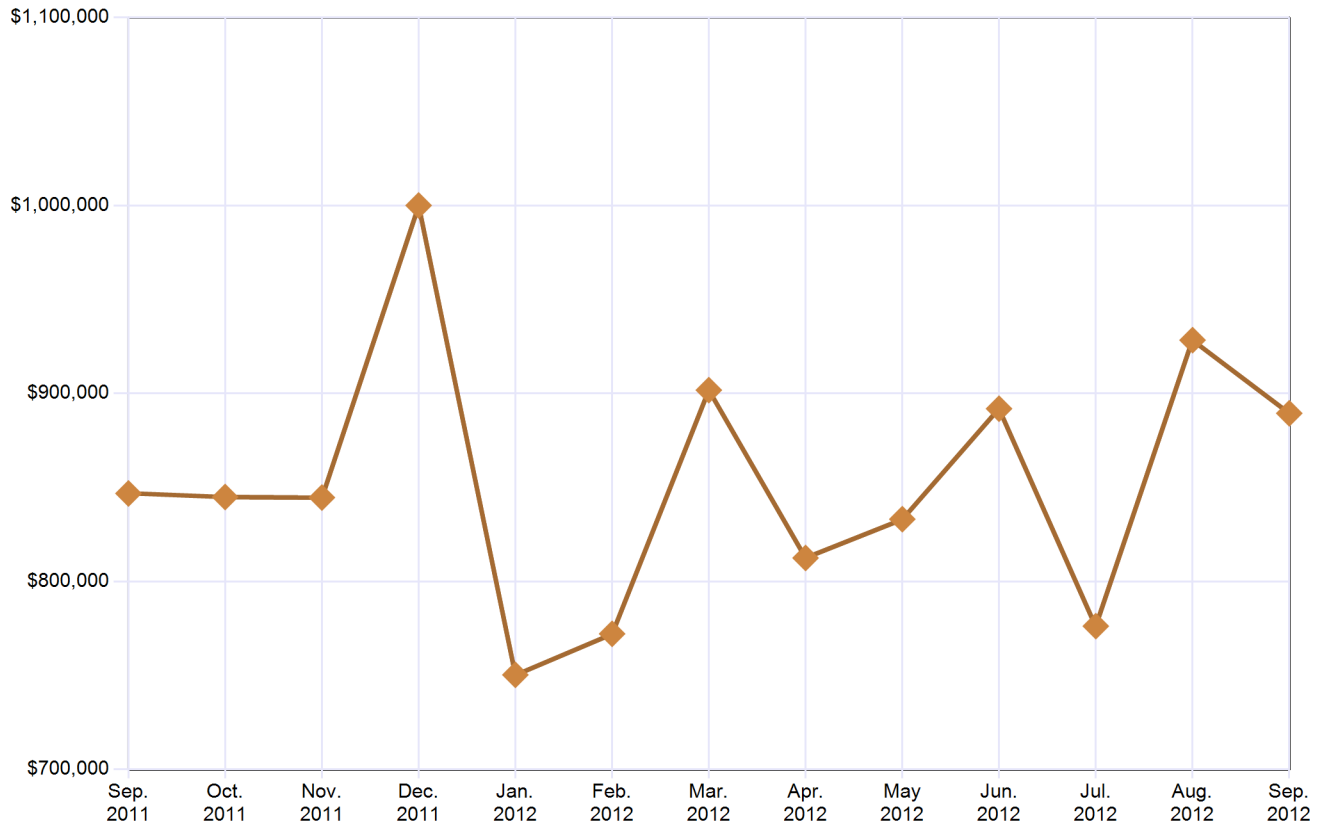


	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>2001</b>	\$7,873,606	\$777,241,737
<b>2002</b>	\$7,874,431	\$789,905,170
<b>2003</b>	\$8,069,719	\$838,275,059
<b>2004</b>	\$8,748,345	\$914,499,686
<b>2005</b>	\$9,249,505	\$976,923,577
<b>2006</b>	\$10,088,720	\$1,028,544,074
<b>2007</b>	\$10,326,602	\$1,056,766,678
<b>2008</b>	\$9,993,615	\$1,032,815,078
<b>2009</b>	\$9,211,894	\$979,594,664
<b>2010</b>	\$9,025,490	\$992,820,512
<b>2011</b>	\$9,589,831	\$1,035,981,229

Note: This data is based on Virginia sales tax revenues deposited, rather than the actual taxable sales figures as reported on a dealer's return.

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, Revenue Forecasting.

### Local Option Sales Tax Past 12 Months



	Charlottesville city	Virginia
<b>Sep. 2011</b>	\$846,868	\$87,132,092
<b>Oct. 2011</b>	\$844,959	\$86,653,096
<b>Nov. 2011</b>	\$844,680	\$86,998,062
<b>Dec. 2011</b>	\$1,000,098	\$105,313,522
<b>Jan. 2012</b>	\$750,350	\$76,922,127
<b>Feb. 2012</b>	\$772,168	\$80,597,580
<b>Mar. 2012</b>	\$901,821	\$93,009,772
<b>Apr. 2012</b>	\$812,542	\$87,074,205
<b>May 2012</b>	\$833,160	\$92,276,660
<b>Jun. 2012</b>	\$891,949	\$95,717,390
<b>Jul. 2012</b>	\$776,262	\$90,152,230
<b>Aug. 2012</b>	\$928,441	\$91,983,080
<b>Sep. 2012</b>	\$889,499	\$90,120,871

Note: This data is based on Virginia sales tax revenues deposited, rather than the actual taxable sales figures as reported on a dealer's return.

Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, Revenue Forecasting.

## IV. Education Profile

### Overview

The Education Profile for Charlottesville city provides an assortment of data collected from the United States Census Bureau and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).



### Related Terms and Definitions

#### **Associate's degree**

An award that normally requires at least two but less than four years of full-time equivalent college work.

#### **Bachelor's degree**

An award that normally requires at least four but not more than five years of full-time equivalent college-level work.

#### **Post-baccalaureate certificate**

An award that requires completion of an organized program of study equivalent to 18 semester credit hours beyond the bachelor's. It is designed for persons who have completed a bachelor's degree, but do not meet the requirements of a master's degree.

#### **Master's degree**

An award that requires the successful completion of a program of study of at least the full-time equivalent of one but not more than two academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.

#### **Post-master's certificate**

An award that requires completion of an organized program of study equivalent to 24 semester credit hours beyond the master's degree, but does not meet the requirements of academic degrees at the doctor's level.

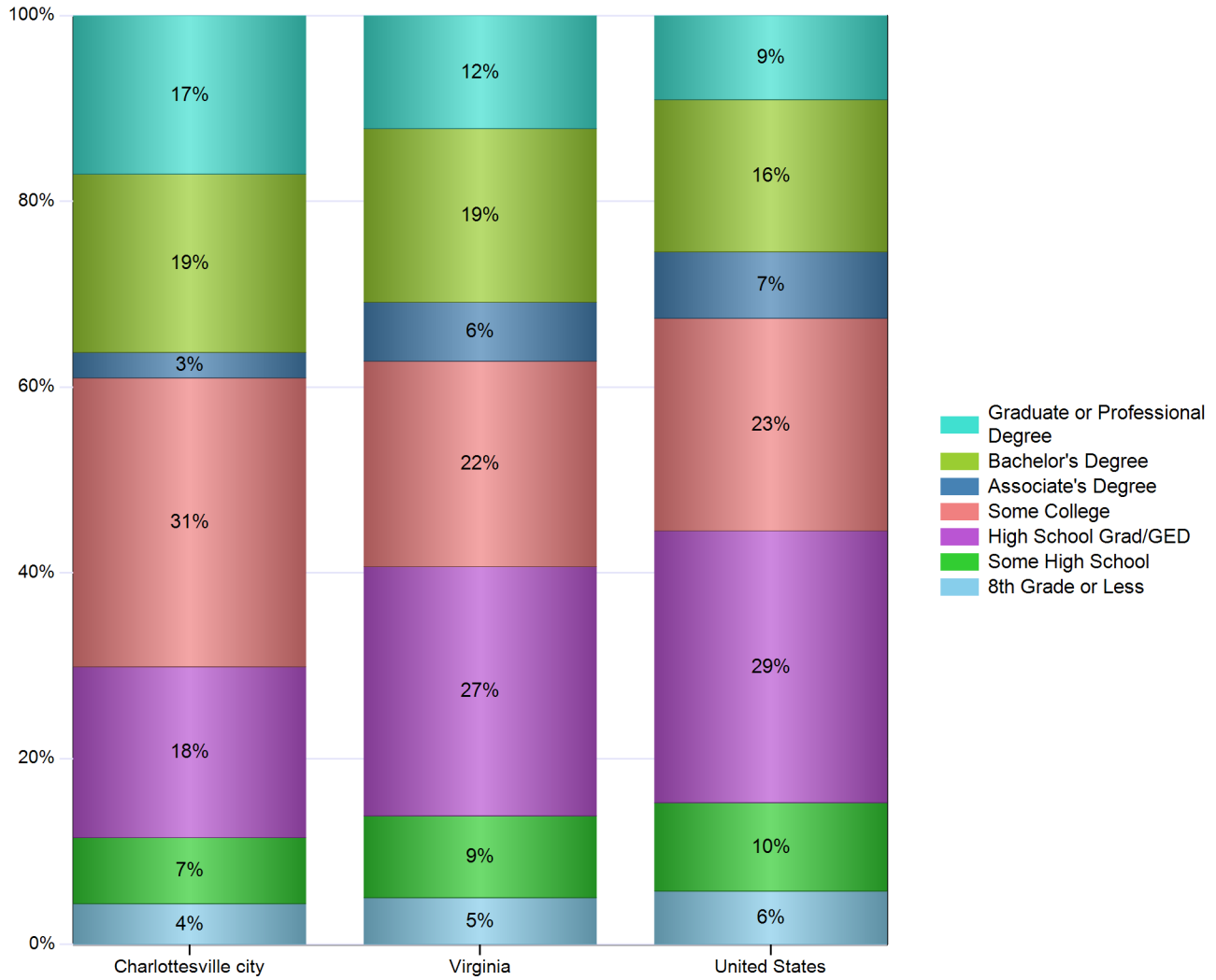
#### **Doctor's degree**

The highest award a student can earn for graduate study.

#### **First-professional degree**

An award that requires completion of a program that meets all of the following criteria: (1) completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) at least two years of college work prior to entering the program; and (3) a total of at least six academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself.

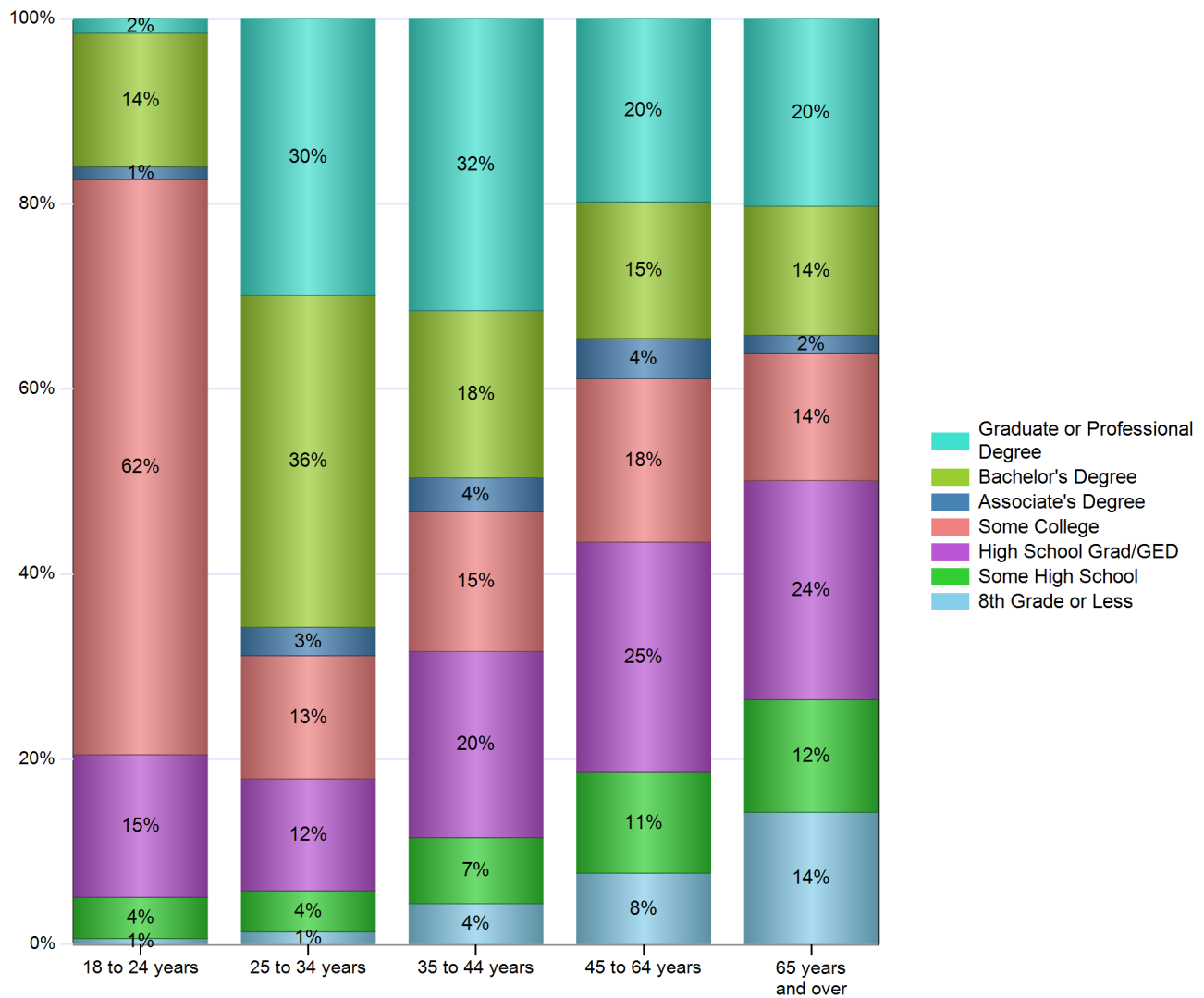
### Educational Attainment (Population 18 years and over)



	Charlottesville city	Virginia	United States
<b>8th Grade or Less</b>	1,572	301,866	13,206,703
<b>Some High School</b>	2,546	529,173	21,855,177
<b>High School Grad/GED</b>	6,602	1,609,868	67,324,696
<b>Some College</b>	11,158	1,329,136	52,632,650
<b>Associate's Degree</b>	984	379,183	16,416,884
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	6,884	1,122,111	37,724,690
<b>Graduate or Professional Degree</b>	6,119	730,340	20,771,355
	<b>35,865</b>	<b>6,001,677</b>	<b>229,932,155</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
American Community Survey, 2006-2010.

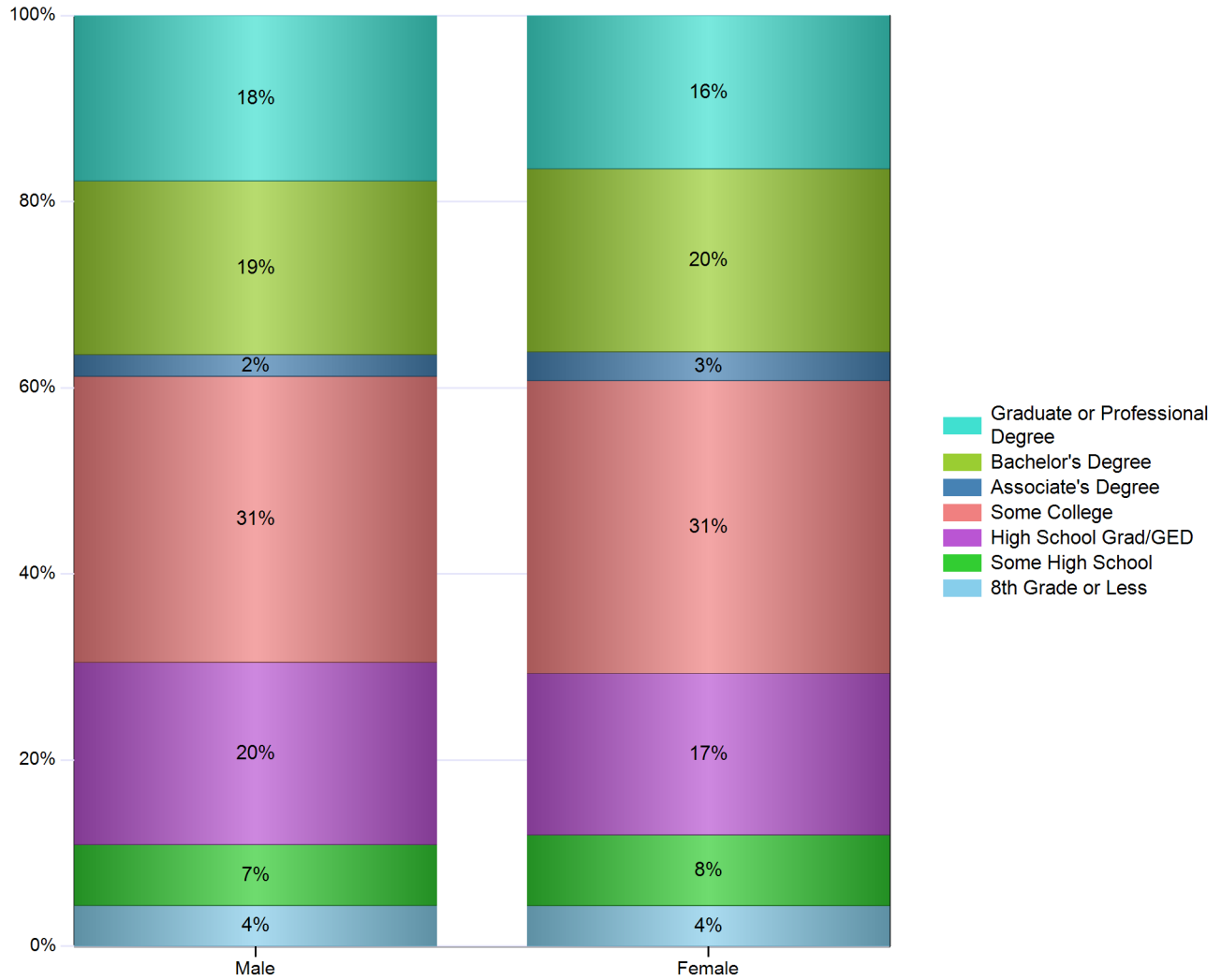
### Educational Attainment by Age



	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Total
<b>8th Grade or Less</b>	78	97	190	622	585	<b>1,572</b>
<b>Some High School</b>	539	318	308	882	499	<b>2,546</b>
<b>High School Grad/GED</b>	1,877	869	870	2,014	972	<b>6,602</b>
<b>Some College</b>	7,561	957	651	1,427	562	<b>11,158</b>
<b>Associate's Degree</b>	169	220	159	353	83	<b>984</b>
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	1,760	2,578	781	1,194	571	<b>6,884</b>
<b>Graduate or Professional Degree</b>	185	2,144	1,361	1,599	830	<b>6,119</b>
	<b>12,169</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>35,865</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
American Community Survey, 2006-2010.

### Educational Attainment by Gender (Population 18 years and over)

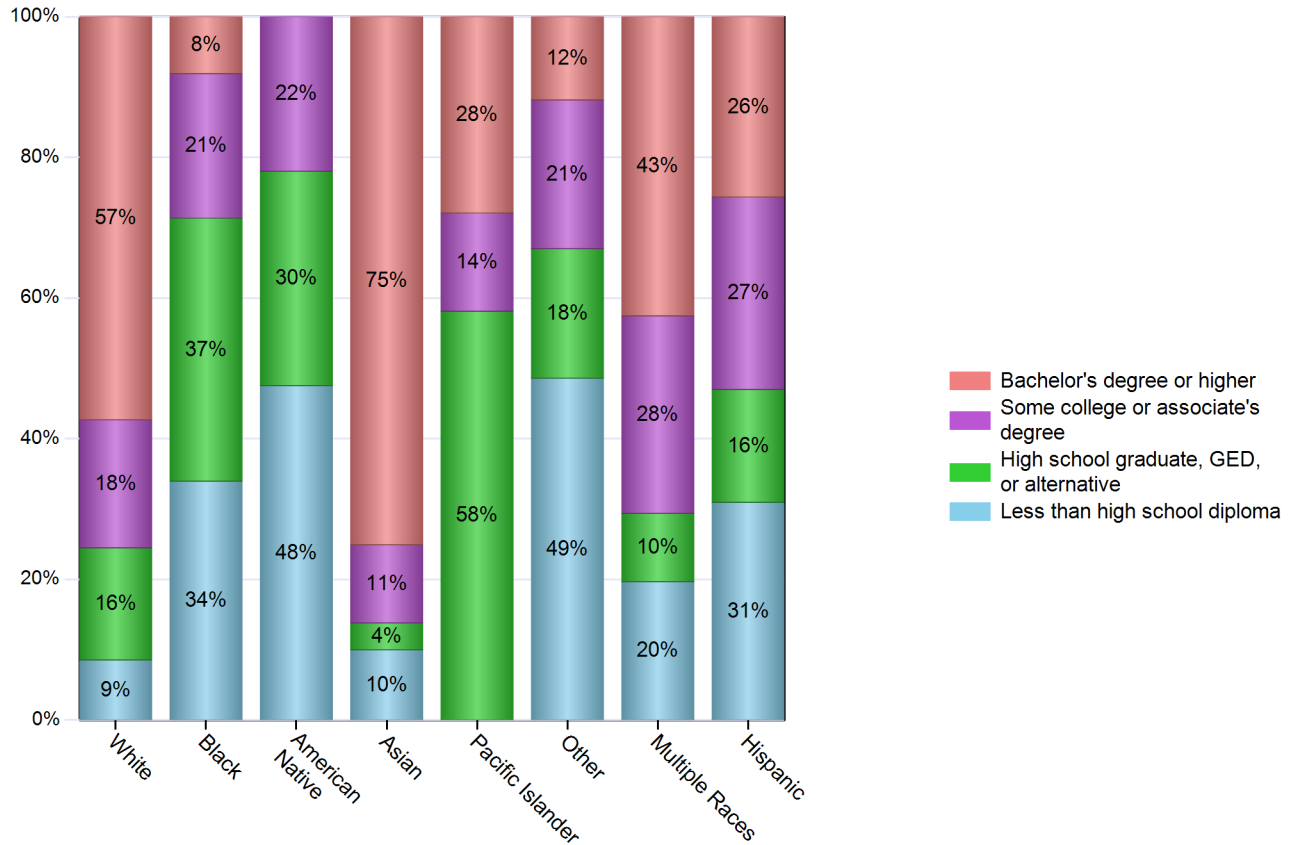


	Male	Female	Total
<b>8th Grade or Less</b>	739	833	<b>1,572</b>
<b>Some High School</b>	1,099	1,447	<b>2,546</b>
<b>High School Grad/GED</b>	3,296	3,306	<b>6,602</b>
<b>Some College</b>	5,165	5,993	<b>11,158</b>
<b>Associate's Degree</b>	393	591	<b>984</b>
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	3,139	3,745	<b>6,884</b>
<b>Graduate or Professional Degree</b>	2,985	3,134	<b>6,119</b>
	<b>16,816</b>	<b>19,049</b>	<b>35,865</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
American Community Survey, 2006-2010.



### Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity (Population 25 years and over)



	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, GED, or alternative	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
<b>Race</b>					
White	1,450	2,703	3,089	9,717	<b>16,959</b>
Black or African American	1,663	1,831	1,007	395	<b>4,896</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native	39	25	18	0	<b>82</b>
Asian	97	37	108	729	<b>971</b>
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	25	6	12	<b>43</b>
Other	177	67	77	43	<b>364</b>
Multiple Races	75	37	107	162	<b>381</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	266	138	235	220	<b>859</b>
	<b>3,767</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>11,278</b>	<b>24,555</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
American Community Survey, 2006-2010.

### Graduate Data Trends

#### Charlottesville city

	Cert. <1 yr.	Cert. 1-2 yrs.	Assoc.	Cert. 2-4 yrs.	BA	Cert. Post-BA	MA	Cert. Post-MA	Ph.D.	1st Prof.
<b>1997</b>	24	18	207		2,520		1,192	8	292	531
<b>1998</b>	20	11	184		2,661		1,086	3	232	534
<b>2000</b>	39	14	182		2,768		1,115	11	279	516
<b>2001</b>	55	16	188		3,331		1,193	31	257	487
<b>2002</b>	49	20	206		3,372		1,262	27	267	505
<b>2003</b>	57	19	173		3,447		1,294	42	277	480
<b>2004</b>	28	23	198		3,416		1,459	42	285	493
<b>2005</b>	25	19	222		3,578		1,447	66	275	485
<b>2006</b>	42	24	204		3,976		1,579	52	303	513
<b>2007</b>	32	17	215		4,026		1,532	45	335	504

Note: This table only reflects the degrees completed from institutions within Charlottesville city.

#### Virginia Statewide

	Cert. <1 yr.	Cert. 1-2 yrs.	Assoc.	Cert. 2-4 yrs.	BA	Cert. Post-BA	MA	Cert. Post-MA	Ph.D.	1st Prof.
<b>1997</b>	2,904	2,269	9,242	158	26,416	261	9,800	184	945	1,902
<b>1998</b>	3,319	2,440	8,969	259	26,648	185	9,560	184	886	1,919
<b>2000</b>	3,804	2,368	9,223	212	28,948	451	9,431	113	917	2,181
<b>2001</b>	4,710	2,419	9,581	175	30,709	339	9,424	104	871	2,134
<b>2002</b>	4,970	2,730	10,241	134	30,653	441	9,303	95	954	2,213
<b>2003</b>	5,245	3,079	11,174	97	32,635	178	9,948	447	974	2,133
<b>2004</b>	4,465	3,772	11,400	76	33,392	247	10,487	360	1,033	2,407
<b>2005</b>	3,983	3,831	11,833	77	34,615	476	11,255	251	1,268	2,496
<b>2006</b>	4,213	4,298	14,431	102	39,247	608	12,429	225	1,440	2,490
<b>2007</b>	4,478	3,686	15,519	116	40,381	650	12,781	252	1,516	2,626

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences (IES).

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[www.VirginiaLMI.com](http://www.VirginiaLMI.com)



## Training Providers

### **University of Virginia-Main Campus**

Charlottesville, VA 22904-

Phone: (434) 924-0311

[www.virginia.edu/](http://www.virginia.edu/)

Number of 2007 graduates: 6,442

### **Germanna Community College**

2130 Germanna Hwy

Locust Grove, VA 22508-2102

Phone: (540) 423-9030

[www.germanna.edu](http://www.germanna.edu)

Number of 2007 graduates: 564

### **Piedmont Virginia Community College**

501 College Drive

Charlottesville, VA 22902-7589

Phone: (434) 977-3900

[www.pvcc.edu](http://www.pvcc.edu)

Number of 2007 graduates: 264

### **Virginia School of Massage**

153 Zan Road

Charlottesville, VA 22901-

Phone: (434) 293-4031

[www.vasom.com](http://www.vasom.com)

Number of 2007 graduates: 145

*Source: U.S. Department of Education,  
Institute of Education Sciences (IES), 2007.*