# FY 2012
ADOPTED BUDGET PLAN

# Trends and Demographics

This section includes:

## HOUSEHOLD TAX ANALYSES

The following analyses illustrate the impact of selected County taxes on the "typical" household from FY 2006 to FY 2012. This period provides five years of actual data, estimates for FY 2011 based on year-to-date experience, and projections for FY 2012. Historical dollar amounts are converted to FY 2012 dollar equivalents for comparison purposes using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington-Baltimore area. While the Washington metropolitan area experienced average annual inflation of 4.3 percent from FY 2006 to FY 2008, slight deflation occurred in FY 2009 due to the economic downturn. Moderate inflation returned in 2010 and is expected to continue in FY 2011, as evidenced by the 2.3 percent increase reported for the area in January 2011. Projections for inflation in FY 2011 and FY 2012 are based on a forecast of 2.0 percent in FY 2011 and 2.5 percent in FY 2012 using the January 2011 issue of the *Blue Chip Financial Forecasts*, and adjusting for a somewhat higher rate of inflation that has occurred in the Washington area, compared nationally.

## HOUSEHOLD TAXATION TRENDS: SELECTED CATEGORIES FY 2006 - FY 2012

The charts on the following pages show the trends in selected taxes (Real Estate Taxes, Personal Property Taxes, Sales Taxes and Consumer Utility Taxes) paid by the "typical" household in Fairfax County. The Real Estate Tax analysis includes the adopted FY 2012 Real Estate tax rate of $1.07 per $100 of assessed value. It is important to note that the following data are not intended to depict a comprehensive picture of a household's total tax burden in Fairfax County.

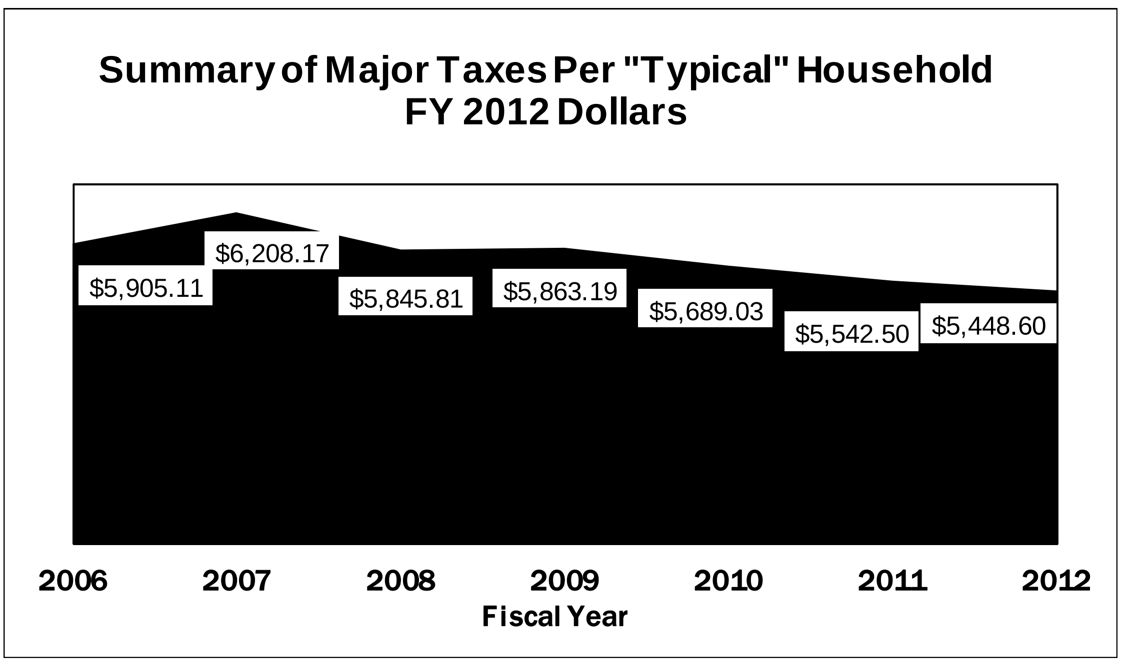
In FY 2012, selected County General Fund taxes are projected to remain relatively stable, when compared to FY 2011, after adjusting for inflation. The "typical" household in Fairfax County is projected to pay $5,448.60, $93.90 less than in FY 2011, after adjusting for inflation. From FY 2006 to FY 2012, the inflation adjusted County taxes paid by the "typical" household have declined $456.51. Note that taxes paid in FY 2006 through FY 2012 reflect the Commonwealth's Personal Property Tax Relief Act, which reduces an individual's Personal Property Tax liability on vehicles valued up to $20,000 (see the section entitled "Personal Property Tax per Typical Household" for more information.)

## Summary of Major Taxes Per "Typical" Household

| | Number of Households | Real Estate Tax in FY 2012 Dollars | Personal Property Tax in FY 2012 Dollars[1] | Sales Tax in FY 2012 Dollars | Consumer Utility Tax in FY 2012 Dollars | Total Taxes in FY 2012 Dollars[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 2006 | 378,990 | $5,094.37 | $288.65 | $456.99 | $65.10 | $5,905.11 |
| FY 2007 | 381,227 | $5,353.44 | $328.53 | $461.36 | $64.84 | $6,208.17 |
| FY 2008 | 381,686 | $5,043.54 | $301.54 | $440.29 | $60.44 | $5,845.81 |
| FY 2009 | 384,400 | $5,094.08 | $289.15 | $422.02 | $57.94 | $5,863.19 |
| FY 2010 | 386,400 | $4,978.82 | $245.53 | $404.64 | $60.04 | $5,689.03 |
| FY 2011[2] | 388,600 | $4,842.26 | $245.14 | $395.83 | $59.27 | $5,542.50 |
| FY 2012[2] | 390,900 | $4,746.00 | $260.65 | $383.90 | $58.05 | $5,448.60 |

[1] Personal Property Taxes paid incorporate reductions in Personal Property Tax bills sent to citizens under the state's Personal Property Tax Relief program. FY 2005 through FY 2006 include a 70.0 percent reduction. Due to the Commonwealth capping the Personal Property Tax Relief program's reimbursement to localities, the reductions were 66.67 percent in FY 2007, 67.0 percent in FY 2008, 68.5 percent in FY 2009, and 70.0 percent in FY 2010 and FY 2011. The FY 2012 reduction has been set at 68.0 percent. The difference in revenue will be paid to the County by the Commonwealth.

[2] Estimated.



## Real Estate Tax
## Per "Typical" Household

| | Mean Assessed Value of Residential Property | Tax Rate per $100 | Tax per Household | Tax per Household in FY 2012 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 2006 | $448,491 | $1.00 | $4,484.91 | $5,094.37 |
| FY 2007 | $544,541 | $0.89 | $4,846.41 | $5,353.44 |
| FY 2008 | $542,409 | $0.89 | $4,827.44 | $5,043.54 |
| FY 2009 | $525,132 | $0.92 | $4,831.21 | $5,094.08 |
| FY 2010 | $457,898 | $1.04 | $4,762.14 | $4,978.82 |
| FY 2011[1] | $433,409 | $1.09 | $4,724.16 | $4,842.26 |
| FY 2012[1] | $443,551 | $1.07 | $4,746.00 | $4,746.00 |

[1] Estimated.

As shown in the preceding table, Real Estate Taxes per "typical" household are projected to increase $21.84 between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to $4,746.00, not adjusting for inflation. This increase is the result of the 2.34 percent increase in the mean assessed value of residential properties within the County due to the stabilizing real estate market, partially offset with the adopted 2-cent decrease in the FY 2012 General Fund Real Estate Tax rate to $1.07 per $100 of assessed value.

Since FY 2006, Real Estate Taxes have increased $261.09, or an average annual increase of 0.9 percent per year, not adjusting for inflation. Adjusted for inflation, Real Estate Taxes per "typical" household are $348.37 less than in FY 2006, an average annual decrease of 1.2 percent.

## Personal Property Tax Per "Typical" Household

| | Personal Property Taxes Attributed to Individuals | Number of Households | Tax per Household | Tax per Household in FY 2012 Dollars | After PPTRA: Adjusted Tax per Household[1] | After PPTRA: Adjusted Tax per Household in FY 2012 Dollars[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 2006 | $321,026,237 | 378,990 | $847.06 | $962.17 | $254.12 | $288.65 |
| FY 2007 | $340,181,270 | 381,227 | $892.33 | $985.69 | $297.41 | $328.53 |
| FY 2008 | $333,823,546 | 381,686 | $874.60 | $913.75 | $288.62 | $301.54 |
| FY 2009 | $334,648,575 | 384,400 | $870.57 | $917.94 | $274.23 | $289.15 |
| FY 2010 | $302,475,782 | 386,400 | $782.80 | $818.42 | $234.84 | $245.53 |
| FY 2011[2] | $309,795,467 | 388,600 | $797.21 | $817.14 | $239.16 | $245.14 |
| FY 2012[2] | $318,403,200 | 390,900 | $814.54 | $814.54 | $260.65 | $260.65 |

[1] Personal Property Taxes paid incorporate reductions in Personal Property Tax bills sent to citizens under the state's Personal Property Tax Relief program. FY 2005 through FY 2006 include a 70.0 percent reduction. Due to the Commonwealth capping the Personal Property Tax Relief program's reimbursement to localities, the reductions were 66.67 percent in FY 2007, 67.0 percent in FY 2008, 68.5 percent in FY 2009, and 70.0 percent in FY 2010 and FY 2011. The FY 2012 reduction has been set at 68.0 percent. The difference in revenue will be paid to the County by the Commonwealth.

[2] Estimated.

Personal Property Taxes paid by the "typical" household are shown in the preceding chart. Personal Property Taxes paid reflect the Commonwealth of Virginia's Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA), which reduced an individual's Personal Property Tax payment by 70.0 percent in FY 2005 through FY 2006. Beginning in FY 2007, statewide reimbursements were capped at $950 million with each locality receiving a percentage allocation from this fixed amount determined by the locality's share of statewide tax year 2005 collections. Each year, County staff must determine the reimbursement percentage based on the County's fixed reimbursement of $211.3 million and an estimate of the number and value of vehicles that will be eligible for tax relief. As the number and value of vehicles in the County vary, the percentage attributed to the state will fluctuate. Based on a County staff analysis, the effective state reimbursement percentage was 66.67 percent in FY 2007, 67.00 percent in FY 2008, 68.50 percent in FY 2009, and 70.0 percent in FY 2010 and FY 2011. The FY 2012 reimbursement percentage has been set at 68.0 percent.

The tax per household analysis shown above assumes that the "typical" household's vehicle(s) are valued at $20,000 or less in order to qualify for a reduction under the PPTRA. Personal Property Taxes per "typical" household are projected to increase $21.49 between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to $260.65 based on a 68.00 percent state share. The FY 2012 Personal Property Tax per "typical" household is $6.53 more than what was paid in FY 2006, not adjusting for inflation. When adjustments are made for inflation, the "typical" household is projected to pay $28.00 less in FY 2012 than FY 2006. There have been no changes to the Personal Property Tax rate of $4.57 per $100 of assessed value for individuals during the FY 2006 to FY 2012 period, except for mobile homes and boats, which are taxed at the prevailing Real Estate Tax rate each fiscal year.

**Vehicle Registration Fee**

The FY 2012 Adopted Budget Plan also includes an annual Vehicle Registration Fee on motor vehicles. The fee is levied at $33 for passenger vehicles that weigh 4,000 pounds or less and $38 on passenger vehicles that weigh more than 4,000 pounds. The fee for motorcycles is $18. This fee was levied prior to FY 2007 at $25 for all passenger vehicles regardless of weight and at $18 for motorcycles.

## Sales Tax
## Per "Typical" Household

| | Total Sales Tax | Number of Households | Tax per Household | Tax per Household in FY 2012 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 2006 | $152,475,529 | 378,990 | $402.32 | $456.99 |
| FY 2007 | $159,224,006 | 381,227 | $417.66 | $461.36 |
| FY 2008 | $160,855,221 | 381,686 | $421.43 | $440.29 |
| FY 2009 | $153,852,596 | 384,400 | $400.24 | $422.02 |
| FY 2010 | $149,547,338 | 386,400 | $387.03 | $404.64 |
| FY 2011[1] | $150,067,655 | 388,600 | $386.18 | $395.83 |
| FY 2012[1] | $150,067,655 | 390,900 | $383.90 | $383.90 |

[1] Estimated.

As shown in the table above, FY 2012 Sales Tax paid per household is estimated to be $383.90 or $18.42 less than FY 2006, not adjusting for inflation. This represents an average annual decrease of 0.8 percent since FY 2006. Adjusting for inflation, Sales Tax paid per household has decreased $73.09 during the same period, representing an average annual decrease of 2.9 percent.

Because this analysis assumes all Sales Taxes are paid by individuals living in Fairfax County, the impact on the typical household is somewhat overstated. A segment of the County's Sales Tax revenues are paid by businesses and non-residents who either work in the County or are visiting. As the County becomes more of a major employment hub in the region, the contribution of non-residents to the County's Sales Tax revenues will continue to expand.

## Consumer Utility Taxes - Gas & Electric Per "Typical" Household

| | Utility Taxes Paid by Residential Consumers | Number of Households | Tax per Household | Tax per Household in FY 2012 Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 2006 | $21,718,201 | 378,990 | $57.31 | $65.10 |
| FY 2007 | $22,376,664 | 381,227 | $58.70 | $64.84 |
| FY 2008 | $22,081,309 | 381,686 | $57.85 | $60.44 |
| FY 2009 | $21,124,481 | 384,400 | $54.95 | $57.94 |
| FY 2010 | $22,192,306 | 386,400 | $57.43 | $60.04 |
| FY 2011[1] | $22,468,578 | 388,600 | $57.82 | $59.27 |
| FY 2012[1] | $22,693,264 | 390,900 | $58.05 | $58.05 |

[1] Estimated.

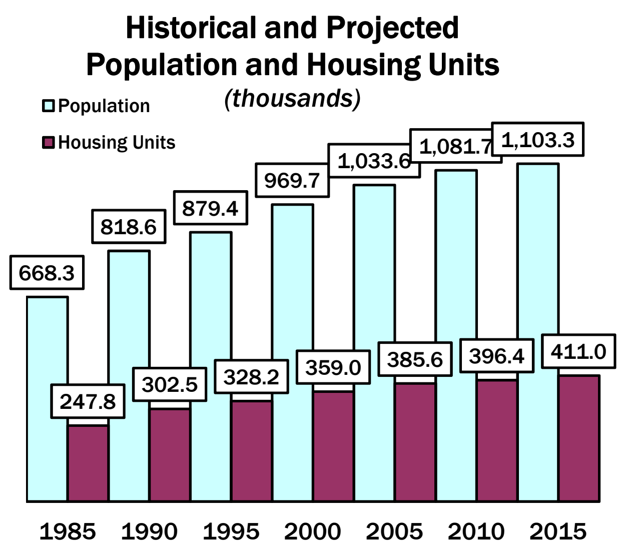
Based on data from the utility companies, it is estimated that residential consumers pay approximately 43.0 percent of the Electric Taxes and 73.0 percent of the Gas Taxes received by the County. Utility Taxes per household have remained relatively stable from FY 2006 through FY 2012. In FY 2012, the "typical" household will pay an estimated $58.05 in Consumer Utility Taxes, a modest $0.74 more than in FY 2006, without adjusting for inflation. From FY 2006 to FY 2012, the "typical" household has experienced an average annual decrease of 1.9 percent, or $7.05 over the period, adjusted for inflation.

# DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Demographic trends strongly influence Fairfax County's budget. Changing demographics or population characteristics affect both the cost of government services provided, as well as tax revenues. The descriptions and charts contained in this section provide some examples of how various demographic trends affect the Fairfax County budget. Although these trends are discussed separately, the interactions between these demographic trends ultimately influence the direction of expenditures and revenues. While certain demographic trends may suggest reduced expenditures in a program area, other demographic trends may increase program expenditures at the same time. The following information is based on the most recent data available at the time of publication. Where possible, charts have been updated to include recently released information regarding Fairfax County's population from the 2010 Census. However, at this time, not all detailed data are available.

## Population and Housing

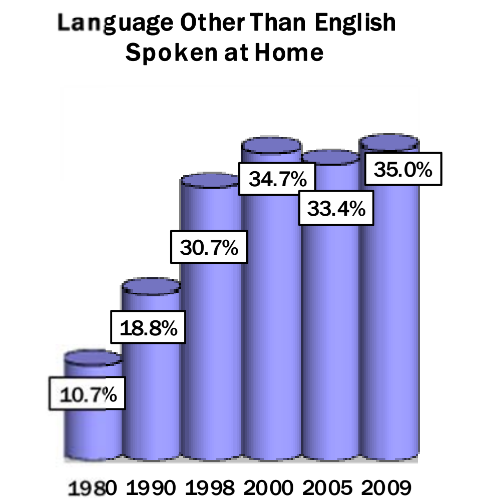
Some of the strongest demographic influences on Fairfax County expenditures and revenues are those associated with the growth in total population and housing units. During the 1980s, the County went through a period of notable population growth, adding over 220,000 residents. Growth moderated during the 1990s and the County's population expanded by 150,000 residents. Even though population growth in the 1990s was not as brisk as in the 1980s, the increase in Fairfax County's population between 1990 and 2000 is comparable to adding more than the entire population of the City of Alexandria to the County. The County's population growth has continued to decelerate, adding 112,000 residents between 2000 and 2010. Based on the 2010 U.S. Decennial data, Fairfax County had a population of 1,081,726 residents in 2010. Between 2010 and 2015, the population of Fairfax County is expected to increase over 21,500 residents to 1,103,253.



*Sources:* 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Fairfax County Department of Neighborhood and Community Services.

From 1980 to 1990, the number of housing units in Fairfax County rose at a faster rate (40 percent) than population (37 percent). This was due to the construction boom of the 1980s. Between 1990 and 2000, housing units grew 18.7 percent, just slightly above population growth of 18.5 percent. From 2000 to 2010, this trend reversed, with population growth at 11.5 percent, surpassing housing unit growth of 10.4 percent. From 2010 to 2015, population and housing units are anticipated to grow 2.0 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Many County programs, such as fire prevention, transit, water and sewer, are impacted by the number of housing units. Other program areas such as libraries, recreation, and schools, are impacted more by the growth in population.

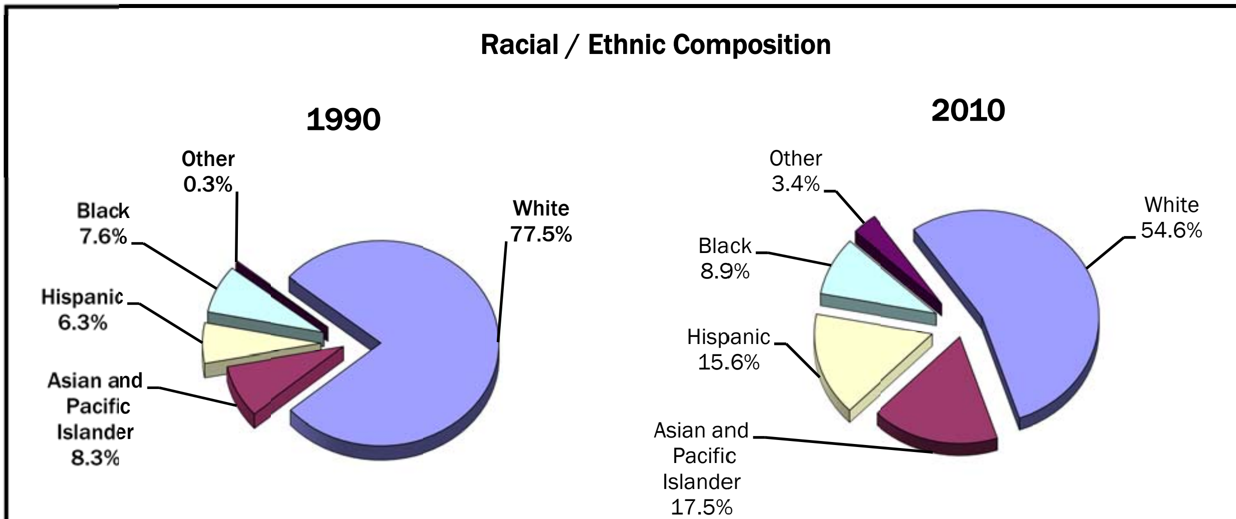
## Cultural Diversity




***Sources:*** 1980 and 1990 U.S. Decennial Censuses; 1998 Household Survey; 2000 Fairfax-Falls Church Community Assessment Survey; 2005 and 2009 American Community Surveys.

Fairfax County's population is rich in diversity. As of 2009, the number of persons, age five years and older, speaking a language other than English at home is estimated to be over 336,000 residents. This represents over a third of the County's population. In 1980, less than 11 percent of residents age five years or older spoke a language other than English at home. This percentage rose to nearly 19 percent in 1990. By 2000, it was 34.7 percent. The most frequently spoken languages other than English include Spanish, Korean, Vietnamese and Chinese.

These language trends affect many County programs. For example, the Fairfax County Public Schools have experienced rapid growth in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs. Between FY 2000 and FY 2010, total public school membership increased 11.6 percent, while ESOL enrollment grew approximately 41.7 percent. Also, general government services such as the courts, police, fire and emergency medical services, as well as human service programs and tax related programs are impacted by the County's cultural and language diversity. The County continues to develop various means to effectively communicate with residents for whom English is not their native language.




***Sources:*** 1990 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Censuses.

In 1990, racial and ethnic minorities comprised less than a quarter of Fairfax County's population. In 2010, over 45 percent of County's population consisted of ethnic minorities. The two fastest growing groups are Hispanics and Asians and Pacific Islanders, which have both more than doubled their share of the County's population between 1990 and 2010. These two minority groups are anticipated to remain the County's most rapidly expanding racial or ethnic groups during the next five years. As the County's population continues to become more diverse, the number of persons speaking a language other than English at home is anticipated to continue to grow and impact a wide range of services provided by the County.

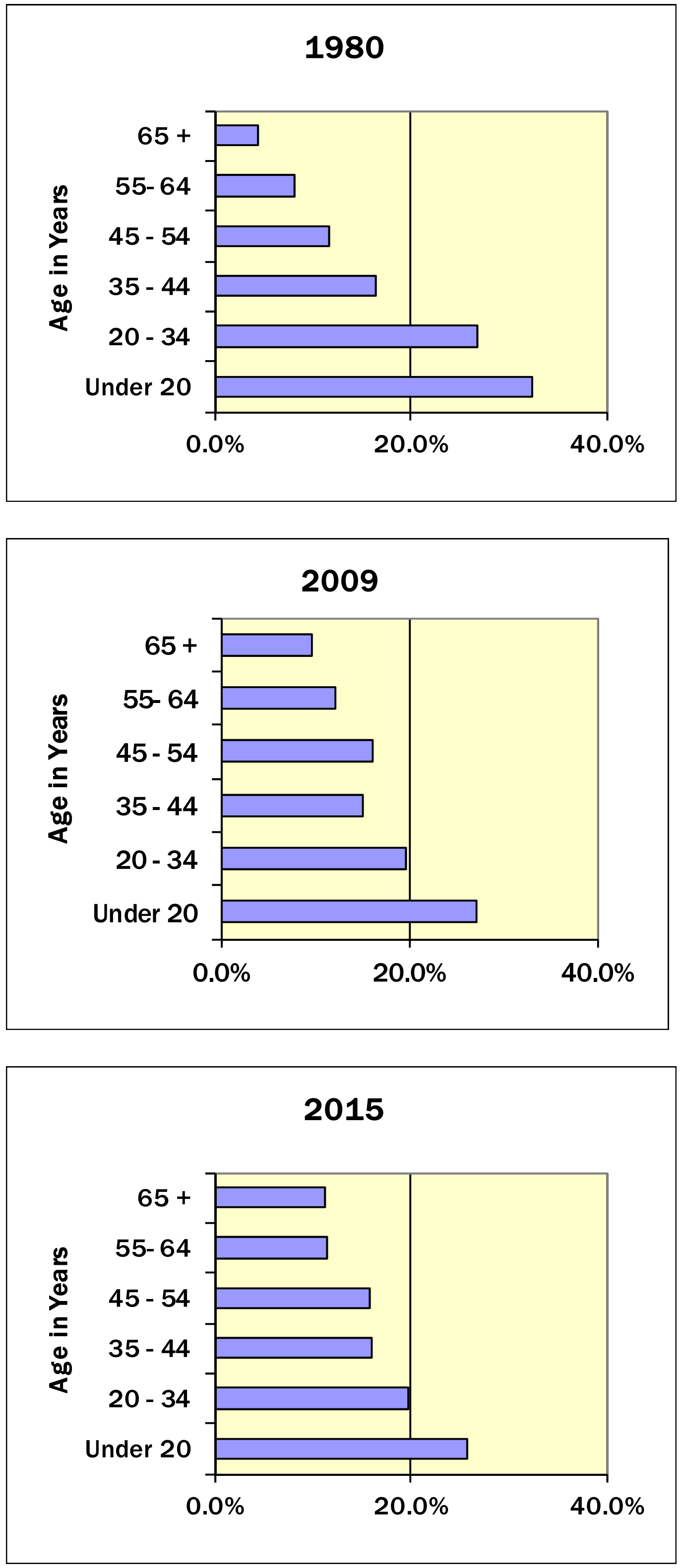
## Population Age Distribution

Fairfax County's population has grown steadily older since 1980. Between 1980 and 2009, the percentage of children age 19 years and younger became a smaller proportion of the total population, dropping from 32.4 percent to 27.3 percent in 2009. This trend is anticipated to continue through 2015, with the percentage of those 19 years old and younger falling to 25.8 percent

The number of adults age 45 to 54 years expanded rapidly between 1980 and 2009, as the first "baby boomers" began to enter into their fifties. This age group's sharp growth trend will begin to reverse between 2009 and 2015, as the final "baby boomers" enter this age group and the oldest of the "baby boom" generation move to the next age group.

Between 1980 and 2009, the seniors' population, those age 65 years and older, more than doubled in size and was the fastest growing segment of County residents. This age group is expected to continue increasing in size, with its share of the population reaching 11.2 percent by 2015.

The age distribution of Fairfax County's population greatly impacts the demand and, therefore, the costs of providing many local government services. For example, the number, location, and size of school and day care facilities are directly affected by the number and proportion of children. Transportation expenditures for both street maintenance and public transportation are influenced by the number and proportion of driving age adults and their work locations. The growing number of persons age 65 years and older will influence expenditures for programs such as adult day care, senior centers, and health care.



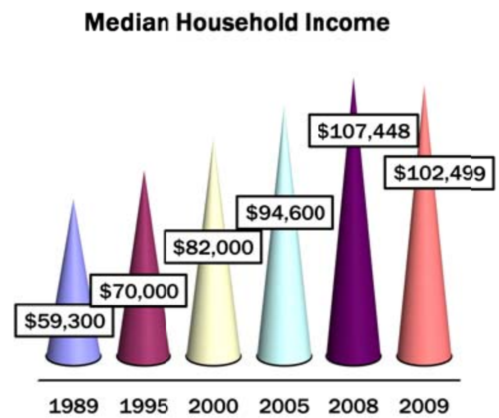

***Sources:*** 1980 U.S. Decennial Census, 2009 American Community Survey and 2015 Fairfax County Department of Systems Management for Human Services estimate.

Public safety programs also are impacted by age demographics. Crime rates, for example, are highest among persons age 15 to 34. In addition, the youngest and the oldest drivers have the greatest probability of being involved in traffic accidents.

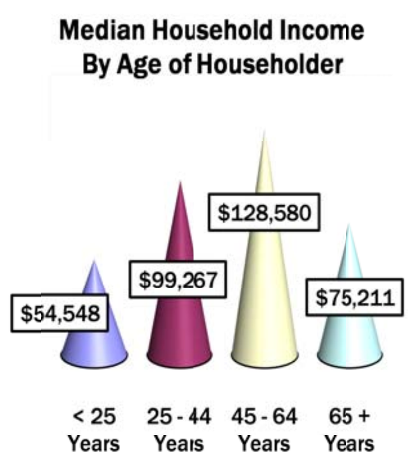
## Household Income

The median household income in Fairfax County was $102,499 in 2009, the second highest in the nation for counties with a population of 250,000 or more after neighboring Loudoun County. Fairfax County's 2009 median household income decreased 4.6 percent from 2008. Consequently, households in Fairfax County had lower discretionary income to spend or save. Since 1989, median household income in the County has risen at a rate of 2.8 percent per year.

Income growth does not directly impact Fairfax County tax revenues because localities in Virginia do not tax income; however, revenues are indirectly affected because changes in income impact the County's economic health. Tax categories affected by income include Sales Tax receipts, Residential Real Estate Taxes and Personal Property Taxes.




***Sources:*** 1980 and 1990 U.S. Decennial Censuses; 1998 Household Survey; 2000 Fairfax-Falls Church Community Assessment Survey; 2005 and 2009 American Community Surveys.



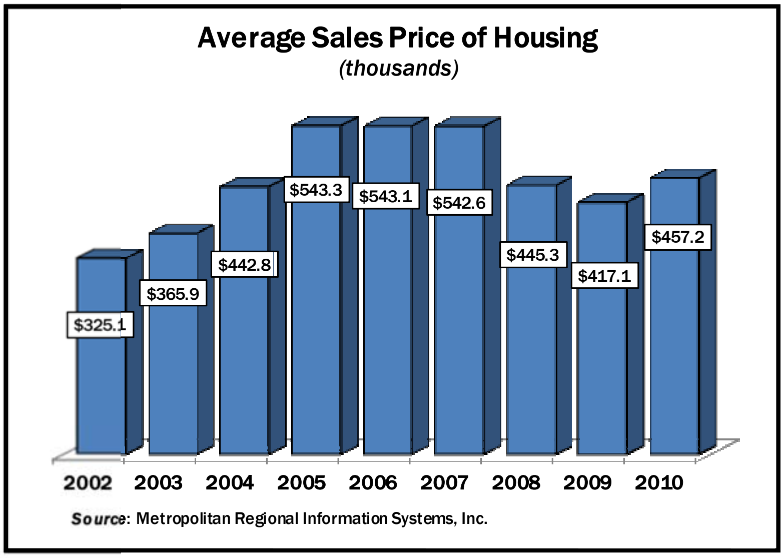

***Source:*** 2009 American Community Survey.

Incomes peak among persons aged 45 to 64 years, who are in their prime earning years. As the number of households headed by this age group is projected to shrink during the next 10 years, various tax revenues may be impacted. Sales Tax revenues, for instance, may experience more modest growth. The median income for heads of households between the ages of 45 and 64 was $128,580 in 2009.

The median household income of people age 65 or older drops to $75,211. A population containing a larger number of seniors, age 65 and older, will put downward pressure on tax revenues. These senior households are typically on a fixed income and have less discretionary money to spend. In addition, persons in this age group own fewer motor vehicles and may qualify for Real Estate Tax Relief.

# ECONOMIC TRENDS

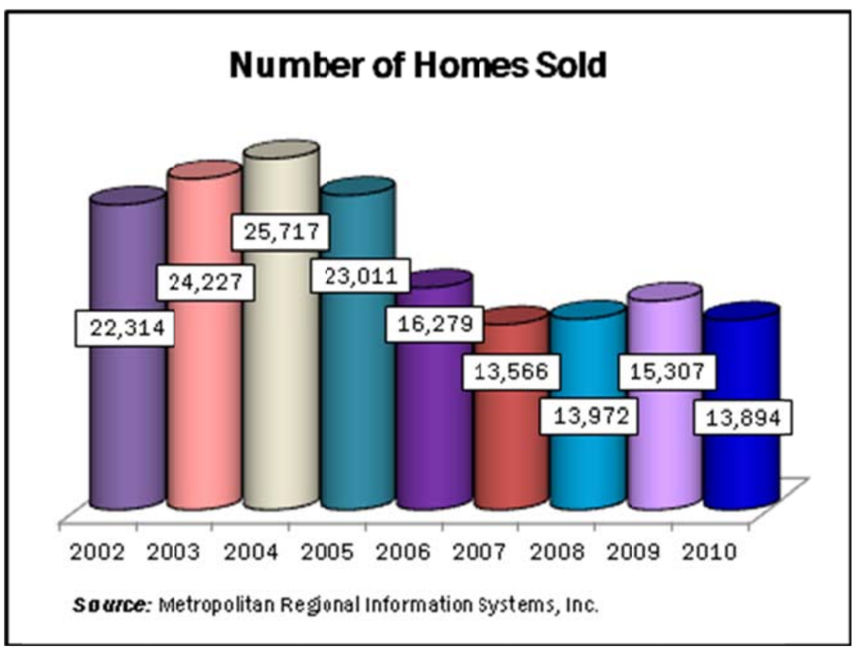
## Average Sales Price of Housing




Based on final data from the Metropolitan Regional Information Systems, Inc. (MRIS), the average sales price for all types of homes sold in Fairfax County increased 9.6 percent from $417,111 in 2009 to $457,174 in 2010. This marks the first year in which the average sales price of homes sold increased, after three consecutive years of declining home values in the County. The stagnant sales price encountered in 2006 signaled a rapid turnaround from the double-digit increases in sales price appreciation experienced during the preceding five years. In 2005, the average sales price for housing in Fairfax County was more than 67 percent higher than the average sales price of a home sold in 2002.

In FY 2012, Real Estate Tax revenue is projected to comprise more than 62 percent of all General Fund Revenues and residential properties make up the majority of the value of the Real Estate Tax base. As a result, the changes in the residential housing market have a very significant impact on Fairfax County's revenues.

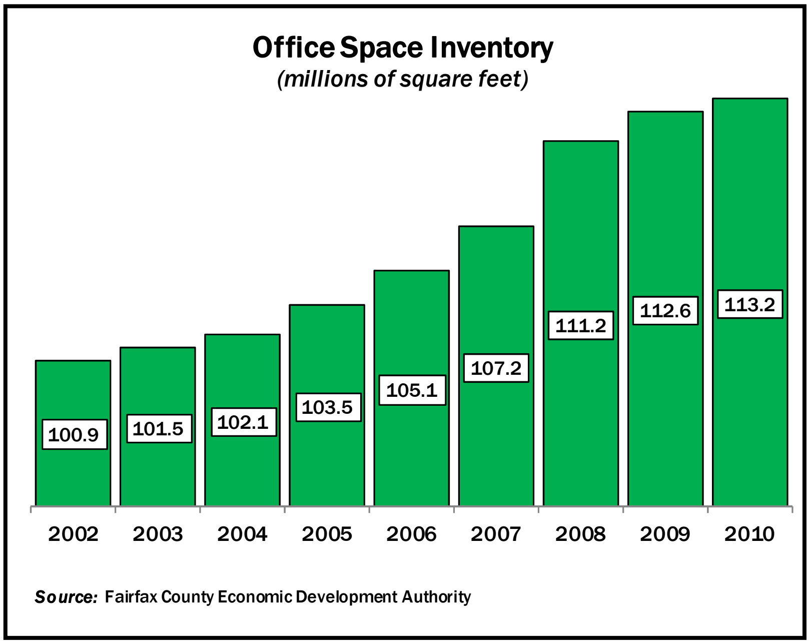
## Homes Sold in Fairfax County




After increasing in 2009, the number of homes sold in Fairfax County declined in 2010. Based on final data from MRIS, the number of homes sold in 2010 was 13,894, a 9.2 percent decrease from the 15,307 sold in 2009. From 2002 through 2004, the number of homes sold increased annually and peaked in 2004, when 25,717 homes were sold. In 2010, 46.0 percent fewer homes were sold than in 2004.

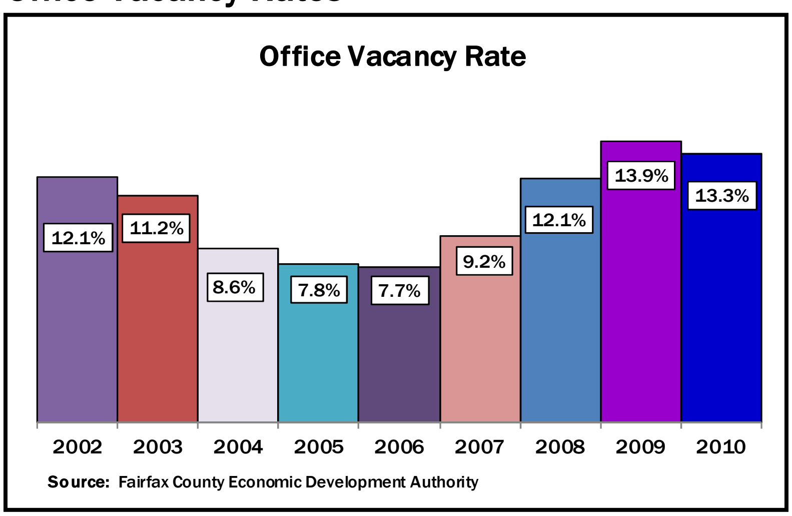
Based on data from the Metropolitan Regional Information Systems Inc., the average days on the market for active residential real estate listings in Fairfax County was 50 days for all of 2010 – 21 days faster than the 2009 level of 71 days.

## Office Space Inventory



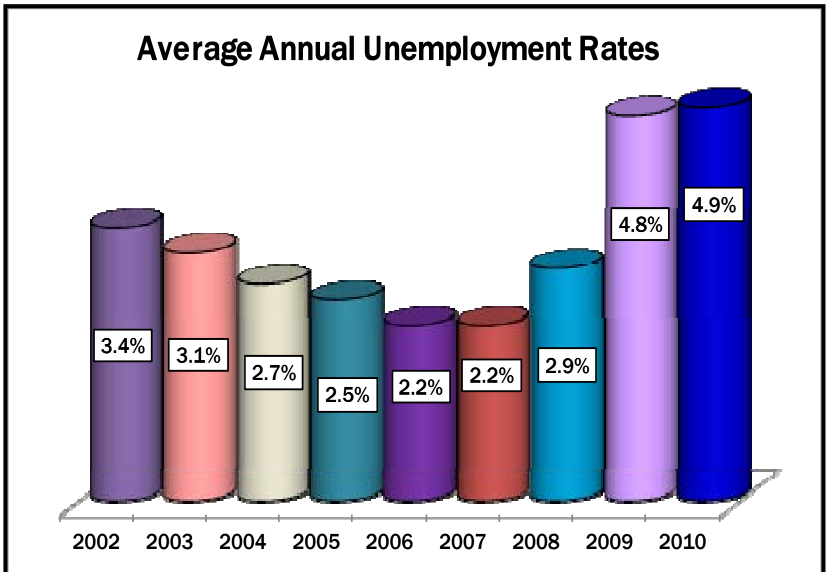

The amount and value of nonresidential space in Fairfax County has a significant impact on revenues and expenditures. Business activity has an effect on Real Estate Taxes, business Personal Property Tax revenues and Business, Professional and Occupational License (BPOL) revenues. Business expansion also influences expenditures for water and sewer services, transportation improvements, police and fire services, and refuse disposal. The largest component of non-residential space in the County is office space. Since 2002, the total inventory of office space in Fairfax County has risen 12.3 million square feet to 113.2 million square feet at the close of 2010. The worldwide financial crisis experienced at the end of 2008 and the lack of available credit slowed down new office development. According to the Economic Development Authority, however, distressed commercial office sales were minimal through 2010 and cash-rich investors are poised to take advantage of a new round of commercial investment in 2011, if the increased sales activity in 2010 is any indication. Some new speculative office space may be developed during the second half of 2011, as developers have positioned a number of properties to break ground as demand increases.

## Office Vacancy Rates



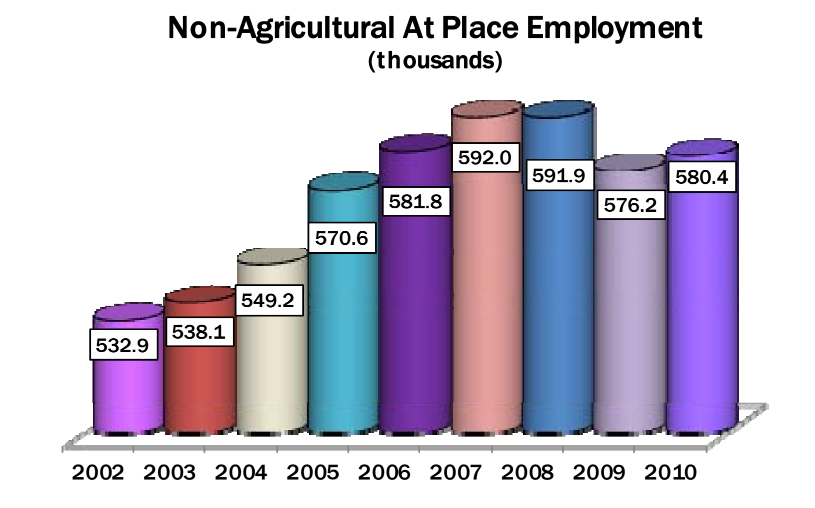

In 2002, the office vacancy rate almost doubled to 12.1 percent, up from 6.4 in 2001, as a result of the economic slow-down, particularly in the technology sector. Since the peak in 2002, office vacancy rates gradually improved through 2006. However, at the end of 2007, the office vacancy rate increased to 9.2 percent. This trend continued and accelerated in 2008, with the office vacancy rate rising to 12.1 percent. By year-end 2009, the direct office vacancy rate increased to 13.9 percent, the highest on record since 1992. Including sublet space, the office vacancy rate was 16.4 percent, up from 14.5 percent at year-end 2008 and the highest on record since 2003. As of year-end 2010, the vacancy rate declined to 13.3 percent, while the overall office vacancy rate (including sublet space) decreased to 15.3 percent. Lease rates stabilized countywide during 2010. The larger office markets experienced increases in lease rates for higher-end office properties. The incentives that landlords offered tenants during the last half of 2009 and the first half of 2010 were not as prevalent during the last half of the year. Packages were still available but only to larger tenants or tenants willing to sign long-term lease agreements. No new speculative developments broke ground in 2010.

## Employment




*Source:* Virginia Employment Commission (VEC).

Unemployment rates show the strength of the Fairfax County economy by indicating how many Fairfax County residents are actively seeking but are unable to obtain employment. During the last decade, residents of Fairfax County have experienced low unemployment rates even during economic recessions. The annual unemployment rate rose in 2002 to 3.4 percent due to the effects of the September 11 attacks and a decline in the technology sector. As the economy improved and the availability of jobs grew -- mainly driven by an increase in federal procurement -- the unemployment rate dropped in 2003 and 2004. The rate continued to fall through 2007. Due to the economic downturn, the average unemployment rate in 2008 increased to 2.9 percent. Job losses accelerated in 2009 as indicated by the average unemployment rate of 4.8 percent. In 2010, the unemployment rate rose again, albeit slightly, to 4.9 percent. In the last three recessions, the unemployment rate never exceeded 4.0 percent.




*Sources:* Virginia Employment Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
*All data as of June each year

At place employment serves as a gauge of the number of jobs created by businesses located in Fairfax County. Growth in both employment and the number of businesses generate increased tax revenues and additional expenditures for Fairfax County. According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs in Fairfax County expanded at a rate of over 5.0 percent per year from 1998 to 2001. However, when the economy slowed, the number of jobs fell in 2002 and 2003 a total of 15,100. Employment growth rebounded in 2004 and rose 2.0 percent, or 11,150 jobs. Job growth peaked in 2005 with an increase of 21,500 net new jobs, a 3.9 percent increase. Job growth slowed to rates of 2.0 percent and 1.8 percent in 2006 and 2007, respectively, and was essentially flat in 2008. Due to the recession, the number of jobs fell 2.7 percent in 2009. As of June 2010, the estimated number of non-agricultural jobs in the County totals 580,357. This represents an increase of approximately 4,200 jobs over 2009, or 0.7 percent.