Prince William County is located in Northern Virginia, approximately 35 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. It is bounded on the north by Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, on the east by the Potomac River (Maryland), on the south by Stafford County and on the west by Fauquier County.

Prince William County encompasses a total area of 348 square miles (222,615 acres) and a total land area of 338.9 square miles. Prince William County includes within its boundaries the independent cities of Manassas and Manassas Park. The combined area of Prince William County and the independent cities is 360 square miles (230,594 acres). Federal land accounts for approximately 41,600 acres or 18.7% of the total area and includes Quantico Marine Corps Base, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William Forest Park, Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge and Featherstone National Wildlife Refuge. Prince William County includes four incorporated towns and fourteen census designated places (CDPs), that is, unincorporated population centers designated by the U.S. Census Bureau for data collection purposes.

The current estimated population of Prince William County is 410,729* (as of September 15, 2011) which is approximately 1,212 persons per square mile of land area, compared to 1,186 in 2010.

According to Census 2010, the population of Prince William County was 402,002 persons as of April 1, 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the population of the County increased by 121,189 persons (43.2%).

### Prince William County Population 1950-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Growth Over Previous Decade (number)</th>
<th>Growth Over Previous Decade (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>22,612</td>
<td>4,874</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>50,164</td>
<td>27,552</td>
<td>121.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>111,102</td>
<td>60,938</td>
<td>121.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>144,703</td>
<td>33,601</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>215,686</td>
<td>70,983</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>280,813</td>
<td>65,127</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>402,002</td>
<td>121,189</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population of Prince William County, Cities and Incorporated Towns, April 1, 2010

- Prince William County .............................................. 402,002
- Manassas City .......................................................... 37,821
- Manassas Park City .................................................... 14,273
- Town of Dumfries ...................................................... 4,961
- Town of Haymarket ...................................................... 1,782
- Town of Quantico ....................................................... 480
- Town of Occoquan ...................................................... 934


Note: The population of Prince William County includes the towns of Dumfries, Haymarket, Quantico and Occoquan, but does not include the independent cities of Manassas and Manassas Park.

*The Sept. 15, 2011 estimate is provisional and may be adjusted as new Census information becomes available.

The Census Bureau defines certain areas of Prince William County as Census Designated Places (CDPs)—unincorporated population centers—for data collection purposes. There are nineteen CDPs in Prince William County, compared to fourteen in
2000. CDPs cover part but not all geographic areas of the County and include roughly 80.2% of the County’s population. The remainder of the County is either in an incorporated town or rural areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of Census Designated Places 2010 CDP</th>
<th>2010 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buckhall*</td>
<td>16,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Run</td>
<td>14,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Hill*</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Center*</td>
<td>3,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale City</td>
<td>65,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainesville</td>
<td>11,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Ridge</td>
<td>41,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linton Hall</td>
<td>35,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch Lomond</td>
<td>3,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marumsco*</td>
<td>35,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montclair</td>
<td>19,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neabsco*</td>
<td>12,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokesville</td>
<td>1,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Mills*</td>
<td>5,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantico Base**</td>
<td>4,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudley</td>
<td>16,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>8,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbridge</td>
<td>4,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>7,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census

*Buckhall, Cherry Hill, County Center, Marumsco, Neabsco and Potomac Mills did not exist as CDPs in 2000. **Quantico Base CDP was named Quantico Station in 2000; most 2010 CDPs that existed in 2000 have had boundary changes in 2010, some significantly so. Comparing populations for these CDPs between 2000 and 2010 may result in misleading calculations of population loss or gain.

The current estimated population of Prince William County is **410,729** (as of September 15, 2011), which represents a growth rate of 2.17% since April 1, 2010. Prince William County is projected to grow to **535,629** persons by 2030 according to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

1990 population (actual)……………………………215,686
2000 population (actual)……………………………280,813
April 1, 2010 population (actual)…………………402,002
*Sept 15, 2011 population (estimate)………410,729
2020 population (forecast)…………………………479,437
2030 population (forecast)…………………………535,629


The Sept. 15, 2011 estimate is provisional and may be adjusted as new Census information becomes available.

Results from the 2010 Census indicated that 94.9% of the County’s population reported as being of one race; 5.1% was of two or more races. Of those reported as being of a single race, 60.9% were White, 21.3% African American, 8.1% were Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.6% were American Indian and/or Alaskan Native, 9.1% was of other races; approximately 20.3% of the population was Hispanic Origin (any race).

The 2010 Census reports that Prince William County is the third most populous jurisdiction in Virginia.
In recent decades, the population of Prince William County increasingly has become racially and ethnically diverse. The 2010 Census indicates that Prince William County is now a “minority-majority” community, meaning that less than half of the population (48.7%) is reported as non-Hispanic and of one race--White. Between 2000 and 2010, according to the Bureau of the Census, the population of Hispanics of any race in the County grew by 198.8%; Asian/Pacific Islanders grew by 188.8%. American Indian/Alaskan Natives, a relatively small segment of the total population grew by 89.5%, while Black/African Americans increased by 53.6% and Whites increased by 20.4%.

Population by Race and Ethnicity
Percent Change 2000 - 2010

The percentage of the County’s population that was born outside of the United States rose significantly during the 1990’s and has continued that trend during the 2000’s. The 2010 American Community Survey indicated that 21.2% of Prince William County’s population was foreign-born, compared to 6.2% in 1990. The largest proportion of foreign-born residents is from Latin America.

The 2010 American Community Survey revealed that 31.3% of Prince William County’s population speaks a language other than English at home. This figure has risen significantly from 9.0% in 1990 and 16.3% in 2000. Furthermore, in 2010, 13.5% of the population indicated that they speak English “less than very well.” This figure is significantly higher than 1990’s 3.1% and 2000’s 6.7%.

Language Spoken at Home, 2010
Ages 5 Years and Older

According to the 2010 Census, 28.9% of the total County population is under 18 years of age; approximately 6.8% is aged 65 and over. The median age of the population is 33.2 years. Prince William County’s population, while younger than the national average, has aged slightly since 1990, when the median age was 29.1.

Age Groups, Prince William County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>1990 Percent of Total Pop.</th>
<th>2000 Percent of Total Pop.</th>
<th>2010 Percent of Total Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-18</td>
<td>30.54%</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>66.43%</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2010 Census also indicated that 49.7% of the County’s population is male and 50.3% is female.

The 2010 Census reported that Prince William County had **137,115 housing units** as of April 1, 2010. This represents an increase of over 39,000 units (39.8%) since 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Housing Units</th>
<th>Decade Growth (numbers)</th>
<th>Decade Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>5,755</td>
<td>2,325</td>
<td>67.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>13,207</td>
<td>7,452</td>
<td>129.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>29,885</td>
<td>16,678</td>
<td>126.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>46,490</td>
<td>16,605</td>
<td>55.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>74,759</td>
<td>28,269</td>
<td>60.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>102,092</td>
<td>27,333</td>
<td>36.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>137,115</td>
<td>39,063</td>
<td>39.84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of September 15, 2011, there were an estimated **140,105 housing units** in Prince William County. This represents an additional 2,990 units (2.18%) since April 1, 2010. The 2010 American Community Survey reports that nearly one out of every three houses in the County was built since 2000. In addition, the 2010 American Community Survey estimates that 57.0% of all houses are single family detached, 26.4% are townhouses, 15.8% are units in multi-family structures and 0.8% are mobile homes. The 2010 American Community Survey also reports that 50.8% of households moved into their current residence since 2005.

According to the 2010 Census, there were **130,785 households** in Prince William County as of April 1, 2010. According to the Census Bureau’s 2010 American Community Survey, 76.8% of the County’s households are occupied by families, (compared to 66.4% in the United States). This represents a decrease of 3.9 percentage points since 1990, when 80.7% of households in the County were families. Approximately 41.2% of Prince William County’s households are family households occupied by parents with their own children under 18 years of age. In the United States 29.7% of households were families with children under 18 years of age in 2010.

As of April 1, 2010, there were an estimated **140,105 housing units** in Prince William County. This represents an additional 2,990 units (2.18%) since April 1, 2010. The 2010 American Community Survey reports that nearly one out of every three houses in the County was built since 2000. In addition, the 2010 American Community Survey estimates that 57.0% of all houses are single family detached, 26.4% are townhouses, 15.8% are units in multi-family structures and 0.8% are mobile homes. The 2010 American Community Survey also reports that 50.8% of households moved into their current residence since 2005.

Prince William County’s average household size, according to the 2010 American Community Survey was **3.02 persons** in 2010, compared to **2.94 persons** in 2000 and **3.04 persons** in 1990. The average household size in the United States was **2.63** in 1990, **2.61** in 2000 and **2.63** in 2010.
County was $92,655. This ranks ninth among the largest counties in the United States, fifth among counties in the Commonwealth, and is an indication of the relative wealth of Prince William County and the greater Washington metropolitan region, which included eleven of the top twenty counties in the nation for median household income. The per capita income in Prince William County in 2010 was $34,737.

The 2010 American Community Survey reported that Prince William County’s poverty rate was 5.5% in 2010, compared to the statewide rate of 11.1% and the national rate of 15.3%.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

In August 2011, Prince William County had a civilian unemployment rate of 5.4%, compared to August 2010, when the rate was 5.6%. The Prince William County unemployment rate has historically trended significantly lower than the national rate, largely the result of Prince William County’s enviable position as part of the Northern Virginia economy and its proximity to Washington, D.C. and the federal government. In August 2011, the national unemployment rate was 9.1%; statewide the unemployment rate was 6.5%.

**JOURNEY TO WORK**

The 2010 American Community Survey indicates that on the average, Prince William County workers continue to face long commute times. Some 25.3% of all County workers travel an hour or more one way to work. This figure is more than three times the national number of 8.0% and is the 12th longest commute among the largest 818 counties in the United States. Of the 20 longest average commutes to work, seven are communities in the greater Washington area. The average travel time to work among Prince William County workers is 38 minutes, an increase from 36.9 and 36 minutes in 2000 and 1990, respectively. The 2010 American Community Survey also indicated that 68.6% of Prince William County workers drive to work alone; 15.5% carpool to work; 5.5% use public transportation; 10.4% used other means, walked to work or worked at home.

**EDUCATION**

The Prince William County Public School System reported that as of September 30, 2011, there were a total of 81,635 students enrolled in public schools in the County: 38,436 in elementary schools; 18,351 in middle schools; 23,500 in high schools; and 1,348 in special schools.

According to the Census Bureau’s 2010 American Community Survey, 36.9% of adults in Prince William County had bachelor’s degrees or higher, compared to 28.2% in the nation as a whole.

For more information, including maps showing detailed demographic information for specific areas of the County, visit the demographic pages on the PWC web site at http://www.pwegov.org/demographics
The national economy—to date averting a double dip recession—continued in an anemic fashion, according to many economic indicators; and much of the problem flows from the gutted real estate sector. A housing market that continues to be mired in a depression-like condition, never has recovered from the collapse of 2007-08. Lending standards have tightened up in the last several years, and even if they qualify for a mortgage (and at near-record low interest rates), many potential buyers are just too nervous to buy or can’t get credit. So it follows that jobs in construction and other sectors related to the real estate market are suffering—leading to higher unemployment and more nervousness. Some positive signs remain: increasing business inventories and wholesale sales, an increase in construction spending and positive outlooks in some surveys: the New York Empire and Chicago PMI as well as the leading indicators at a Glance.

### Indicators at a Glance

- **GDP**
- **Federal Deficit**
- **Corporate Profits**
- **Dow Jones**
- **Housing Starts**
- **Job Growth**
- **Unemployment**
- **Consumer Confidence**
- **Retail/Auto Sales**
- **Energy Prices**
- **Core Inflation**
- **Interest Rates**
- **U.S Dollar**
- **National Index**
- **PWC Index**

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the broadest measure of economic activity in the United States and is a reliable indication of the overall strength and performance of the national economy. The nation’s 1st Quarter 2011 GDP (preliminary) registered a 1.3% increase (quarter-over-quarter) following the 1st Quarter’s 0.4%, 4th Quarter 2010’s 3.1% and the 3rd Quarter’s 2.6%.

**U.S. Gross Domestic Product 1969-2011**

**Job Market** – First time unemployment claims hovered around 400,000 for most of the quarter—ending at 395,000 for the week ending Sept. 24th. The national unemployment rate, considered a lagging indicator of sorts, stood at 9.1% in September, compared to 9.6% one year earlier. Job creation continues disappointing, particularly in construction and real estate related sectors as consumers and corporations continue to hold back buying big-ticket items. Still redolent is the fact that from December 2007 until December 2009, a net over 8.3 million jobs were lost as the recession took hold. In 2010, some 1.075 million net new jobs were created, an increase of a modest 0.9% year-over-year. Non-farm payrolls, which added 497,000 in the 1st Quarter 2011 and 290,000 in the 2nd Quarter, added 287,000 jobs in the 3rd Quarter, 2011.

**U.S. Non Farm Payroll Change (Thousands)**

The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Outlook and the consumer confidence survey were considerably less bullish, however. Job creation continues positively, but not at levels that significantly lower the unemployment rate. So the economy continues to expand but at a very tepid pace with ups and downs, positive and negative signs and peevishness in markets and consumers.
Housing Industry – Some 658,000 housing starts were reported in September 2011, a 15.0% increase from August’s 572,000 and a 9.5% increase from one year earlier. 594,000 permits were issued nationally in September 2011—a 5.0% decrease, month-over-month. 5.03 million existing homes were sold in August 2011—a 7.7% monthly increase. New home sales came in at 295,000 in August—a monthly decrease of 2.3%. The housing industry’s numbers are still at extremely low levels and reflect nagging consumer and lender nervousness about the economy in general as well as builder worries over increasing inventories.

Retail Sales – Retail sales, which surged throughout the second half of 2010 and early 2011, eased in the 2nd Quarter, 2011 and were flat in the 3rd Quarter, probably the result of continued softness in job markets, and drawback in discretionary spending by the consumer. Weakness was seen in a number of discretionary spending areas, led by declines in miscellaneous store retailers, clothing and clothing accessories stores. August 2011 retail sales remained unchanged month-over-month and gained by 0.1%, excluding automobiles. Notable month-over-month increases included food (0.3%), building materials (0.2%), gasoline stations (0.3%) and e-retailing (0.5%). With an economy struggling to maintain momentum, a nervous consumer will almost certainly have an impact on the length and breadth of recovery.

Automobiles – The nation’s auto industry sales were respectable during the quarter, but still well below pre-recession levels. Domestic auto sales in August 2011 were reported at 4.1 million—an increase of 2.5% month-over-month, and a 7.9% increase from one year earlier. Sales of light domestic trucks were reported at 6.0 million in August—a monthly increase of 11.1% and a 17.6% increase year-over-year. Total sales of automobiles and light trucks, including foreign, was reported at 13.1 million in August 2011, a monthly increase of 8.3%, and a 12.0% increase year-over-year. Domestic sales, as a percentage of all sales in the United States, was reported at 77.1% in August, 2011.

The quarterly index of economic indicators for the United States economy includes 53 major indices, each nominally scored from 0 to 200. A score of 100 indicates expected or neutral impact to the economy; a score of 0 indicates the most severe negative impact or under performance; a score or 200 indicates the most positive impact or better than expected performance.

Our national index of economic indicators for the 3rd Quarter 2011 was 86.08, an indication of under-performance. In the 2nd Quarter 2011, the national index was 88.68.

PRINCE WILLIAM ECONOMY

The Prince William County economy during the 3rd Quarter 2011 improved from the previous quarter even as certain elements continued to be challenged. Latest at-place employment numbers from the Virginia Employment Commission (1st Quarter 2010) indicate continued growth in establishments, employment and wages in the County. Job growth in construction and other real estate-related industries, however, continue to be challenged. Local retail activity continues in a positive fashion. Prince William County ranks as one of the highest in the nation for median household income; still, average weekly wages for jobs in the County continue to lag behind the region and the state. Unemployment rates, while outperforming state and national rates, are still well above contemporary trends. The real estate market continues to improve, but unsteadily, with the long-term outlook still far from certain. The local commercial real estate market has seen vacancy rates decline, but they are still elevated by contemporary standards. The Prince William economy appears to be improving but has a way to go before any sense of full recovery is apparent.

Establishments, Employment and Wages – According to data from the U.S. Department of Labor and the Virginia Employment Commission, Prince William County has outpaced regional, state and
national economies in businesses and job growth, as well as at-place wage growth since 2006. Similar trends are evident for at-place business, jobs and wages over the last year.

In 2011 (1st Quarter), there were 7,460 establishments reported in Prince William County, a growth rate of 3.7% year-over-year and 17.4% since 2006. By comparison, Northern Virginia establishments grew by 2.6% in the last year and 11.3% since 2006; statewide, establishments grew by 1.5% in the last year and 6.7% since 2006.

At-place employment in Prince William County (107,661 in the 1st Quarter 2011) increased by 7.8% year-over-year and 6.1% since 2006. By comparison, Northern Virginia employment grew by 2.8% in the last year and 2.3% since 2006. Employment in the Commonwealth increased by 1.5% in the last year but declined by 1.9% since 2006.

The average weekly wage in Prince William County ($808 in the 1st Quarter 2011) grew by 4.5% year-over-year and 12.7% since 2006. At-place average weekly wages in Northern Virginia ($1,337 in the 1st Quarter 2011) grew by 2.9% in the last year and 12.3% since 2006. In Virginia, weekly wages ($968 in the 1st Quarter 2011) grew by 3.9% year-over-year and 12.3% since 2006. The impact of the housing downturn continues to be acutely felt in those industries related to this sector. Construction employment, for example, declined in Prince William County by over 6,000 net jobs (-35.2%) between September 2005 and December 2009. Likewise, jobs in finance and insurance and real estate experienced a net loss of over 700 jobs (-20.2%) since their respective peak months of the real estate boom. Signs of a turnaround in the local real estate market give hope that employment in these sectors will follow suit. Nevertheless, these industries have lost one third of all jobs since their respective peaks and continue to be troubled to date.

**Residential Real Estate Market** – According to the Metropolitan Information System (MRIS), the average sold price of a home in Prince William County in September 2011 was $281,244, which represents a 1.54% increase year-over-year. This also represents an increase of over $76,000 (37.6%) in the average sale price since February 2009, when the average sale price for a home in Prince William County was just over $204,000. The total number of units sold in September 2011 in Prince William County was 410, a 19.9% decrease year-over-year. The ratio of homes on the market to homes sold in September 2011 was 3.75 compared to 5.60 in September 2010. By comparison, in December 2007, during the recent downturn, the ratio stood at 15.5. If in fact this represents the much anticipated recovery in the local real estate market, expectations should be tempered with the probability that the market moving forward will see much more modest appreciation of home values over longer periods of time.

**Commercial Real Estate Market** – According to Costar Realty Group, a multiple listing service for commercial property, the 3rd Quarter 2011 indicates a slowdown in new product and continued improvement in vacancy rates in the County’s commercial inventory, with the exception of flex product. In September 2011, Prince William County’s commercial inventory included 45.1 million square feet of space in 1,833 buildings, with 4.25...
million square of vacant space—a vacancy rate of 9.4%. This compares with September 2010, when the total vacancy rate was 10.4%. The 3rd Quarter 2011 reported a net of 6 new commercial buildings year-over-year.

Since 2007, a net of 4.86 million square feet of commercial space has been added to the inventory—a growth rate of 12.1%. Vacant space has increased by 1.84 million square feet since September 2007—a growth rate of 77%. In the 3rd Quarter 2011, 197,455 net new square feet of commercial space (including retail) were added, year-over-year, compared to 1,011,170 square feet the previous year. This represents a growth rate of 0.4% in the past year, down from an annual average increase of 3.0% over the last four years. The 3rd Quarter 2011 inventory represents a net growth of 104 new commercial buildings since 2007.

The current commercial inventory (including retail) includes a total of 6.7 million square feet of office space, 5.00 million square feet of flex space, 12.08 million square feet of industrial space and 21.34 million square feet of retail space. A total of 4,246,553 square feet (9.4%) of vacant commercial space (including retail) was reported during the 3rd Quarter 2011—a decrease of over 433,000 square feet (9.3%) year-over-year. Total vacant space includes 979,064 square feet of vacant office space (14.6%, down from 15.2% one year ago), 999,234 square feet of vacant flex space (20.0%, compared to 14.4% one year ago), 915,637 square feet of vacant industrial space (7.6%, down from 9.0% one year ago) and 1,352,618 square feet of vacant retail space (6.3%, compared to 8.8% one year ago). Expectations are that the commercial real estate market will continue to improve over the course of the next few years, as the local economy grows.

**Retail** — Retail activity, as reflected in sales revenue generated in Prince William County has strengthened over the course of 2010 and early 2011. In August 2011, $4,293,948 of sales tax revenue was generated to the County—a 3.1% increase over August 2010. This period (nineteen straight months of year-over-year increases) follows a period from August 2007 to January 2010 in which 26 out of 30 months reported declining sales revenue year-over-year. Going forward into 2011, retailers are hopeful of continued robust retail activity in the County.

The quarterly index of economic indicators for Prince William County includes nineteen local economic indices, each nominally scored from 0 to 200. A score of 100 indicates expected or neutral impact to the economy; a score of 0 indicates severely negative impact or under performance; a score or 200 indicates a tremendously positive impact or better than expected performance.

Our local index of economic indicators for the 3rd Quarter 2011 was **88.10**—an indication of lower than expected performance. In the 2nd Quarter 2011, the index was 85.71.

For more information, including current and archived economic, demographic, and financial data and publications, please visit the Prince William County Finance Department website at [http://www.pwcgov.org/finance](http://www.pwcgov.org/finance).
### Summary of National Economic Indicators as Reported by “Briefing.Com”

**Date Released** | **For** | **Actual** | **Outlook** | **Prior** | **Change** | **Notes**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
1. Job Claims (000s) | May 2011 | 417 | 417 | 420.6 | -1.4 | updated
2. Initial Claims (000s) | June 2011 | 380 | 380 | 380 | 0 | updated
3. Initial Claims (000s) | July 2011 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 0 | updated
4. Unemployment Rate | December 2011 | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | -0.1% | updated
5. Nonfarm Payrolls (000s) | Q3 2011 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 0 | updated
6. Hourly Earnings | September 2011 | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 0 | updated
7. Average Workweek | September 2011 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 0 | updated
8. Monster Index | September 2011 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 0 | updated
9. Personal Income | August 2011 | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.1% | 0 | updated
10. Personal Spending | August 2011 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0 | updated
11. Wholesale Inventories | August 2011 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0 | updated
12. Business Inventories (Sales) | August 2011 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0 | updated
13. Business Inventories (Sales) | August 2011 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0 | updated
14. Building Permits (000s) | August 2011 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 0 | updated
15. Factory Orders | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
16. Durable Orders | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
17. Industrial Production | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
18. Capacity Utilization | August 2011 | 77.4% | 77.4% | 77.4% | 0 | updated
19. PM Services (Survey) | September 2011 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 0 | updated
20. NY Empire State Index (Seasonally Adjusted) | September 2011 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 0 | updated
21. Philadelphia Fed Survey | September 2011 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 0 | updated
22. Chicago PM (Survey) | September 2011 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 0 | updated
23. Durable Goods Orders | August 2011 | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0 | updated
24. Housing Starts (000s) | August 2011 | 598 | 598 | 598 | 0 | updated
25. Existing Home Sales (000s) | August 2011 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0 | updated
26. New Home Sales (000s) | August 2011 | 335 | 335 | 335 | 0 | updated
27. Consumer Spending | August 2011 | -1.4% | -1.4% | -1.4% | 0 | updated
28. Mortgage Loan Index (Year over year increase over prior) | May 2011 | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 0 | updated
29. Purchase Loan Index | May 2011 | -0.3% | -0.3% | -0.3% | 0 | updated
30. Refinancing Loan Index | May 2011 | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.2% | 0 | updated
31. Auto Sales (Seasonally Adjusted) | August 2011 | 17.5% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 0 | updated
32. Auto Sales (Seasonally Adjusted) | August 2011 | 17.5% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 0 | updated
33. Net Private Residential Construction (000s) | August 2011 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0 | updated
34. All Light Vehicle Sales (Seasonally Adjusted) | September 2011 | 16.3% | 16.3% | 16.3% | 0 | updated
35. Domestic Light Vehicle Sales % of All Sales Including Foreign | September 2011 | 17.7% | 17.7% | 17.7% | 0 | updated
36. Trade Balance (000s) | August 2011 | -645.60 | -645.60 | -645.60 | 0 | updated
37. Treasury Budget ($000) | September 2011 | -350.60 | -350.60 | -350.60 | 0 | updated
38. CPI (City Average) | August 2011 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0 | updated
39. Import Prices - All Commodities | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
40. Import Prices - Commodities | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
41. Tariff Rate - All Commodities | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
42. Core CPI | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
43. Producer Prices - All Commodities | August 2011 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0 | updated
44. Business Sentiment Preliminary | September 2011 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 0 | updated
45. Consumer Confidence (Survey) | September 2011 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 0 | updated

### Prince William County Data (Data Reported by PWCOIT, C2ER, VEC, PWD, NMS, RealityTraq.com)

#### Prince William County Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Outlook</th>
<th>Prior</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 15-Jun | Prince William Employment | 107,001 | 107,001 | 107,001 | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Employment | 107,001 | 107,001 | 107,001 | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Unemployment | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Inflation | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Home Prices | 205,278 | 205,278 | 205,278 | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Home Prices | 205,278 | 205,278 | 205,278 | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Housing Market Sales Price | 105,544 | 105,544 | 105,544 | 0 | updated
| 15-Jun | Prince William Housing Market Sales Price | 105,544 | 105,544 | 105,544 | 0 | updated

### July - September, 2011