

Introducing NAICS: A New Way of Classifying the U.S. Economy

Every five years, the United States Census Bureau conducts the Economic Census, one of the major sources of facts about the structure and functioning of the United States economy. The usefulness of economic census data is quite profound. The data are used in such composite measures as gross domestic product, input-output relationships, production and price indexes, and other series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. State and local governments may use the data to assess local business activities and tax bases and to develop programs to attract businesses. In addition, industry analysts can study trends in their own and competing industries to more easily analyze production and sales performance relative to industry and area averages.

Out with the Old

A New NAICS

Similar to past economic censuses, the 1997 edition classifies business establishments according to an organized industrial classification system. However, the clasifying system has been completely overhauled. Data from the 1997 Economic Census are based on the North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, unlike earlier economic censuses, which used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is based upon a consistent economic concept: establishments that use the same or similar processes to produce goods or services are grouped together. The SIC, developed in the 1930s and revised periodically over the past 50 years, was not based on a consistent economic concept, because some industries were demand-based while others were production-based.

Under NAICS, the changing and growing services-based economies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico will be more easily compared. NAICS includes 1,170 industries of which 565 are service-based, whereas the SIC has 1,004 industries of which 416 are service-related. Overall, 358 new industries are recognized in NAICS, 250 of which are service-producing industries. The organization of sectors in NAICS is also quite different from the SIC system. There are now 20 sectors in NAICS, of which 16 are services-related, whereas the SIC had 10 industry divisions, of which five were service related. Unlike the SIC system, NAICS is a six-digit system that links the economic systems of Canada and Mexico to that of the United States. NAICS and SIC also differ with respect to nomenclature within each system. For instance, NAICS calls the highest level of aggregation in the system a "sector," while the SIC refers to this grouping as a division. Table 1 (next page) summarizes the differences between SIC and NAICS industrial classification structure and nomenclature.

There are several important changes to the industrial classifications in NAICS. First of all, the manufacturing sector has been reorganized and resequenced in order to

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Table 1
NAICS vs. SIC: Structure and Nomenclature

NAICS		SIC	
2-digit	Sector	Division	Letter
3-digit	Subsector	Major Group	2-digit
4-digit	Industry Group	Industry Group	3-digit
5-digit	NAICS Industry	Industry	4-digit
6-digit	National Industry	N/A	N/A

achieve comparability with Canada and Mexico. The Manufacturing sector lists 79 new industries, with another 186 that have been slightly or completely revised. The most significant change is the addition of the Computer and Electronic Products Manufacturing subsector. This new subsector brings together establishments engaged in the production of computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and the components for these products.

Perhaps the most important change to occur through NAICS is the separation of the Services Industry into seven separate sectors: (1) Information; (2) Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; (3) Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; (4) Educational Services; (5) Health Care and Social Assistance; (6) Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; and (7) Other Non-Government Services. Table 2 displays the relationships between NAICS sectors and SIC divisions.

The Information sector of the 1997 Economic Census comprises establishments that create, disseminate, or provide the means to distribute information, including data processing services. Examples of these industries include: newspaper, book, and periodical publishers (previously in manufacturing); software publishers (previously in services); broadcasting and telecommunications producers and distributors (formerly in transportation, communications and public utilities); and motion picture and sound recording establishments (previously included in services). Overall, there are 34 industries in this new sector, 20 that are completely new. New industries that are becoming increasingly significant are paging, cellular and other wireless telecommunications, and satellite communications.

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector includes establishments that offer services requiring a high degree of specialized expertise to clients in a variety of industries and, in certain cases, to households. Examples include legal representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer systems design; consulting services; and research services. There are 47 industries in this sector, including 28 new industries. New industries of particular significance in this sector include tax return prepara-

tion, certified public accountants, engineering services, and testing laboratories.

The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. Potential activities include office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, security and surveillance services, and cleaning and waste disposal services. Typically, the administrative and management activities are conducted on a contract or fee pricing structure. This sector has 43 industries, of which 29 are new. Several of these new industries are becoming increasingly significant to West Virginia and other areas. Examples include telemarketing bureaus, temporary help agencies, security guards and patrol services, and solid waste collection.

The Educational Services sector contains establishments that provide instruction and training, including schools, colleges, universities and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit, not for profit, or publicly owned and operated. There are 17 industries in this sector, with 12 newly introduced industries. However, for the 1997 Census, data for industry groups such as Elementary and Secondary Schools, Junior Colleges, and Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools will be excluded.

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector recognizes the difficulty in distinguishing the boundaries between health care and social assistance. The industries are grouped in order, ranging from those providing intensive health care, to those providing minimal health care with social assistance, to those only providing social assistance. There are 39 industries in this new sector, 27 of which have been newly introduced. Some of the new industries include HMO Medical Centers, Family Planning Centers, Diagnostic Imaging Centers, Continuing Care Retirement Communities, and Community Food Services.

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that either provide services or operate facilities to meet the recreational, cultural, or entertainment interests of customers. However, some establishments that provide cultural, entertainment, or recreational facilities and services are not included here. For example, hunting and fishing camps and casino and resort hotels are found in the Accommodation and Food Services sector, while others such as motion picture theaters and libraries are found in the Information sector. Out of the 25 industries in this new sector, 19 are new. Those of particular significance to West Virginia are racetrack operations, skiing facilities, and golf courses and country clubs.

The Accommodation and Food Services sector is composed of establishments that provide customers with lodging

and/or prepared meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. This sector includes both types of services (accommodation and food service) because the two activities frequently occur at the same establishment. In previous economic censuses, these types of establishments were included in the retail trade sector, accounting for approximately 10 percent of the total retail trade establishments as defined by the 1987 SIC. Establishments excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations, amusement parks, theaters, and recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services. There are 15 industries in this sector, of which 10 are new, including bed-and-breakfast inns, cafeterias, and snack and beverage bars.

The Other Non-Government Services sector classifies those establishments providing services that are not specifically listed elsewhere in NAICS. The 49 industries in this sector (of which 19 are new) include such businesses as dry-cleaning and laundry services, equipment and machinery repairing, dating services, personal care services, and photofinishing. Others such as pet care services, and labor, political, and religious organizations are also included in this sector but are excluded from the 1997 Economic Census.

In past economic censuses, the boundaries between retail and wholesale trade were not very clear. The 1987 SIC, for example, defined retailers as establishments that sold primarily to consumers, while wholesalers were those businesses that sold primarily to business-class customers.

Thus, the distinction between retail and wholesale was based on the establishment's class of customer rather than its selling characteristics. NAICS, on the other hand, emphasizes what the establishment does. Retailers are defined as those establishments that sell merchandise, generally without any product transformation, and attract customers using advertising, merchandise display, and point-of-sale location. Wholesalers are primarily engaged in selling or arranging the purchase of three particular types of goods: (1) goods for resale; 2) capital or durable non-consumer goods; and 3) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production processes. Wholesalers normally operate from a warehouse or office and have little or no merchandise display; nor do they solicit walk-in traffic or use advertising directed to the general public.

How will these changes in industrial classification affect the way in which data are issued? As in previous economic censuses, detailed reports will be issued on a sector-by-sector basis. The four main types of reports are Geographic Area Series, ZIP Code Statistics, Industry Series, and Subject Series.

Economic censuses have never quite covered all of the economy. Since its inception, the program expanded steadily up to 1992, when the 1992 Economic Census, together with the Census of Agriculture and the Census of Governments (both conducted separately), covered approximately 98 per cent of the nation's economic activity. Establishment coverage will be roughly identical for 1997,

Table 2 **NAICS vs. SIC Sectors**

NAICS Sectors	SIC Divisions
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fishing	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fishing
Mining	Mining
Utilities	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (part)
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Wholesale Trade	Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade	Retail Trade
Accommodation and Food Services	
Transportation and Warehousing	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (part)
Construction	Construction
Information	Services
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	
Administrative/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	
Educational Services	
Health Care and Social Assistance	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	
Other Services (except Public Administration)	
Finance and Insurance	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	
Public Administration	Public Administration
Management of Companies and Enterprises	

although with the regrouping of industries in NAICS, the exclusions are shifted around somewhat. Overall, the 1997 Economic Census will cover 1,056 of the 1,170 NAICS industries. Specific industries of economic significance that are excluded from the Economic Census are: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (covered by the 1997 Census of Agriculture); the U.S. Postal Service; large certified passenger air transportation; rail transportation; primary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools; and public administration (covered by the 1997 Census of Governments).

Another major limitation to the coverage of the Economic Census is that most of the statistics apply only to establishments with a payroll—they omit small, single-establishment companies with no paid employees. Although sectors like manufacturing are not greatly affected by the exclusion of nonemployer establishments, establishments without paid employees (i.e. door-to-door salespersons, consultants, and independent contractors) are quite common in the retail trade, service, and construction sectors. For instance, in 1992 nonemployers accounted for 2.8 percent of retail sales nationwide, 10.6 percent of service receipts, and 7.3 percent of construction receipts. Certain small industries are dominated by non-employers, and in a great deal of others, like real estate agents, tax preparers, day care providers, and used car dealers, nonemployers account for more than a quarter of total sales. To gauge the

total sales and number of nonemployer businesses, the Census Bureau obtains some statistics from the IRS derived from business income tax returns. However, as in recent censuses, statistics about nonemployers will be confined to specialized reports.

Other reports available from the 1997 Economic Census program include The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Comparative Statistics, Nonemployer Statistics, and the Bridge Between NAICS and SIC.

Perhaps the most important of these publications is the Bridge Between NAICS and SIC report. Issued between March and July 2000, it will cross-reference six-digit NAICS data with four-digit SIC industries in addition to four-digit SIC data by six-digit NAICS industries. Thus, the tables found in this report will provide the link needed to compare data between the two classification systems. The Bridge will be vital for economists, statisticians, and research analysts when other government agencies, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis, make the transition from SIC-based data to NAICS-based data. Ultimately, the Bridge will allow researchers to construct near-complete time series data on establishments, employment, sales, and other economic information based on a specific industrial classification system.

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Potomac Highlands Region: Latest BBER Labor Market Study and Regional Forecast

Attracting new businesses and retaining existing firms is like sitting in the hot seat across from Regis Philbin. Will we have enough lifelines to make it all the way? Good information regarding current and expected future labor force characteristics is crucial for success.

The research staff at the Bureau of Business and Economic Research recently conducted a Labor Market Study and Regional Outlook for the Potomac Highlands region (Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, and Pendleton counties), which was funded by the Region VIII Planning and Development Council. The labor market study carefully reviews the region's demographics, educational attainment, educational enrollment, labor force statistics, industry employment and wages, occupations and commuting patterns. The forecast covers employment by industry, labor force, population and personal income through 2004.

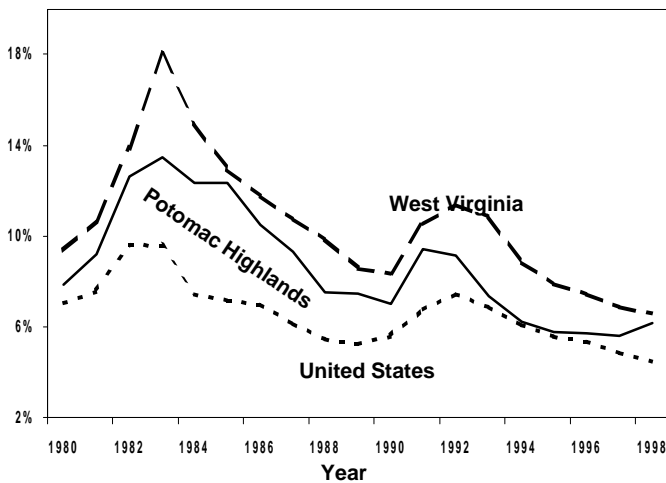
Labor Market Study Highlights

As Figure 1 shows, the unemployment rate in the Potomac Highlands region has remained below the state's rate throughout the past two decades, even approaching the nation's unemployment rate between 1993 and 1997. Growth in the number of employed residents within the region surpassed the state during the 1980s and 1990s, but has slowed down since 1996.

Job growth in the region significantly outpaced the state in the 1980s but fell short of the state's rate of growth in the 1990s. The region's diverse industrial composition helped sustain strong job growth during the 1980s. Gains in food and kindred products, which includes poultry processing, and the lumber and wood products industries have made significant contributions to the Potomac Highlands region's economy. While the region displayed sustained job

Figure 1

Unemployment Rate: 1980-1998



growth during the 1980s and 1990s, real average annual wages have declined during this same period. The region's average annual wage rates remained below that of the state in nearly all industry divisions except for the transportation, communications, and public utilities industry.

Population growth trends in the Potomac Highlands region have been markedly different from West Virginia. While West Virginia lost residents at a high rate during the 1980s, the Potomac Highlands region's population remained stable. During the 1990s the region substantially outpaced the state's population growth. The region's demographic characteristics, such as age distribution and migration patterns, are quite similar to those of West Virginia. However, the Potomac Highlands region has a lower proportion of its adult population with post-secondary degrees (degrees beyond a high school diploma or GED) than the state or nation. In addition, a higher percentage of adult residents have less than a ninth grade education.

The entire Potomac Highlands region labor market study is available in .PDF format online at: <http://www.be.wvu.edu/serve/bureau/reports/pdf/phlms2000.pdf>.

Regional Outlook Highlights

The Potomac Highlands region has recorded gains in employment, population, and personal income during the 1990s, in spite of strong job losses in coal mining. However, regional job and per capita personal income growth has fallen short of increases recorded by West Virginia and Virginia (although the region matched or exceeded growth in Maryland) during the last decade. Population growth in the Potomac Highlands region has outpaced West Virginia's results during the 1990s and come close to growth rates posted by Maryland and Virginia.

If the national economy avoids recession during the next five years, the forecast calls for the Potomac Highlands region to continue growing, with sustained job, population, and income gains. While regional growth is expected to be at or above the West Virginia rate, growth does not quite keep up with that expected for the nation.

Job growth in the region is forecast to accelerate slightly during the next five years, in spite of continuing job losses in coal mining, as Figure 2 shows. Overall job gains in the region are expected to come at about the same rate as currently expected for the state.

Job gains during the forecast are concentrated in the service-producing sector, especially in trade, services, and government. Services growth is spurred, in part, by growth in call center jobs in the region.

The goods-producing sector is forecast to stabilize, with job gains in construction and manufacturing offsetting losses in coal mining. Manufacturing performance weakens during 2000, as the region absorbs the loss of a large footwear manufacturer in Pendleton County. However, overall gains in manufacturing are expected to outpace results for the state and the nation during the next five years.

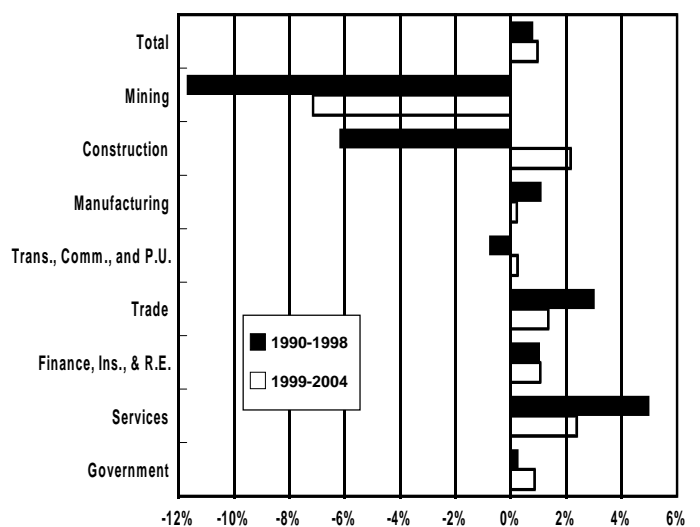
The full forecast publication is available online at: <http://www.be.wvu.edu/serve/bureau/eo/eopub.htm>

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Figure 2

**Potomac Highlands Region
Annual Job Growth: History and Forecast**



West Virginia Population Estimates by County

	Total Population Number of Persons			Population Change Number of Persons		Population Change % Change		Population Rank % Change Level	
	July 1990	July 1998	July 1999	1990-1999	1998-1999	1990-1999	1998-1999	1990-1999	1999
	Barbour	15,687	16,106	15,979	292	-127	1.9	-0.8	24
Berkeley	59,810	71,021	72,846	13,036	1,825	21.8	2.6	1	6
Boone	25,795	26,164	26,302	507	138	2.0	0.5	22	27
Braxton	12,991	13,220	13,211	220	-9	1.7	-0.1	26	41
Brooke	26,978	26,015	25,890	-1,088	-125	-4.0	-0.5	45	29
Cabell	96,650	94,112	93,562	-3,088	-550	-3.2	-0.6	43	2
Calhoun	7,890	7,945	7,982	92	37	1.2	0.5	31	50
Clay	9,952	10,519	10,609	657	90	6.6	0.9	11	44
Doddridge	7,004	7,503	7,447	443	-56	6.3	-0.7	12	53
Fayette	47,870	47,094	46,785	-1,085	-309	-2.3	-0.7	41	12
Gilmer	7,621	7,180	7,143	-478	-37	-6.3	-0.5	51	54
Grant	10,447	11,114	11,140	693	26	6.6	0.2	10	43
Greenbrier	34,704	35,349	35,310	606	-39	1.7	-0.1	25	16
Hampshire	16,594	19,148	19,418	2,824	270	17.0	1.4	3	32
Hancock	35,203	34,010	33,740	-1,463	-270	-4.2	-0.8	46	18
Hardy	11,017	11,857	11,989	972	132	8.8	1.1	8	42
Harrison	69,251	70,808	70,329	1,078	-479	1.6	-0.7	29	7
Jackson	25,954	27,980	28,294	2,340	314	9.0	1.1	7	23
Jefferson	36,150	41,445	42,271	6,121	826	16.9	2.0	4	13
Kanawha	207,339	201,477	199,263	-8,076	-2,214	-3.9	-1.1	44	1
Lewis	17,176	17,609	17,463	287	-146	1.7	-0.8	27	34
Lincoln	21,377	22,185	22,346	969	161	4.5	0.7	13	31
Logan	42,857	41,023	40,183	-2,674	-840	-6.2	-2.0	50	15
Marion	57,181	56,466	55,939	-1,242	-527	-2.2	-0.9	40	9
Marshall	37,318	35,235	34,968	-2,350	-267	-6.3	-0.8	52	17
Mason	25,144	25,933	26,018	874	85	3.5	0.3	14	28
McDowell	34,982	29,997	29,306	-5,676	-691	-16.2	-2.3	55	21
Mercer	64,862	64,342	64,132	-730	-210	-1.1	-0.3	38	8
Mineral	26,675	27,044	27,069	394	25	1.5	0.1	30	25
Mingo	33,639	31,911	31,480	-2,159	-431	-6.4	-1.4	53	19
Monongalia	75,532	77,452	77,006	1,474	-446	2.0	-0.6	23	5
Monroe	12,399	13,191	13,296	897	105	7.2	0.8	9	40
Morgan	12,177	13,706	13,895	1,718	189	14.1	1.4	5	38
Nicholas	26,765	27,557	27,526	761	-31	2.8	-0.1	17	24
Ohio	50,775	48,232	47,719	-3,056	-513	-6.0	-1.1	48	11
Pendleton	8,025	8,066	8,040	15	-26	0.2	-0.3	34	49
Pleasants	7,552	7,498	7,518	-34	20	-0.5	0.3	35	51
Pocahontas	8,972	9,093	9,065	93	-28	1.0	-0.3	32	48
Preston	29,059	29,805	29,814	755	9	2.6	0.0	20	20
Putnam	43,017	51,195	51,936	8,919	741	20.7	1.4	2	10
Raleigh	76,796	79,232	78,947	2,151	-285	2.8	-0.4	18	4
Randolph	27,805	28,672	28,654	849	-18	3.1	-0.1	15	22
Ritchie	10,246	10,381	10,480	234	99	2.3	1.0	21	45
Roane	15,017	15,323	15,413	396	90	2.6	0.6	19	36
Summers	14,110	13,919	13,863	-247	-56	-1.8	-0.4	39	39
Taylor	15,116	15,359	15,367	251	8	1.7	0.1	28	37
Tucker	7,714	7,592	7,513	-201	-79	-2.6	-1.0	42	52
Tyler	9,798	9,789	9,717	-81	-72	-0.8	-0.7	37	4
Upshur	22,892	23,546	23,544	652	-2	2.8	-0.0	16	30
Wayne	41,643	41,978	41,860	217	-118	0.5	-0.3	33	14
Webster	10,692	10,238	10,036	-656	-202	-6.1	-2.0	49	46
Wetzel	19,199	18,307	18,220	-979	-87	-5.1	-0.5	47	33
Wirt	5,170	5,710	5,761	591	51	11.4	0.9	6	55
Wood	86,936	86,694	86,337	-599	-357	-0.7	-0.4	36	3
Wyoming	28,956	27,341	26,987	-1,969	-354	-6.8	-1.3	54	26
West Virginia	1,792,481	1,811,688	1,806,928	14,447	-4,760	0.8	-0.3	—	—
United States	249,464,396	270,248,003	272,690,813	23,226,417	2,442,810	9.3	0.9	—	—

Note: Internet release date was March 9, 2000 at <http://www.census.gov>
Source: Population Estimates Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

West Virginia and United States Economic Indicators

	99 Q1	99 Q2	99 Q3	99 Q4	00 Q1	1997	1998	1999
United States								
Real GDP (Billions \$1996 Chain-Weighted)	8,717.6	8,758.3	8,879.8	9,037.2	9,156.6	8,144.9	8,495.6	8,848.2
% Change	3.7	1.9	5.7	7.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) (1982-84=100)*	164.6	166.2	167.2	168.3	169.8	160.5	163.0	166.6
% Change	1.6	3.9	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.3	1.6	2.2
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Mil.)	127.6	128.2	128.9	129.6	130.5	122.7	125.8	128.6
% Change	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.2
Initial Claims for Unemployment Ins. (Thous.)	301	307	291	287	274	319	314	296
Industrial Production (1992=100)	134.6	136.1	137.7	139.5	141.7	127.0	132.4	137.0
% Change	2.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.4	6.2	4.3	3.5
Capacity Utilization Rate	80.4	80.5	80.7	81.0	81.5	83.3	81.8	80.6
Housing Starts (Mil.)	1.760	1.591	1.663	1.682	1.718	1.476	1.623	1.674
Retail Sales (Bil.\$)	2,899	2,956	3,020	3,089	3,204	2,618	2,746	2,991
% Change	12.6	8.1	9.0	9.41	5.8	4.7	4.9	8.9
Federal Funds Rate*	4.73	4.75	5.09	5.31	5.68	5.46	5.35	4.97
Thirty-Year Treasury Bond Rate*	5.37	5.80	6.04	6.25	6.30	6.61	5.58	5.87
West Virginia								
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Thous.)	727.1	722.9	726.5	727.5	730.9	707.8	719.2	725.7
% Change	2.2	-2.3	2.0	0.5	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.9
Mining	22.3	21.0	20.3	20.5	21.0	24.6	23.7	21.4
% Change	-8.5	-20.9	-13.8	4.01	0.8	-4.7	-3.7	-9.7
Construction	35.7	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.9	34.2	33.5
% Change	5.4	-15.5	1.2	-1.5	-0.8	1.5	-2.0	-2.0
Manufacturing	81.1	81.7	82.6	82.9	82.7	81.6	82.4	81.7
% Change	-5.2	3.3	4.5	1.1	-0.8	-0.4	1.0	-0.8
Trans., Comm. and Public Utilities	39.5	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.9	38.4	38.2
% Change	2.1	-3.7	2.8	-1.7	-10.4	-1.0	-1.3	-0.5
Trade	166.4	166.6	165.9	166.1	163.6	161.7	162.6	162.9
% Change	4.8	0.5	-1.7	0.4	-5.9	0.9	0.6	0.2
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	29.6	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.6	28.2	28.7	29.8
% Change	10.0	-4.4	2.3	-2.2	3.7	3.3	1.8	3.8
Services	212.0	210.4	213.8	214.9	221.3	198.9	208.3	217.1
% Change	3.1	-3.0	6.7	2.1	12.4	4.1	4.7	4.2
Government	140.5	140.5	140.7	140.4	140.4	139.1	140.8	141.1
% Change	1.6	0.0	0.8	-0.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.5	6.9	6.6	6.6
Initial Claims for Unemployment Ins. (Thous.)	1,724	1,731	1,353	1,506	1,439	1,617	1,625	1,579
Average Weekly Hours Coal Mining	43.5	43.8	43.3	42.9	44.1	44.9	44.4	43.4
Average Weekly Hours Manufacturing	41.2	41.3	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.5
Average Hourly Earnings Coal Mining (\$)	19.25	19.29	19.48	19.40	19.34	19.73	19.731	19.36
% Change	-6.3	0.8	4.1	-1.6	-1.4	-1.8	0.0	-1.9
Average Hourly Earnings Manufacturing (\$)	13.89	13.93	14.19	14.31	14.35	13.16	13.70	14.08
% Change	-1.4	1.1	7.6	3.5	1.2	1.5	4.2	2.7
Real Personal Income (Mil. 1996\$)	35,867	35,958	36,180	36,370	n/a	34,549	35,526	36,094
% Change	0.4	1.0	2.5	2.1	n/a	2.3	2.8	1.6
Wage and Salary	17,468	17,544	17,710	17,794	n/a	16,952	17,401	17,629
% Change	-1.4	1.8	3.8	1.9	n/a	1.4	2.6	1.3
Other Labor	2,464	2,462	2,459	2,458	n/a	2,430	2,466	2,461
% Change	-2.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	n/a	-0.1	1.4	-0.2
Proprietors	2,073	2,081	2,069	2,091	n/a	2,002	2,052	2,079
% Change	-2.0	1.5	-2.3	4.4	n/a	3.1	2.5	1.3
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	6,247	6,291	6,352	6,425	n/a	5,982	6,187	6,329
% Change	0.0	2.8	3.9	4.7	n/a	3.4	3.4	2.3
Transfer Payments	9,087	9,065	9,077	n/a	n/a	8,802	8,974	n/a
% Change	4.0	-1.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	1.7	2.0	n/a
Value of Total Housing Permits (Mil.\$)	393	357	352	427	363	291	327	382
W.Va. Export-Weighted U.S. Dollar(1980=100)*	134.6	138.0	137.7	137.7	138.7	127.2	136.7	136.7
% Change	6.1	10.5	-0.9	-3.0	9.2	9.3	7.4	0.0

Notes: West Virginia average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and initial claims for unemployment insurance data are obtained from the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and seasonally adjusted using seasonal factors derived by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research. West Virginia employment and the state unemployment rate are seasonally adjusted by the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs. Personal income data are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. All percent changes are measured from the previous period and expressed as annual rates. Value of total housing permits data are from the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

*Not seasonally adjusted.

n/a=Not Available.



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