

# A Profile Of Older Workers In West Virginia

Issued July 2004

## Local Employment Dynamics

LED/OW-WV

### Executive Summary

A new information source, the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program for West Virginia, shows:

- The workforce is aging. From 1997 through 2002, an increasing percentage of the workforce was 45 years and older. The proportion of people 65 years and older who continue working has also increased, but slightly.
- Industries in which more than 1-in-5 workers were 55 years and older in 2002 include: membership organizations, real estate, and personal services. Of these three industries, personal services and real estate can be found in the list of top 10 industries employing workers 65 years of age and older.
- An example of an industry with a high turnover rate for workers 55 years and older is business services.
- An example of an industry with a low turnover rate for older workers is health services.
- Industries where workers 65 years and over are most likely to be employed include health services, business services, social services, and eating and drinking places. Miscellaneous retail is also an important source of work for the oldest workers.
- On average, in 2002, for workers 65 years and over, about 918 jobs were created and 1,342 were lost.

- Of the industries that employed more than 500 workers 65 years and older, the highest paying was health services (\$2,561 a month). The industry with the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older was primary metal industries (\$4,906), but the number of such workers was only 64.

### Introduction

A large wave of workers born during the Baby Boom of 1946 to 1964 will be leaving the workforce over the next few decades. A larger share than in past generations may "retire" to collect the pensions they earned over their work life and then continue working part-time or in more flexible working arrangements.<sup>1</sup>

Decision makers are looking at the economic and policy implications for a wide range of programs and institutions, including Social Security and Medicare; financial markets; the housing market; and recreation, transportation, and health-care systems.

What the workforce of the future looks like will depend on many factors. This report focuses on one possible scenario that some scholars consider to be reasonable. It assumes that Baby Boomers replicate the retirement behavior of previous

<sup>1</sup> The term "retirees" refers to workers who collect pensions - who may have varied labor market experiences. Some may completely leave the labor force and others may continue to work. Of those who continue to work while they receive pensions, some may work fewer than 35 hours a week, some may work only part of the year, and others may continue in the labor force year-round and full-time.

By  
Nick Carroll  
and  
Cynthia Taeuber

Sponsored by the  
National Institute on Aging  
National Institutes of Health  
Department of Health and  
Human Services



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

generations and that immigrant workers do not fill all of the jobs left vacant by these retirements. If these assumptions prove accurate:

*The United States will lose the services of millions of highly skilled, experienced workers. Because of the baby dearth that followed the Baby Boom, there will not be many new workers to replace them, even as the senior adult population grows significantly. Labor force growth is expected to fall from 1.1 percent per year in the 1990s to 0.36 percent per year in the period 2010 to 2020.<sup>2</sup>*

Regardless of how the future unfolds, information about the workforce decisions made by the Baby Boomers can be useful to a number of groups. Decision makers in West Virginia need to know which industries and regions of the state are likely to be most affected by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in coming decades. Similarly, businesses need such information both to make more informed plans for transitions and to pinpoint potential problem areas and new opportunities. Older workers who want to continue working need to know in what industries and in what areas of West Virginia jobs are available, how flexible businesses are about their working arrangements, and the level of earnings they can expect.

The Census Bureau, together with state partners, is developing several new sources of information to support these needs. The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program, one of the newest resources, produces workforce indicators that

<sup>2</sup> Penner, Rudolph, Pamela Perun, and Eugene Steuerle. "Legal and Institutional Impediments to Partial Retirement and Part-Time Work by Older Workers," The Urban Institute, 2002.

are updated every quarter for each partner state and its metropolitan areas, counties, and Workforce Investment Areas.<sup>3</sup> Statistics are available without cost on the program's Web site <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>> and additional indicators are available from partner states. The statistics are historical and come from multiple, high-quality information sources that include most of the working population (see "Sources and Accuracy of the Data" at the end of this report for additional information about coverage).

The LED program is a partnership between the Census Bureau and participating states. As of February 2004, 29 states are partners with the Census Bureau in creating this information.<sup>4</sup> Those 29 states cover about 65 percent of America's workers. Additional states are planning to join the partnership.

This report uses Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) from the LED program for the state of West Virginia to focus on two groups of older workers: those who are likely to be receiving pension income (65 and older), and the preretirement group (55-64 years old). People in the preretirement group may collect pensions within the next ten years, but may or may not continue to participate in the labor force.

With the LED, we can respond to questions such as:

<sup>3</sup> Other related information sources from the Census Bureau include the American Community Survey <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www>> and the economic census <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ2002.html>>.

<sup>4</sup> As of February 2004, the partner states whose data were being processed were: CA, CO, FL, IA, ID, IL, KS, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, NJ, NM, OK, OR, PA, TX, VA, WA, WI, and WV. Additional partner states include: AR, DE, GA, KY, ME, MI, and ND. This is an ongoing project and additional states are expected to join.

*What changes are occurring in the age composition of the workforce in a geographic area?*

*Which industries will be most affected by the departure of older workers from the workforce?*

*In what industries do older people tend to continue working and under what circumstances?*

*Which industries create jobs for older workers? Suffer the most job losses?*

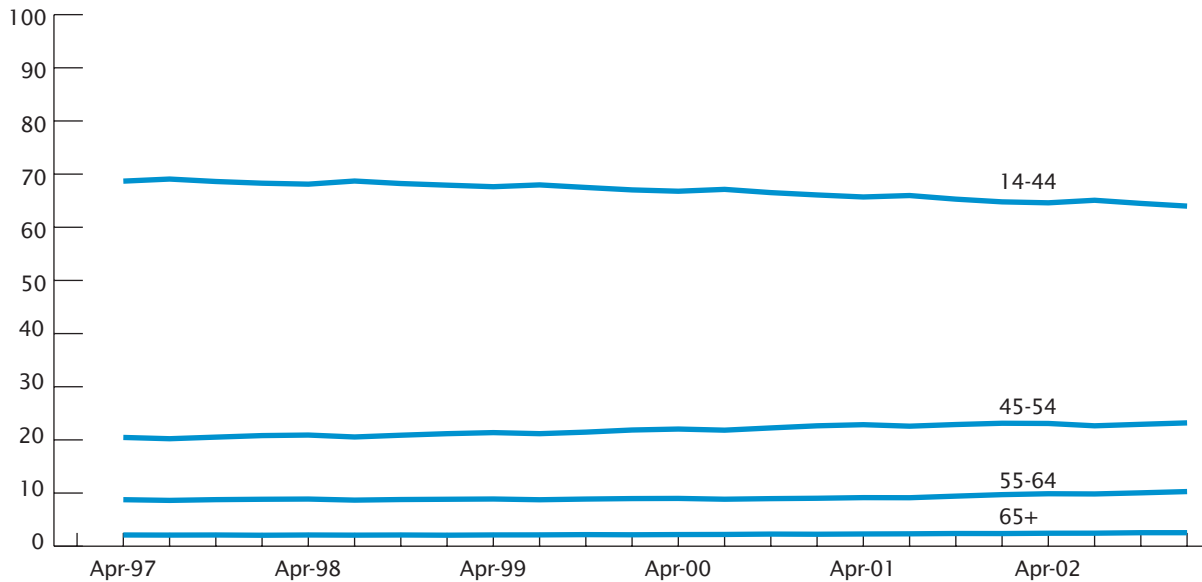
*Which industries have the lowest job turnover rates for older workers?*

*How much do older workers earn in various industry groups and geographic areas?*

As the LED statistics in this report show, older workers in West Virginia have been an increasing proportion of the labor force. We learn from the LED information that older workers tend to be employed in the same industries that employ large numbers of younger workers, but the best-paid are those who work in financial and scientific firms with relatively few older workers. We do not know yet whether West Virginia will undergo rapid and massive changes, or gradual changes due to the retirement of experienced workers of the Baby Boom generation along with the movement of workers into and out of West Virginia. We do know that both have the potential to affect the age distribution of the workforce significantly. Planners in West Virginia will be able to keep an eye on the impact

Quarterly Workforce Indicators for partner states and detailed information about the LED program are available at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>

Figure 1.  
**West Virginia Workforce by Age Group: 1997 to 2002**  
 [Percent of beginning-of-quarter employment]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program's Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

of such factors and emerging trends by using the LED statistics.

### How is the age composition of the workforce in West Virginia changing?

The aging of Baby Boom workers led to an increase in the proportion of the workforce 45 years and older from 1997 to 2002 in West Virginia. Many planners anticipate this proportion will grow even more rapidly over the next two decades unless a large influx of younger workers comes into West Virginia. In 1997, about 69 per-

#### Beginning-of-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the *reference* and *previous* quarters

#### Skill Level

Quarters of work experience

cent of West Virginia workers were 14-to-44 years old (Figure 1). By 2002, that figure had dropped to about 65 percent of workers. Twenty percent of West Virginia workers were 45-to-54 years old in 1997 and 23 percent were in that age group in 2002.

The falling share of younger workers occurred across the economy of West Virginia. The share of workers in West Virginia who are 65 and older, the traditional age when most workers leave the labor force permanently, increased from about 2.1 percent to 2.5 percent, from 1997 to 2002.

### Which industries will be most affected by the aging workforce?

Unless there is an infusion of new workers from outside West Virginia, or from other West Virginia industries, the industries identified in Figure 2<sup>5</sup> are those likely to be most affected by the aging of the workforce.<sup>6</sup> If older workers seek either more flexibility

<sup>5</sup> Workers in private households are not shown in the text because the coverage of private households is low relative to other industries.

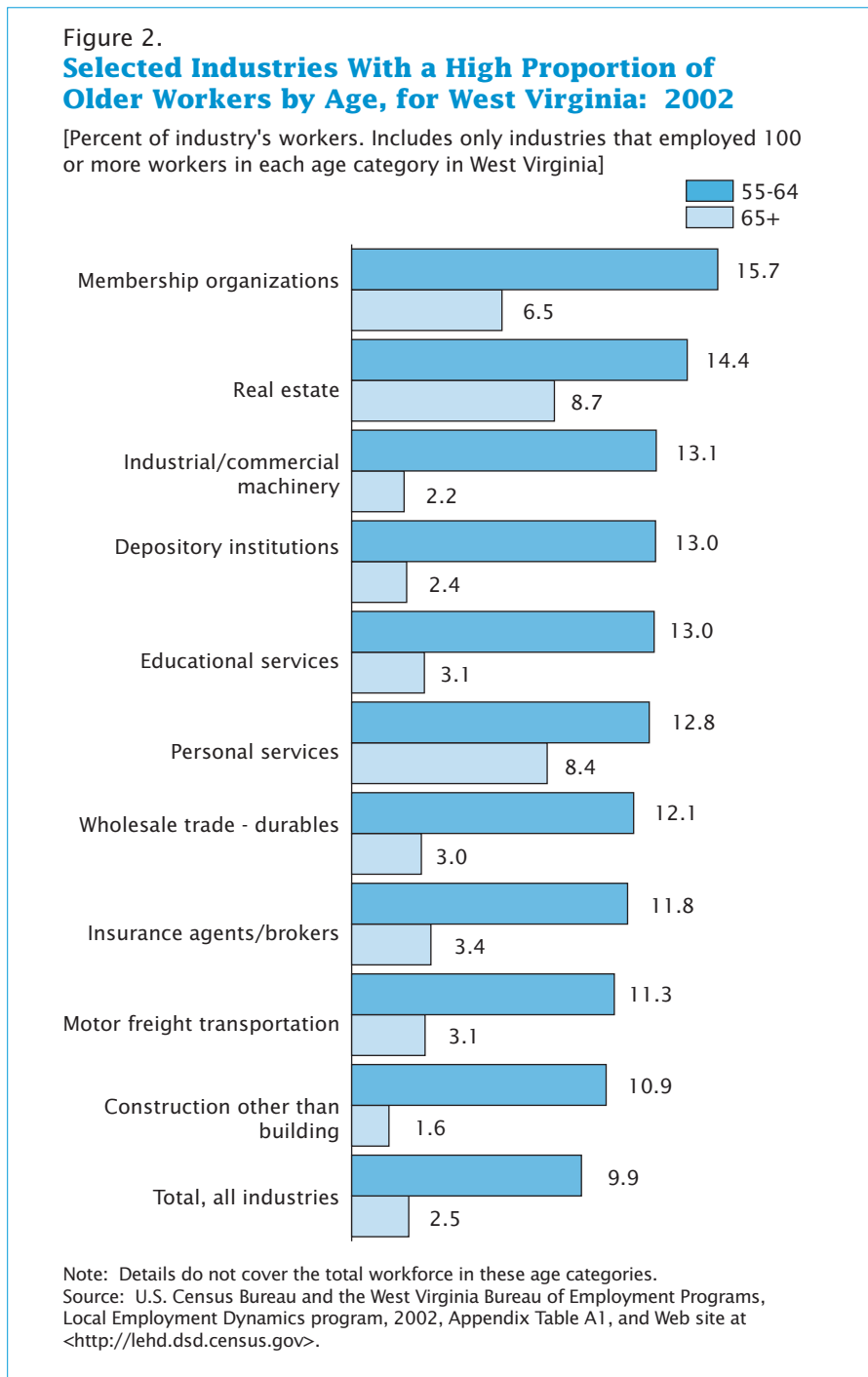
<sup>6</sup> Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems. In addition, since the QWIs are updated quarterly, the numbers in this report may differ slightly from those on the current Web site.

in hours or leave these industries completely, companies may suffer a considerable loss of skills and knowledge. Thus, industries with a high proportion of workers near retirement might need, for example, to plan for increased training to respond to the loss of older workers and their institutional knowledge.

Figure 2 shows that the membership organizations and real estate industries in West Virginia had a high proportion of older workers--about 16 percent and approximately 14 percent were 55-64 years old, respectively. About 6 percent and 9 percent were 65 years and older, respectively. Other industries with a relatively high proportion of workers 55 years and older included industrial and commercial machinery (15 percent), depository institutions (15 percent), and educational services (16 percent). Membership organizations, real estate, and personal services, proportionally, have a larger number of older workers. (Appendix Table A1).

### The demand for older workers and job stability

An indicator of the degree to which businesses need older workers is the turnover rate of older workers within an industry. Industries with a history of relatively high turnover rates may have little need for specific skills and may find it easy to replace employees. As a result, firms in such industries may be likely to pay relatively low wages. A relatively low turnover rate for a specific age group, such as older workers, may indicate that workers in that age group are relatively skilled or not readily replaced. The LED data enable us, for the first time, to identify the nature of demand for older workers in particular industries.



The job turnover rate is also a measure of job stability. Older workers who work in low turnover industries may spend less time looking for work and re-training for new jobs. The average quarterly turnover rate for all workers in West Virginia was 11.1 percent in 2002 (although this includes the relatively high turnover rates of

teenagers and young adults).<sup>7</sup> For workers 65 years and older, it was 8.3 percent, and for those 55-64 years, 7.4 percent.

The industries in Figure 2 with the highest average quarterly turnover rates for workers 65 years and

<sup>7</sup> This is a simple average of four quarters in a calendar year.

Table 1.  
**Job Stability in West Virginia by Industry: 2002**

[Top 10 industries statewide employing workers 65 and older]

Industry	Workers 65 and older (number)	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 65 and older (percent)	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 14 and older (percent)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Health services .....	1,562	6.6	7.8	79,121
Business services .....	811	12.7	18.9	29,714
Social services .....	736	8.7	12.7	20,291
Eating and drinking places .....	624	11.4	19.7	45,848
Miscellaneous retail .....	574	7.4	11.4	14,690
Car dealers and gas stations .....	553	7.4	11.8	17,004
Food stores .....	536	7.4	13.2	19,302
Wholesale trade—durables .....	530	6.3	8.0	17,735
Personal services .....	516	6.9	12.0	6,153
Real estate .....	425	6.9	9.8	4,888

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A2. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

*Turnover Rate — A measure of workforce stability, the turnover rate reflects the movement of workers into and out of jobs.*

Turnover rate =

$$\frac{1}{2} * \left( \frac{\text{accessions}_t + \text{separations}_t}{\text{average employment}_{t,t-1}} \right)$$

(A worker who retires is included in the turnover rate.)

older in 2002 were construction other than building (average quarterly turnover rate of 13.9 percent), educational services (9.9 percent), and motor freight transportation (8.3 percent). Industries from Figure 2 with lower average quarterly turnover rates for this age group include wholesale trade—durables (6.3 percent) and industrial and commercial machinery (5.5 percent). Average quarterly turnover rates for 2002 for these and other industries are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Of the top ten industries in West Virginia employing workers 65 years and older in 2002 (Table 1 and Figure 3), business services

(12.7 percent) and eating and drinking places (11.4 percent) had the highest average quarterly turnover rates; the lowest was wholesale trade - durables (6.3 percent).

### Where do older workers work?

This section asks where older workers are most concentrated because the types of work performed by today's older workers may indicate the work that older people will perform in the future. Planners might also examine the type of work done by younger age groups, such as those 35-44 years old, for the changes they might expect among older workers, given differences in the type of education different age groups received and changes in the needs of industries.

As shown in Figure 3, the industries where workers 65 years and over were most likely to be employed in West Virginia in 2002 were health services (11.6 percent), business services (6.0 percent), and social services (5.5 percent). Health services employed over 1,500 workers who were 65 years and older, while business

services and social services employed over 700 each. Slightly more than half of workers 65 years and older in West Virginia were employed in the ten industries shown in Figure 3, compared with 47 percent of all workers. Older and younger workers may be employed in distinctly different types of firms within these industries, however, and may be assigned different tasks.

Between 1997 and 2002, there were few changes in the top ten industries that employed the largest number of workers 65 and older in 2002 (Table 2).<sup>8</sup> Despite the shuffling in rank, service industries have long been the major employers of the oldest workers in West Virginia.

### Employment dynamics and older workers

The employment numbers in the preceding section show only one part of the employment picture. Even when *levels* of employment in an industry change little, enormous *change* can occur in the underlying numbers. Economists refer to the underlying changes as "job gain"

<sup>8</sup> Historical statistics are consistent in the LED program, so it is possible to make comparisons of statistics over time.

and "job loss." Even if employment levels in an industry stay the same, some firms add jobs and others eliminate jobs. So, while Figure 3 identifies the industries that employed a high proportion of workers 65 years and older in West Virginia in 2002, LED program data reveal more detail. LED indicators also tally the number of jobs gained and lost by older workers in the West Virginia economy.<sup>9</sup>

The LED statistics reveal that, on average in West Virginia in 2002, for workers 65 years and older, 918 jobs were created a quarter (Appendix Table A4) and 1,342 were lost (Appendix Table A5) - on average, a net decrease of 424 such workers employed a quarter. The industries that created the most jobs on average a quarter for workers 65 years and older (Table 3) were health services (81 jobs), business services (75 jobs), and eating and drinking places (69 jobs). The industries that lost the most jobs for the oldest workers were the same: health services (124 jobs a quarter lost on average), business services (112 jobs), and eating and drinking places (88 jobs). These changes represented, in West Virginia in 2002, an average net loss of 43 jobs in health services, 37 in business services, and 19 in eating and drinking places.

### What do older workers earn?

On average, full-quarter workers 65 years and older in 2002 earned \$1,792 a month in West Virginia, and workers of all ages averaged \$2,442 a month (Table 4 and Appendix Table A6).

As is the case for all workers, the average earnings levels of older workers vary greatly among industries. For example, in health serv-

<sup>9</sup> Job losses for older workers can happen in two ways - a firm can actually reduce employment, or it can substitute a younger worker for an older worker who may have taken another job, retired, or left involuntarily.

Figure 3.  
**Workers 65 Years and Older in Selected Industries for West Virginia: 2002**

[Percent of workers aged 65+ years]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A3. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

ices, which employed 11.6 percent of all workers 65 years and older in West Virginia in 2002, the average monthly earnings were \$2,561. Workers 14 and older in that industry had average monthly

earnings of \$2,804. About 6.0 percent of the oldest workers in West Virginia were employed by the business services industry, with average monthly earnings of \$1,252. Of the top ten industries of older workers in West Virginia in 2002, the industry with the highest average monthly earnings was health services, while the lowest was eating and drinking places, with an average of \$1,038 a month.

Among all industry groups employing more than 100 workers 65 years and older, industrial and commercial machinery had the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 - \$3,045 - compared with \$2,922 for

**Job Gain** — New jobs created either by new businesses opening or by existing firms adding new jobs

**Job Loss** — Jobs lost to the economy when businesses close or reduce employment

**Net Job Flow** — The difference between current and previous beginning-of-quarter employment across all businesses

Table 2.  
**Top Ten Employers in West Virginia Employing Workers 65 and Older by Rank: 1997 and 2002**

1997 rank	2002 rank	Industry	Number of workers 65 and older		Percent change, 1997-2002	Number of workers 14 and older, 2002
			1997	2002		
1	1	Health services .....	1,259	1,562	24.1	79,121
3	2	Business services .....	528	811	53.6	29,714
2	3	Social services .....	602	736	22.3	20,291
9	4	General merchandise stores .....	456	631	38.4	18,230
4	5	Eating and drinking places .....	518	624	20.5	45,848
5	6	Miscellaneous retail .....	498	574	15.3	14,690
10	7	Car dealers and gas stations .....	443	553	24.8	17,004
7	8	Food stores .....	487	536	10.1	19,302
5	9	Wholesale trade—durables .....	498	530	6.4	17,735
8	10	Personal services .....	466	516	10.7	6,153

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program, 1997 and 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A3. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

Table 3.  
**Job Gains and Losses Among Industry Groups in West Virginia: 2002**

[Average number of jobs per quarter]

Top ten industries that created jobs for workers 65 and over	Jobs created <sup>1</sup>	Jobs lost <sup>1</sup>	Net change <sup>2</sup>	Total employment	
				65 and older	14 and older
Health services .....	81	124	-43	1,562	79,121
Business services .....	75	112	-37	811	29,714
Eating and drinking places .....	69	88	-19	624	45,848
Miscellaneous retail .....	41	54	-13	574	14,690
Social services .....	40	68	-28	736	20,291
Personal services .....	40	43	-3	516	6,153
Construction—special trade .....	38	44	-6	281	17,077
Hotels and other lodging places .....	36	38	-2	309	9,390
Car dealers and gas stations .....	33	47	-14	553	17,004
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	30	33	-3	305	12,931

<sup>1</sup> Averages are rounded to whole numbers.

<sup>2</sup> Computed from actual averages, not from the rounded whole numbers as shown in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1, A4, and A5. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

all workers in this industry (Table 5). The number of workers 65 years and older in this industry is relatively small - 110 workers. Other high paying industries include engineering, accounting, and research (\$2,984), and construction other than building (\$2,845). Two industries that employed 500 or more workers 65 years and older were relatively high paying. These industries were health services with average earnings of \$2,561 a month, and wholesale trade-durables with average earnings of \$2,370.

### Summary

This report provides answers to several key questions related to the aging of West Virginia's workforce:

- What is the age composition of the workforce and what are the changes over time?
- Which industries are likely to be affected by the aging of the workforce?

#### Full-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the reference, previous, and subsequent quarters

#### Average Earnings for Full-Quarter Employees

Total earnings of all workers employed the full quarter divided by the number of such workers

Table 4.  
**Average Monthly Earnings Among Top Ten Industries of Workers 65 Years and Older in West Virginia by Age: 2002**

[Full-quarter earnings]

Industry	Average monthly earnings for workers 65 and older (dollars)	Average monthly earnings for workers 14 and older (dollars)	Workers 65 and older (number)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Health services .....	2,561	2,804	1,562	79,121
Business services .....	1,252	1,750	811	29,714
Social services .....	1,052	1,369	736	20,291
Eating and drinking places .....	1,038	970	624	45,848
Miscellaneous retail .....	1,476	1,763	574	14,690
Car dealers and gas stations .....	1,498	2,132	553	17,004
Food stores .....	1,059	1,283	536	19,302
Wholesale trade—durables .....	2,370	3,068	530	17,735
Personal services .....	1,126	1,510	516	6,153
Real estate .....	1,942	1,953	425	4,888

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A6. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

Table 5.  
**Average Monthly Earnings of Workers in West Virginia by Age: 2002**

[Full-quarter earnings. Includes only industries that employed 100 or more workers 65 and older in West Virginia]

Industry	Average monthly earnings of workers 65 and older (dollars)	Average monthly earnings of workers 14 and older (dollars)	Workers 65 and older (number)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	3,045	2,922	110	4,906
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	2,984	3,178	305	12,931
Construction other than building .....	2,845	3,294	104	6,515
Health services .....	2,561	2,804	1,562	79,121
Legal services .....	2,555	3,036	158	5,872
Construction—special trade .....	2,402	2,609	281	17,077
Wholesale trade—durables .....	2,370	3,068	530	17,735
Insurance agents and brokers .....	2,251	2,649	170	4,993
Building construction—general contractors .....	2,189	2,297	147	9,797
Depository institutions .....	2,173	2,396	255	10,822

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A6. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

- Which industries have the lowest turnover rates of older workers?
- In which industries are older workers most likely to be employed?
- How much do older workers earn?

In West Virginia in 2002, the industries that employed the highest proportions of workers 55-64 years old, and hence were likely to be affected by retirements in the coming decade were membership organizations and real estate.

Health services and business services had high proportions of workers 65 years and older. In terms of pay, older workers tended to fare best in industries where few older workers were employed. Also, older workers, like all workers, tended to earn higher incomes in industries that employed highly trained professionals.

## SOURCES AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

### Background

The U.S. Census Bureau and partner states produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) for each state, metropolitan area, county, and Workforce Investment Board area. QWIs for other geographic areas are available through the state partners.

The QWIs are updated each quarter and annual averages are available at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.



---

## Overview

The QWIs are key economic indicators selected jointly by the Census Bureau and its partner states. Each QWI provides a critical measure of an area's economy and is a tool to understand changes in the core performance of local economies.

The QWIs are updated 7 months after the end of a quarter, which makes them a current and a historical time series to monitor economic change. They serve as early indicators to states and local areas of emerging trends and help to identify turning points in the dynamics of the workforce and specific industries.

The database covers about 98 percent of the labor force.<sup>10</sup> The QWIs are derived from state administrative records and basic demographic information from other existing sources. Some information about the workforce is not now available in this database, including hours and weeks worked, educational attainment, occupation, and whether workers worked for an entire quarter or a part of the quarter. The Census Bureau is working on long-term plans to include information of this type, particularly educational and occupational information. There are other types of errors in administrative data, including coding errors in personal identifiers, coding errors in business identifiers, and errors in wage records (see the technical docu-

---

<sup>10</sup> The database for each state covers about 98 percent of nonagricultural, private wage and salaried employment. Most state and local government employees are included, but many federal workers are not (depending on the state). The remaining 2 percent are railroad workers and workers for some non-profit organizations. Self-employed workers and independent contractors are not in the covered universe. See: U.S. Census Bureau, David W. Stevens and Julia Lane, "Employment That Is Not Covered By State Unemployment," Technical Paper No. TP-2002-16, January 2002, available on <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

mentation on <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>).

Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys, such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems.

Enhanced Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records are the basic data source for the QWIs. Administrative records and the surveys differ in coverage, the timing of data collection, and concept definitions. The QWIs are not exactly comparable with establishment surveys either, such as those from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which capture employment at an establishment on the 12th of the month.

The LED database can respond to a wide variety of questions about the workforce because it allows multiple definitions of "employment." That is because the QWIs are job-based statistics and different from the worker-based statistics familiar to many researchers.<sup>11</sup> The LED database includes all jobs held:

1. In a quarter, regardless of length of time the job is held

---

<sup>11</sup> For the QWIs, a "job" is defined as equivalent records for an employer and employee.

## 2. At the beginning of a quarter (the measure used in this report)

3. At the end of a quarter
4. For a full quarter

The measure that is closest to the QCEW definition of employment is the second one, jobs held at the beginning of a quarter. This second measure has the additional advantage that the trends are similar to those shown by worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, although the levels differ.

Another difference among datasets is measurement of earnings. According to the BLS Handbook of Methods (1997), UI wage records measure "gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips, and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied." They do not include Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI), health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, private pensions, and welfare funds. The LED database does not include the number of hours or weeks an employee worked. Thus, what appears for an industry such as retail trade to be low average earnings in a given year or quarter may be the result of relatively low hourly wages, not working many hours in the time period, or both. In retail trade, much of the work is part-time and this affects the LED measure of average earnings.

## The confidentiality of the statistics is protected

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the confidentiality of the data in the LED files. Technically, the approach to avoid disclosure of individual information is to combine cell suppression methodology with the addition of statistical noise, control-

---

ling key measures to county employment levels as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In plainer English, the statistical techniques the Census Bureau uses mean that the actual statistics are not shown if the numbers in a cell are small. Rather, the statistics that are shown are "fuzzy," that is, close to the actual information but not exact.

Only Census Bureau employees or individuals who have Special Sworn Status are permitted to work with the data. Everyone who has access to Title 13 data must have an official security clearance based on a background check, including fingerprinting. Additionally, they are subject to a fine of up to \$250,000, up to five years in jail, or both, if confidential information is disclosed. The Census Bureau and state data custodians review all projects before release to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

More detailed information about the confidentiality protection system is available under the "Confidentiality" menu at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

### **Why the Census Bureau produces the LED statistics**

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the integrity of information and producing the highest quality statistics. We accomplish this by ensuring that the LED program is consistent with the Census Bureau's legal authority and mission, that the methodologies used are the best alternatives, and that the LED program produces demonstrated benefits.

The state partners and the Census Bureau both benefit from the LED program. The state partners fulfill their mandate to provide high quality regional labor market information and the Census Bureau improves the economic and demographic survey estimates and intercensal population estimates. Specifically, the LED program supports Census Bureau research on improving the quality, use, and analysis of its census, survey, and estimation-based data products.

Estimates of the employed population by demographic, geographic, and industrial detail enhance the

Census Bureau's existing agency-wide programs. In particular, estimates of workers in each county and industry, in conjunction with statistical information about employers, will provide long-needed and critical but previously unavailable information for key programs such as the demographic survey estimates and the intercensal population estimates program. Census Bureau programs will benefit from new information on turnover, job gain, and job loss by age and sex, and information on the employment of individuals in each county.

More information about the benefits of the LED program may be found on the LED Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Research for and production of this report were supported under an interagency agreement with the Behavioral and Social Research Program, National Institute on Aging, Agreement No. Y1-AG-9415-01.

## APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1.  
**West Virginia Employment by Industry and Age: 2002**

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>354,397</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>53,978</b>	<b>13,427</b>	<b>547,427</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>					
Agricultural production—crops .....	420	130	86	46	682
Agricultural production—livestock .....	223	*57	*41	*6	327
Agricultural services .....	2,451	429	149	45	3,074
Forestry .....	68	*21	14	3	108
Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	15	4	-	-	20
<b>Mining</b>					
Metal mining .....	48	22	7	*4	84
Coal mining .....	7,041	7,310	2,082	76	16,509
Oil and gas extraction .....	2,506	1,083	381	91	4,061
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic .....	388	279	146	11	824
<b>Construction</b>					
Building construction—general contractors .....	6,607	2,206	838	147	9,797
Construction other than building .....	4,126	1,573	712	104	6,515
Construction—special trade .....	11,724	3,558	1,514	281	17,077
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
Food and kindred products .....	3,249	1,034	445	77	4,805
Tobacco products .....	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	*309	*153	*75	*13	*551
Apparel from fabrics .....	419	208	128	27	783
Lumber and wood products .....	8,037	2,048	1,020	163	11,268
Furniture and fixtures .....	383	132	*64	19	598
Paper and allied products .....	752	261	139	14	1,166
Printing and publishing .....	3,883	1,128	511	159	5,681
Chemicals .....	4,634	4,884	1,926	91	11,534
Petroleum refining .....	395	237	127	12	770
Rubber and plastics .....	2,905	788	286	40	4,019
Leather and leather products .....	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass .....	2,555	1,514	796	81	4,946
Primary metal industries .....	3,872	*4,813	1,537	64	10,288
Fabricated metal products .....	3,257	1,484	608	73	5,421
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	2,859	1,295	641	110	4,906
Electronic and electrical equipment .....	744	361	323	16	1,445
Transportation equipment .....	2,648	908	296	20	3,872
Measuring and analyzing instruments .....	939	439	153	31	1,562
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	548	234	101	22	904
<b>Transportation, Communication, and Utilities</b>					
Railroad transportation .....	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transit .....	1,203	260	125	82	1,670
Motor freight transportation .....	6,489	2,435	1,175	328	10,426
Water transportation .....	768	309	126	27	1,230
Transportation by air .....	1,540	*400	119	14	2,074
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services .....	450	129	*55	*7	640
Communications .....	4,446	*1,712	616	80	6,854
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services .....	4,403	3,780	*1,110	52	9,345
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>					
Wholesale trade—durables .....	10,519	4,541	2,145	530	17,735
Wholesale trade—nondurables .....	7,200	2,731	1,239	293	11,463
<b>Retail Trade</b>					
Building materials and hardware dealers .....	3,904	1,155	546	235	5,840
General merchandise stores .....	12,202	3,522	*1,876	*631	18,230
Food stores .....	13,823	3,368	1,574	536	19,302
Car dealers and gas stations .....	11,726	3,163	1,563	553	17,004
Apparel and accessory stores .....	3,515	599	305	136	4,554
Home furniture stores .....	2,781	837	389	167	4,174
Eating and drinking places .....	39,254	4,253	1,717	624	45,848
Miscellaneous retail .....	9,886	2,871	1,360	574	14,690

Table A1.  
**West Virginia Employment by Industry and Age: 2002** — Con.

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>					
Depository institutions .....	6,333	2,823	1,412	255	10,822
Nondepository institutions .....	1,878	378	132	23	2,411
Security and commodity brokers .....	432	214	98	21	765
Insurance carriers .....	2,100	*796	313	43	3,251
Insurance agents and brokers .....	2,983	1,250	591	170	4,993
Real estate .....	2,490	1,270	704	425	4,888
Holding and other investment offices .....	315	155	83	22	575
<b>Services</b>					
Hotels and other lodging places .....	6,180	1,919	983	309	9,390
Personal services .....	3,441	1,410	786	516	6,153
Business services .....	21,367	5,145	2,391	811	29,714
Car repair, services, and parking .....	3,727	856	372	182	5,136
Miscellaneous repair services .....	1,944	720	336	93	3,092
Motion pictures .....	1,360	131	46	25	1,562
Amusement and recreation .....	7,236	1,598	823	*357	10,014
Health services .....	49,476	20,117	7,966	1,562	79,121
Legal services .....	3,835	1,356	523	158	5,872
Educational services .....	2,413	1,142	550	132	4,236
Social services .....	12,915	4,487	2,153	736	20,291
Museums, galleries, and gardens .....	96	34	20	10	161
Membership organizations .....	2,667	1,663	874	359	5,563
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	8,399	2,971	1,257	305	12,931
Private households .....	516	431	342	196	1,485
Services, not elsewhere classified .....	57	24	5	4	91

- Represents zero.

\* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://lehd-test/net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and West Virginia Bureau of Employment, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

Table A2.  
**Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002**

[In percent]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>					
Agricultural production—crops .....	24.1	14.7	11.3	*11.4	14.9
Agricultural production—livestock .....	*10.6	*4.1	*4.7	*36.6	*6.9
Agricultural services .....	23.1	11.6	*11.2	*9.4	17.7
Forestry .....	*13.3	*36.4	*14.6	-	*15.4
Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	-	-	-	-	15.6
<b>Mining</b>					
Metal mining .....	-	-	-	-	3.7
Coal mining .....	20.2	6.6	6.7	11.6	9.4
Oil and gas extraction .....	16.5	4.7	5.1	*5.9	7.7
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic .....	15.6	*6.0	*4.3	*8.6	7.9
<b>Construction</b>					
Building construction—general contractors .....	24.4	12.3	12.6	11.1	15.7
Construction other than building .....	26.8	15.3	15.5	*13.9	17.6
Construction—special trade .....	24.7	15.1	14.4	12.0	17.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
Food and kindred products .....	22.6	7.6	6.2	*8.8	10.4
Tobacco products .....	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	18.1	*11.7	*9.3	-	11.4
Apparel from fabrics .....	21.4	8.8	*9.5	*9.5	10.1
Lumber and wood products .....	20.8	6.4	6.1	9.4	8.8
Furniture and fixtures .....	22.3	4.7	*3.5	-	7.1
Paper and allied products .....	18.8	6.4	*5.3	*15.1	8.2
Printing and publishing .....	21.0	7.6	6.8	7.7	9.7
Chemicals .....	20.5	6.2	9.7	*11.8	7.3
Petroleum refining .....	18.3	*7.8	8.2	*22.0	10.2
Rubber and plastics .....	22.4	6.2	6.7	*6.3	7.7
Leather and leather products .....	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass .....	18.8	8.1	9.4	*17.2	10.7
Primary metal industries .....	16.7	2.1	4.7	*6.1	3.3
Fabricated metal products .....	12.9	5.2	5.8	*7.0	6.2
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	16.8	4.4	4.7	*5.5	6.6
Electronic and electrical equipment .....	16.8	6.8	*8.2	*18.8	8.0
Transportation equipment .....	8.1	3.7	6.8	*15.5	4.3
Measuring and analyzing instruments .....	7.1	7.9	*7.6	*12.2	7.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	24.6	5.8	*4.5	-	9.1
<b>Transportation, Communication, and Utilities</b>					
Railroad transportation .....	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transit .....	20.0	9.9	9.6	10.0	13.4
Motor freight transportation .....	23.7	9.4	8.7	8.3	12.3
Water transportation .....	12.8	5.8	*4.2	*5.1	6.9
Transportation by air .....	16.6	5.4	*8.2	*10.7	7.1
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services .....	15.0	9.4	*9.8	-	11.3
Communications .....	24.3	19.3	16.1	10.1	16.4
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services .....	26.8	2.5	4.8	*5.6	3.6
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>					
Wholesale trade—durables .....	22.3	6.0	6.5	6.3	8.0
Wholesale trade—nondurables .....	19.0	6.5	6.6	8.1	9.0
<b>Retail Trade</b>					
Building materials and hardware dealers .....	17.0	6.2	5.5	6.8	8.9
General merchandise stores .....	18.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	9.7
Food stores .....	20.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	13.2
Car dealers and gas stations .....	21.2	8.0	7.2	7.4	11.8
Apparel and accessory stores .....	23.0	9.7	6.0	*7.3	16.8
Home furniture stores .....	22.5	6.5	7.2	5.9	11.3
Eating and drinking places .....	23.6	11.7	10.6	11.4	19.7
Miscellaneous retail .....	19.8	7.3	6.7	7.4	11.4

Table A2.  
**Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002** — Con.

[In percent]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>					
Depository institutions .....	17.7	3.7	4.1	5.9	6.0
Nondepository institutions .....	24.5	11.4	9.6	*12.6	15.0
Security and commodity brokers .....	16.2	8.1	*10.0	*13.6	10.5
Insurance carriers .....	11.2	4.6	6.0	*9.7	6.9
Insurance agents and brokers .....	20.5	5.0	5.1	6.9	7.9
Real estate .....	23.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	9.8
Holding and other investment offices .....	16.9	4.4	*4.9	*7.2	6.5
<b>Services</b>					
Hotels and other lodging places .....	24.9	9.5	9.2	12.1	14.0
Personal services .....	20.7	9.4	7.6	6.9	12.0
Business services .....	29.1	14.0	13.1	12.7	18.9
Car repair, services, and parking .....	21.5	8.2	8.7	6.7	12.1
Miscellaneous repair services .....	15.8	7.3	7.6	*6.0	9.5
Motion pictures .....	20.8	*9.2	*13.2	*10.7	17.6
Amusement and recreation .....	23.9	10.6	9.8	11.9	15.9
Health services .....	18.0	5.5	4.8	6.6	7.8
Legal services .....	22.1	6.8	6.6	*7.1	9.1
Educational services .....	32.6	7.7	6.9	10.0	11.2
Social services .....	23.9	9.3	7.7	8.7	12.7
Museums, galleries, and gardens .....	*28.6	*9.4	*5.5	-	*12.6
Membership organizations .....	21.6	8.2	7.6	6.7	10.6
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	22.3	8.0	9.0	8.7	10.8
Private households .....	21.6	11.2	11.6	9.0	12.6
Services, not elsewhere classified .....	*11.0	*7.8	-	-	*12.4

- Represents zero.

\* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://lehd-test/net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and West Virginia Bureau of Employment, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.

Table A3.  
**West Virginia Employment by Industry and Age: 1997 and 2002**

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	Under 65 years		65 years and older	
	1997	2002	1997	2002
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>529,694</b>	<b>533,999</b>	<b>11,373</b>	<b>13,427</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Agricultural production—crops .....	702	636	57	46
Agricultural production—livestock .....	453	321	10	*6
Agricultural services .....	3,053	3,028	29	45
Forestry .....	44	102	-	3
Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	10	19	-	-
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal mining .....	89	77	-	*4
Coal mining .....	19,224	16,433	61	76
Oil and gas extraction .....	3,623	3,970	89	91
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic .....	997	813	11	11
<b>Construction</b>				
Building construction—general contractors .....	9,878	9,651	138	147
Construction other than building .....	8,759	6,411	102	104
Construction—special trade .....	16,570	16,796	222	281
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Food and kindred products .....	4,768	4,727	90	77
Tobacco products .....	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	1,155	*538	20	*13
Apparel from fabrics .....	1,710	755	26	27
Lumber and wood products .....	9,844	11,105	114	163
Furniture and fixtures .....	686	579	*14	19
Paper and allied products .....	1,114	1,152	20	14
Printing and publishing .....	4,959	5,522	124	159
Chemicals .....	15,206	11,443	74	91
Petroleum refining .....	554	759	*7	12
Rubber and plastics .....	2,524	3,978	17	40
Leather and leather products .....	691	-	10	-
Stone, clay, and glass .....	6,182	4,864	80	81
Primary metal industries .....	12,305	10,222	59	64
Fabricated metal products .....	6,184	5,348	56	73
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	5,851	4,796	86	110
Electronic and electrical equipment .....	1,892	1,428	17	16
Transportation equipment .....	2,947	3,852	*7	20
Measuring and analyzing instruments .....	1,692	1,531	27	31
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	904	882	*22	22
<b>Transportation, Communication, and Utilities</b>				
Railroad transportation .....	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transit .....	1,434	1,588	39	82
Motor freight transportation .....	10,884	10,098	225	328
Water transportation .....	1,096	1,203	21	27
Transportation by air .....	2,171	2,059	14	14
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	-	-	-	-
Transportation services .....	740	634	20	*7
Communications .....	8,477	6,774	87	80
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services .....	10,488	9,292	49	52
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>				
Wholesale trade—durables .....	19,040	17,206	498	530
Wholesale trade—nondurables .....	11,271	11,170	298	293
<b>Retail Trade</b>				
Building materials and hardware dealers .....	5,919	5,605	191	235
General merchandise stores .....	16,070	17,600	*456	*631
Food stores .....	22,828	18,766	487	536
Car dealers and gas stations .....	16,837	16,452	443	553
Apparel and accessory stores .....	4,137	4,418	147	136
Home furniture stores .....	4,630	4,006	179	167
Eating and drinking places .....	43,208	45,224	518	624
Miscellaneous retail .....	13,102	14,117	498	574

Table A3.  
**West Virginia Employment by Industry and Age: 1997 and 2002** — Con.

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	Under 65 years		65 years and older	
	1997	2002	1997	2002
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>				
Depository institutions .....	10,536	10,567	249	255
Nondepository institutions .....	891	2,387	18	23
Security and commodity brokers .....	735	744	15	21
Insurance carriers .....	3,470	3,208	53	43
Insurance agents and brokers .....	4,033	4,824	131	170
Real estate .....	4,583	4,463	406	425
Holding and other investment offices .....	506	553	23	22
<b>Services</b>				
Hotels and other lodging places .....	9,298	9,081	267	309
Personal services .....	5,817	5,637	466	516
Business services .....	24,500	28,903	528	811
Car repair, services, and parking .....	4,385	4,955	128	182
Miscellaneous repair services .....	2,645	2,999	56	93
Motion pictures .....	1,416	1,537	18	25
Amusement and recreation .....	6,394	9,657	272	*357
Health services .....	68,685	77,558	1,259	1,562
Legal services .....	5,012	5,713	113	158
Educational services .....	3,745	4,104	108	132
Social services .....	17,638	19,556	602	736
Museums, galleries, and gardens .....	116	149	9	10
Membership organizations .....	5,240	5,204	347	359
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	11,014	12,627	293	305
Private households .....	1,788	1,289	230	196
Services, not elsewhere classified .....	95	86	*4	4

- Represents zero.

\* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://lehd-test/net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and West Virginia Bureau of Employment, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.



Table A4.

**Composition of Job Gain in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002**

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35,613</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>918</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Agricultural production—crops .....	115	37	18	14
Agricultural production—livestock .....	24	*3	*2	1
Agricultural services .....	368	38	15	4
Forestry .....	6	2	1	-
Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	1	1	-	-
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal mining .....	3	-	-	-
Coal mining .....	720	320	83	6
Oil and gas extraction .....	234	54	17	5
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic .....	27	5	3	1
<b>Construction</b>				
Building construction—general contractors .....	1,138	205	75	21
Construction other than building .....	635	184	74	13
Construction—special trade .....	1,842	409	156	38
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Food and kindred products .....	115	15	7	1
Tobacco products .....	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	*16	*2	*1	-
Apparel from fabrics .....	34	9	2	1
Lumber and wood products .....	639	91	39	15
Furniture and fixtures .....	29	*5	*1	-
Paper and allied products .....	34	6	3	-
Printing and publishing .....	194	32	14	6
Chemicals .....	153	40	22	3
Petroleum refining .....	34	13	6	1
Rubber and plastics .....	147	23	7	1
Leather and leather products .....	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass .....	296	114	59	13
Primary metal industries .....	178	*18	10	2
Fabricated metal products .....	130	25	10	3
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	157	31	12	4
Electronic and electrical equipment .....	22	5	2	-
Transportation equipment .....	72	14	6	1
Measuring and analyzing instruments .....	35	8	1	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	45	6	3	1
<b>Transportation, Communication, and Utilities</b>				
Railroad transportation .....	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transit .....	125	22	9	6
Motor freight transportation .....	743	167	71	21
Water transportation .....	55	11	3	1
Transportation by air .....	160	31	7	1
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	-	-	-	-
Transportation services .....	28	8	*3	*1
Communications .....	777	446	150	9
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services .....	175	62	*18	1
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>				
Wholesale trade—durables .....	805	155	71	24
Wholesale trade—nondurables .....	617	102	46	20
<b>Retail Trade</b>				
Building materials and hardware dealers .....	374	53	24	12
General merchandise stores .....	640	*70	*41	*17
Food stores .....	1,405	173	88	33
Car dealers and gas stations .....	1,243	185	84	33
Apparel and accessory stores .....	535	42	15	9
Home furniture stores .....	366	46	21	9
Eating and drinking places .....	5,013	409	148	69
Miscellaneous retail .....	1,154	173	78	41

Table A4.

**Composition of Job Gain in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002** — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>				
Depository institutions .....	355	67	28	7
Nondepository institutions .....	110	13	8	1
Security and commodity brokers .....	54	21	12	3
Insurance carriers .....	*106	*25	12	3
Insurance agents and brokers .....	261	52	23	10
Real estate .....	356	94	51	25
Holding and other investment offices .....	24	7	2	-
<b>Services</b>				
Hotels and other lodging places .....	1,006	172	85	36
Personal services .....	488	141	75	40
Business services .....	2,459	434	211	75
Car repair, services, and parking .....	470	54	24	10
Miscellaneous repair services .....	173	33	13	6
Motion pictures .....	184	13	5	3
Amusement and recreation .....	1,438	145	84	*37
Health services .....	3,029	726	278	81
Legal services .....	386	66	22	7
Educational services .....	291	81	41	11
Social services .....	1,445	273	119	40
Museums, galleries, and gardens .....	9	2	2	2
Membership organizations .....	405	122	56	22
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	847	210	98	30
Private households .....	88	49	32	16
Services, not elsewhere classified .....	6	2	1	-

- Represents zero.

\* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://lehd-test/net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and West Virginia Bureau of Employment, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A5.

**Composition of Job Loss in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002**

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35,207</b>	<b>8,553</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>1,342</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Agricultural production—crops .....	109	33	19	14
Agricultural production—livestock .....	17	*4	*2	*2
Agricultural services .....	516	61	21	7
Forestry .....	9	4	2	-
Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	1	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal mining .....	2	1	1	1
Coal mining .....	852	434	162	12
Oil and gas extraction .....	208	51	21	7
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic .....	22	11	6	*1
<b>Construction</b>				
Building construction—general contractors .....	1,143	266	109	21
Construction other than building .....	732	243	117	20
Construction—special trade .....	2,131	568	258	44
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Food and kindred products .....	232	57	24	9
Tobacco products .....	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	*14	*5	*3	*1
Apparel from fabrics .....	49	26	17	2
Lumber and wood products .....	589	102	62	18
Furniture and fixtures .....	35	*6	*4	2
Paper and allied products .....	79	18	10	2
Printing and publishing .....	206	44	23	11
Chemicals .....	427	493	293	12
Petroleum refining .....	50	21	14	2
Rubber and plastics .....	122	22	13	3
Leather and leather products .....	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass .....	461	240	139	25
Primary metal industries .....	108	*116	101	7
Fabricated metal products .....	210	93	47	8
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	244	61	39	9
Electronic and electrical equipment .....	32	11	14	2
Transportation equipment .....	94	36	27	3
Measuring and analyzing instruments .....	28	8	5	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	71	16	7	1
<b>Transportation, Communication, and Utilities</b>				
Railroad transportation .....	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transit .....	112	20	10	9
Motor freight transportation .....	776	221	120	36
Water transportation .....	46	20	8	2
Transportation by air .....	74	14	12	2
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	-	-	-	-
Transportation services .....	52	14	*7	*1
Communications .....	561	332	113	9
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services .....	161	95	*82	4
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>				
Wholesale trade—durables .....	843	295	173	43
Wholesale trade—nondurables .....	605	163	75	28
<b>Retail Trade</b>				
Building materials and hardware dealers .....	350	65	32	21
General merchandise stores .....	681	*134	*74	*35
Food stores .....	1,459	203	116	47
Car dealers and gas stations .....	1,257	231	120	47
Apparel and accessory stores .....	424	46	20	14
Home furniture stores .....	336	53	34	12
Eating and drinking places .....	5,247	464	179	88
Miscellaneous retail .....	1,205	236	114	54

Table A5.

**Composition of Job Loss in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002** — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>				
Depository institutions .....	255	67	48	17
Nondepository institutions .....	157	32	9	4
Security and commodity brokers .....	58	22	10	3
Insurance carriers .....	135	*38	22	6
Insurance agents and brokers .....	203	58	35	14
Real estate .....	307	93	51	36
Holding and other investment offices .....	21	7	6	2
<b>Services</b>				
Hotels and other lodging places .....	774	153	87	38
Personal services .....	461	134	75	43
Business services .....	2,476	492	269	112
Car repair, services, and parking .....	463	77	35	13
Miscellaneous repair services .....	197	51	22	9
Motion pictures .....	199	15	7	4
Amusement and recreation .....	1,230	133	76	*44
Health services .....	2,364	735	350	124
Legal services .....	337	66	28	10
Educational services .....	202	49	31	14
Social services .....	1,139	276	137	68
Museums, galleries, and gardens .....	14	3	2	2
Membership organizations .....	357	134	77	32
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	786	204	108	33
Private households .....	97	55	49	26
Services, not elsewhere classified .....	7	3	1	-

- Represents zero.

\* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://lehd-test/net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and West Virginia Bureau of Employment, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A6.  
**Average Monthly Earnings in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002**

[Full-quarter earnings, in dollars]

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,110</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>2,442</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Agricultural production—crops .....	1,812	1,418	1,386	1,575
Agricultural production—livestock .....	*2,593	*2,346	*1,234	2,366
Agricultural services .....	2,580	1,887	1,604	1,823
Forestry .....	*2,998	*4,091	*2,937	2,706
Fishing, hunting, and trapping .....	*2,043	-	-	1,962
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal mining .....	4,046	2,899	*2,330	2,967
Coal mining .....	4,468	4,350	4,547	4,280
Oil and gas extraction .....	3,792	3,192	2,181	3,118
Mining and quarrying - nonmetallic .....	3,930	3,611	*3,022	3,335
<b>Construction</b>				
Building construction—general contractors .....	2,787	2,696	2,189	2,297
Construction other than building .....	3,723	4,126	2,845	3,294
Construction—special trade .....	3,060	3,221	2,402	2,609
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Food and kindred products .....	2,441	2,294	2,329	2,217
Tobacco products .....	*3,634	*3,622	*2,862	3,352
Textile mill products .....	*2,359	*2,394	*1,678	*2,141
Apparel from fabrics .....	*1,628	1,217	985	1,456
Lumber and wood products .....	2,514	2,605	2,084	2,181
Furniture and fixtures .....	*2,493	*2,490	*1,943	*2,302
Paper and allied products .....	2,935	2,942	*4,502	2,688
Printing and publishing .....	2,455	2,323	2,066	2,344
Chemicals .....	5,451	5,857	*9,239	5,266
Petroleum refining .....	4,258	4,490	*2,111	3,918
Rubber and plastics .....	2,982	3,050	2,929	2,510
Leather and leather products .....	*765	*613	*1,129	454
Stone, clay, and glass .....	2,902	2,996	1,835	2,608
Primary metal industries .....	*4,705	4,536	4,906	4,273
Fabricated metal products .....	3,191	3,357	3,513	2,878
Industrial and commercial machinery .....	3,537	3,408	3,045	2,922
Electronic and electrical equipment .....	3,436	3,189	*2,480	3,058
Transportation equipment .....	3,946	3,516	2,826	4,079
Measuring and analyzing instruments .....	3,292	3,008	2,714	2,751
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	*2,345	1,997	*1,498	2,050
<b>Transportation, Communication, and Utilities</b>				
Railroad transportation .....	*1,855	*2,170	*2,307	2,072
Local and suburban transit .....	*2,300	1,446	853	1,616
Motor freight transportation .....	2,681	2,604	1,720	2,456
Water transportation .....	4,406	*4,093	*3,020	3,706
Transportation by air .....	*4,083	*4,130	*1,223	3,164
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	*3,033	*3,394	-	2,837
Transportation services .....	3,016	*3,147	*1,203	2,610
Communications .....	*3,716	*3,752	2,082	3,036
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services .....	5,480	*5,486	2,433	5,077
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>				
Wholesale trade—durables .....	3,677	3,583	2,370	3,068
Wholesale trade—nondurables .....	3,289	2,929	1,684	2,984
<b>Retail Trade</b>				
Building materials and hardware dealers .....	2,173	1,892	1,380	1,888
General merchandise stores .....	*1,426	*1,228	*920	1,239
Food stores .....	1,658	1,480	1,059	1,283
Car dealers and gas stations .....	2,616	2,446	1,498	2,132
Apparel and accessory stores .....	1,560	1,378	1,367	1,202
Home furniture stores .....	2,159	2,042	1,484	1,854
Eating and drinking places .....	1,287	1,248	1,038	970
Miscellaneous retail .....	2,117	1,871	1,476	1,763

Table A6.  
**Average Monthly Earnings in West Virginia by Industry and Age: 2002** — Con.

[Full-quarter earnings, in dollars]

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>				
Depository institutions .....	2,809	2,971	2,173	2,396
Nondepository institutions .....	3,104	2,855	2,493	2,506
Security and commodity brokers .....	7,315	5,512	*5,312	5,749
Insurance carriers .....	*3,927	3,741	1,987	3,251
Insurance agents and brokers .....	3,361	3,417	2,251	2,649
Real estate .....	2,237	2,202	1,942	1,953
Holding and other investment offices .....	5,728	7,971	3,201	4,774
<b>Services</b>				
Hotels and other lodging places .....	1,764	1,763	1,382	1,541
Personal services .....	1,737	1,618	1,126	1,510
Business services .....	2,020	1,922	1,252	1,750
Car repair, services, and parking .....	2,133	1,776	983	1,816
Miscellaneous repair services .....	3,106	3,021	1,899	2,585
Motion pictures .....	2,316	2,047	666	1,196
Amusement and recreation .....	1,927	*1,851	*1,288	1,492
Health services .....	3,302	3,377	2,561	2,804
Legal services .....	3,461	3,289	2,555	3,036
Educational services .....	2,480	2,951	2,126	2,253
Social services .....	1,551	1,498	1,052	1,369
Museums, galleries, and gardens .....	1,762	1,982	*791	1,513
Membership organizations .....	1,582	1,577	845	1,336
Engineering, accounting, and research .....	4,006	4,336	2,984	3,178
Private households .....	1,237	1,033	925	1,128
Services, not elsewhere classified .....	1,340	2,060	*805	1,345

- Represents zero.

\* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://lehd-test/net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Note: Earnings for workers 65 and older may reflect lump sum distributions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and West Virginia Bureau of Employment, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>.



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
Washington, DC 20233

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

Penalty for Private Use \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Permit No. G-58