

# West Virginia

## 2020 Economic Review

*WorkForce West Virginia  
Research, Information and Analysis*



## Introduction

The annual Economic Review for West Virginia is prepared by the Research, Information and Analysis Division of WorkForce West Virginia. The 2020 edition delivers a detailed appraisal of the economies of the state and its seven workforce development regions. The information contained within is derived from multiple data sources covering various aspects of the economy and can be utilized by those responsible for public policy, economic development, education, job training and career counseling. Data in the Economic Review are revised frequently and are accessible on the Division's web site:

<http://lmi.workforcewv.org>

## Contents

- Summary of Economic Activity
- Economic Indicators
- Per Capita Personal Income
- Nonfarm Payroll Employment
- Civilian Labor Force
- Population Data
- Employment and Wages
- Top Employers
- Labor Force Participation Rate
- Industry/Occupational Projections
- Workforce Development Region Profiles
- Acknowledgement

WorkForce West Virginia  
Research Information and Analysis  
Joseph Jarvis, Director  
P.O. Box 428  
Charleston, WV 25322-0428  
304-558-2660  
<http://lmi.workforcewv.org/>

# State Economic Activity

Between 2019 and 2020, West Virginia's total nonfarm payroll employment fell 47,600 to 676,600, a loss of 6.6 percent. The civilian labor force declined 4,800 over the same period. Total employment plunged 31,900, and total unemployment climbed 27,000, a stark indication of the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic on the state's economy. The average annual unemployment rate stood at 8.3 percent, the highest unemployment rate for the state in a decade.

The goods-producing sector declined 12,400 with losses of 5,600 in construction, 4,300 in mining and logging, and 2,600 in manufacturing. The service-providing sector declined 35,200, with losses of 13,800 in leisure and hospitality; 7,200 in trade, transportation, and utilities; 4,100 in government; 3,900 in professional and business services; 2,800 in other services; 2,400 in education and health services; 800 in information; and 300 in financial activities.

In 2020, 37 counties recorded an unemployment rate at or above the state rate of 8.3 percent. Counties with double digit unemployment rates included Lincoln 10.0, Hancock 10.0, Fayette 10.0, Gilmer 10.1, Tyler 10.3, Nicholas 10.3, Braxton 10.4, Wyoming 10.5, Boone 10.5, Wirt 10.7, Lewis 10.9, Pleasants 11.1, Logan 12.2, Roane 12.4, Clay 12.5, McDowell 12.6, Mingo 14.3, and Calhoun 16.1. Counties with unemployment rates at or below 6.0 percent included Morgan 6.0, Jefferson 5.9, Hampshire 5.5, and Pendleton 4.9.

Unemployment rates increased in all seven workforce development regions (WDR) between 2019 and 2020. Workforce Development Region 4 reported the highest unemployment rate at 9.5 percent, followed by Region 5 at 9.4, Region 1 at 9.3, Region 2 and Region 3 at 8.9, Region 6 at 7.8, and Region 7 at 6.2.

West Virginia's average annual employment measured by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) decreased 46,745 in 2020 to a level of 642,016, a decline of 6.8%. Industry losses included 13,791 in leisure and hospitality; 6,823 in trade, transportation, and utilities; 5,885 in construction; 4,972 in natural resources and mining; 4,531 in other services; 4,427 in local government; 3,357 in professional and business services; 2,569 in manufacturing; 934 in education and health services; 857 in information; and 376 in financial activities. Employment gains included 1,400 in federal government and 376 in state government.

West Virginia's per capita personal income grew by \$2,867 (6.8%) during 2020 (preliminary). Per capita personal income rose to \$45,109 in 2020 from \$42,242 in 2019. In 2020, West Virginia ranked 49th in the nation in per capita personal income. The U.S. per capita personal income grew by \$3,255 (5.8%) to \$59,729. At this writing, the most current per capita personal income data for counties are from 2019. Of the state's 55 counties, 16 recorded a per capita personal income exceeding the statewide unrevised figure of \$42,315 in 2019. These counties included Ohio (\$64,461), Jefferson (\$51,527), Harrison (\$49,793), Kanawha (\$49,553), Putnam (\$47,849), Monongalia (\$46,630), Wood (\$44,754), Cabell

(\$44,177), Pleasants (\$43,929), Brooke (\$43,882), Raleigh (\$43,846), Hancock (\$43,823), Marion (\$43,522), Tucker (\$43,069), Marshall (\$42,595), and Berkeley (\$42,473). Webster County reported the lowest per capita personal income at \$29,348 in 2019.

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 decennial census records West Virginia's population at 1,793,716, down 3.2 percent from the state's 2010 population. This is the greatest percentage of population decline among all states and the District of Columbia between 2010 and 2020. Among the state's 55 counties, nine counties recorded population growth over the decade. These included Berkeley (+17,907), Monongalia, (+9,633), Jefferson (+4,203), Putnam (+1,954), Nicholas (+1,371), Preston (+696), Lewis (+661), Hardy (+274), and Pleasants (+48). The ten counties with the largest population declines over the decade included Kanawha (-12,318), Fayette (-5,551), Raleigh (-4,268), Logan (-4,176), Taylor (-3,984), Wayne (-3,499), Mingo (-3,271), Harrison (-3,178), McDowell (-3,002), and Boone (-2,820).

West Virginia recorded a labor force participation rate of 54.9 percent in 2020, the lowest among the 50 states and District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest labor force participation rate in the nation at 70.2 percent.

Through the year 2028, industries in West Virginia projected to have an annual growth rate of greater than one percent include couriers and messengers; social assistance; data processing, hosting and related services; management of companies and enterprises; waste management and remediation services; ambulatory health care services; administrative and support services; hospitals; food services and drinking places; plastics and rubber product manufacturing; and specialty trade contractors

Occupations projected to have the greatest number of annual openings through the year 2028 include laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (5,425), heavy and tractor trailer truck drivers (4,827), combined food preparation and serving workers (4,542), cashiers (3,546), retail salespersons (3,285), maintenance and repair workers, general (3,158), personal care aides (2,538), waiters and waitresses (2,383), office clerks, general (2,164), light truck or delivery services drivers (2,068), construction laborers (1,662), customer service representatives (1,625), registered nurses (1,549), bus drivers, school or special client (1,477), automotive service technicians and mechanics (1,394), janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners (1,264), cooks, restaurant (1,180), maids and housekeeping cleaners (1,138), nursing assistants (1,092), and stock clerks and order fillers (1,075).

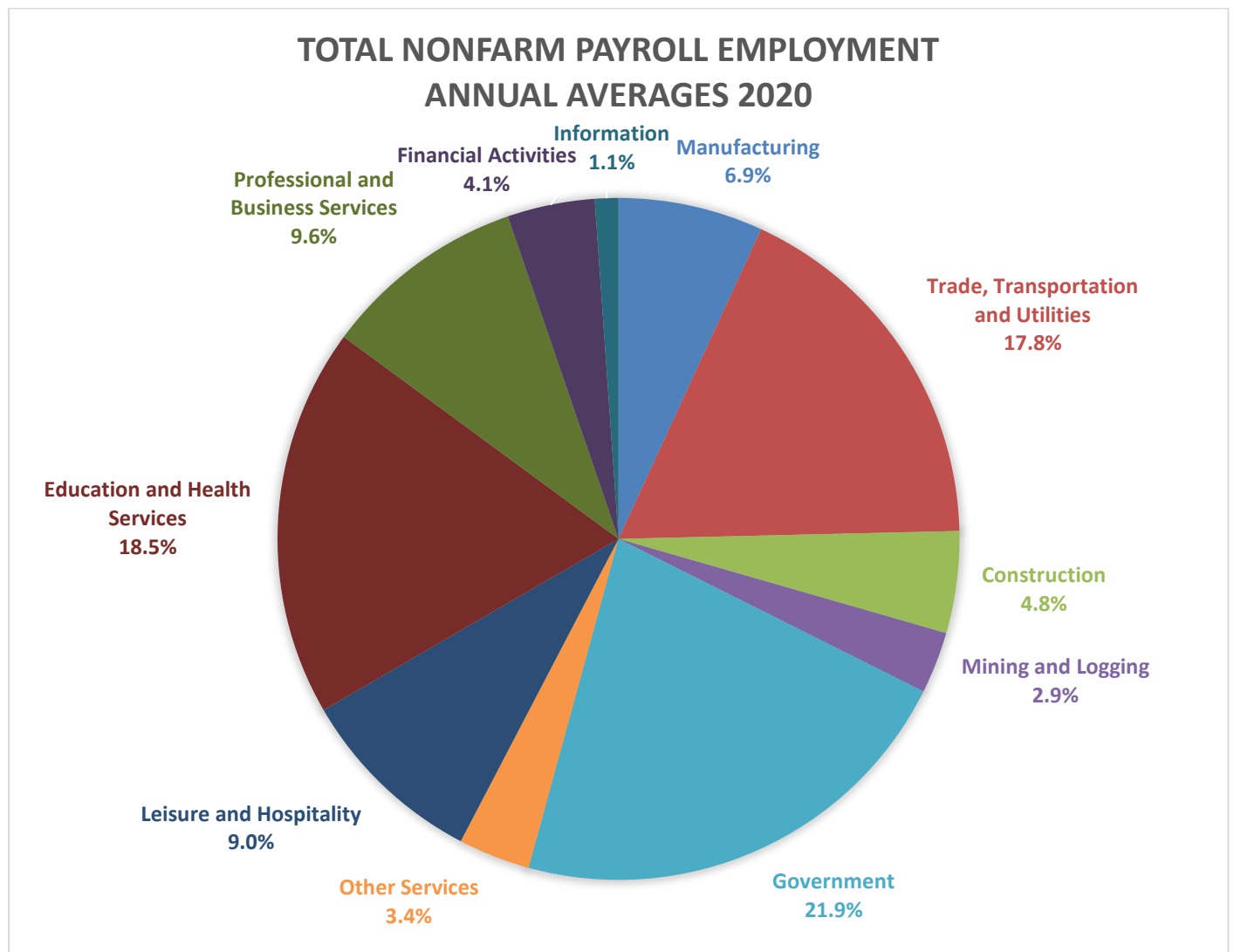
# Annual Average Nonfarm Payroll Employment

## Statewide Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry

Industry	Annual Averages, in thousands			% Change From:	
	2020	2019	2018	2019	2018
Total Nonfarm	673.6	721.2	725.9	-47.6	-52.3
Total Private	525.3	568.7	573.2	-43.4	-47.9
Goods Producing	92.4	104.8	109.7	-12.4	-17.3
Service-Providing	581.2	616.4	616.2	-35.2	-35.0
Private Service Providing	432.8	463.9	463.6	-31.1	-30.8
Mining and Logging	18.0	22.3	22.6	-4.3	-4.6
Mining, Logging and Construction	47.9	57.7	62.7	-9.8	-14.8
Construction	29.8	35.4	40.1	-5.6	-10.3
Manufacturing	44.5	47.1	47.0	-2.6	-2.5
Durable Goods	26.0	28.3	28.6	-2.3	-2.6
Non-Durable Goods	18.6	18.8	18.4	-0.2	0.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	120.2	127.4	130.3	-7.2	-10.1
Wholesale Trade	19.2	20.3	20.4	-1.1	-1.2
Retail Trade	76.4	80.4	83.0	-4.0	-6.6
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	24.7	26.6	26.9	-1.9	-2.2
Information	7.3	8.1	8.2	-0.8	-0.9
Financial Activities	29.3	29.6	29.3	-0.3	0.0
Finance and Insurance	22.9	22.9	22.7	0.0	0.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.3	6.7	6.6	-0.4	-0.3
Professional and Business Services	65.5	69.2	68.9	-3.7	-3.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	25.4	26.7	26.8	-1.3	-1.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7.6	7.4	7.0	0.2	0.6
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	32.4	35.2	35.1	-2.8	-2.7
Education and Health Services	127.7	130.1	128.2	-2.4	-0.5
Educational Services	7.9	8.9	8.8	-1.0	-0.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	119.8	121.2	119.4	-1.4	0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	61.3	75.1	74.2	-13.8	-12.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.7	8.2	7.9	-1.5	-1.2
Accommodation and Food Services	54.6	66.9	66.3	-12.3	-11.7
Other Services	21.6	24.4	24.4	-2.8	-2.8
Government	148.4	152.5	152.6	-4.1	-4.2
Federal Government	25.4	24.0	23.5	1.4	1.9
State Government	46.9	47.9	48.0	-1.0	-1.1
State Government Educational Services	20.2	21.7	22.0	-1.5	-1.8
State Government Excluding Education	26.7	26.3	26.1	0.4	0.6
Local Government	76.0	80.6	81.1	-4.6	-5.1
Local Government Educational Services	37.1	40.1	40.4	-3.0	-3.3
Local Government excluding Educational Services	38.9	40.5	40.7	-1.6	-1.8

(in thousands)

# West Virginia Nonfarm Payroll Employment



- ❖ Average annual employment stood at 642,945 in 2020, down 45,816 (-6.7%) from 2019.
- ❖ Annual average seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 8.3% in 2020 was the highest for the state since 2010.
- ❖ Average annual wage of \$48,702 in 2020 was an increase of \$2,086 (+4.5%) from 2019.
- ❖ Population decline of 59,278 (-3.2%) to 1,793,716 between 2010 and 2020 was the greatest population loss among the 50 states and District of Columbia.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - WVU Medicine
  - Wal-Mart
  - CAMC Health System

## Economic Indicators

Data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis reveal that in 2020 COVID-19 took a harsh economic toll on the nation and states. West Virginia's gross domestic product (GDP) dropped 5.5 percent between 2019 and 2020, tying with Louisiana for one of the sharpest declines in the nation. Only four states had greater declines in GDP in 2020: New York (-5.9%), Oklahoma (-6.1%), Wyoming (-7.0%), and Hawaii (-8.0%). The United States saw a decline of 3.5 percent in gross domestic product. The top and bottom ten states in real gross domestic product are listed below. A complete list of states and their GDP data can be found at <https://www.bea.gov>.

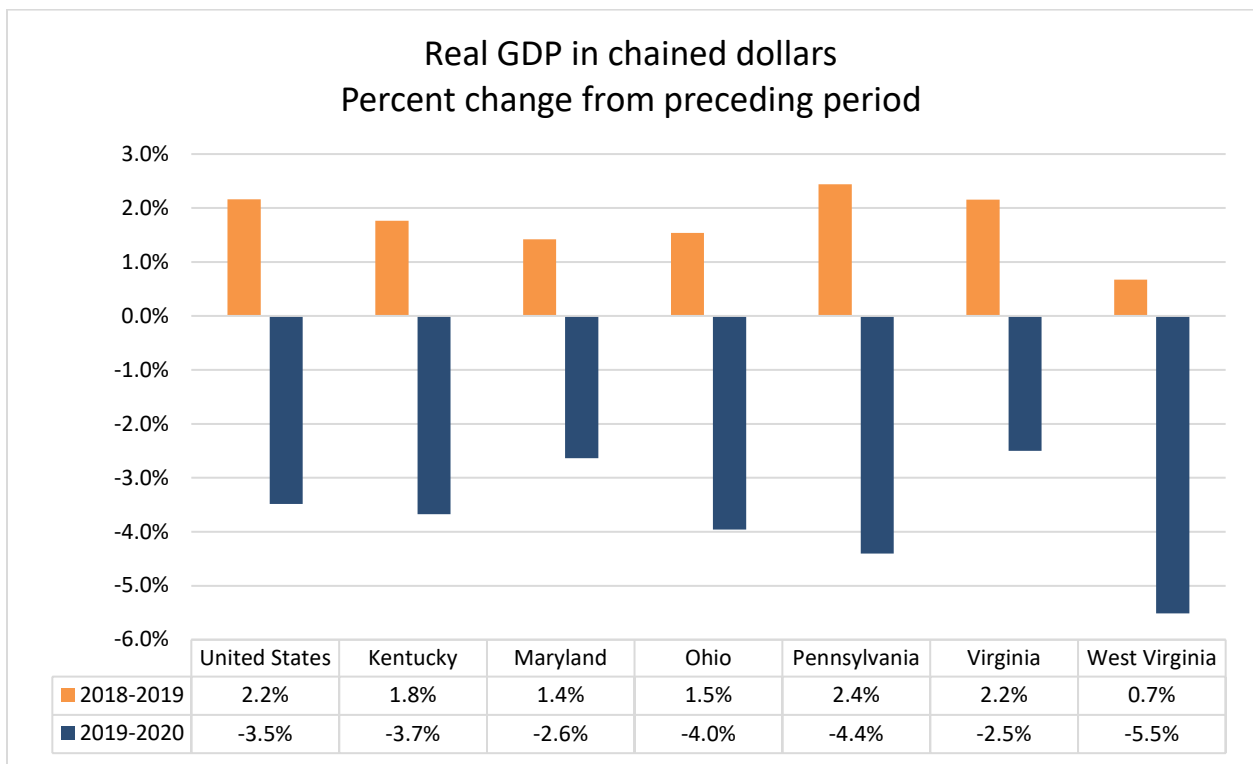
Top Ten States in Real GDP, 2017-2020							
Millions of (2012) Chained Dollars							
State	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change		
					2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Utah	153,986	162,574	168,793	168,622	5.6	3.8	-0.1
Washington	489,435	524,487	548,687	544,632	7.2	4.6	-0.7
Arizona	302,118	314,016	323,598	320,658	3.9	3.1	-0.9
Idaho	68,412	72,455	74,937	74,081	5.9	3.4	-1.1
Colorado	328,510	342,866	356,280	351,068	4.4	3.9	-1.5
District of Columbia	120,211	122,662	123,929	122,114	2.0	1.0	-1.5
South Dakota	46,024	47,287	47,560	46,762	2.7	0.6	-1.7
Nebraska	113,754	115,088	117,395	114,957	1.2	2.0	-2.1
Iowa	168,977	172,845	173,515	169,530	2.3	0.4	-2.3
Virginia	468,125	478,835	489,168	476,950	2.3	2.2	-2.5
North Carolina	489,027	501,955	511,540	498,740	2.6	1.9	-2.5
Georgia	519,453	538,731	547,423	533,567	3.7	1.6	-2.5

Bottom Ten States in Real GDP, 2017-2020							
Millions of (2012) Chained Dollars							
State	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change		
					2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Hawaii	81,040	82,204	82,471	75,863	1.4	0.3	-8.0
Wyoming	37,866	38,696	39,214	36,475	2.2	1.3	-7.0
Oklahoma	188,157	193,205	197,900	185,884	2.7	2.4	-6.1
New York	1,424,906	1,467,077	1,490,679	1,402,412	3.0	1.6	-5.9
West Virginia	69,743	71,859	72,340	68,353	3.0	0.7	-5.5
Louisiana	228,819	235,022	239,967	226,810	2.7	2.1	-5.5
Vermont	29,312	29,565	29,806	28,196	0.9	0.8	-5.4
Michigan	457,342	467,828	471,648	446,249	2.3	0.8	-5.4
Alaska	52,826	52,929	53,255	50,646	0.2	0.6	-4.9
Tennessee	314,850	323,317	328,406	312,437	2.7	1.6	-4.9

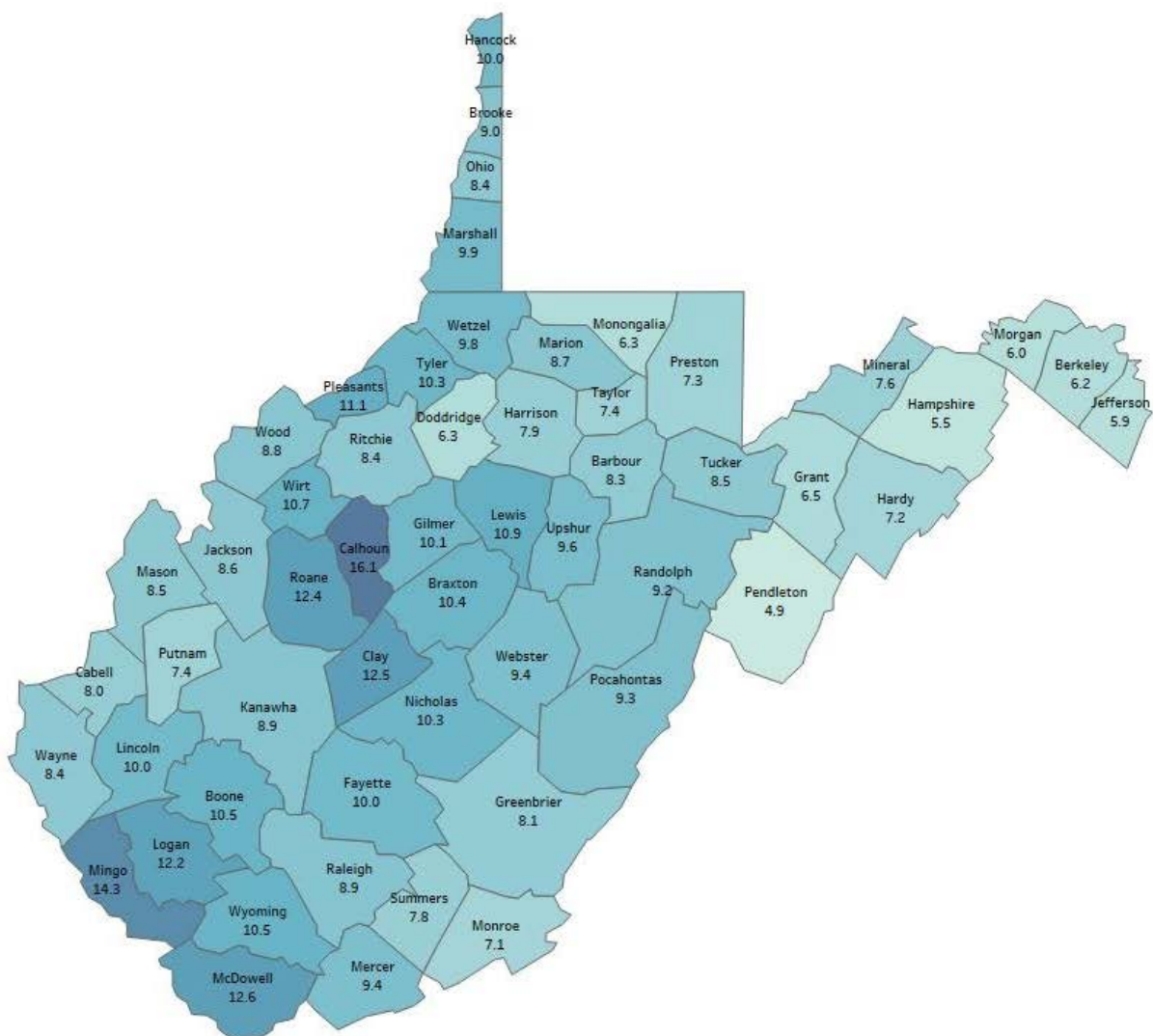


# West Virginia and its Neighbors

The chart below illustrates the economic disposition of real gross domestic product (GDP) and its changes for the periods 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 for the United States, West Virginia, and contiguous states. Increases in gross domestic product in 2019 were negated in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with West Virginia seeing a decline of 5.5 percent, the steepest drop among the state and its immediate neighbors. Gross domestic product fell 3.5 percent in the United States, with Pennsylvania (-4.4%), Ohio (-4.0%), and Kentucky (-3.7%) experiencing steeper declines than that of the United States. Maryland (-2.6%) and Virginia (-2.5%) experienced lesser declines.



# Annual Average Unemployment Rate by County 2020



Pendleton County (4.9) reported the lowest annual average unemployment rate in the state in 2020. Other counties with an unemployment rate at or below 6.0 percent included Morgan (6.0), Jefferson (5.9), and Hampshire (5.5).

Calhoun County (16.1) reported the highest annual average unemployment rate in the state. Other counties with an unemployment rate above 12.0 percent included Logan (12.2), Roane (12.4), Clay (12.5), McDowell (12.6), and Mingo (14.3).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all counties in West Virginia recorded increasing unemployment rates between 2019 and 2020.

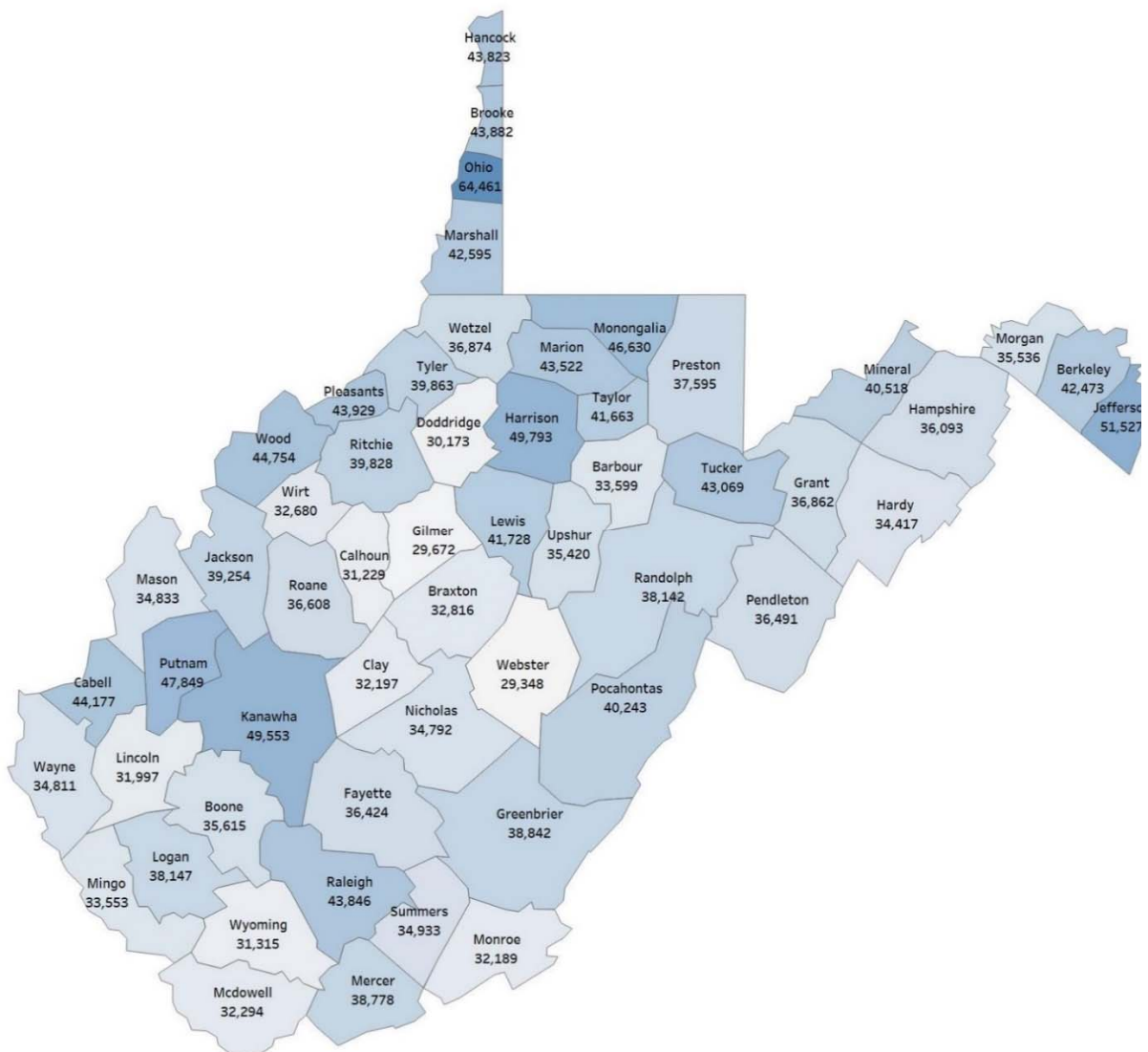
# West Virginia Labor Force Statistics by County 2020

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Barbour	7,340	6,730	610	8.3
Berkeley	58,340	54,710	3,630	6.2
Boone	7,470	6,690	780	10.5
Braxton	5,220	4,680	540	10.4
Brooke	9,900	9,010	890	9.0
Cabell	41,950	38,600	3,340	8.0
Calhoun	2,540	2,130	410	16.1
Clay	3,150	2,760	390	12.5
Doddridge	3,850	3,610	240	6.3
Fayette	16,260	14,640	1,620	10.0
Gilmer	2,340	2,110	240	10.1
Grant	5,970	5,580	390	6.5
Greenbrier	15,680	14,420	1,260	8.1
Hampshire	10,850	10,250	590	5.5
Hancock	13,130	11,810	1,320	10.0
Hardy	5,870	5,450	420	7.2
Harrison	34,090	31,380	2,710	7.9
Jackson	12,780	11,680	1,100	8.6
Jefferson	30,080	28,300	1,790	5.9
Kanawha	82,800	75,430	7,370	8.9
Lewis	6,340	5,650	690	10.9
Lincoln	7,290	6,560	730	10.0
Logan	11,180	9,820	1,360	12.2
McDowell	4,480	3,910	560	12.6
Marion	25,360	23,170	2,200	8.7
Marshall	13,610	12,260	1,350	9.9
Mason	10,360	9,480	880	8.5
Mercer	20,960	18,990	1,970	9.4
Mineral	12,250	11,320	930	7.6
Mingo	6,860	5,880	980	14.3
Monongalia	54,610	51,150	3,470	6.3
Monroe	6,080	5,650	430	7.1
Morgan	8,360	7,860	510	6.0
Nicholas	9,570	8,590	980	10.3
Ohio	20,440	18,720	1,720	8.4
Pendleton	3,710	3,530	180	4.9
Pleasants	2,720	2,420	300	11.1
Pocahontas	3,830	3,470	350	9.3
Preston	15,530	14,390	1,130	7.3
Putnam	27,080	25,080	2,010	7.4
Raleigh	30,520	27,800	2,720	8.9
Randolph	12,360	11,230	1,130	9.2
Ritchie	4,400	4,030	370	8.4
Roane	5,130	4,490	640	12.4
Summers	4,380	4,030	340	7.8
Taylor	7,820	7,240	580	7.4
Tucker	3,290	3,010	280	8.5
Tyler	3,170	2,850	330	10.3
Upshur	9,650	8,730	920	9.6
Wayne	15,840	14,510	1,330	8.4
Webster	3,330	3,020	310	9.4
Wetzel	6,750	6,080	660	9.8
Wirt	2,280	2,040	250	10.7
Wood	36,450	33,220	3,220	8.8
Wyoming	6,590	5,900	690	10.5
Statewide	792,200	726,000	66,100	8.3

March 2020 Benchmark

# 2019 Per Capita Personal Income by County

(2020 not currently available)

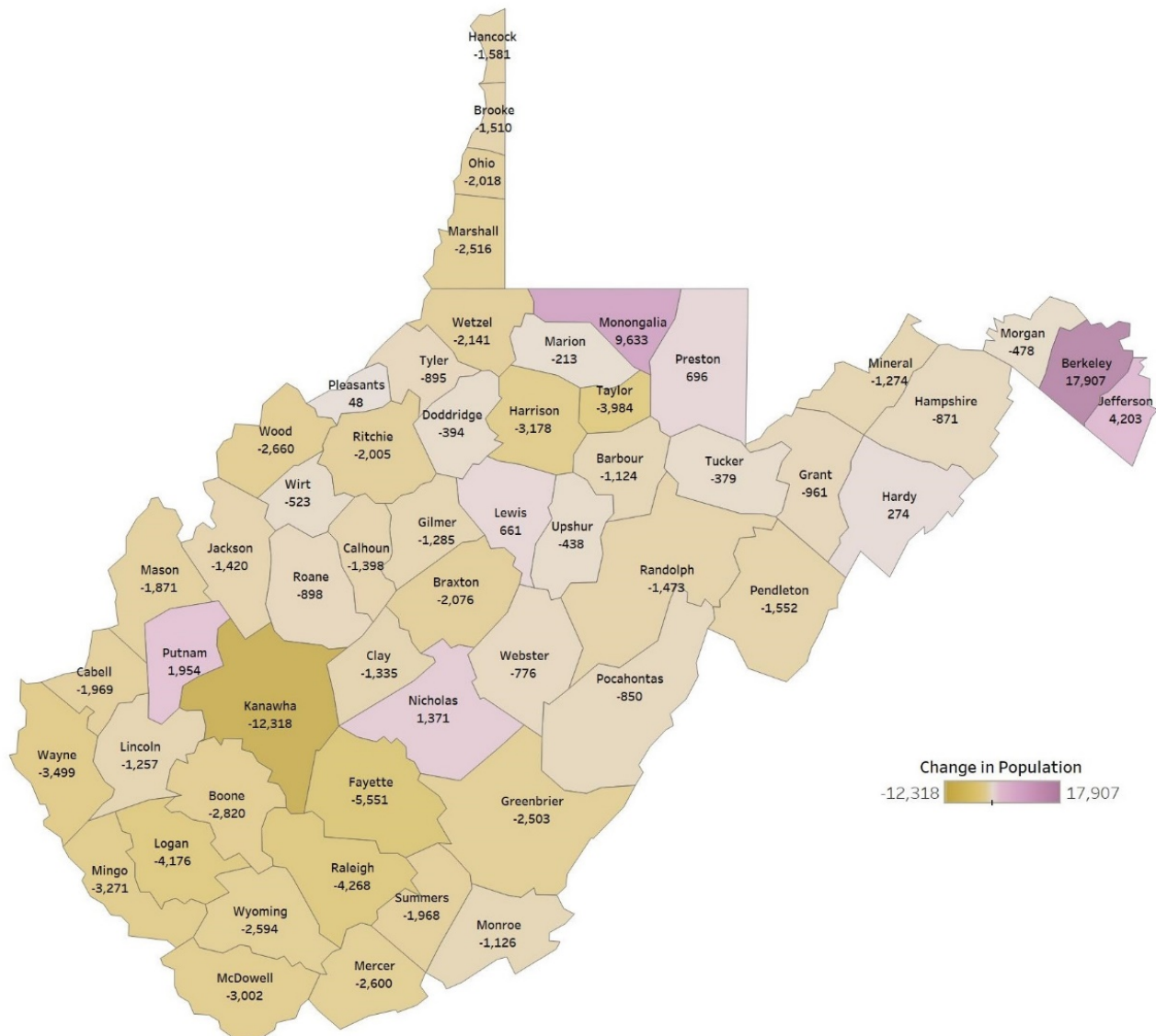


Ohio County (\$64,461) recorded the highest per capita personal income of all West Virginia counties in 2019. The remaining counties with the top ten highest per capita personal income were Jefferson (\$51,527), Harrison (\$49,793), Kanawha (\$49,553), Putnam (\$47,849), Monongalia (\$46,630), Wood (\$44,754), Cabell (\$44,177), Pleasants (\$43,929), and Brooke (\$43,882).

Upshur County had the greatest growth rate in per capita personal income between 2018 and 2019 at 6.2 percent, followed by McDowell (5.4), Pocahontas (4.9), Raleigh (4.6), Fayette (4.6), Ritchie (4.2), Mason (4.2), Monroe (4.1), Preston (4.1), and Webster (4.0) rounding out the top ten. Wetzel County (-1.1) was the sole county to report a decline in per capita personal income between 2018 and 2019, with Ohio (0.5) and Marshall (0.3) counties experiencing gains of less than 1.0 percent.

West Virginia's per capital personal income stood at \$42,315 in 2019, up 2.7 percent from 2018. In 2019, the United States reported a per capita personal income of \$56,474, up 3.5 percent from the previous year.

# Population Change 2010-2020



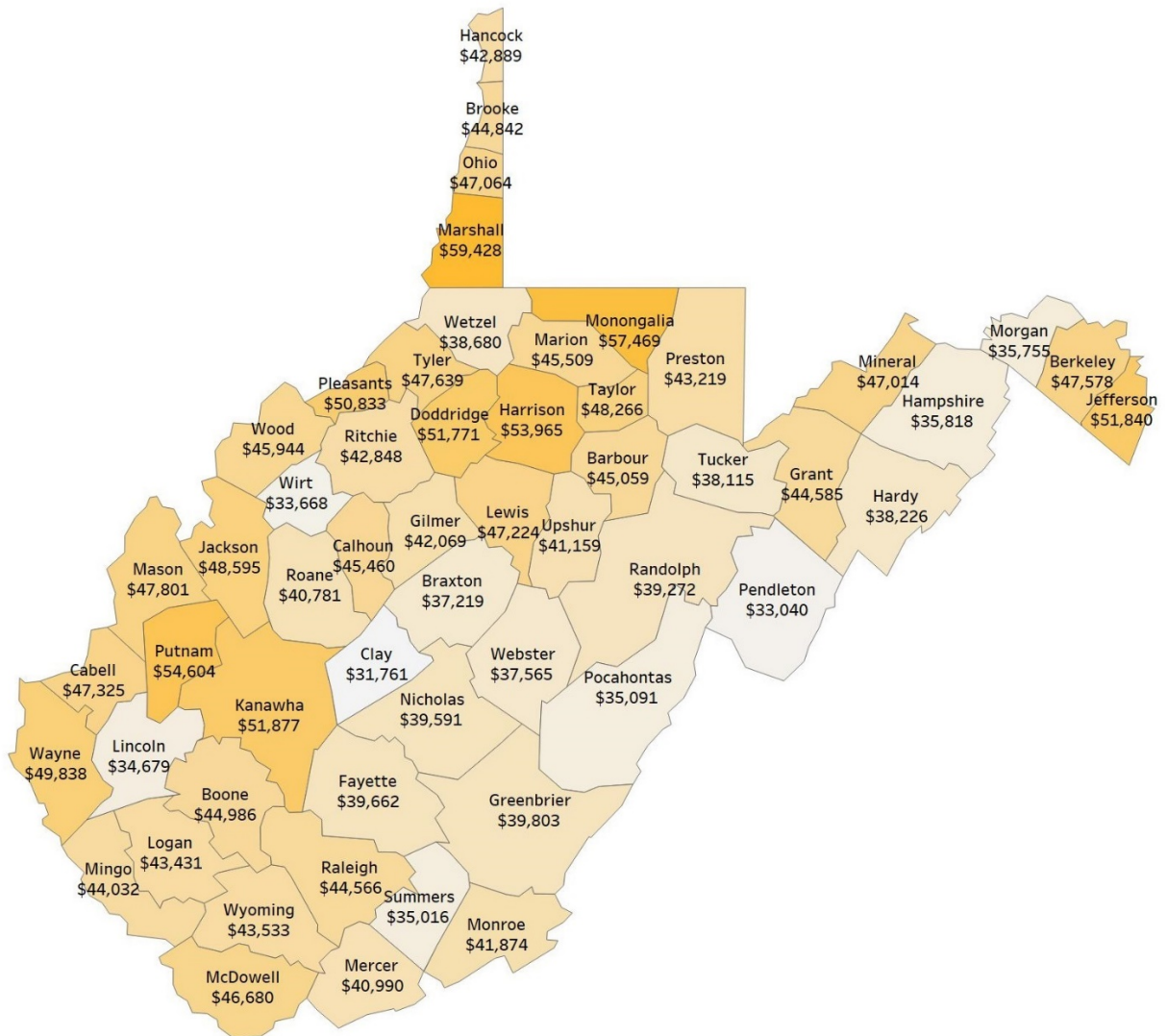
The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 decennial census records West Virginia’s population at 1,793,716, down 3.2 percent from the state’s 2010 population. Among the state’s 55 counties only nine recorded population growth over the decade. These included Berkeley (+17,907), Monongalia (+9,633), Jefferson (+4,203), Putnam (+1,954), Nicholas (+1,371), Preston (+696), Lewis (+661), Hardy (+274), and Pleasants (+48).

Kanawha County (-12,318) had the greatest population loss over the decade, followed by Fayette (-5,551), Raleigh (-4,268), Logan (-4,176), Taylor (-3,984), Wayne (-3,499), Mingo (-3,271), Harrison (-3,178), McDowell (-3,002), and Boone (-2,820.)

Kanawha County (193,063) ranked first in total population among West Virginia counties, with Berkeley (104,169), Cabell (96,319), Monongalia (96,189), and Wood County (86,956) completing the top five.

Additional U.S. Census Bureau data can be found at <https://www.census.gov/>

# 2020 Annual Average Wage by County



In 2020, Marshall County reported the highest annual average wage in West Virginia at \$59,428, followed by Monongalia (\$57,469), Putnam (\$54,604), Harrison (\$53,965), Kanawha (\$51,877), Jefferson (\$51,840), Doddridge (\$51,771), Pleasants (\$50,833), Wayne (\$49,838), and Jackson (\$48,595).

The ten counties with the lowest annual average wage were Webster (\$37,565), Braxton (\$37,219), Hampshire (\$35,818), Morgan (\$35,755), Pocahontas (\$35,091), Summers (\$35,016), Lincoln (\$34,679), Wirt (\$33,668), Pendleton (\$33,040), and Clay (\$31,761).

Total employment declined in all of West Virginia's 55 counties in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The top ten counties reporting the greatest employment losses between 2019 and 2020 were Kanawha (-6,849), Monongalia (-3,369), Cabell (-3,400), Harrison (-3,015), Wood (-2,686), Ohio (-2,627), Raleigh (-2,571), Marion (-1,609), Berkeley (-1,505), and Jefferson (-1,391).

## Top 25 Industries by Total Wages Paid 2020

4 Digit Industry Code	Industry Title	Average Weekly Wage
6221	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	\$3,156,626,865
6111	Elementary and Secondary Schools	\$1,661,422,763
6211	Office of Physicians	\$1,330,149,367
6113	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	\$934,521,480
2121	Coal Mining	\$901,425,469
9211	Executive, Legislative and Other General Government Support	\$877,220,649
9221	Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	\$748,829,160
7225	Restaurants and Other Eating Places	\$699,614,837
5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$566,619,982
6241	Individual and Family Services	\$409,269,206
5221	Depository Credit Intermediation	\$363,241,312
6231	Nursing Care Facilities	\$355,379,222
4411	Automobile Dealers	\$317,750,968
2373	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	\$315,156,554
5413	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	\$294,505,155
5411	Legal Services	\$292,009,625
5613	Employment Services	\$288,236,393
4523	General Merchandise Stores, including Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	\$276,480,227
2211	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	\$270,534,308
2371	Utility System Construction	\$266,302,701
4451	Grocery Stores	\$262,114,513
5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	\$260,922,565
3252	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing	\$250,221,433
6216	Home Health Care Services	\$236,960,450
4842	Specialized Freight Trucking	\$209,463,393

A census of wages based on NAICS codes reveals General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (6221) ranked number one in total wages paid in West Virginia in 2020. Other related industries in the top 25 include Office of Physicians, Individual and Family Services, Nursing Care Facilities, and Home Health Care Services. These reflect the large number of employees within the health care and social assistance industries as well as the number of high paying occupations contained within. In 2020, approximately one in five jobs in West Virginia were contained in the health care and social assistance industries.

Change in rank from March 2019				The 100 Largest Private Employers in West Virginia	Rank	
down	new	unchanged	up		March 2020	
					2019	2020
		=		WVU Medicine	1	1
		=		Walmart	2	2
		=		CAMC Health System	3	3
		=		Mountain Health Network	4	4
		=		Kroger	5	5
		=		Lowe's Home Centers	6	6
		=		Contura Energy	7	7
			↑	Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	9	8
			↑	Mon Health	12	9
			↑	Res-Care, Inc.	11	10
↓				Murray American Energy, Inc.	10	11
			↑	Macy's Corporate Services, Inc.	13	12
			↑	West Virginia's Choice, Inc.	15	13
		=		American Electric Power	14	14
			↑	FirstEnergy Corp.	16	15
			↑	Dolgencorp, LLC (Dollar General Stores)	17	16
			↑	Thomas Health System, Inc.	18	17
			↑	Arch Coal, Inc.	23	18
		=		Pilgrim's Pride Corporation Of WV, Inc.	19	19
			↑	Little General Store, Inc.	26	20
↓				Frontier West Virginia, Inc.	20	21
			↑	J. W. Ebert Corporation (Mcdonald's)	27	22
↓				Pine Branch Mining, LLC.	21	23
			↑	University Physicians & Surgeons, Inc.	28	24
		=		Chemours Company FC, LLC, The	25	25
			↑	Toyota Motor Manufacturing, WV, Inc.	28	26
↓				General Mills Restaurants, Inc. (GMRI, Inc.)	22	27
			↑	Alliant Techsystems Operations, LLC	33	28
			↑	Gabriel Brothers, Inc.	36	28
			↑	Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, The	63	30
↓				Walgreens	24	31
↓				PNGI Charles Town Gaming, LLC	31	32
			↑	Greenbrier Hotel Corporation	35	33
			↑	United Parcel Service, Inc.	40	34
			↑	Weirton Medical Center	38	35
			↑	Gino's/Tudors Biscuit World	41	36
↓				Go-Mart, Inc.	32	37
			↑	Constellium Rolled Products Ravenswd, LLC.	43	38
↓				Quad/Graphics, Inc.	34	39
			↑	West Virginia CVS Pharmacy, LLC.	44	40
			↑	Bob Evans Restaurants, LLC	42	41
			↑	Bruceton Farm Service, Inc.	46	42
↓				Dominion Transmission, Inc.	39	43
↓				Mentor Management, Inc. (The Mentor Network)	37	44
			↑	Raleigh General Hospital, LLC	47	45
↓				Davis Health System	45	46
			↑	Asplundh Tree Expert Co.	51	47
			↑	AT&T/Direct TV	54	48
			↑	United Bank, Inc.	52	49
			↑	Snowshoe Mountain, Inc.	57	50



Change in rank from March 2019				The 100 Largest Private Employers in West Virginia	Rank	
down	new	unchanged	up		March 2020	2019
			↑	Cracker Barrel Old Country Store	53	51
			↑	Wesbanco Bank, Inc.	55	52
			↑	Appalachian Regional Healthcare, Inc.	59	53
			↑	Simonton Industries, Inc.	56	54
			↑	Charter Foods, Inc. (Taco Bell)	58	55
			↑	Advance Stores Company, Inc	61	56
			↑	Wendschmidt WV, Inc. (Wendy's)	76	57
			↑	Family Dollar Stores Of WV, Inc.	60	58
			↑	TransCanada Corporation	62	59
↓				Arcelormittal USA, Inc.	49	60
			↑	Food Lion, LLC	72	61
			↑	Greenbrier Minerals, LLC	67	62
			↑	American Woodmark Corporation	76	63
			↑	Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.	80	64
↓				Huntington Alloys Corporation	64	65
			↑	Capital Area Services Company, LLC (CASCI)	82	66
↓				Truist Bank (Formerly BB&T)	65	67
			↑	Mountaineer Park, Inc.	75	68
			↑	Target Corporation	81	69
			↑	Logan General Hospital, LLC	84	70
		=		TRG Customer Solutions, Inc.	71	71
↓				FedEx Corporation	48	72
			↑	Allegheny Wood Products, Inc.	78	73
	x			Par-Mar Oil Company		74
			↑	City National Bank Of West Virginia	83	75
↓				Highmark West Virginia, Inc. (Mtn State Blue Cross & Blue Shield)	74	76
			↑	Cabela's	79	77
			↑	Alcon Research	85	78
			↑	Giant Food Stores, LLC.	95	79
	x			Williams Lea, Inc.		80
			↑	Healthcare Services Group East, LLC	90	81
			↑	Valley Health System	98	82
			↑	J. C. Penney Corporation, Inc.	91	83
			↑	Dollar Tree Stores, Inc	96	84
			↑	Pretera Center For Mental Health Services, Inc.	88	85
			↑	OS Restaurant Services, Inc.	92	86
			↑	Wheeling Island Gaming, Inc.	97	87
			↑	American Public University System, Inc.	98	88
		=		Armstrong Hardwood Flooring Company	89	89
			↑	Gestamp West Virginia, LLC	93	90
	x			Valley Health Systems, Inc.		91
	x			United Talent, LLC		92
			↑	Speedway, LLC	94	93
↓				Amazon.Com, Inc.	68	94
	x			GC Services Limited Partnership		95
	x			Amedisys Holding, LLC		96
	x			NGK Spark Plugs (U.S.A.), Inc.		97
↓				Homer Laughlin China Company, The	73	98
	x			Complete Physicians' Resources, LLC		99
	x			Northwood Health Systems, Inc.		100

## Employment and Wages

Average Annual Wages	2019	2020	%Change
United States	59,209	64,021	8.1%
West Virginia	46,618	48,741	4.6%

West Virginia's annual average wage in 2020 increased \$2,123 (4.6%) from 2019 to \$48,741. The US annual average wage increased \$4,812 (8.1%) to \$64,021 over the same period.

In 2020 average annual employment in West Virginia declined to 642,018 from the 2019 average of 688,761, a loss of 46,743 jobs (6.8%). Annual average employment in the United States in 2020 was 139,103,773, down 9,001,319 (6.1%) from 2019.

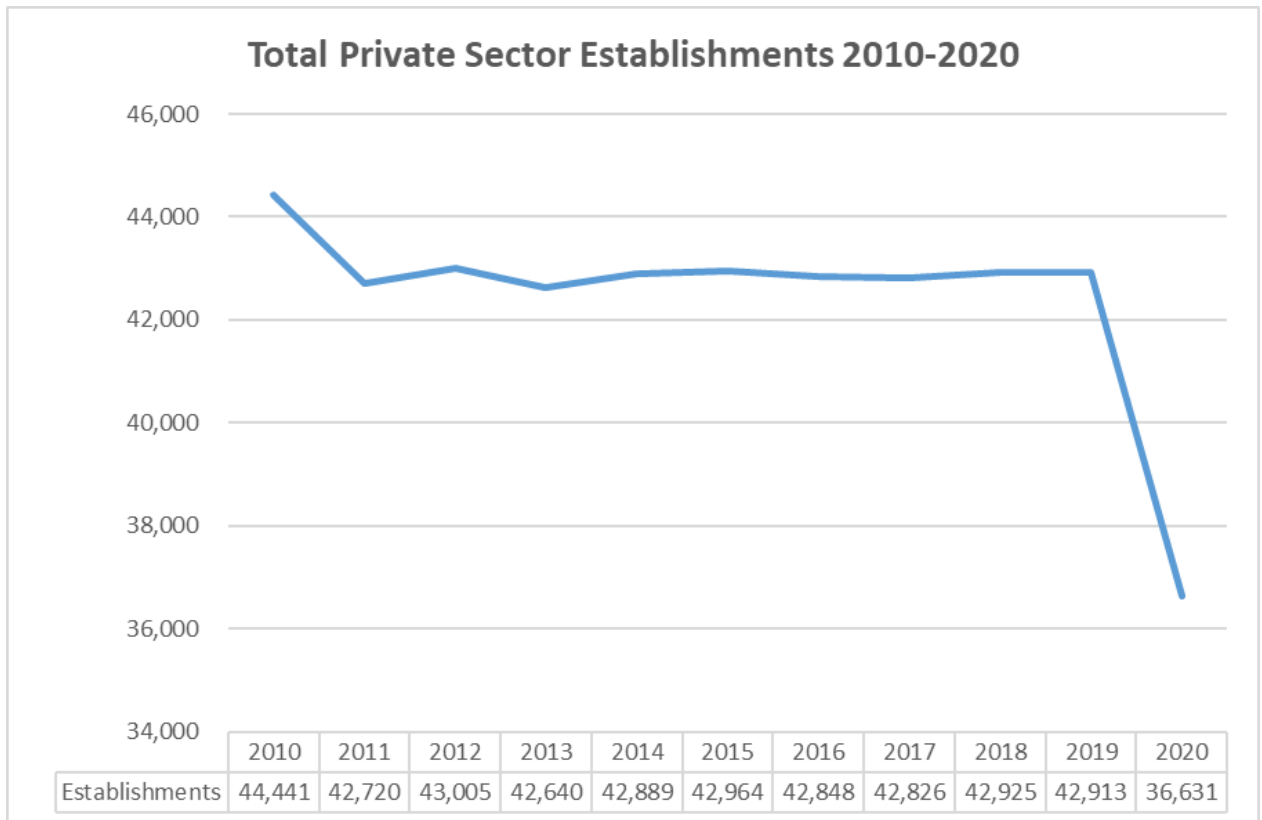
Based on the data that includes all workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs, these statistics are updated each quarter on our website. Included are data on average annual employment, average weekly and annual wages, and the number of employers by detailed industry for the state, each of its 55 counties, and seven workforce development regions. West Virginia Employment and Wages can be accessed online at:

[http://lmi.workforcewv.org/Employment\\_N\\_Wages/EnW.html](http://lmi.workforcewv.org/Employment_N_Wages/EnW.html)

# Size of Firm

March 2020 Number of Establishments Private Sector Only				March 2020 Number of Employers Private Sector Only			
SIZE	UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	% of Total	SIZE	UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	% of Total
0	6,159	0	0.0%	0	7,265	0	0.0%
1 - 4	17,303	32,139	6.0%	1 - 4	20,151	40,062	7.5%
5 - 9	5,482	35,611	6.7%	5 - 9	8,707	57,874	10.9%
10 - 24	4,404	48,544	9.1%	10 - 24	5,679	76,103	14.3%
25 - 49	1,576	72,203	13.6%	25 - 49	3,521	105,054	19.7%
50 - 99	869	59,342	11.1%	50 - 99	1,074	73,915	13.7%
100 - 249	552	84,311	15.8%	100 - 249	503	73,915	13.9%
250 - 499	167	56,335	10.6%	250 - 499	125	40,957	7.7%
500 - 999	78	52,412	9.8%	500 - 999	34	21,801	4.1%
1000+	41	91,353	17.2%	1000+	23	43,865	8.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,631</b>	<b>532,250</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,082</b>	<b>532,711</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: An *establishment* is a single physical location, such as an individual store or restaurant. An *employer* may have any number of establishments at different locations. Firms which do not have employees covered by unemployment compensation are not included. Firms are sized according to their employment in West Virginia. This means that a firm with many thousands of employees nationwide but only a few salespeople in West Virginia is counted as a very small firm.



# Industry Projections (2018-2028)

## Industries with the Greatest Anticipated Growth (2018-2028)

NAICS Code	Industry Title	2018		2028	
		Base Employment	Projected Employment	Change In Employment	Percent Change
722000	Food Services and Drinking Places	54,030	60,325	6,295	11.65
622000	Hospitals	51,700	57,953	6,253	12.09
621000	Ambulatory Health Care Services	41,094	47,331	6,237	15.18
561000	Administrative and Support Services	32,418	37,291	4,873	15.03
624000	Social Assistance	17,823	20,819	2,996	16.81
611000	Educational Services	57,736	59,972	2,236	3.87
541000	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	26,806	28,869	2,063	7.7
238000	Specialty Trade Contractors	15,772	17,434	1,662	10.54
623000	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	17,894	19,048	1,154	6.45
493000	Warehousing and Storage	4,814	5,953	1,139	23.66
551000	Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,925	8,041	1,116	16.12
237000	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	16,069	17,139	1,070	6.66

Food services and drinking places are projected to experience the most growth through 2028, followed by several healthcare and social services industries such as hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Expansion in healthcare and social services industries is due largely to West Virginia's aging population, a significant driver of demand for health and social services. According to U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, in 2019, one in five West Virginia residents were 65 years of age and older. Other industries expecting sizeable employment growth through 2028 include educational services, specialty trade contractors, and warehousing and storage.

## Industries with the Greatest Expected Decline (2018-2028)

NAICS Code	Industry Title	2018		2028	
		Base Employment	Projected Employment	Change In Employment	Percent Change
423000	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	10,705	9,707	-998	-9.32
448000	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	4,249	3,550	-699	-16.45
446000	Health and Personal Care Stores	6,475	5,792	-683	-10.55
212000	Mining (except Oil and Gas)	14,236	13,654	-582	-4.09
447000	Gasoline Stations	9,552	9,006	-546	-5.72
331000	Primary Metal Manufacturing	4,336	3,805	-531	-12.25
332000	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	4,596	4,229	-367	-7.99
453000	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3,157	2,850	-307	-9.72
811000	Repair and Maintenance	6,293	6,036	-257	-4.08
451000	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,882	2,628	-254	-8.81

Projected employment declines are scattered throughout various industry sectors, particularly service-providing and manufacturing industries. Some of these losses can be attributed to a continued population decline in the state. Between 2018 and 2019, West Virginia experienced an estimated population loss of 0.7 percent. Declines in trade can be attributed not only to population declines but also to fierce competition between retailers and the growth of online shopping. The table above lists the ten industries with the greatest anticipated decline between 2018 and 2028.

# Labor Force Participation Rates

## Ten States with the Highest Labor Force Participation Rates 2020

State	Population	Civilian			Rate	LFPR
		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		
District of Columbia	577,484	409,734	376,839	32,895	8.0	70.2
Minnesota	2,467,763	3,094,702	2,903,562	191,140	6.2	69.6
Nebraska	4,423,946	1,035,175	991,388	43,787	4.2	69.6
North Dakota	1,480,785	406,839	386,006	20,833	5.1	69.5
South Dakota	4,545,206	463,256	441,745	21,511	4.6	68.1
Utah	582,498	1,632,215	1,555,782	76,433	4.7	68.0
Colorado	1,120,953	3,122,237	2,895,473	226,764	7.3	67.7
New Hampshire	672,349	761,732	710,817	50,915	6.7	67.4
Iowa	4,761,096	1,666,420	1,578,765	87,655	5.3	67.2
Kansas	2,350,997	1,497,003	1,408,995	88,008	5.9	67.0

## Ten States with the Lowest Labor Force Participation Rates 2020

State	Population	Civilian			Rate	LFPR
		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed		
West Virginia	1,447,252	792,156	726,023	66,133	8.3	54.9
Mississippi	2,287,429	1,259,347	1,157,546	101,801	8.1	55.1
New Mexico	3,861,929	943,287	863,874	79,413	8.4	57.1
Florida	1,639,729	10,114,329	9,332,838	781,491	7.7	57.3
Arkansas	2,343,137	1,354,296	1,272,344	81,952	6.1	57.4
Alabama	4,062,660	2,230,118	2,099,062	131,056	5.9	57.5
Kentucky	3,577,013	2,019,887	1,885,645	134,242	6.6	57.6
South Carolina	3,493,714	2,384,590	2,237,407	147,183	6.2	57.7
Louisiana	17,410,114	2,076,643	1,905,238	171,405	8.3	58.0
North Carolina	3,029,128	4,950,859	4,587,407	363,452	7.3	59.2

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and over that is employed or actively seeking employment. West Virginia has struggled with a low LFPR for many years. In 2020, West Virginia exhibited the lowest labor force participation rate in the nation, at 54.9 percent. Factors contributing to this include an aging population and poor health of many state residents.

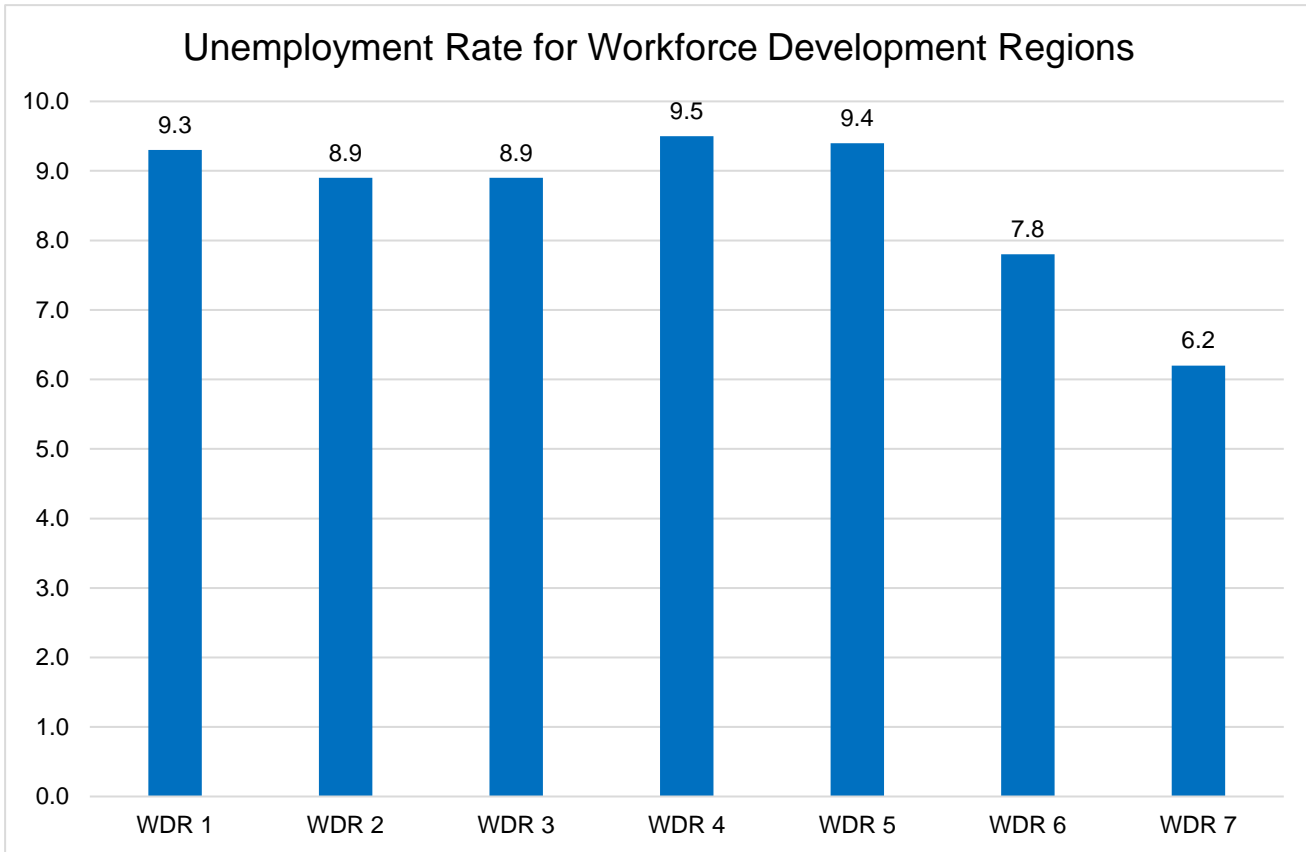
# Occupations

## Occupational Growth by Groups (2018-2028)

SOC	Occupational Group	Openings
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	6928
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	6886
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	5292
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3041
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	2778
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	2629
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	2527
11-0000	Management Occupations	2415
25-0000	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	2028
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	1601
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1365
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	1318
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	1266
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	783
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	582
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	544
23-0000	Legal Occupations	409
51-0000	Production Occupations	114
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	-8
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	-29
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	-1573
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	-1857

Between 2018 and 2028, the largest number of total openings in West Virginia will occur within Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations. This cluster includes occupations such as pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists, registered nurses, and physician assistants. The occupational cluster of Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations will also produce a sizeable number of openings throughout the decade. This occupational cluster includes such job titles as fast food cooks, chefs and head cooks, waiters and waitresses, and bartenders. Other occupational clusters anticipating a large number of openings throughout the decade include Personal Care and Service Occupations, Transportation and Material Moving Occupations, Healthcare Support Occupations, and Construction and Extraction Occupations. Office and Administrative Support Occupations and Sales and Related Occupations are anticipating sizeable employment declines through 2028.

# Unemployment Rate by Workforce Development Region



Workforce Development Region 7 recorded the lowest unemployment rate (6.2) in 2020 among the state's seven workforce development regions. This region benefits economically from its proximity to urban areas and shares metropolitan statistical areas with Washington, DC; Hagerstown, Maryland; Cumberland, Maryland; and Winchester, Virginia.

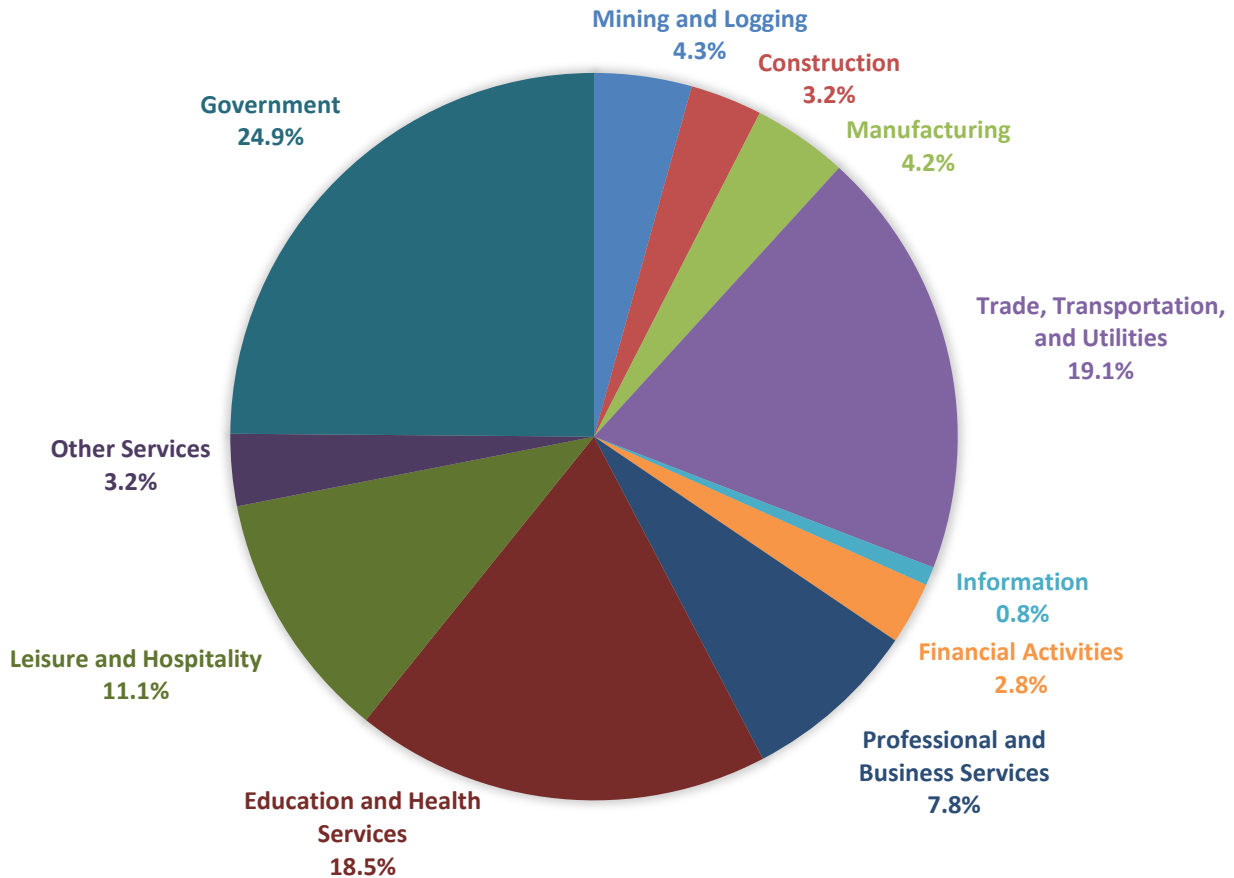
The high unemployment rates of the remaining workforce development regions reflect the ravages made by the Coronavirus pandemic on the state's economy. These unemployment rates include WDR 6 (7.8), WDR 2 (8.9), WDR 3 (8.9), WDR 1 (9.3), WDR 5 (9.4), and WDR 4 (9.5).

# Workforce Development Region 1

Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, Webster, Wyoming Counties



## 2020 NONFARM PAYROL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

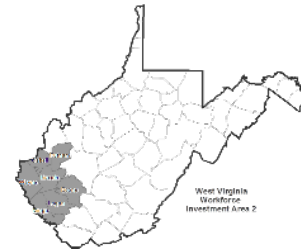


- ❖ Average annual employment was 91,771 in 2020, the third highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 9.3 percent ranked third highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual wage was \$41,741 in 2020, the lowest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population loss of 23,867 (-7.1%) between 2010 and 2020 was the largest among the six workforce development regions experiencing losses. 2020 population: 313,399.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - Wal-Mart
  - Employers Innovative Network, LLC.
  - Greenbrier Hotel Corporation

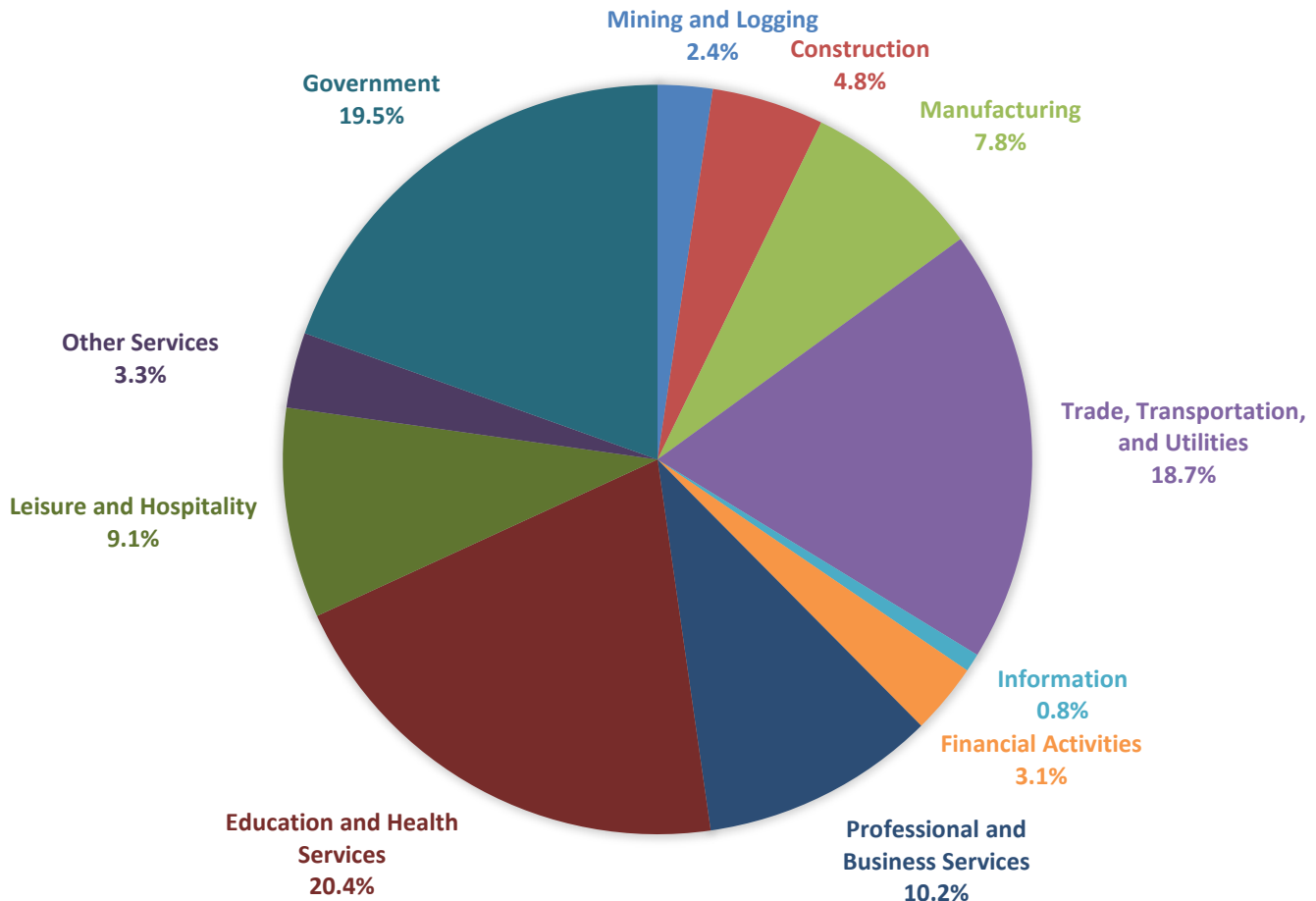


# Workforce Development Region 2

Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo, Putnam, Wayne Counties



## 2020 NONFARM PAYROLLEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



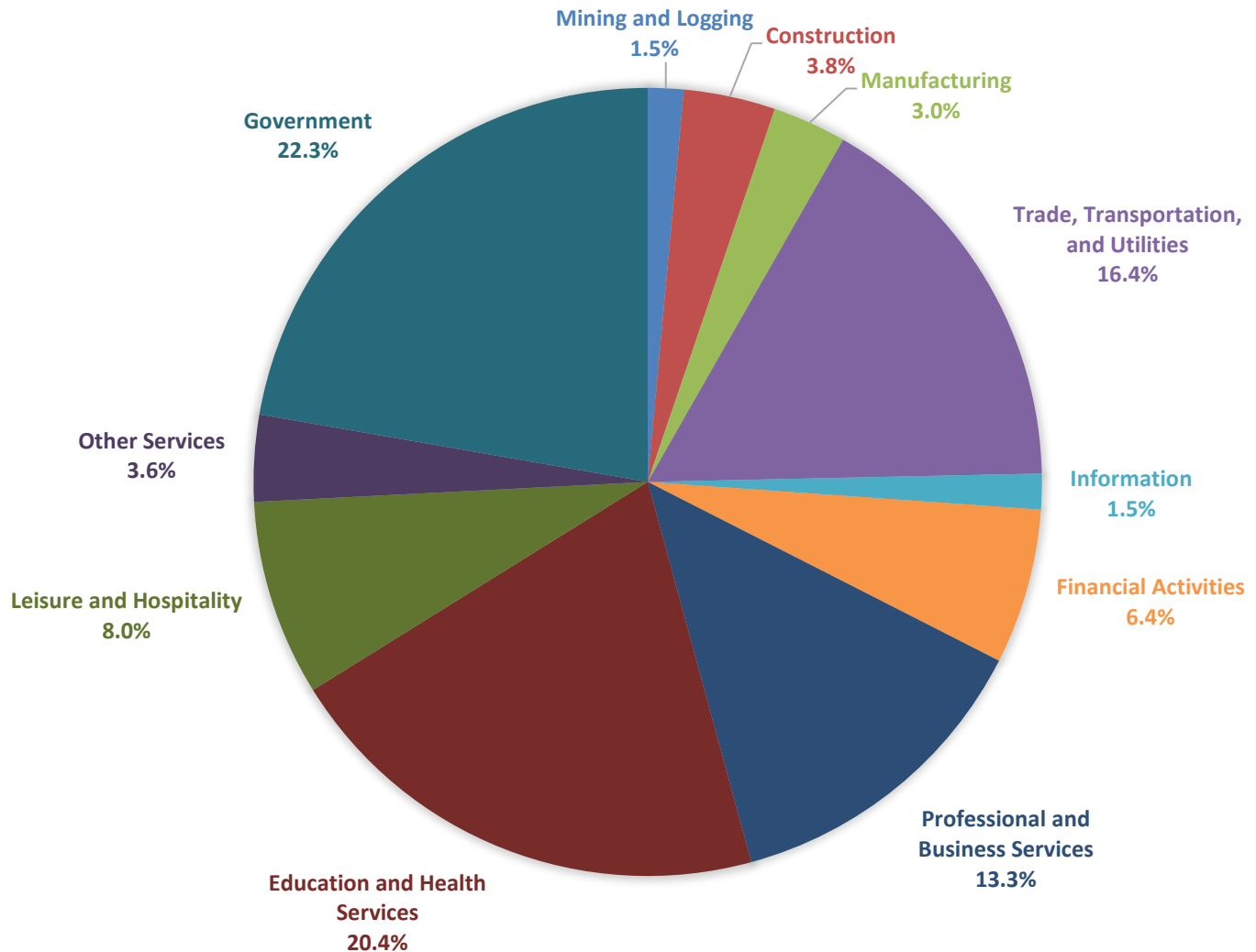
- ❖ Average annual employment of 95,636 ranked second highest among the seven workforce development regions in 2020.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 8.9% tied with WDR 3 for the fourth-highest unemployment rate among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual wage was \$48,058 in 2020, the third highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population decline of 15,038 (-4.9%) ranked second highest among the six workforce development regions experiencing losses. 2020 population: 289,179.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - Mountain Health Network Incorporated
  - University Physicians and Surgeons, Inc.
  - Wal-Mart

# Workforce Development Region 3

Kanawha County



## 2020 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



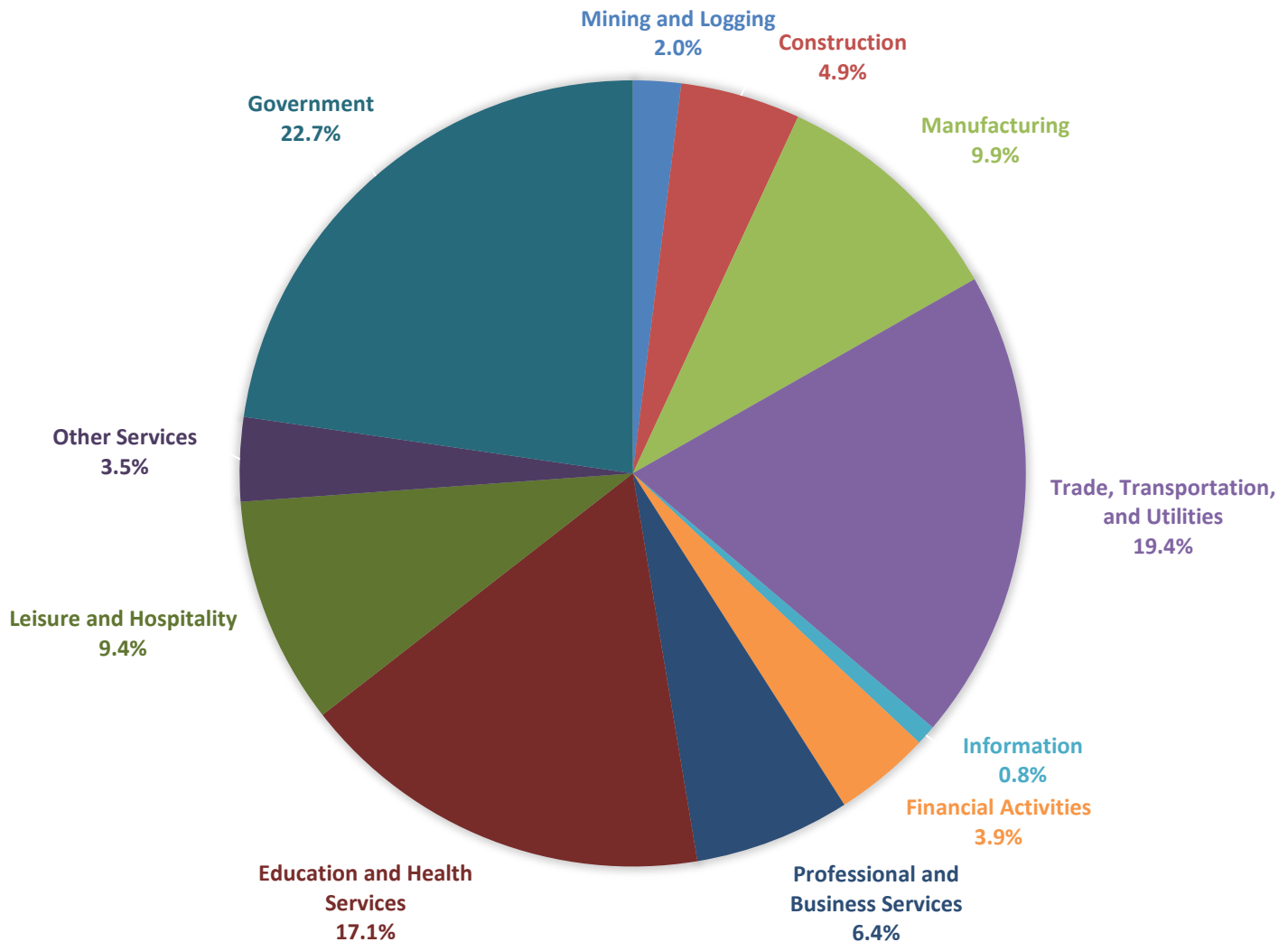
- ❖ Average annual employment stood at 89,731 in 2020, the fourth highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 8.9 percent tied with WDR 2 for the fourth-highest unemployment rate among the workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual wage was \$51,877 in 2020, the highest average wage among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population loss of 12,318 (-6.4%) between 2010 and 2020 was third highest among the six workforce development regions with population losses. 2020 population: 180,745.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - CAMC Health System
  - Thomas Health System
  - Wal-Mart

# Workforce Development Region 4

Calhoun, Clay, Jackson, Mason, Pleasants, Roane, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood Counties



## 2020 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



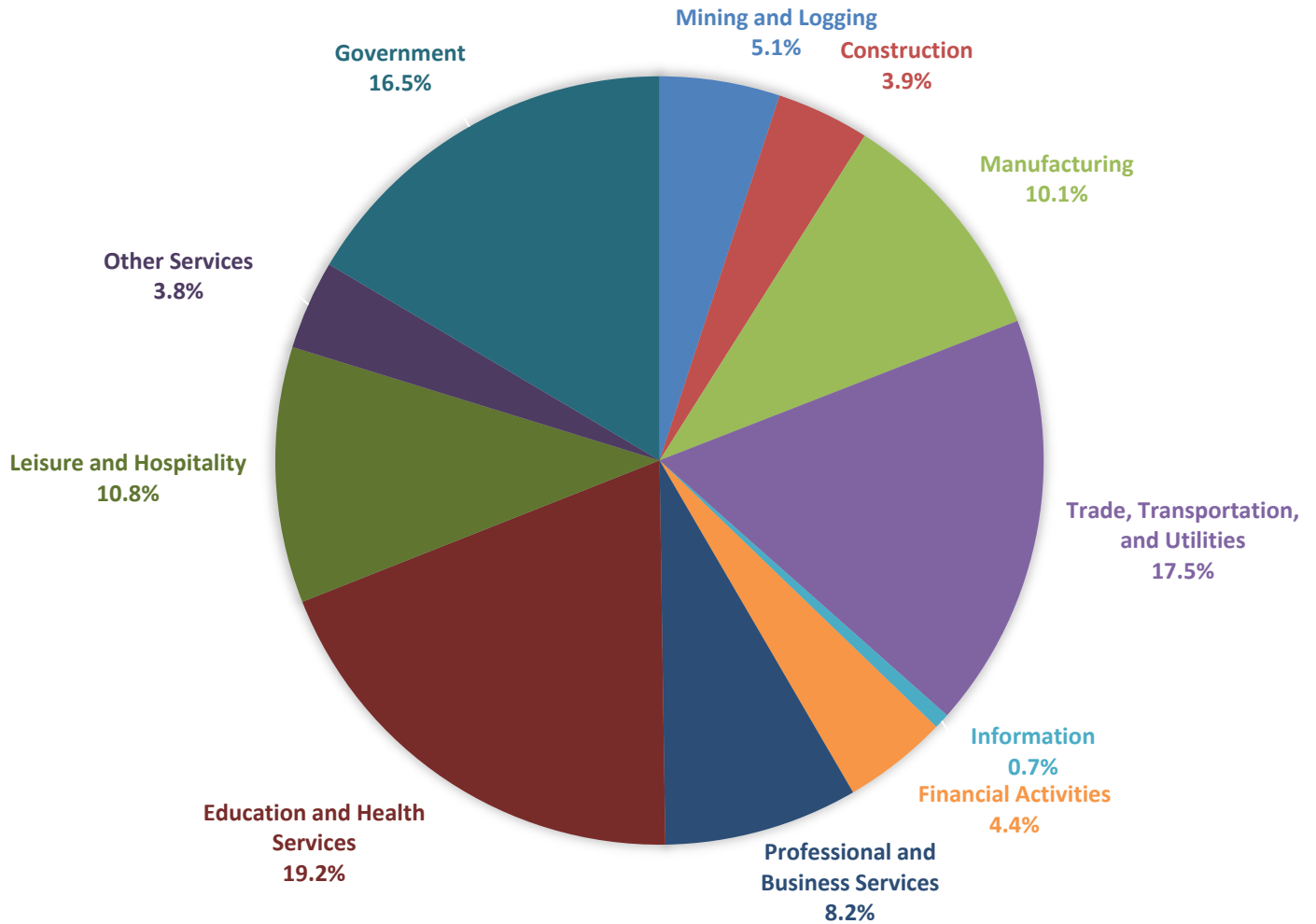
- ❖ Average annual employment stood at 56,852 in 2020, the lowest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 9.5 percent was highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual wage was \$45,816 in 2020, the sixth highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population decline of 12,062 (-6.1%) between 2010 and 2020 was fourth highest among the six workforce development regions experiencing population declines. 2020 population: 187,139.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - WVU Medicine
  - Wal-Mart
  - Dupont/Chemours

# Workforce Development Region 5

Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler, Wetzel Counties



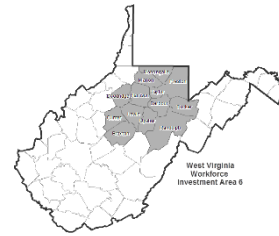
## 2020 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



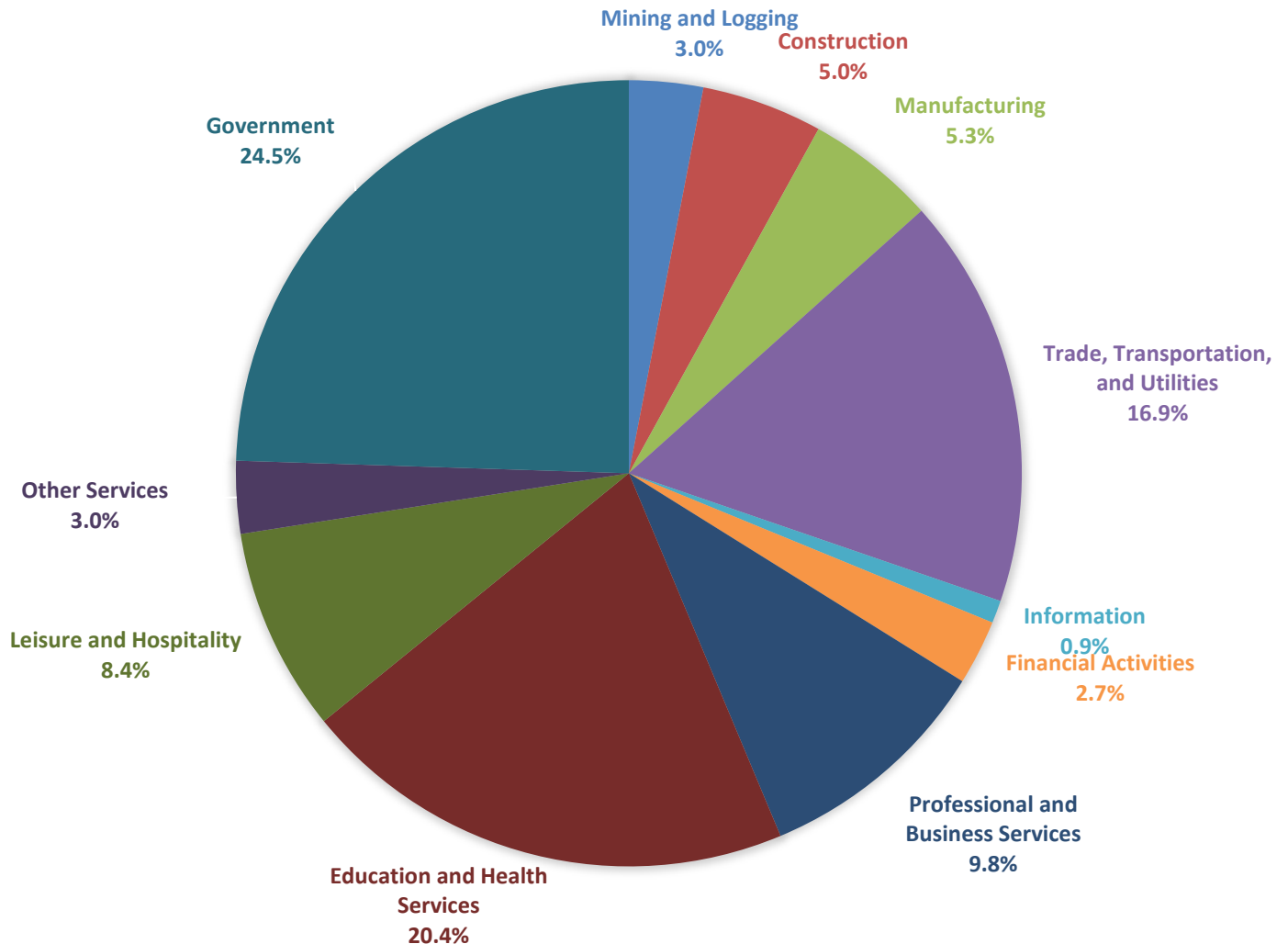
- ❖ Average annual employment stood at 58,209 in 2020, the sixth highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 9.4 percent was the second highest among the workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual wage was \$47,856 in 2020, the fourth highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population decline of 10,661 (-6.7%) was the fifth largest among the six workforce development regions experiencing population declines. 2020 population: 147,425.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - WVU Medicine
  - Murray American Energy
  - Weirton Medical Center

# Workforce Development Region 6

Barbour, Braxton, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur Counties



## 2020 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



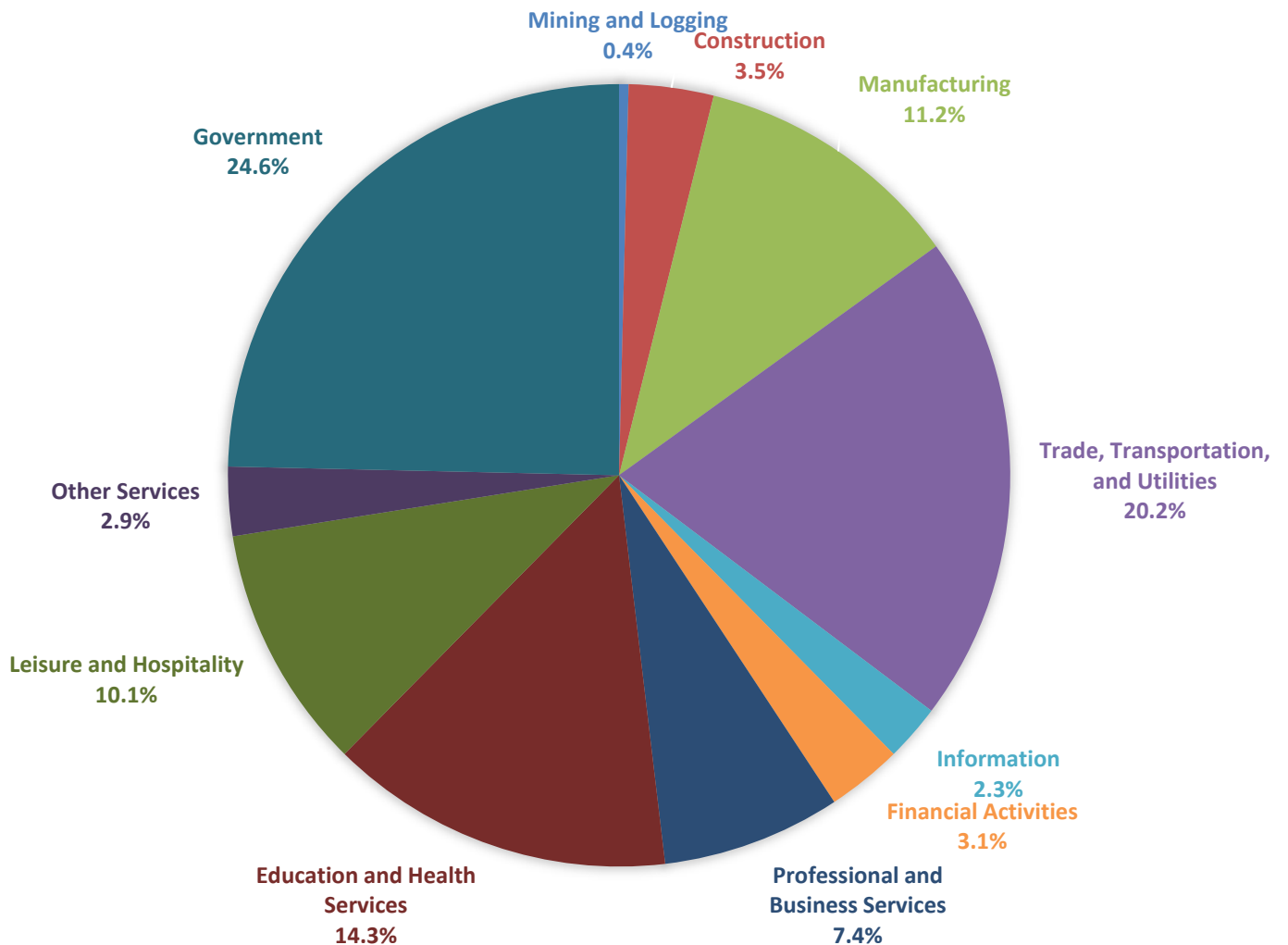
- ❖ Annual average employment of 149,079 in 2020 was the highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 7.8 percent was the second lowest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Annual average wage stood at \$50,794 in 2020, the second highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population decline of 3,554 (-0.9%) was smallest among the six workforce development regions experiencing population losses. 2020 population: 397,540.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - WVU Medicine
  - Wal-Mart
  - Viatris

# Workforce Development Region 7

Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton Counties



## 2020 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



- ❖ Average annual employment of 72,945 in 2020 was the fifth highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual unemployment rate of 6.2 percent was the lowest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Average annual wage of \$46,191 in 2020 was the fifth highest among the seven workforce development regions.
- ❖ Population increase of 17,248 (+6.6%) was the sole gain among the workforce development regions. 2020 population: 278,289.
- ❖ Top three private employers in 2020:
  - Macy's Corporate Services, Inc.
  - WVU Medicine
  - Pilgrim's Pride Corporation of WV

## Acknowledgement

- US Bureau of Economic Analysis
- US Census Bureau
- US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
- US Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
- WorkForce West Virginia Research, Information and Analysis
  - Current Employment Statistics
  - Local Area Unemployment Statistics
  - Occupational Employment Statistics
  - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



*This publication is produced under an annual labor market information grant from the Employment and Training Administration, US Department of Labor; employment and unemployment data are derived from core statistical programs funded under annual cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor. The material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission.*

**West Virginia**  
**2020 Economic Review**

is prepared by

WorkForce West Virginia  
Research, Information and Analysis Division

P.O. Box 428  
Charleston, WV 25322-0428

**Scott Adkins**  
Acting Commissioner  
WorkForce West Virginia

**Joseph Jarvis**  
Director  
Research, Information and Analysis  
WorkForce West Virginia

---

*This publication is produced under an annual labor market information grant from the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; employment and unemployment data are derived from core statistical programs funded under annual cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission.*

---