

# **Supplementary Document 13**

## **Shift-Share Analysis: West Virginia, 2005 - 2018**

**Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by the  
West Virginia University Regional Research Institute**

Randall Jackson and Peter Jarosi

11-Jun-2020

# Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Barbour County, West Virginia .....	1
Chapter 2. Berkeley County, West Virginia .....	10
Chapter 3. Boone County, West Virginia .....	19
Chapter 4. Braxton County, West Virginia.....	28
Chapter 5. Brooke County, West Virginia .....	37
Chapter 6. Cabell County, West Virginia .....	46
Chapter 7. Calhoun County, West Virginia .....	55
Chapter 8. Clay County, West Virginia.....	64
Chapter 9. Doddridge County, West Virginia .....	73
Chapter 10. Fayette County, West Virginia .....	82
Chapter 11. Gilmer County, West Virginia .....	91
Chapter 12. Grant County, West Virginia .....	100
Chapter 13. Greenbrier County, West Virginia.....	109
Chapter 14. Hampshire County, West Virginia .....	118
Chapter 15. Hancock County, West Virginia.....	127
Chapter 16. Hardy County, West Virginia.....	136
Chapter 17. Harrison County, West Virginia.....	145
Chapter 18. Jackson County, West Virginia .....	154
Chapter 19. Jefferson County, West Virginia.....	163
Chapter 20. Kanawha County, West Virginia.....	172
Chapter 21. Lewis County, West Virginia .....	181
Chapter 22. Lincoln County, West Virginia .....	190
Chapter 23. Logan County, West Virginia.....	199
Chapter 24. McDowell County, West Virginia .....	208
Chapter 25. Marion County, West Virginia.....	217
Chapter 26. Marshall County, West Virginia .....	226
Chapter 27. Mason County, West Virginia .....	235
Chapter 28. Mercer County, West Virginia.....	244
Chapter 29. Mineral County, West Virginia.....	253
Chapter 30. Mingo County, West Virginia .....	262
Chapter 31. Monongalia County, West Virginia .....	271
Chapter 32. Monroe County, West Virginia .....	280
Chapter 33. Morgan County, West Virginia.....	289
Chapter 34. Nicholas County, West Virginia.....	298
Chapter 35. Ohio County, West Virginia.....	307
Chapter 36. Pendleton County, West Virginia.....	316
Chapter 37. Pleasants County, West Virginia .....	325

Chapter 38. Pocahontas County, West Virginia.....	334
Chapter 39. Preston County, West Virginia.....	343
Chapter 40. Putnam County, West Virginia.....	352
Chapter 41. Raleigh County, West Virginia.....	361
Chapter 42. Randolph County, West Virginia .....	370
Chapter 43. Ritchie County, West Virginia .....	379
Chapter 44. Roane County, West Virginia .....	388
Chapter 45. Summers County, West Virginia .....	397
Chapter 46. Taylor County, West Virginia .....	406
Chapter 47. Tucker County, West Virginia .....	415
Chapter 48. Tyler County, West Virginia .....	424
Chapter 49. Upshur County, West Virginia.....	433
Chapter 50. Wayne County, West Virginia .....	442
Chapter 51. Webster County, West Virginia .....	451
Chapter 52. Wetzel County, West Virginia .....	460
Chapter 53. Wirt County, West Virginia .....	469
Chapter 54. Wood County, West Virginia.....	478
Chapter 55. Wyoming County, West Virginia .....	487

---

## Chapter 1. Barbour County, West Virginia

Employment in Barbour County, West Virginia, grew from 3,332 in 2005 to 3,441 in 2018, for a change of 109, or 3.27%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Barbour County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	374	-269	39	-308
vs. Appalachia	8	95	20	75
vs. Neighbors	21	84	83	1

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Barbour County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 1. Barbour County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Barbour County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A I a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
57	Educational services	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Barbour County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Barbour County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Barbour County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Barbour County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Barbour County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Barbour County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Barbour County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

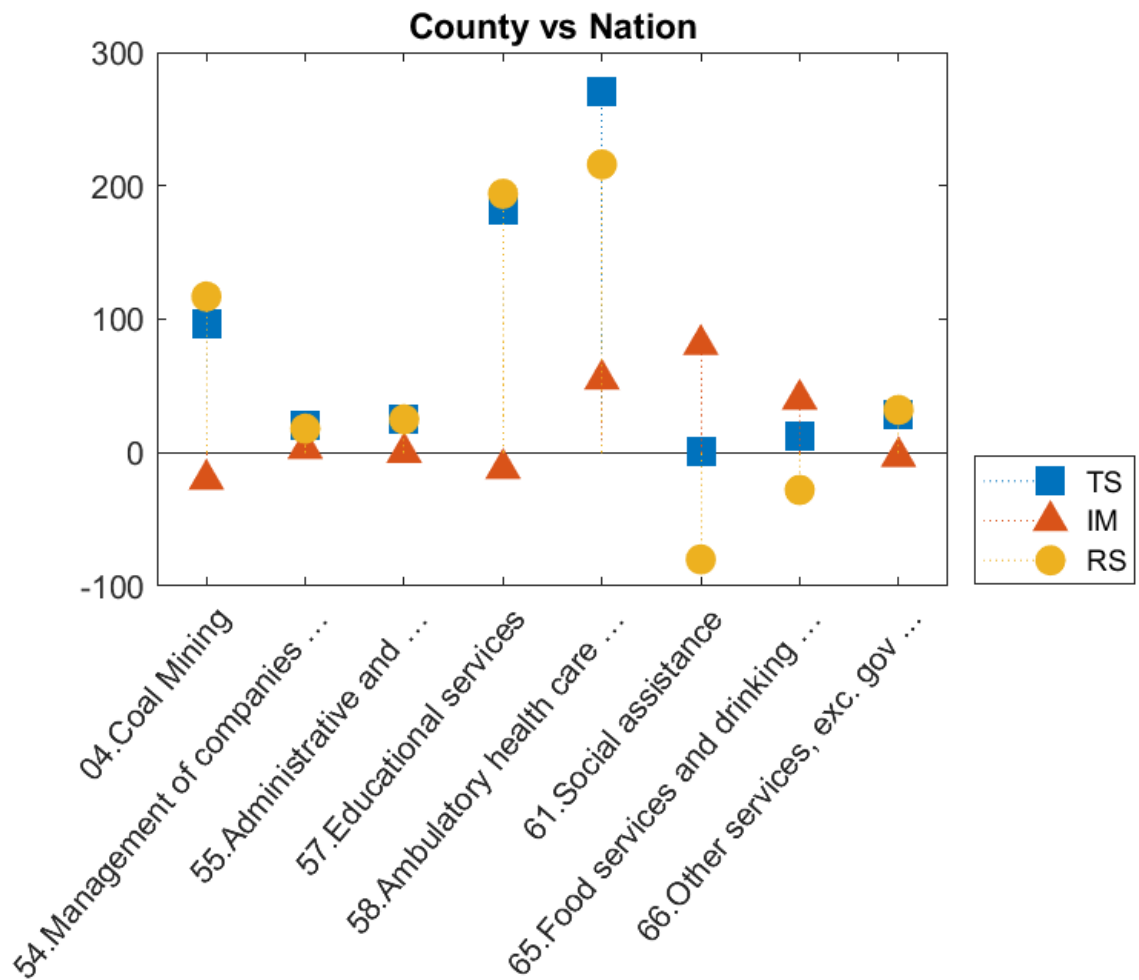
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Barbour County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Barbour County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



## Chapter 1. Barbour County, West Virginia

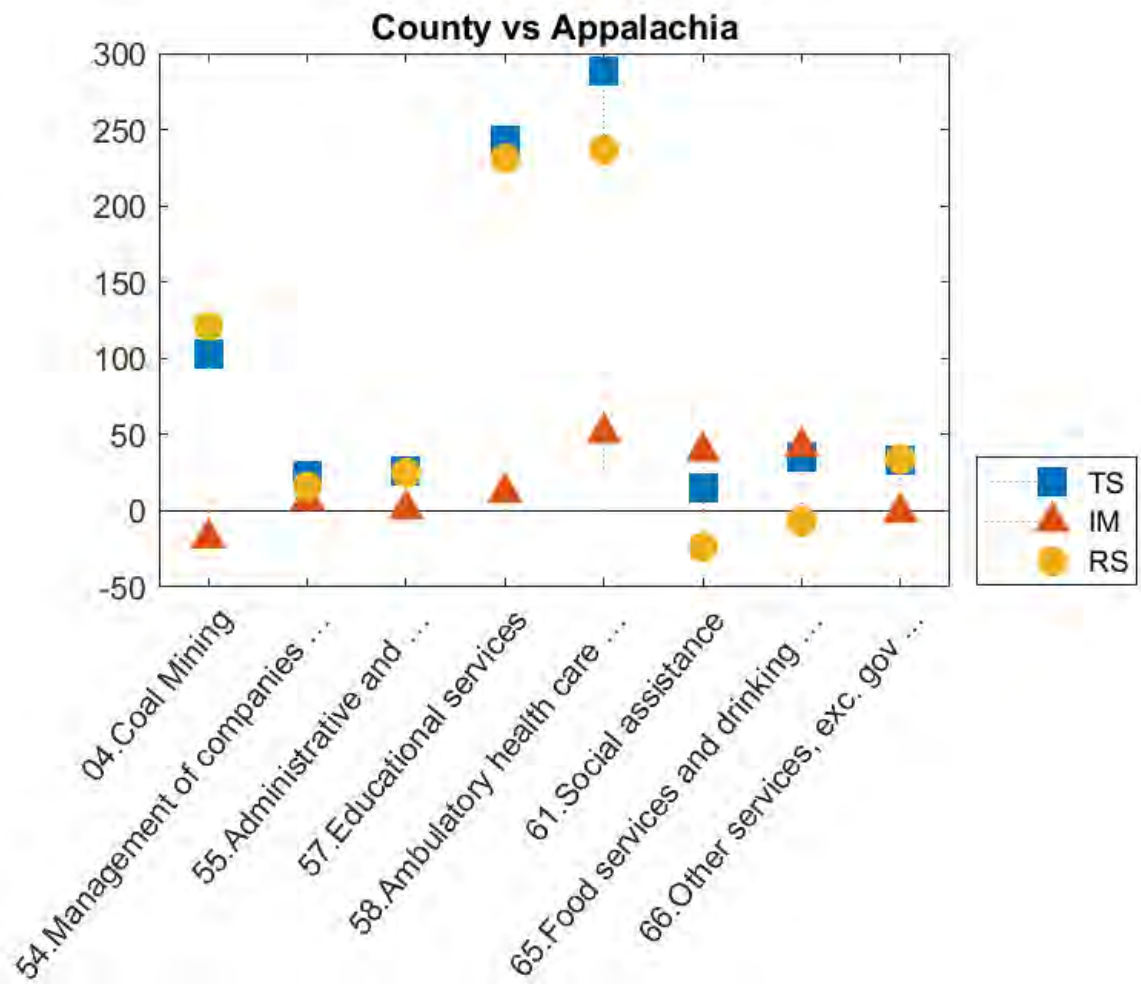
---

### Barbour County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	5	97	-20	117	150
54	Management of companies ...	1	21	3	18	36
55	Administrative and ...	1	25	0	25	36
57	Educational services	63	182	-12	194	805
58	Ambulatory health care ...	18	271	55	216	447
61	Social assistance	14	1	81	-80	140
65	Food services and drinking ...	23	12	40	-28	243
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	5	29	-3	32	75



Selected SSA Components for Barbour County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



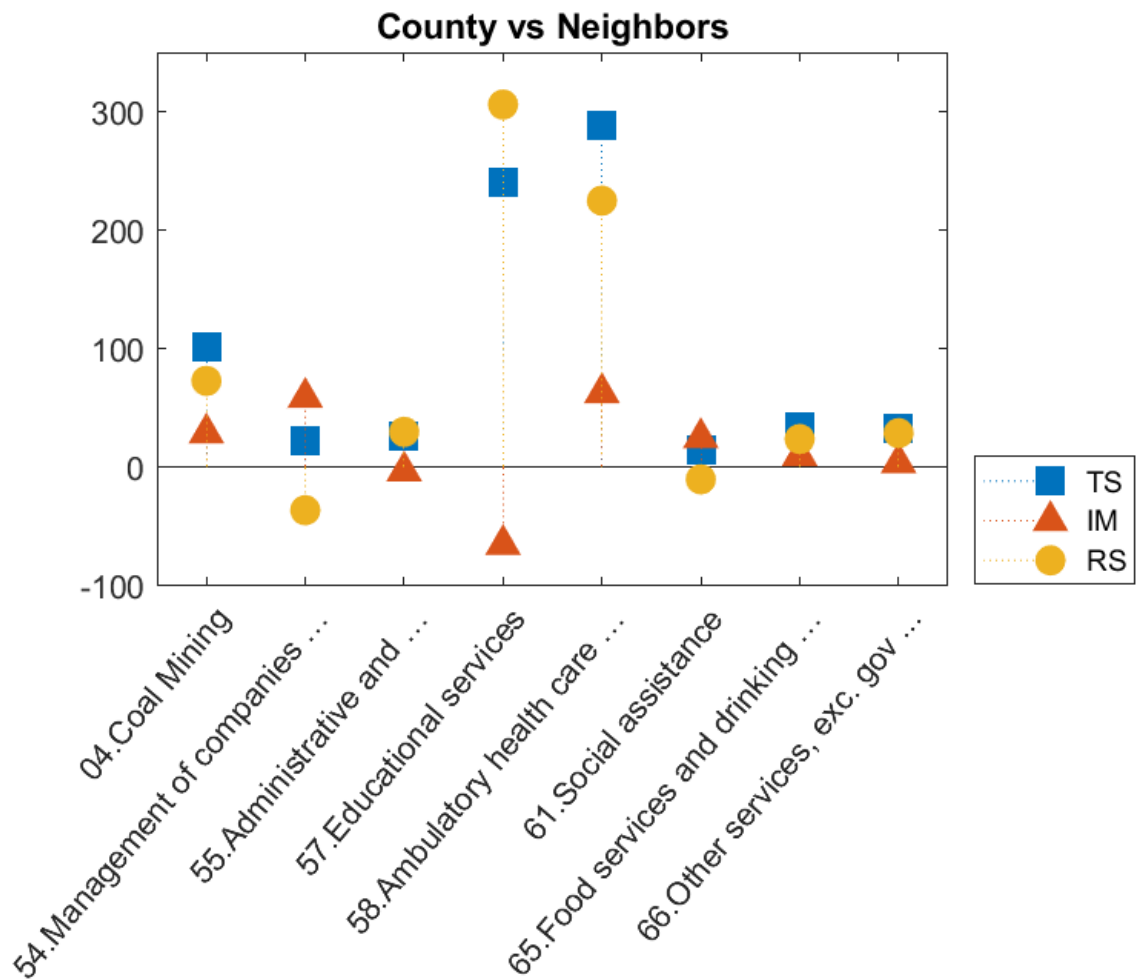
## Chapter 1. Barbour County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Barbour County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	103	-18	121	150
54	Management of companies ...	0	23	7	16	36
55	Administrative and ...	0	26	1	25	36
57	Educational services	2	243	12	231	805
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	288	51	237	447
61	Social assistance	0	15	39	-24	140
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	35	42	-7	243
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	33	-1	34	75

Selected SSA Components for Barbour County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 1. Barbour County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Barbour County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	102	29	73	150
54	Management of companies ...	0	23	59	-36	36
55	Administrative and ...	0	27	-3	30	36
57	Educational services	4	241	-65	306	805
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	288	63	225	447
61	Social assistance	1	15	25	-10	140
65	Food services and drinking ...	2	34	10	24	243
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	33	4	29	75

---

## Chapter 2. Berkeley County, West Virginia

Employment in Berkeley County, West Virginia, grew from 29,139 in 2005 to 35,271 in 2018, for a change of 6,132, or 21.04%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Berkeley County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	3,289	2,847	-10	2,857
vs. Appalachia	98	6,029	322	5,707
vs. Neighbors	3,113	3,016	1,802	1,214

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Berkeley County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 2. Berkeley County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Berkeley County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
26	Chemical products	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
32	Other retail	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
39	Other transportation ...	E I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
40	Warehousing and storage	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
41	Publishing industries, ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
52	Computer systems design ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
57	Educational services	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Berkeley County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Berkeley County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Berkeley County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Berkeley County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Berkeley County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Berkeley County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Berkeley County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

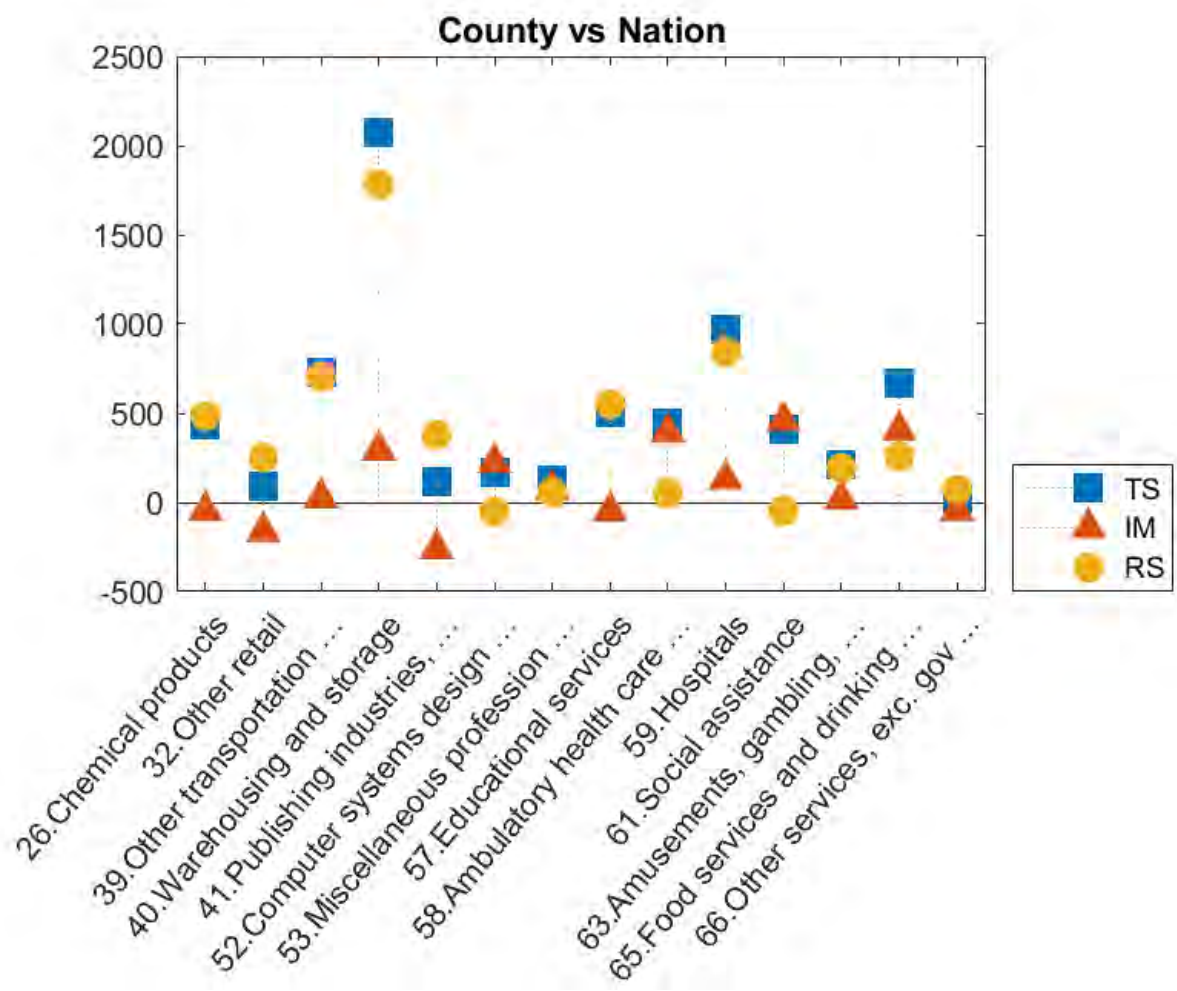
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Berkeley County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Berkeley County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



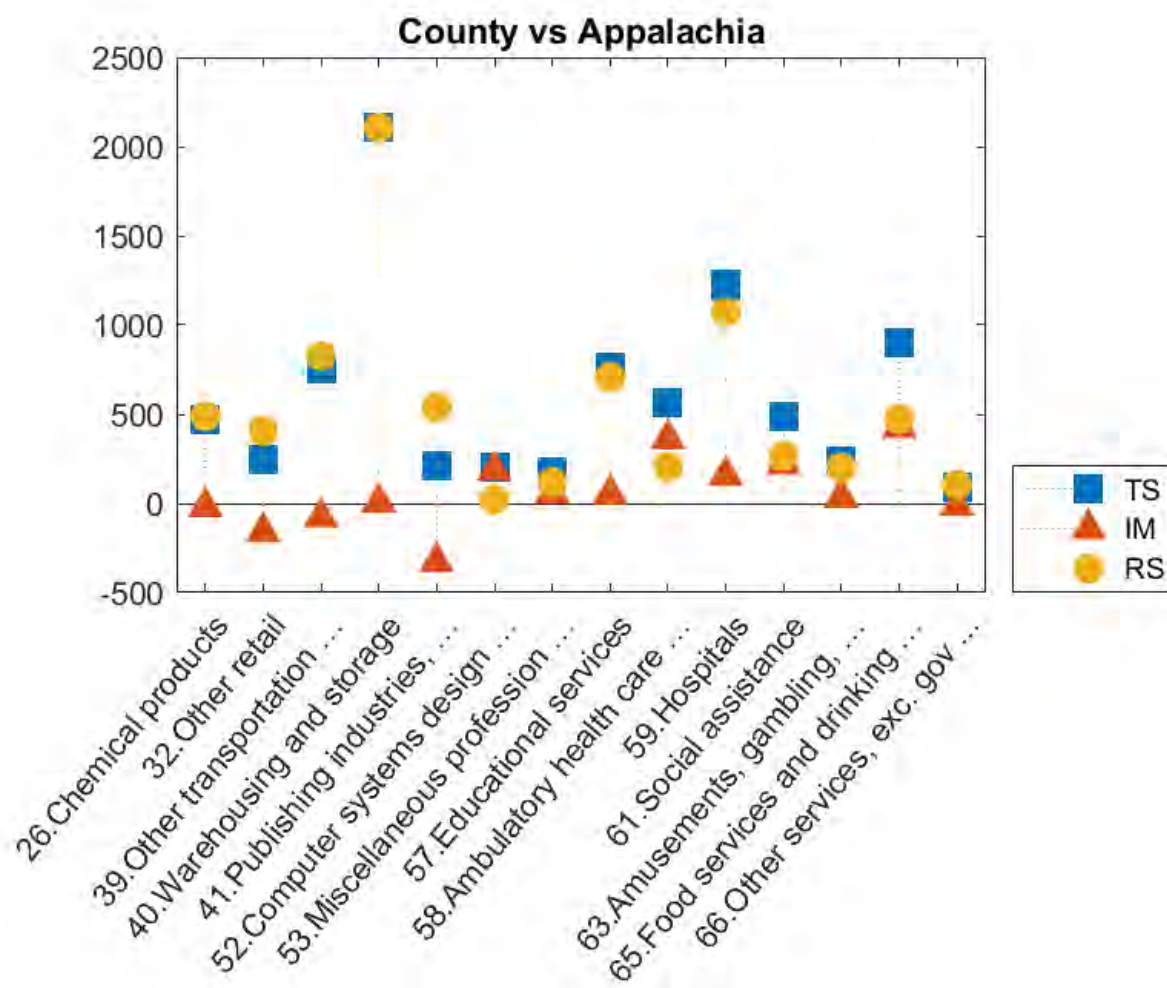


## Chapter 2. Berkeley County, West Virginia

### Berkeley County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
26	Chemical products	32	439	-46	485	756
32	Other retail	165	88	-164	252	1,714
39	Other transportation ...	20	732	25	707	928
40	Warehousing and storage	39	2,075	291	1,784	2,462
41	Publishing industries, ...	97	117	-261	378	1,071
52	Computer systems design ...	38	170	223	-53	545
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	48	129	72	57	603
57	Educational services	266	501	-50	551	3,127
58	Ambulatory health care ...	126	443	392	51	1,686
59	Hospitals	263	972	129	843	3,564
61	Social assistance	79	410	458	-48	1,187
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	24	210	17	193	449
65	Food services and drinking ...	240	664	405	259	3,029
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	70	25	-48	73	713

### Selected SSA Components for Berkeley County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

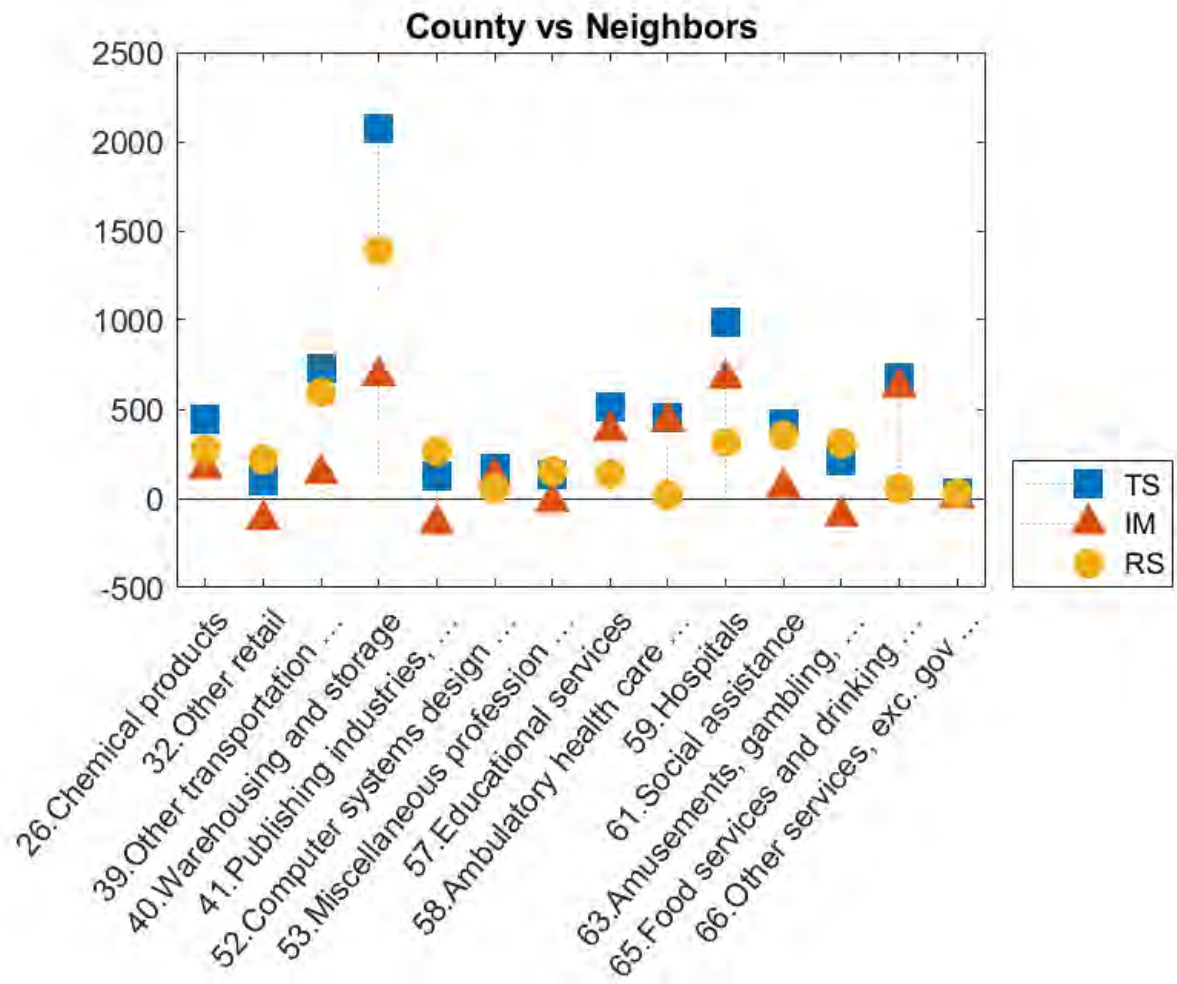


## Chapter 2. Berkeley County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Berkeley County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
26	Chemical products	1	470	-19	489	756
32	Other retail	5	248	-159	407	1,714
39	Other transportation ...	1	751	-77	828	928
40	Warehousing and storage	1	2,112	6	2,106	2,462
41	Publishing industries, ...	3	211	-328	539	1,071
52	Computer systems design ...	1	206	185	21	545
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	176	57	119	603
57	Educational services	8	759	52	707	3,127
58	Ambulatory health care ...	4	566	361	205	1,686
59	Hospitals	8	1,228	156	1,072	3,564
61	Social assistance	2	487	219	268	1,187
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	1	233	33	200	449
65	Food services and drinking ...	7	897	425	472	3,029
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	2	92	-12	104	713

Selected SSA Components for Berkeley County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 2. Berkeley County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Berkeley County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
26	Chemical products	30	441	167	274	756
32	Other retail	156	97	-121	218	1,714
39	Other transportation ...	19	732	139	593	928
40	Warehousing and storage	37	2,077	688	1,389	2,462
41	Publishing industries, ...	92	123	-142	265	1,071
52	Computer systems design ...	36	172	116	56	545
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	46	132	-21	153	603
57	Educational services	252	515	379	136	3,127
58	Ambulatory health care ...	119	449	431	18	1,686
59	Hospitals	249	987	672	315	3,564
61	Social assistance	75	414	61	353	1,187
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	23	211	-98	309	449
65	Food services and drinking ...	227	677	622	55	3,029
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	66	28	1	27	713

---

## Chapter 3. Boone County, West Virginia

Employment in Boone County, West Virginia, declined from 8,977 in 2005 to 4,754 in 2018, for a change of -4,223, or -47.04%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Boone County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,011	-5,242	-1,552	-3,690
vs. Appalachia	28	-4,255	-1,355	-2,900
vs. Neighbors	-1,062	-3,156	-850	-2,306

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Boone County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

### Chapter 3. Boone County, West Virginia

#### Industry Group Membership for Boone County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V e iii	yes	no	no	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Boone County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Boone County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Boone County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Boone County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Boone County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Boone County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Boone County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Boone County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

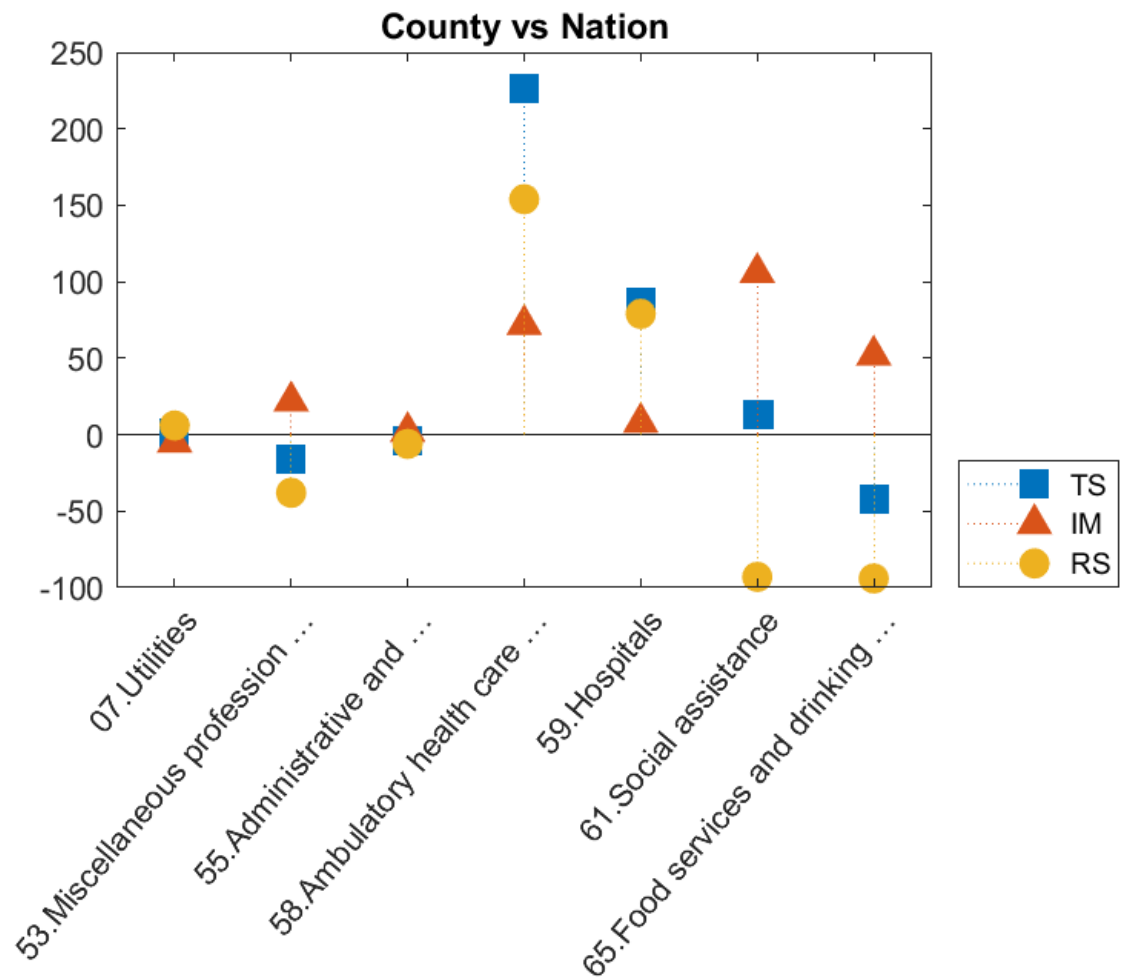
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Boone County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



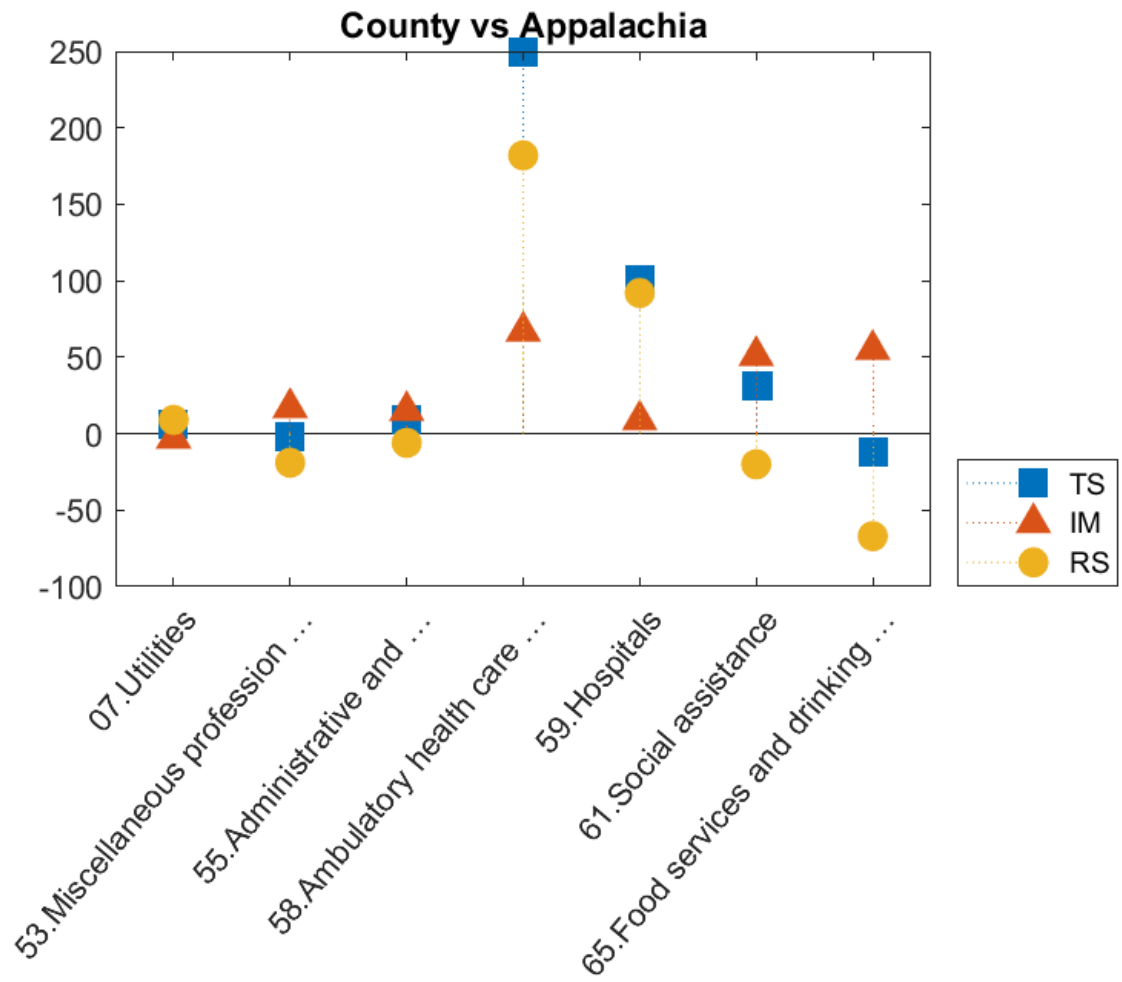
### Chapter 3. Boone County, West Virginia

---

#### Boone County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	5	1	-5	6	52
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	15	-16	22	-38	130
55	Administrative and ...	12	-4	2	-6	118
58	Ambulatory health care ...	23	226	72	154	456
59	Hospitals	16	87	8	79	242
61	Social assistance	18	13	106	-93	194
65	Food services and drinking ...	31	-42	52	-94	263

### Selected SSA Components for Boone County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



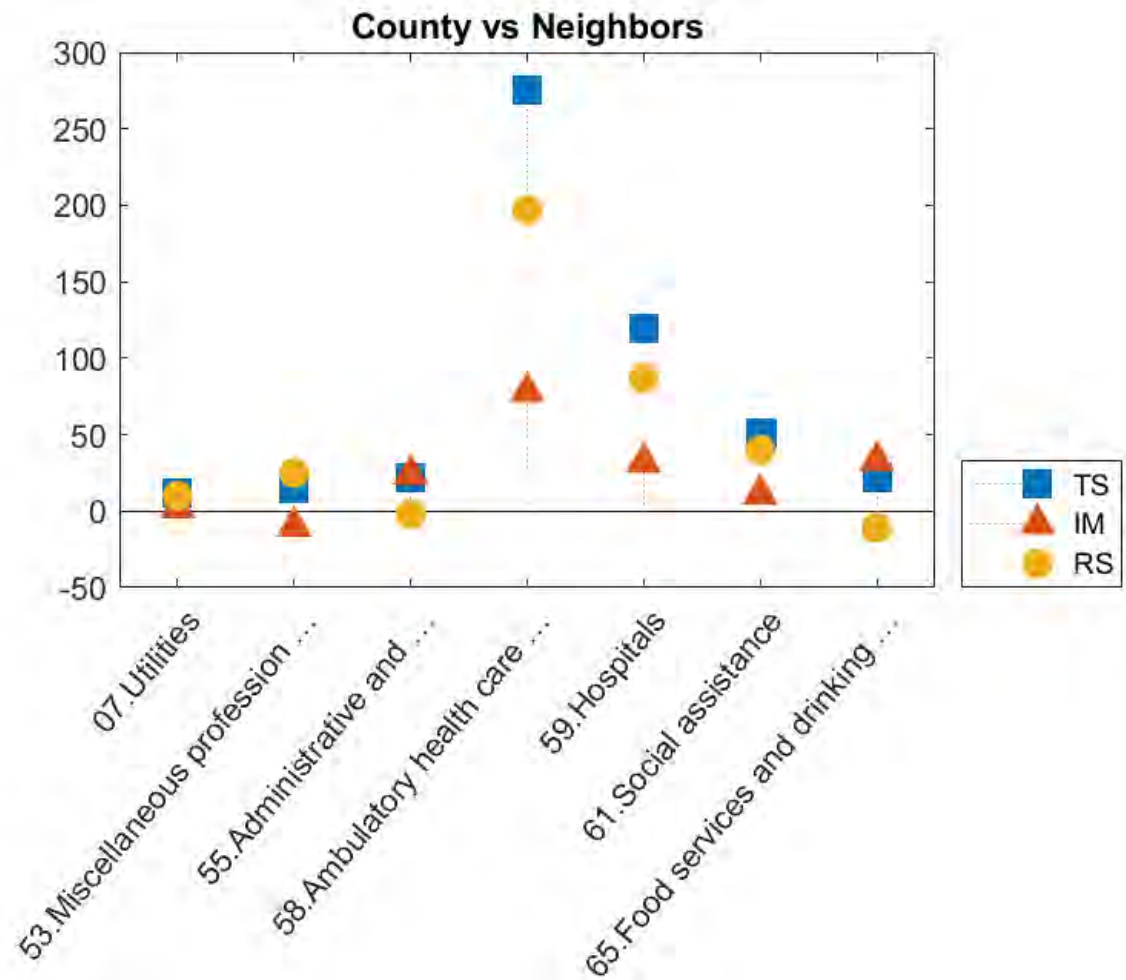
### Chapter 3. Boone County, West Virginia

---

#### Selected SSA Components for Boone County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	0	6	-3	9	52
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	-2	17	-19	130
55	Administrative and ...	0	9	15	-6	118
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	249	67	182	456
59	Hospitals	0	101	9	92	242
61	Social assistance	1	31	51	-20	194
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	-12	55	-67	263

Selected SSA Components for Boone County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



### Chapter 3. Boone County, West Virginia

---

#### Selected SSA Components for Boone County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	-5	12	2	10	52
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-16	15	-10	25	130
55	Administrative and ...	-13	22	24	-2	118
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-24	275	78	197	456
59	Hospitals	-17	119	32	87	242
61	Social assistance	-19	51	11	40	194
65	Food services and drinking ...	-32	22	33	-11	263

---

## Chapter 4. Braxton County, West Virginia

Employment in Braxton County, West Virginia, declined from 4,461 in 2005 to 3,714 in 2018, for a change of -747, or -16.75%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Braxton County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	505	-1,251	24	-1,275
vs. Appalachia	11	-763	10	-773
vs. Neighbors	-800	54	238	-184

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Braxton County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 4. Braxton County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Braxton County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
64	Accommodation	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Braxton County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Braxton County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Braxton County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Braxton County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Braxton County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Braxton County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Braxton County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

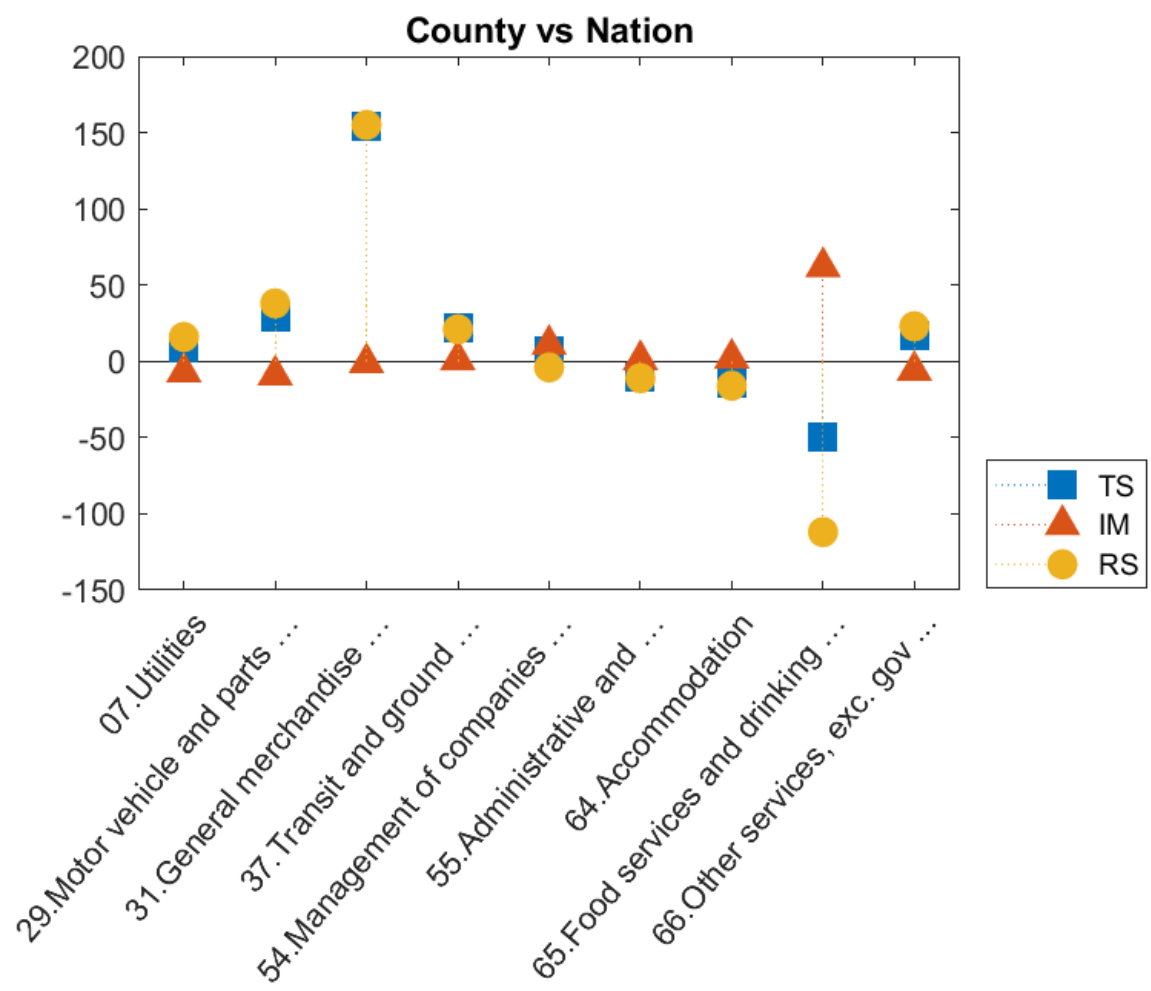
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Braxton County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Braxton County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



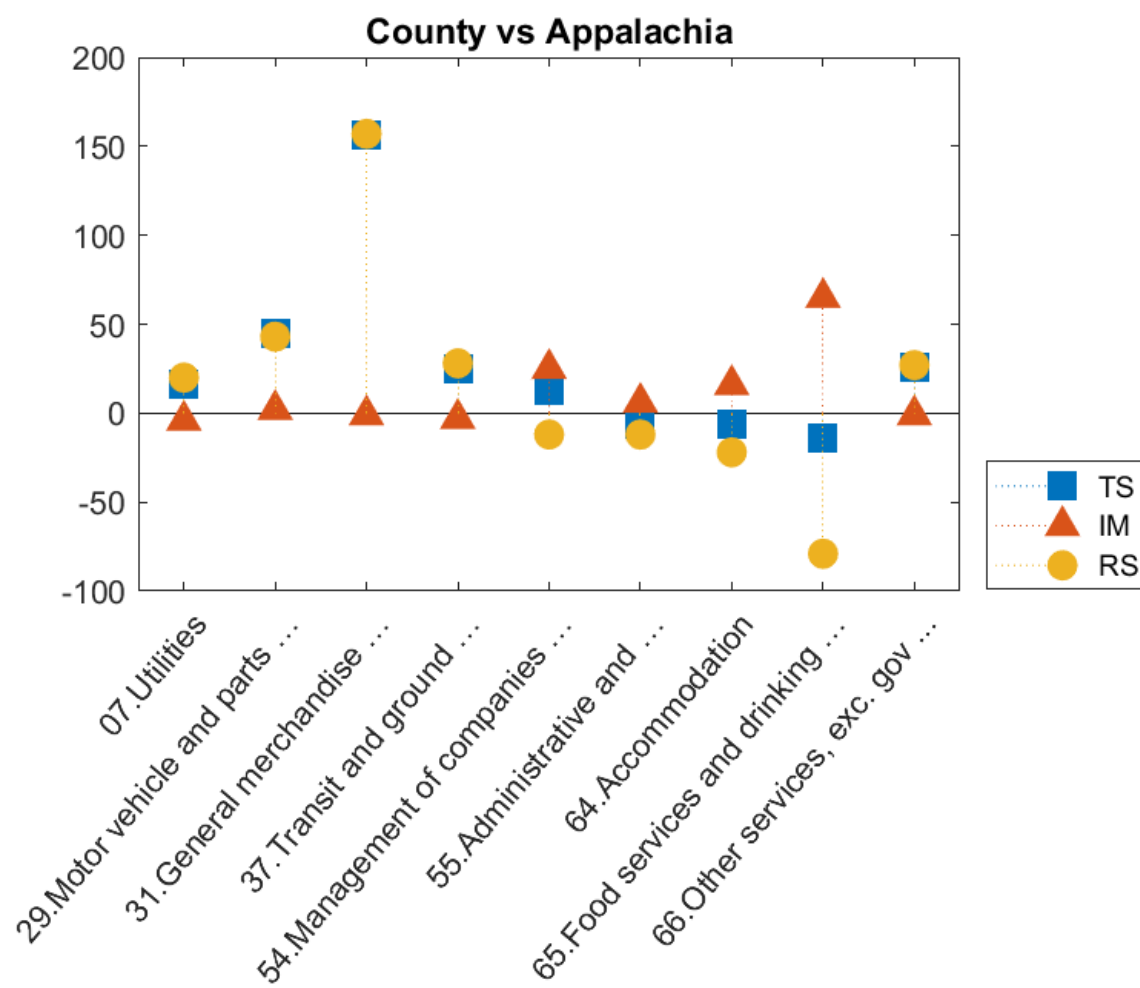
## Chapter 4. Braxton County, West Virginia

---

### Braxton County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	7	9	-7	16	80
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	17	29	-9	38	196
31	General merchandise ...	2	154	-1	155	173
37	Transit and ground ...	2	22	1	21	41
54	Management of companies ...	5	7	11	-4	61
55	Administrative and ...	5	-10	1	-11	38
64	Accommodation	9	-14	2	-16	76
65	Food services and drinking ...	37	-50	62	-112	313
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	8	17	-6	23	101

### Selected SSA Components for Braxton County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



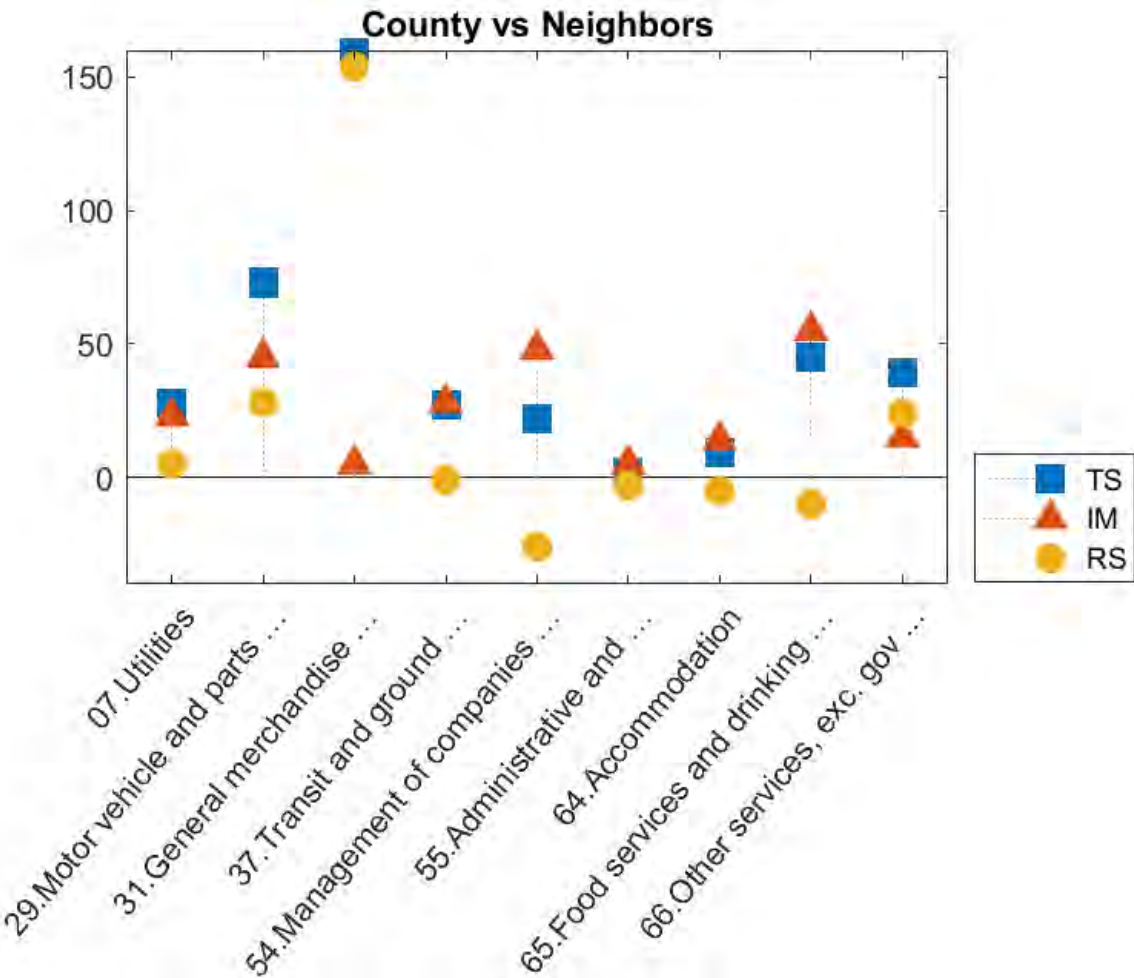
## Chapter 4. Braxton County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Braxton County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	0	16	-4	20	80
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	1	45	2	43	196
31	General merchandise ...	0	156	-1	157	173
37	Transit and ground ...	0	25	-3	28	41
54	Management of companies ...	0	13	25	-12	61
55	Administrative and ...	0	-6	6	-12	38
64	Accommodation	0	-6	16	-22	76
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	-14	65	-79	313
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	26	-1	27	101

Selected SSA Components for Braxton County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 4. Braxton County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Braxton County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	-12	28	23	5	80
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-27	73	45	28	196
31	General merchandise ...	-3	159	5	154	173
37	Transit and ground ...	-3	27	28	-1	41
54	Management of companies ...	-9	22	48	-26	61
55	Administrative and ...	-8	2	5	-3	38
64	Accommodation	-15	9	14	-5	76
65	Food services and drinking ...	-59	45	55	-10	313
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-13	39	15	24	101

---

## Chapter 5. Brooke County, West Virginia

Employment in Brooke County, West Virginia, declined from 8,827 in 2005 to 7,717 in 2018, for a change of -1,110, or -12.58%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Brooke County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	996	-2,101	-395	-1,706
vs. Appalachia	28	-1,136	-131	-1,005
vs. Neighbors	66	-1,180	-712	-468

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Brooke County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 5. Brooke County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Brooke County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
23	Paper products	D III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
39	Other transportation ...	E I c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
40	Warehousing and storage	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B V b iii	yes	no	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Brooke County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Brooke County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Brooke County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Brooke County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Brooke County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Brooke County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Brooke County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

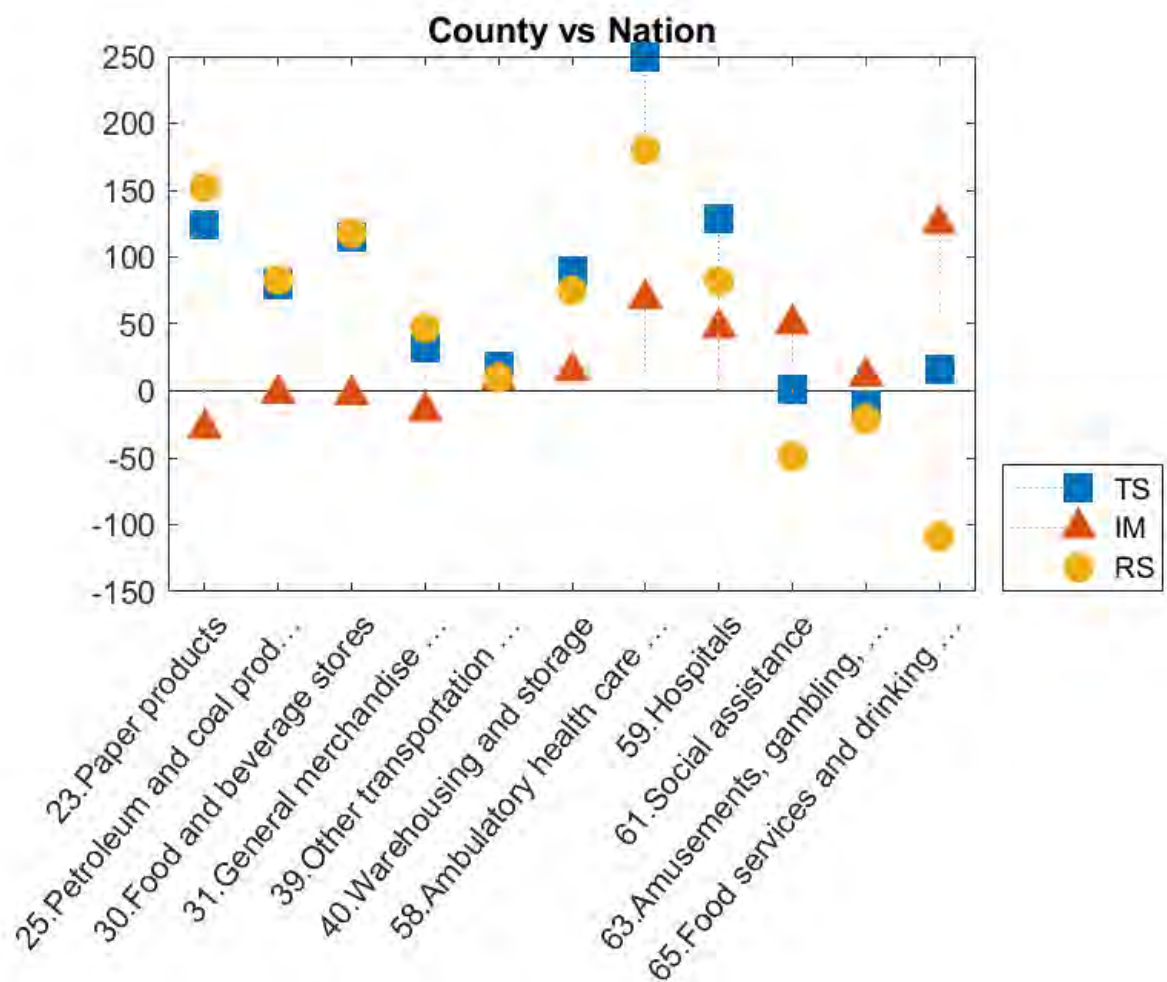
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Brooke County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Brooke County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

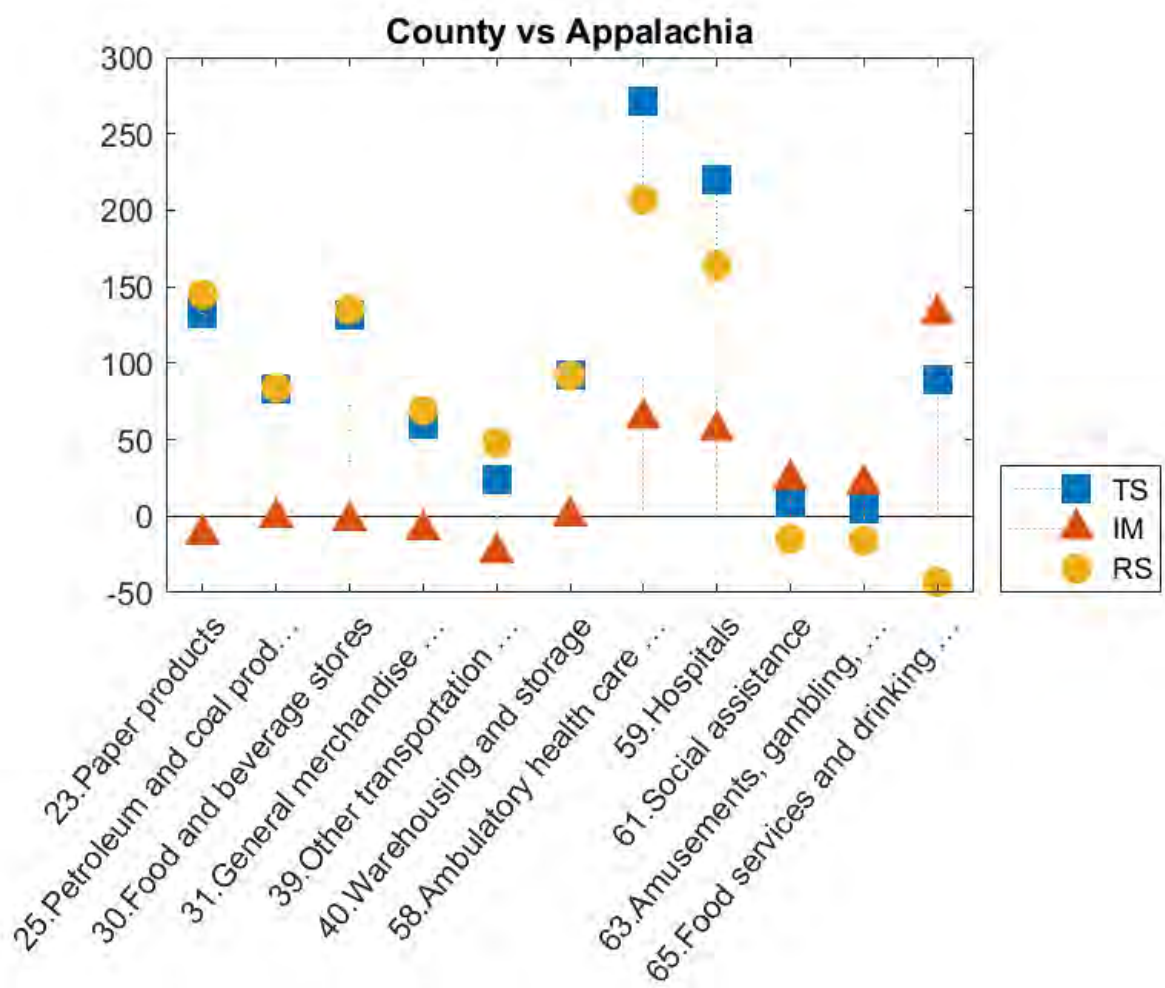


## Chapter 5. Brooke County, West Virginia

### Brooke County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
23	Paper products	9	124	-28	152	210
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	2	81	-2	83	101
30	Food and beverage stores	17	115	-3	118	280
31	General merchandise ...	30	32	-15	47	326
39	Other transportation ...	6	18	8	10	80
40	Warehousing and storage	2	90	15	75	111
58	Ambulatory health care ...	22	249	69	180	469
59	Hospitals	95	129	47	82	1,061
61	Social assistance	9	1	50	-49	85
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	16	-10	11	-21	144
65	Food services and drinking ...	74	16	125	-109	749

### Selected SSA Components for Brooke County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

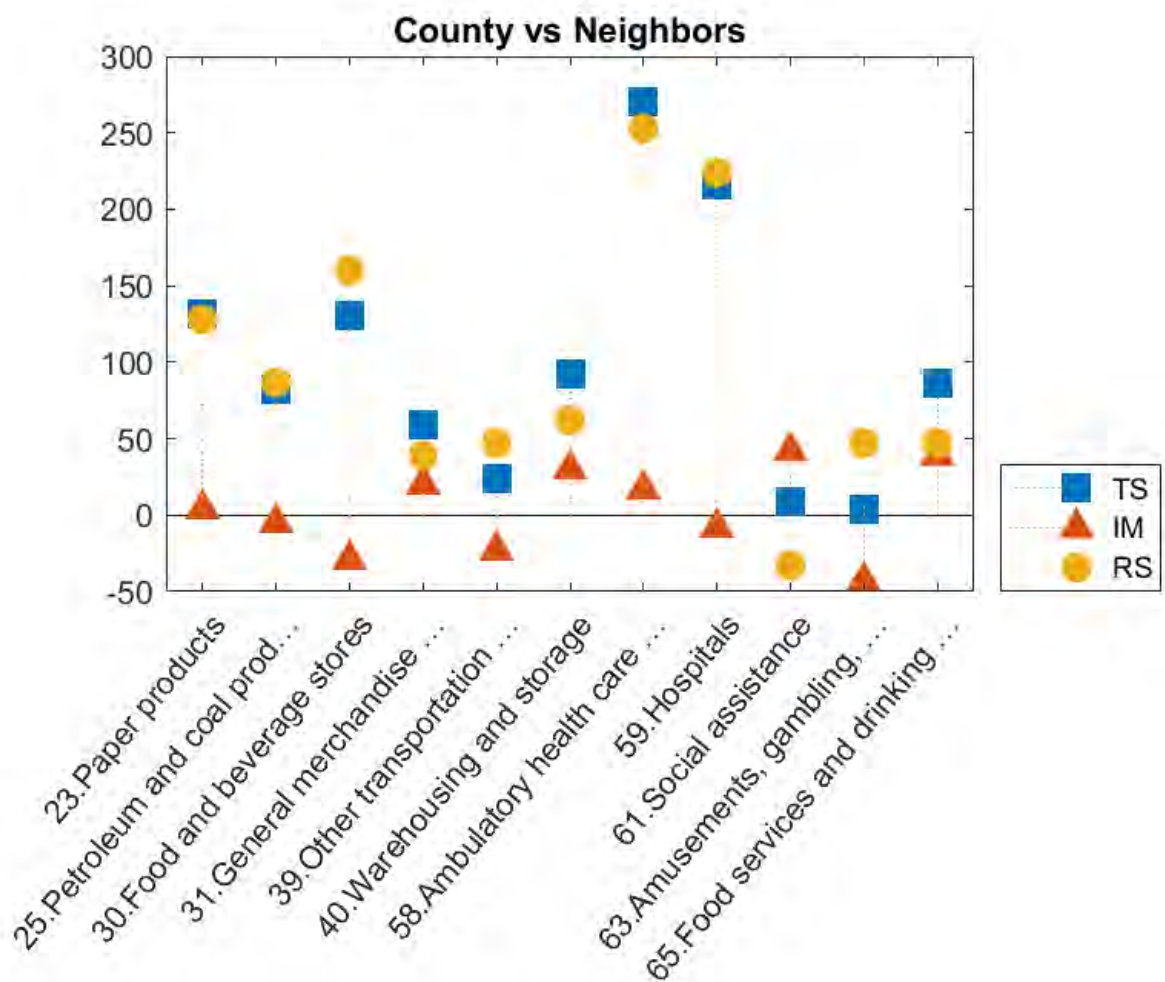


## Chapter 5. Brooke County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Brooke County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
23	Paper products	0	133	-12	145	210
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	0	83	-1	84	101
30	Food and beverage stores	1	132	-3	135	280
31	General merchandise ...	1	60	-9	69	326
39	Other transportation ...	0	24	-24	48	80
40	Warehousing and storage	0	92	0	92	111
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	271	64	207	469
59	Hospitals	3	220	56	164	1,061
61	Social assistance	0	9	24	-15	85
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	0	5	21	-16	144
65	Food services and drinking ...	2	89	132	-43	749

Selected SSA Components for Brooke County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 5. Brooke County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Brooke County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
23	Paper products	1	132	4	128	210
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	0	82	-5	87	101
30	Food and beverage stores	1	131	-29	160	280
31	General merchandise ...	2	59	20	39	326
39	Other transportation ...	0	24	-23	47	80
40	Warehousing and storage	0	92	30	62	111
58	Ambulatory health care ...	2	270	17	253	469
59	Hospitals	7	216	-8	224	1,061
61	Social assistance	1	9	42	-33	85
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	1	4	-43	47	144
65	Food services and drinking ...	5	86	39	47	749



---

## Chapter 6. Cabell County, West Virginia

Employment in Cabell County, West Virginia, declined from 53,981 in 2005 to 51,789 in 2018, for a change of -2,192, or -4.06%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Cabell County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	6,089	-8,276	254	-8,530
vs. Appalachia	182	-2,378	951	-3,329
vs. Neighbors	-2,779	585	1,196	-611

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Cabell County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 6. Cabell County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Cabell County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
19	Miscellaneous manufac ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
57	Educational services	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Cabell County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Cabell County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Cabell County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Cabell County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Cabell County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Cabell County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Cabell County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

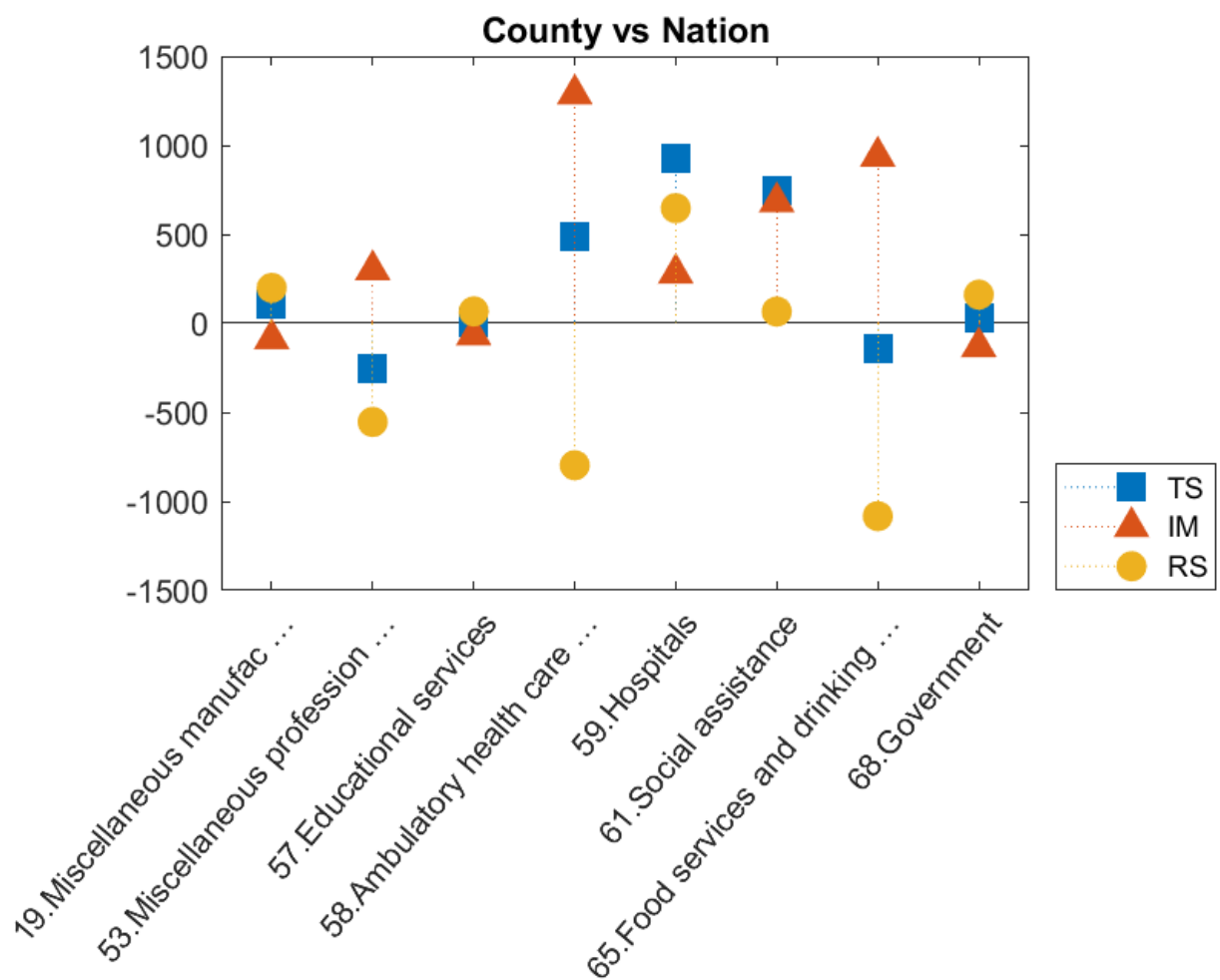
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Cabell County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Cabell County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



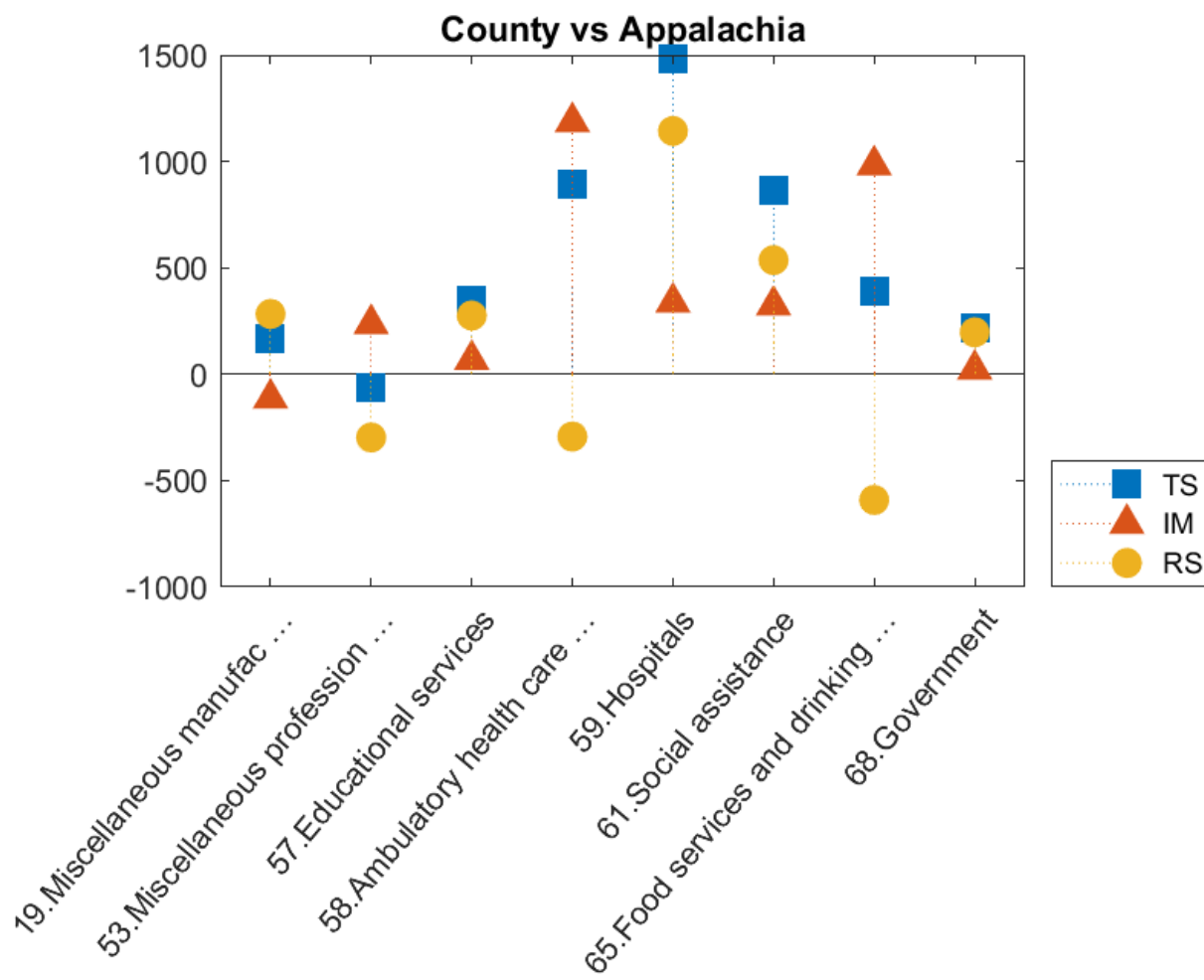
## Chapter 6. Cabell County, West Virginia

---

### Cabell County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
19	Miscellaneous manufac ...	61	112	-87	199	711
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	200	-254	300	-554	1,720
57	Educational services	355	1	-66	67	3,501
58	Ambulatory health care ...	414	491	1,288	-797	4,577
59	Hospitals	570	928	281	647	6,554
61	Social assistance	117	748	682	66	1,905
65	Food services and drinking ...	555	-145	938	-1,083	5,328
68	Government	196	29	-132	161	1,968

### Selected SSA Components for Cabell County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



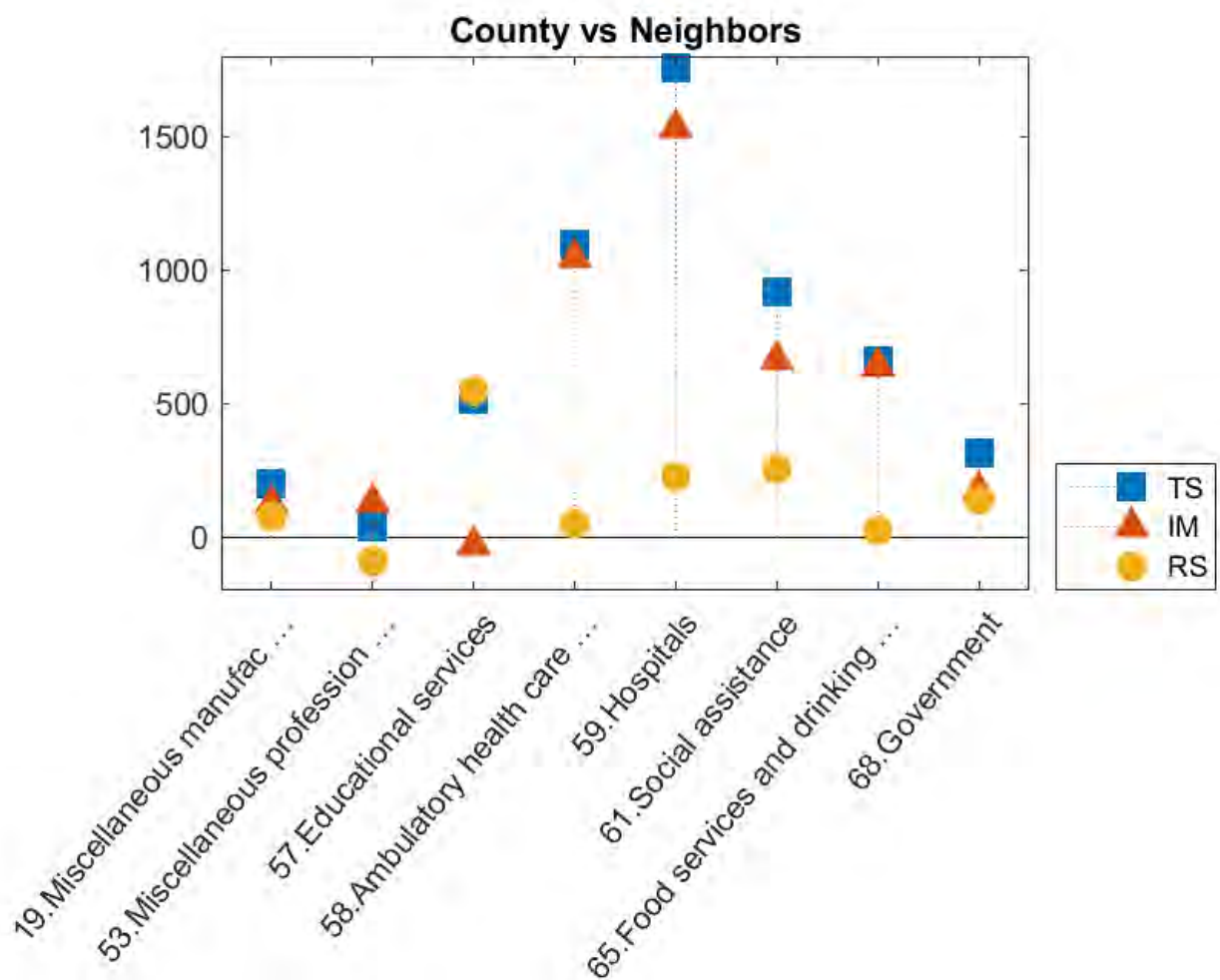
## Chapter 6. Cabell County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Cabell County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
19	Miscellaneous manufac ...	2	170	-113	283	711
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	6	-60	237	-297	1,720
57	Educational services	11	345	69	276	3,501
58	Ambulatory health care ...	12	893	1,186	-293	4,577
59	Hospitals	17	1,481	338	1,143	6,554
61	Social assistance	4	861	325	536	1,905
65	Food services and drinking ...	17	392	983	-591	5,328
68	Government	6	220	23	197	1,968

Selected SSA Components for Cabell County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 6. Cabell County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Cabell County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
19	Miscellaneous manufac ...	-28	200	123	77	711
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-91	38	128	-90	1,720
57	Educational services	-162	517	-30	547	3,501
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-189	1,094	1,045	49	4,577
59	Hospitals	-260	1,758	1,531	227	6,554
61	Social assistance	-53	918	663	255	1,905
65	Food services and drinking ...	-253	662	638	24	5,328
68	Government	-90	315	175	140	1,968

---

## Chapter 7. Calhoun County, West Virginia

Employment in Calhoun County, West Virginia, declined from 1,388 in 2005 to 1,151 in 2018, for a change of -237, or -17.07%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Calhoun County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	157	-394	65	-459
vs. Appalachia	2	-239	89	-328
vs. Neighbors	-262	28	115	-87

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Calhoun County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 7. Calhoun County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Calhoun County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
08	Construction	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
22	Apparel and leather ...	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Calhoun County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Calhoun County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Calhoun County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Calhoun County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Calhoun County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Calhoun County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Calhoun County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

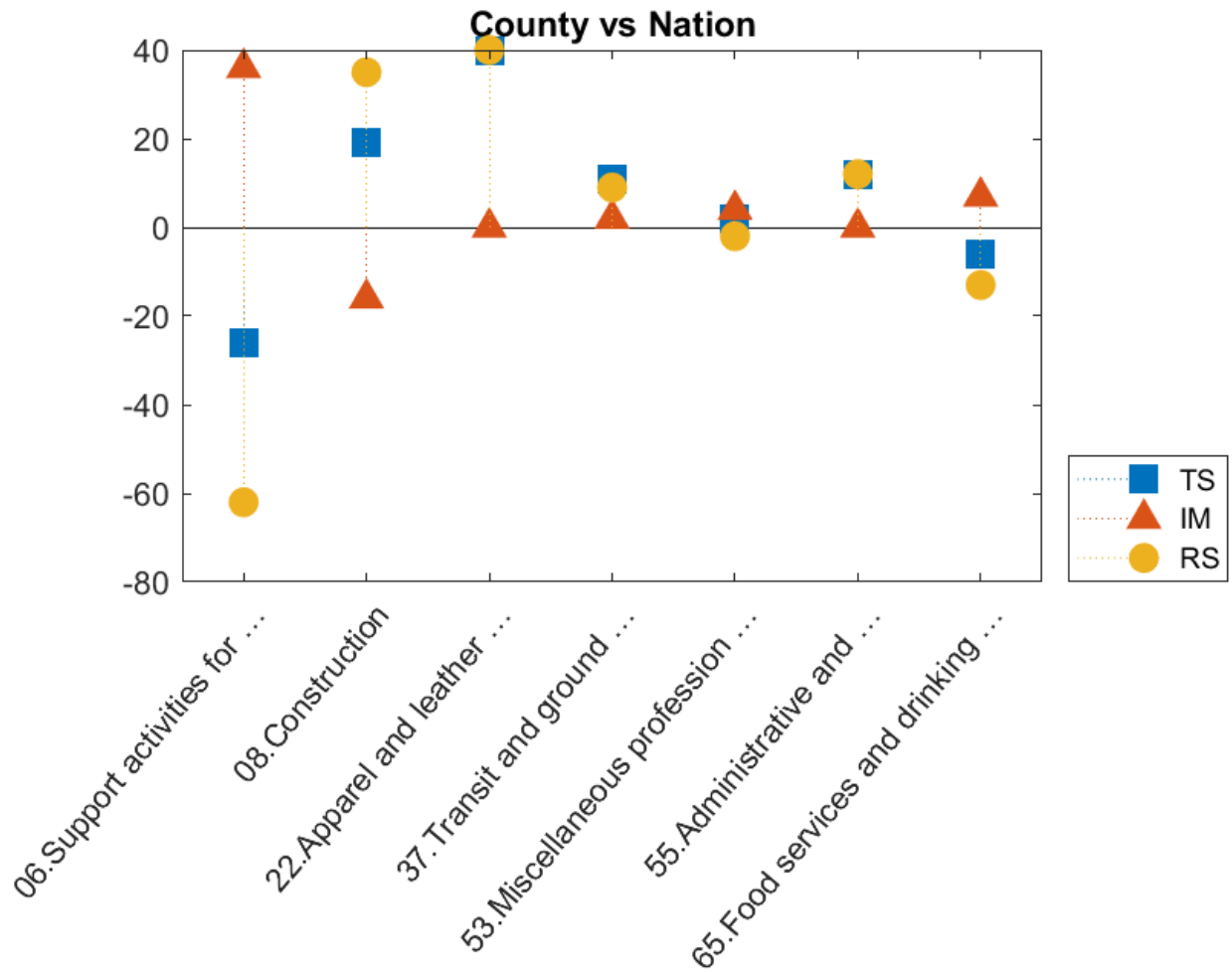
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Calhoun County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Calhoun County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



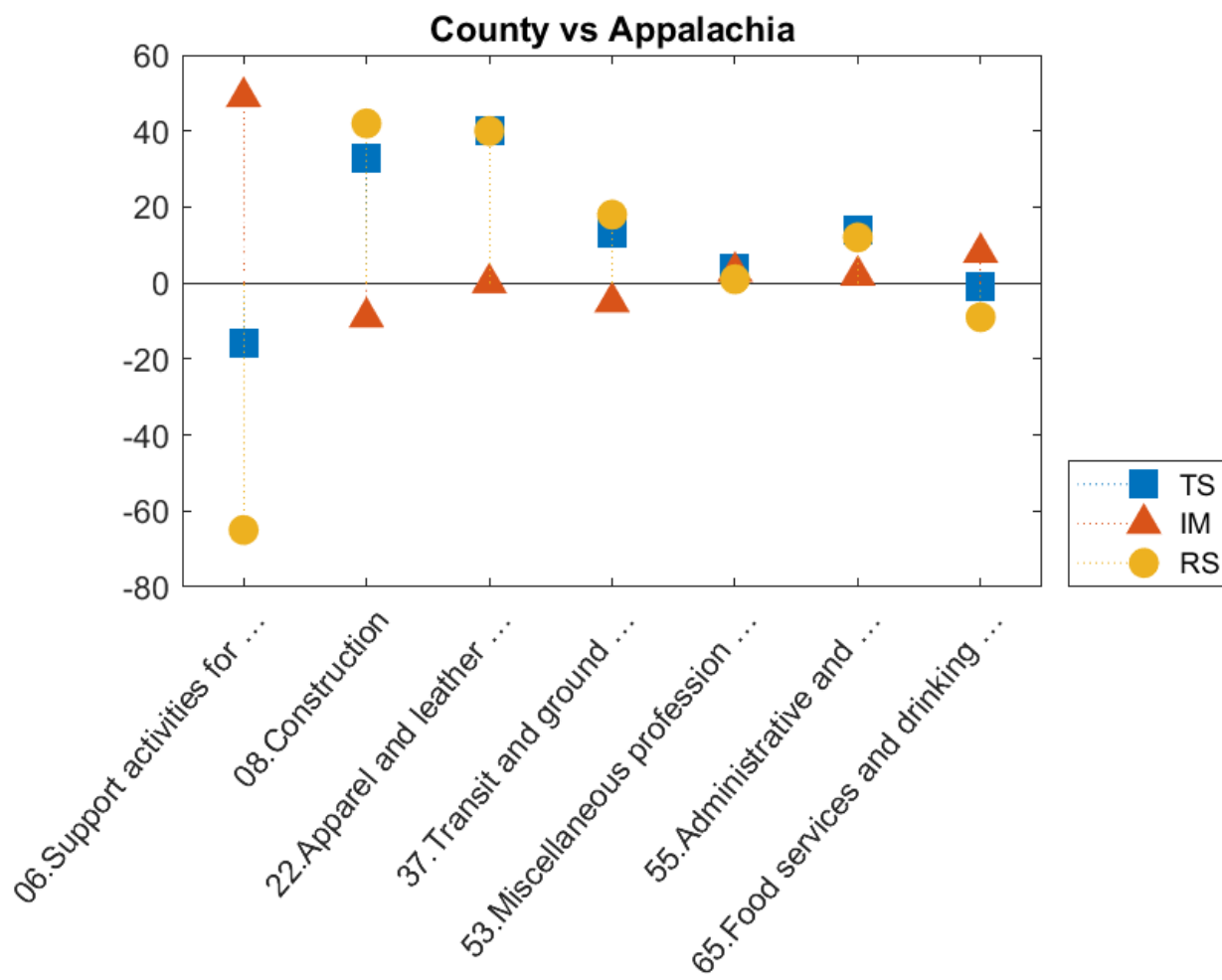
## Chapter 7. Calhoun County, West Virginia

---

### Calhoun County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	10	-26	36	-62	72
08	Construction	15	19	-16	35	163
22	Apparel and leather ...	0	40	0	40	40
37	Transit and ground ...	3	11	2	9	38
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	3	2	4	-2	27
55	Administrative and ...	2	12	0	12	30
65	Food services and drinking ...	4	-6	7	-13	37

Selected SSA Components for Calhoun County, West Virginia vs the  
Appalachian Region



## Chapter 7. Calhoun County, West Virginia

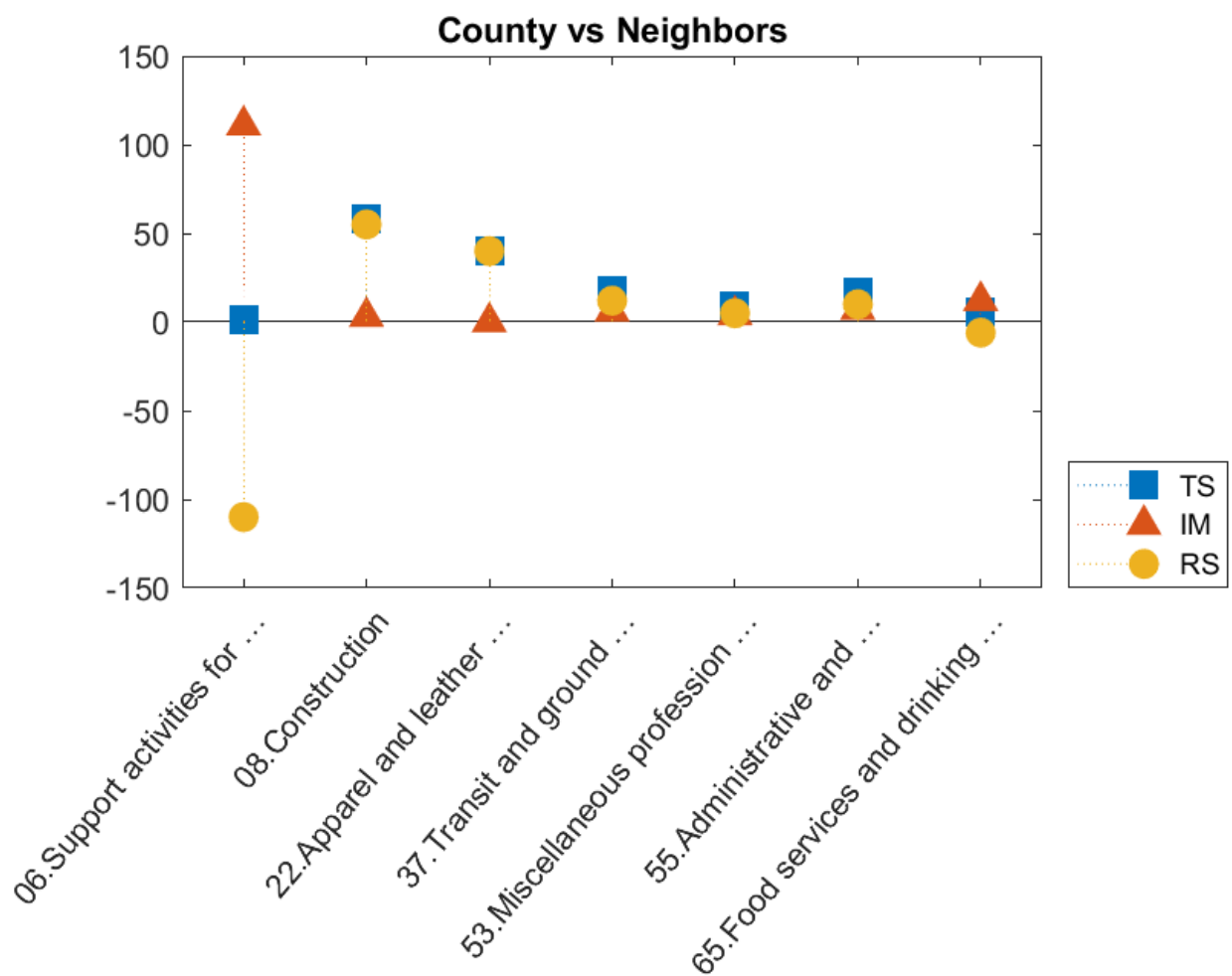
---

### Selected SSA Components for Calhoun County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	-16	49	-65	72
08	Construction	0	33	-9	42	163
22	Apparel and leather ...	0	40	0	40	40
37	Transit and ground ...	0	13	-5	18	38
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	4	3	1	27
55	Administrative and ...	0	14	2	12	30
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	-1	8	-9	37



Selected SSA Components for Calhoun County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 7. Calhoun County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Calhoun County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-17	1	111	-110	72
08	Construction	-24	58	3	55	163
22	Apparel and leather ...	-0	40	0	40	40
37	Transit and ground ...	-5	18	6	12	38
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-4	9	4	5	27
55	Administrative and ...	-3	17	7	10	30
65	Food services and drinking ...	-7	6	12	-6	37

---

## Chapter 8. Clay County, West Virginia

Employment in Clay County, West Virginia, declined from 2,151 in 2005 to 1,275 in 2018, for a change of -876, or -40.73%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Clay County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	242	-1,118	-51	-1,067
vs. Appalachia	5	-883	-149	-734
vs. Neighbors	-244	-636	-47	-589

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Clay County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 8. Clay County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Clay County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
28	Wholesale trade	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E II a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B V e iii	yes	no	no	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Clay County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Clay County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Clay County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Clay County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Clay County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Clay County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Clay County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

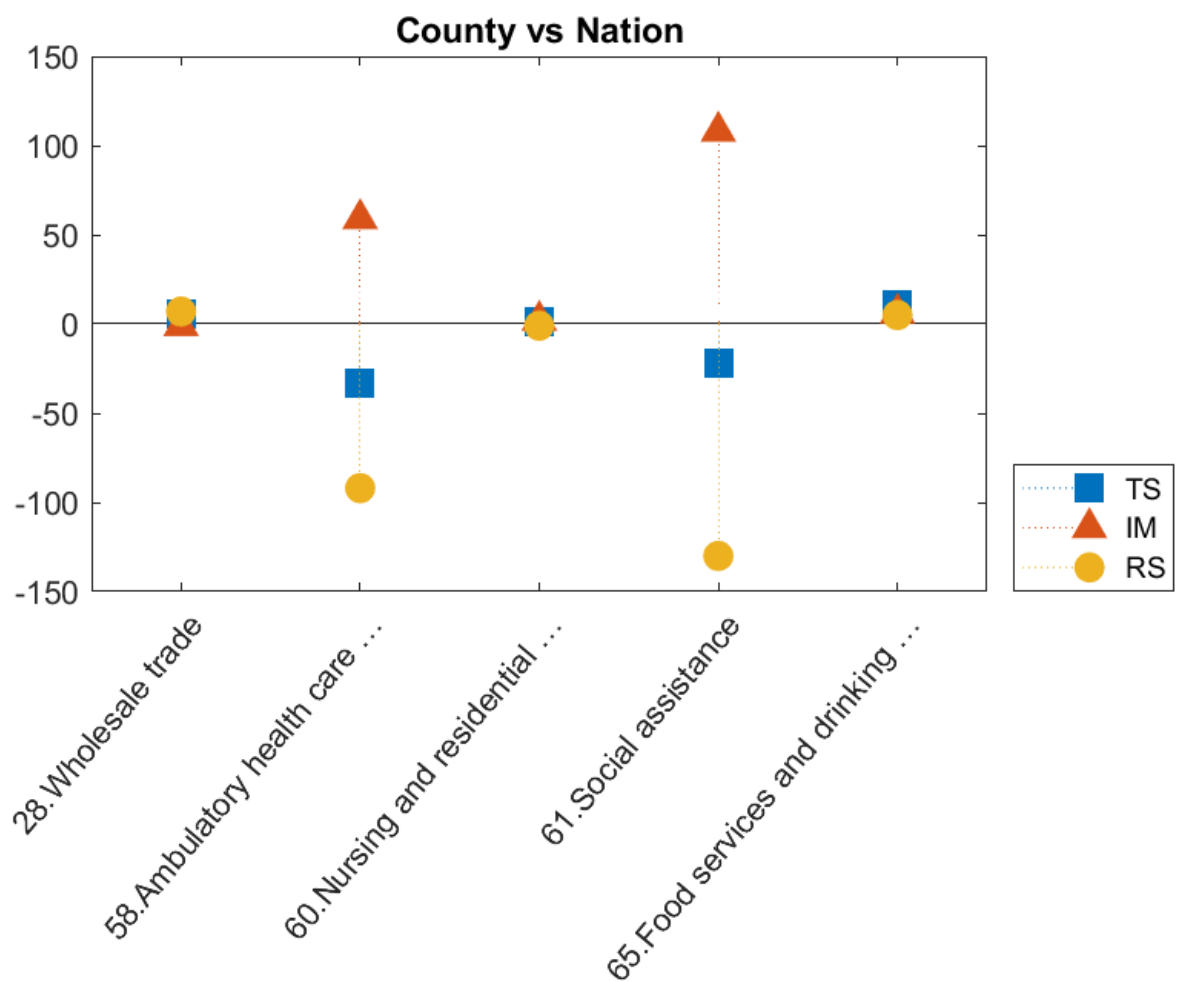
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Clay County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Clay County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



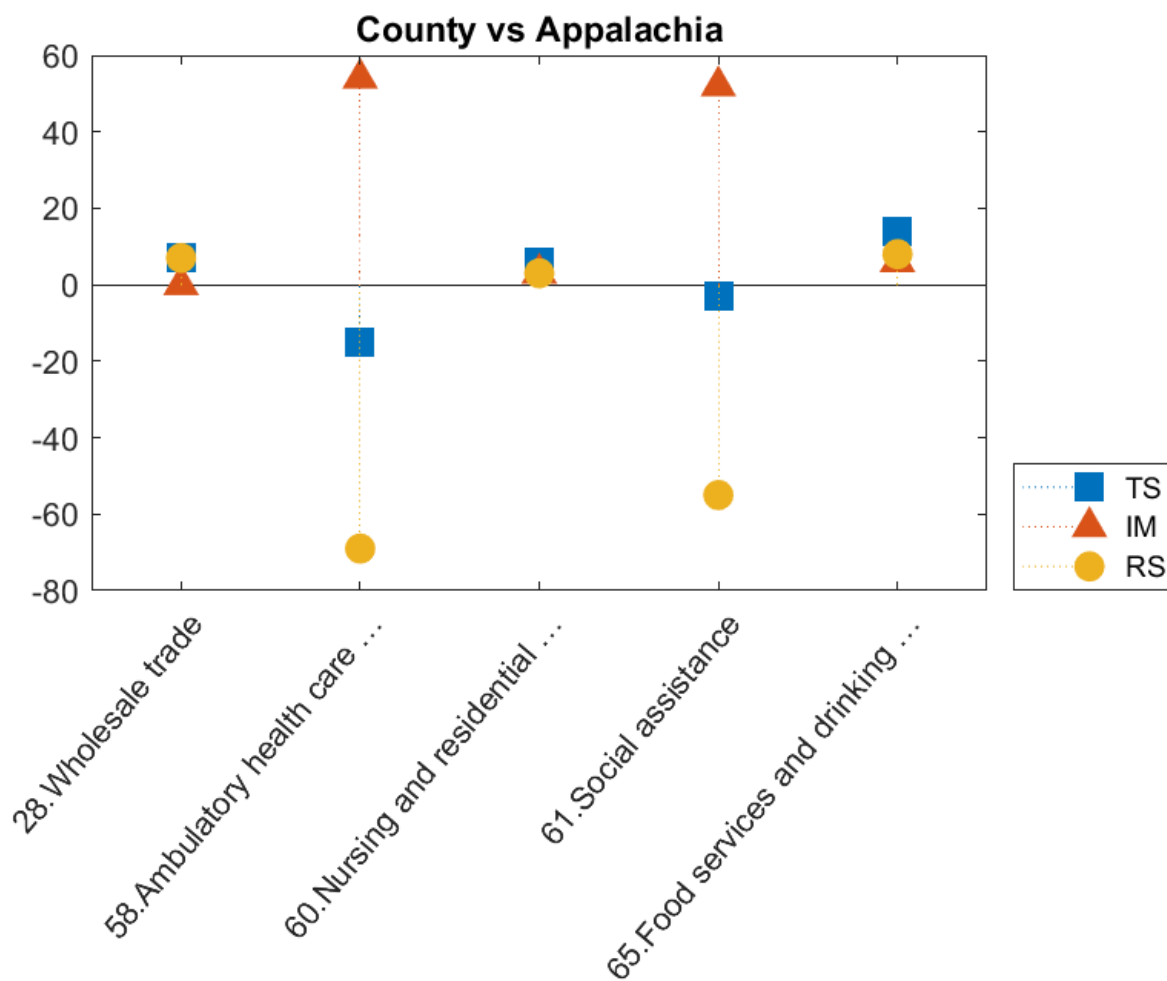
## Chapter 8. Clay County, West Virginia

---

### Clay County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
28	Wholesale trade	1	6	-1	7	13
58	Ambulatory health care ...	19	-33	59	-92	155
60	Nursing and residential ...	6	1	2	-1	55
61	Social assistance	19	-22	108	-130	163
65	Food services and drinking ...	3	11	6	5	45

### Selected SSA Components for Clay County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region





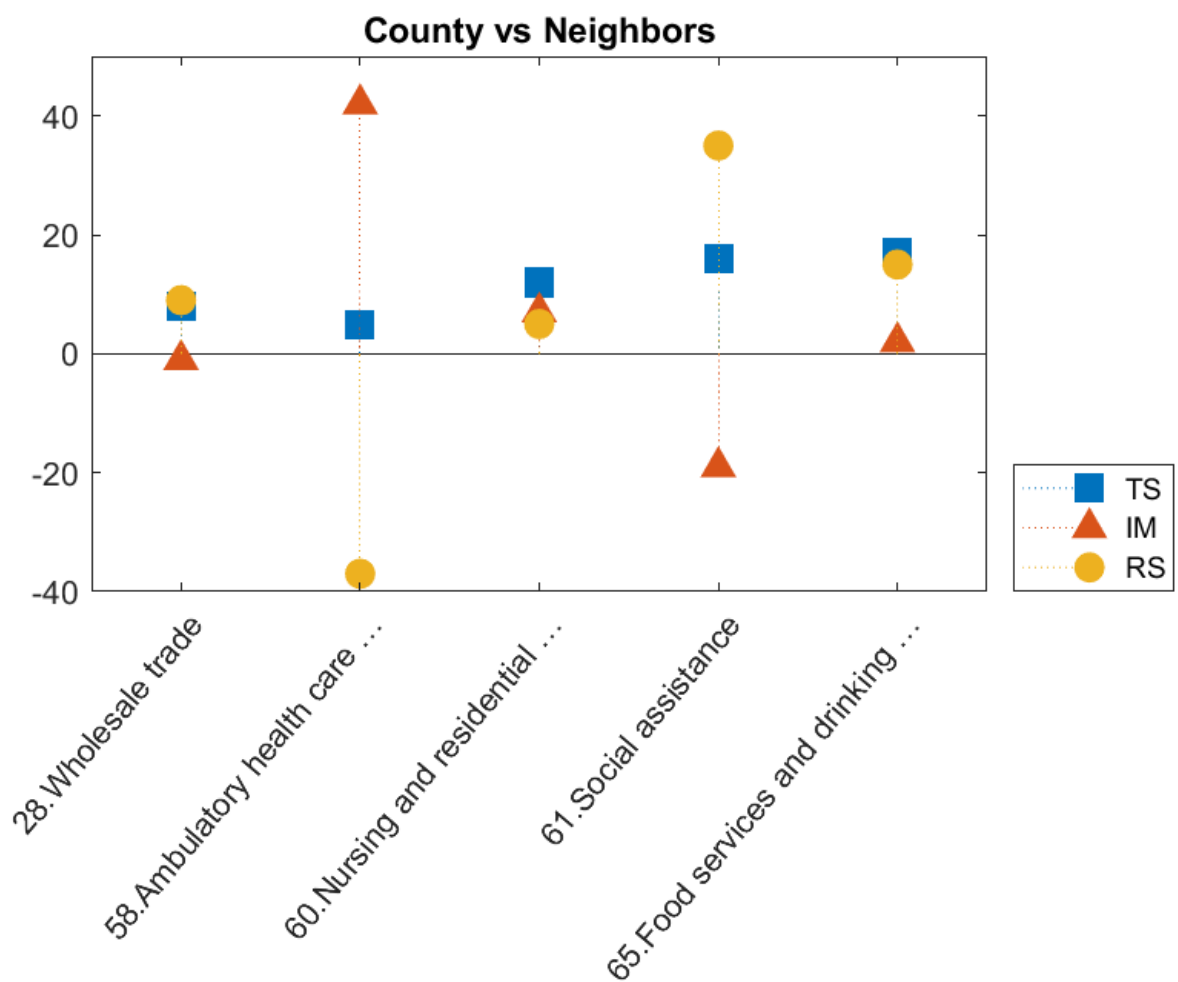
## Chapter 8. Clay County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Clay County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
28	Wholesale trade	0	7	-0	7	13
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	-15	54	-69	155
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	6	3	3	55
61	Social assistance	1	-3	52	-55	163
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	14	6	8	45

Selected SSA Components for Clay County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 8. Clay County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Clay County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
28	Wholesale trade	-1	8	-1	9	13
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-19	5	42	-37	155
60	Nursing and residential ...	-6	12	7	5	55
61	Social assistance	-19	16	-19	35	163
65	Food services and drinking ...	-3	17	2	15	45

---

## Chapter 9. Doddridge County, West Virginia

Employment in Doddridge County, West Virginia, grew from 1,200 in 2005 to 1,681 in 2018, for a change of 481, or 40.08%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Doddridge County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	134	346	65	281
vs. Appalachia	2	476	51	425
vs. Neighbors	67	413	-3	416

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Doddridge County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 9. Doddridge County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Doddridge County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
03	Oil and gas extraction	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
06	Support activities for ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
07	Utilities	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
30	Food and beverage stores	F I c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
38	Pipeline transportation	E II c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
57	Educational services	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Doddridge County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Doddridge County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Doddridge County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Doddridge County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Doddridge County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Doddridge County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Doddridge County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

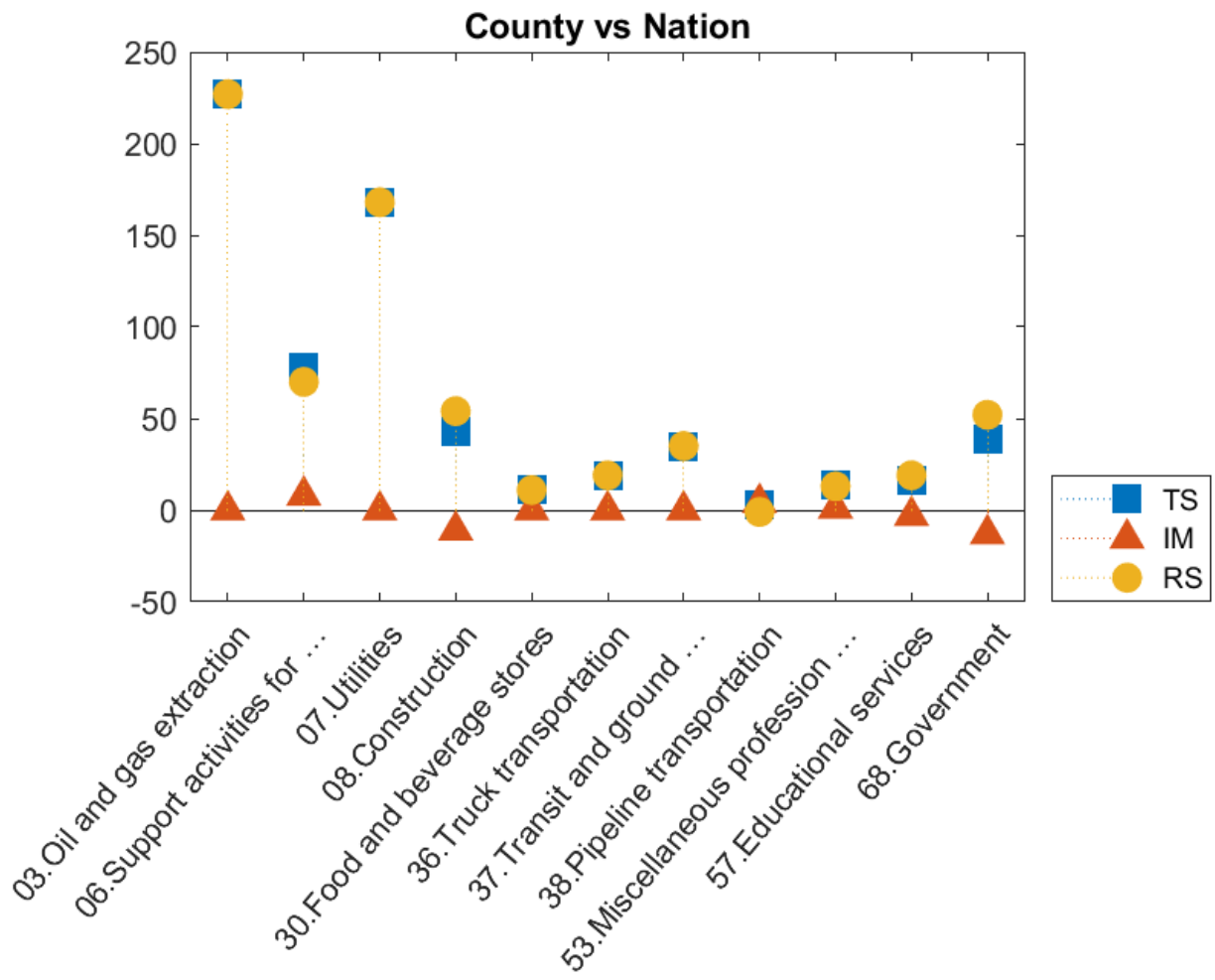
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Doddridge County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Doddridge County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



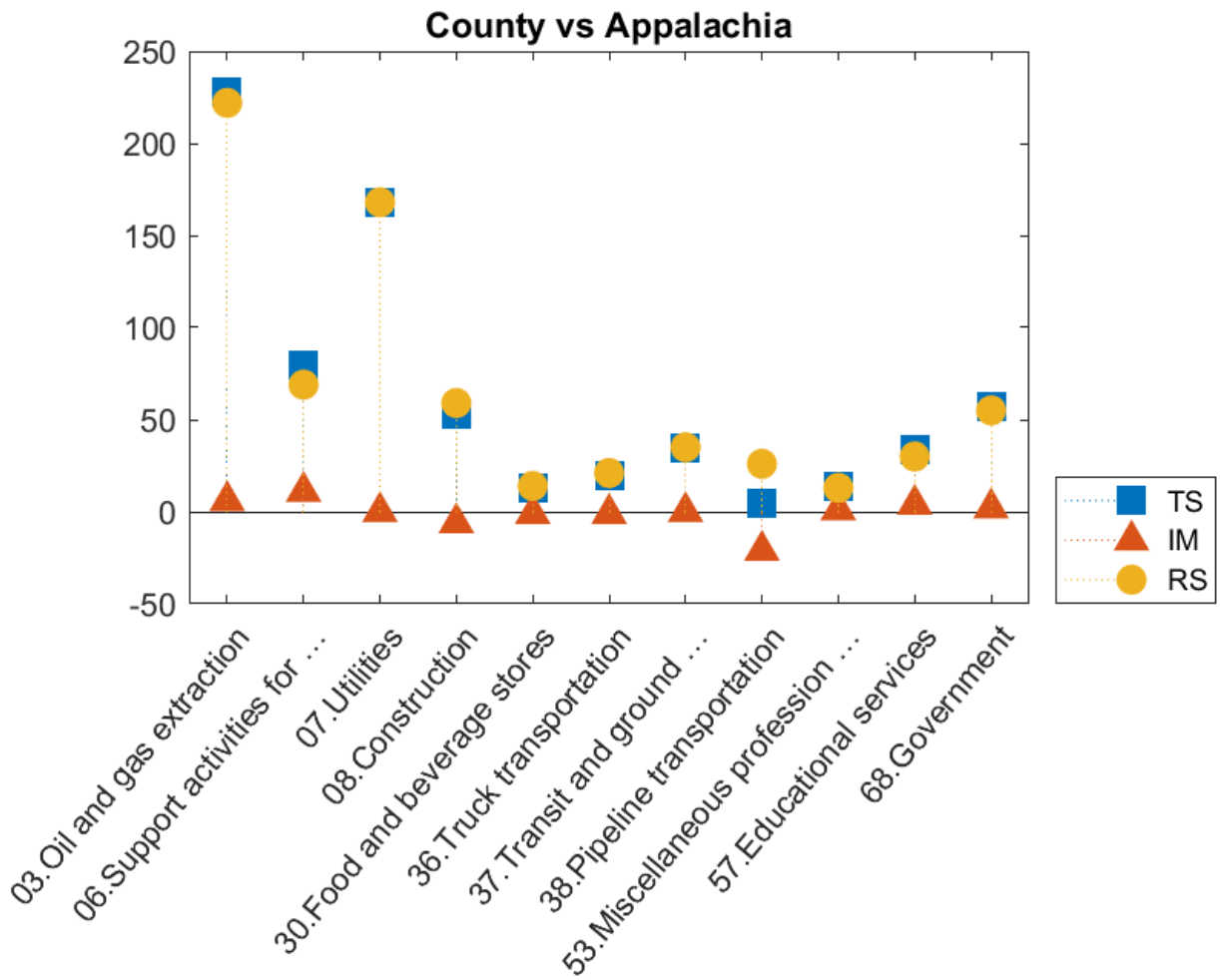
## Chapter 9. Doddridge County, West Virginia

### Doddridge County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	1	227	0	227	239
06	Support activities for ...	2	78	8	70	99
07	Utilities	0	168	0	168	168
08	Construction	10	43	-11	54	142
30	Food and beverage stores	3	11	-0	11	38
36	Truck transportation	1	19	-0	19	34
37	Transit and ground ...	0	35	0	35	35
38	Pipeline transportation	3	3	4	-1	30
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	14	1	13	19
57	Educational services	18	16	-3	19	196
68	Government	20	39	-13	52	232



Selected SSA Components for Doddridge County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

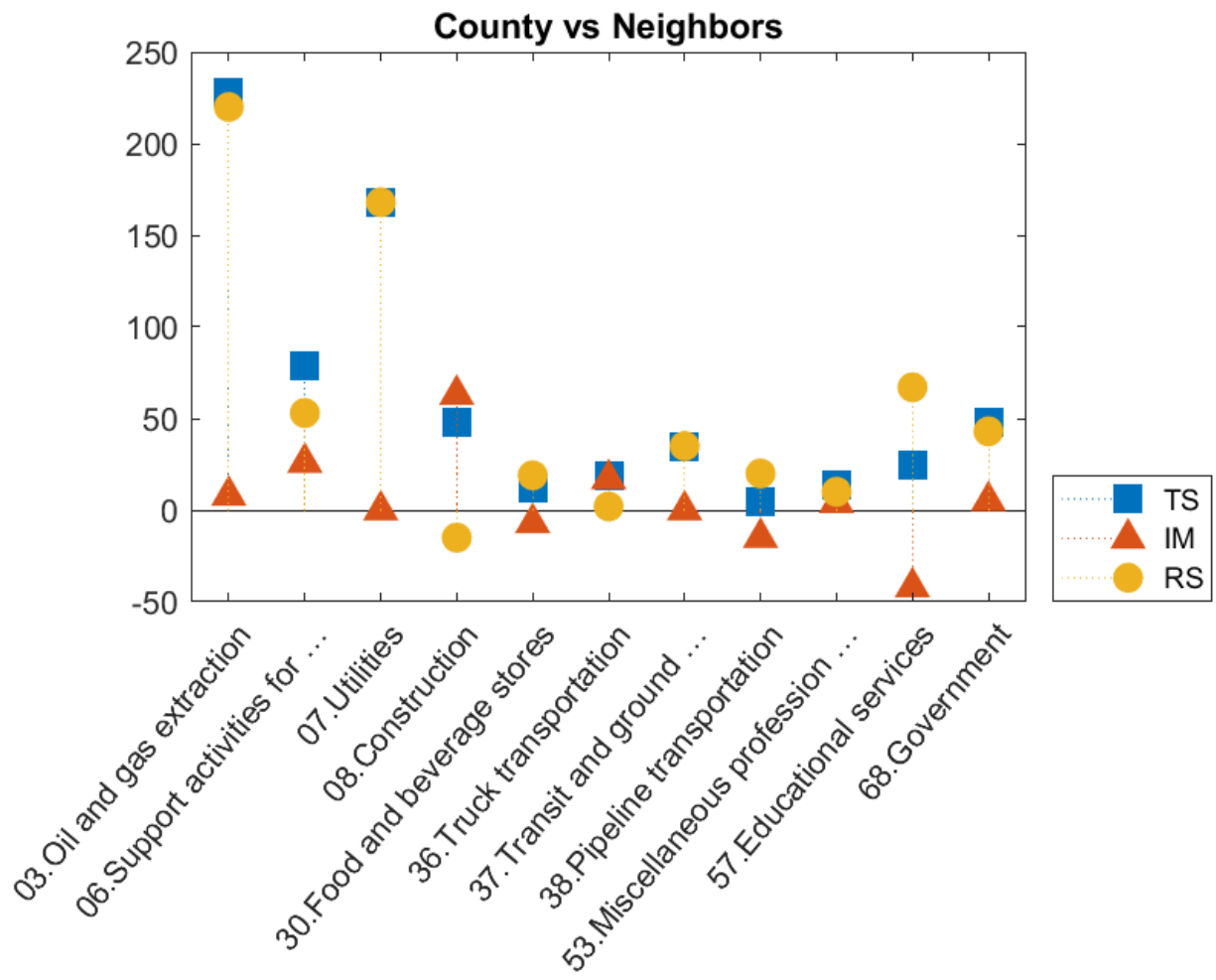


## Chapter 9. Doddridge County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Doddridge County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	228	6	222	239
06	Support activities for ...	0	80	11	69	99
07	Utilities	0	168	0	168	168
08	Construction	0	53	-6	59	142
30	Food and beverage stores	0	13	-1	14	38
36	Truck transportation	0	20	-1	21	34
37	Transit and ground ...	0	35	0	35	35
38	Pipeline transportation	0	5	-21	26	30
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	14	1	13	19
57	Educational services	1	34	4	30	196
68	Government	1	57	2	55	232

### Selected SSA Components for Doddridge County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 9. Doddridge County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Doddridge County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	1	228	8	220	239
06	Support activities for ...	1	79	26	53	99
07	Utilities	0	168	0	168	168
08	Construction	5	48	63	-15	142
30	Food and beverage stores	1	12	-7	19	38
36	Truck transportation	1	19	17	2	34
37	Transit and ground ...	0	35	0	35	35
38	Pipeline transportation	1	5	-15	20	30
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	14	4	10	19
57	Educational services	9	25	-42	67	196
68	Government	10	48	5	43	232

---

## Chapter 10. Fayette County, West Virginia

Employment in Fayette County, West Virginia, declined from 12,730 in 2005 to 10,392 in 2018, for a change of -2,338, or -18.37%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Fayette County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	1,436	-3,773	-26	-3,747
vs. Appalachia	42	-2,380	219	-2,599
vs. Neighbors	-1,132	-1,203	197	-1,400

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Fayette County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 10. Fayette County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Fayette County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
07	Utilities	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
11	Primary metals	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Fayette County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Fayette County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Fayette County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Fayette County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Fayette County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Fayette County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Fayette County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

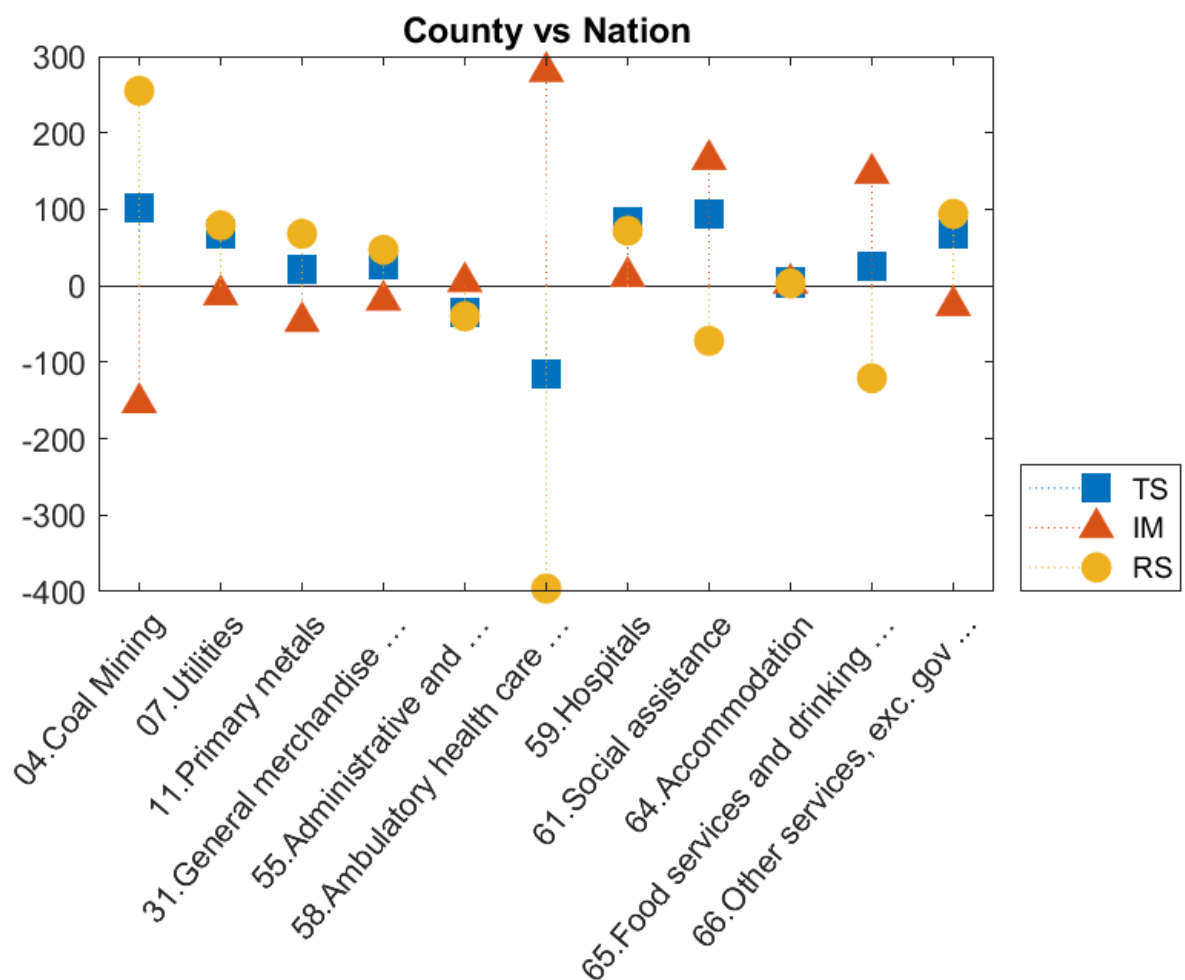
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Fayette County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Fayette County, West Virginia vs the U.S.





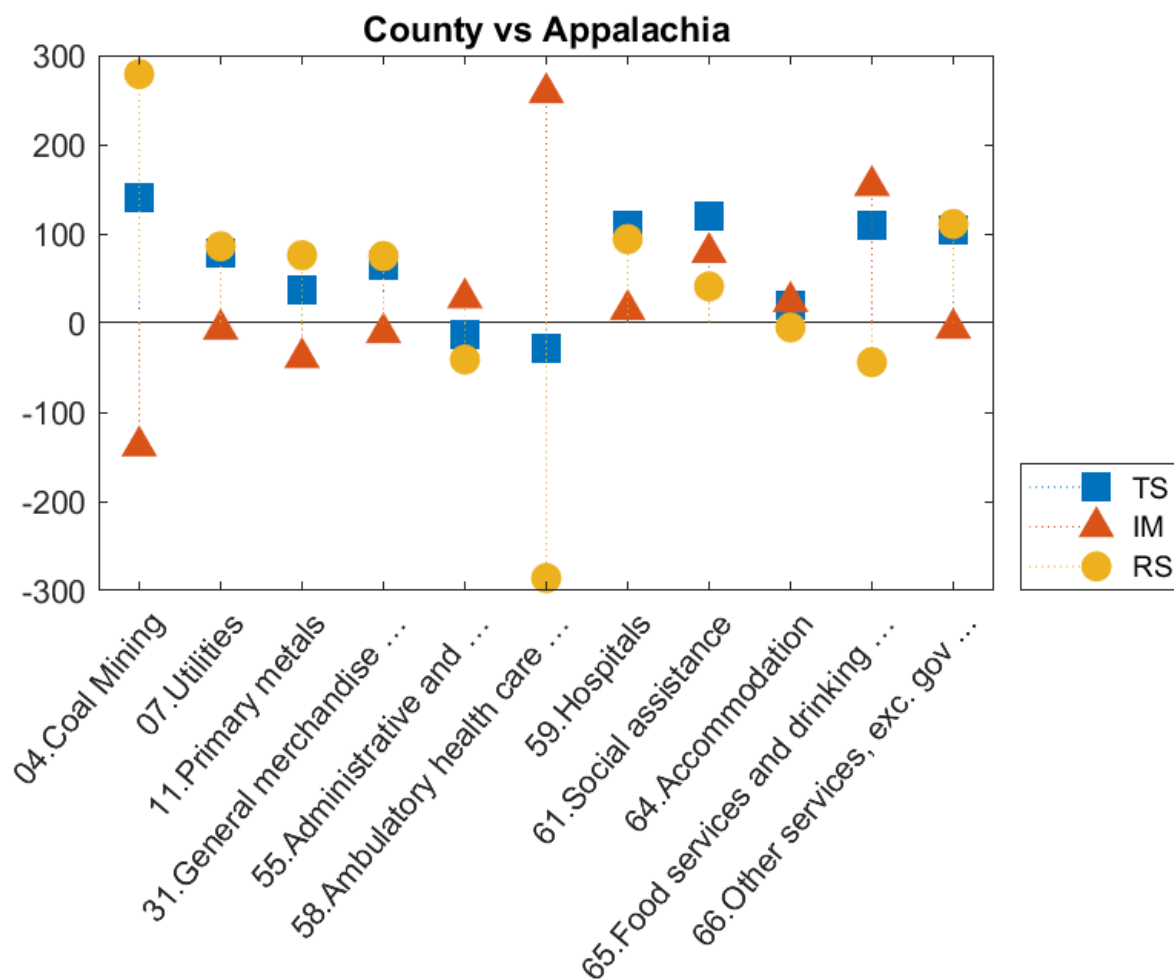
## Chapter 10. Fayette County, West Virginia

---

### Fayette County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	41	102	-153	255	503
07	Utilities	13	67	-12	79	190
11	Primary metals	18	21	-47	68	198
31	General merchandise ...	37	28	-19	47	391
55	Administrative and ...	24	-35	5	-40	196
58	Ambulatory health care ...	90	-116	280	-396	772
59	Hospitals	25	84	12	72	333
61	Social assistance	28	93	165	-72	372
64	Accommodation	13	6	3	3	137
65	Food services and drinking ...	87	26	147	-121	881
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	38	68	-26	94	445

## Selected SSA Components for Fayette County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



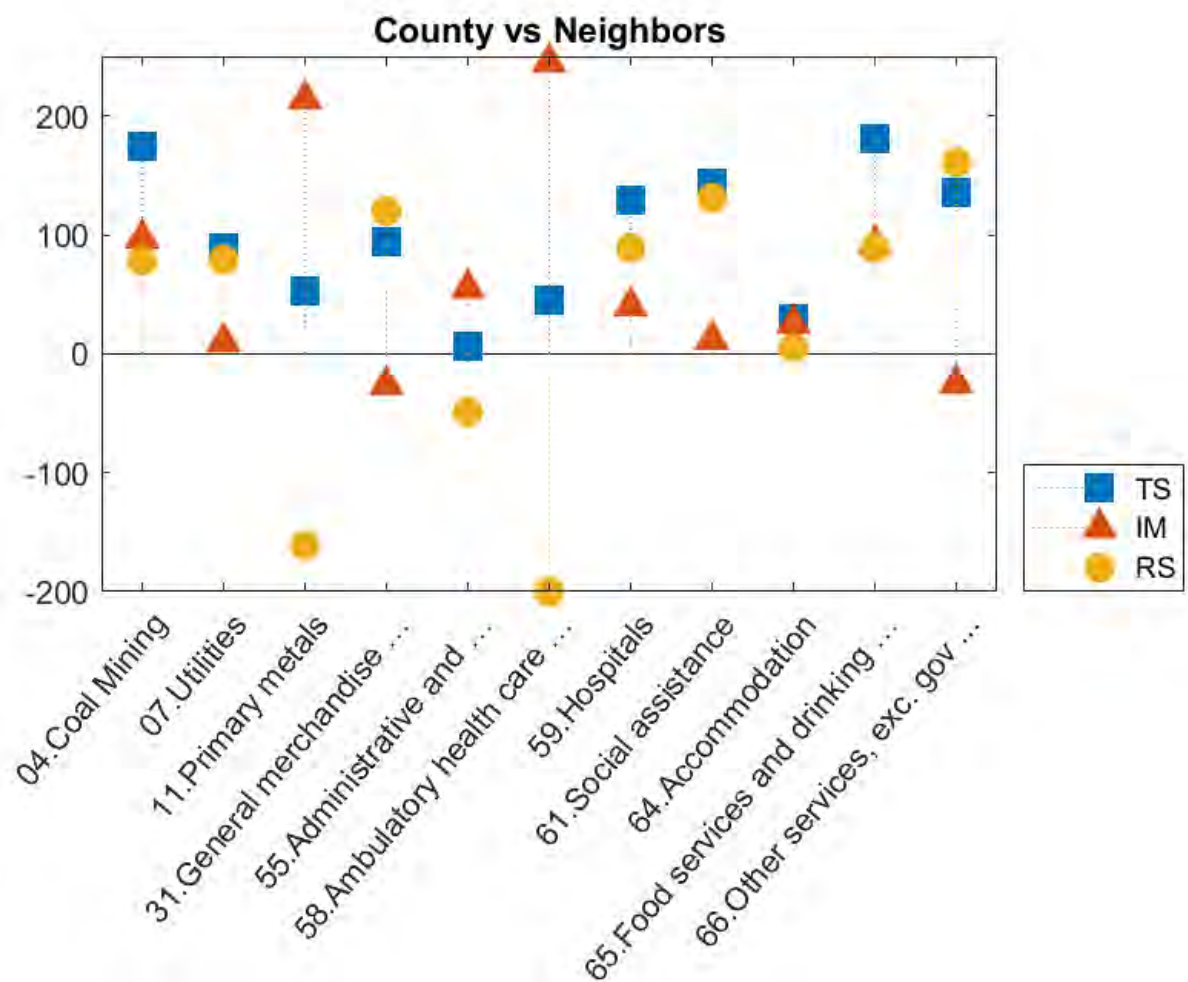
## Chapter 10. Fayette County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Fayette County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	1	141	-138	279	503
07	Utilities	0	79	-7	86	190
11	Primary metals	1	37	-39	76	198
31	General merchandise ...	1	64	-11	75	391
55	Administrative and ...	1	-13	28	-41	196
58	Ambulatory health care ...	3	-28	258	-286	772
59	Hospitals	1	109	15	94	333
61	Social assistance	1	120	79	41	372
64	Accommodation	0	19	24	-5	137
65	Food services and drinking ...	3	110	154	-44	881
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	1	105	-6	111	445

## Selected SSA Components for Fayette County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 10. Fayette County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Fayette County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	-32	175	97	78	503
07	Utilities	-10	89	10	79	190
11	Primary metals	-14	53	214	-161	198
31	General merchandise ...	-29	94	-26	120	391
55	Administrative and ...	-19	6	55	-49	196
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-71	45	245	-200	772
59	Hospitals	-20	129	40	89	333
61	Social assistance	-22	143	12	131	372
64	Accommodation	-11	30	25	5	137
65	Food services and drinking ...	-69	181	92	89	881
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-30	136	-25	161	445

---

## Chapter 11. Gilmer County, West Virginia

Employment in Gilmer County, West Virginia, declined from 2,075 in 2005 to 1,861 in 2018, for a change of -214, or -10.31%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Gilmer County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	236	-449	35	-484
vs. Appalachia	2	-221	152	-373
vs. Neighbors	-116	-98	100	-198

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Gilmer County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 11. Gilmer County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Gilmer County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Gilmer County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Gilmer County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Gilmer County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Gilmer County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Gilmer County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Gilmer County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Gilmer County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Gilmer County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

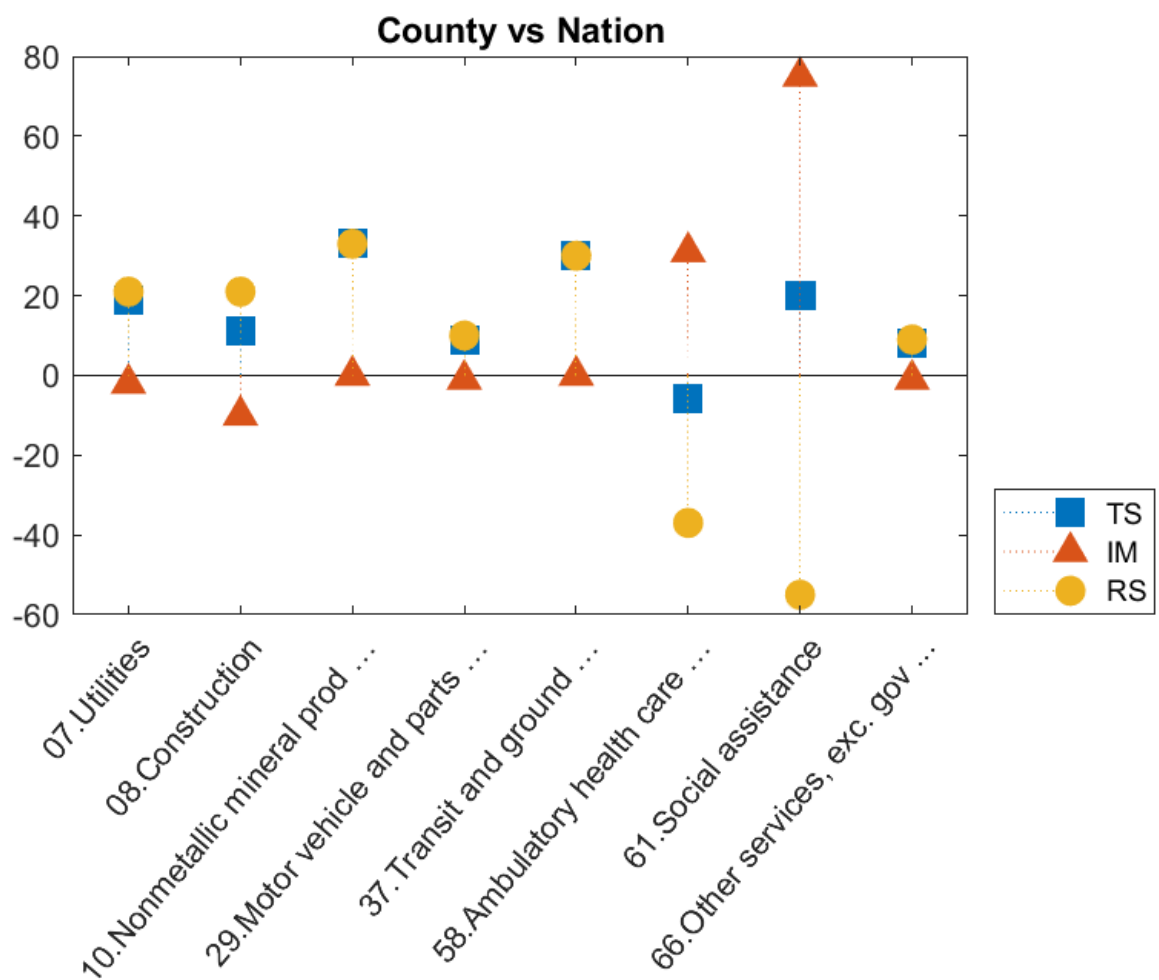
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Gilmer County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

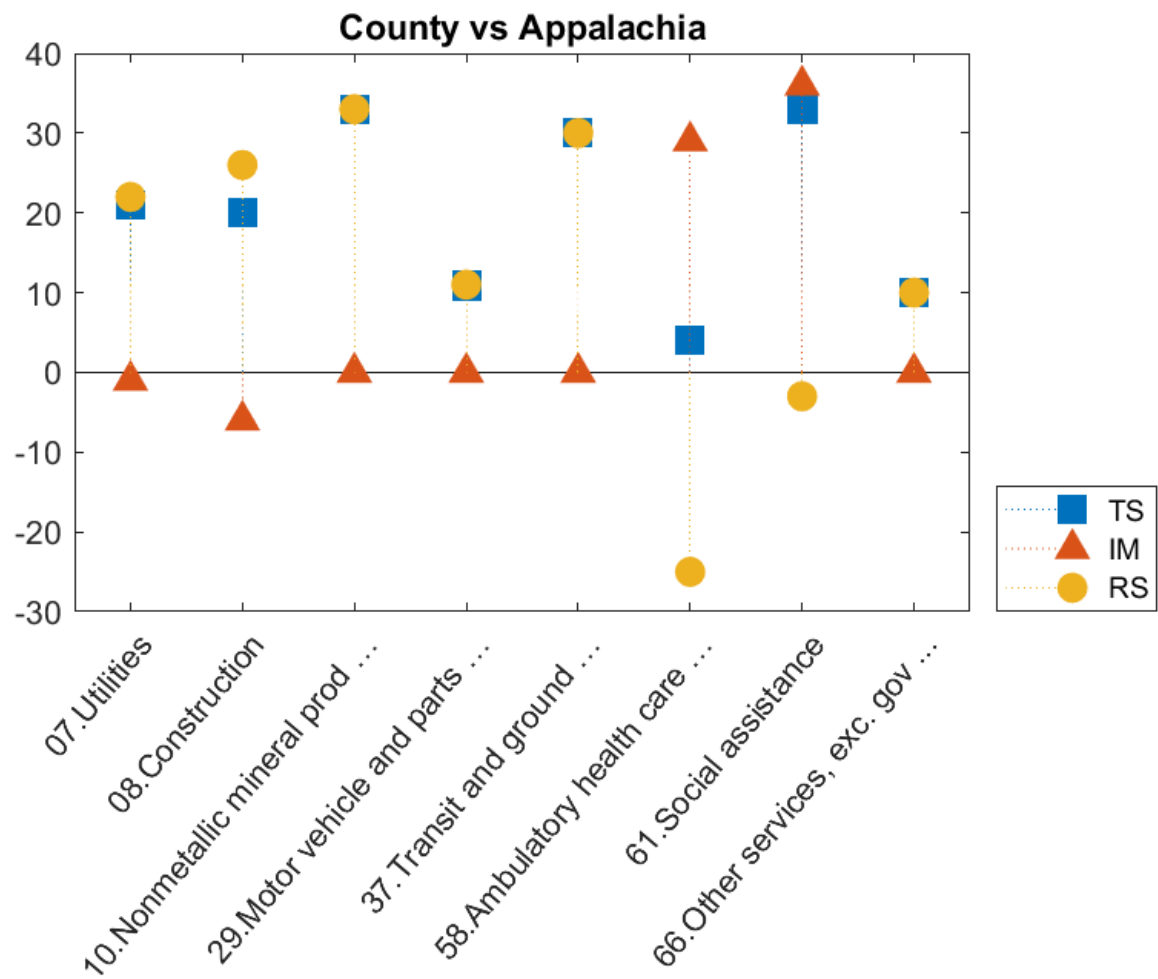


## Chapter 11. Gilmer County, West Virginia

### Gilmer County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	2	19	-2	21	37
08	Construction	9	11	-10	21	99
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	0	33	0	33	33
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	2	9	-1	10	25
37	Transit and ground ...	0	30	0	30	30
58	Ambulatory health care ...	10	-6	31	-37	93
61	Social assistance	13	20	75	-55	147
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	2	8	-1	9	26

Selected SSA Components for Gilmer County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

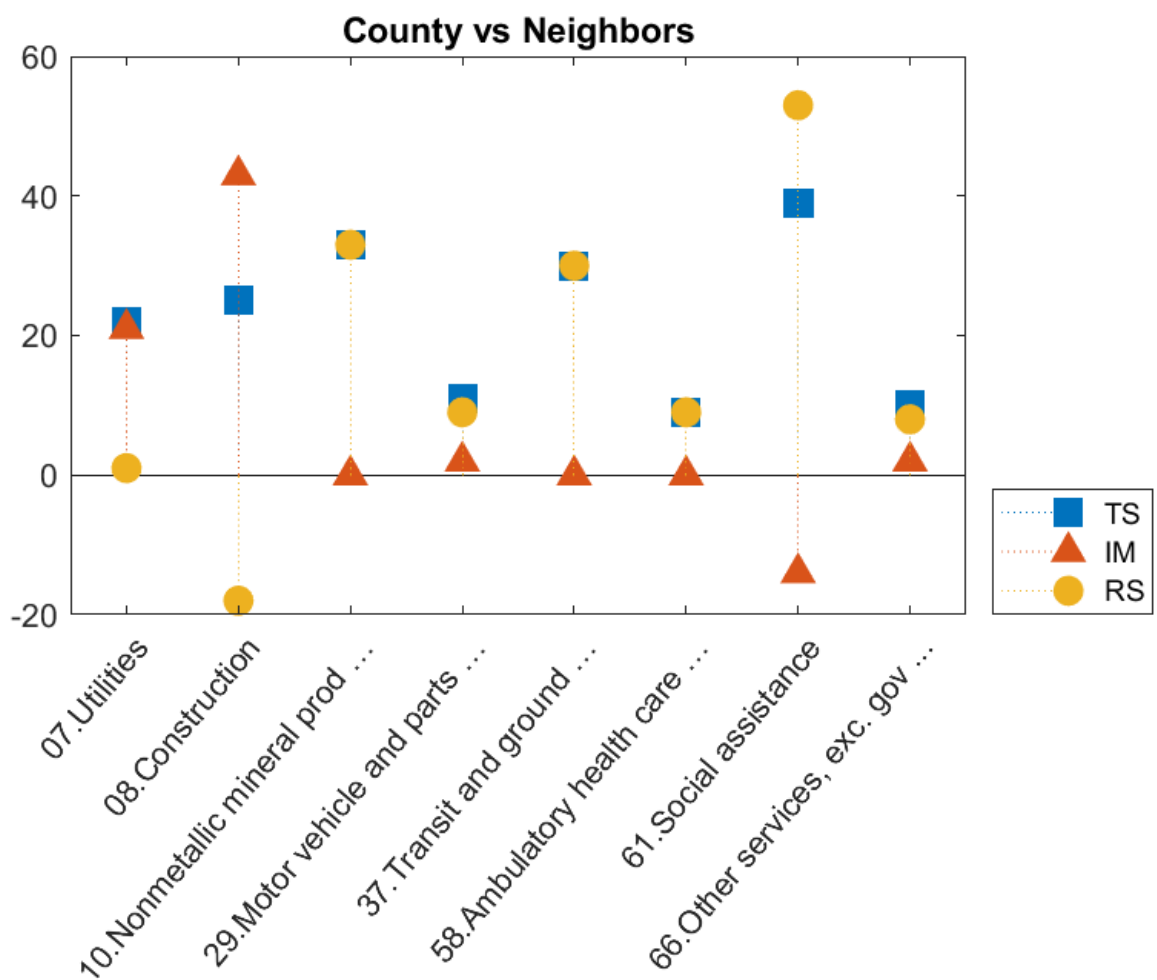


## Chapter 11. Gilmer County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Gilmer County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	0	21	-1	22	37
08	Construction	0	20	-6	26	99
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	0	33	0	33	33
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	11	0	11	25
37	Transit and ground ...	0	30	0	30	30
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	4	29	-25	93
61	Social assistance	0	33	36	-3	147
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	10	-0	10	26

Selected SSA Components for Gilmer County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 11. Gilmer County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Gilmer County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	-1	22	21	1	37
08	Construction	-4	25	43	-18	99
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	-0	33	0	33	33
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-1	11	2	9	25
37	Transit and ground ...	-0	30	0	30	30
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-5	9	0	9	93
61	Social assistance	-6	39	-14	53	147
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-1	10	2	8	26

---

## Chapter 12. Grant County, West Virginia

Employment in Grant County, West Virginia, declined from 3,915 in 2005 to 3,305 in 2018, for a change of -610, or -15.58%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Grant County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	440	-1,050	-149	-901
vs. Appalachia	9	-621	-139	-482
vs. Neighbors	-343	-268	-92	-176

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Grant County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 12. Grant County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Grant County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E II a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A V e iii	yes	no	no	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Grant County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Grant County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Grant County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Grant County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Grant County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Grant County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Grant County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

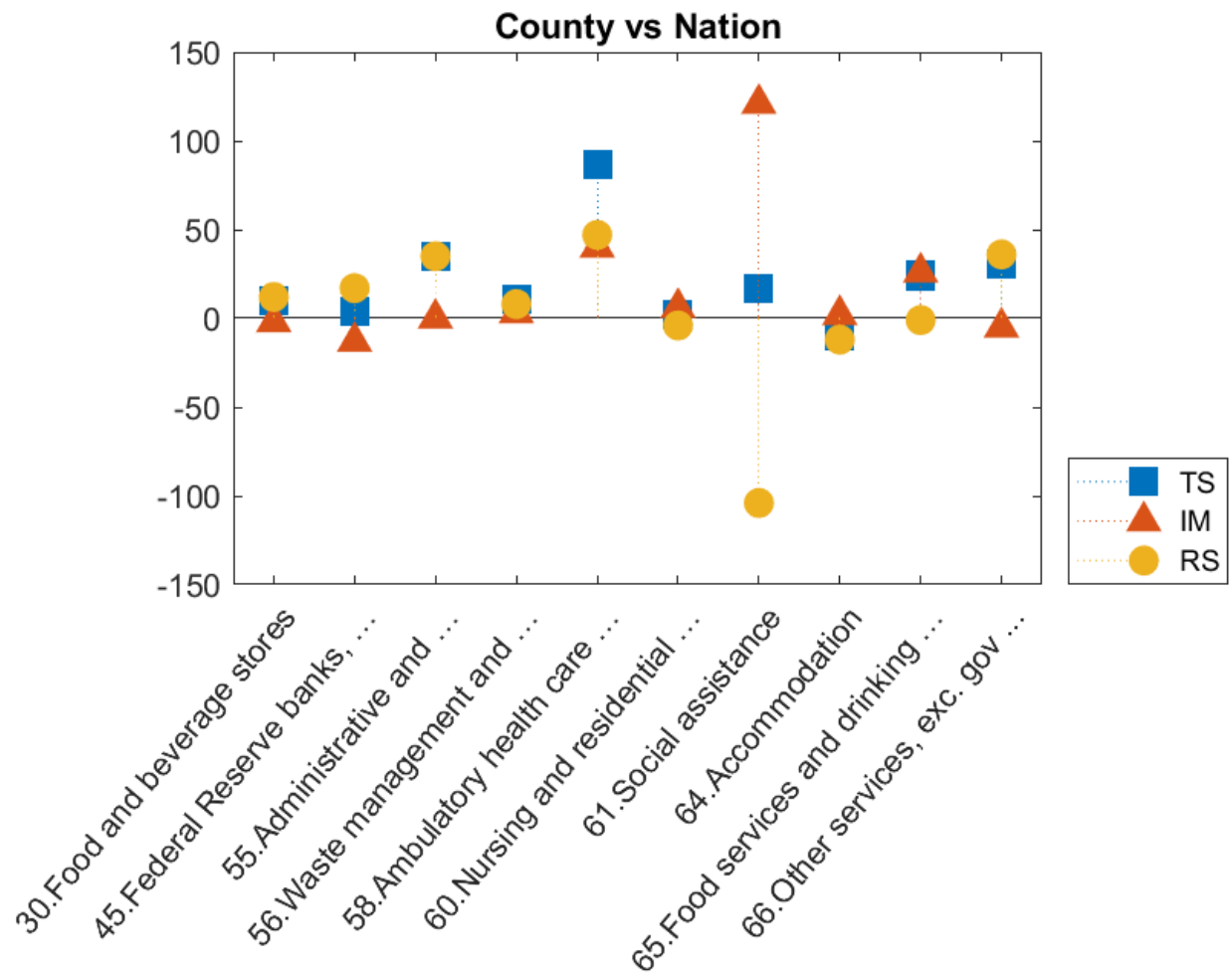
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Grant County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Grant County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

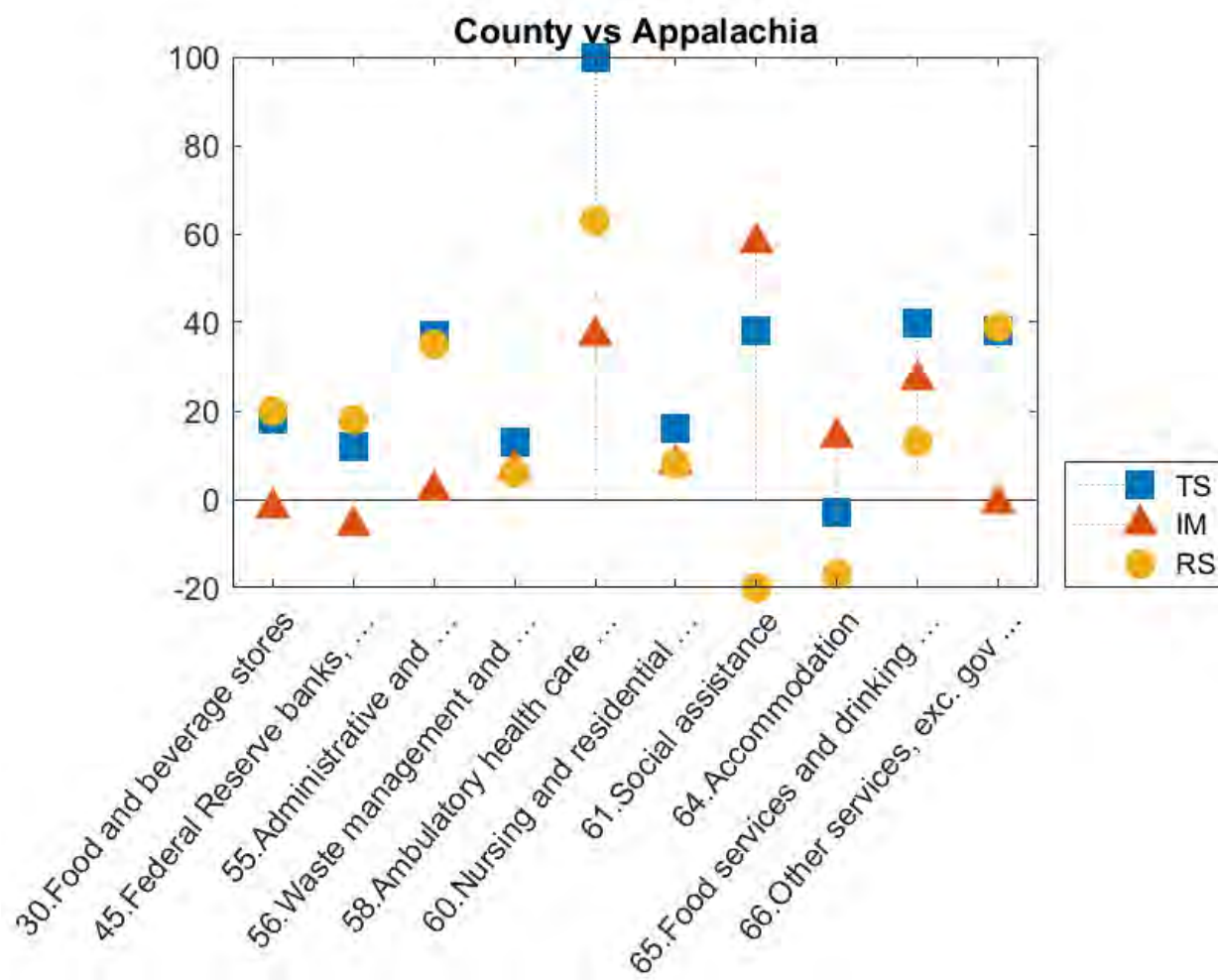


## Chapter 12. Grant County, West Virginia

### Grant County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
30	Food and beverage stores	8	10	-2	12	94
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	7	4	-13	17	78
55	Administrative and ...	1	35	0	35	49
56	Waste management and ...	3	11	3	8	36
58	Ambulatory health care ...	13	87	40	47	214
60	Nursing and residential ...	14	2	6	-4	142
61	Social assistance	21	17	121	-104	222
64	Accommodation	8	-10	2	-12	65
65	Food services and drinking ...	15	25	26	-1	175
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	8	31	-5	36	106

## Selected SSA Components for Grant County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

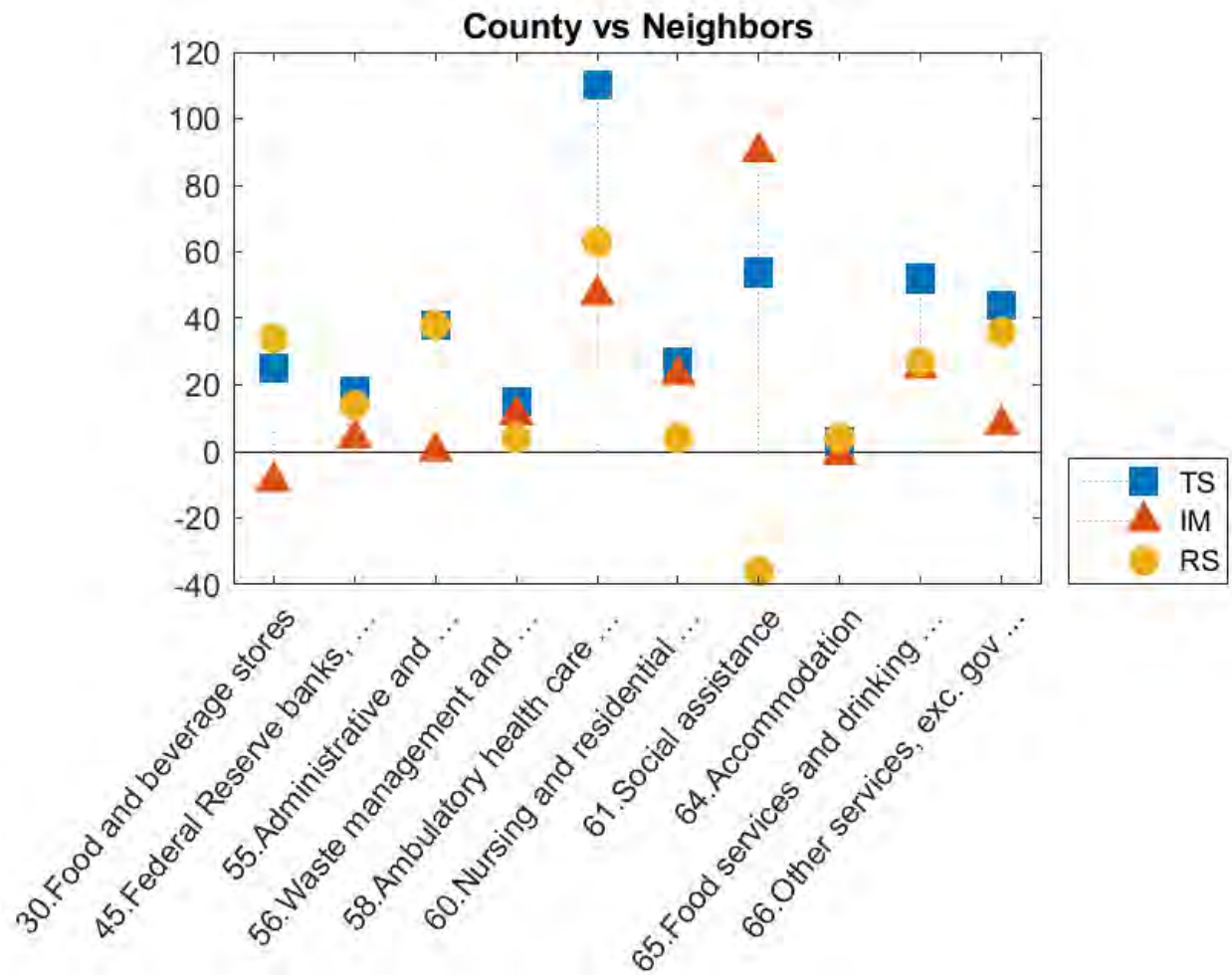


## Chapter 12. Grant County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Grant County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
30	Food and beverage stores	0	18	-2	20	94
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	0	12	-6	18	78
55	Administrative and ...	0	37	2	35	49
56	Waste management and ...	0	13	7	6	36
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	100	37	63	214
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	16	8	8	142
61	Social assistance	1	38	58	-20	222
64	Accommodation	0	-3	14	-17	65
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	40	27	13	175
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	38	-1	39	106

Selected SSA Components for Grant County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 12. Grant County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Grant County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
30	Food and beverage stores	-7	25	-9	34	94
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	-6	18	4	14	78
55	Administrative and ...	-1	38	-0	38	49
56	Waste management and ...	-2	15	11	4	36
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-10	110	47	63	214
60	Nursing and residential ...	-11	27	23	4	142
61	Social assistance	-16	54	90	-36	222
64	Accommodation	-6	3	-1	4	65
65	Food services and drinking ...	-12	52	25	27	175
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-6	44	8	36	106

---

## Chapter 13. Greenbrier County, West Virginia

Employment in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, declined from 13,399 in 2005 to 13,121 in 2018, for a change of -278, or -2.07%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Greenbrier County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,512	-1,787	150	-1,937
vs. Appalachia	42	-325	482	-807
vs. Neighbors	-2,060	1,784	465	1,319

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Greenbrier County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 13. Greenbrier County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Greenbrier County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V e iii	yes	no	no	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Greenbrier County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Greenbrier County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Greenbrier County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

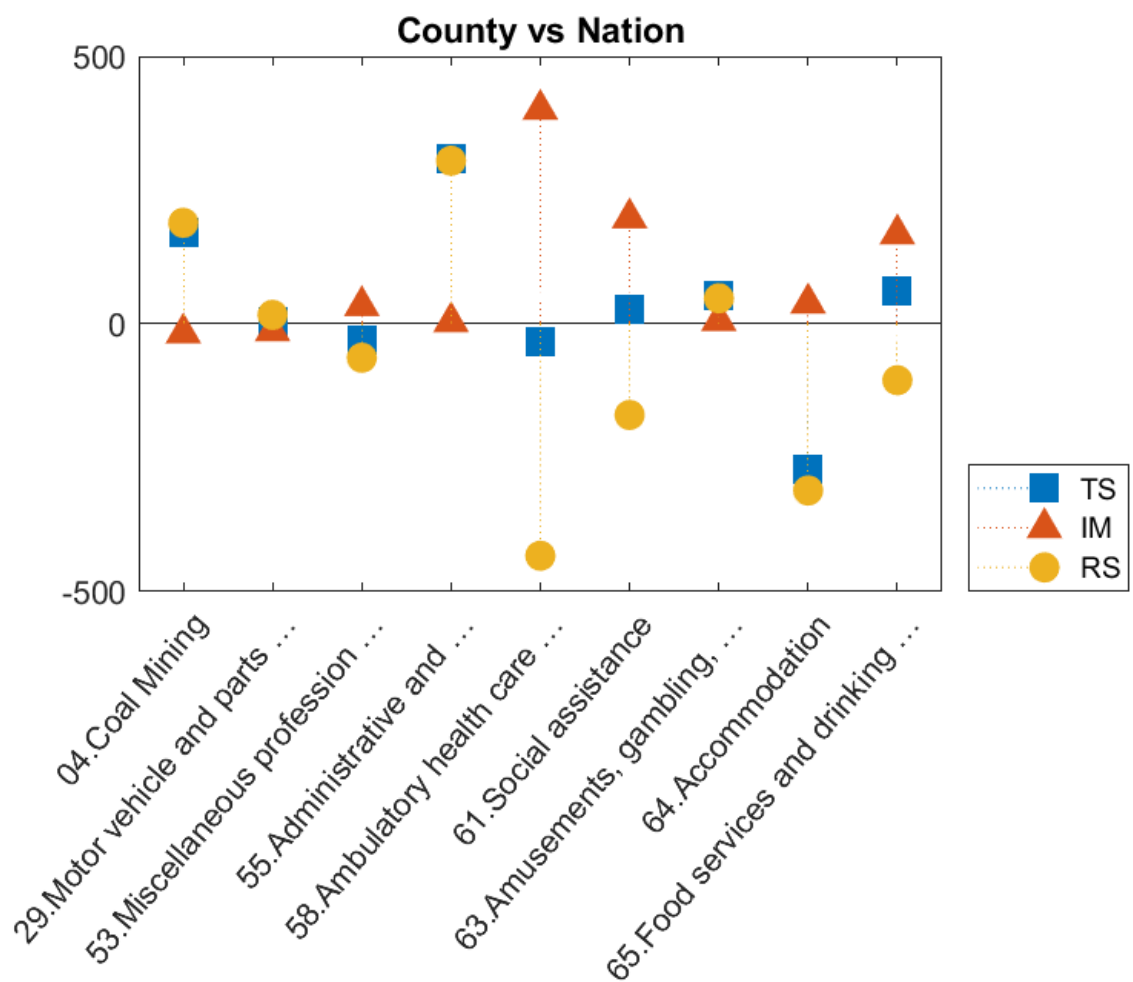
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



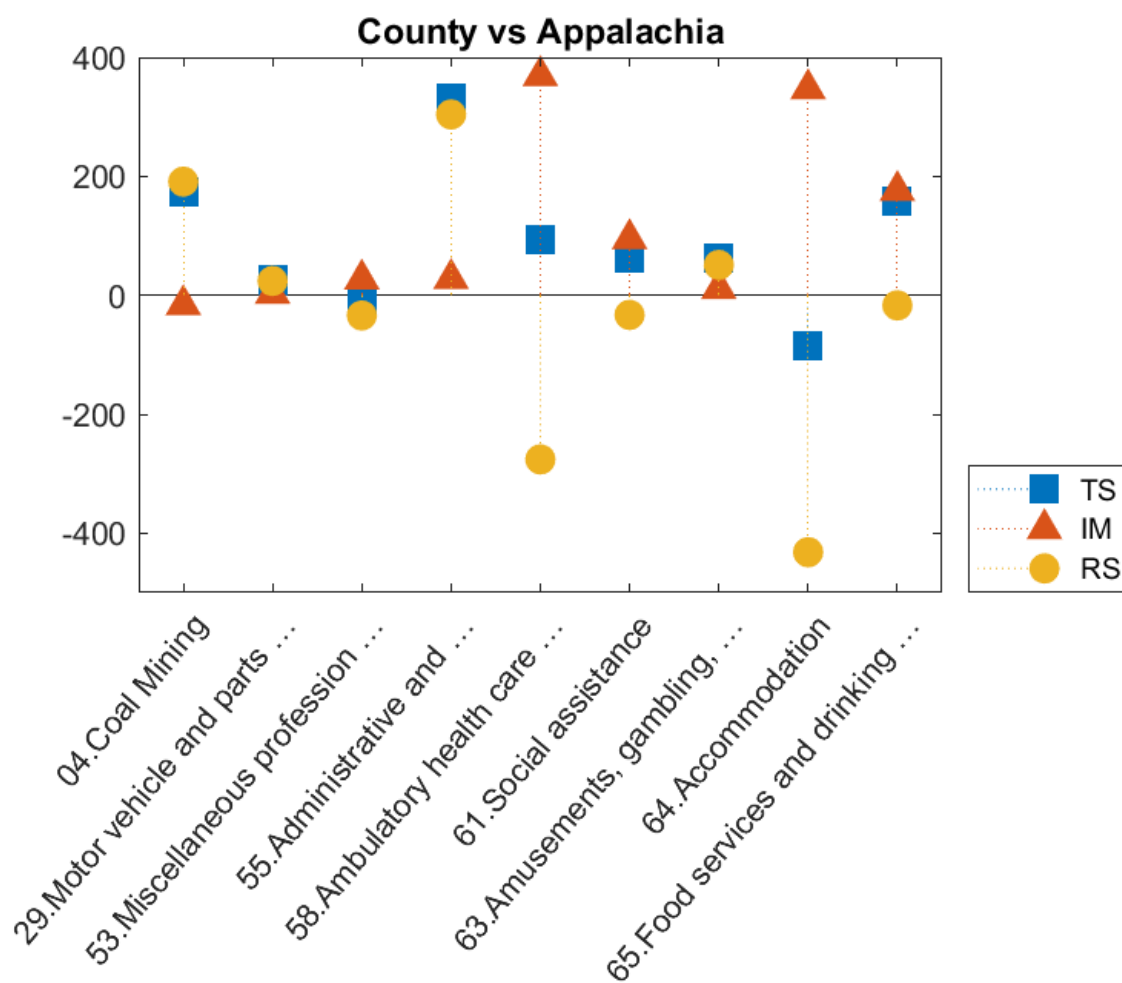
## Chapter 13. Greenbrier County, West Virginia

---

### Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	5	172	-17	189	217
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	24	4	-13	17	242
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	22	-29	34	-63	192
55	Administrative and ...	23	309	4	305	536
58	Ambulatory health care ...	129	-32	401	-433	1,241
61	Social assistance	34	28	198	-170	364
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	8	54	6	48	134
64	Accommodation	193	-272	39	-311	1,631
65	Food services and drinking ...	99	63	168	-105	1,042

### Selected SSA Components for Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



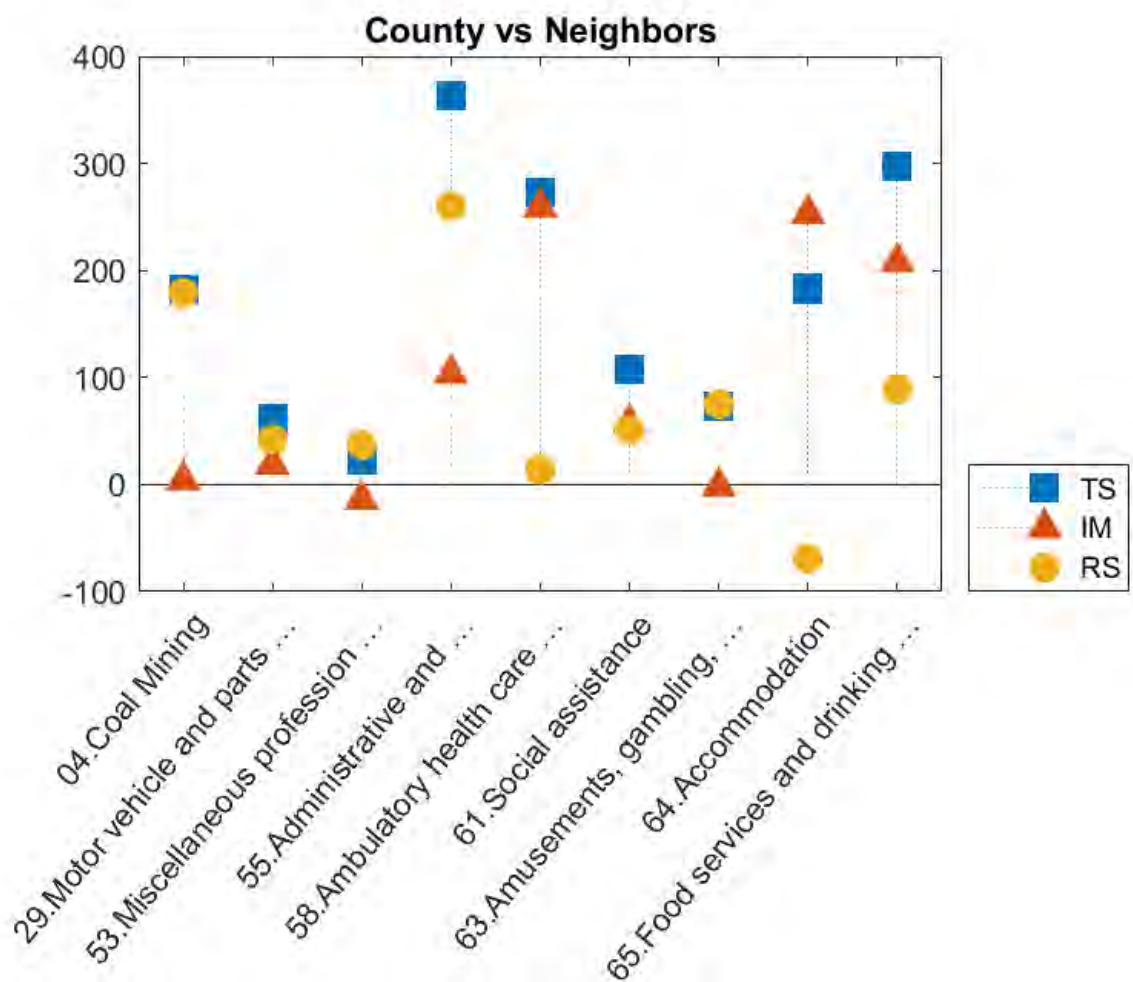
## Chapter 13. Greenbrier County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	175	-16	191	217
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	1	27	3	24	242
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	-7	27	-34	192
55	Administrative and ...	1	332	28	304	536
58	Ambulatory health care ...	4	93	369	-276	1,241
61	Social assistance	1	62	95	-33	364
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	0	62	11	51	134
64	Accommodation	6	-85	347	-432	1,631
65	Food services and drinking ...	3	159	176	-17	1,042

Selected SSA Components for Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 13. Greenbrier County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Greenbrier County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	-6	183	4	179	217
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-33	61	19	42	242
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-31	23	-14	37	192
55	Administrative and ...	-31	364	104	260	536
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-176	273	259	14	1,241
61	Social assistance	-47	108	57	51	364
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	-11	73	-2	75	134
64	Accommodation	-263	184	253	-69	1,631
65	Food services and drinking ...	-135	297	208	89	1,042



---

## Chapter 14. Hampshire County, West Virginia

Employment in Hampshire County, West Virginia, declined from 4,236 in 2005 to 3,725 in 2018, for a change of -511, or -12.06%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Hampshire County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	474	-990	53	-1,043
vs. Appalachia	8	-520	52	-572
vs. Neighbors	256	-758	164	-922

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Hampshire County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 14. Hampshire County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Hampshire County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
01	Farms	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
07	Utilities	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b v	yes	no	yes	no
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B N b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Hampshire County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Hampshire County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Hampshire County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Hampshire County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Hampshire County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Hampshire County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Hampshire County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

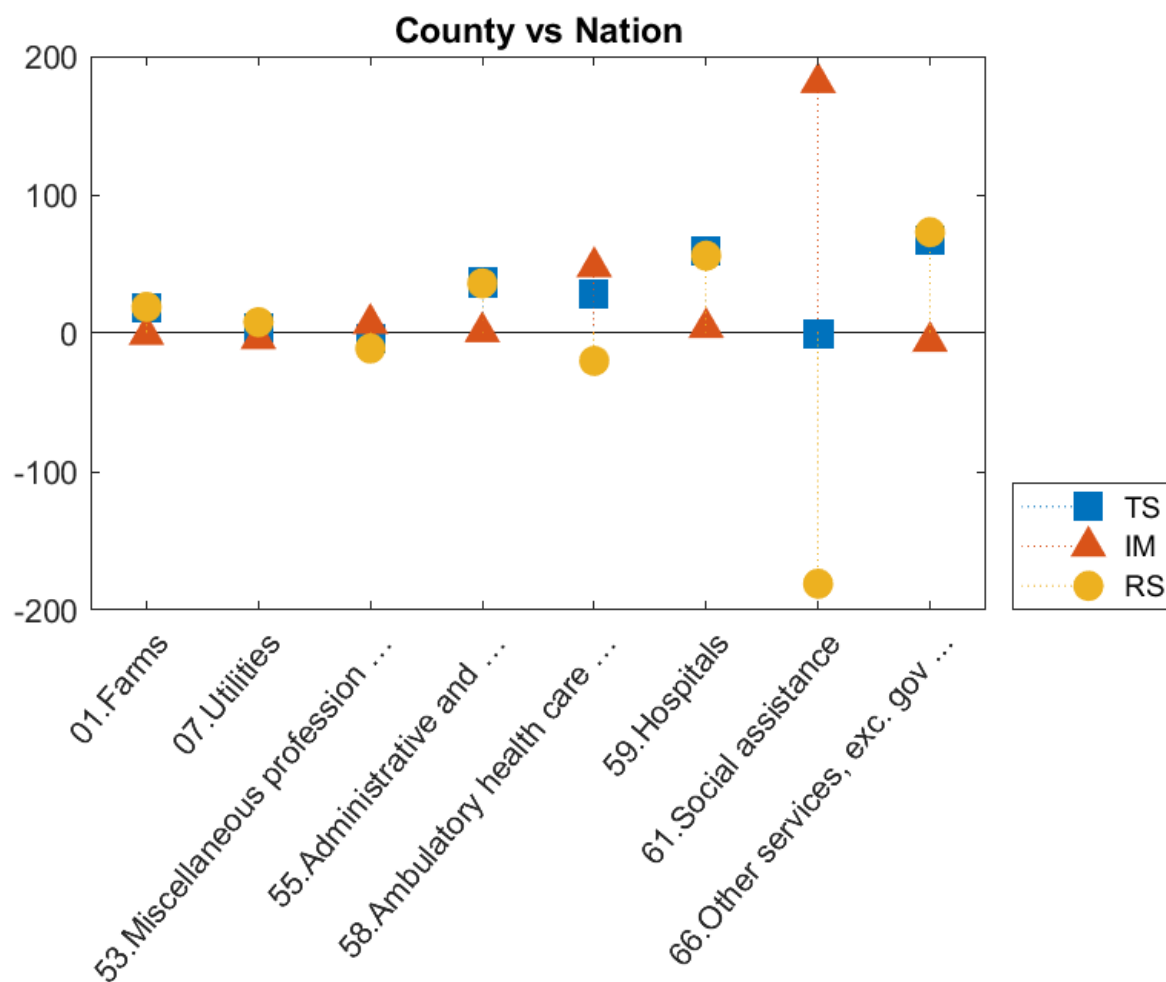
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Hampshire County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Hampshire County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



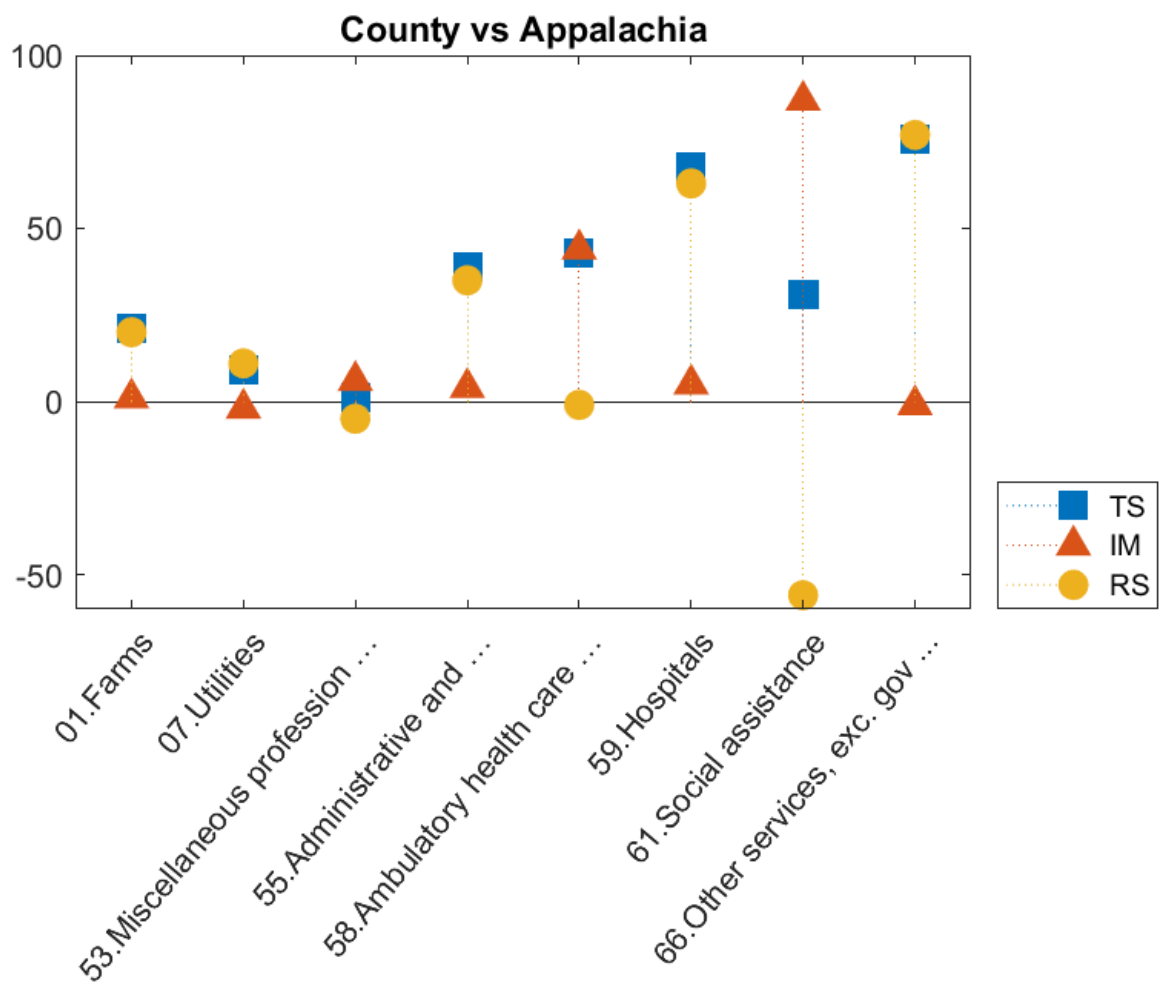
## Chapter 14. Hampshire County, West Virginia

---

### Hampshire County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	3	18	-1	19	49
07	Utilities	4	4	-4	8	44
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	5	-4	7	-11	42
55	Administrative and ...	3	37	1	36	68
58	Ambulatory health care ...	15	28	48	-20	181
59	Hospitals	8	60	4	56	141
61	Social assistance	31	0	181	-181	308
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	9	67	-6	73	155

Selected SSA Components for Hampshire County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



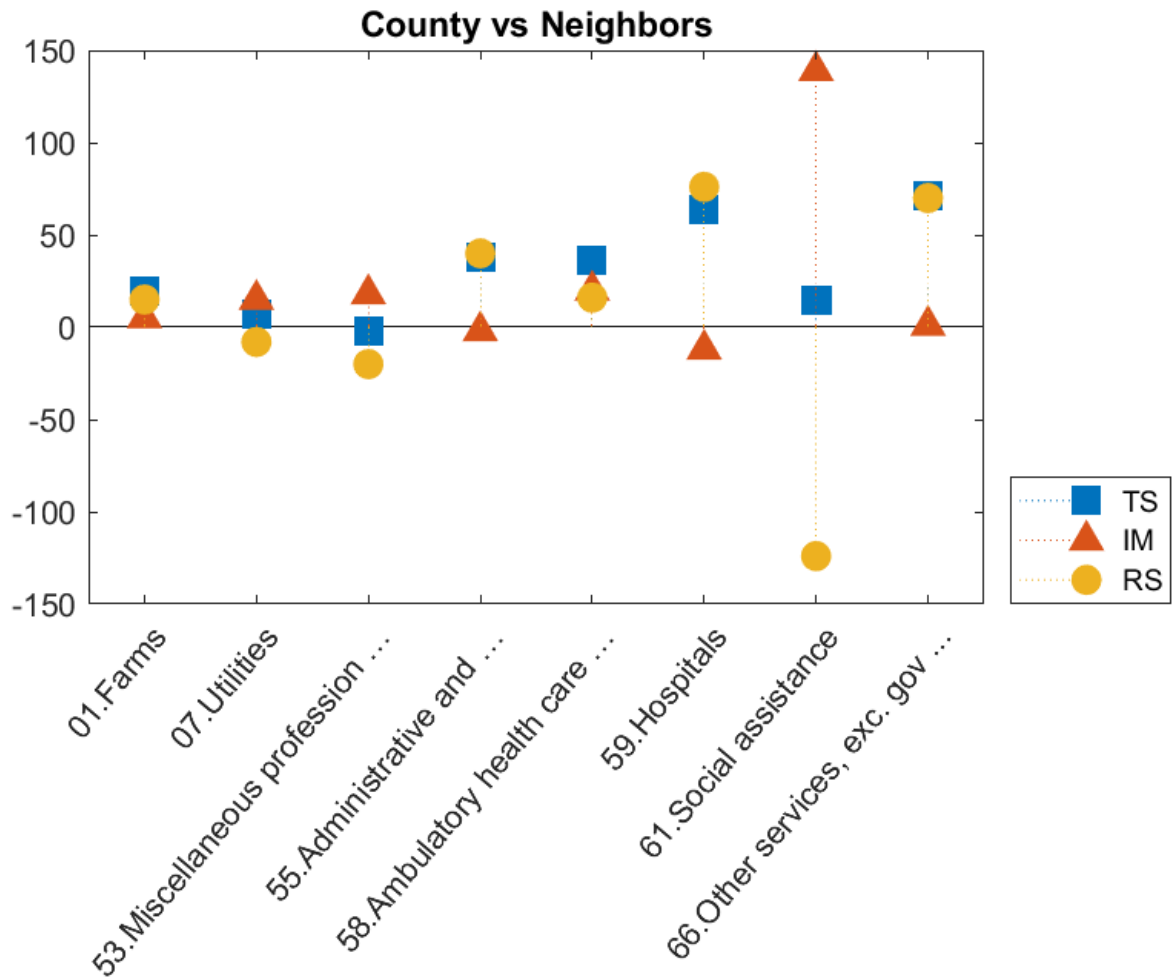
## Chapter 14. Hampshire County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Hampshire County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	0	21	1	20	49
07	Utilities	0	9	-2	11	44
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	1	6	-5	42
55	Administrative and ...	0	39	4	35	68
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	43	44	-1	181
59	Hospitals	0	68	5	63	141
61	Social assistance	1	31	87	-56	308
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	76	-1	77	155

Selected SSA Components for Hampshire County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 14. Hampshire County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Hampshire County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	2	20	5	15	49
07	Utilities	2	7	15	-8	44
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	3	-2	18	-20	42
55	Administrative and ...	2	38	-2	40	68
58	Ambulatory health care ...	8	36	20	16	181
59	Hospitals	4	64	-12	76	141
61	Social assistance	17	15	139	-124	308
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	5	71	1	70	155

---

## Chapter 15. Hancock County, West Virginia

Employment in Hancock County, West Virginia, declined from 12,927 in 2005 to 9,441 in 2018, for a change of -3,486, or -26.97%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Hancock County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,454	-4,950	-558	-4,392
vs. Appalachia	37	-3,534	-275	-3,259
vs. Neighbors	-288	-3,204	-1,132	-2,072

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Hancock County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 15. Hancock County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Hancock County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
11	Primary metals	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
26	Chemical products	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	D III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
47	Insurance carriers and ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Hancock County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Hancock County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Hancock County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Hancock County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Hancock County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Hancock County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Hancock County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

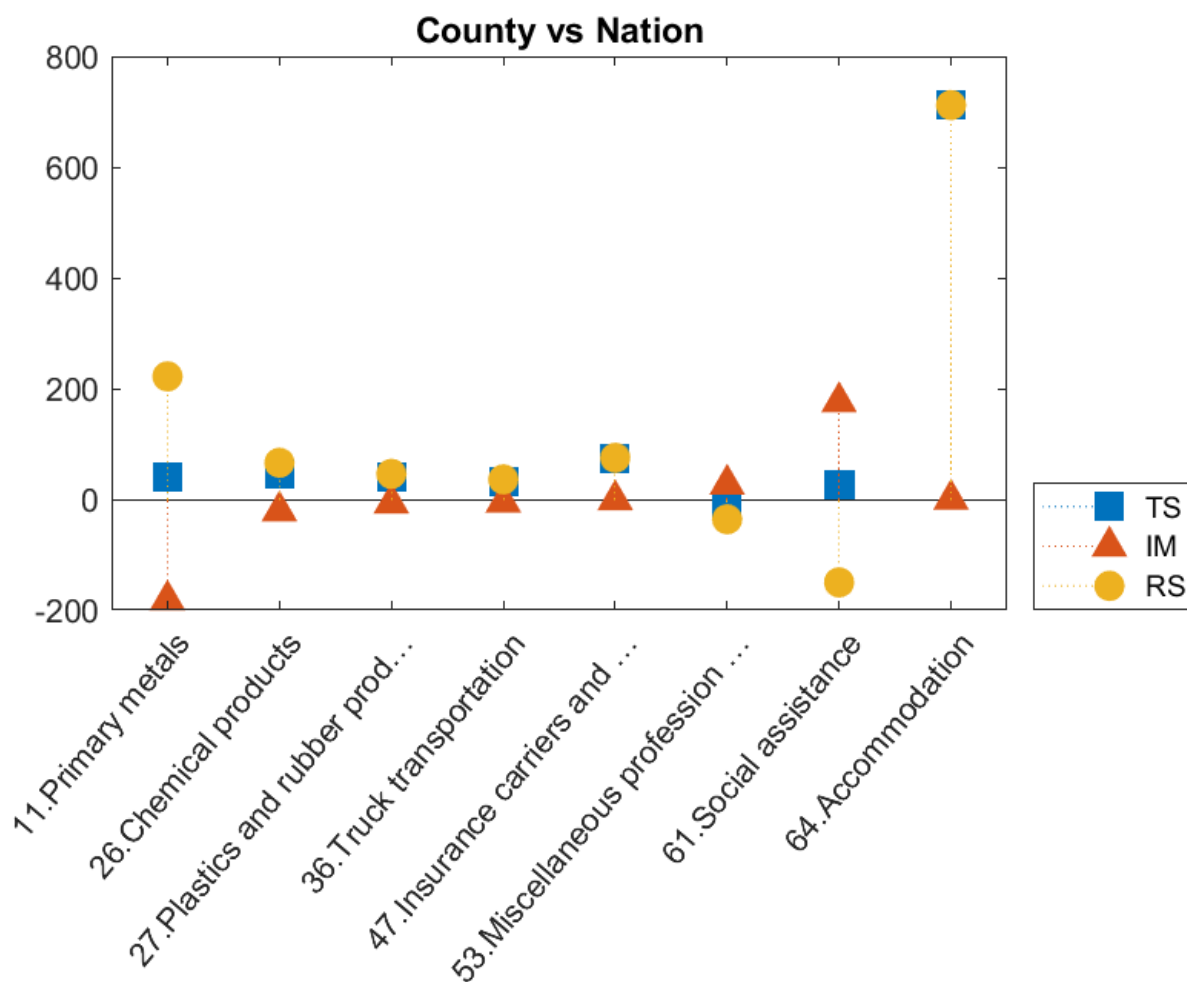
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Hancock County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Hancock County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



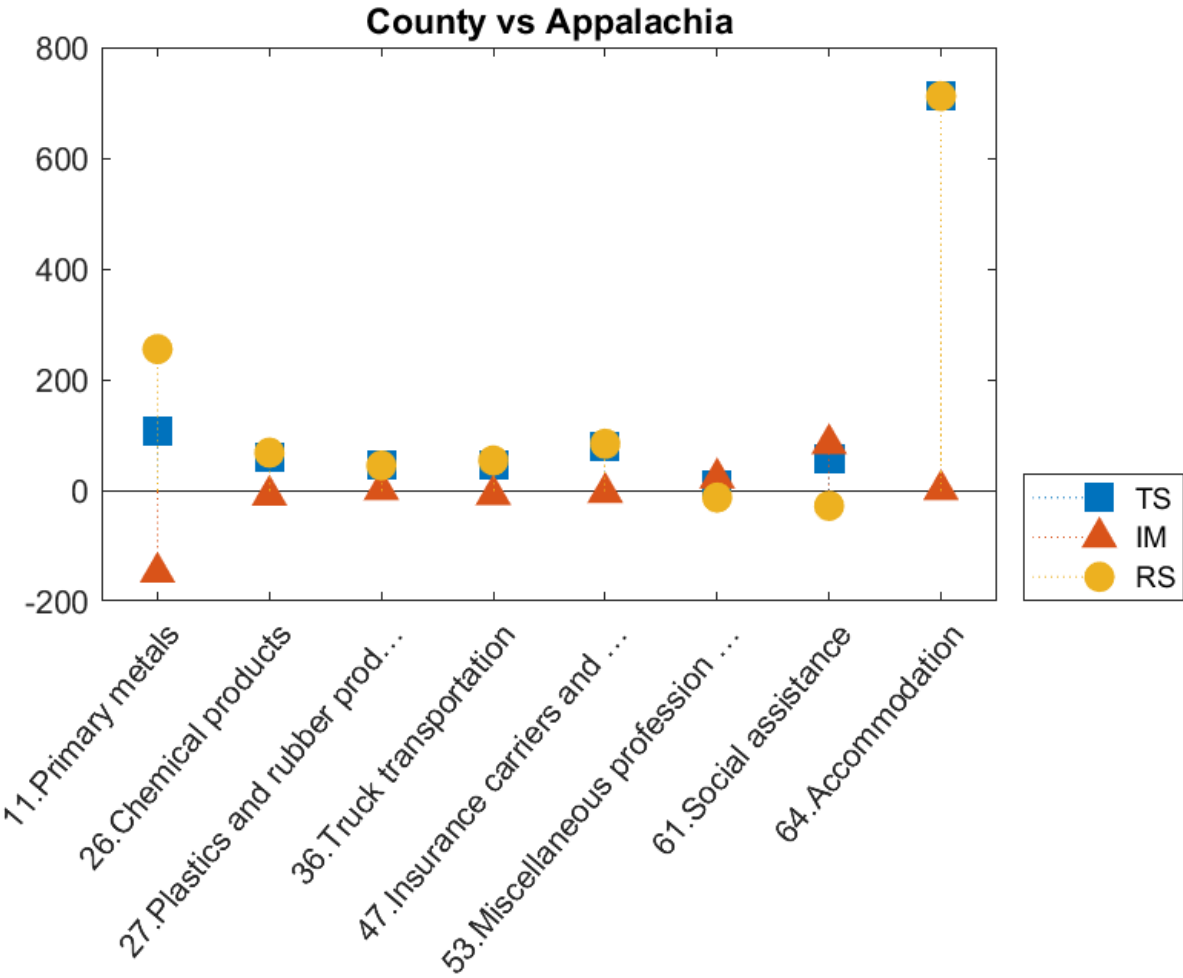
## Chapter 15. Hancock County, West Virginia

---

### Hancock County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
11	Primary metals	69	40	-182	222	723
26	Chemical products	15	45	-21	66	192
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	7	39	-7	46	107
36	Truck transportation	15	31	-5	36	176
47	Insurance carriers and ...	7	74	-1	75	146
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	18	-9	27	-36	172
61	Social assistance	30	26	176	-150	326
64	Accommodation	1	712	0	712	719

Selected SSA Components for Hancock County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



## Chapter 15. Hancock County, West Virginia

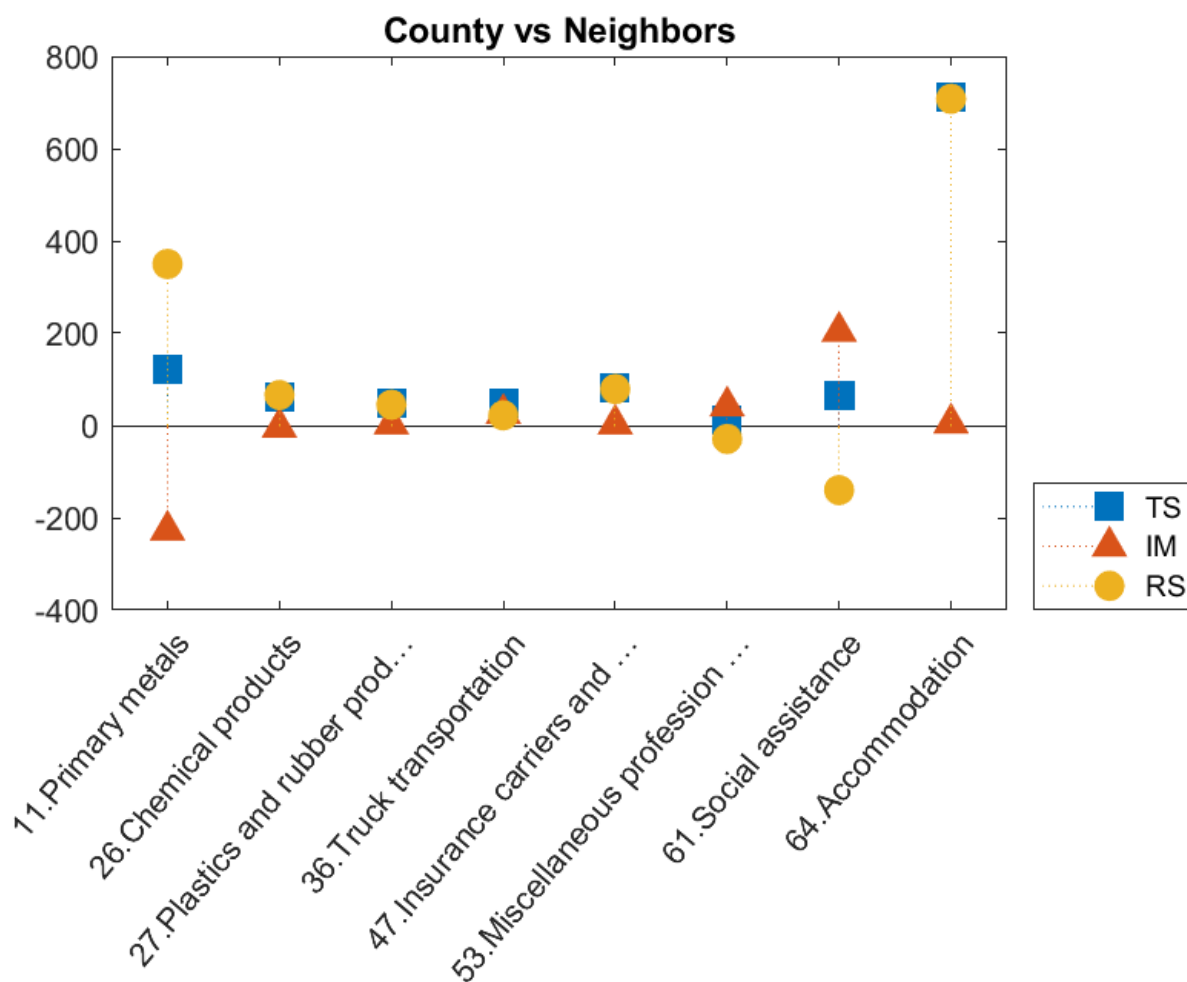
---

### Selected SSA Components for Hancock County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
11	Primary metals	2	107	-148	255	723
26	Chemical products	0	59	-9	68	192
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	0	46	1	45	107
36	Truck transportation	0	46	-8	54	176
47	Insurance carriers and ...	0	80	-4	84	146
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	9	22	-13	172
61	Social assistance	1	56	84	-28	326
64	Accommodation	0	713	1	712	719



Selected SSA Components for Hancock County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 15. Hancock County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Hancock County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
11	Primary metals	-14	123	-227	350	723
26	Chemical products	-3	62	-4	66	192
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	-1	48	3	45	107
36	Truck transportation	-3	48	26	22	176
47	Insurance carriers and ...	-1	82	3	79	146
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-4	13	42	-29	172
61	Social assistance	-6	64	204	-140	326
64	Accommodation	-0	713	5	708	719

---

## Chapter 16. Hardy County, West Virginia

Employment in Hardy County, West Virginia, declined from 7,347 in 2005 to 5,903 in 2018, for a change of -1,444, or -19.65%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Hardy County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	829	-2,271	-360	-1,911
vs. Appalachia	22	-1,473	-514	-959
vs. Neighbors	853	-2,294	-945	-1,349

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Hardy County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 16. Hardy County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Hardy County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
01	Farms	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
18	Furniture and related ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B V b v	yes	no	yes	no
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b v	yes	no	yes	no
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a ii	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Hardy County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Hardy County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Hardy County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Hardy County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Hardy County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Hardy County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Hardy County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

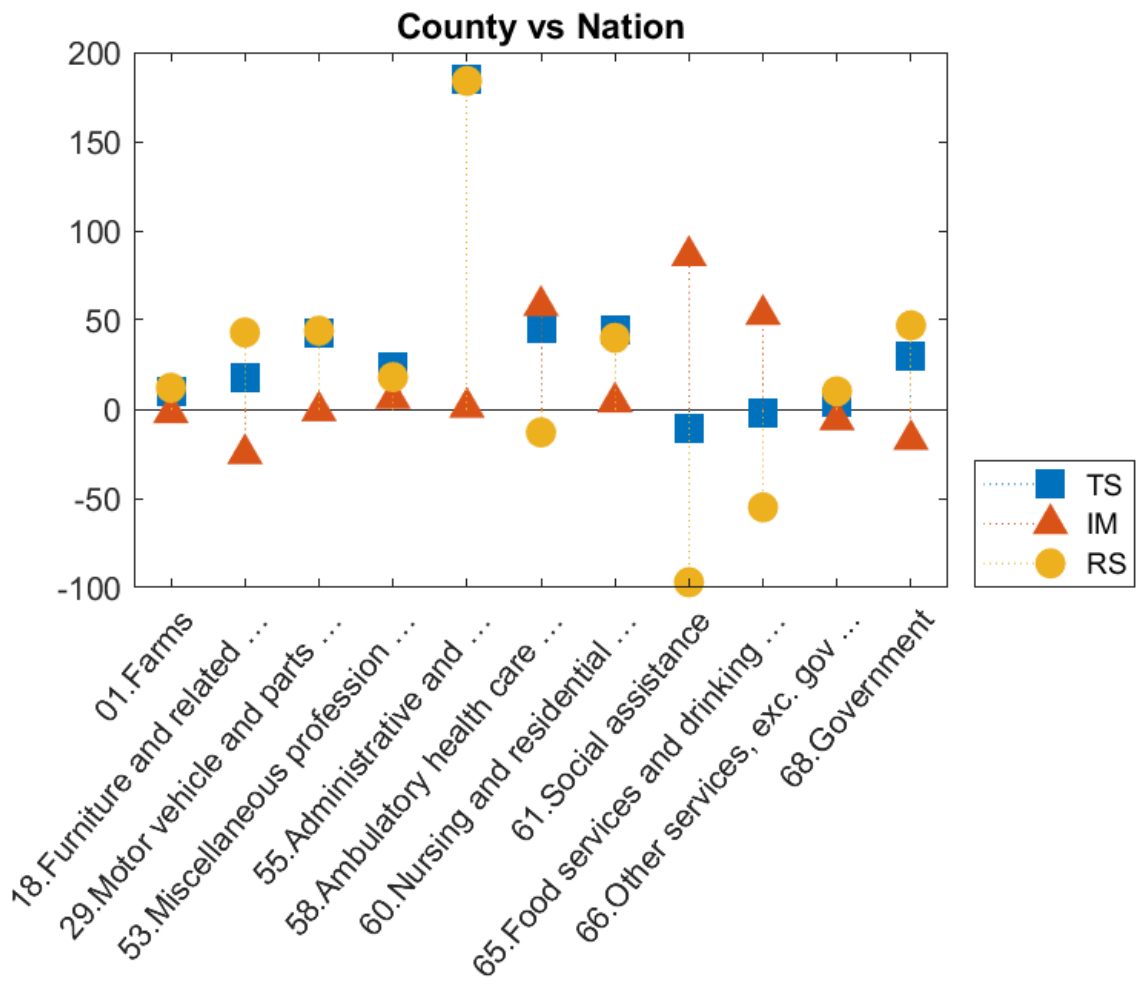
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Hardy County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Hardy County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

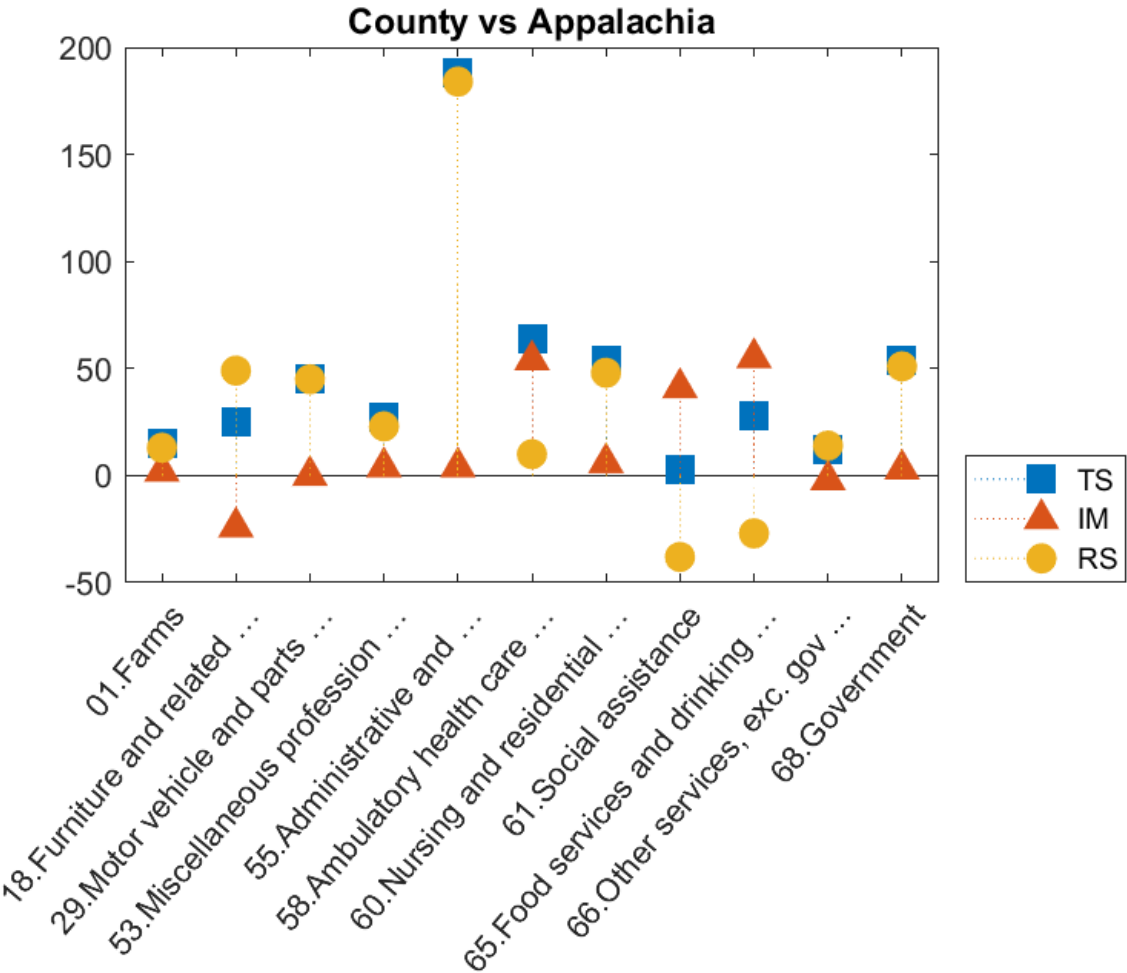


## Chapter 16. Hardy County, West Virginia

### Hardy County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	6	10	-2	12	67
18	Furniture and related ...	7	18	-25	43	84
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	2	43	-1	44	65
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	4	24	6	18	61
55	Administrative and ...	4	185	1	184	221
58	Ambulatory health care ...	19	45	58	-13	230
60	Nursing and residential ...	10	44	4	40	144
61	Social assistance	15	-11	86	-97	135
65	Food services and drinking ...	31	-2	53	-55	306
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	9	4	-6	10	93
68	Government	26	30	-17	47	283

Selected SSA Components for Hardy County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



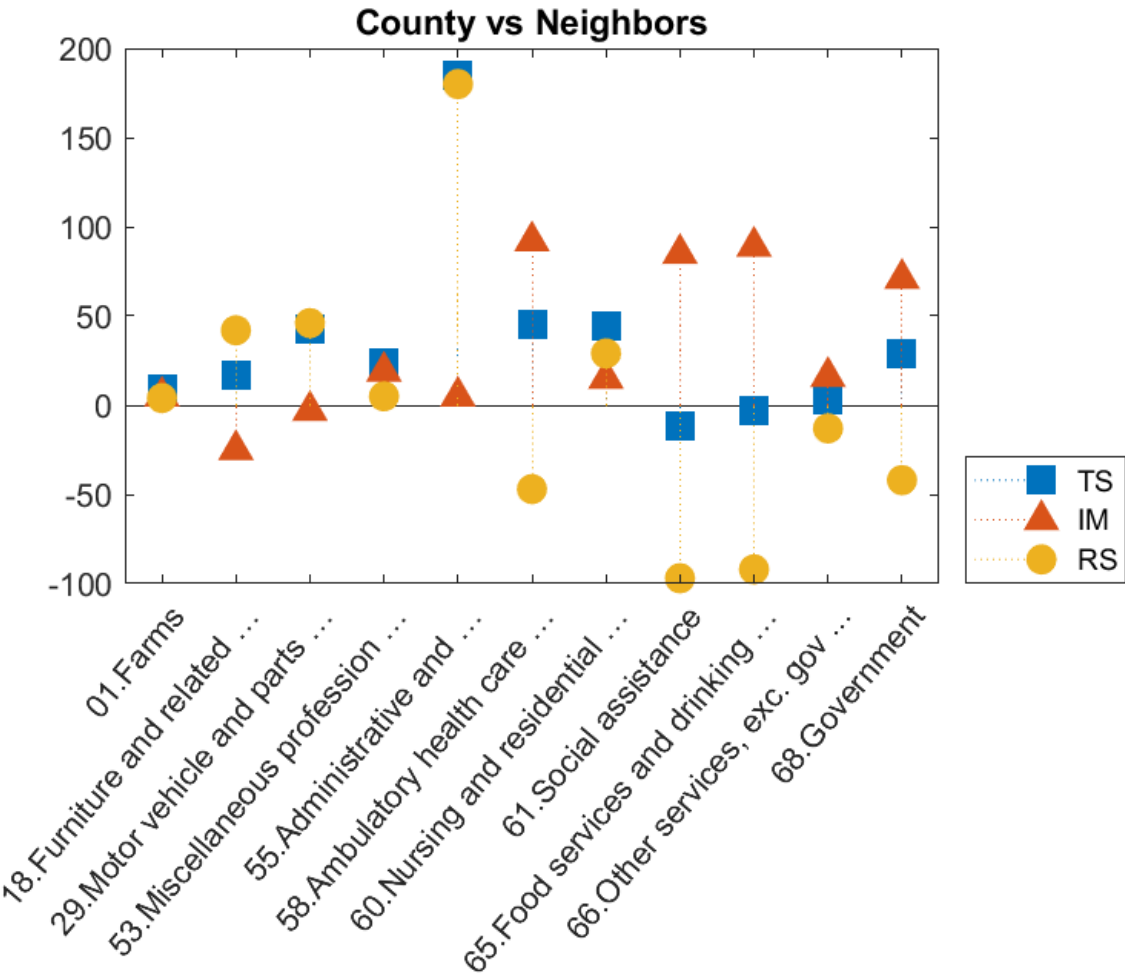


## Chapter 16. Hardy County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Hardy County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	0	15	2	13	67
18	Furniture and related ...	0	25	-24	49	84
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	45	0	45	65
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	27	4	23	61
55	Administrative and ...	0	188	4	184	221
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	64	54	10	230
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	54	6	48	144
61	Social assistance	0	3	41	-38	135
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	28	55	-27	306
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	12	-2	14	93
68	Government	1	54	3	51	283

Selected SSA Components for Hardy County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 16. Hardy County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Hardy County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	6	9	5	4	67
18	Furniture and related ...	7	17	-25	42	84
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	2	43	-3	46	65
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	4	24	19	5	61
55	Administrative and ...	4	185	5	180	221
58	Ambulatory health care ...	19	45	92	-47	230
60	Nursing and residential ...	10	44	15	29	144
61	Social assistance	15	-12	85	-97	135
65	Food services and drinking ...	32	-3	89	-92	306
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	9	3	16	-13	93
68	Government	26	29	71	-42	283

---

## Chapter 17. Harrison County, West Virginia

Employment in Harrison County, West Virginia, grew from 33,165 in 2005 to 37,143 in 2018, for a change of 3,978, or 11.99%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Harrison County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	3,738	241	0	241
vs. Appalachia	109	3,863	257	3,606
vs. Neighbors	-340	4,326	-15	4,341

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Harrison County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 17. Harrison County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Harrison County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
03	Oil and gas extraction	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
06	Support activities for ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
39	Other transportation ...	E I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
51	Legal services	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Harrison County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Harrison County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Harrison County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Harrison County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Harrison County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Harrison County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Harrison County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

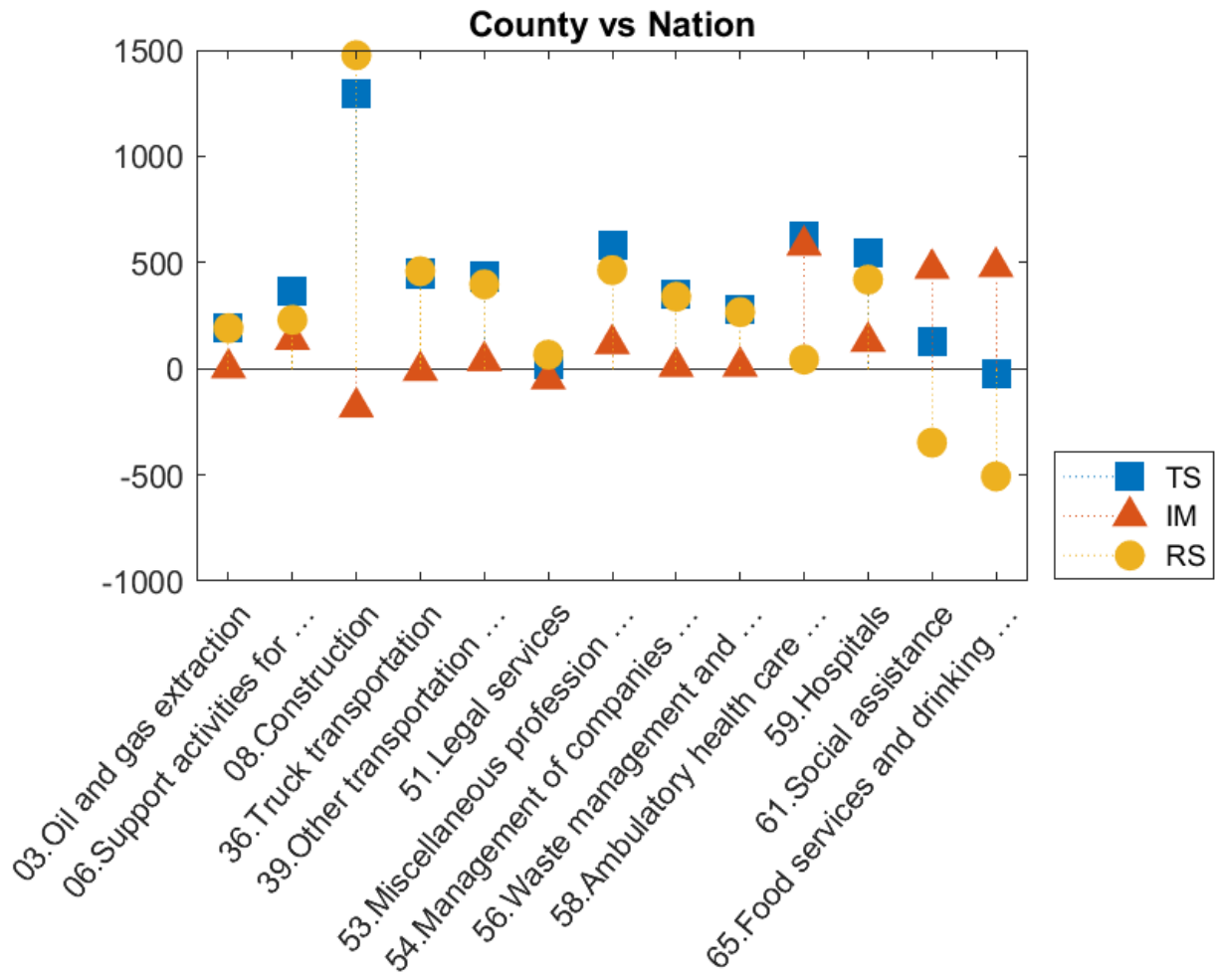
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Harrison County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Harrison County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



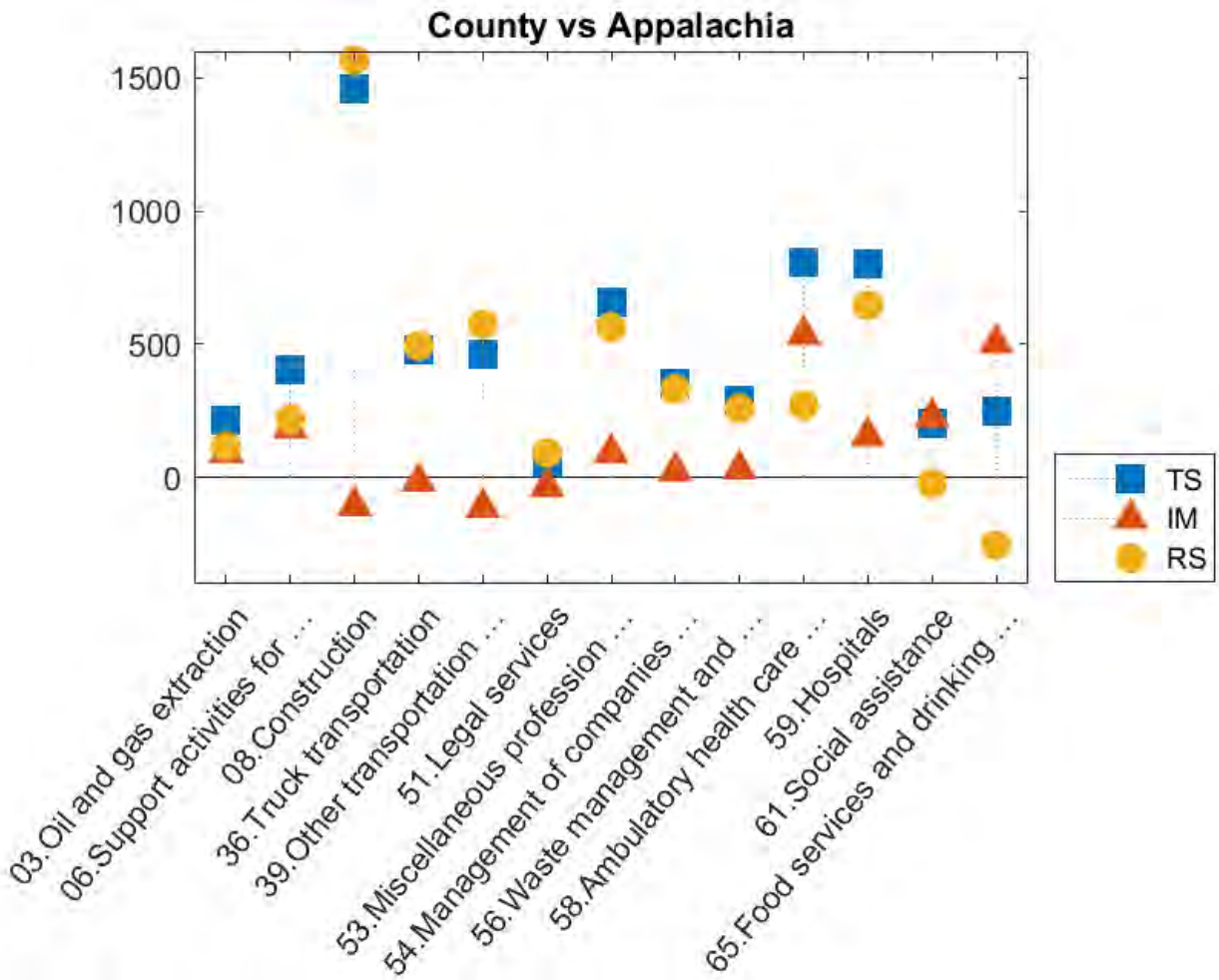
## Chapter 17. Harrison County, West Virginia

### Harrison County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	18	194	3	191	373
06	Support activities for ...	38	367	137	230	738
08	Construction	168	1,295	-181	1,476	2,957
36	Truck transportation	29	450	-9	459	731
39	Other transportation ...	29	434	37	397	724
51	Legal services	41	17	-49	66	419
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	78	581	117	464	1,348
54	Management of companies ...	5	349	10	339	398
56	Waste management and ...	11	277	11	266	388
58	Ambulatory health care ...	187	624	581	43	2,467
59	Hospitals	261	547	128	419	3,119
61	Social assistance	81	124	472	-348	925
65	Food services and drinking ...	284	-27	480	-507	2,776



Selected SSA Components for Harrison County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

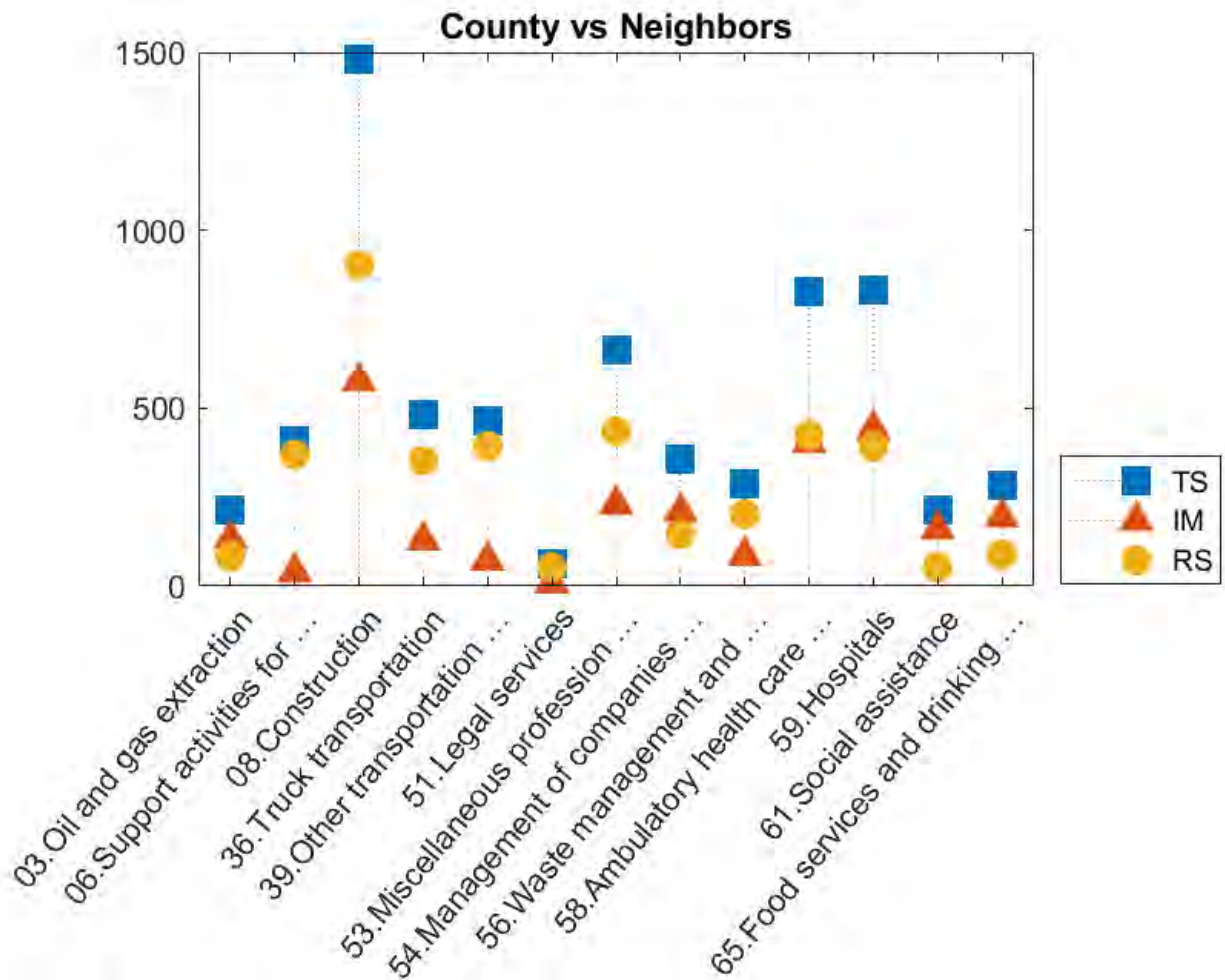


## Chapter 17. Harrison County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Harrison County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	1	211	93	118	373
06	Support activities for ...	1	404	186	218	738
08	Construction	5	1,458	-108	1,566	2,957
36	Truck transportation	1	478	-16	494	731
39	Other transportation ...	1	462	-113	575	724
51	Legal services	1	56	-36	92	419
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	2	656	92	564	1,348
54	Management of companies ...	0	354	23	331	398
56	Waste management and ...	0	288	30	258	388
58	Ambulatory health care ...	6	806	535	271	2,467
59	Hospitals	8	801	155	646	3,119
61	Social assistance	2	202	225	-23	925
65	Food services and drinking ...	9	249	504	-255	2,776

Selected SSA Components for Harrison County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 17. Harrison County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Harrison County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	-2	214	131	83	373
06	Support activities for ...	-3	409	40	369	738
08	Construction	-16	1,479	577	902	2,957
36	Truck transportation	-3	481	129	352	731
39	Other transportation	-3	466	72	394	724
51	Legal services	-4	61	8	53	419
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-7	665	230	435	1,348
54	Management of companies	-0	355	209	146	398
56	Waste management and ...	-1	289	86	203	388
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-17	828	404	424	2,467
59	Hospitals	-24	833	441	392	3,119
61	Social assistance	-7	213	160	53	925
65	Food services and drinking ...	-26	283	194	89	2,776

---

## Chapter 18. Jackson County, West Virginia

Employment in Jackson County, West Virginia, grew from 8,903 in 2005 to 12,029 in 2018, for a change of 3,126, or 35.11%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Jackson County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,006	2,126	-441	2,567
vs. Appalachia	25	3,092	-228	3,320
vs. Neighbors	-634	3,764	-326	4,090

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Jackson County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 18. Jackson County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Jackson County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	C III a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Jackson County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Jackson County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Jackson County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Jackson County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Jackson County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Jackson County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Jackson County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

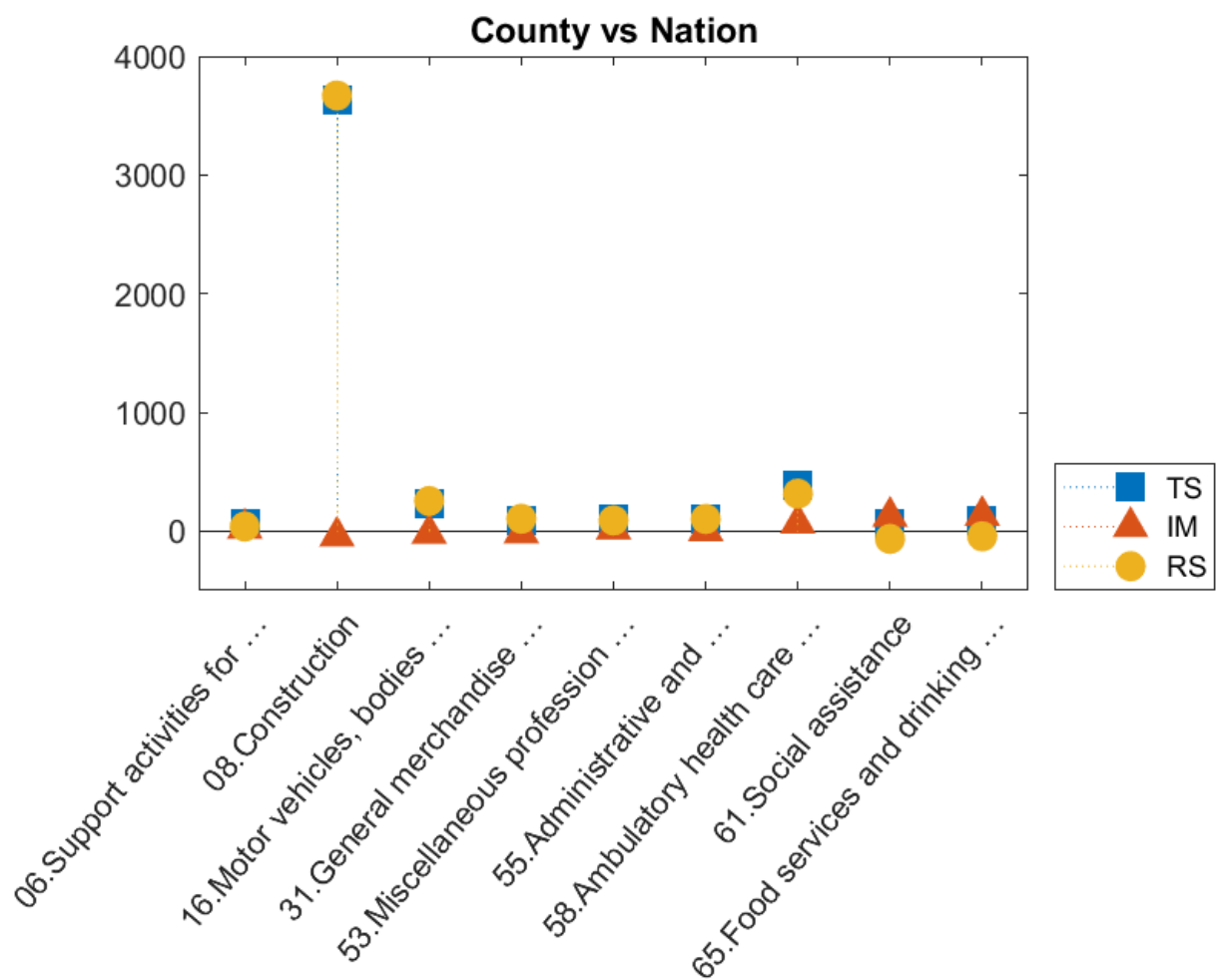
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Jackson County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

## Selected SSA Components for Jackson County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



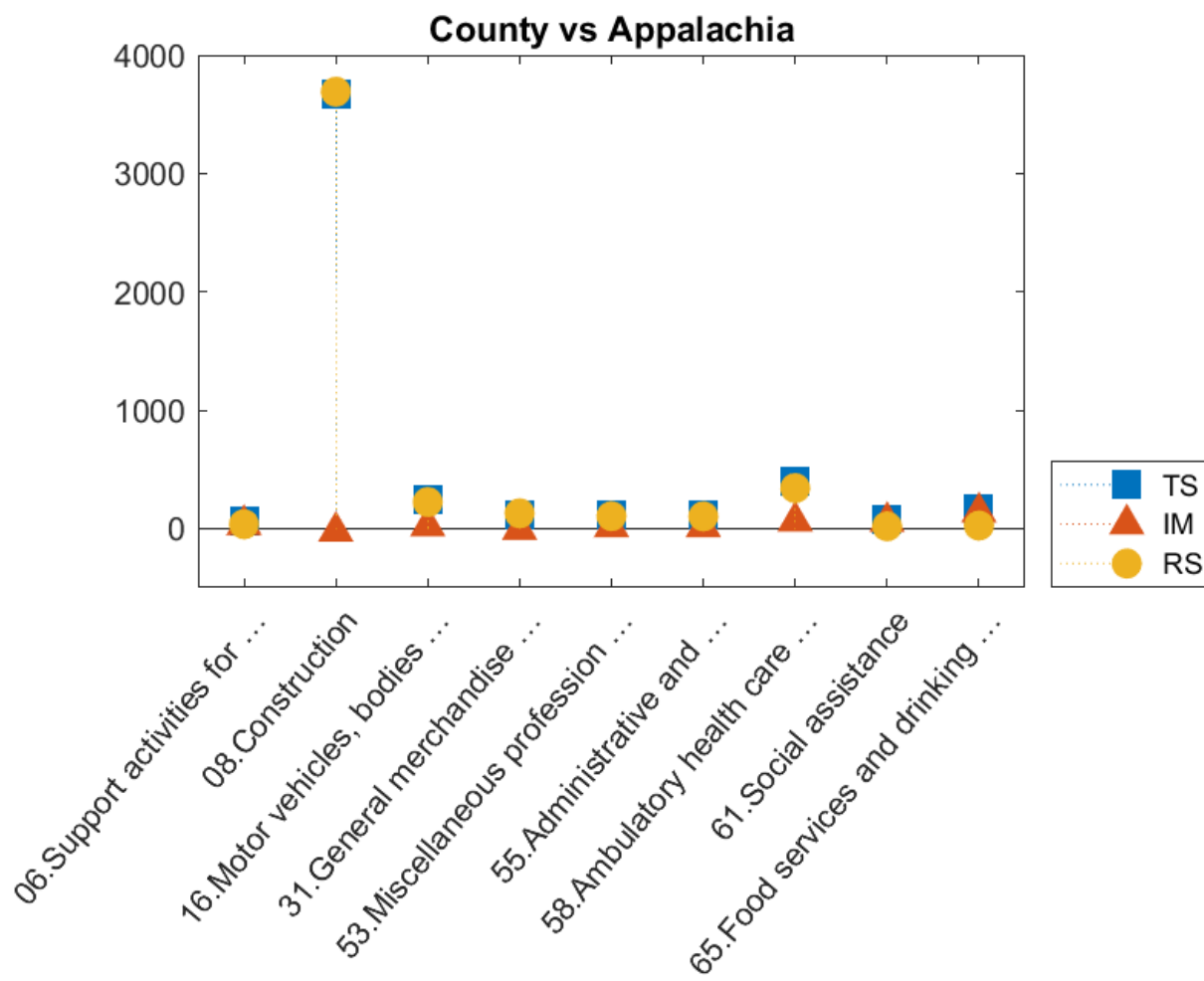


## Chapter 18. Jackson County, West Virginia

### Jackson County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	6	61	23	38	122
08	Construction	40	3,626	-43	3,669	4,019
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	11	233	-20	253	345
31	General merchandise ...	32	88	-16	104	401
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	11	106	16	90	210
55	Administrative and ...	10	104	2	102	200
58	Ambulatory health care ...	21	381	66	315	590
61	Social assistance	21	57	123	-66	264
65	Food services and drinking ...	77	87	131	-44	849

### Selected SSA Components for Jackson County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

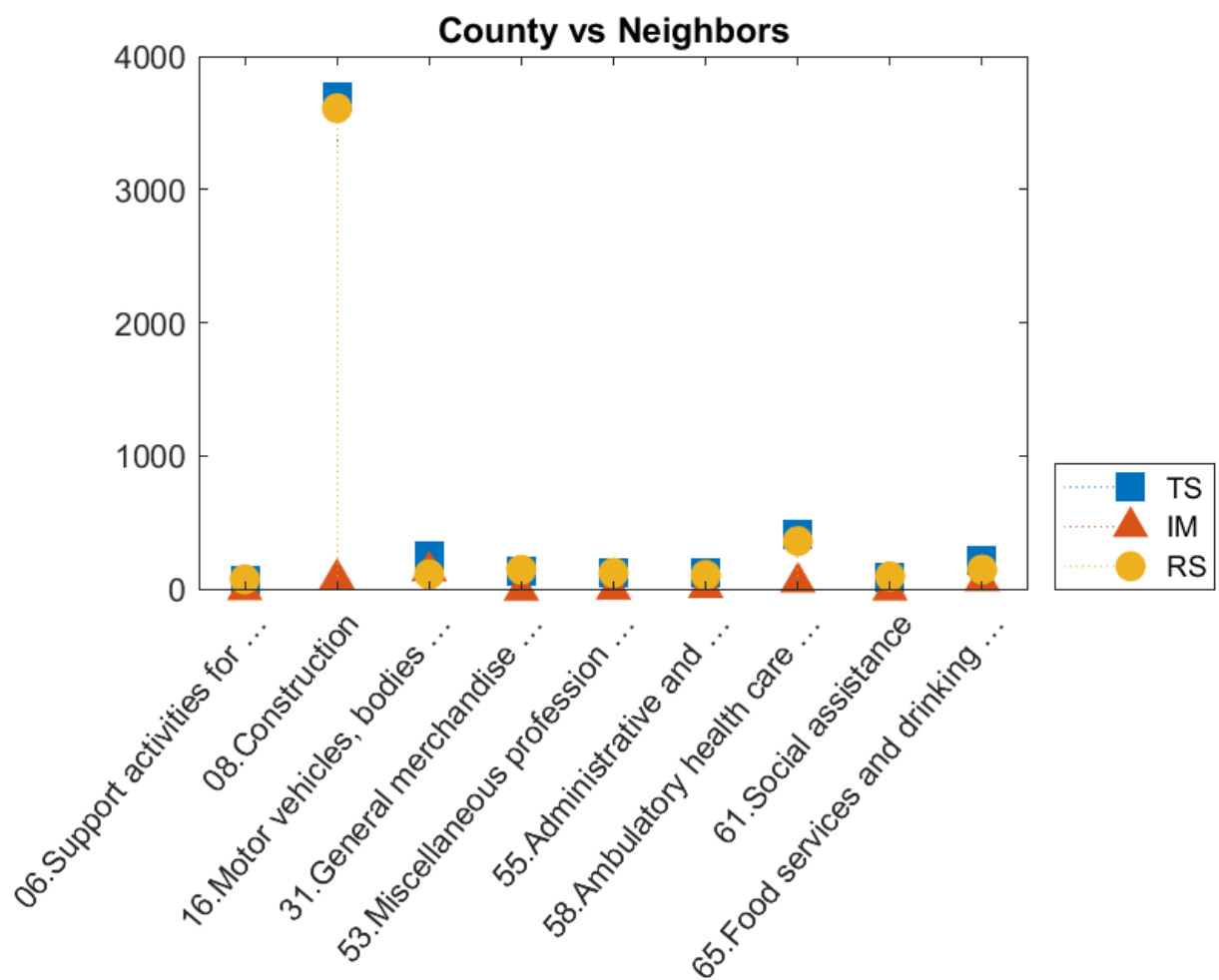


## Chapter 18. Jackson County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Jackson County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	67	31	36	122
08	Construction	1	3,665	-25	3,690	4,019
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	0	243	20	223	345
31	General merchandise ...	1	118	-10	128	401
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	116	12	104	210
55	Administrative and ...	0	114	12	102	200
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	402	61	341	590
61	Social assistance	1	76	58	18	264
65	Food services and drinking ...	2	161	137	24	849

## Selected SSA Components for Jackson County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 18. Jackson County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Jackson County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-4	71	-4	75	122
08	Construction	-25	3,691	81	3,610	4,019
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	-7	251	138	113	345
31	General merchandise ...	-20	139	-8	147	401
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-7	123	-1	124	210
55	Administrative and ...	-6	120	13	107	200
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-13	416	54	362	590
61	Social assistance	-13	91	-7	98	264
65	Food services and drinking ...	-49	213	64	149	849

---

## Chapter 19. Jefferson County, West Virginia

Employment in Jefferson County, West Virginia, grew from 14,677 in 2005 to 15,508 in 2018, for a change of 831, or 5.66%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Jefferson County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,653	-824	131	-955
vs. Appalachia	45	779	606	173
vs. Neighbors	3,092	-2,264	1,043	-3,307

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Jefferson County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 19. Jefferson County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Jefferson County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
09	Wood products	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c v	no	yes	yes	no
55	Administrative and ...	A I a v	yes	yes	yes	no
57	Educational services	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b v	yes	yes	yes	no
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Jefferson County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Jefferson County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Jefferson County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Jefferson County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Jefferson County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Jefferson County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Jefferson County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Jefferson County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

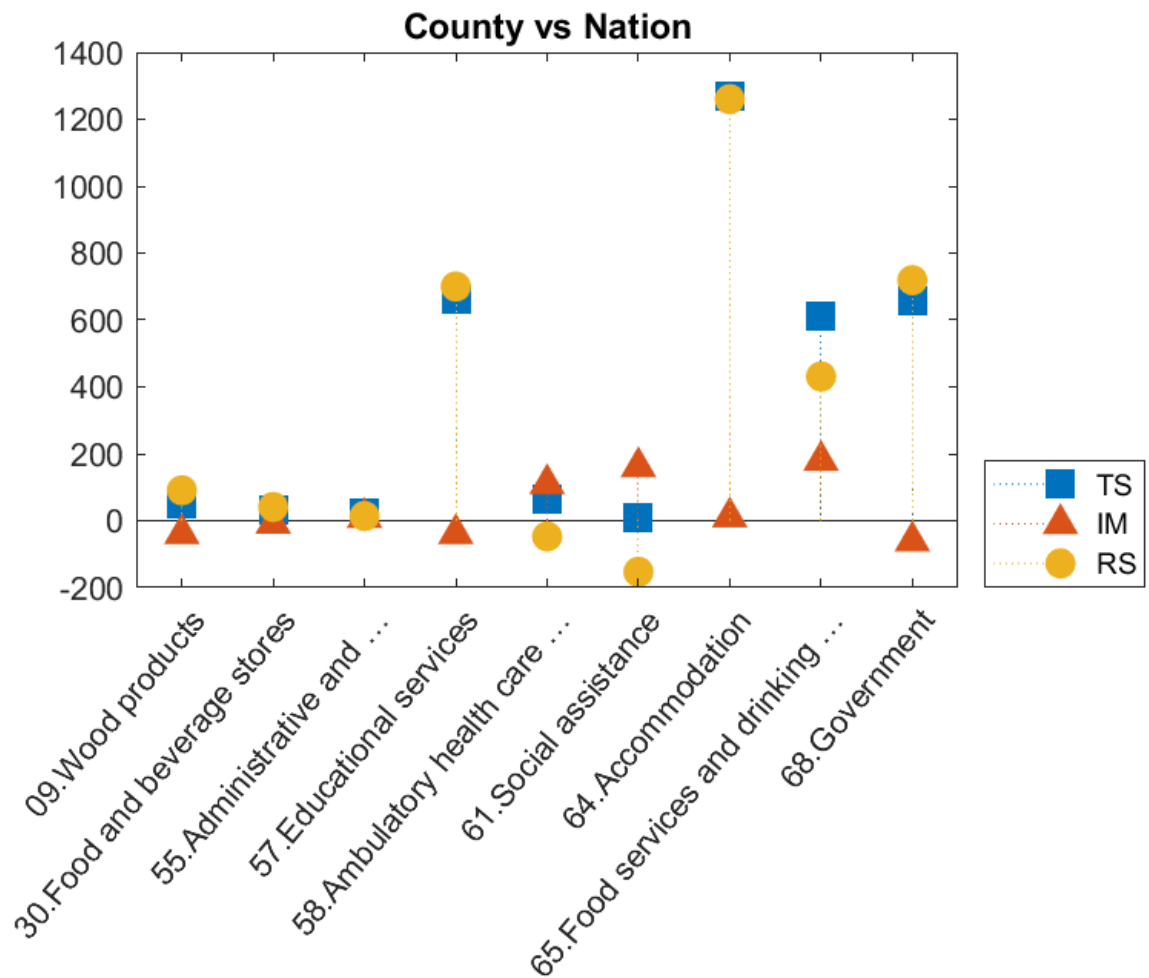
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Jefferson County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



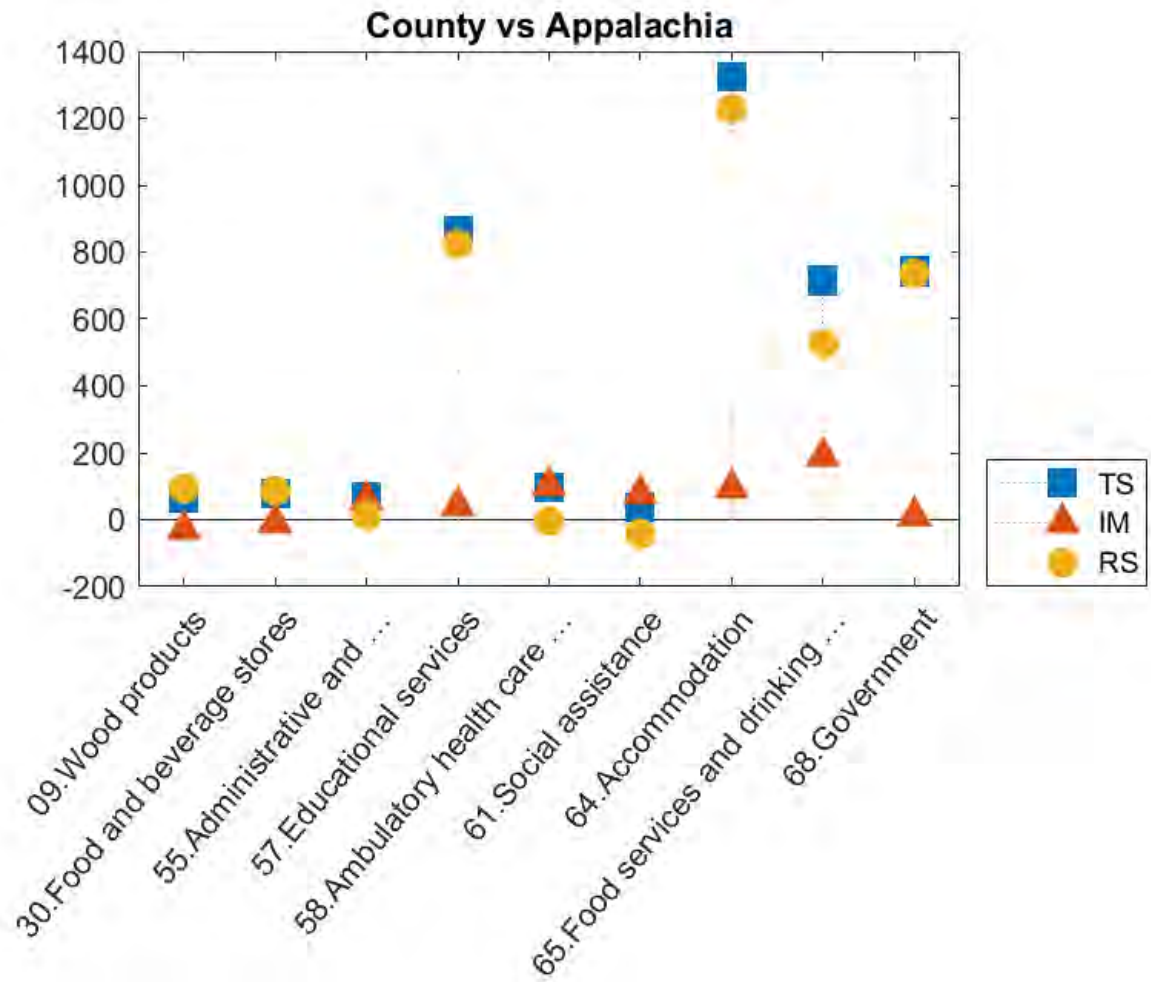
## Chapter 19. Jefferson County, West Virginia

---

### Jefferson County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
09	Wood products	11	52	-39	91	163
30	Food and beverage stores	47	33	-8	41	492
55	Administrative and ...	48	23	9	14	493
57	Educational services	210	661	-39	700	2,735
58	Ambulatory health care ...	35	63	110	-47	411
61	Social assistance	28	8	161	-153	282
64	Accommodation	52	1,271	11	1,260	1,784
65	Food services and drinking ...	107	611	180	431	1,664
68	Government	90	658	-61	719	1,551

### Selected SSA Components for Jefferson County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



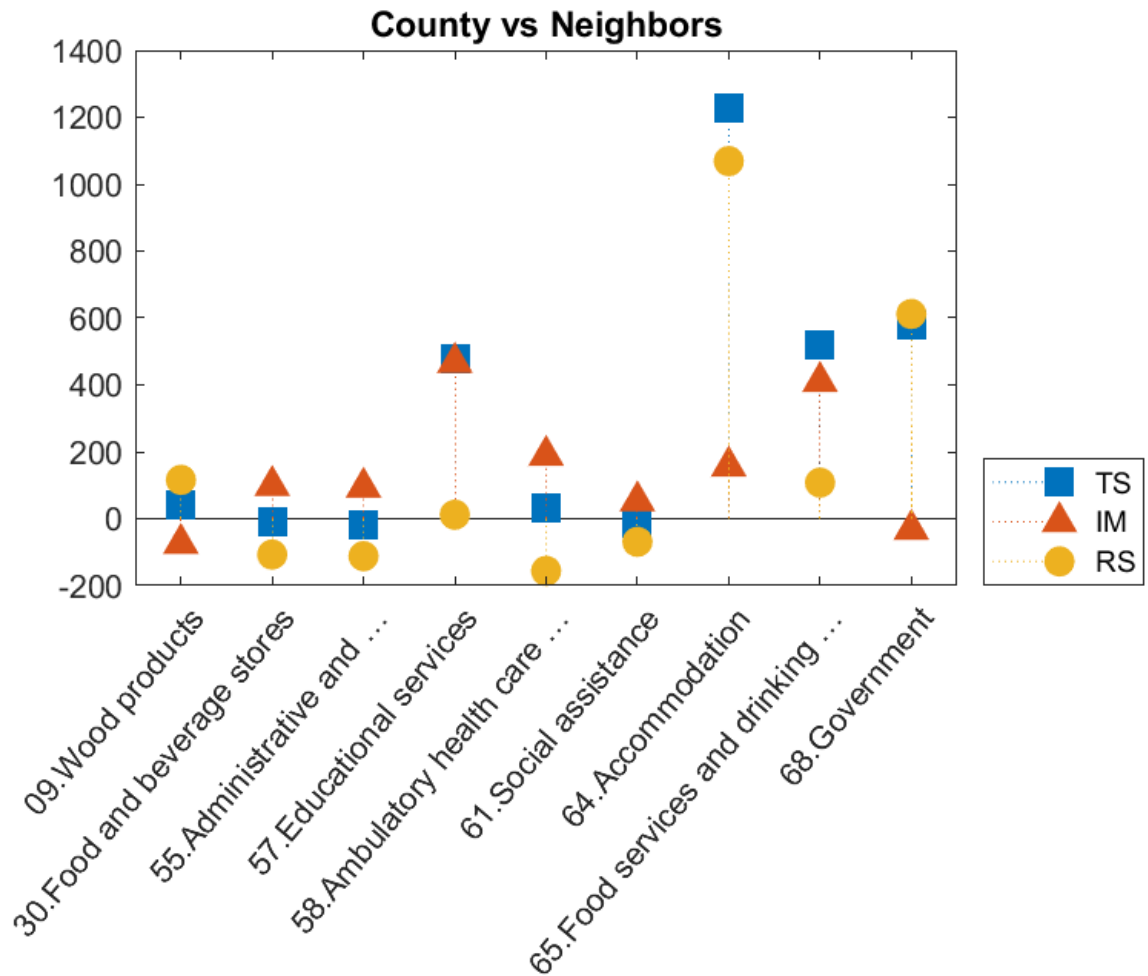
## Chapter 19. Jefferson County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Jefferson County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
09	Wood products	0	63	-30	93	163
30	Food and beverage stores	1	77	-9	86	492
55	Administrative and ...	1	70	58	12	493
57	Educational services	6	865	41	824	2,735
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	97	101	-4	411
61	Social assistance	1	35	77	-42	282
64	Accommodation	2	1,322	94	1,228	1,784
65	Food services and drinking ...	3	715	189	526	1,664
68	Government	3	747	11	736	1,551

Selected SSA Components for Jefferson County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 19. Jefferson County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Jefferson County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
09	Wood products	21	42	-74	116	163
30	Food and beverage stores	87	-8	99	-107	492
55	Administrative and ...	89	-18	94	-112	493
57	Educational services	392	479	467	12	2,735
58	Ambulatory health care ...	66	33	189	-156	411
61	Social assistance	52	-16	53	-69	282
64	Accommodation	97	1,226	157	1,069	1,784
65	Food services and drinking ...	199	518	410	108	1,664
68	Government	169	580	-32	612	1,551

---

## Chapter 20. Kanawha County, West Virginia

Employment in Kanawha County, West Virginia, declined from 108,587 in 2005 to 98,200 in 2018, for a change of -10,387, or -9.57%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Kanawha County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	12,245	-22,629	1,434	-24,063
vs. Appalachia	364	-10,756	1,621	-12,377
vs. Neighbors	-8,770	-1,617	1,337	-2,954

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Kanawha County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 20. Kanawha County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Kanawha County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
39	Other transportation ...	E II c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E II a i	no	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Kanawha County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Kanawha County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Kanawha County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Kanawha County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Kanawha County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Kanawha County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Kanawha County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

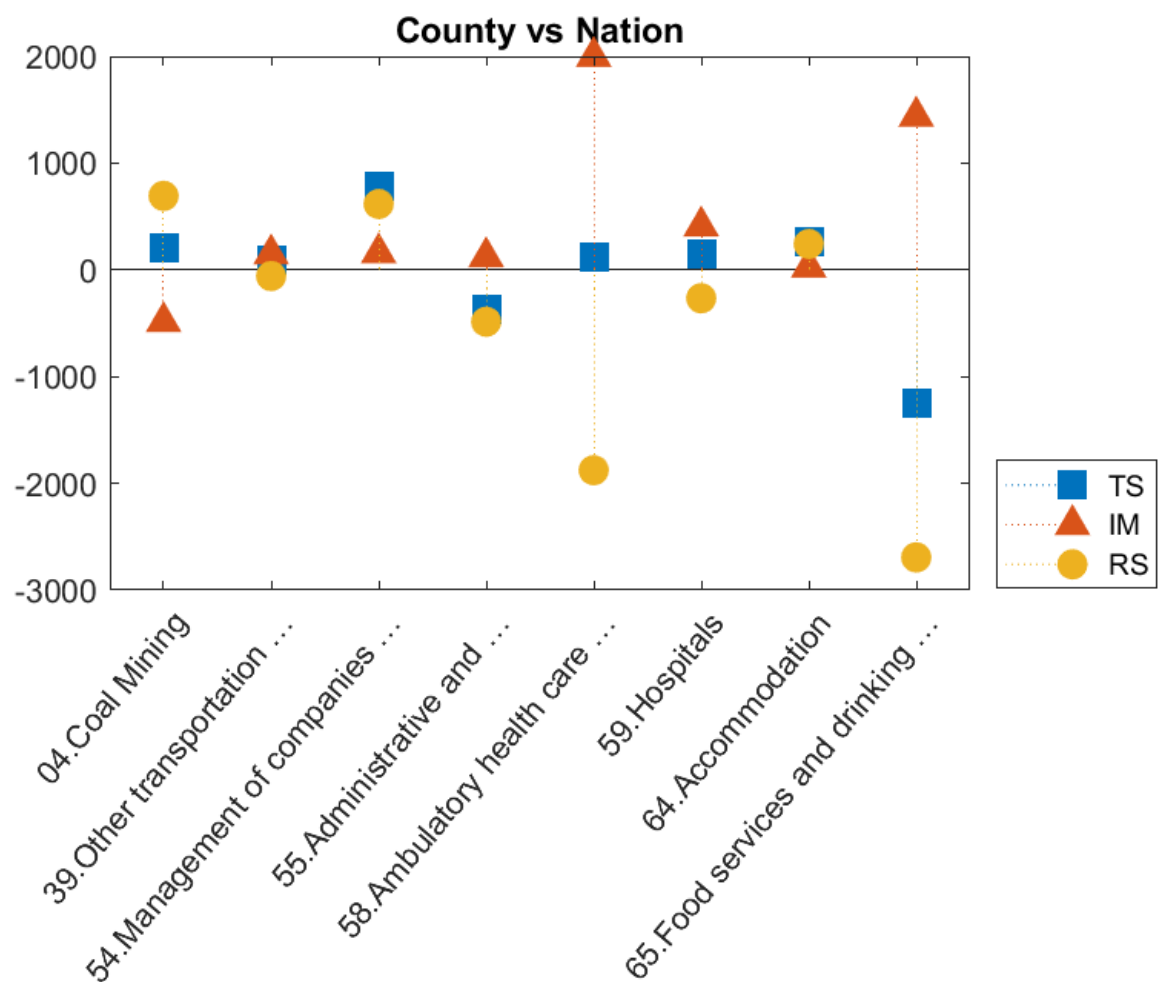
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Kanawha County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Kanawha County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



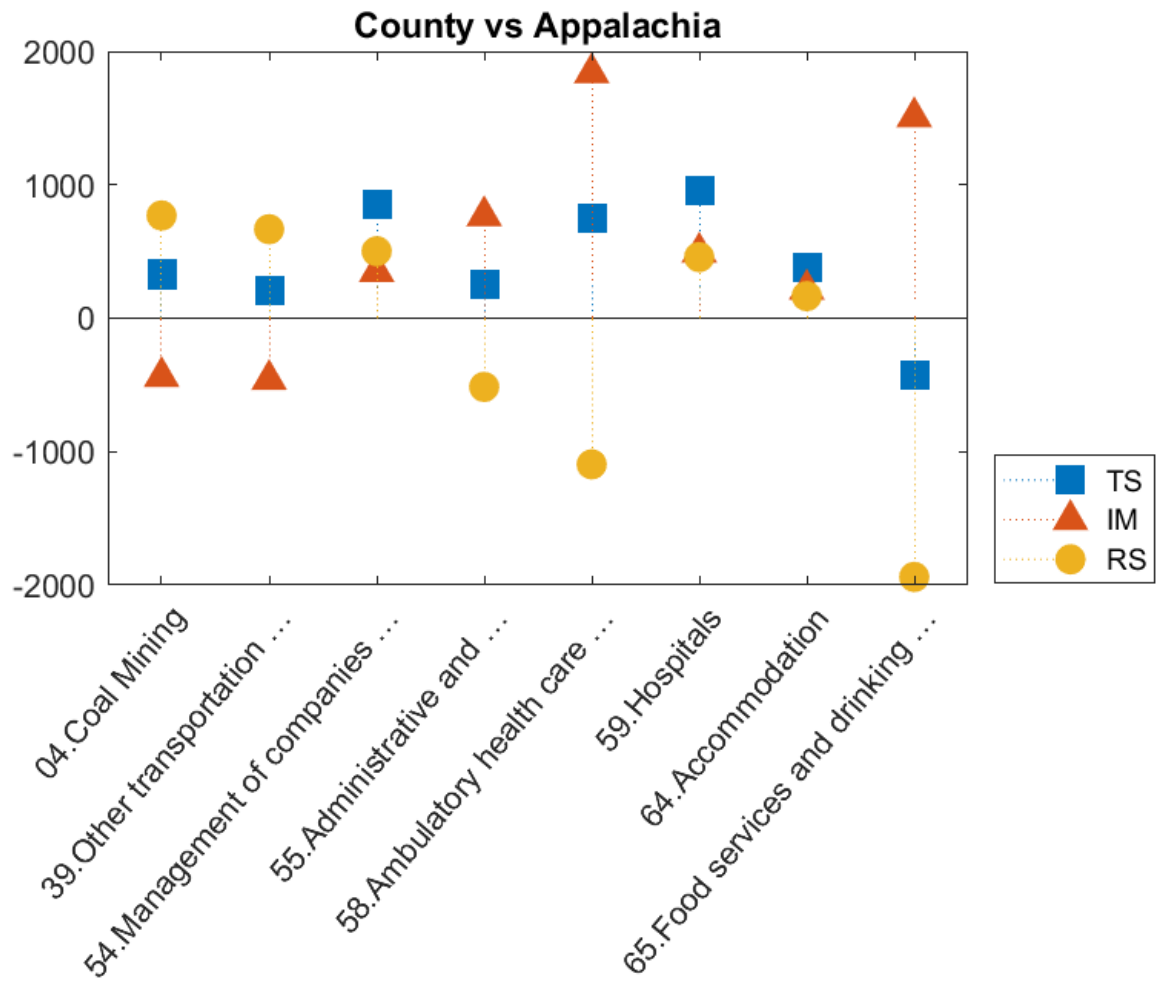
## Chapter 20. Kanawha County, West Virginia

---

### Kanawha County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	129	207	-486	693	1,478
39	Other transportation ...	119	90	148	-58	1,270
54	Management of companies ...	77	776	159	617	1,533
55	Administrative and ...	636	-364	122	-486	5,908
58	Ambulatory health care ...	642	122	1,999	-1,877	6,461
59	Hospitals	833	144	410	-266	8,362
64	Accommodation	121	267	25	242	1,457
65	Food services and drinking ...	851	-1,255	1,439	-2,694	7,143

### Selected SSA Components for Kanawha County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



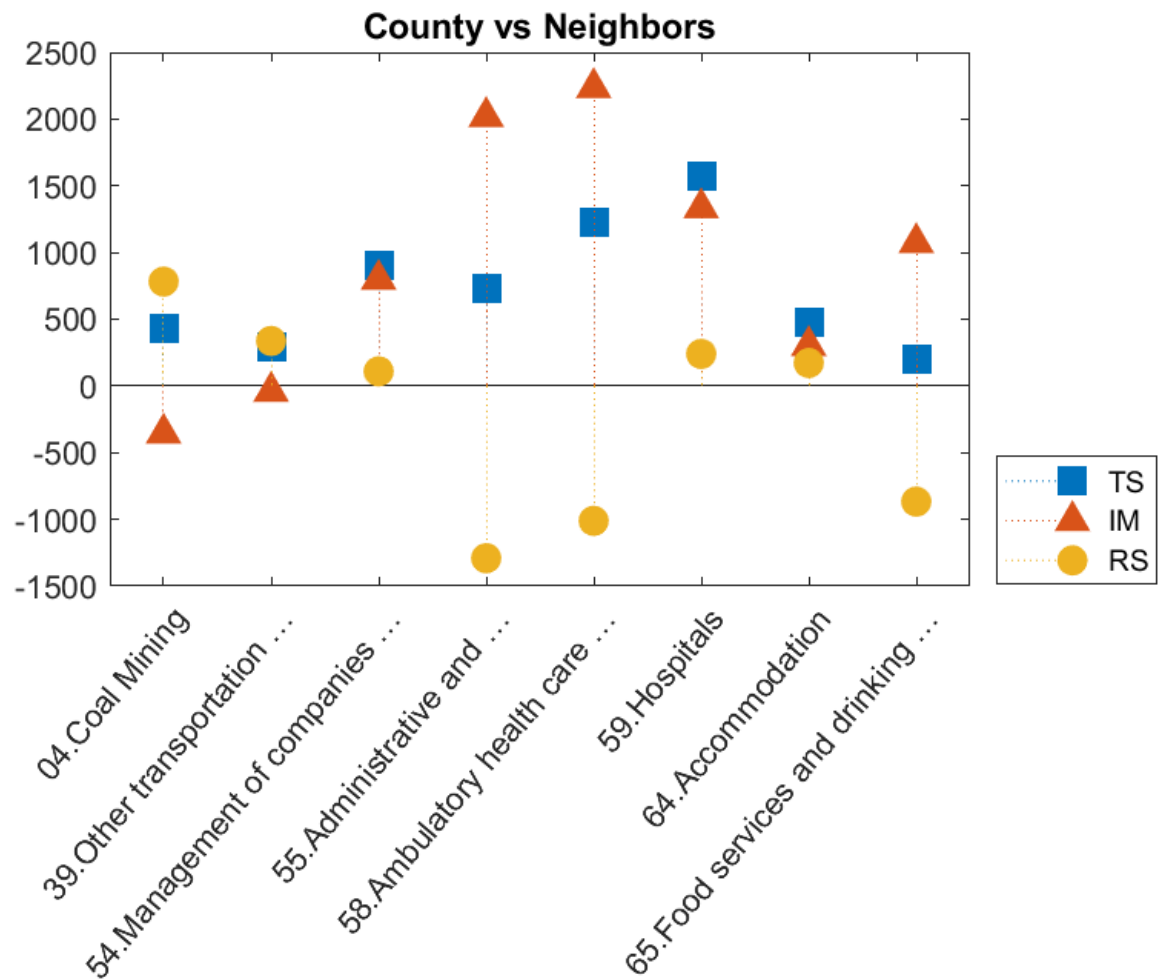
## Chapter 20. Kanawha County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Kanawha County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	4	332	-438	770	1,478
39	Other transportation ...	4	207	-460	667	1,270
54	Management of companies ...	2	851	349	502	1,533
55	Administrative and ...	19	252	767	-515	5,908
58	Ambulatory health care ...	19	744	1,839	-1,095	6,461
59	Hospitals	25	952	494	458	8,362
64	Accommodation	4	383	217	166	1,457
65	Food services and drinking ...	26	-430	1,509	-1,939	7,143

Selected SSA Components for Kanawha County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 20. Kanawha County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Kanawha County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	-92	428	-354	782	1,478
39	Other transportation ...	-86	296	-41	337	1,270
54	Management of companies ...	-55	908	799	109	1,533
55	Administrative and ...	-455	727	2,018	-1,291	5,908
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-460	1,224	2,235	-1,011	6,461
59	Hospitals	-597	1,574	1,334	240	8,362
64	Accommodation	-86	474	302	172	1,457
65	Food services and drinking ...	-610	206	1,073	-867	7,143

---

## Chapter 21. Lewis County, West Virginia

Employment in Lewis County, West Virginia, declined from 6,376 in 2005 to 6,237 in 2018, for a change of -139, or -2.18%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Lewis County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	723	-854	-22	-832
vs. Appalachia	19	-166	125	-291
vs. Neighbors	93	-234	-283	49

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Lewis County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 21. Lewis County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Lewis County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
03	Oil and gas extraction	A V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
06	Support activities for ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
07	Utilities	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
28	Wholesale trade	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A V b v	yes	no	yes	no
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Lewis County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Lewis County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Lewis County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Lewis County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Lewis County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Lewis County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Lewis County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

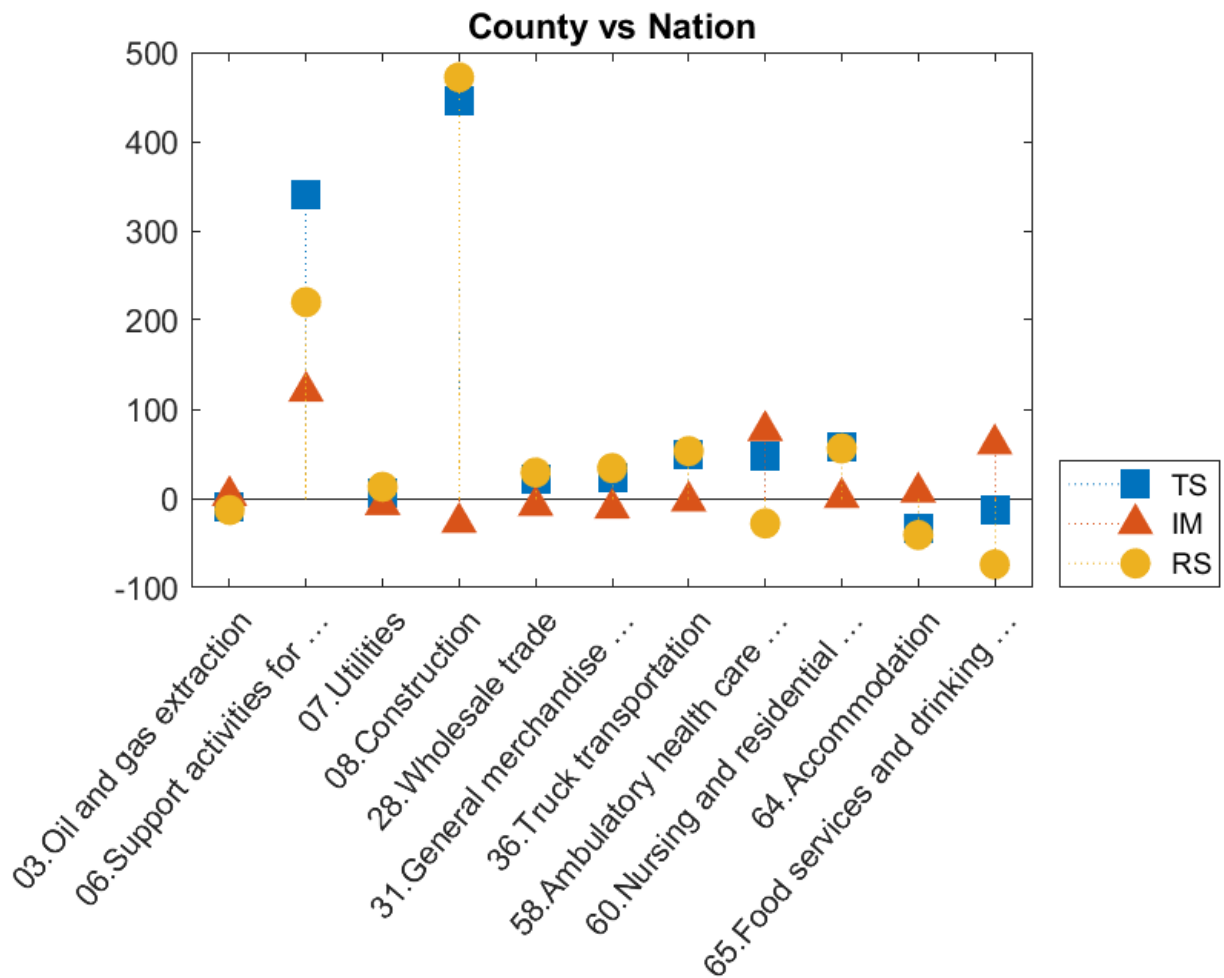
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Lewis County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Lewis County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



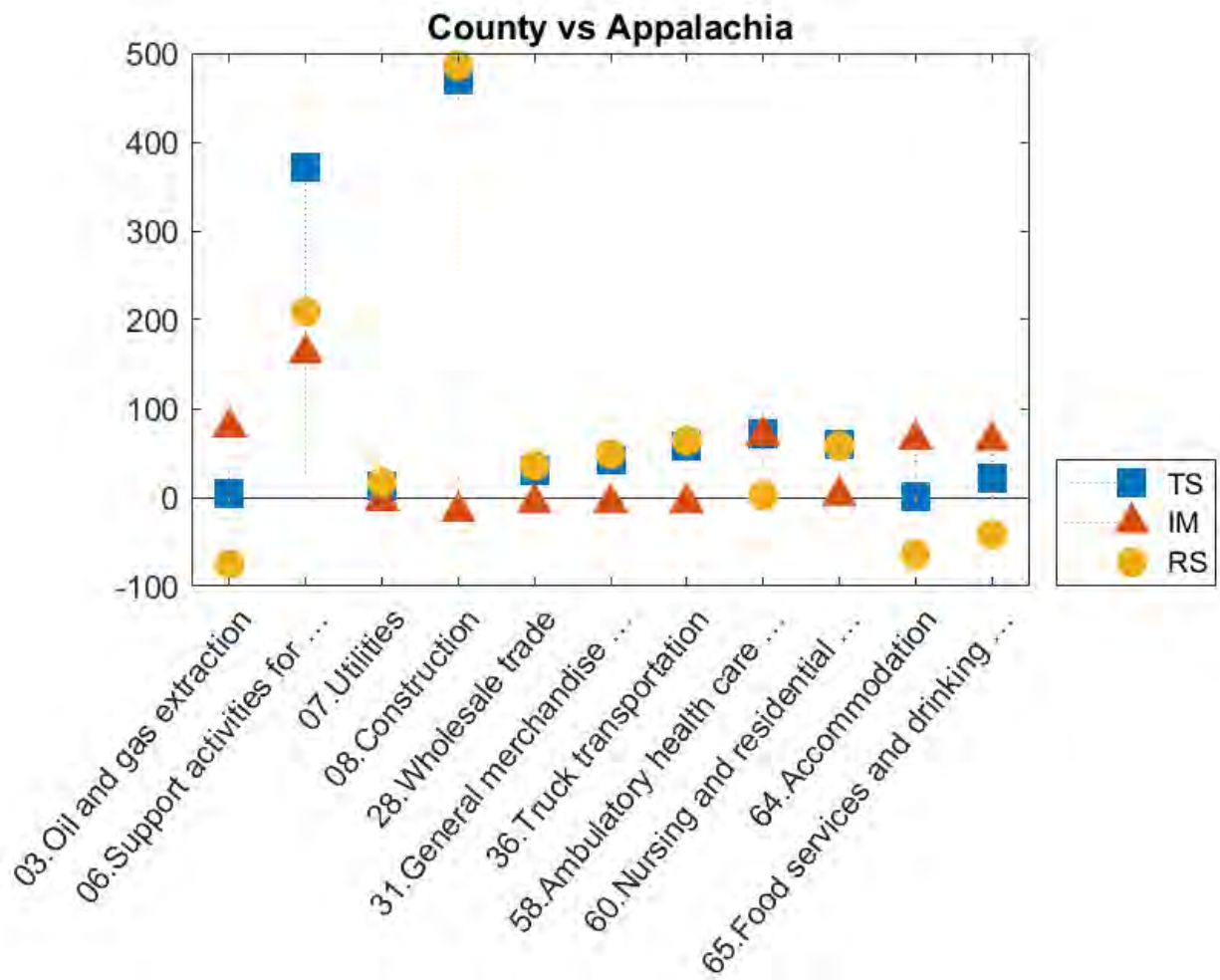
## Chapter 21. Lewis County, West Virginia

---

### Lewis County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	15	-10	3	-13	142
06	Support activities for ...	33	340	120	220	662
07	Utilities	8	6	-7	13	81
08	Construction	26	445	-27	472	697
28	Wholesale trade	10	21	-8	29	116
31	General merchandise ...	21	23	-11	34	226
36	Truck transportation	10	50	-3	53	144
58	Ambulatory health care ...	24	48	76	-28	288
60	Nursing and residential ...	4	57	1	56	93
64	Accommodation	36	-34	7	-41	320
65	Food services and drinking ...	36	-13	61	-74	342

## Selected SSA Components for Lewis County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

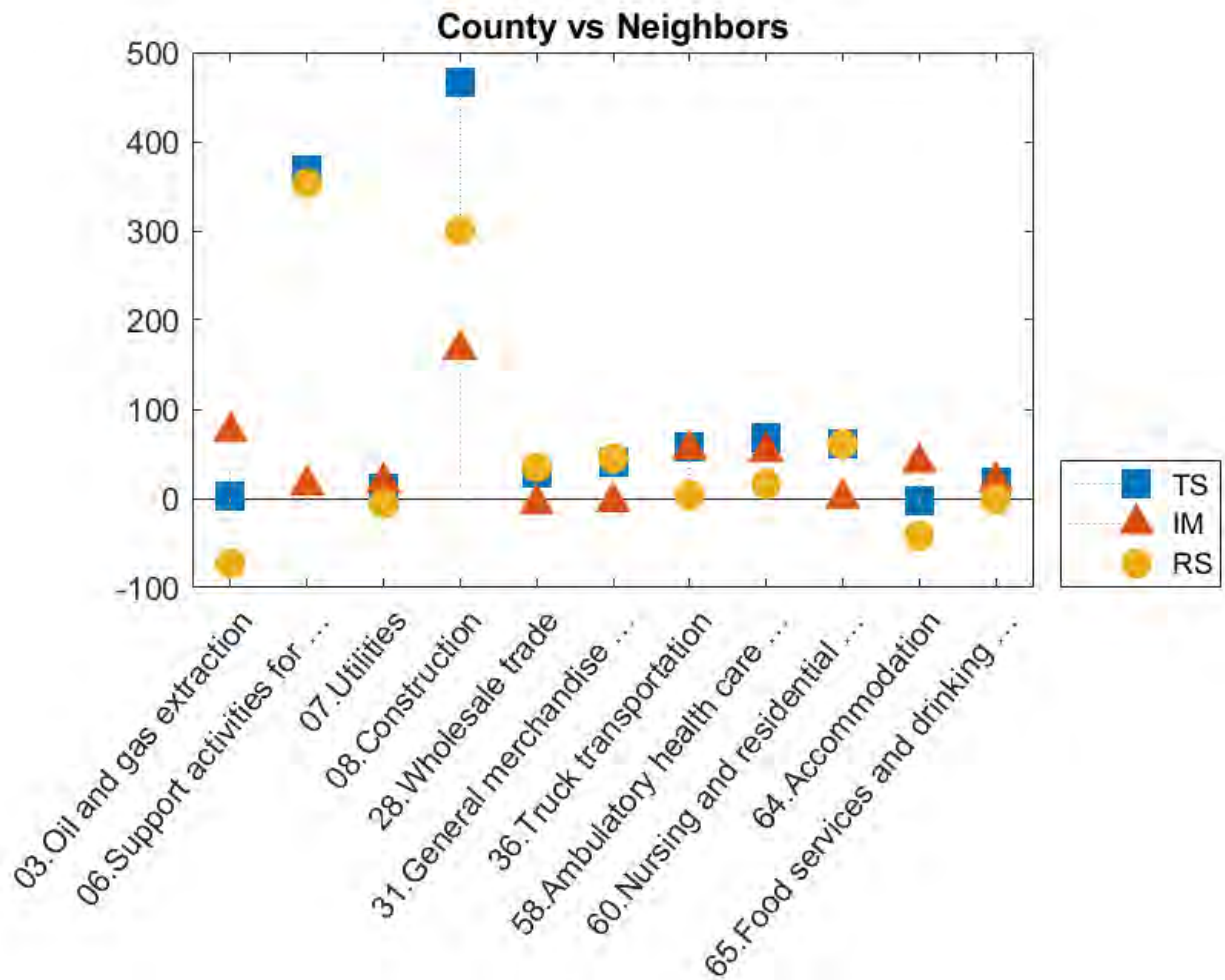


## Chapter 21. Lewis County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Lewis County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	4	79	-75	142
06	Support activities for ...	1	371	162	209	662
07	Utilities	0	13	-4	17	81
08	Construction	1	470	-16	486	697
28	Wholesale trade	0	30	-6	36	116
31	General merchandise ...	1	43	-6	49	226
36	Truck transportation	0	58	-6	64	144
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	72	70	2	288
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	60	2	58	93
64	Accommodation	1	1	65	-64	320
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	22	64	-42	342

Selected SSA Components for Lewis County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 21. Lewis County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Lewis County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	2	2	75	-73	142
06	Support activities for ...	4	368	15	353	662
07	Utilities	1	12	18	-6	81
08	Construction	3	467	167	300	697
28	Wholesale trade	1	29	-6	35	116
31	General merchandise ...	3	41	-4	45	226
36	Truck transportation	1	58	55	3	144
58	Ambulatory health care ...	3	68	52	16	288
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	61	-0	61	93
64	Accommodation	5	-2	40	-42	320
65	Food services and drinking ...	5	18	19	-1	342



---

## Chapter 22. Lincoln County, West Virginia

Employment in Lincoln County, West Virginia, declined from 3,251 in 2005 to 2,282 in 2018, for a change of -969, or -29.81%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Lincoln County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	369	-1,334	171	-1,505
vs. Appalachia	11	-984	166	-1,150
vs. Neighbors	-334	-637	-286	-351

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Lincoln County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 22. Lincoln County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Lincoln County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
03	Oil and gas extraction	A V e iii	yes	no	no	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
43	Broadcasting and telecom ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Lincoln County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Lincoln County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Lincoln County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Lincoln County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Lincoln County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Lincoln County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Lincoln County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

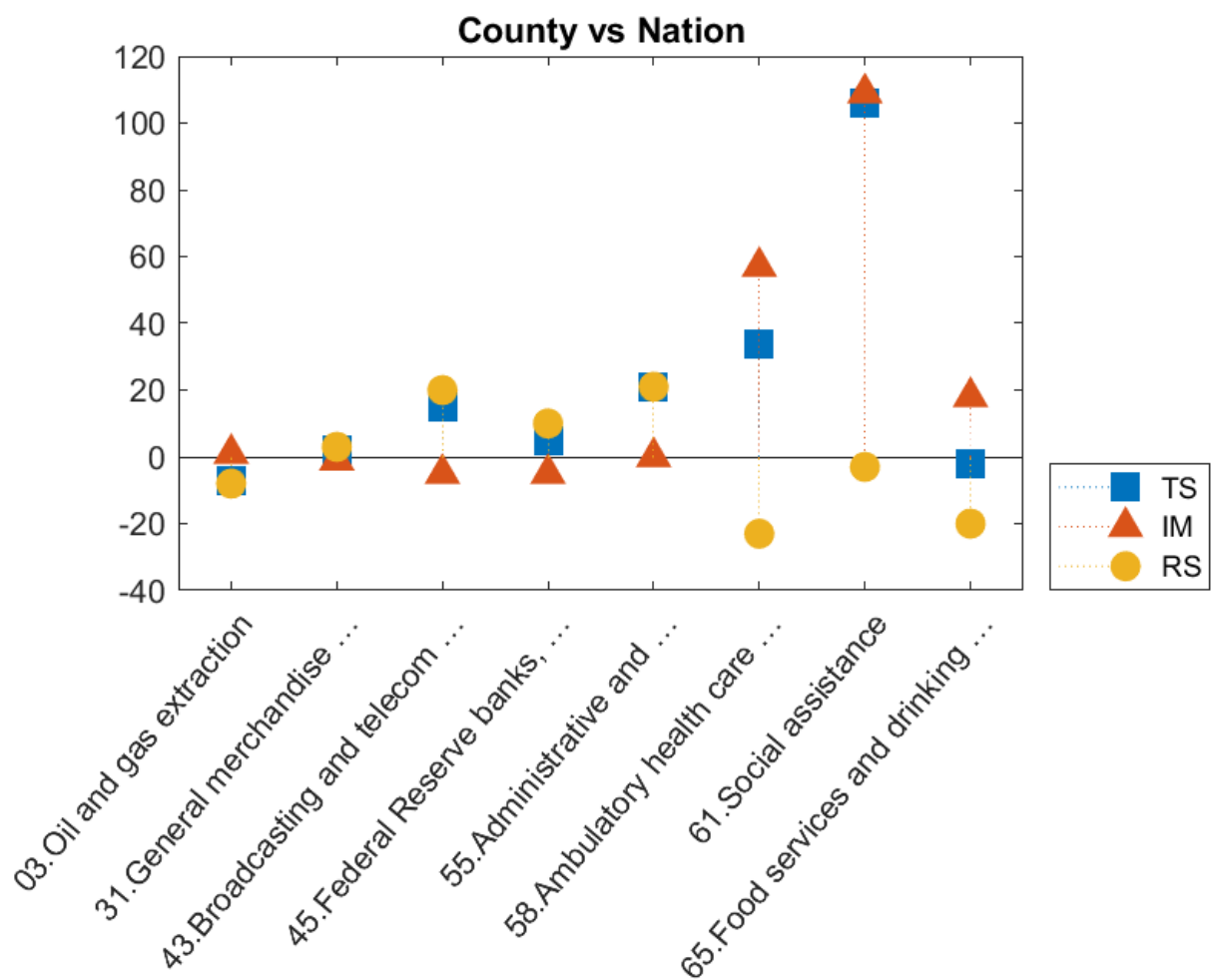
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Lincoln County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Lincoln County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

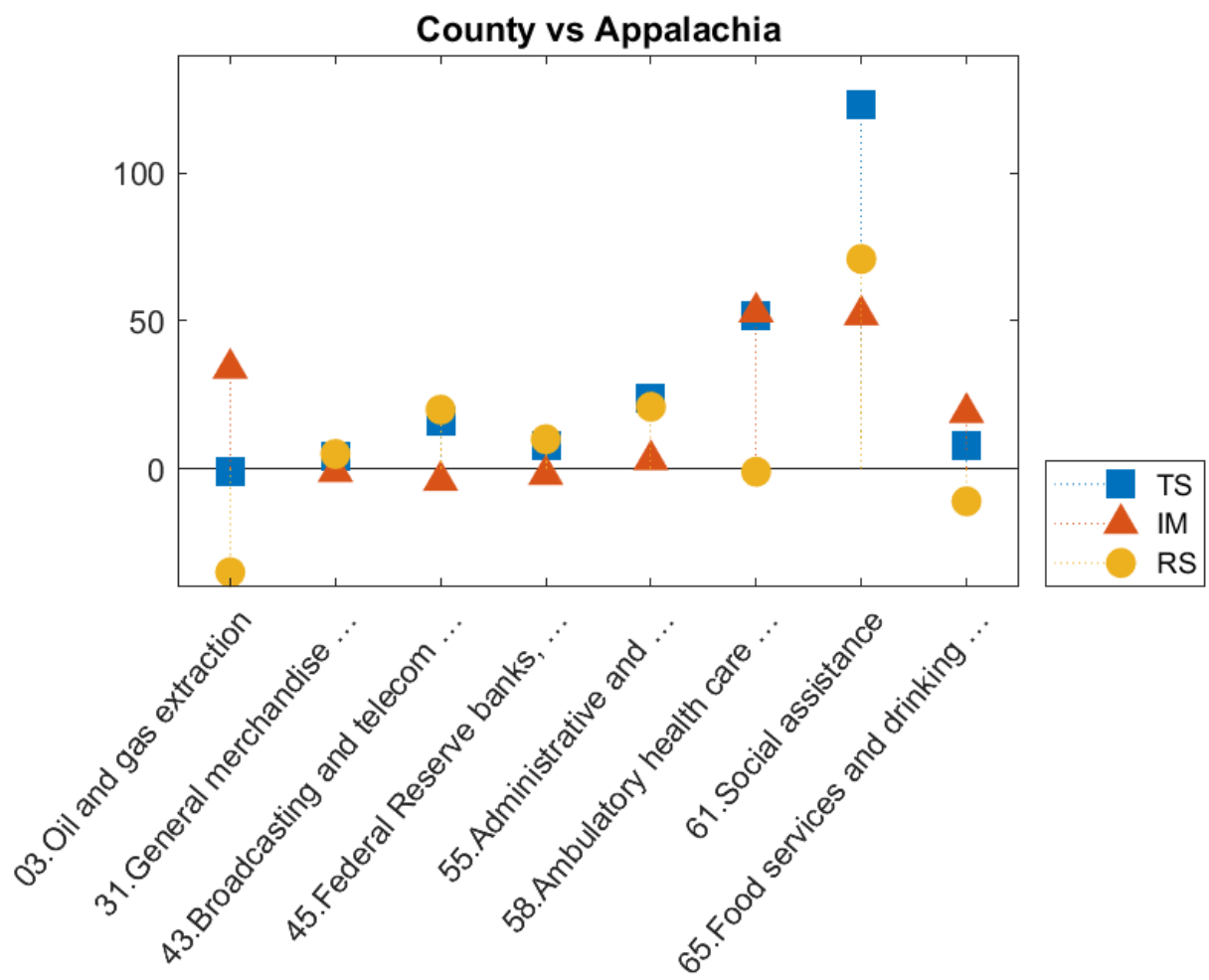


## Chapter 22. Lincoln County, West Virginia

### Lincoln County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	7	-7	1	-8	57
31	General merchandise ...	3	2	-1	3	28
43	Broadcasting and telecom ...	1	15	-5	20	28
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	3	5	-5	10	32
55	Administrative and ...	2	21	0	21	46
58	Ambulatory health care ...	18	34	57	-23	215
61	Social assistance	19	106	109	-3	290
65	Food services and drinking ...	10	-2	18	-20	101

## Selected SSA Components for Lincoln County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

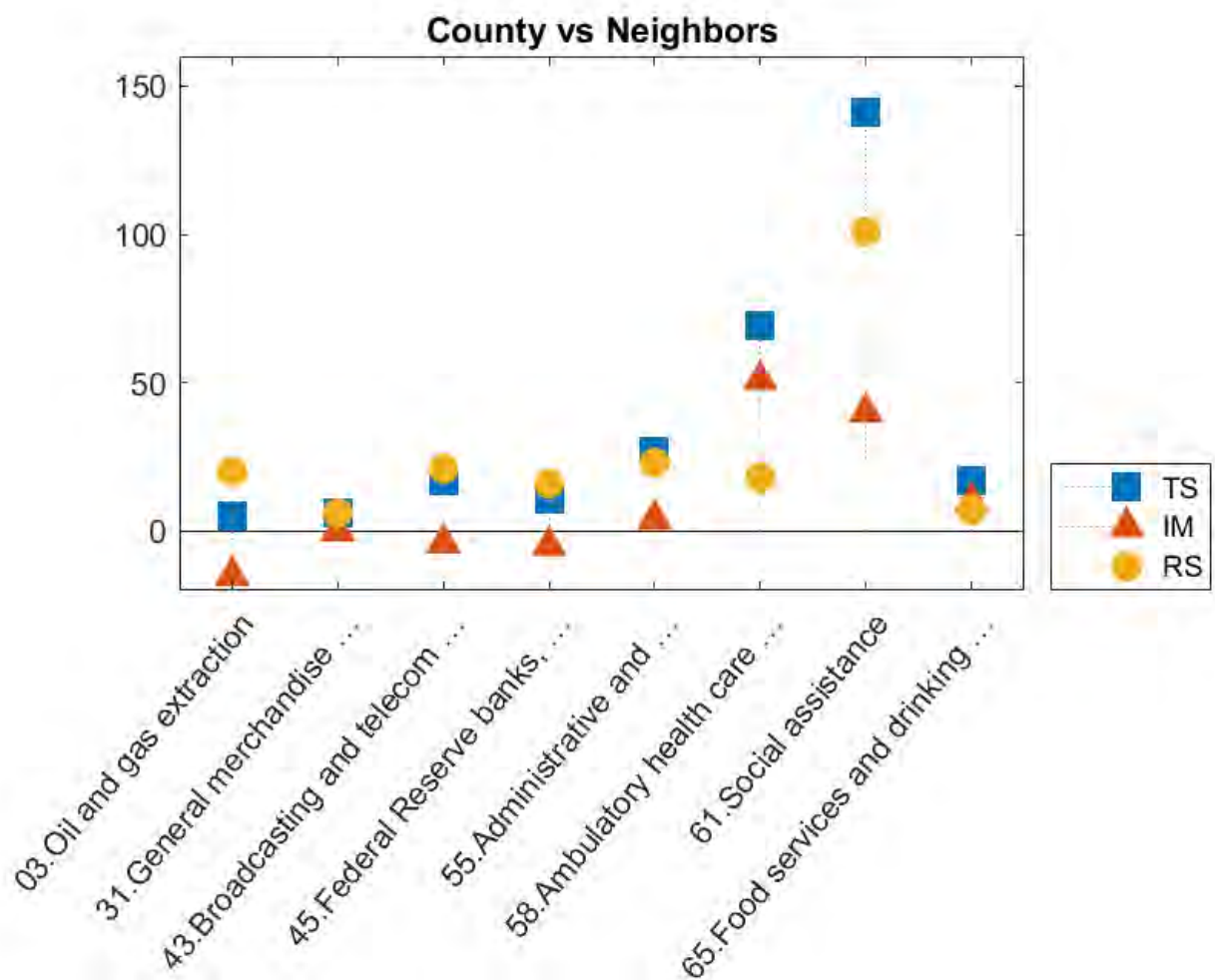


## Chapter 22. Lincoln County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Lincoln County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	-1	34	-35	57
31	General merchandise	0	4	-1	5	28
43	Broadcasting and telecom	0	16	-4	20	28
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	0	8	-2	10	32
55	Administrative and ...	0	24	3	21	46
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	52	53	-1	215
61	Social assistance	1	123	52	71	290
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	8	19	-11	101

Selected SSA Components for Lincoln County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 22. Lincoln County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Lincoln County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	-6	5	-15	20	57
31	General merchandise	-2	6	0	6	28
43	Broadcasting and telecom	-1	17	-4	21	28
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	-2	11	-5	16	32
55	Administrative and ...	-2	27	4	23	46
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-17	69	51	18	215
61	Social assistance	-17	141	40	101	290
65	Food services and drinking ...	-10	17	10	7	101

---

## Chapter 23. Logan County, West Virginia

Employment in Logan County, West Virginia, declined from 12,263 in 2005 to 9,775 in 2018, for a change of -2,488, or -20.29%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Logan County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,383	-3,878	-491	-3,387
vs. Appalachia	38	-2,530	-347	-2,183
vs. Neighbors	-3,877	1,388	425	963

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Logan County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 23. Logan County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Logan County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Logan County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Logan County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Logan County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Logan County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Logan County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Logan County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Logan County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

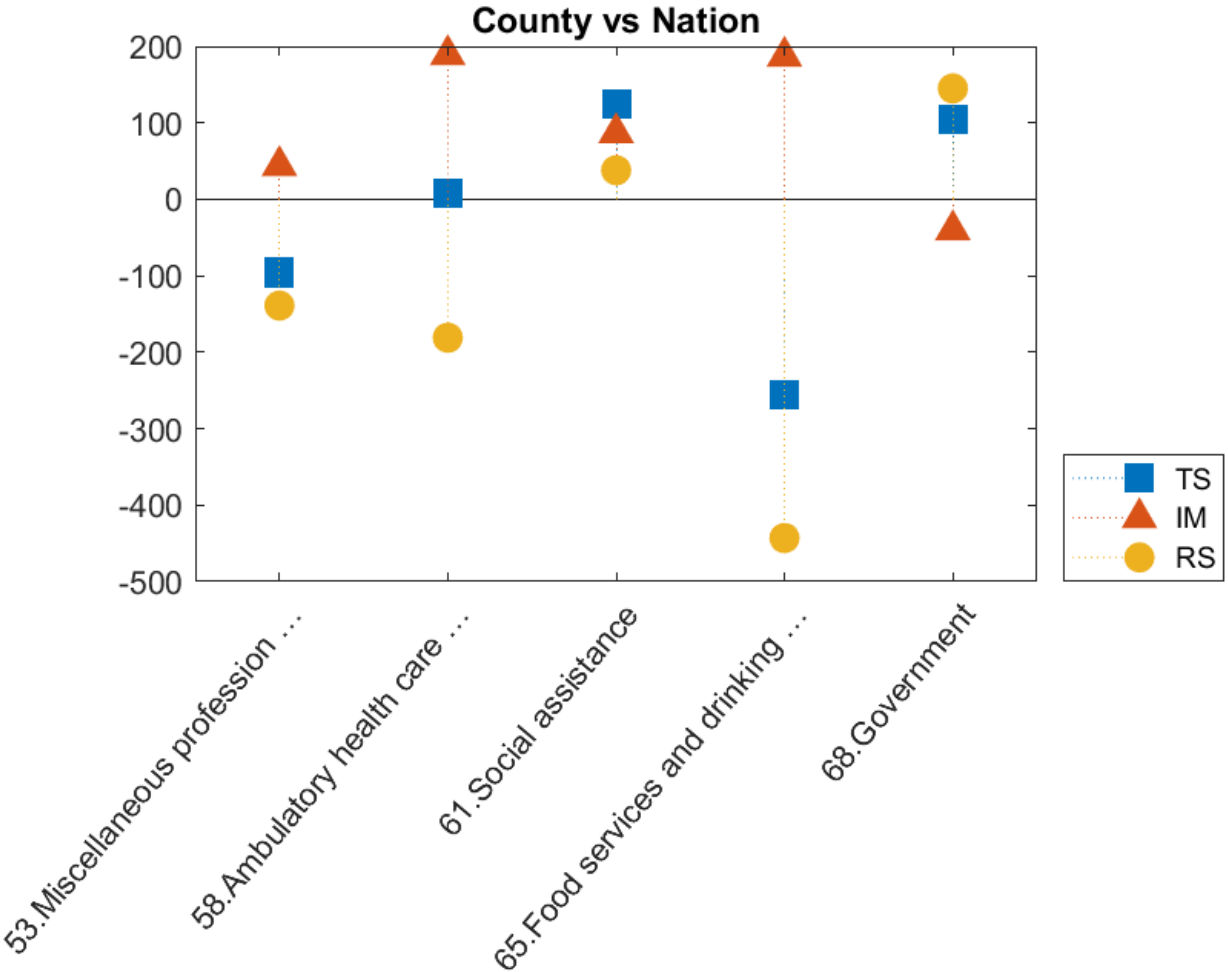
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Logan County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Logan County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



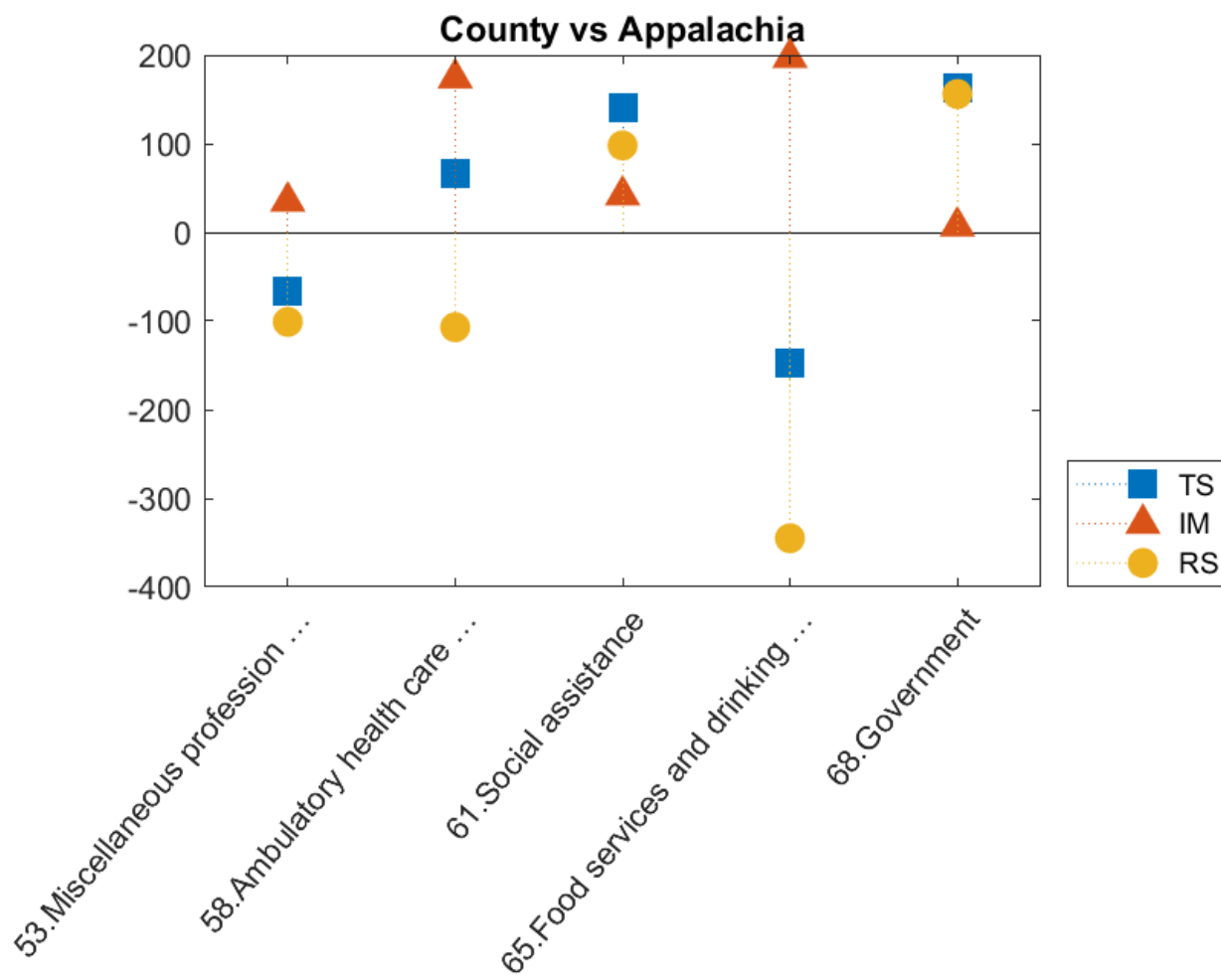
## Chapter 23. Logan County, West Virginia

---

### Logan County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	29	-95	44	-139	196
58	Ambulatory health care ...	61	8	189	-181	608
61	Social assistance	15	125	87	38	273
65	Food services and drinking ...	111	-256	187	-443	838
68	Government	60	105	-40	145	695

### Selected SSA Components for Logan County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

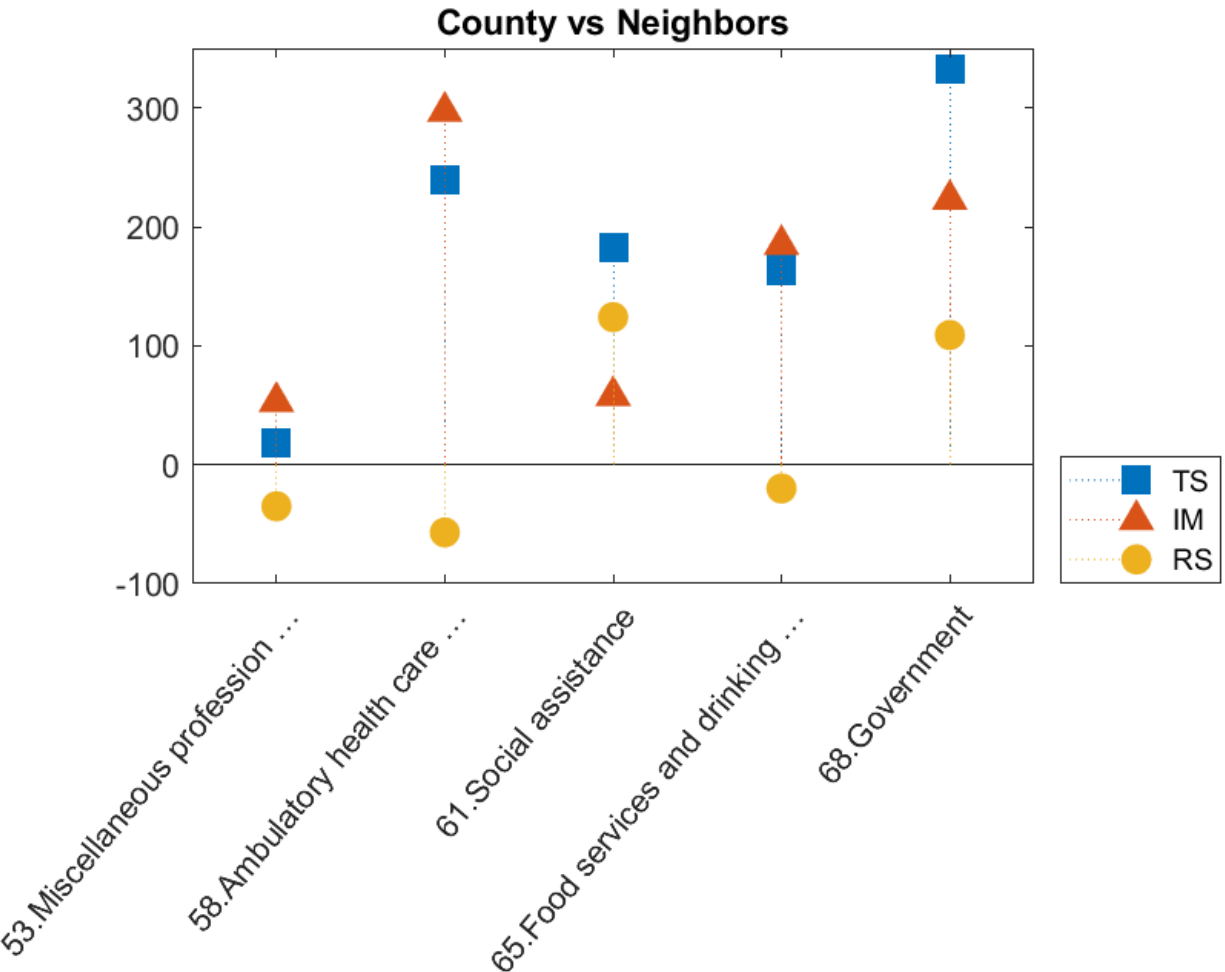


**Selected SSA Components for Logan County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>Employment 2018</b>
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	-66	35	-101	196
58	Ambulatory health care ...	2	67	174	-107	608
61	Social assistance	0	140	42	98	273
65	Food services and drinking ...	3	-148	197	-345	838
68	Government	2	163	7	156	695



Selected SSA Components for Logan County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



**Selected SSA Components for Logan County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for  
Selected Industries**

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-83	18	53	-35	196
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-170	240	297	-57	608
61	Social assistance	-42	182	58	124	273
65	Food services and drinking ...	-311	165	185	-20	838
68	Government	-167	332	223	109	695

---

## Chapter 24. McDowell County, West Virginia

Employment in McDowell County, West Virginia, declined from 4,944 in 2005 to 4,283 in 2018, for a change of -661, or -13.37%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for McDowell County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	560	-1,217	-173	-1,044
vs. Appalachia	13	-679	-136	-543
vs. Neighbors	-868	210	191	19

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to McDowell County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 24. McDowell County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for McDowell County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A II b iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from McDowell County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from McDowell County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from McDowell County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing McDowell County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by McDowell County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in McDowell County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that McDowell County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

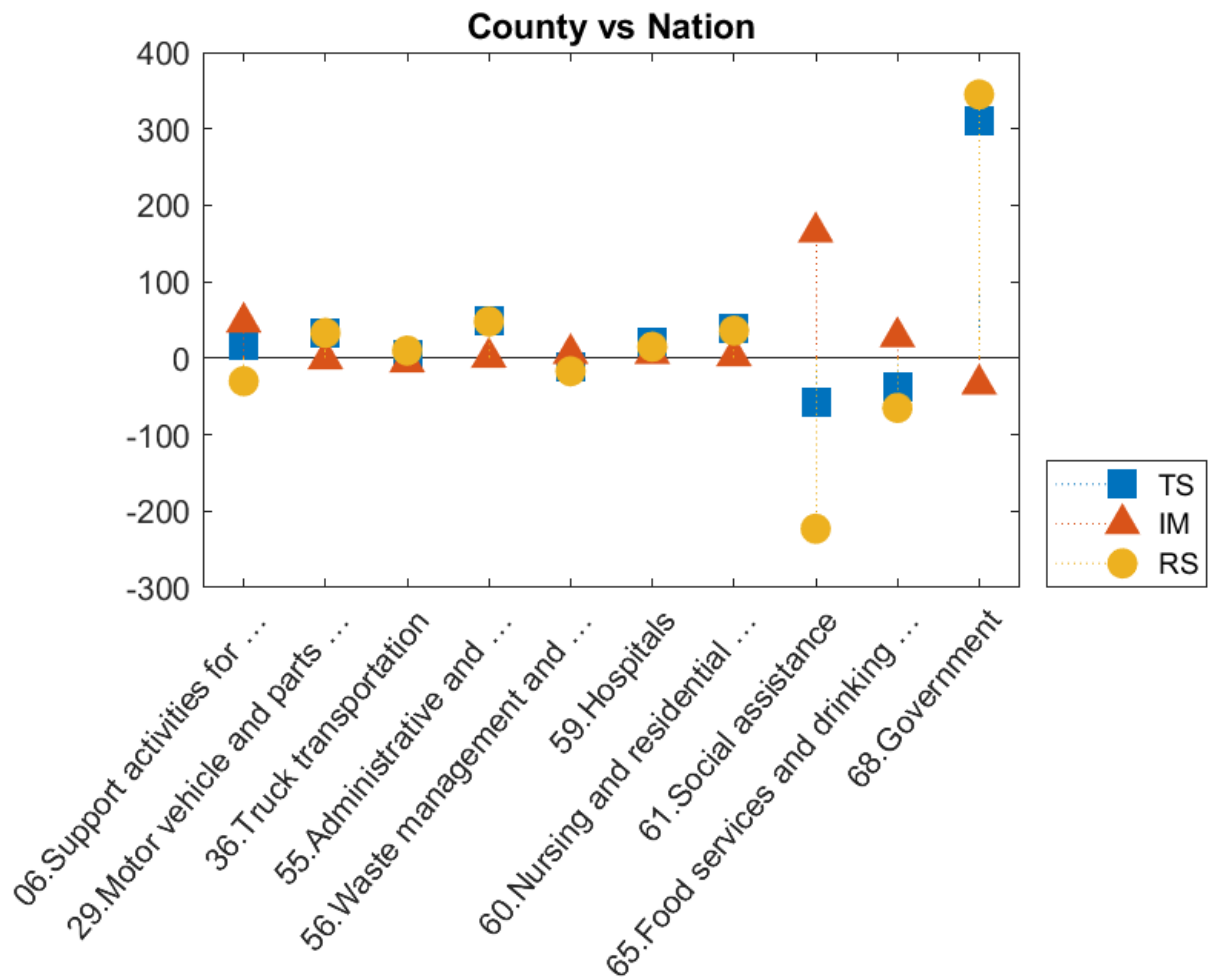
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in McDowell County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for McDowell County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

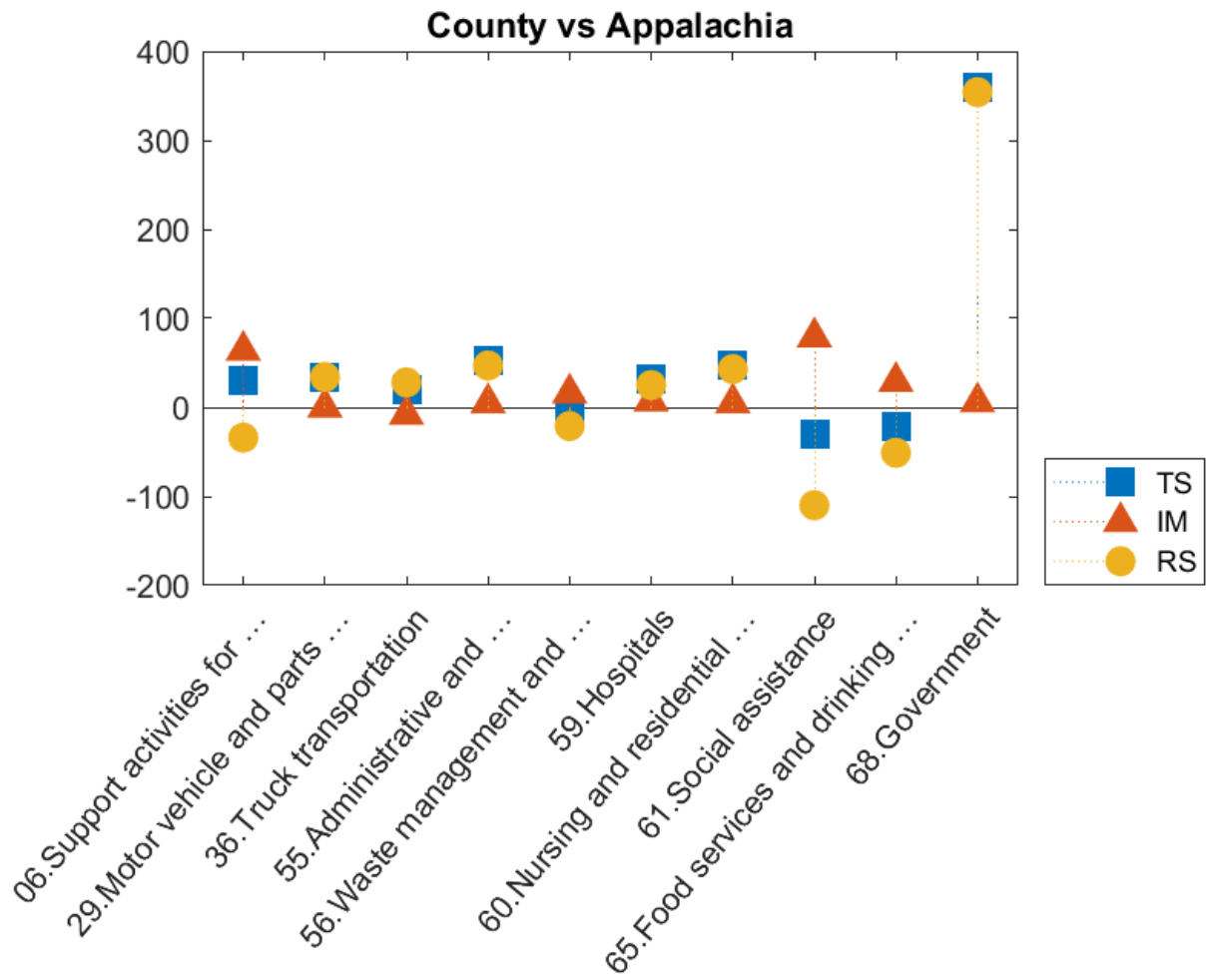


## Chapter 24. McDowell County, West Virginia

### McDowell County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	13	17	47	-30	145
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	2	32	-1	33	54
36	Truck transportation	15	5	-5	10	150
55	Administrative and ...	5	49	1	48	93
56	Waste management and ...	6	-11	6	-17	47
59	Hospitals	12	21	6	15	139
60	Nursing and residential ...	8	39	3	36	122
61	Social assistance	28	-58	165	-223	221
65	Food services and drinking ...	17	-37	28	-65	126
68	Government	51	311	-34	345	812

Selected SSA Components for McDowell County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



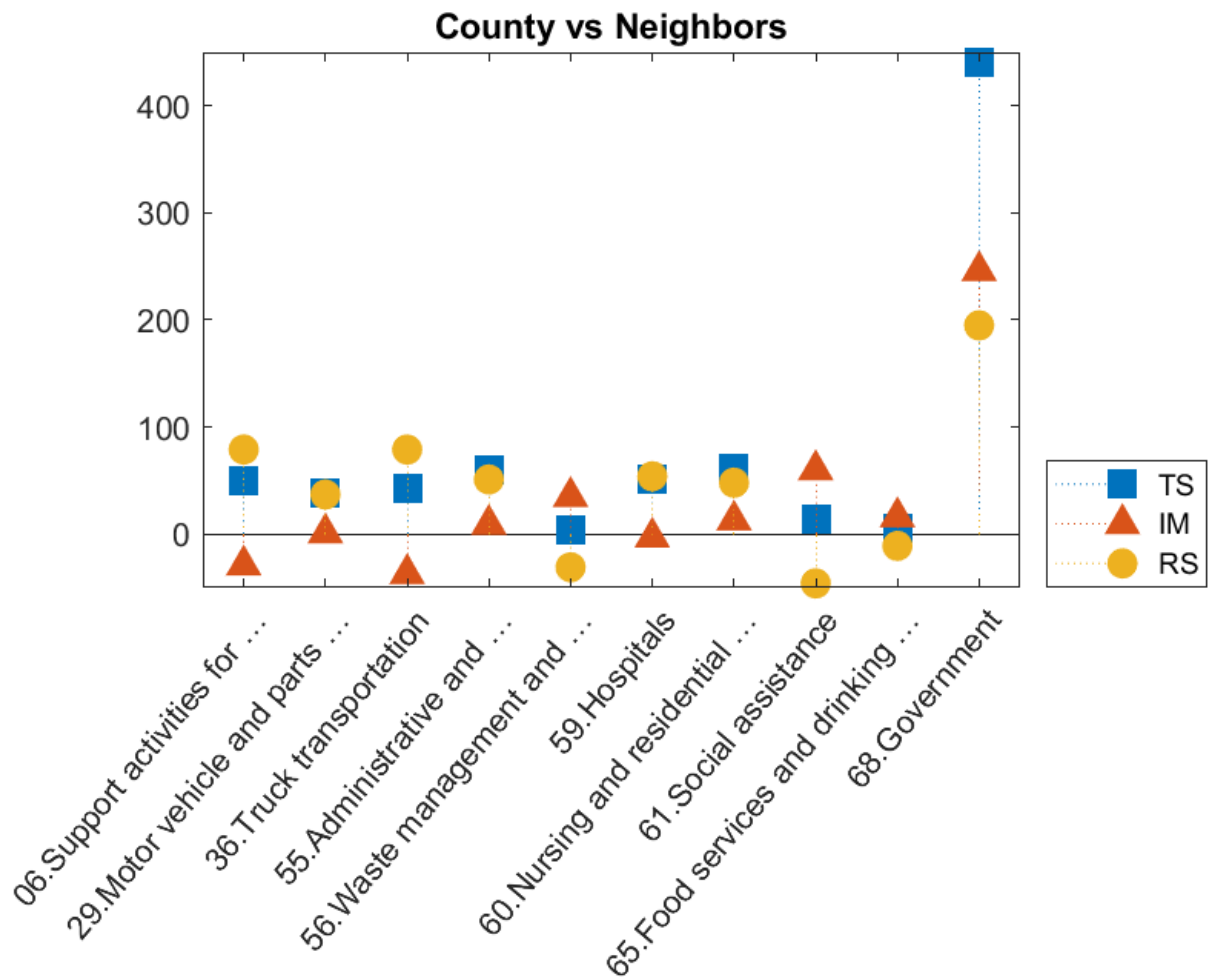


## Chapter 24. McDowell County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for McDowell County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	30	64	-34	145
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	34	0	34	54
36	Truck transportation	0	20	-8	28	150
55	Administrative and ...	0	52	5	47	93
56	Waste management and ...	0	-5	16	-21	47
59	Hospitals	0	32	7	25	139
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	48	5	43	122
61	Social assistance	1	-31	79	-110	221
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	-22	29	-51	126
68	Government	2	360	6	354	812

## Selected SSA Components for McDowell County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 24. McDowell County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for McDowell County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-20	50	-29	79	145
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-4	38	1	37	54
36	Truck transportation	-23	42	-37	79	150
55	Administrative and ...	-7	60	9	51	93
56	Waste management and ...	-9	4	35	-31	47
59	Hospitals	-19	51	-3	54	139
60	Nursing and residential ...	-13	61	13	48	122
61	Social assistance	-44	14	60	-46	221
65	Food services and drinking ...	-26	5	16	-11	126
68	Government	-79	441	246	195	812

---

## Chapter 25. Marion County, West Virginia

Employment in Marion County, West Virginia, declined from 20,775 in 2005 to 17,695 in 2018, for a change of -3,080, or -14.83%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Marion County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	2,341	-5,420	52	-5,472
vs. Appalachia	68	-3,151	262	-3,413
vs. Neighbors	3,416	-6,503	-281	-6,222

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Marion County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 25. Marion County, West Virginia

---

### Industry Group Membership for Marion County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c iv	no	yes	yes	no
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b v	yes	no	yes	no

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Marion County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Marion County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Marion County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Marion County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Marion County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Marion County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Marion County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

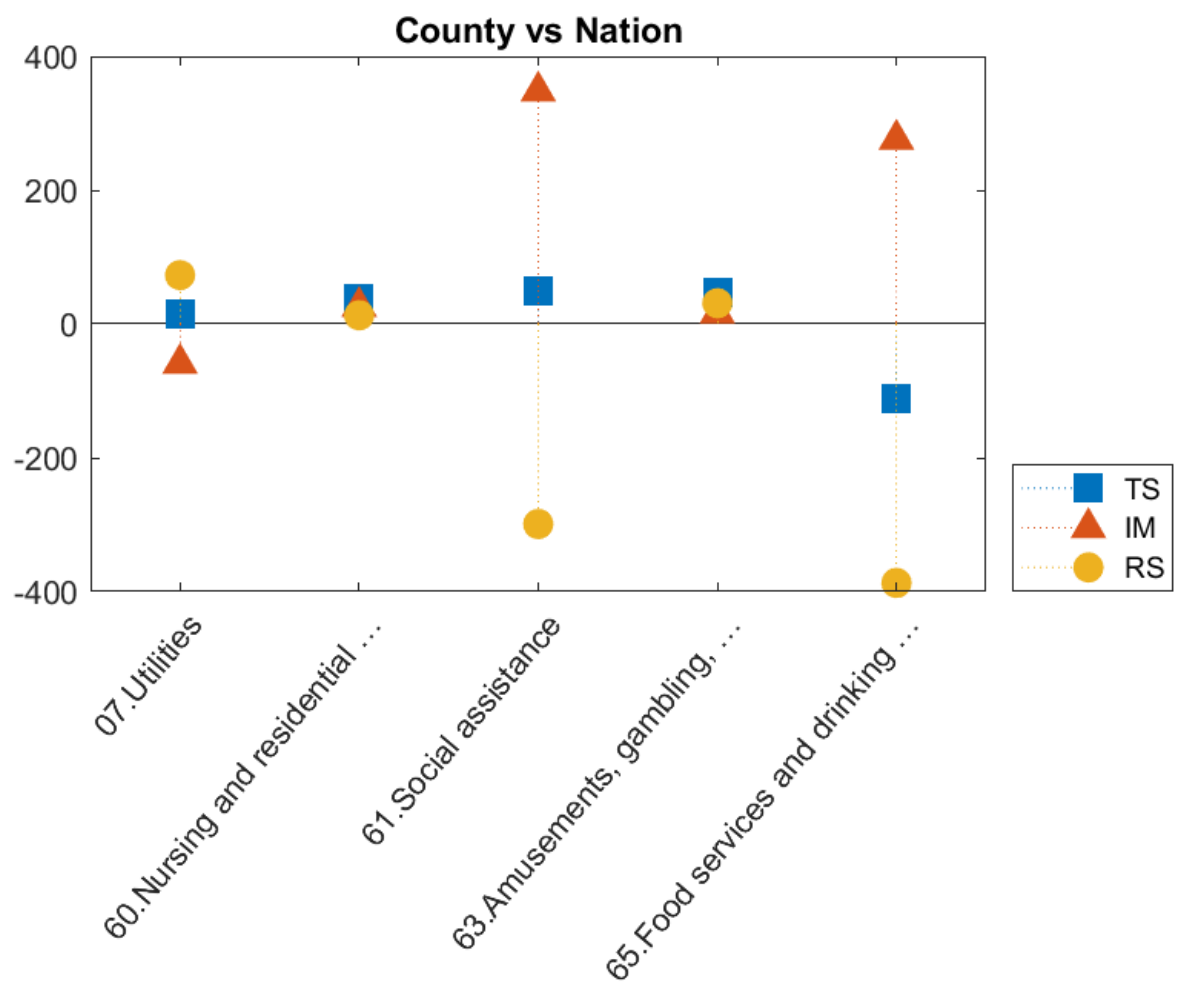
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Marion County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Marion County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



## Chapter 25. Marion County, West Virginia

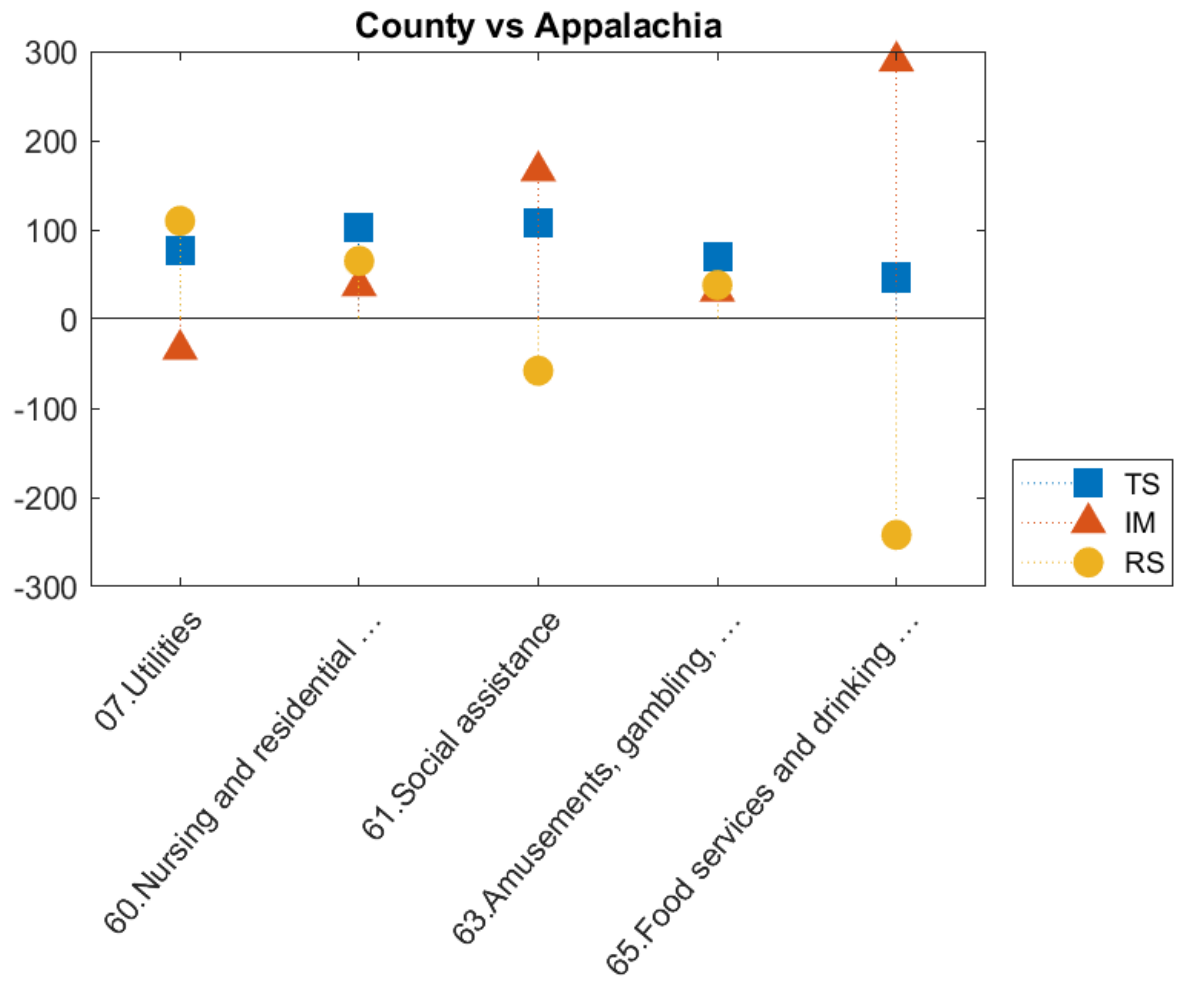
---

### Marion County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	63	14	-59	73	639
60	Nursing and residential ...	66	39	26	13	686
61	Social assistance	60	49	348	-299	641
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	23	47	16	31	274
65	Food services and drinking ...	163	-111	276	-387	1,498



### Selected SSA Components for Marion County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



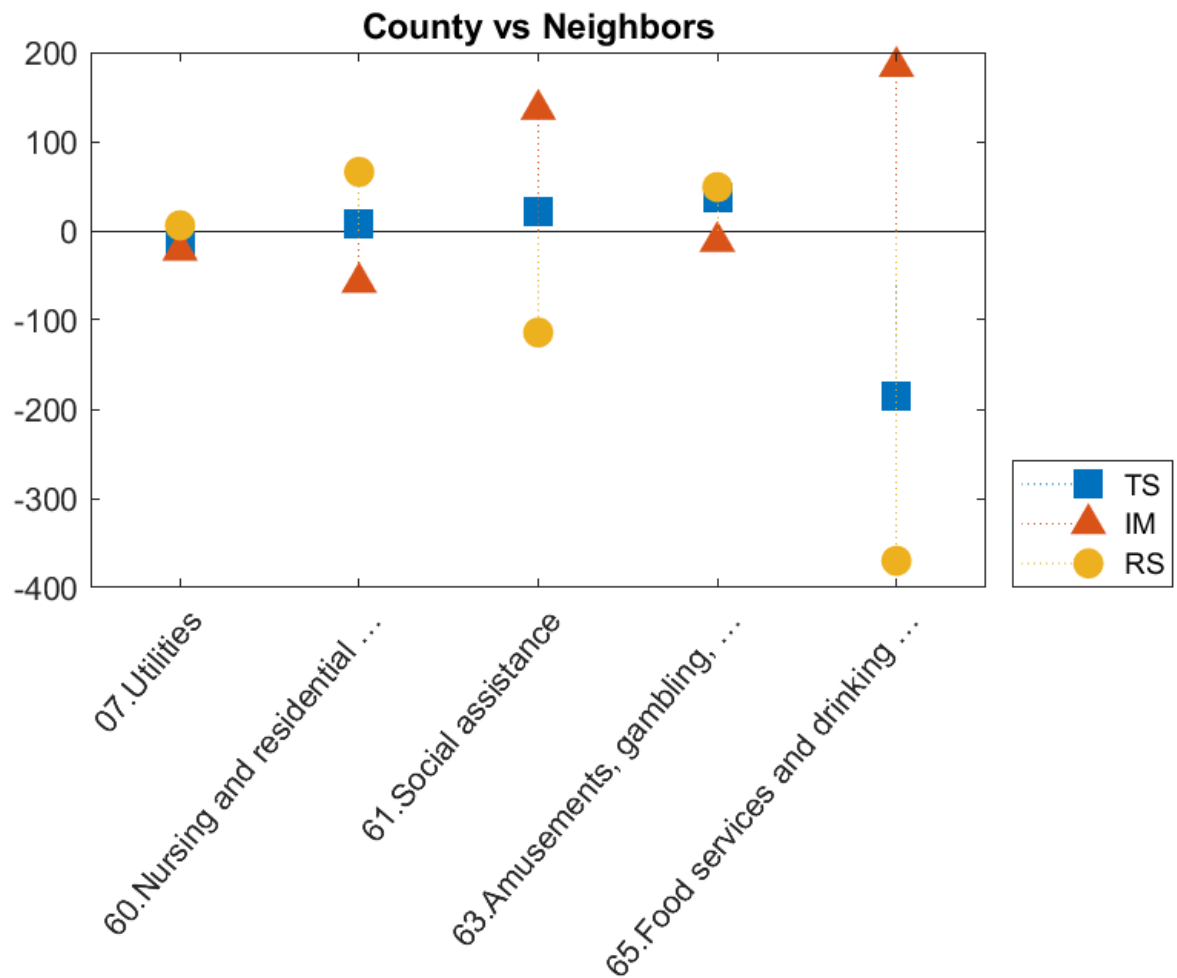
## Chapter 25. Marion County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Marion County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	2	76	-34	110	639
60	Nursing and residential ...	2	102	37	65	686
61	Social assistance	2	108	166	-58	641
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	1	69	31	38	274
65	Food services and drinking ...	5	47	289	-242	1,498

Selected SSA Components for Marion County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



**Selected SSA Components for Marion County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for  
Selected Industries**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>Employment 2018</b>
07	Utilities	92	-16	-22	6	639
60	Nursing and residential ...	96	8	-58	66	686
61	Social assistance	87	22	136	-114	641
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	34	37	-12	49	274
65	Food services and drinking ...	238	-186	184	-370	1,498

---

## Chapter 26. Marshall County, West Virginia

Employment in Marshall County, West Virginia, grew from 11,305 in 2005 to 13,199 in 2018, for a change of 1,894, or 16.75%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Marshall County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,274	617	-586	1,203
vs. Appalachia	36	1,854	-321	2,175
vs. Neighbors	680	1,208	-1,188	2,396

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Marshall County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 26. Marshall County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Marshall County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
03	Oil and gas extraction	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
04	Coal Mining	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
28	Wholesale trade	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E II a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Marshall County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Marshall County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Marshall County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Marshall County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Marshall County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Marshall County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Marshall County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

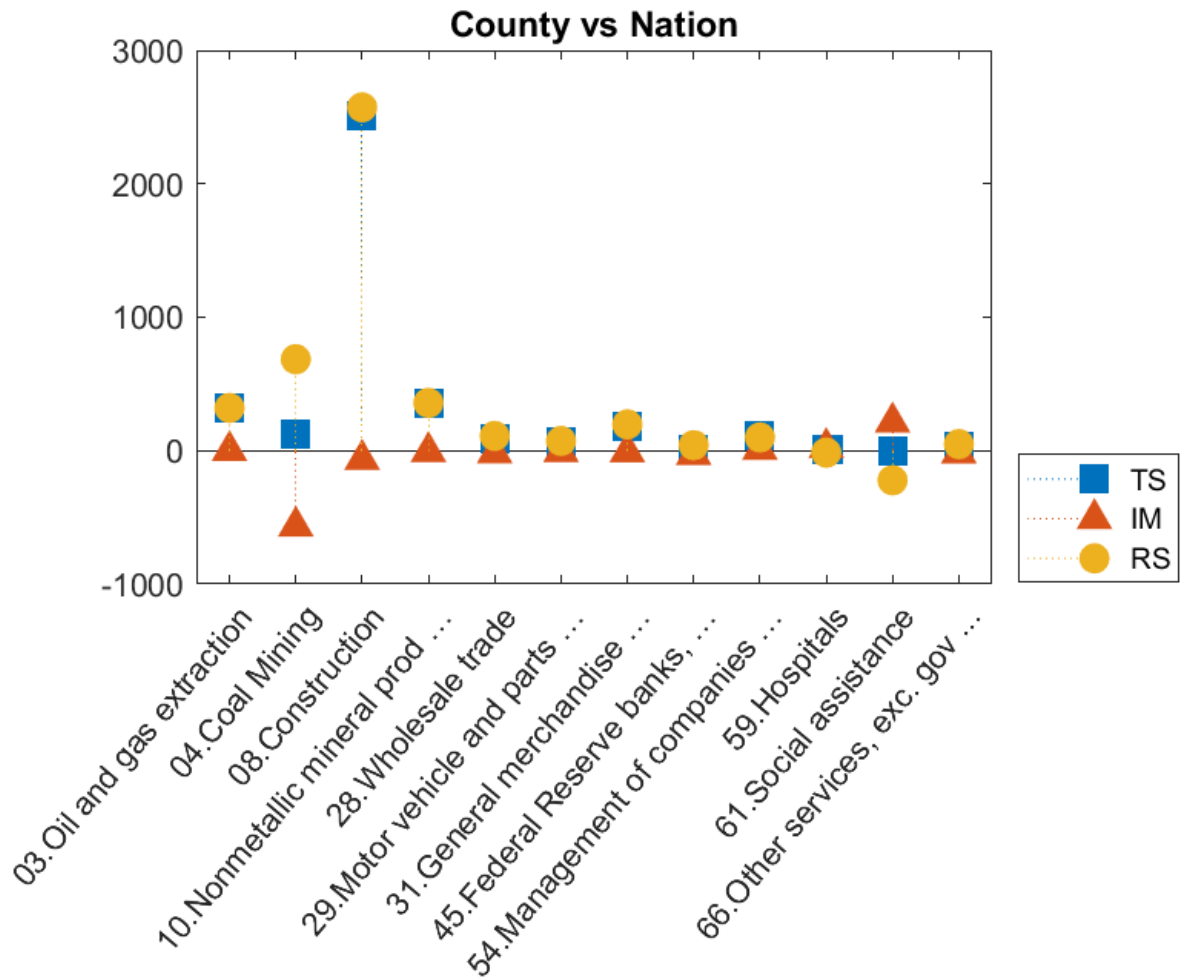
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Marshall County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Marshall County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



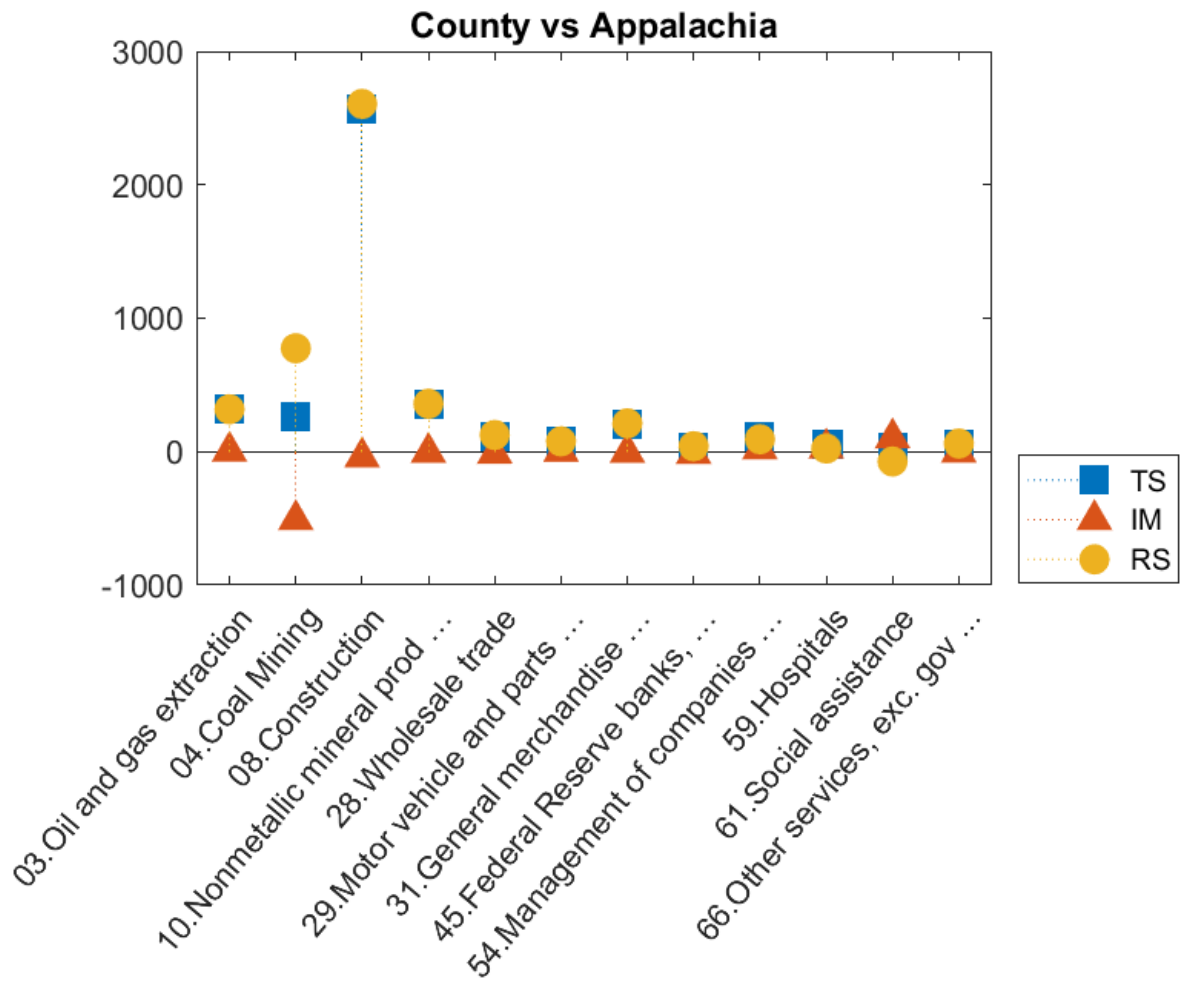


## Chapter 26. Marshall County, West Virginia

### Marshall County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	1	320	0	320	326
04	Coal Mining	150	119	-566	685	1,601
08	Construction	62	2,507	-66	2,573	3,117
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	3	350	-8	358	380
28	Wholesale trade	20	93	-17	110	286
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	16	64	-9	73	224
31	General merchandise ...	20	187	-10	197	382
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	17	11	-30	41	182
54	Management of companies ...	4	108	9	99	153
59	Hospitals	44	7	22	-15	442
61	Social assistance	37	-8	214	-222	355
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	27	31	-18	49	293

### Selected SSA Components for Marshall County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

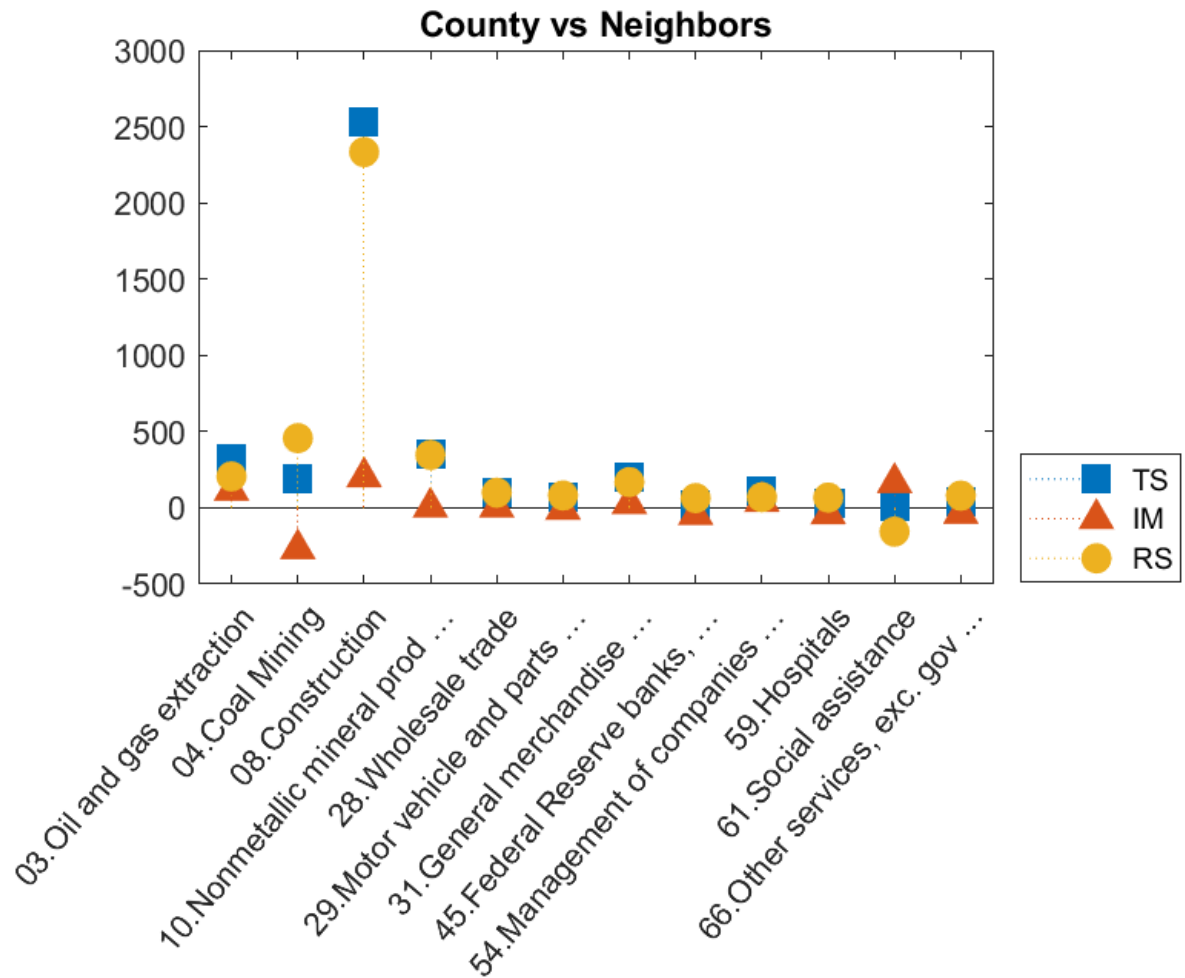


## Chapter 26. Marshall County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Marshall County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	321	3	318	326
04	Coal Mining	5	265	-510	775	1,601
08	Construction	2	2,566	-40	2,606	3,117
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	0	353	-6	359	380
28	Wholesale trade	1	112	-13	125	286
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	79	2	77	224
31	General merchandise ...	1	206	-6	212	382
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	1	27	-14	41	182
54	Management of companies ...	0	113	20	93	153
59	Hospitals	1	50	26	24	442
61	Social assistance	1	28	102	-74	355
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	1	57	-4	61	293

## Selected SSA Components for Marshall County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 26. Marshall County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Marshall County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	320	114	206	326
04	Coal Mining	80	188	-269	457	1,601
08	Construction	33	2,536	203	2,333	3,117
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	2	351	4	347	380
28	Wholesale trade	10	103	4	99	286
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	9	71	-10	81	224
31	General merchandise ...	11	196	27	169	382
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	9	19	-45	64	182
54	Management of companies ...	2	111	41	70	153
59	Hospitals	24	27	-40	67	442
61	Social assistance	20	9	165	-156	355
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	14	43	-37	80	293

---

## Chapter 27. Mason County, West Virginia

Employment in Mason County, West Virginia, declined from 6,602 in 2005 to 5,365 in 2018, for a change of -1,237, or -18.74%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Mason County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	746	-1,986	-21	-1,965
vs. Appalachia	18	-1,259	-96	-1,163
vs. Neighbors	-26	-1,207	-173	-1,034

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Mason County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 27. Mason County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Mason County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
08	Construction	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
11	Primary metals	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
12	Fabricated metal products	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Mason County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Mason County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Mason County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Mason County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Mason County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Mason County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Mason County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Mason County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

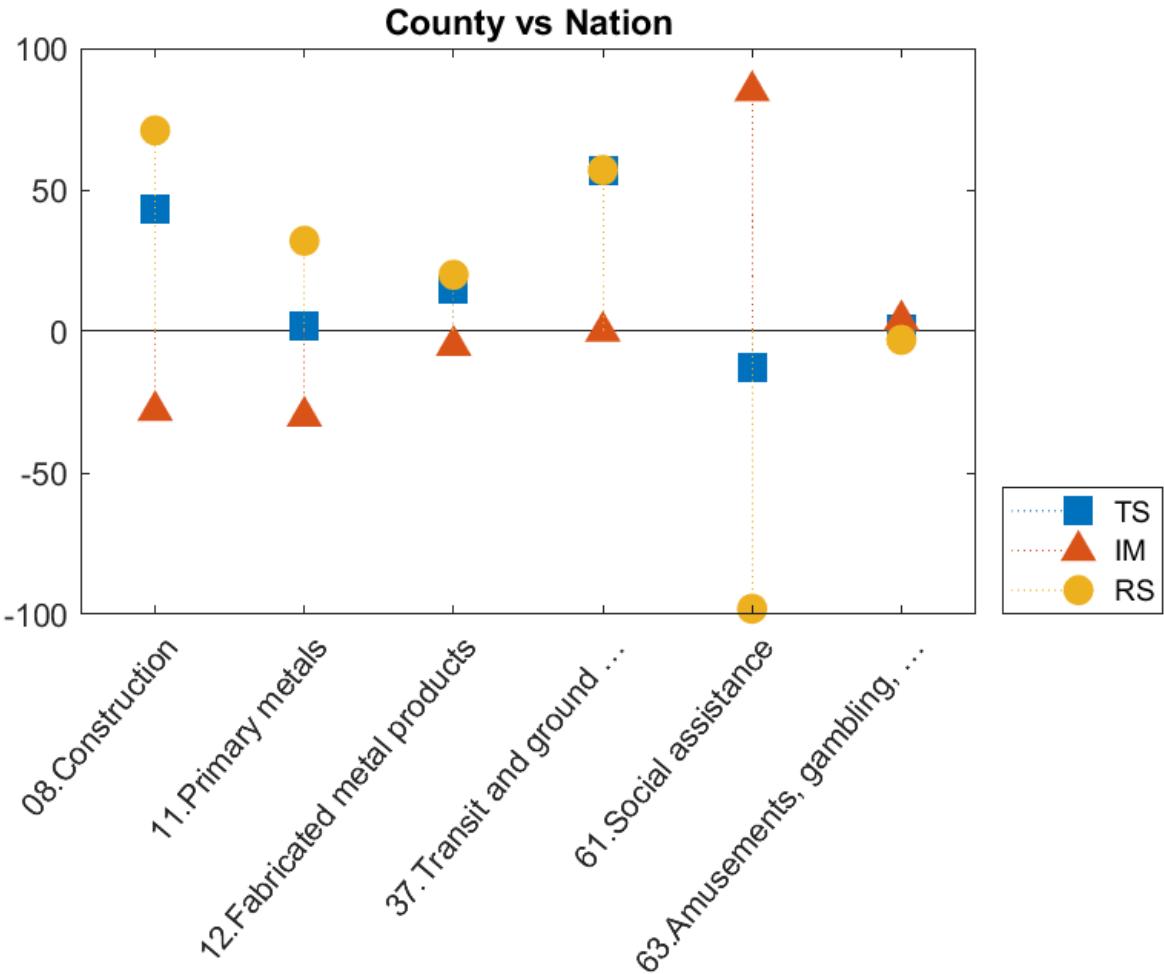
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Mason County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



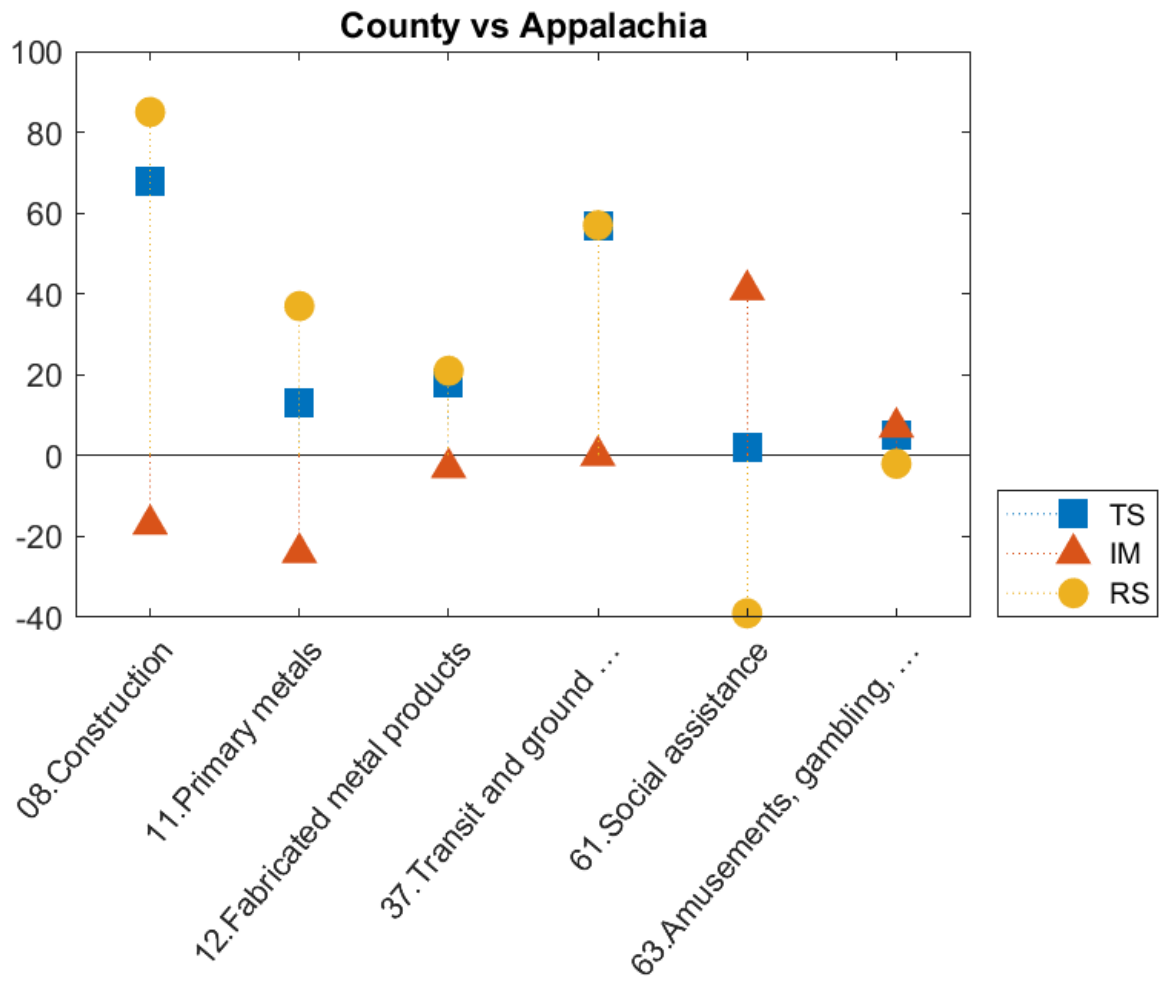
## Chapter 27. Mason County, West Virginia

---

### Mason County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
08	Construction	26	43	-28	71	300
11	Primary metals	11	2	-30	32	114
12	Fabricated metal products	4	15	-5	20	55
37	Transit and ground ...	0	57	0	57	57
61	Social assistance	15	-13	85	-98	133
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	5	1	4	-3	54

## Selected SSA Components for Mason County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



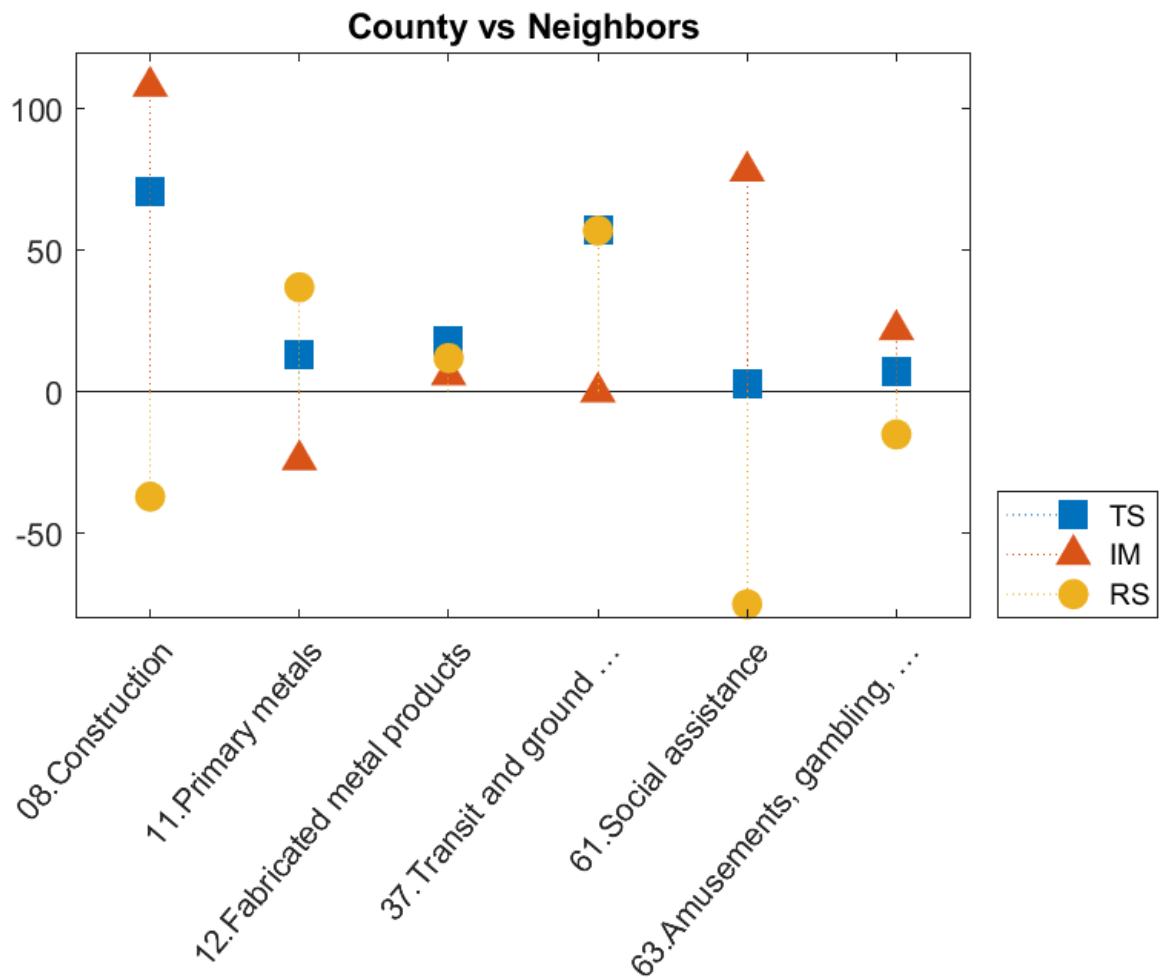
## Chapter 27. Mason County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Mason County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
08	Construction	1	68	-17	85	300
11	Primary metals	0	13	-24	37	114
12	Fabricated metal products	0	18	-3	21	55
37	Transit and ground ...	0	57	0	57	57
61	Social assistance	0	2	41	-39	133
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	0	5	7	-2	54

Selected SSA Components for Mason County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 27. Mason County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Mason County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
08	Construction	-1	71	108	-37	300
11	Primary metals	-0	13	-24	37	114
12	Fabricated metal products	-0	18	6	12	55
37	Transit and ground ...	-0	57	0	57	57
61	Social assistance	-1	3	78	-75	133
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	-0	7	22	-15	54

---

## Chapter 28. Mercer County, West Virginia

Employment in Mercer County, West Virginia, declined from 21,673 in 2005 to 18,959 in 2018, for a change of -2,714, or -12.52%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Mercer County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	2,442	-5,154	204	-5,358
vs. Appalachia	73	-2,793	386	-3,179
vs. Neighbors	-2,350	-363	-76	-287

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Mercer County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 28. Mercer County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Mercer County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
13	Machinery	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E II a ii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Mercer County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Mercer County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Mercer County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Mercer County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Mercer County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Mercer County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Mercer County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

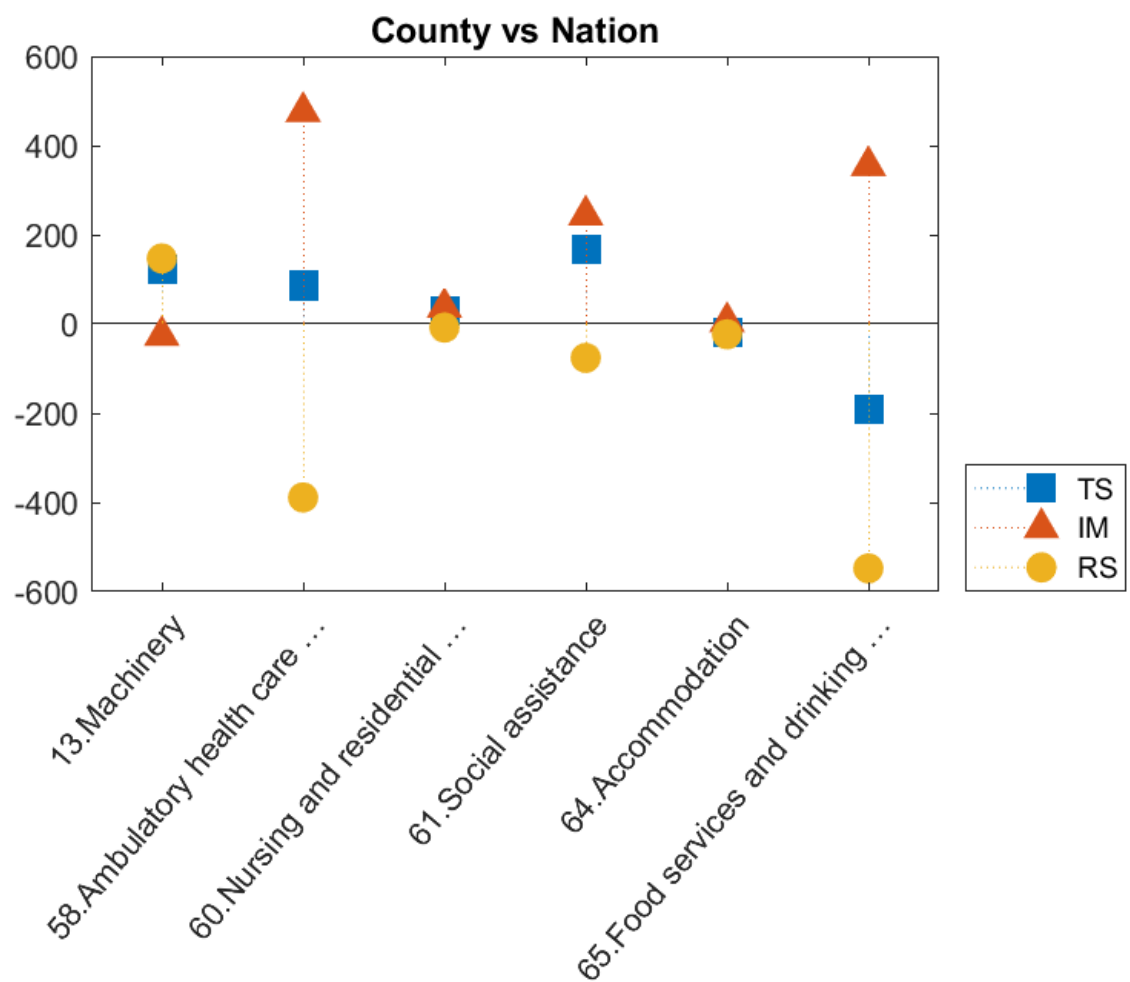
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Mercer County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Mercer County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



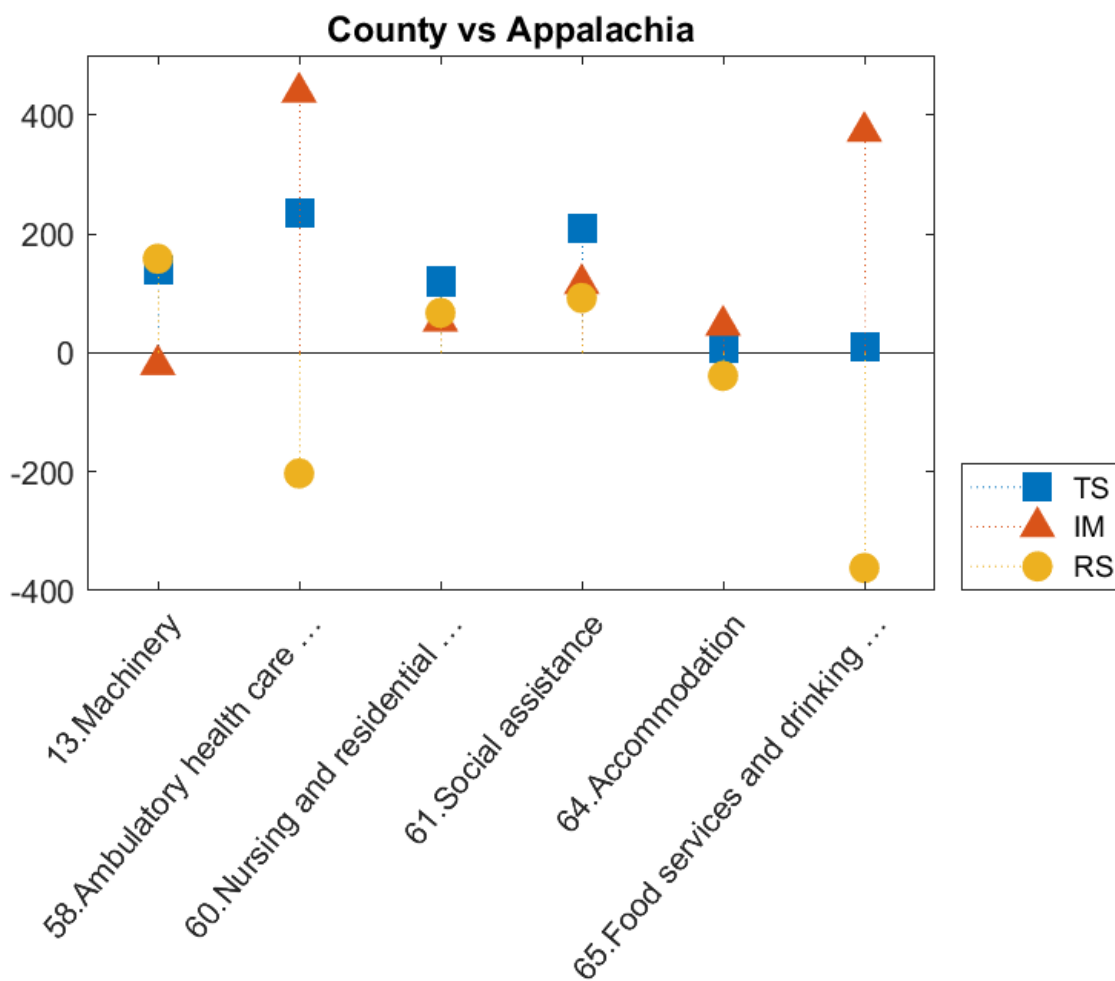
## Chapter 28. Mercer County, West Virginia

---

### Mercer County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
13	Machinery	18	121	-26	147	295
58	Ambulatory health care ...	153	87	476	-389	1,597
60	Nursing and residential ...	94	29	37	-8	955
61	Social assistance	42	168	244	-76	582
64	Accommodation	26	-18	5	-23	236
65	Food services and drinking ...	210	-193	355	-548	1,876

### Selected SSA Components for Mercer County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



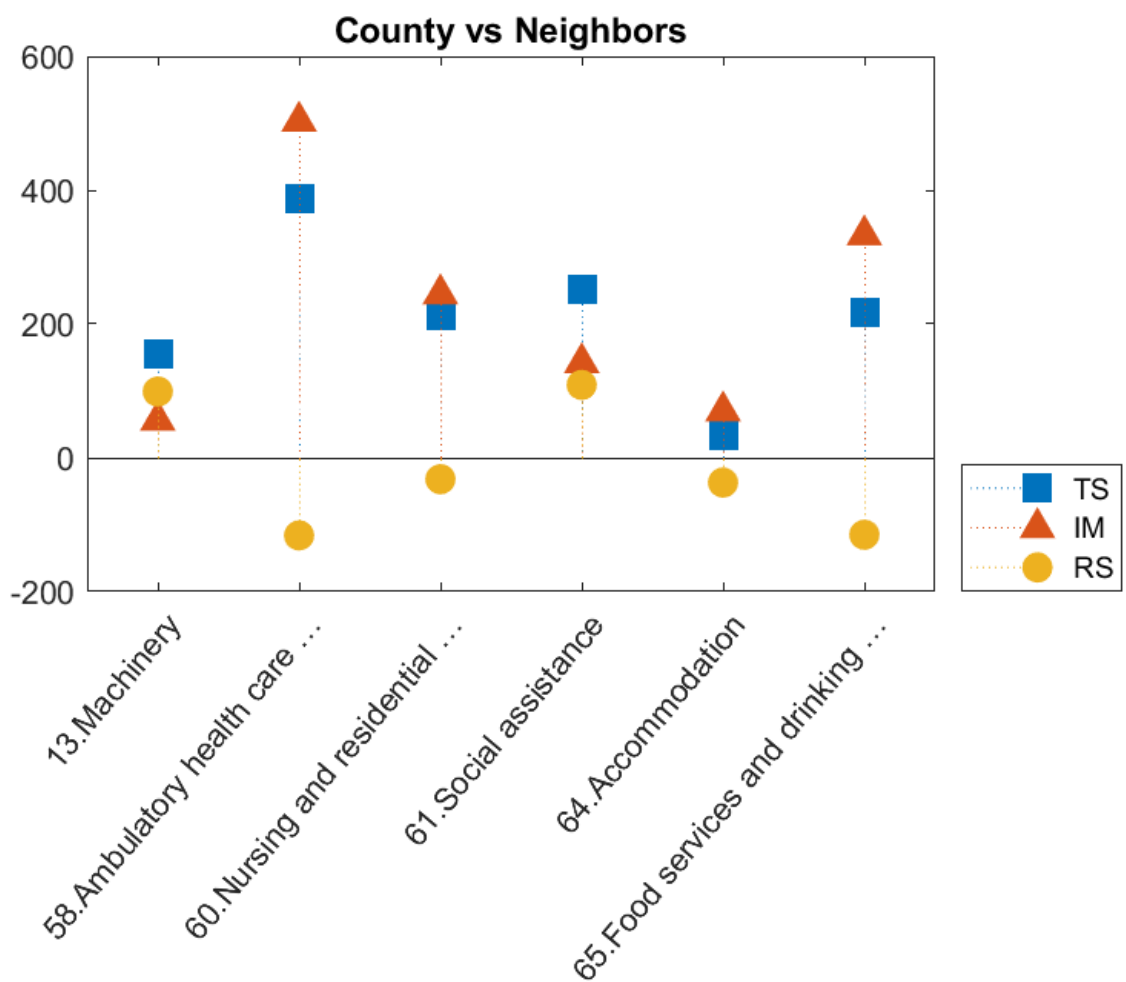
## Chapter 28. Mercer County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Mercer County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
13	Machinery	1	138	-20	158	295
58	Ambulatory health care ...	5	235	438	-203	1,597
60	Nursing and residential ...	3	120	53	67	955
61	Social assistance	1	208	116	92	582
64	Accommodation	1	7	46	-39	236
65	Food services and drinking ...	6	10	372	-362	1,876

Selected SSA Components for Mercer County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 28. Mercer County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Mercer County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
13	Machinery	-17	155	56	99	295
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-147	387	503	-116	1,597
60	Nursing and residential ...	-90	213	245	-32	955
61	Social assistance	-40	251	142	109	582
64	Accommodation	-25	33	70	-37	236
65	Food services and drinking ...	-202	218	333	-115	1,876

---

## Chapter 29. Mineral County, West Virginia

Employment in Mineral County, West Virginia, grew from 7,437 in 2005 to 7,833 in 2018, for a change of 396, or 5.32%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Mineral County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	840	-444	7	-451
vs. Appalachia	23	374	-83	457
vs. Neighbors	-513	916	472	444

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Mineral County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 29. Mineral County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Mineral County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
09	Wood products	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
17	Other transportation ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	D III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
44	Data processing, internet ...	E I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B II a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Mineral County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Mineral County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Mineral County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Mineral County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Mineral County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Mineral County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Mineral County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

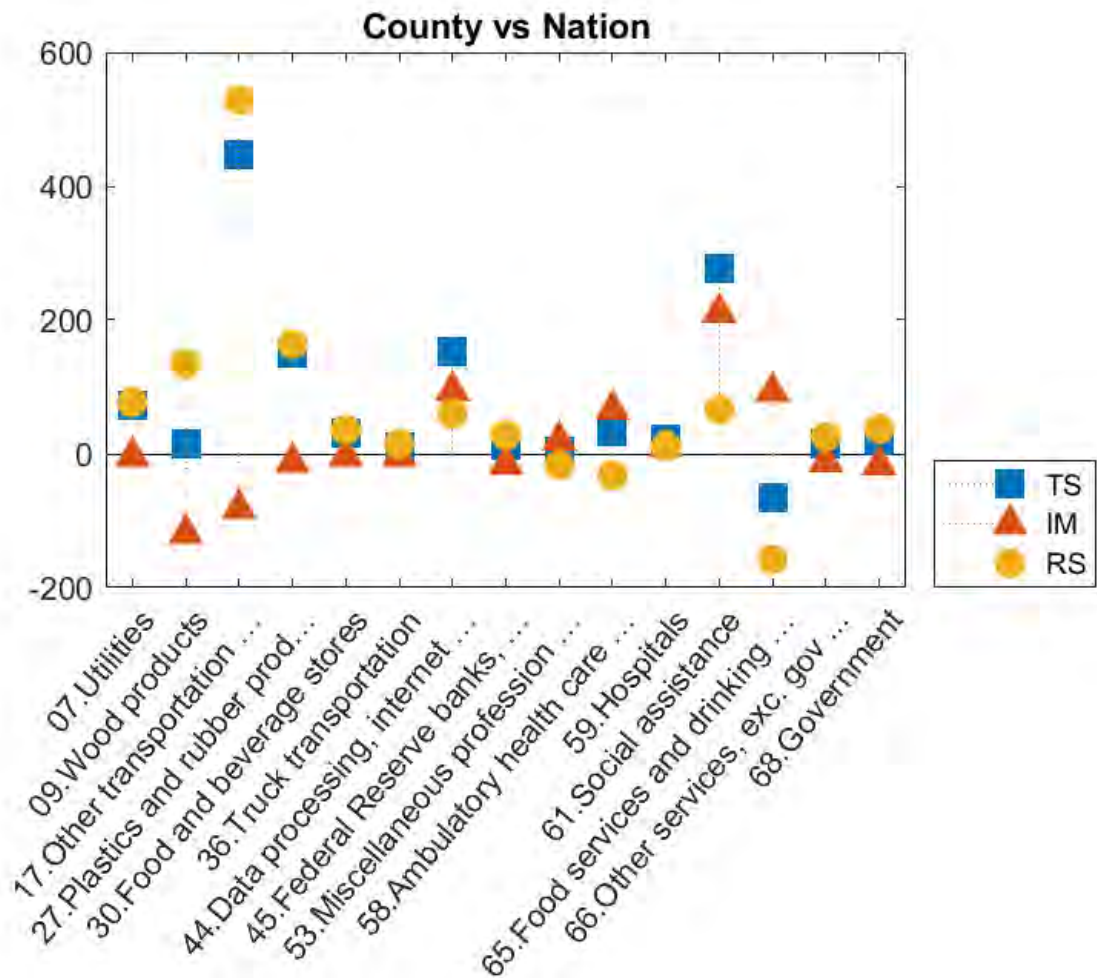
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Mineral County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Mineral County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

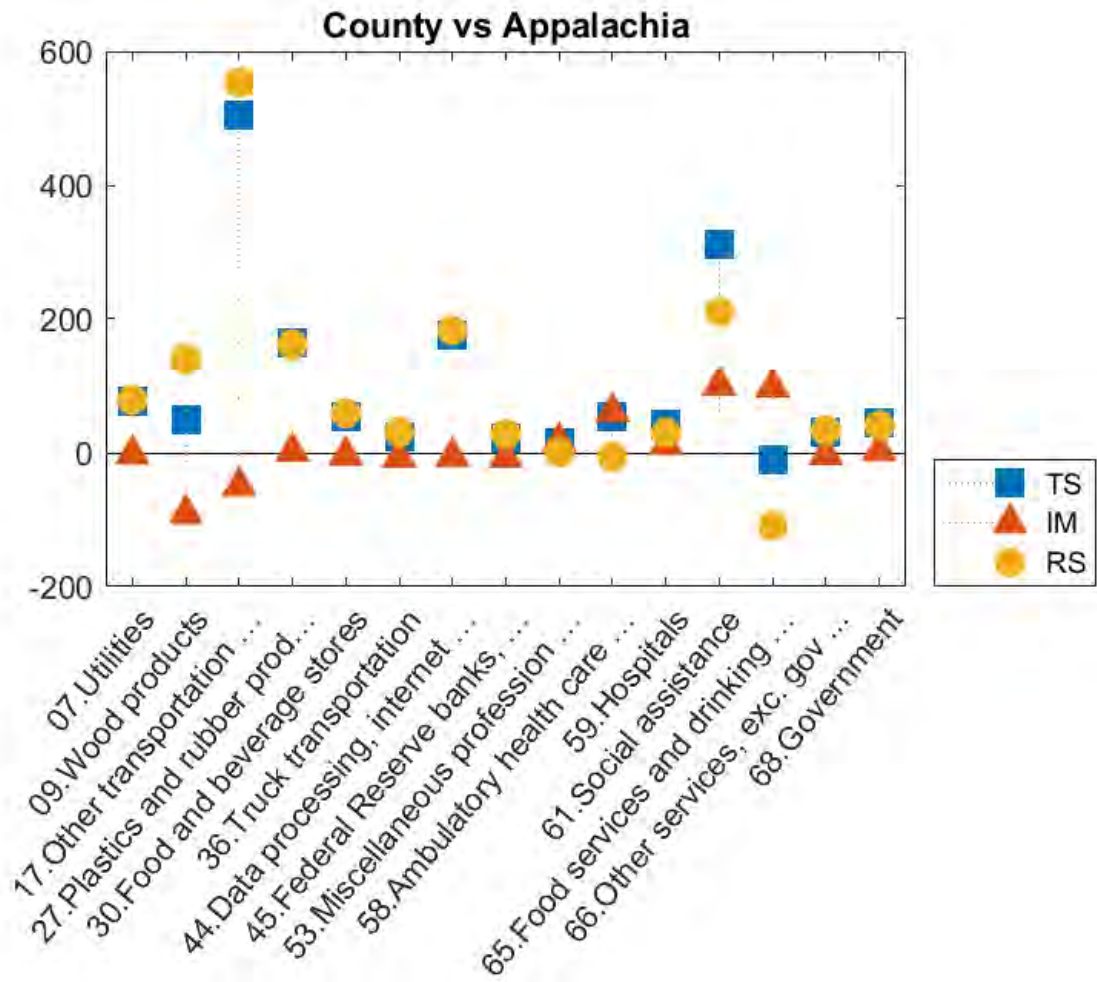


## Chapter 29. Mineral County, West Virginia

### Mineral County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	4	73	-4	77	116
09	Wood products	34	16	-119	135	355
17	Other transportation ...	59	447	-82	529	1,028
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	14	151	-13	164	286
30	Food and beverage stores	23	32	-4	36	257
36	Truck transportation	13	11	-4	15	138
44	Data processing, internet ...	24	154	94	60	387
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	9	12	-16	28	104
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	13	3	20	-17	133
58	Ambulatory health care ...	21	34	66	-32	245
59	Hospitals	20	22	10	12	221
61	Social assistance	36	277	211	66	635
65	Food services and drinking ...	55	-65	93	-158	479
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	17	14	-12	26	183
68	Government	25	20	-17	37	267

## Selected SSA Components for Mineral County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

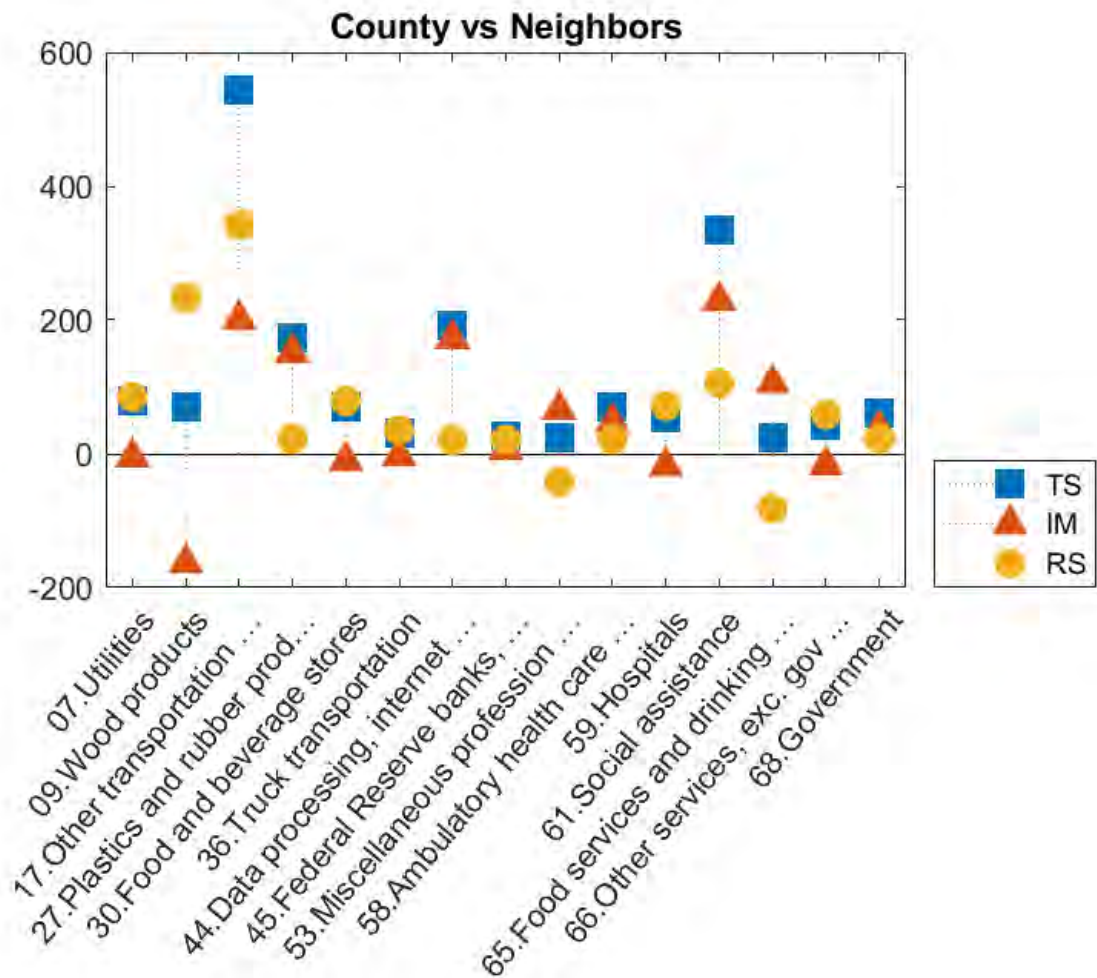


## Chapter 29. Mineral County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Mineral County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	0	77	-2	79	116
09	Wood products	1	49	-91	140	355
17	Other transportation ...	2	504	-50	554	1,028
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	0	164	2	162	286
30	Food and beverage stores	1	55	-4	59	257
36	Truck transportation	0	24	-7	31	138
44	Data processing, internet ...	1	177	-6	183	387
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	0	21	-7	28	104
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	16	16	-0	133
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	55	61	-6	245
59	Hospitals	1	42	12	30	221
61	Social assistance	1	312	101	211	635
65	Food services and drinking ...	2	-11	98	-109	479
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	1	31	-3	34	183
68	Government	1	44	3	41	267

Selected SSA Components for Mineral County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 29. Mineral County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Mineral County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	-3	80	-5	85	116
09	Wood products	-21	71	-163	234	355
17	Other transportation ...	-36	543	201	342	1,028
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	-8	173	151	22	286
30	Food and beverage stores	-14	69	-10	79	257
36	Truck transportation	-8	32	-3	35	138
44	Data processing, internet ...	-15	192	172	20	387
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	-6	27	6	21	104
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-8	24	66	-42	133
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-13	69	47	22	245
59	Hospitals	-12	54	-18	72	221
61	Social assistance	-22	335	229	106	635
65	Food services and drinking ...	-34	24	106	-82	479
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-10	42	-17	59	183
68	Government	-15	60	37	23	267



---

## Chapter 30. Mingo County, West Virginia

Employment in Mingo County, West Virginia, declined from 8,291 in 2005 to 5,328 in 2018, for a change of -2,963, or -35.74%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Mingo County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	933	-3,899	-658	-3,241
vs. Appalachia	26	-2,989	-690	-2,299
vs. Neighbors	-1,690	-1,269	-532	-737

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Mingo County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 30. Mingo County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Mingo County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
05	Mining, except coal, oil ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Mingo County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Mingo County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Mingo County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Mingo County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Mingo County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Mingo County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Mingo County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

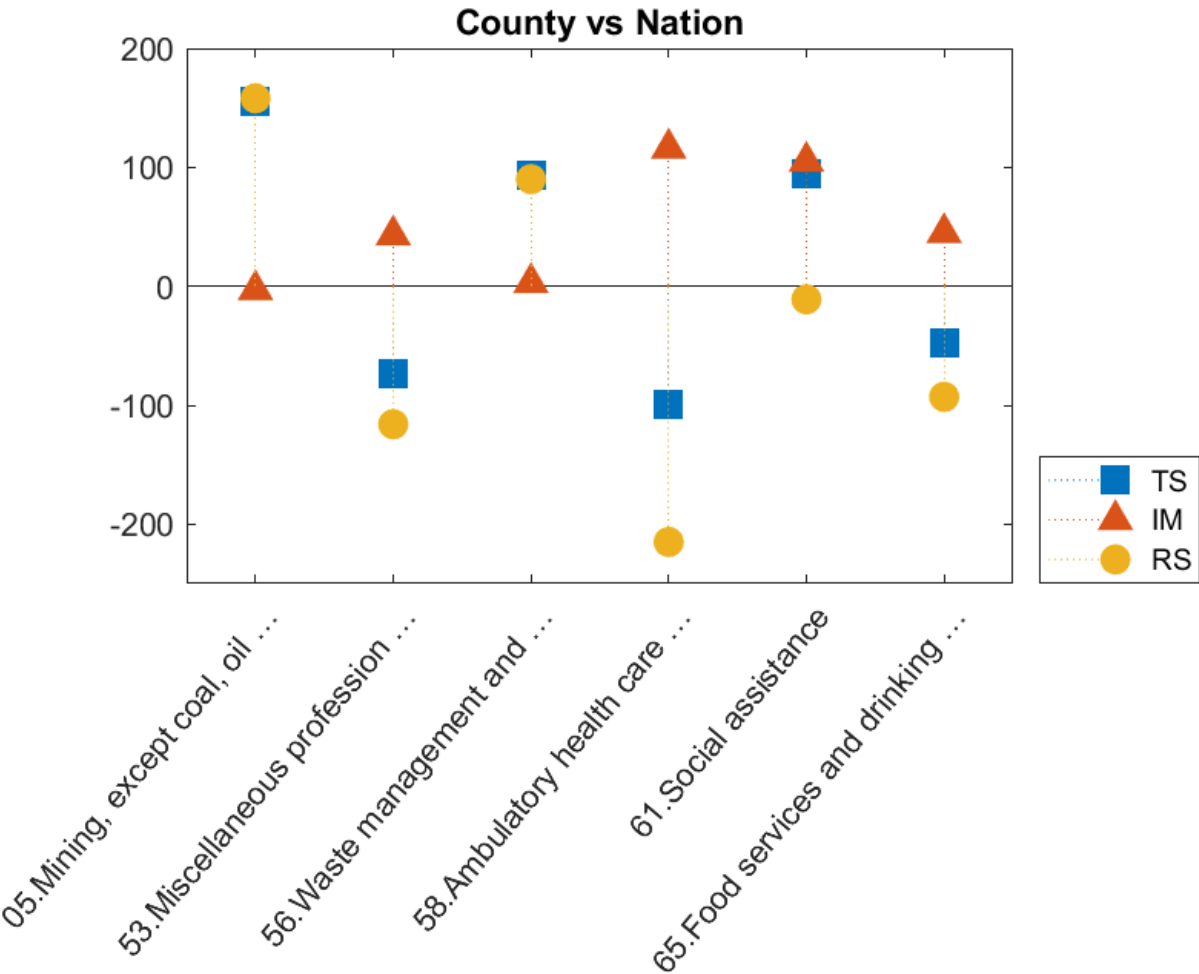
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Mingo County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Mingo County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

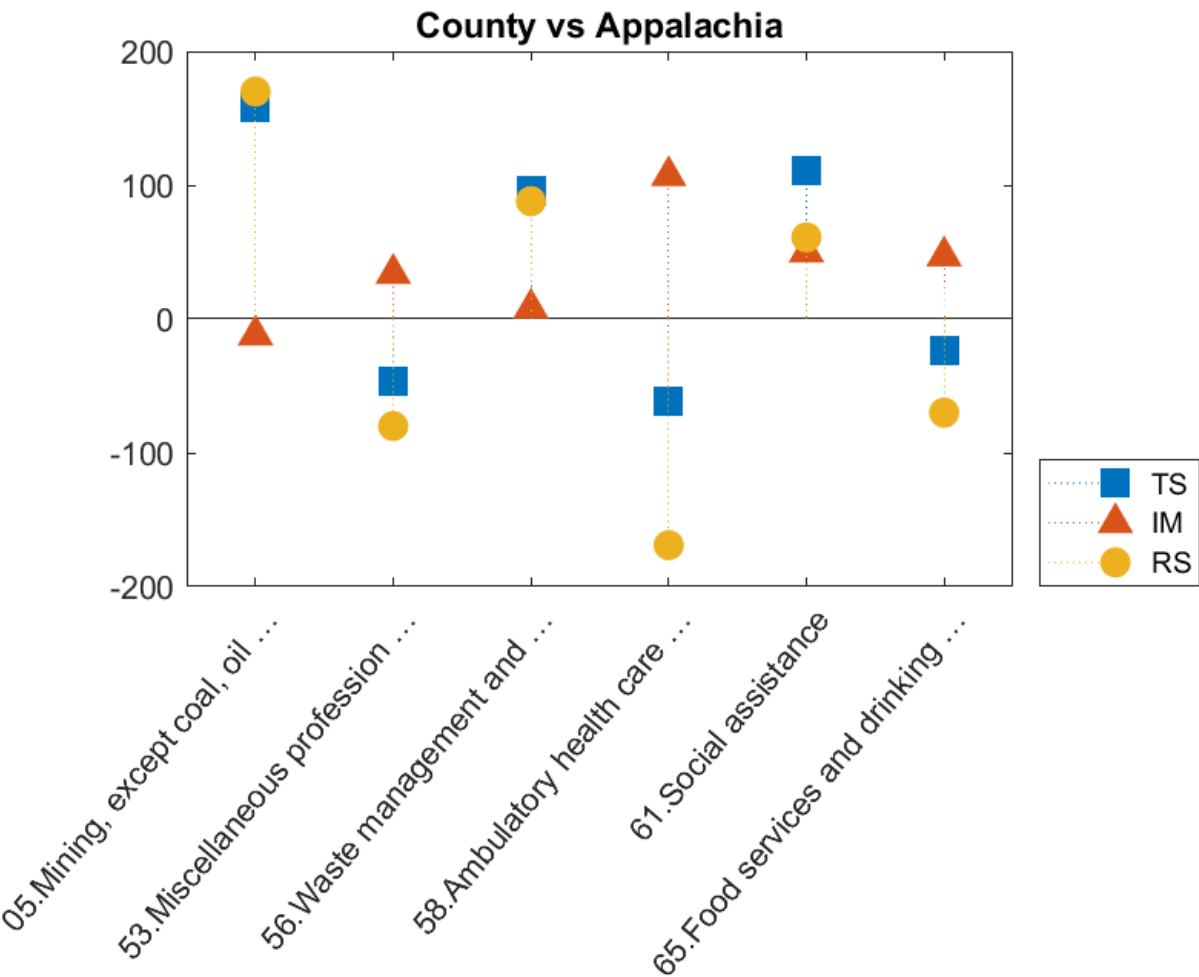


## Chapter 30. Mingo County, West Virginia

### Mingo County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
05	Mining, except coal, oil ...	3	155	-3	158	188
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	29	-73	43	-116	210
56	Waste management and ...	3	93	3	90	122
58	Ambulatory health care ...	37	-99	116	-215	271
61	Social assistance	18	94	105	-11	272
65	Food services and drinking ...	27	-48	45	-93	213

Selected SSA Components for Mingo County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



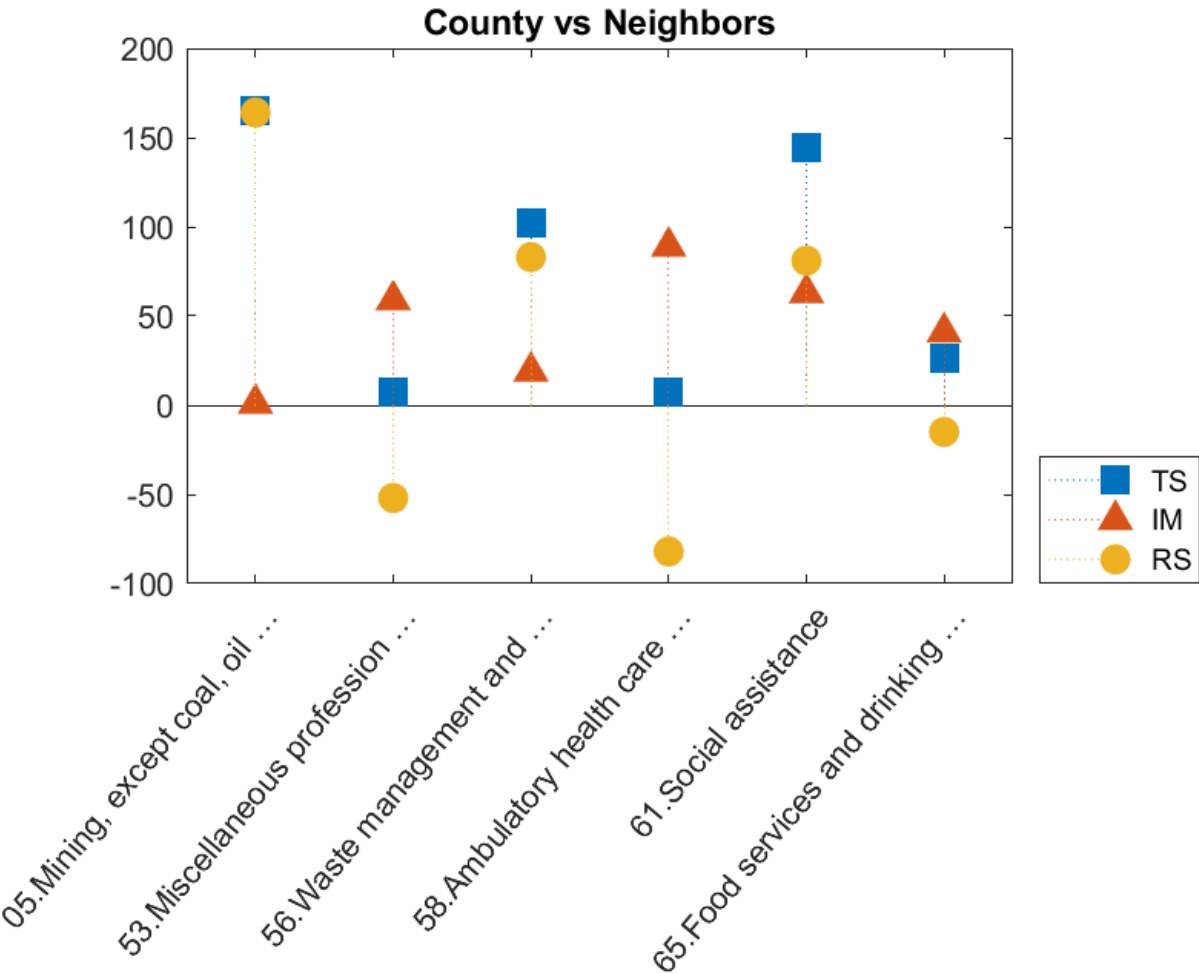
## Chapter 30. Mingo County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Mingo County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
05	Mining, except coal, oil ...	0	158	-12	170	188
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	-46	34	-80	210
56	Waste management and ...	0	96	8	88	122
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	-62	107	-169	271
61	Social assistance	1	111	50	61	272
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	-23	47	-70	213

Selected SSA Components for Mingo County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 30. Mingo County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Mingo County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
05	Mining, except coal, oil ...	-6	165	1	164	188
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-52	7	59	-52	210
56	Waste management and ...	-5	102	19	83	122
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-68	7	89	-82	271
61	Social assistance	-33	144	63	81	272
65	Food services and drinking ...	-48	26	41	-15	213

---

## Chapter 31. Monongalia County, West Virginia

Employment in Monongalia County, West Virginia, grew from 40,094 in 2005 to 56,755 in 2018, for a change of 16,661, or 41.55%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Monongalia County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	4,521	12,139	1,075	11,064
vs. Appalachia	135	16,529	1,914	14,615
vs. Neighbors	3,495	13,162	1,376	11,786

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Monongalia County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 31. Monongalia County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Monongalia County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
26	Chemical products	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
28	Wholesale trade	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
49	Real estate	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
52	Computer systems design ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b iv	yes	no	yes	no
54	Management of companies ...	A I b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
57	Educational services	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Monongalia County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Monongalia County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Monongalia County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Monongalia County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Monongalia County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Monongalia County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Monongalia County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

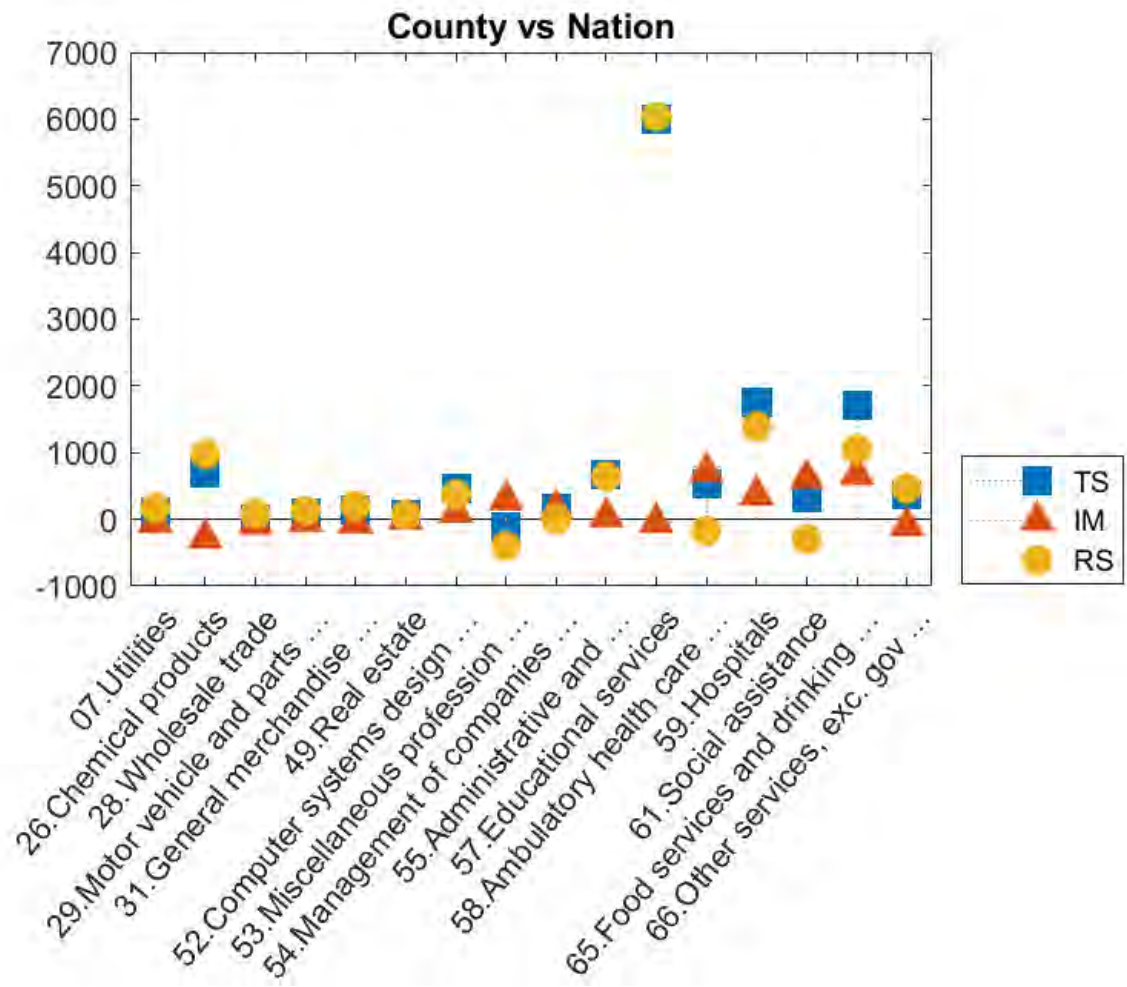
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Monongalia County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Monongalia County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

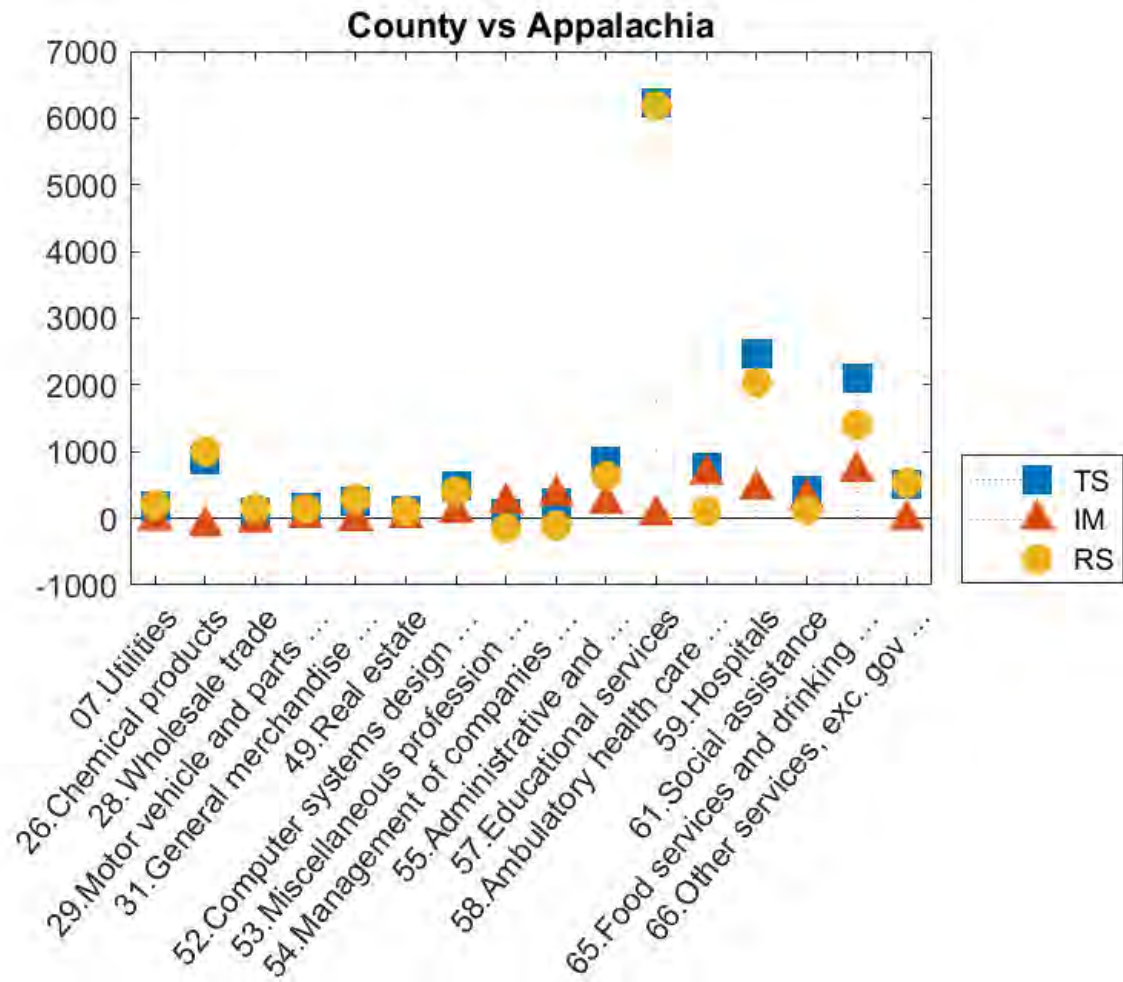


## Chapter 31. Monongalia County, West Virginia

### Monongalia County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	52	125	-49	174	642
26	Chemical products	197	692	-281	973	2,636
28	Wholesale trade	88	6	-75	81	879
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	57	98	-31	129	662
31	General merchandise ...	112	144	-58	202	1,249
49	Real estate	53	68	-1	69	590
52	Computer systems design ...	18	474	103	371	648
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	194	-109	291	-400	1,803
54	Management of companies ...	76	164	157	7	911
55	Administrative and ...	187	679	36	643	2,528
57	Educational services	245	5,995	-46	6,041	8,414
58	Ambulatory health care ...	230	543	716	-173	2,814
59	Hospitals	735	1,758	362	1,396	9,015
61	Social assistance	106	317	614	-297	1,360
65	Food services and drinking ...	397	1,720	671	1,049	5,636
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	143	367	-98	465	1,778

## Selected SSA Components for Monongalia County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



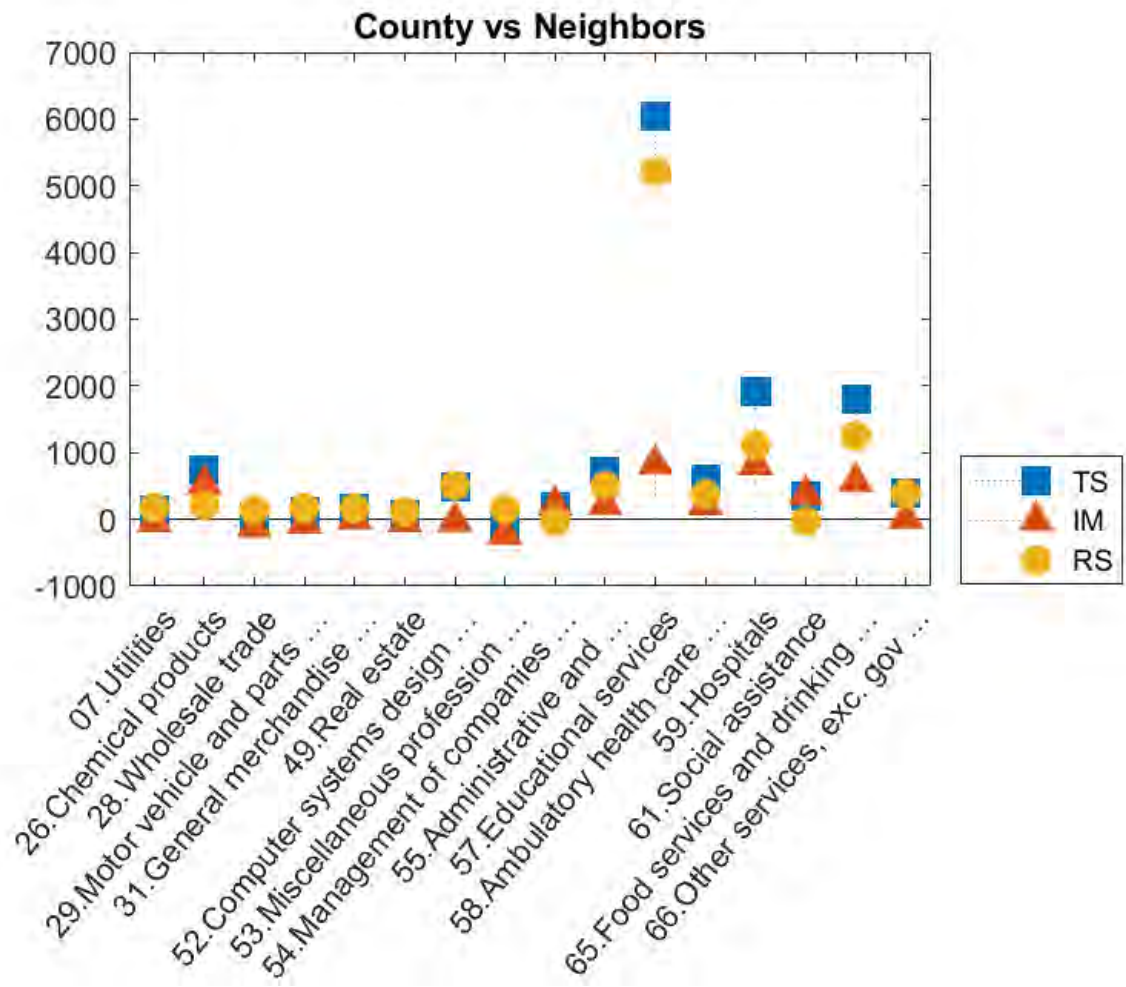
## Chapter 31. Monongalia County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Monongalia County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	2	177	-28	205	642
26	Chemical products	6	883	-115	998	2,636
28	Wholesale trade	3	92	-57	149	879
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	2	153	8	145	662
31	General merchandise ...	3	253	-34	287	1,249
49	Real estate	2	119	8	111	590
52	Computer systems design ...	1	492	86	406	648
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	6	79	230	-151	1,803
54	Management of companies ...	2	237	344	-107	911
55	Administrative and ...	6	861	226	635	2,528
57	Educational services	7	6,233	48	6,185	8,414
58	Ambulatory health care ...	7	767	659	108	2,814
59	Hospitals	22	2,471	436	2,035	9,015
61	Social assistance	3	419	293	126	1,360
65	Food services and drinking ...	12	2,105	704	1,401	5,636
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	4	506	-24	530	1,778



Selected SSA Components for Monongalia County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 31. Monongalia County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Monongalia County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	40	138	-35	173	642
26	Chemical products	152	736	522	214	2,636
28	Wholesale trade	68	26	-116	142	879
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	44	111	-59	170	662
31	General merchandise ...	87	169	4	165	1,249
49	Real estate	41	80	-35	115	590
52	Computer systems design ...	14	479	-31	510	648
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	150	-66	-224	158	1,803
54	Management of companies ...	59	182	212	-30	911
55	Administrative and ...	145	722	221	501	2,528
57	Educational services	190	6,050	831	5,219	8,414
58	Ambulatory health care ...	178	595	218	377	2,814
59	Hospitals	569	1,925	816	1,109	9,015
61	Social assistance	82	341	370	-29	1,360
65	Food services and drinking ...	307	1,810	559	1,251	5,636
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	111	399	14	385	1,778

---

## Chapter 32. Monroe County, West Virginia

Employment in Monroe County, West Virginia, declined from 2,106 in 2005 to 1,887 in 2018, for a change of -219, or -10.4%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Monroe County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	240	-456	-34	-422
vs. Appalachia	4	-227	-24	-203
vs. Neighbors	-287	64	25	39

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Monroe County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 32. Monroe County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Monroe County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
01	Farms	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	E I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
12	Fabricated metal products	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
17	Other transportation ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
20	Food and beverage ...	E I c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A V n ii	yes	no	no	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Monroe County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Monroe County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Monroe County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Monroe County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Monroe County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Monroe County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Monroe County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

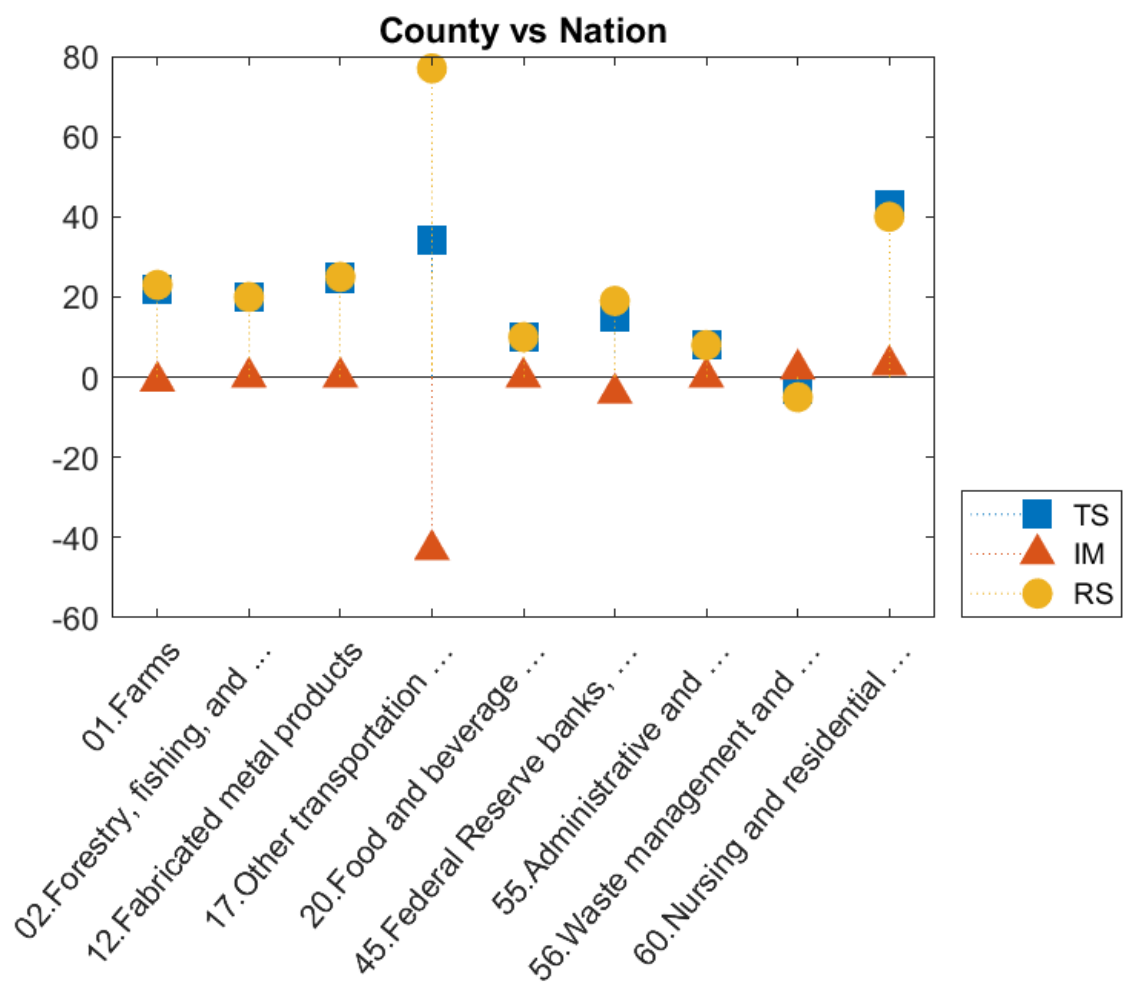
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Monroe County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Monroe County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

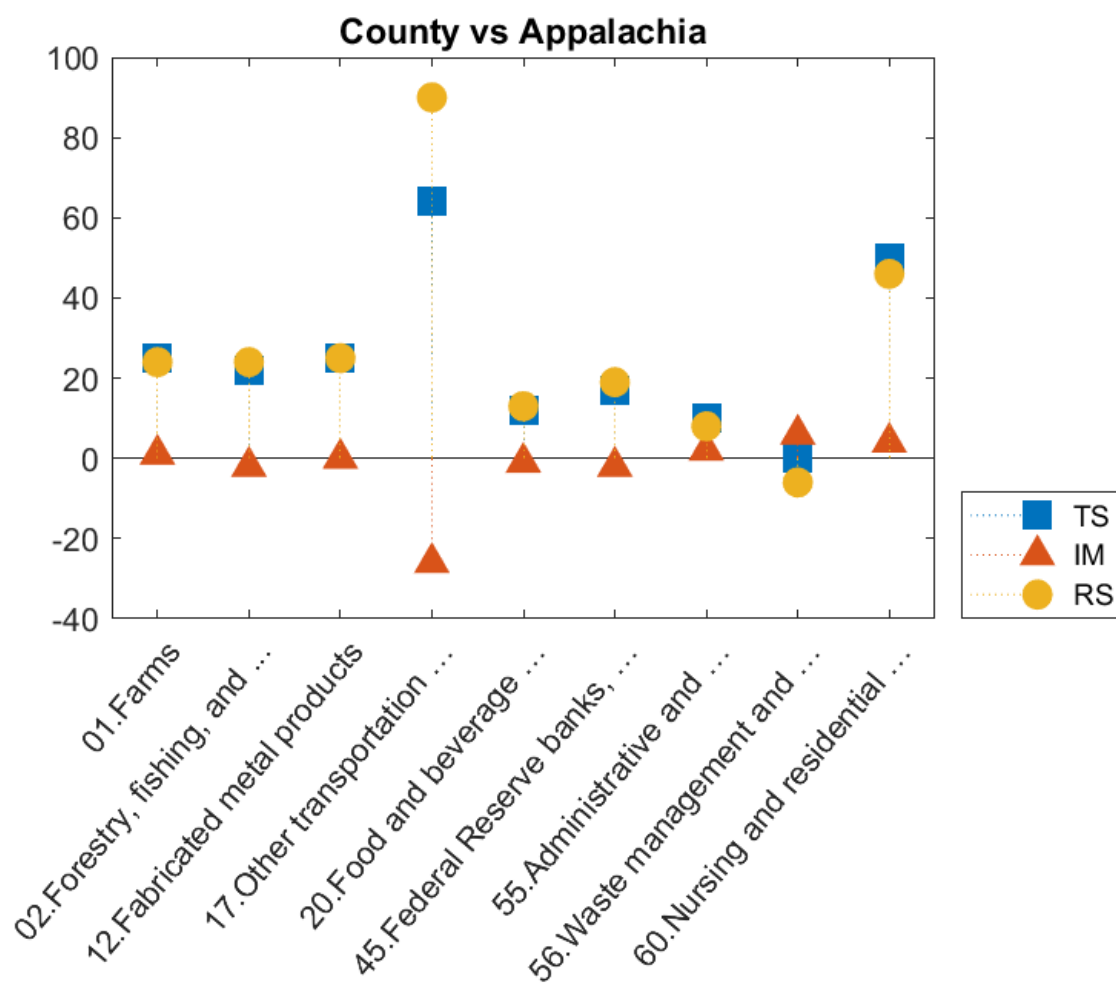


## Chapter 32. Monroe County, West Virginia

### Monroe County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	1	22	-1	23	37
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	2	20	0	20	40
12	Fabricated metal products	0	25	0	25	25
17	Other transportation ...	31	34	-43	77	338
20	Food and beverage ...	2	10	0	10	31
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	3	15	-4	19	40
55	Administrative and ...	1	8	0	8	23
56	Waste management and ...	2	-3	2	-5	20
60	Nursing and residential ...	7	43	3	40	114

## Selected SSA Components for Monroe County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



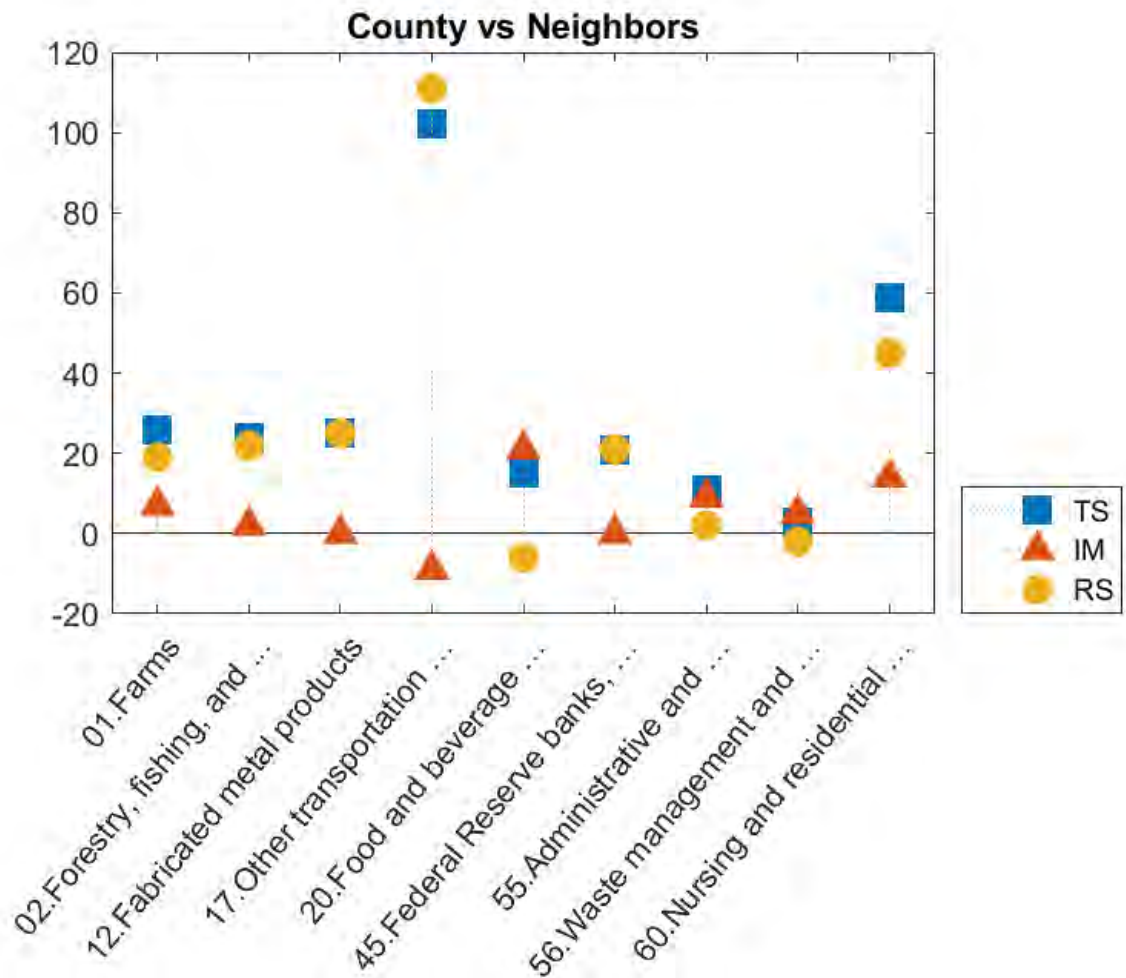


## Chapter 32. Monroe County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Monroe County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	0	25	1	24	37
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	0	22	-2	24	40
12	Fabricated metal products	0	25	0	25	25
17	Other transportation ...	1	64	-26	90	338
20	Food and beverage ...	0	12	-1	13	31
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	0	17	-2	19	40
55	Administrative and ...	0	10	2	8	23
56	Waste management and ...	0	0	6	-6	20
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	50	4	46	114

Selected SSA Components for Monroe County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 32. Monroe County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Monroe County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
01	Farms	-2	26	7	19	37
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	-2	24	2	22	40
12	Fabricated metal products	-0	25	0	25	25
17	Other transportation ...	-37	102	-9	111	338
20	Food and beverage ...	-2	15	21	-6	31
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	-3	21	-0	21	40
55	Administrative and ...	-2	11	9	2	23
56	Waste management and ...	-3	3	5	-2	20
60	Nursing and residential ...	-9	59	14	45	114

---

## Chapter 33. Morgan County, West Virginia

Employment in Morgan County, West Virginia, declined from 3,283 in 2005 to 2,787 in 2018, for a change of -496, or -15.11%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Morgan County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	367	-865	-24	-841
vs. Appalachia	8	-500	64	-564
vs. Neighbors	255	-759	-62	-697

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Morgan County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 33. Morgan County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Morgan County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
12	Fabricated metal products	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
18	Furniture and related ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
40	Warehousing and storage	E I a ii	no	yes	yes	yes
57	Educational services	F III a ii	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Morgan County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Morgan County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Morgan County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Morgan County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Morgan County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Morgan County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Morgan County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

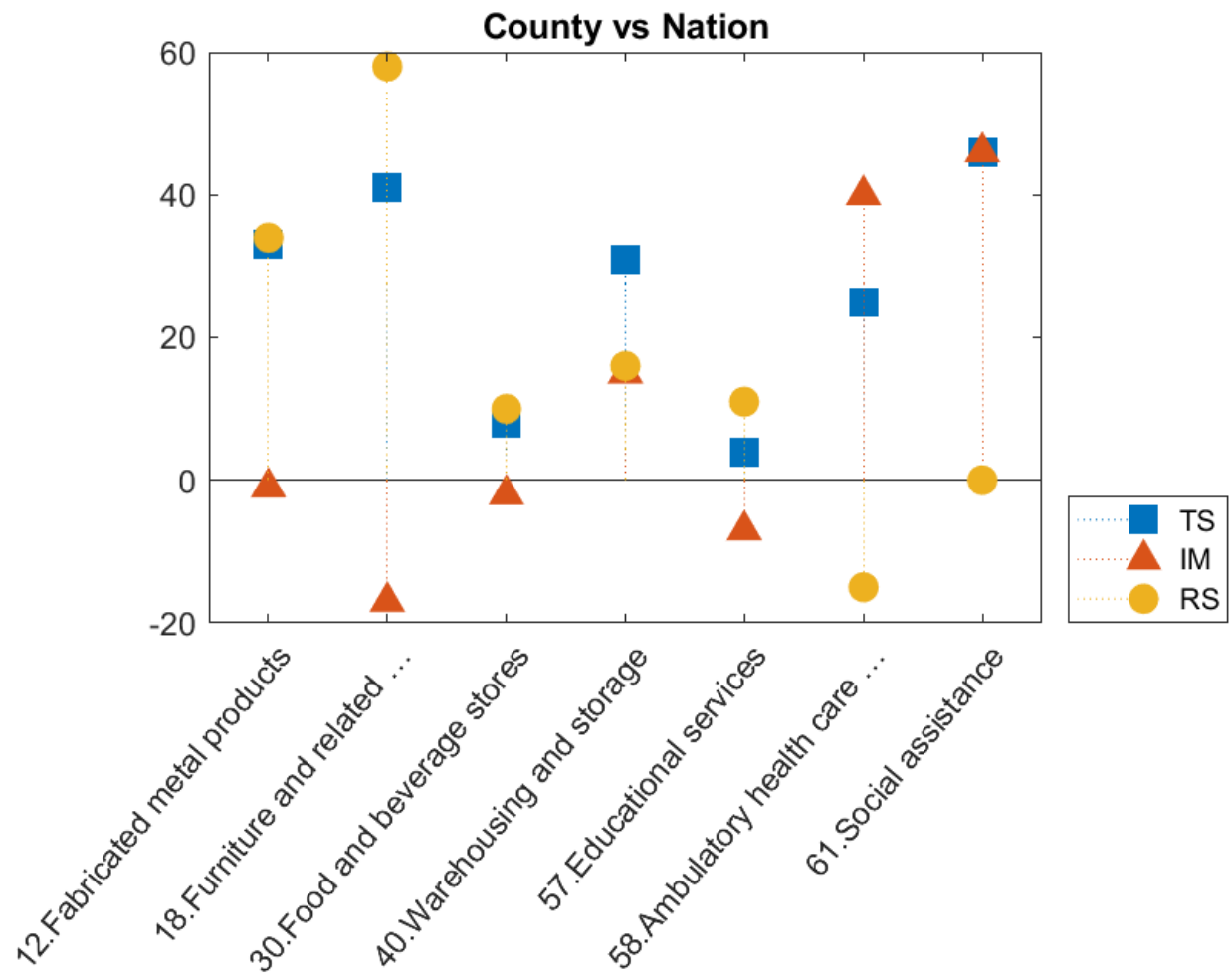
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Morgan County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Morgan County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



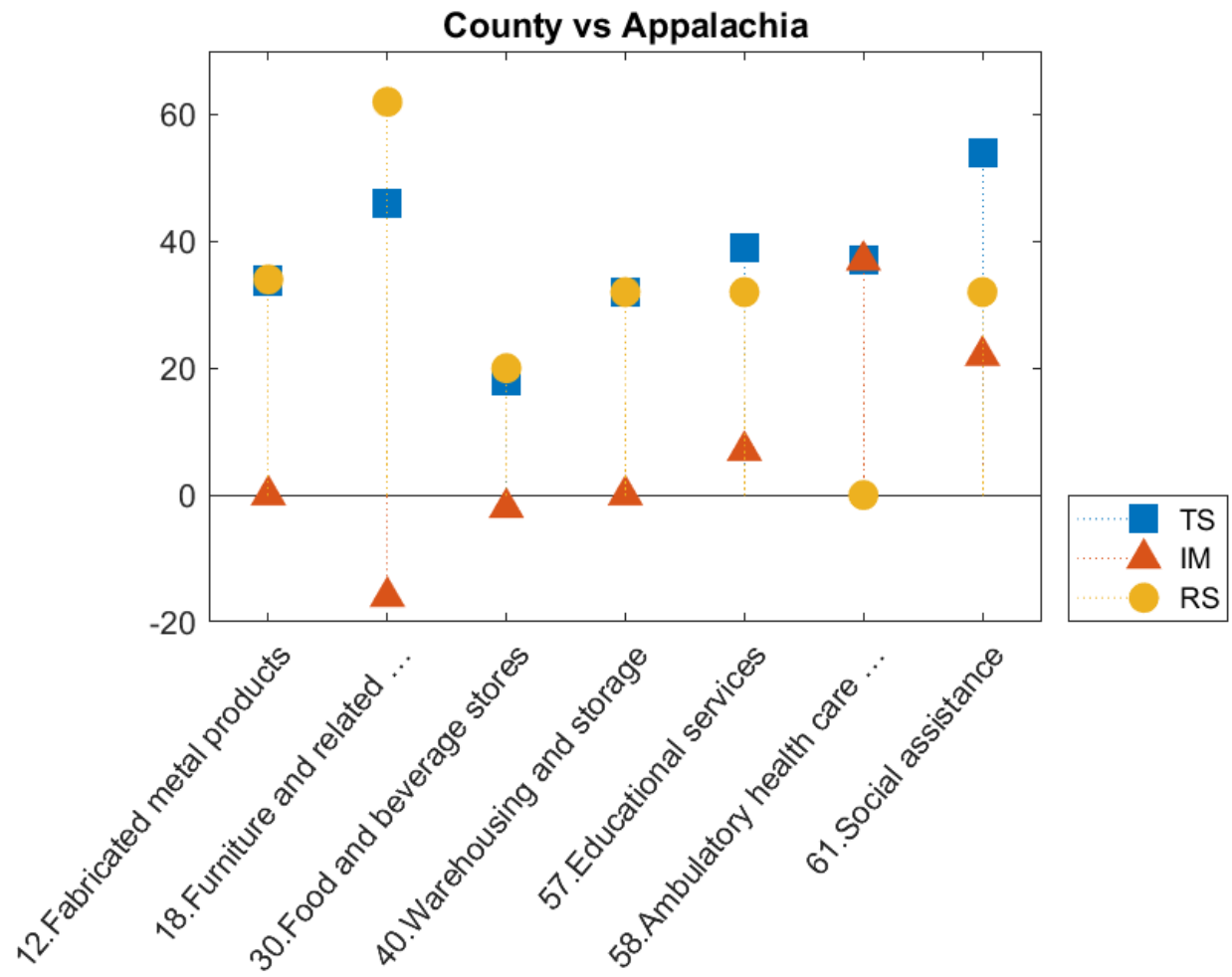
## Chapter 33. Morgan County, West Virginia

### Morgan County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
12	Fabricated metal products	1	33	-1	34	39
18	Furniture and related ...	5	41	-17	58	86
30	Food and beverage stores	10	8	-2	10	106
40	Warehousing and storage	2	31	15	16	50
57	Educational services	36	4	-7	11	358
58	Ambulatory health care ...	13	25	40	-15	153
61	Social assistance	8	46	46	-0	125



Selected SSA Components for Morgan County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

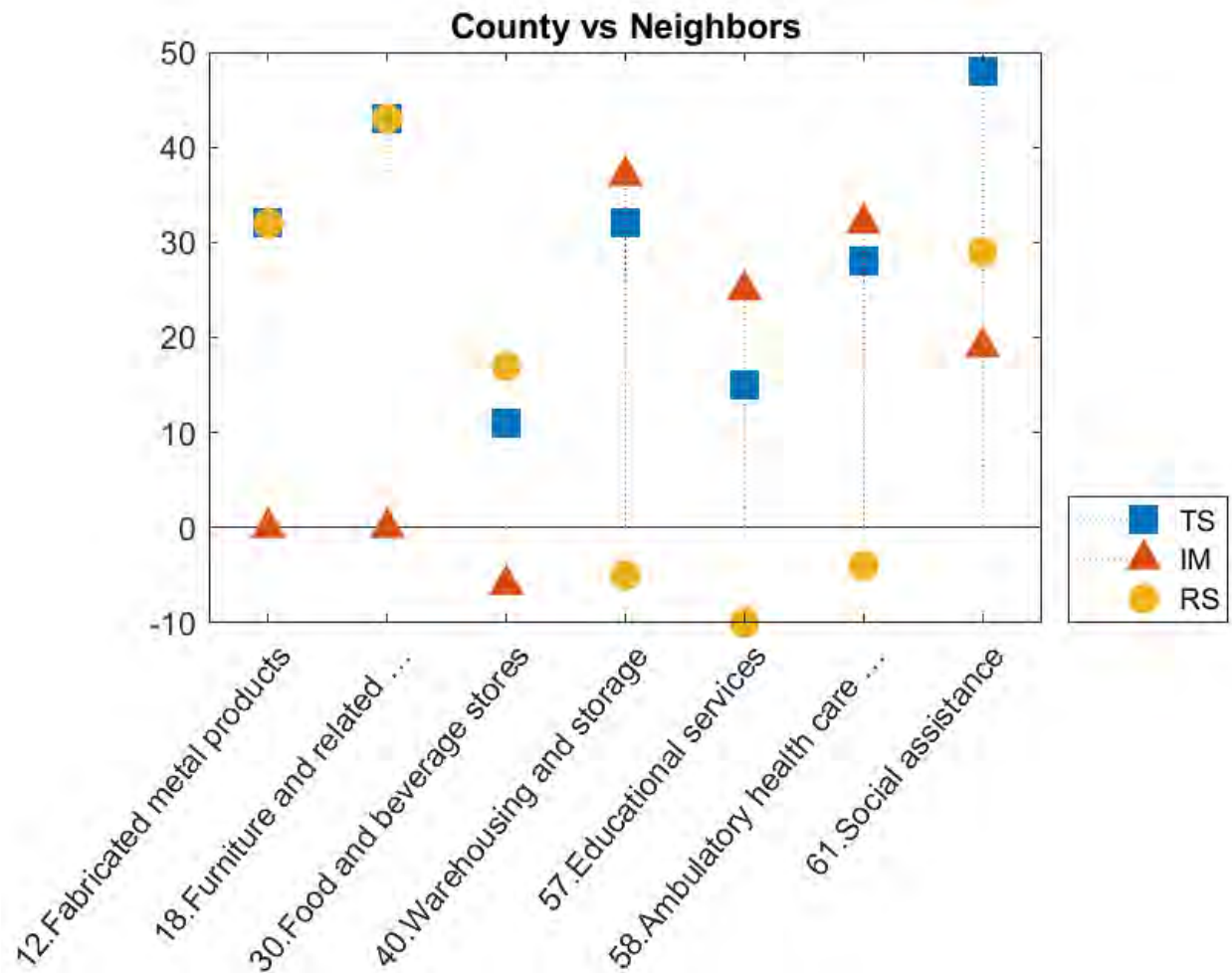


## Chapter 33. Morgan County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Morgan County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
12	Fabricated metal products	0	34	-0	34	39
18	Furniture and related ...	0	46	-16	62	86
30	Food and beverage stores	0	18	-2	20	106
40	Warehousing and storage	0	32	0	32	50
57	Educational services	1	39	7	32	358
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	37	37	0	153
61	Social assistance	0	54	22	32	125

Selected SSA Components for Morgan County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 33. Morgan County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Morgan County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
12	Fabricated metal products	0	32	0	32	39
18	Furniture and related ...	3	43	-0	43	86
30	Food and beverage stores	7	11	-6	17	106
40	Warehousing and storage	1	32	37	-5	50
57	Educational services	25	15	25	-10	358
58	Ambulatory health care ...	9	28	32	-4	153
61	Social assistance	6	48	19	29	125

---

## Chapter 34. Nicholas County, West Virginia

Employment in Nicholas County, West Virginia, declined from 9,159 in 2005 to 7,283 in 2018, for a change of -1,876, or -20.48%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Nicholas County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,033	-2,910	-158	-2,752
vs. Appalachia	29	-1,909	-129	-1,780
vs. Neighbors	-1,044	-830	-333	-497

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Nicholas County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 34. Nicholas County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Nicholas County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
07	Utilities	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
13	Machinery	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
28	Wholesale trade	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B V e iii	yes	no	no	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Nicholas County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Nicholas County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Nicholas County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Nicholas County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Nicholas County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Nicholas County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Nicholas County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

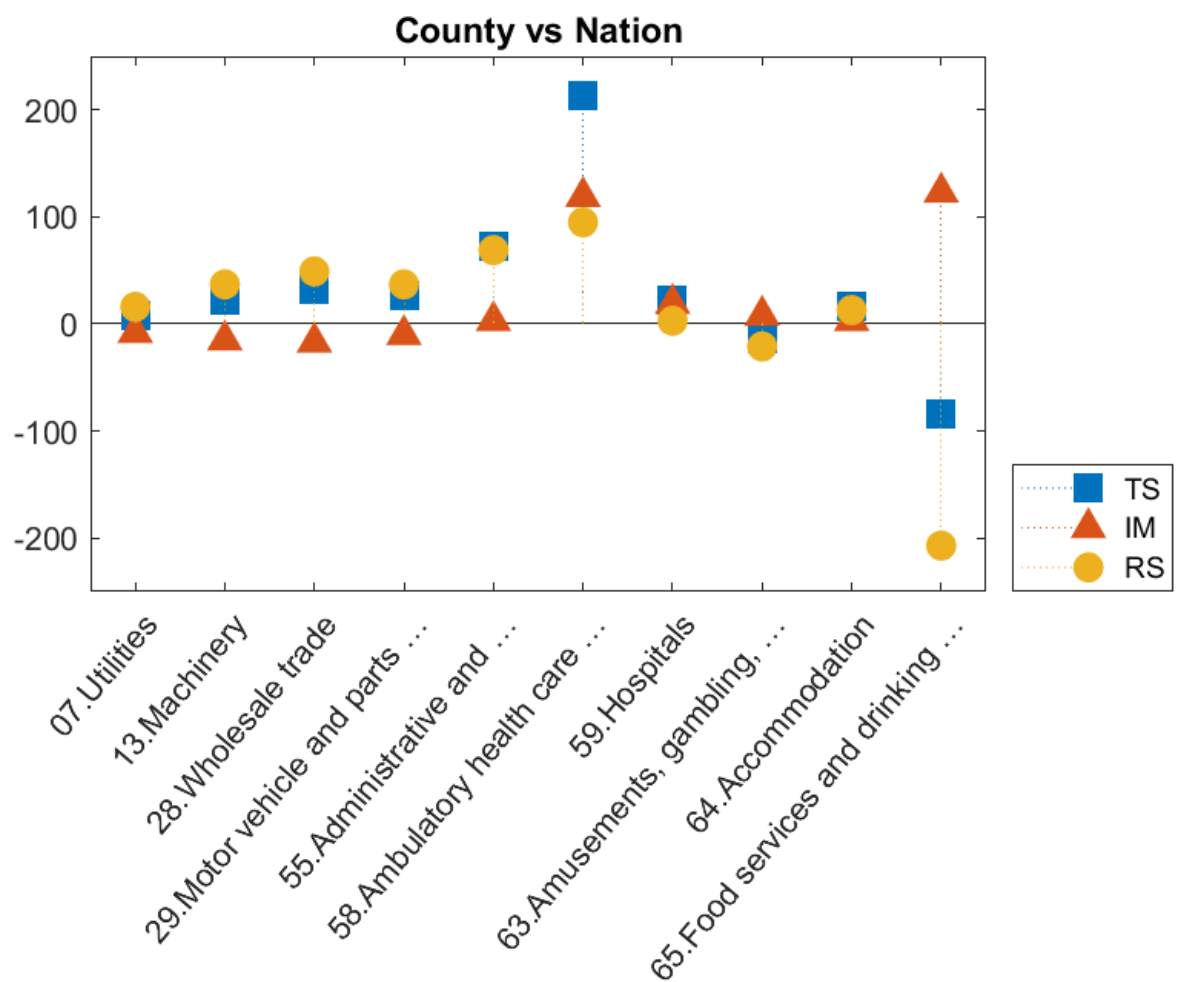
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Nicholas County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Nicholas County, West Virginia vs the U.S.





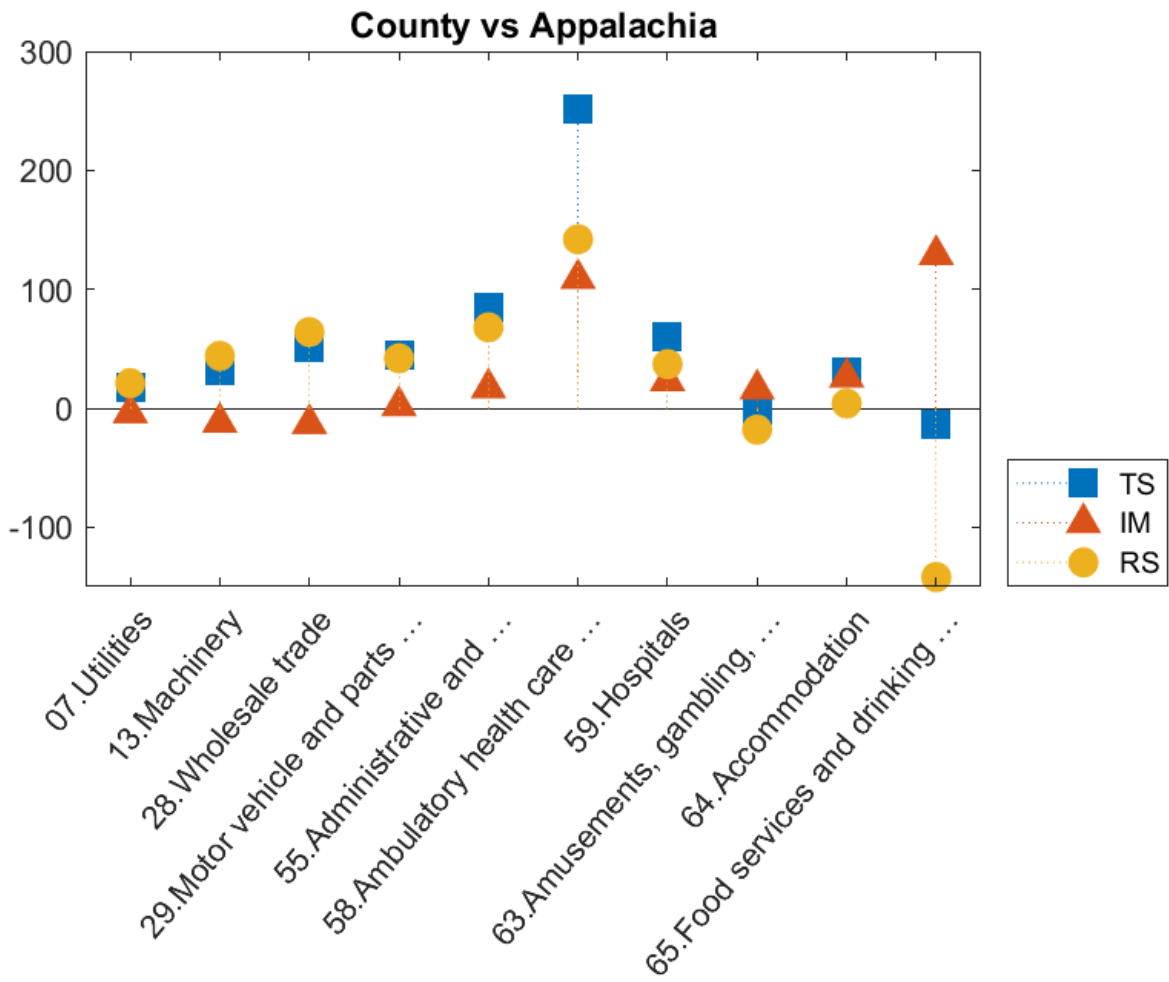
## Chapter 34. Nicholas County, West Virginia

---

### Nicholas County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	8	8	-8	16	88
13	Machinery	10	22	-15	37	124
28	Wholesale trade	20	32	-17	49	227
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	18	27	-10	37	202
55	Administrative and ...	14	72	3	69	210
58	Ambulatory health care ...	38	214	119	95	591
59	Hospitals	38	22	19	3	399
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	12	-13	8	-21	101
64	Accommodation	14	16	3	13	156
65	Food services and drinking ...	73	-84	123	-207	634

Selected SSA Components for Nicholas County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



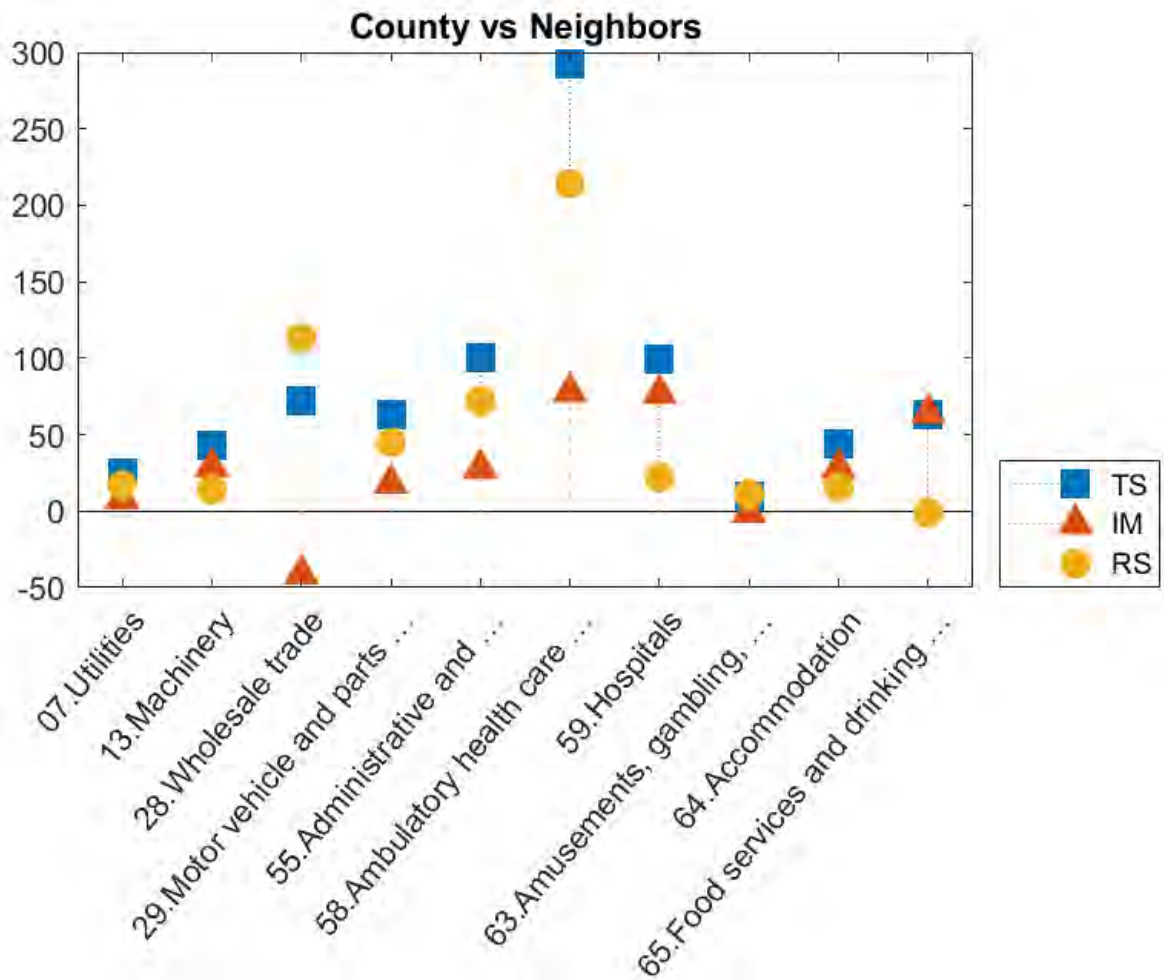
## Chapter 34. Nicholas County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Nicholas County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	0	17	-4	21	88
13	Machinery	0	32	-12	44	124
28	Wholesale trade	1	51	-13	64	227
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	1	44	2	42	202
55	Administrative and ...	0	85	17	68	210
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	251	109	142	591
59	Hospitals	1	60	23	37	399
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	0	-2	16	-18	101
64	Accommodation	0	30	26	4	156
65	Food services and drinking ...	2	-13	129	-142	634

Selected SSA Components for Nicholas County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 34. Nicholas County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Nicholas County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
07	Utilities	-8	25	8	17	88
13	Machinery	-10	43	29	14	124
28	Wholesale trade	-20	72	-41	113	227
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-18	63	18	45	202
55	Administrative and ...	-14	100	28	72	210
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-39	292	78	214	591
59	Hospitals	-39	99	77	22	399
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	-12	10	-1	11	101
64	Accommodation	-14	44	28	16	156
65	Food services and drinking ...	-74	63	64	-1	634

---

## Chapter 35. Ohio County, West Virginia

Employment in Ohio County, West Virginia, declined from 28,860 in 2005 to 28,622 in 2018, for a change of -238, or -0.82%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Ohio County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	3,254	-3,489	669	-4,158
vs. Appalachia	95	-334	1,185	-1,519
vs. Neighbors	725	-964	-117	-847

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Ohio County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 35. Ohio County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Ohio County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
20	Food and beverage ...	E I c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
47	Insurance carriers and ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B II a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A I a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Ohio County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Ohio County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Ohio County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Ohio County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Ohio County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Ohio County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Ohio County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Ohio County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

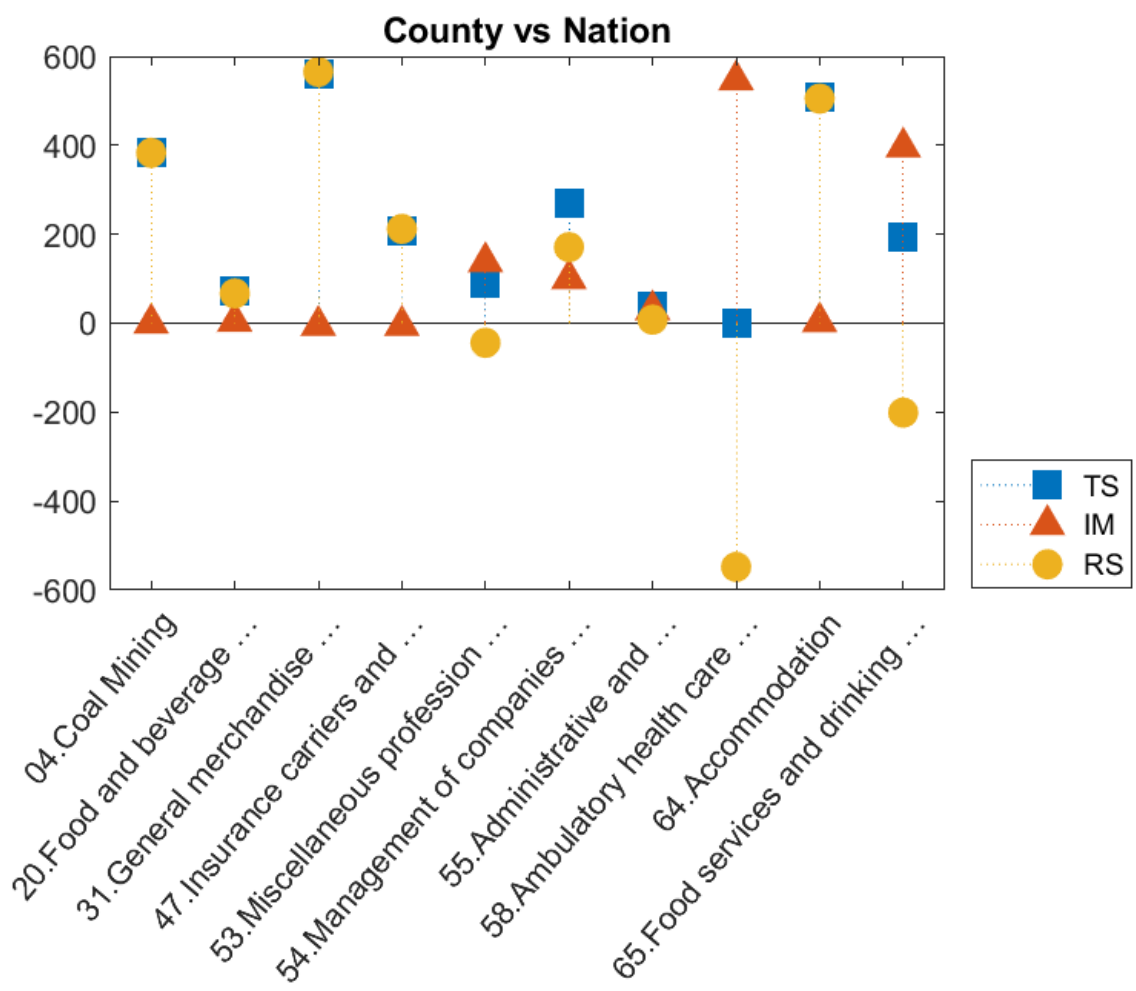
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Ohio County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

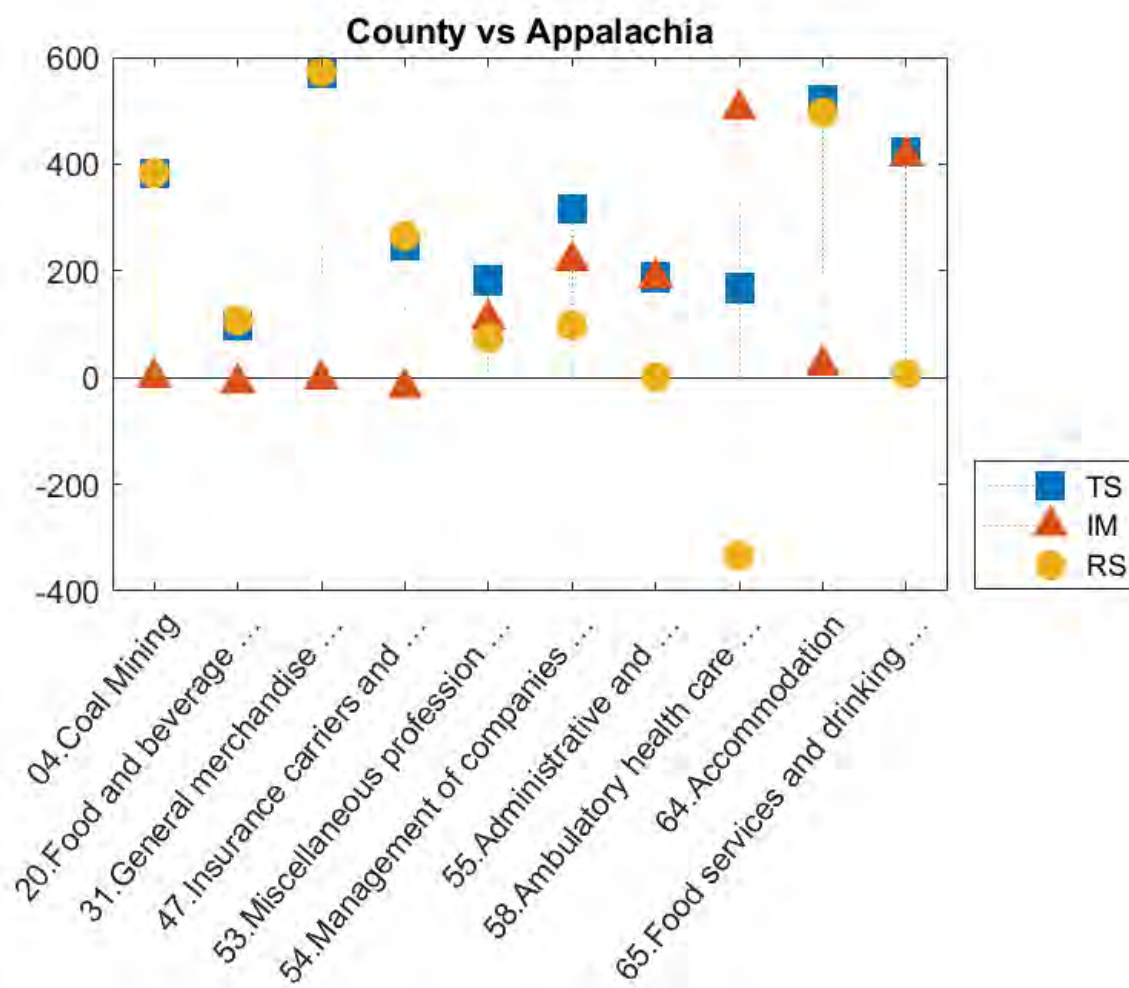


## Chapter 35. Ohio County, West Virginia

### Ohio County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	383	0	383	383
20	Food and beverage ...	27	71	4	67	341
31	General merchandise ...	10	560	-5	565	660
47	Insurance carriers and ...	40	207	-5	212	603
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	92	94	138	-44	1,003
54	Management of companies ...	48	271	100	171	746
55	Administrative and ...	155	38	30	8	1,569
58	Ambulatory health care ...	176	-1	547	-548	1,734
64	Accommodation	13	508	3	505	632
65	Food services and drinking ...	234	195	396	-201	2,505

## Selected SSA Components for Ohio County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

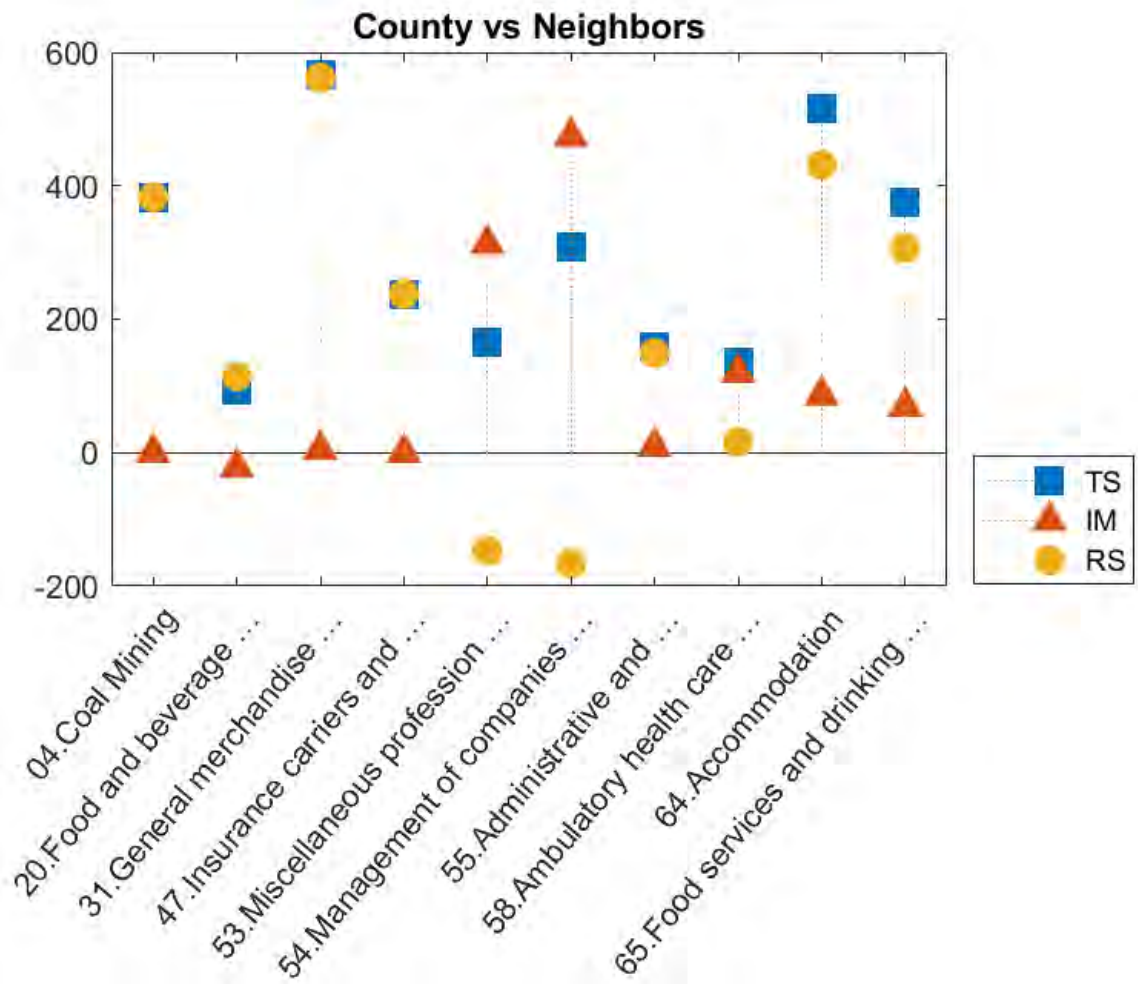


## Chapter 35. Ohio County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Ohio County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	383	0	383	383
20	Food and beverage ...	1	97	-10	107	341
31	General merchandise ...	0	570	-3	573	660
47	Insurance carriers and ...	1	246	-19	265	603
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	3	183	109	74	1,003
54	Management of companies ...	1	317	219	98	746
55	Administrative and ...	5	188	187	1	1,569
58	Ambulatory health care ...	5	169	503	-334	1,734
64	Accommodation	0	520	23	497	632
65	Food services and drinking ...	7	422	415	7	2,505

Selected SSA Components for Ohio County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 35. Ohio County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Ohio County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	383	0	383	383
20	Food and beverage ...	6	93	-22	115	341
31	General merchandise ...	2	567	5	562	660
47	Insurance carriers and ...	9	238	-0	238	603
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	21	166	313	-147	1,003
54	Management of companies ...	11	308	474	-166	746
55	Administrative and ...	35	158	9	149	1,569
58	Ambulatory health care ...	39	136	120	16	1,734
64	Accommodation	3	517	86	431	632
65	Food services and drinking ...	52	376	69	307	2,505

---

## Chapter 36. Pendleton County, West Virginia

Employment in Pendleton County, West Virginia, declined from 1,900 in 2005 to 1,466 in 2018, for a change of -434, or -22.84%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Pendleton County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	210	-642	-6	-636
vs. Appalachia	2	-435	-25	-410
vs. Neighbors	5	-442	137	-579

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Pendleton County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 36. Pendleton County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Pendleton County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
17	Other transportation ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
43	Broadcasting and telecom ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Pendleton County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Pendleton County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Pendleton County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Pendleton County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Pendleton County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Pendleton County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Pendleton County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

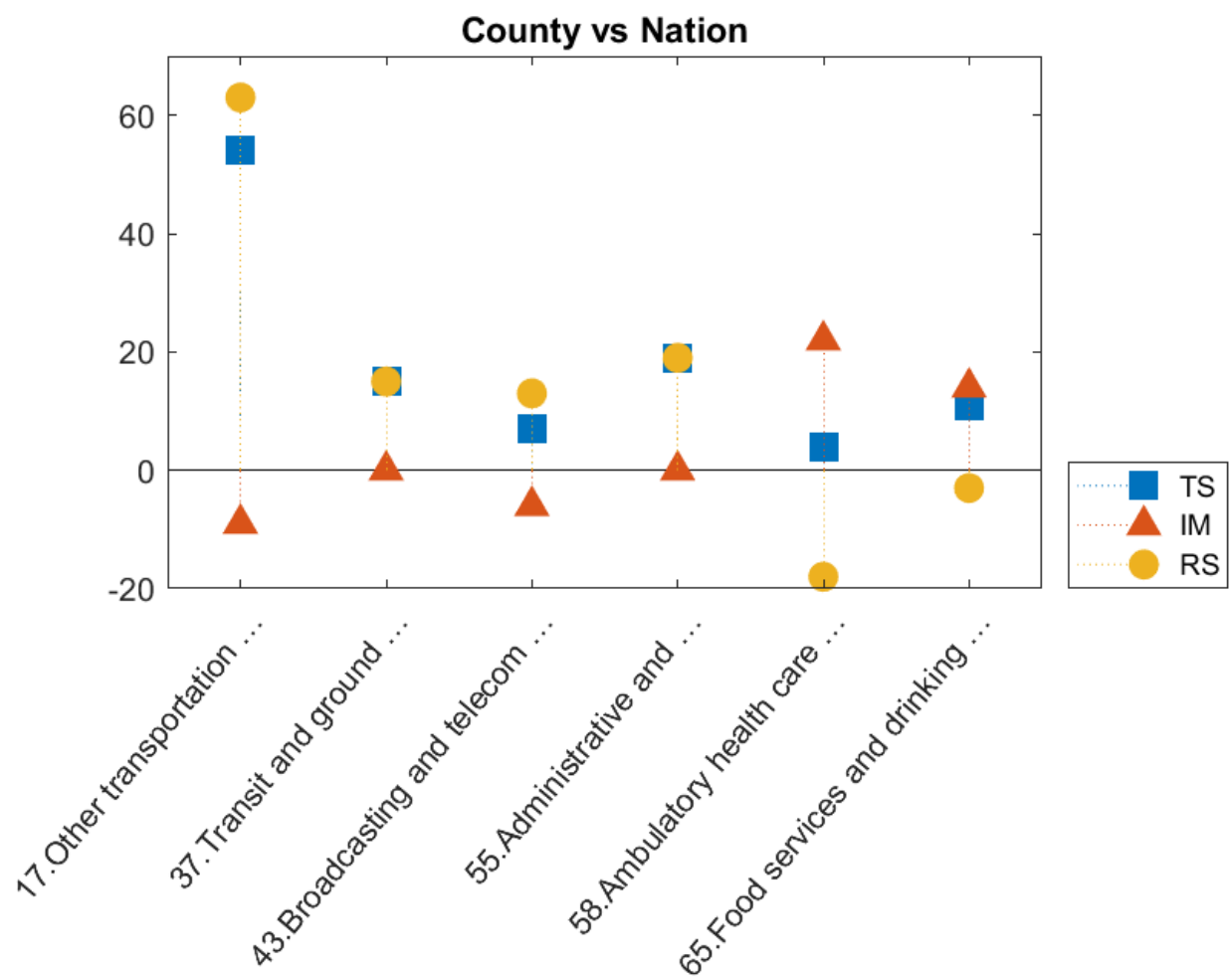
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Pendleton County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Pendleton County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

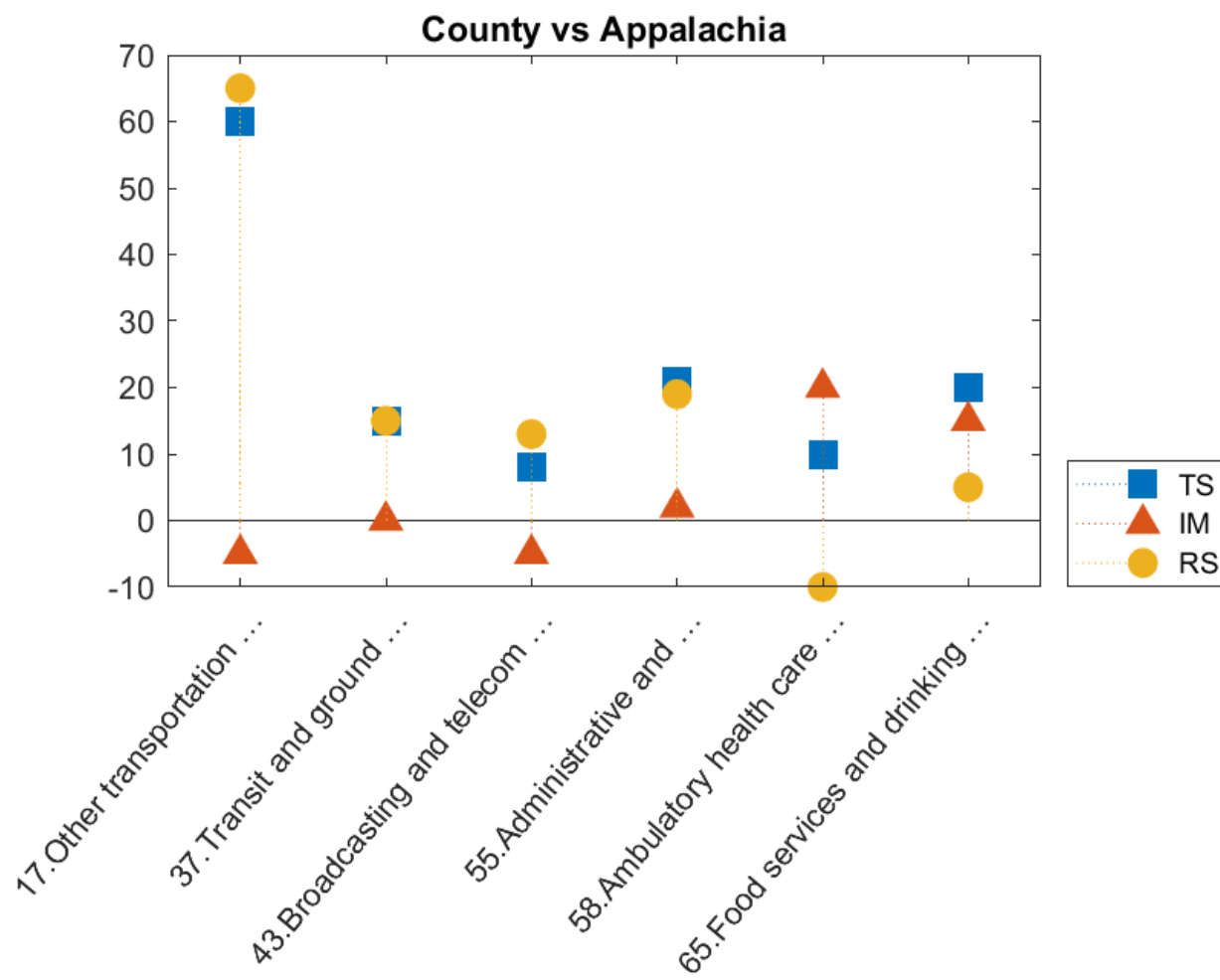


## Chapter 36. Pendleton County, West Virginia

### Pendleton County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
17	Other transportation ...	6	54	-9	63	117
37	Transit and ground ...	0	15	0	15	15
43	Broadcasting and telecom ...	2	7	-6	13	23
55	Administrative and ...	2	19	0	19	38
58	Ambulatory health care ...	7	4	22	-18	74
65	Food services and drinking ...	8	11	14	-3	95

Selected SSA Components for Pendleton County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



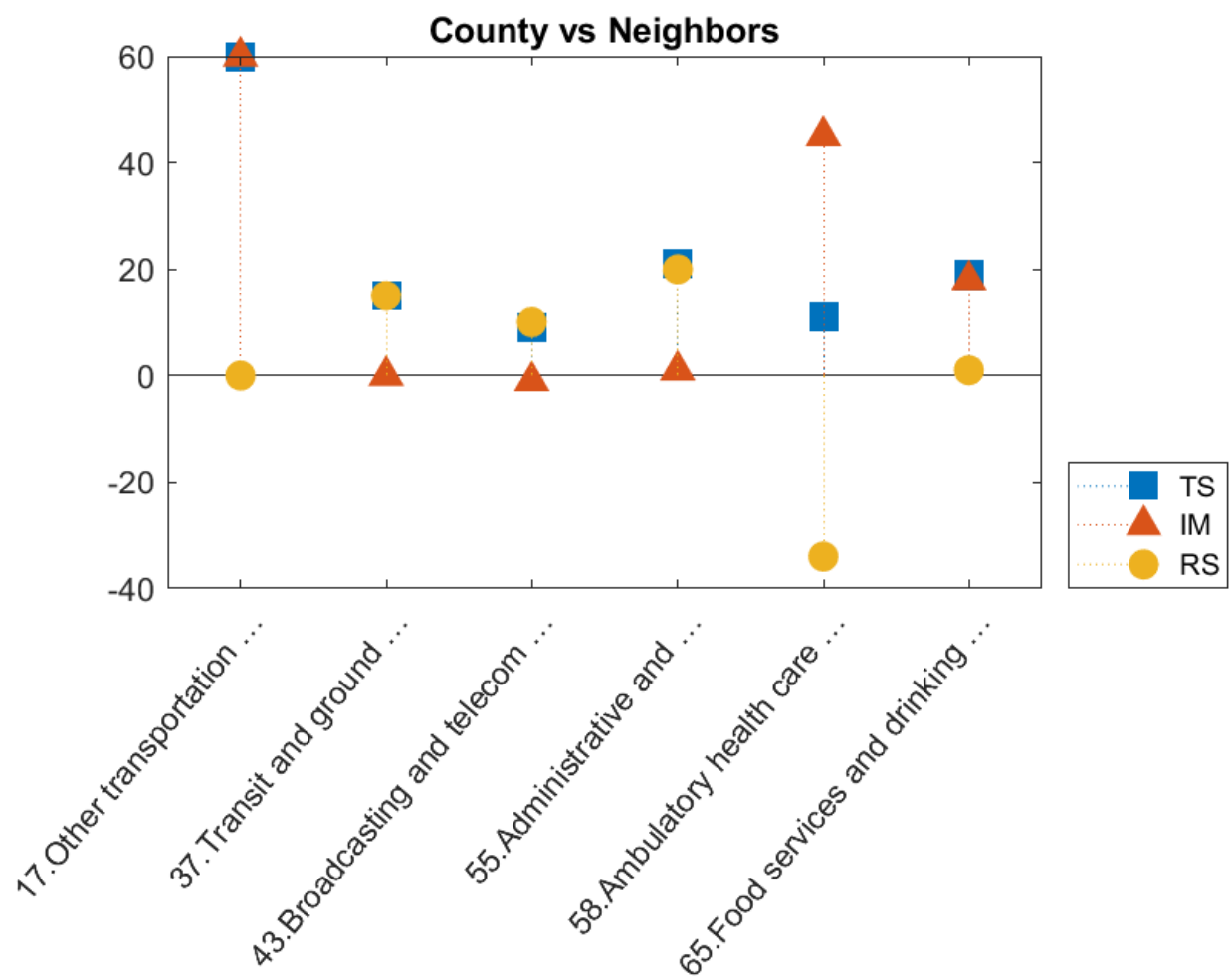
## Chapter 36. Pendleton County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Pendleton County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
17	Other transportation ...	0	60	-5	65	117
37	Transit and ground ...	0	15	0	15	15
43	Broadcasting and telecom ...	0	8	-5	13	23
55	Administrative and ...	0	21	2	19	38
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	10	20	-10	74
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	20	15	5	95

Selected SSA Components for Pendleton County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 36. Pendleton County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Pendleton County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
17	Other transportation ...	0	60	60	0	117
37	Transit and ground ...	0	15	0	15	15
43	Broadcasting and telecom ...	0	9	-1	10	23
55	Administrative and ...	0	21	1	20	38
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	11	45	-34	74
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	19	18	1	95

---

## Chapter 37. Pleasants County, West Virginia

Employment in Pleasants County, West Virginia, declined from 3,122 in 2005 to 2,692 in 2018, for a change of -430, or -13.77%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Pleasants County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	353	-783	-108	-675
vs. Appalachia	8	-446	-19	-427
vs. Neighbors	-281	-149	3	-152

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Pleasants County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 37. Pleasants County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Pleasants County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A I a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Pleasants County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Pleasants County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Pleasants County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Pleasants County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Pleasants County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Pleasants County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Pleasants County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

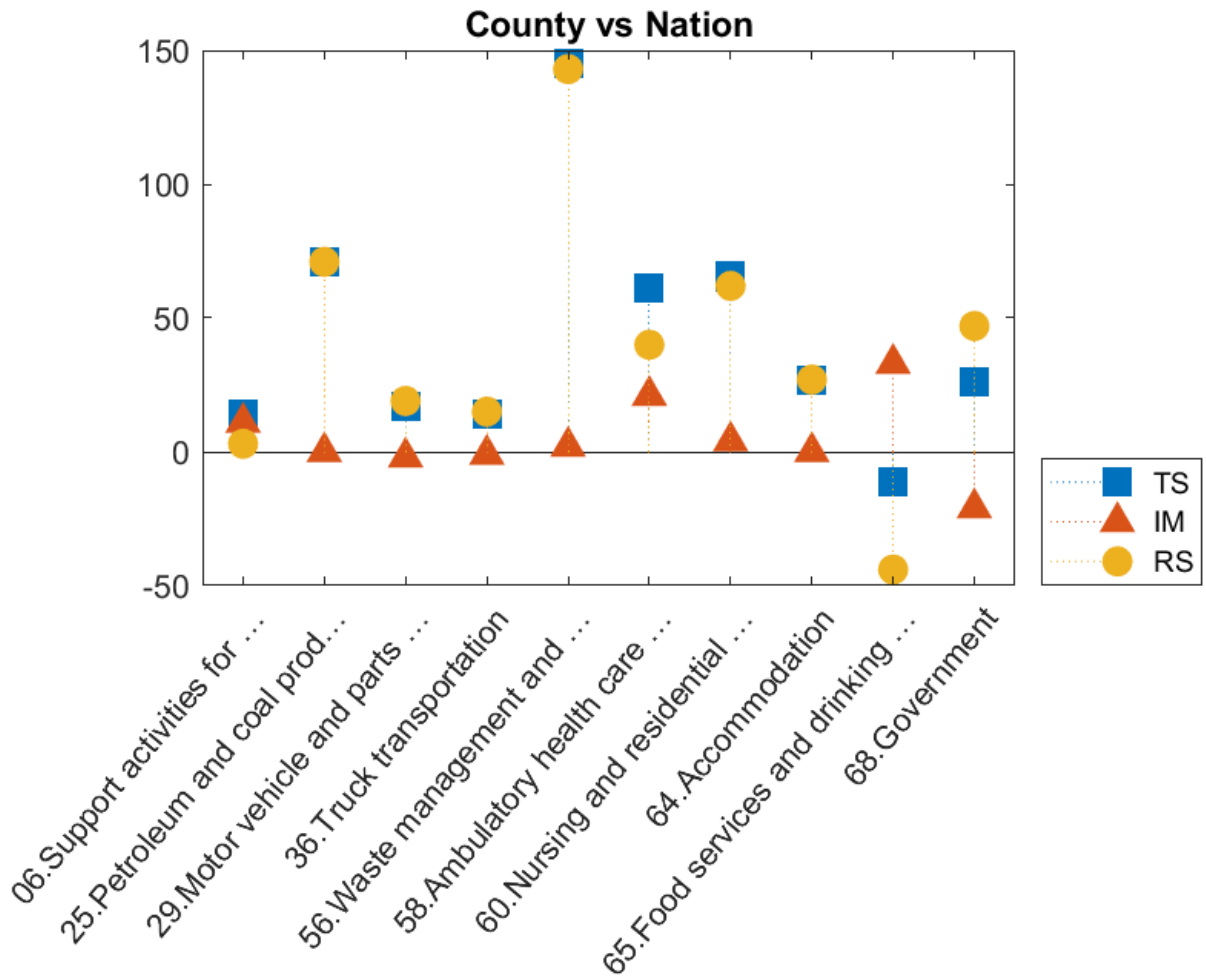
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Pleasants County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Pleasants County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



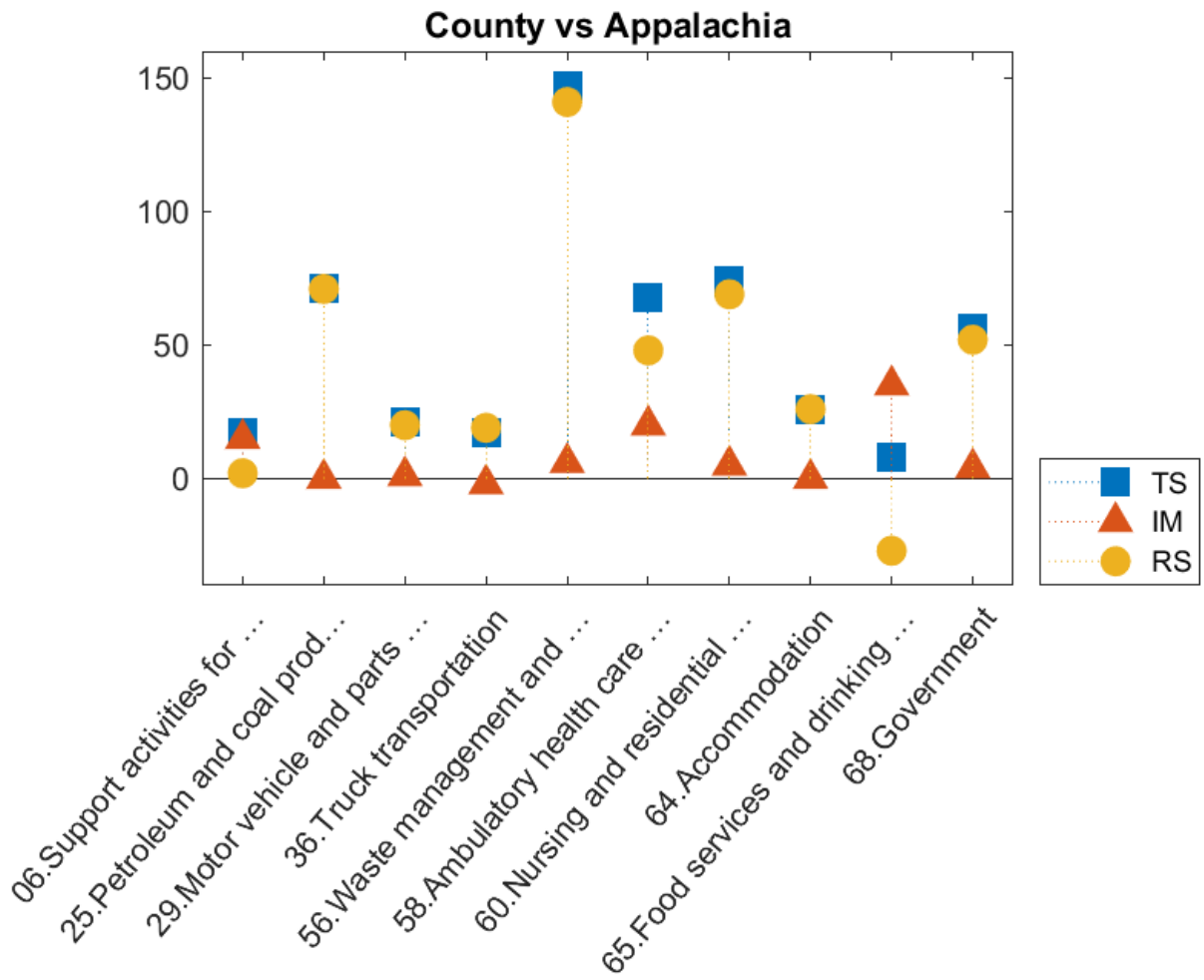
## Chapter 37. Pleasants County, West Virginia

---

### Pleasants County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	3	14	11	3	43
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	0	71	0	71	71
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	4	17	-2	19	54
36	Truck transportation	3	14	-1	15	46
56	Waste management and ...	2	145	2	143	169
58	Ambulatory health care ...	7	61	21	40	129
60	Nursing and residential ...	9	66	4	62	158
64	Accommodation	0	27	0	27	29
65	Food services and drinking ...	20	-11	33	-44	184
68	Government	31	26	-21	47	328

## Selected SSA Components for Pleasants County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

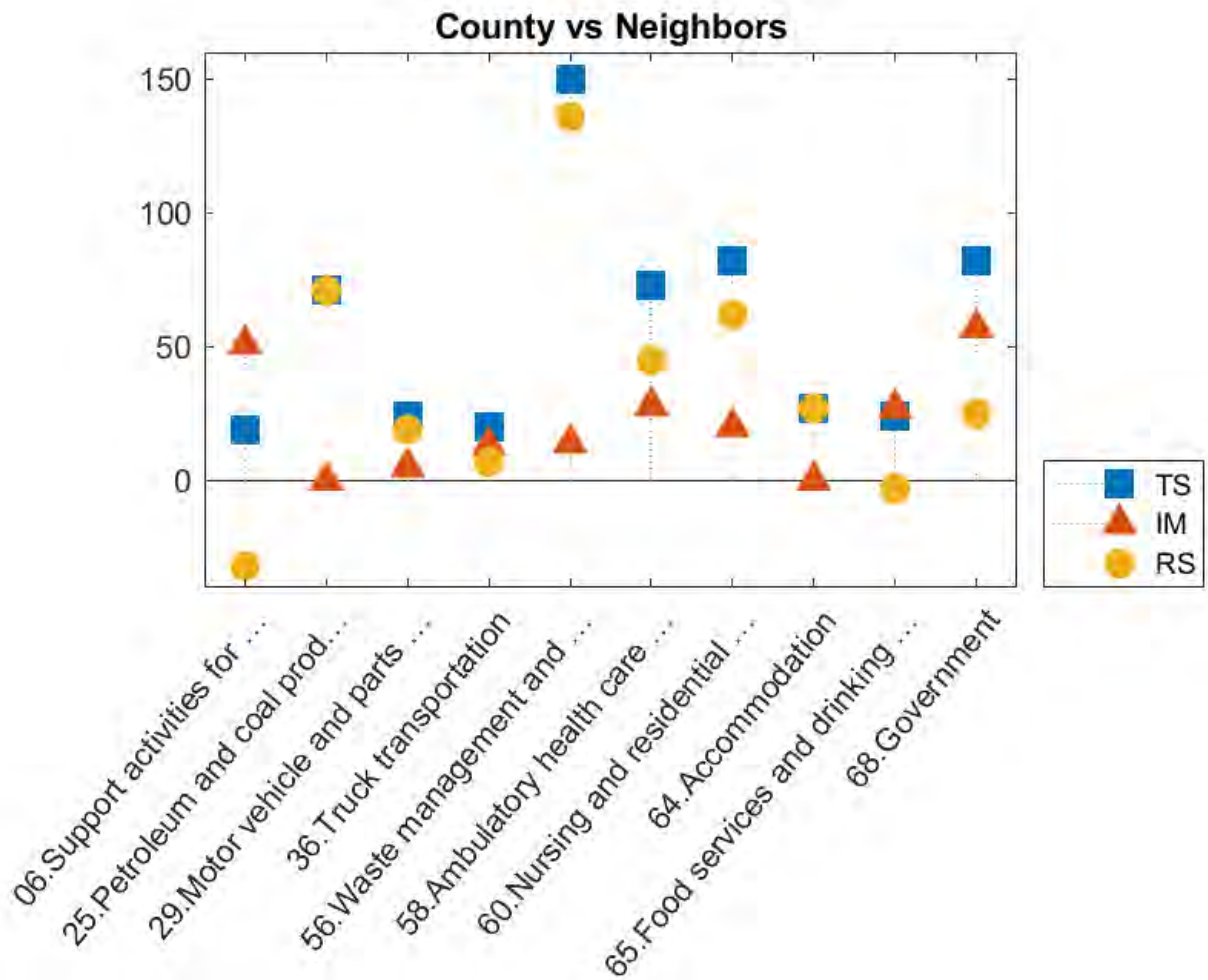


## Chapter 37. Pleasants County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Pleasants County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	17	15	2	43
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	0	71	0	71	71
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	21	1	20	54
36	Truck transportation	0	17	-2	19	46
56	Waste management and ...	0	147	6	141	169
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	68	20	48	129
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	74	5	69	158
64	Accommodation	0	26	0	26	29
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	8	35	-27	184
68	Government	1	56	4	52	328

Selected SSA Components for Pleasants County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 37. Pleasants County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Pleasants County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-2	19	51	-32	43
25	Petroleum and coal prod...	-0	71	0	71	71
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-3	24	5	19	54
36	Truck transportation	-3	20	13	7	46
56	Waste management and ...	-2	150	14	136	169
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-6	73	28	45	129
60	Nursing and residential ...	-7	82	20	62	158
64	Accommodation	-0	27	-0	27	29
65	Food services and drinking ...	-16	24	27	-3	184
68	Government	-24	82	57	25	328



---

## Chapter 38. Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Employment in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, declined from 3,652 in 2005 to 3,153 in 2018, for a change of -499, or -13.66%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Pocahontas County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	410	-913	-75	-838
vs. Appalachia	11	-511	146	-657
vs. Neighbors	-422	-82	28	-110

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Pocahontas County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 38. Pocahontas County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Pocahontas County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
49	Real estate	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
64	Accommodation	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V n ii	yes	no	no	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Pocahontas County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Pocahontas County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

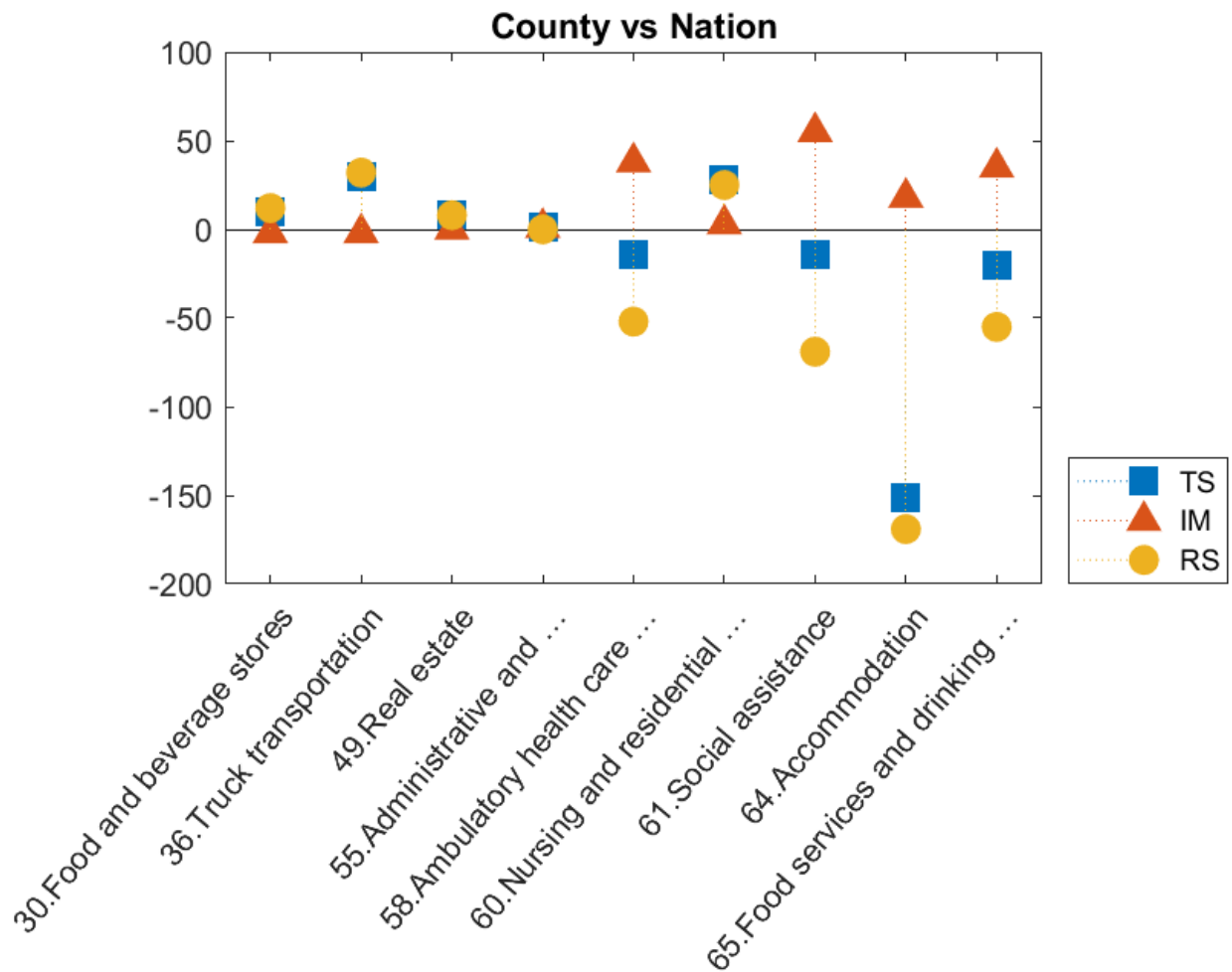
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



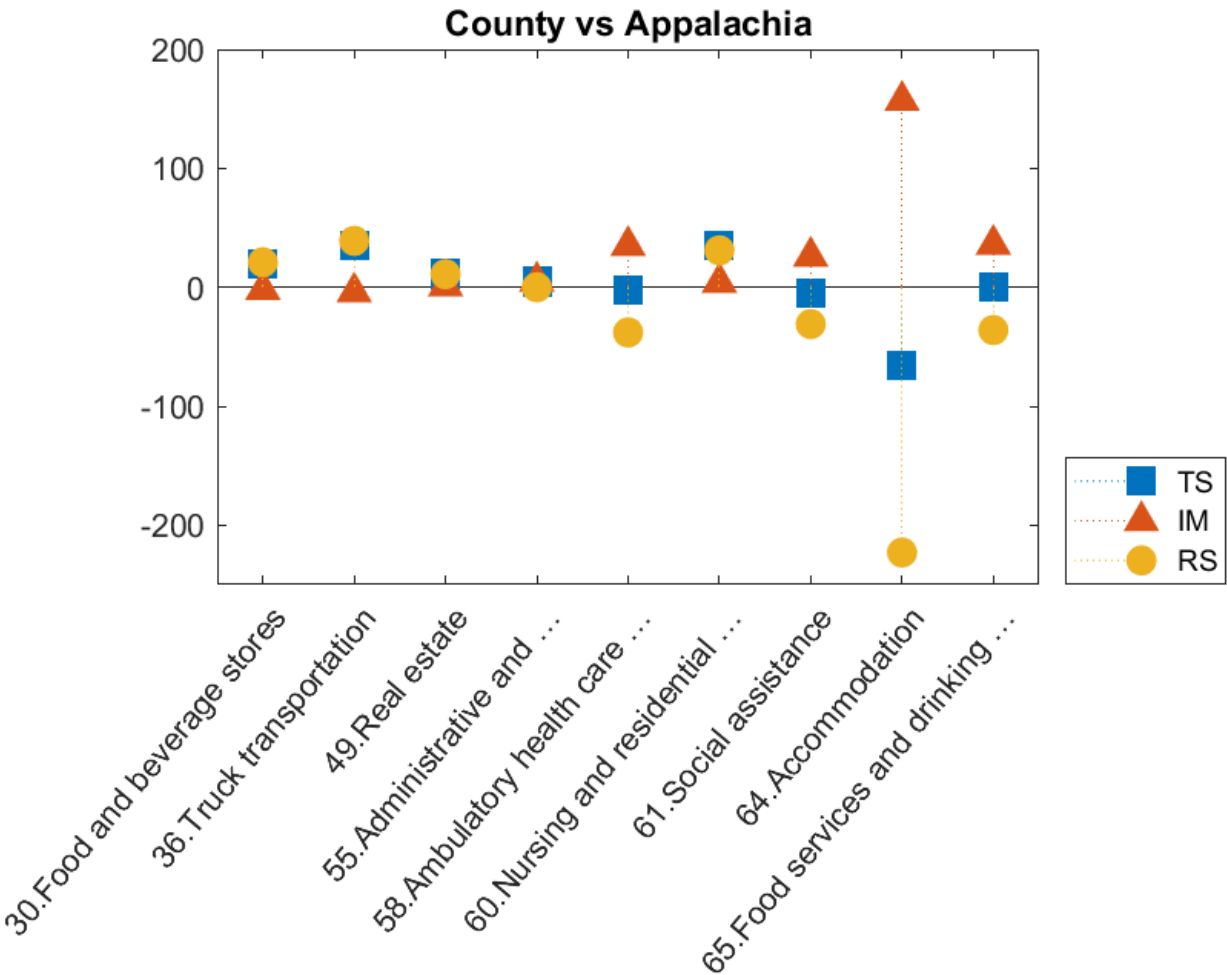
## Chapter 38. Pocahontas County, West Virginia

---

### Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
30	Food and beverage stores	9	10	-2	12	103
36	Truck transportation	6	30	-2	32	90
49	Real estate	3	8	-0	8	42
55	Administrative and ...	4	1	1	0	39
58	Ambulatory health care ...	12	-14	38	-52	107
60	Nursing and residential ...	7	28	3	25	99
61	Social assistance	9	-14	55	-69	80
64	Accommodation	87	-151	18	-169	709
65	Food services and drinking ...	21	-20	35	-55	183

Selected SSA Components for Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



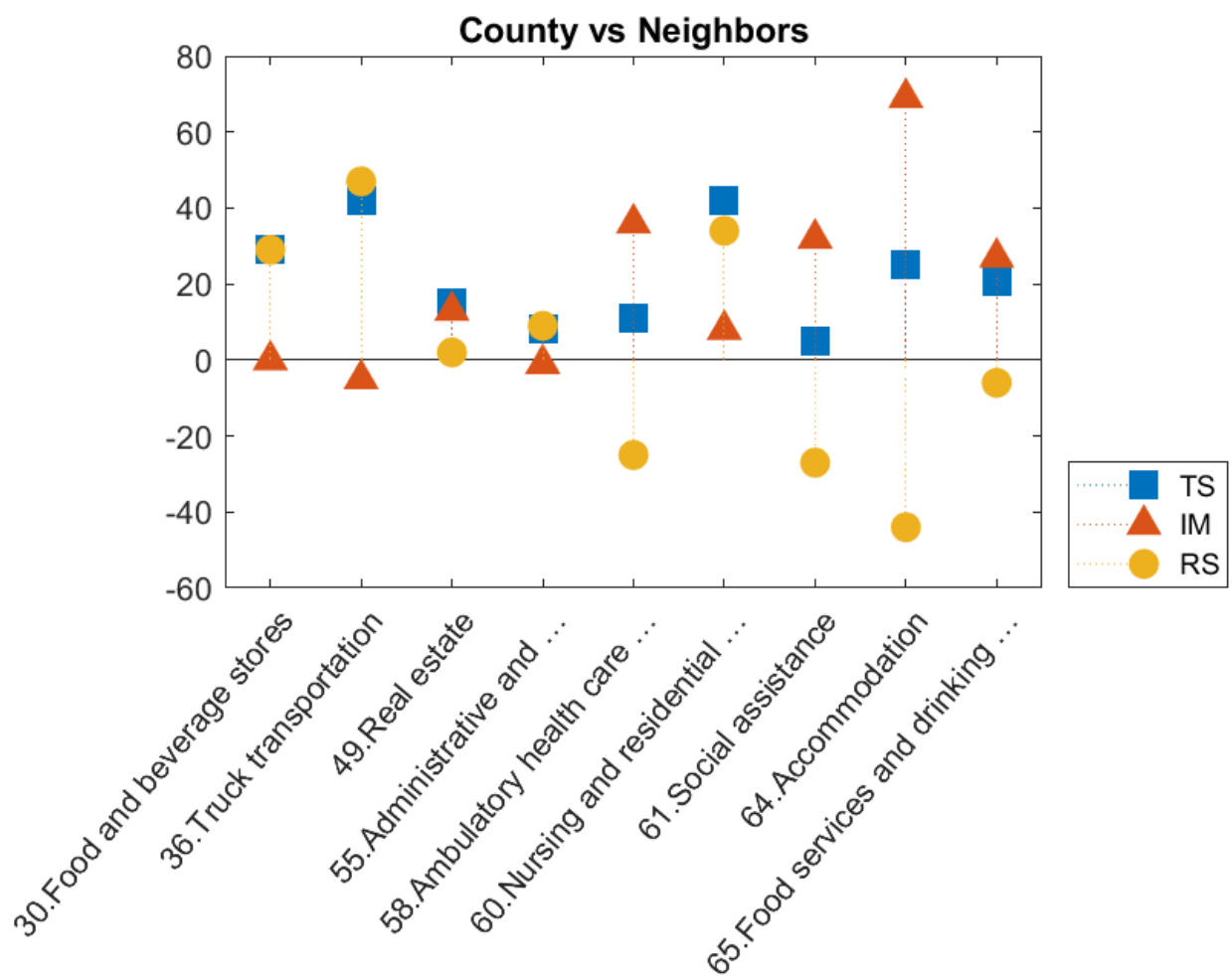
## Chapter 38. Pocahontas County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
30	Food and beverage stores	0	19	-2	21	103
36	Truck transportation	0	35	-4	39	90
49	Real estate	0	12	1	11	42
55	Administrative and ...	0	5	5	0	39
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	-3	35	-38	107
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	35	4	31	99
61	Social assistance	0	-5	26	-31	80
64	Accommodation	3	-66	157	-223	709
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	0	36	-36	183

## Selected SSA Components for Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 38. Pocahontas County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Pocahontas County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
30	Food and beverage stores	-10	29	0	29	103
36	Truck transportation	-6	42	-5	47	90
49	Real estate	-4	15	13	2	42
55	Administrative and ...	-4	8	-1	9	39
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-13	11	36	-25	107
60	Nursing and residential ...	-7	42	8	34	99
61	Social assistance	-10	5	32	-27	80
64	Accommodation	-89	25	69	-44	709
65	Food services and drinking ...	-21	21	27	-6	183

---

## Chapter 39. Preston County, West Virginia

Employment in Preston County, West Virginia, declined from 7,458 in 2005 to 7,254 in 2018, for a change of -204, or -2.74%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Preston County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	840	-1,050	-116	-934
vs. Appalachia	22	-226	-154	-72
vs. Neighbors	865	-1,074	-237	-837

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Preston County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 39. Preston County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Preston County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
08	Construction	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Preston County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Preston County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Preston County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Preston County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Preston County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Preston County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Preston County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

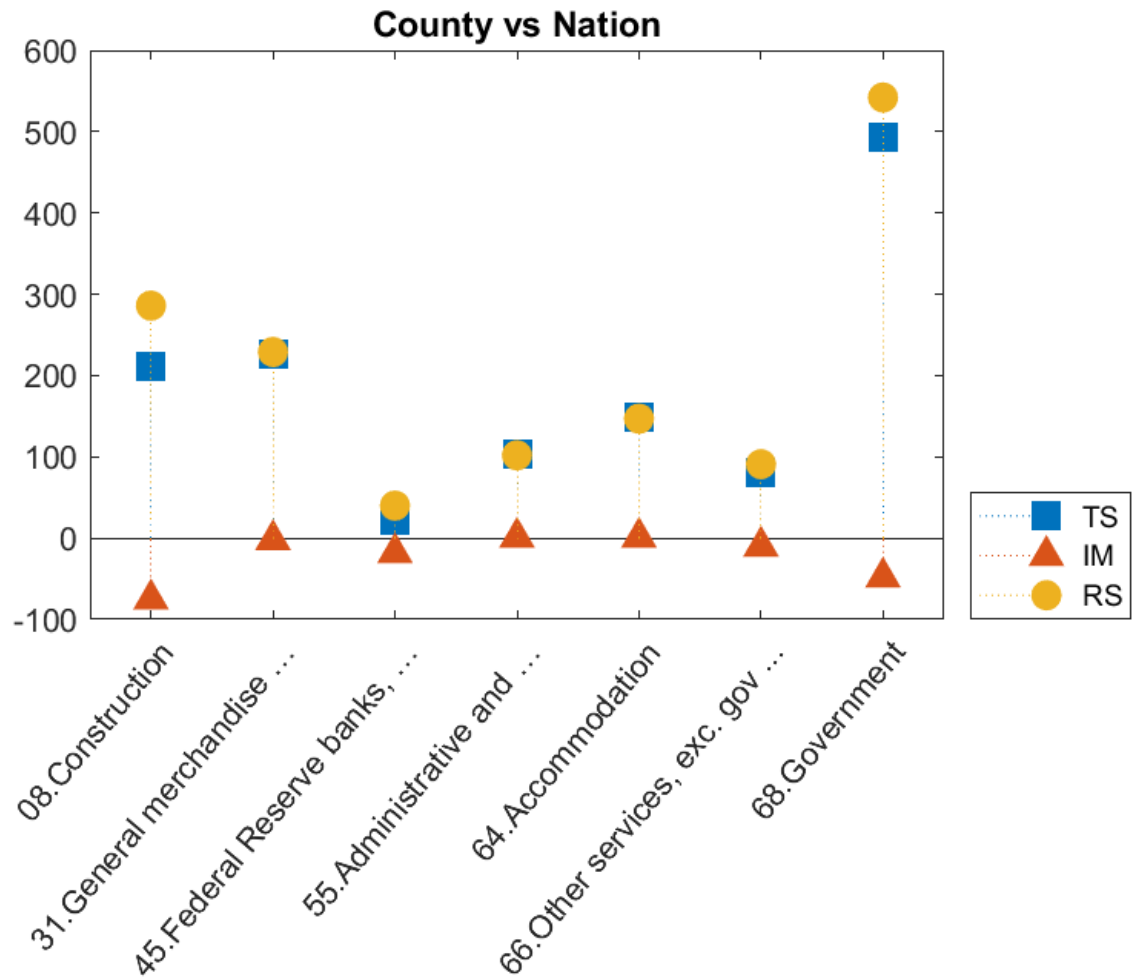
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Preston County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Preston County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



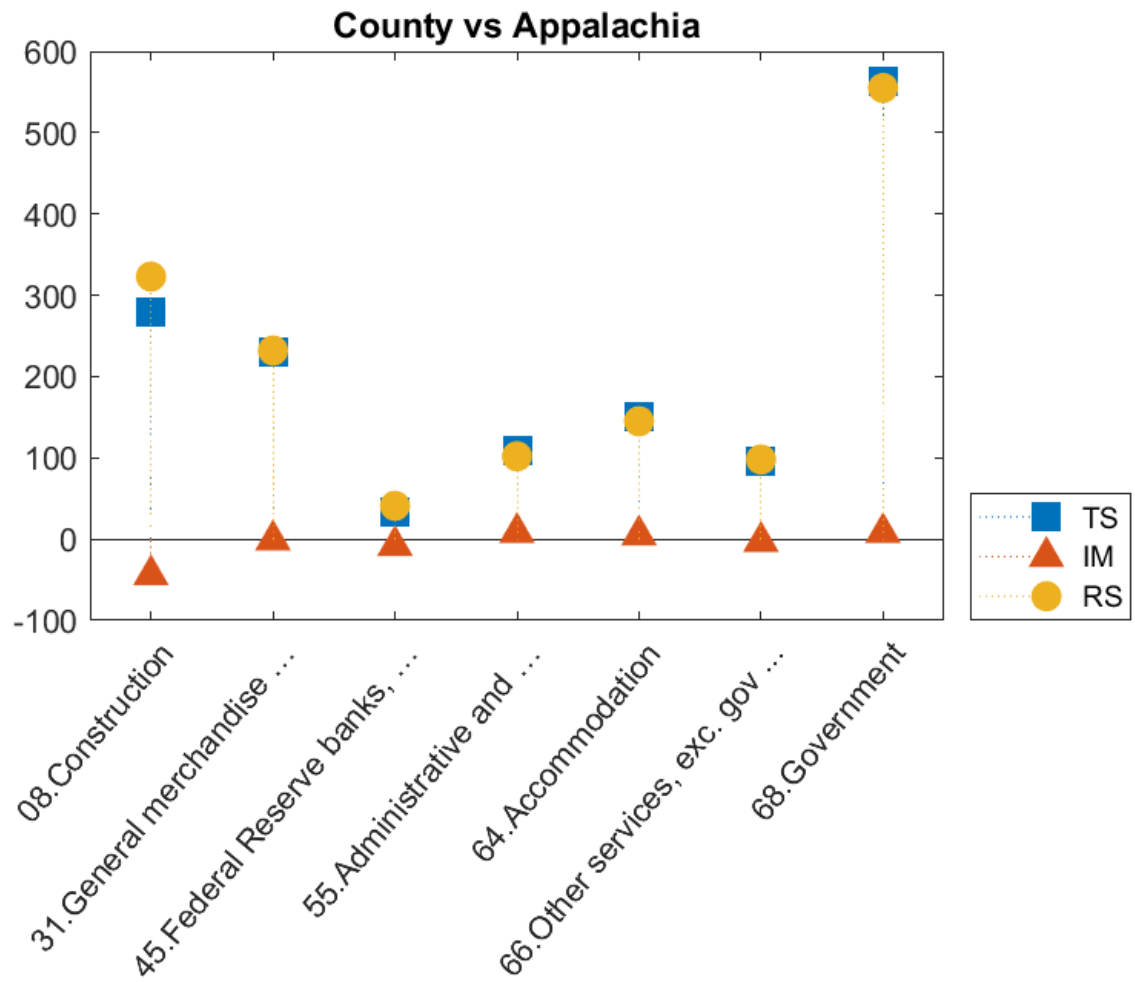
## Chapter 39. Preston County, West Virginia

---

### Preston County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
08	Construction	69	211	-75	286	897
31	General merchandise ...	5	227	-2	229	271
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	10	22	-18	40	123
55	Administrative and ...	6	103	1	102	167
64	Accommodation	3	148	1	147	172
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	15	81	-10	91	228
68	Government	71	494	-48	542	1,192

### Selected SSA Components for Preston County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



## Chapter 39. Preston County, West Virginia

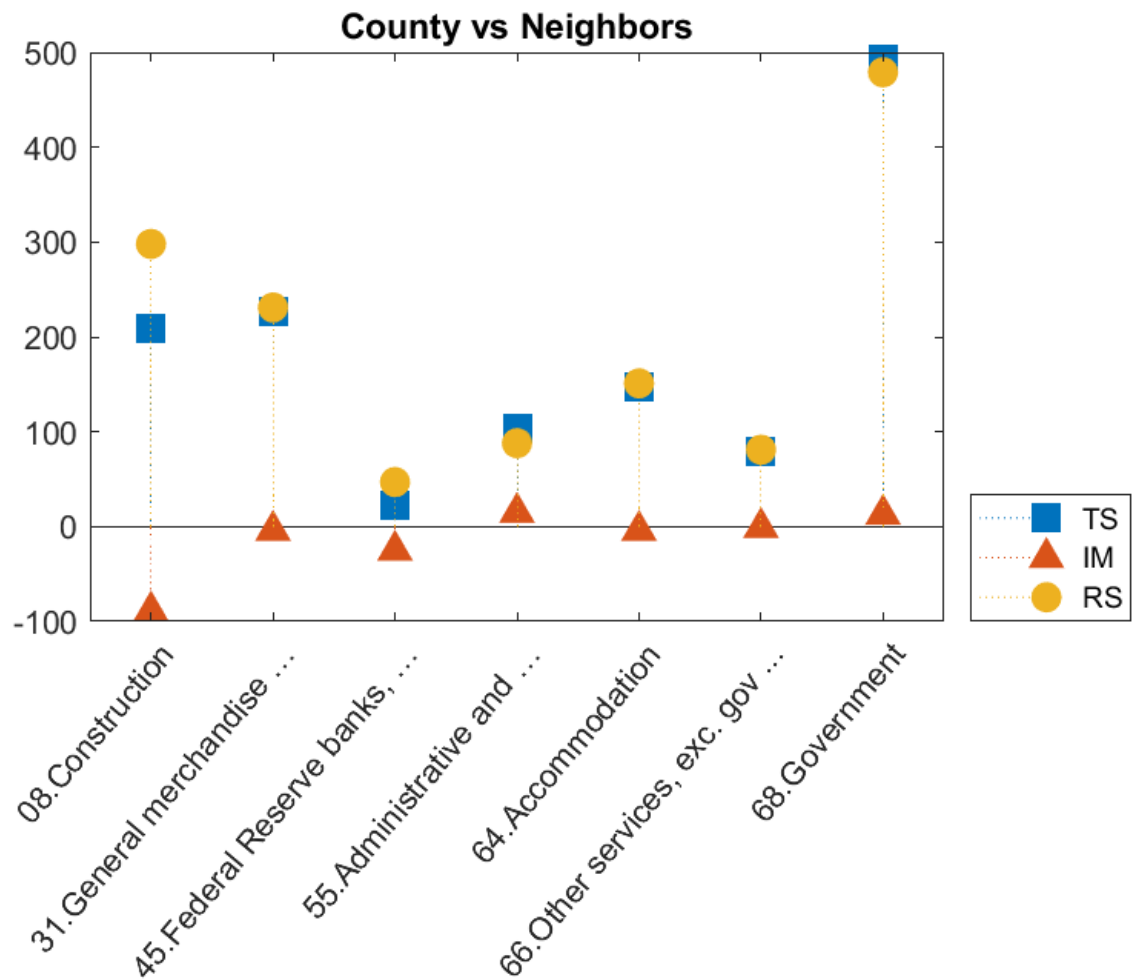
---

### Selected SSA Components for Preston County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
08	Construction	2	279	-44	323	897
31	General merchandise ...	0	231	-1	232	271
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	0	33	-8	41	123
55	Administrative and ...	0	110	8	102	167
64	Accommodation	0	150	5	145	172
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	95	-3	98	228
68	Government	2	563	8	555	1,192



Selected SSA Components for Preston County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 39. Preston County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Preston County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
08	Construction	72	209	-89	298	897
31	General merchandise ...	5	227	-4	231	271
45	Federal Reserve banks, ...	10	22	-25	47	123
55	Administrative and ...	7	103	15	88	167
64	Accommodation	3	147	-4	151	172
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	15	80	-1	81	228
68	Government	73	492	13	479	1,192

---

## Chapter 40. Putnam County, West Virginia

Employment in Putnam County, West Virginia, grew from 18,699 in 2005 to 20,574 in 2018, for a change of 1,875, or 10.03%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Putnam County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	2,107	-230	-160	-70
vs. Appalachia	59	1,810	-66	1,876
vs. Neighbors	-915	2,789	547	2,242

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Putnam County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 40. Putnam County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Putnam County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
12	Fabricated metal products	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	C III a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
50	Rental and leasing services ...	D III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Putnam County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Putnam County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Putnam County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Putnam County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Putnam County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Putnam County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Putnam County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

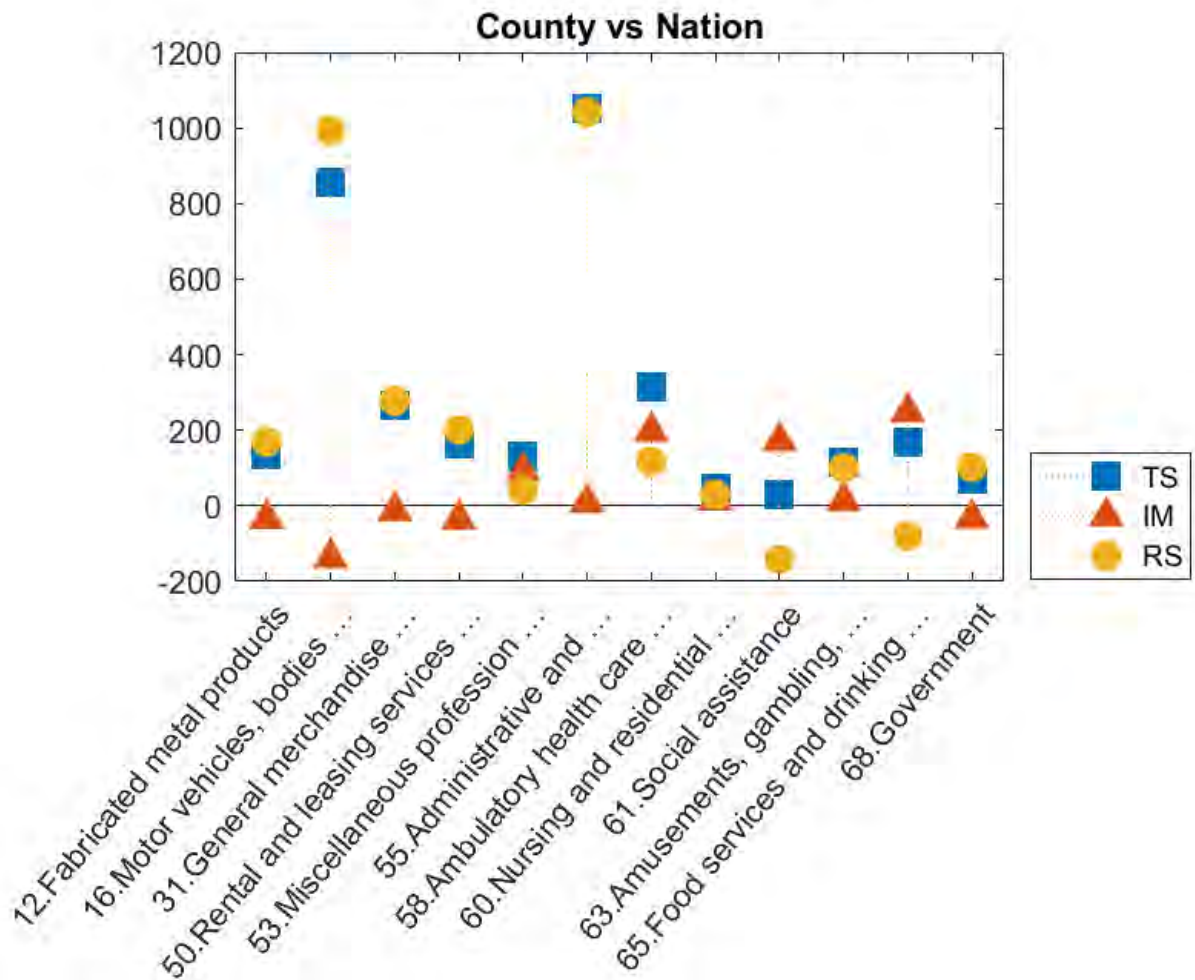
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Putnam County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Putnam County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

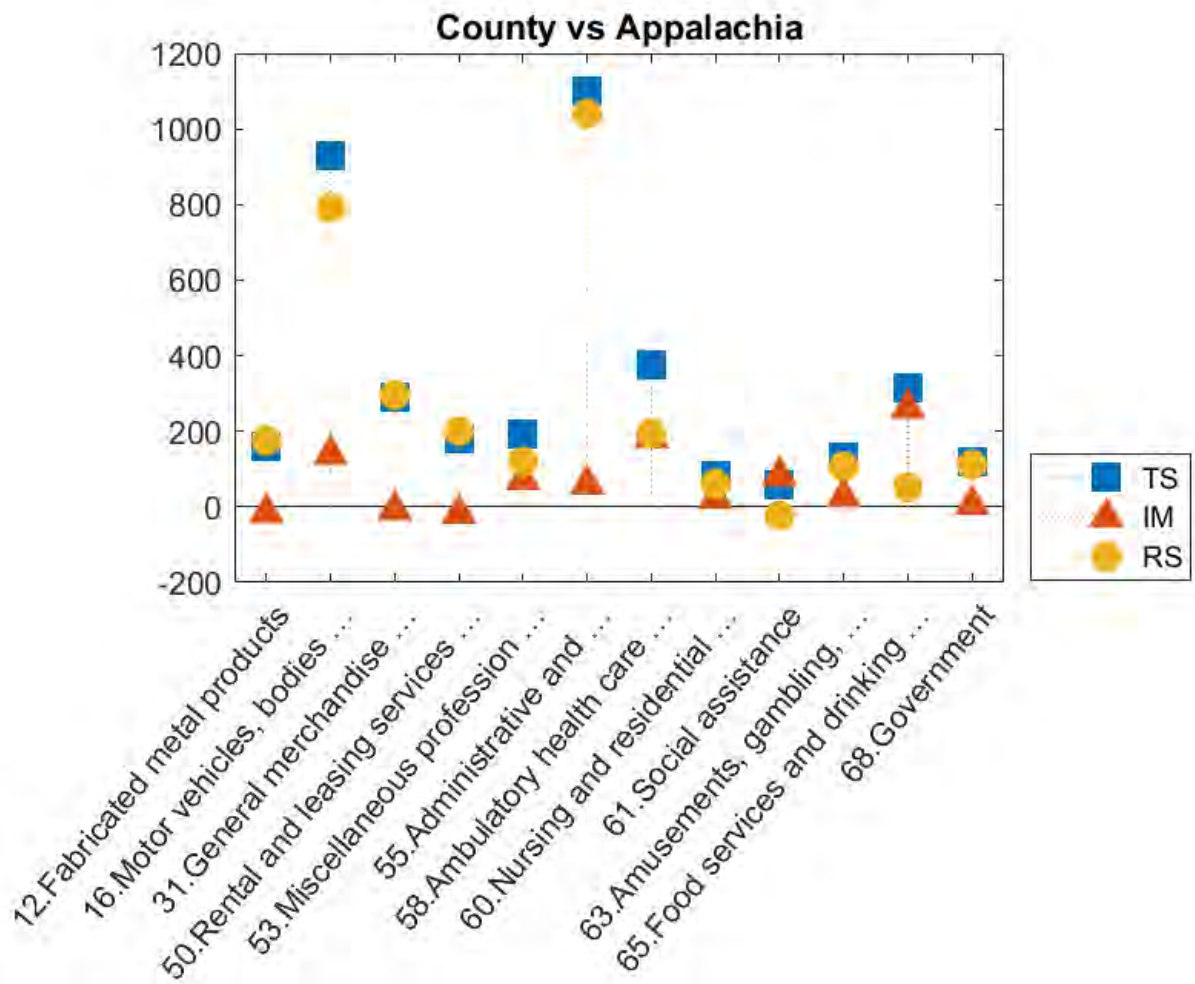


## Chapter 40. Putnam County, West Virginia

### Putnam County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
12	Fabricated metal products	26	135	-34	169	389
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	77	856	-138	994	1,618
31	General merchandise ...	25	265	-13	278	512
50	Rental and leasing services ...	17	165	-36	201	333
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	61	133	91	42	735
55	Administrative and ...	49	1,051	9	1,042	1,532
58	Ambulatory health care ...	63	314	197	117	941
60	Nursing and residential ...	39	45	15	30	431
61	Social assistance	30	31	172	-141	322
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	19	114	13	101	300
65	Food services and drinking ...	147	170	249	-79	1,621
68	Government	50	70	-33	103	559

Selected SSA Components for Putnam County, West Virginia vs the  
Appalachian Region



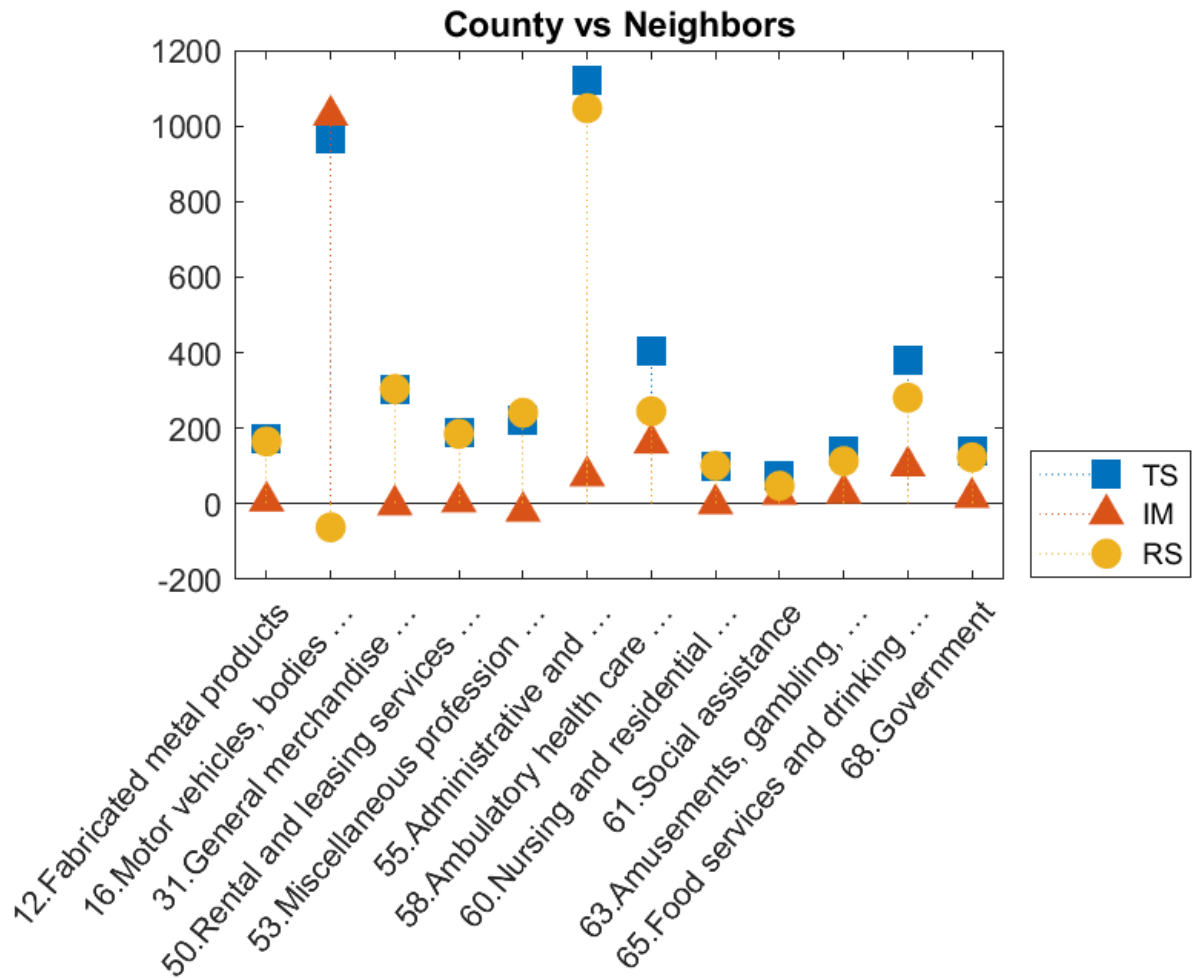


## Chapter 40. Putnam County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Putnam County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
12	Fabricated metal products	1	160	-16	176	389
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	2	930	139	791	1,618
31	General merchandise ...	1	289	-8	297	512
50	Rental and leasing services ...	1	182	-18	200	333
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	2	192	72	120	735
55	Administrative and ...	1	1,099	59	1,040	1,532
58	Ambulatory health care ...	2	376	182	194	941
60	Nursing and residential ...	1	83	22	61	431
61	Social assistance	1	59	82	-23	322
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	1	133	26	107	300
65	Food services and drinking ...	4	313	261	52	1,621
68	Government	1	118	6	112	559

## Selected SSA Components for Putnam County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 40. Putnam County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Putnam County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
12	Fabricated metal products	-11	172	7	165	389
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	-34	966	1,028	-62	1,618
31	General merchandise ...	-11	301	-3	304	512
50	Rental and leasing services ...	-7	190	5	185	333
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-26	221	-20	241	735
55	Administrative and ...	-21	1,121	74	1,047	1,532
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-28	406	161	245	941
60	Nursing and residential ...	-17	101	0	101	431
61	Social assistance	-13	73	25	48	322
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	-8	141	28	113	300
65	Food services and drinking ...	-64	381	100	281	1,621
68	Government	-22	140	17	123	559

---

## Chapter 41. Raleigh County, West Virginia

Employment in Raleigh County, West Virginia, declined from 32,093 in 2005 to 31,454 in 2018, for a change of -639, or -1.99%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Raleigh County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	3,617	-4,256	69	-4,325
vs. Appalachia	107	-753	603	-1,356
vs. Neighbors	-3,711	3,074	337	2,737

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Raleigh County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 41. Raleigh County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Raleigh County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
39	Other transportation ...	E I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
54	Management of companies ...	A I a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Raleigh County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Raleigh County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Raleigh County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Raleigh County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Raleigh County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Raleigh County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Raleigh County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

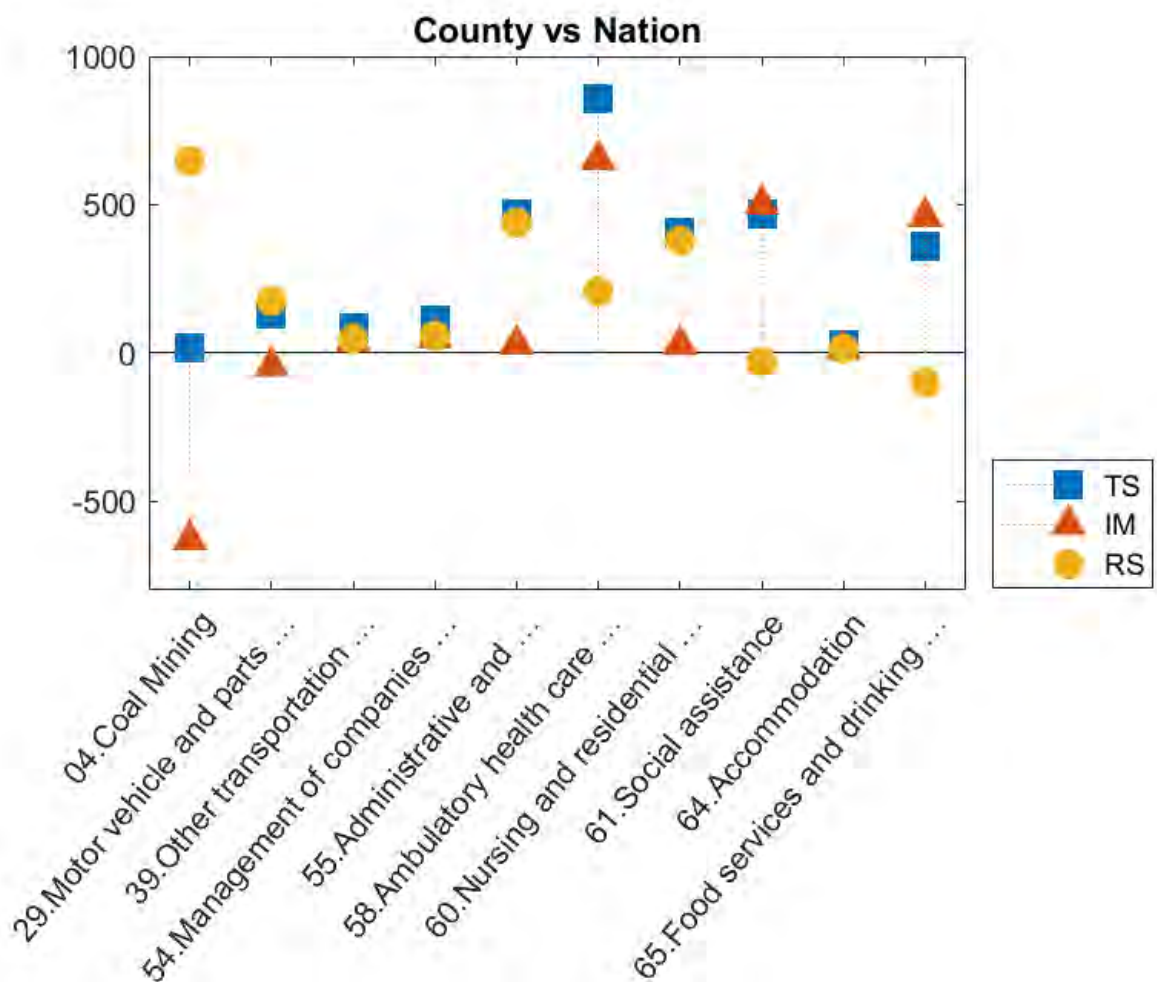
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Raleigh County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Raleigh County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



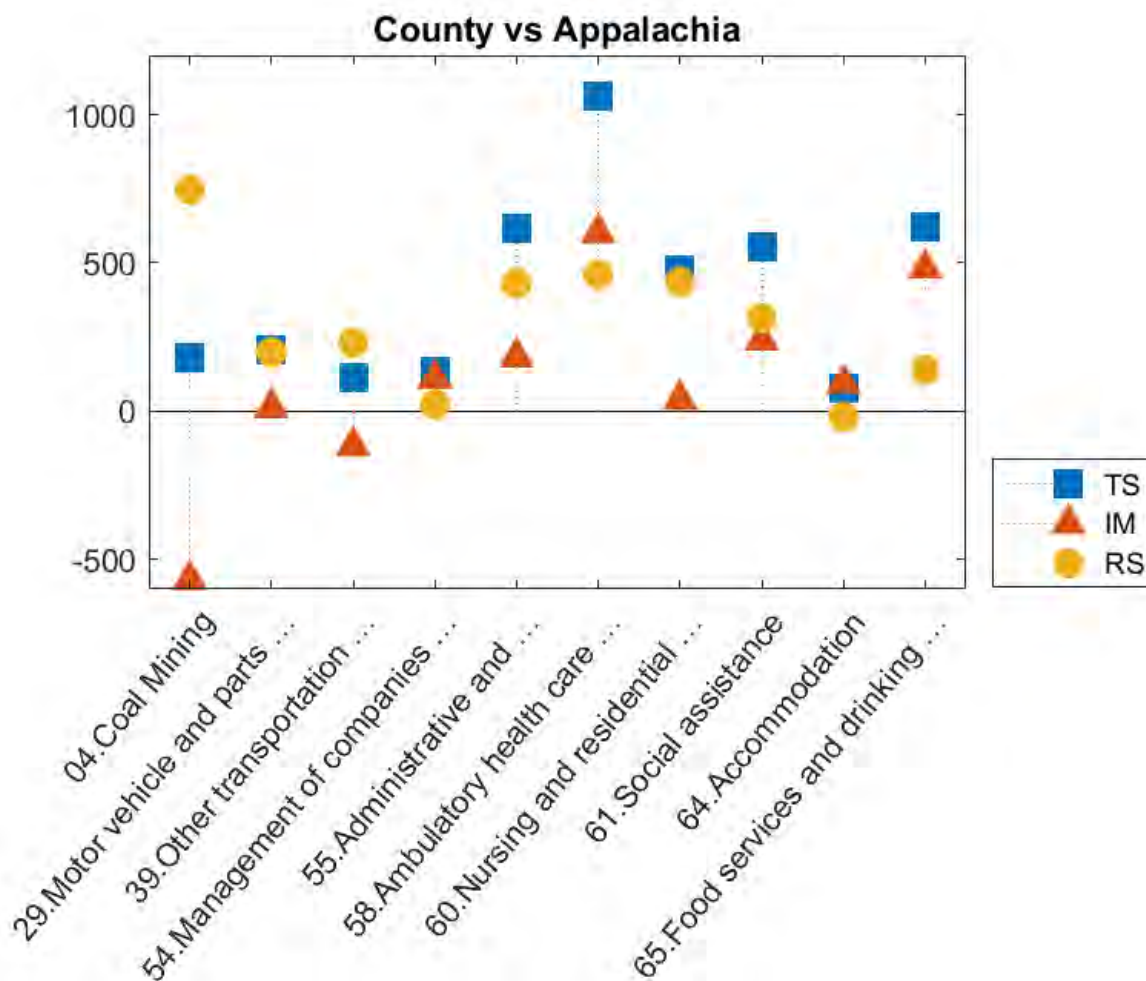
## Chapter 41. Raleigh County, West Virginia

### Raleigh County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	167	17	-630	647	1,666
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	83	129	-45	174	944
39	Other transportation ...	30	86	38	48	384
54	Management of companies ...	24	108	50	58	348
55	Administrative and ...	151	468	29	439	1,958
58	Ambulatory health care ...	210	859	652	207	2,929
60	Nursing and residential ...	71	407	28	379	1,105
61	Social assistance	86	470	501	-31	1,319
64	Accommodation	53	25	11	14	544
65	Food services and drinking ...	272	359	459	-100	3,041



## Selected SSA Components for Raleigh County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

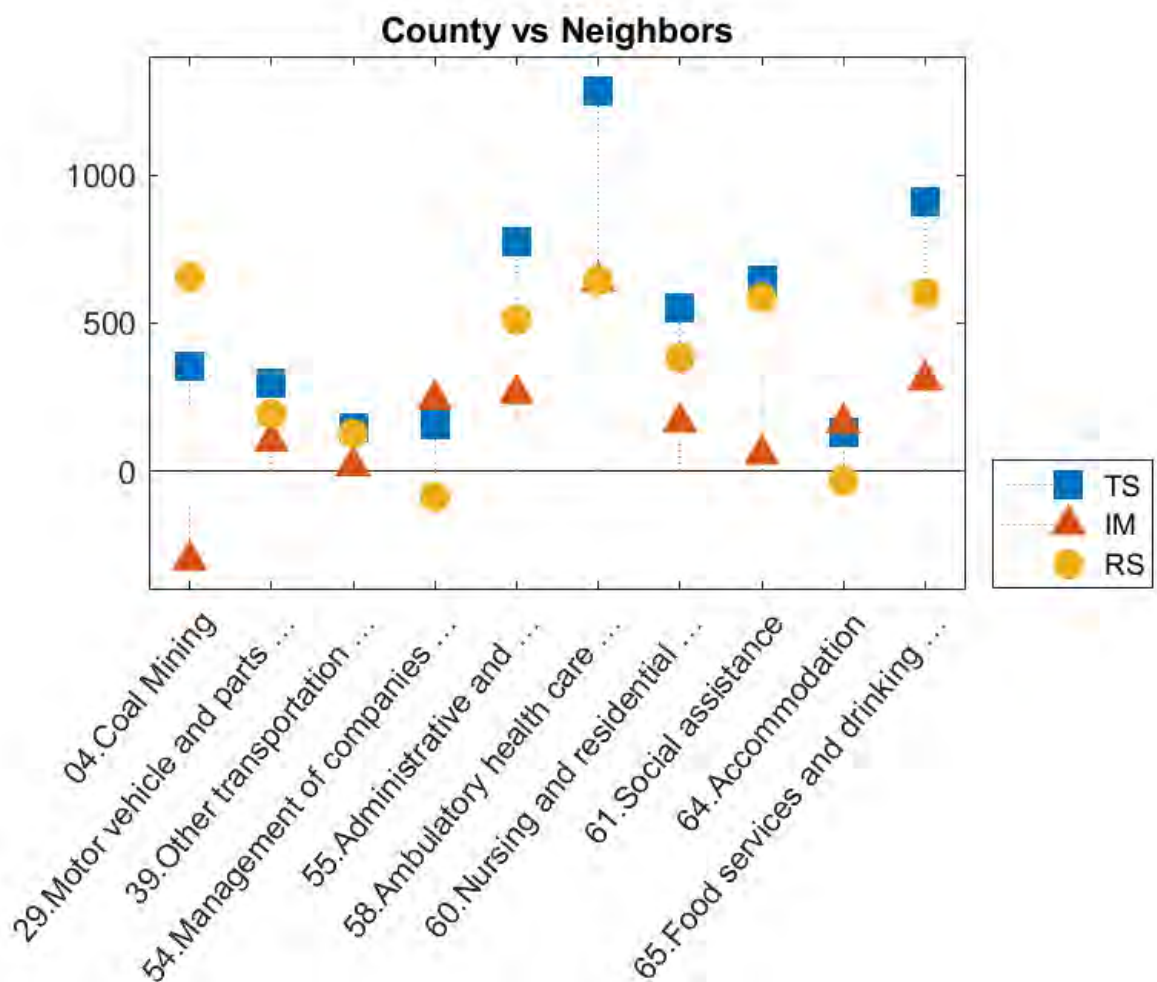


## Chapter 41. Raleigh County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Raleigh County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	5	179	-568	747	1,666
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	2	209	11	198	944
39	Other transportation ...	1	114	-117	231	384
54	Management of companies ...	1	132	110	22	348
55	Administrative and ...	5	614	182	432	1,958
58	Ambulatory health care ...	6	1,063	601	462	2,929
60	Nursing and residential ...	2	476	40	436	1,105
61	Social assistance	3	553	239	314	1,319
64	Accommodation	2	76	95	-19	544
65	Food services and drinking ...	8	623	482	141	3,041

## Selected SSA Components for Raleigh County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 41. Raleigh County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Raleigh County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	-171	356	-300	656	1,666
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-85	296	102	194	944
39	Other transportation ...	-31	147	19	128	384
54	Management of companies ...	-25	158	243	-85	348
55	Administrative and ...	-155	774	262	512	1,958
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-215	1,284	640	644	2,929
60	Nursing and residential ...	-72	550	166	384	1,105
61	Social assistance	-88	644	58	586	1,319
64	Accommodation	-54	131	163	-32	544
65	Food services and drinking ...	-279	910	308	602	3,041

---

## Chapter 42. Randolph County, West Virginia

Employment in Randolph County, West Virginia, declined from 12,852 in 2005 to 11,210 in 2018, for a change of -1,642, or -12.78%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Randolph County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,448	-3,091	-513	-2,578
vs. Appalachia	40	-1,682	-372	-1,310
vs. Neighbors	-1,868	221	-75	296

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Randolph County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 42. Randolph County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Randolph County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
07	Utilities	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V e i	yes	no	no	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I b i	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Randolph County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Randolph County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Randolph County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Randolph County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Randolph County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Randolph County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Randolph County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

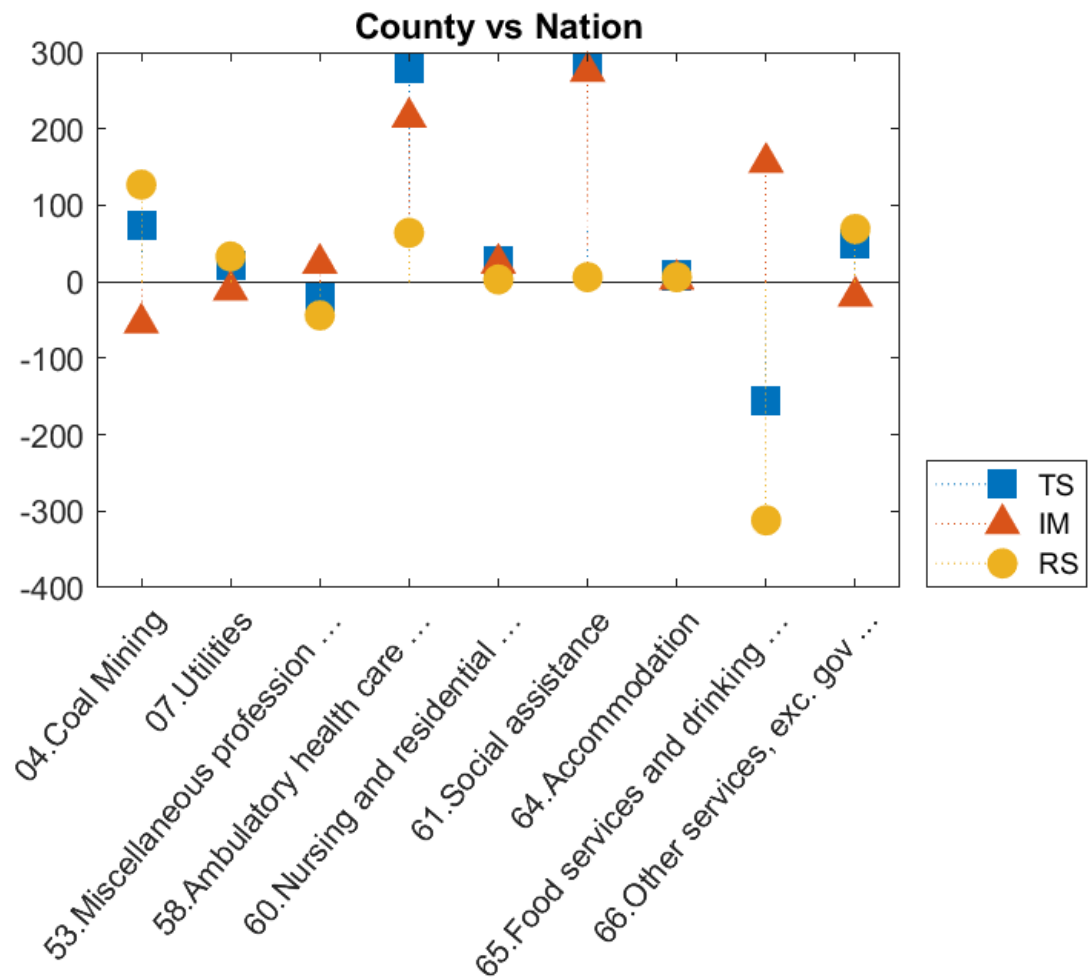
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Randolph County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Randolph County, West Virginia vs the U.S.





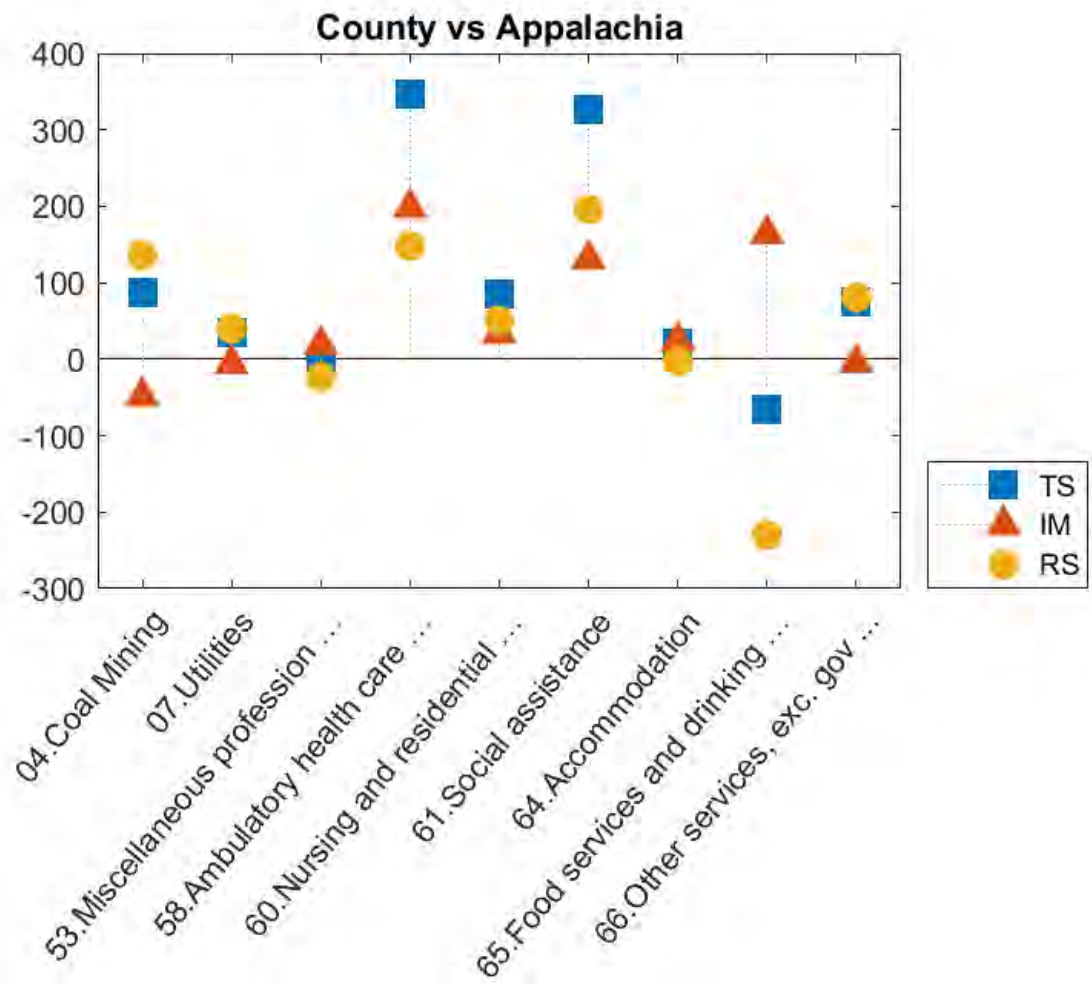
## Chapter 42. Randolph County, West Virginia

---

### Randolph County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	14	73	-54	127	214
07	Utilities	11	22	-11	33	135
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	16	-20	24	-44	138
58	Ambulatory health care ...	69	279	215	64	960
60	Nursing and residential ...	60	27	24	3	622
61	Social assistance	47	281	275	6	747
64	Accommodation	14	9	3	6	142
65	Food services and drinking ...	92	-156	156	-312	754
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	27	50	-19	69	318

Selected SSA Components for Randolph County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



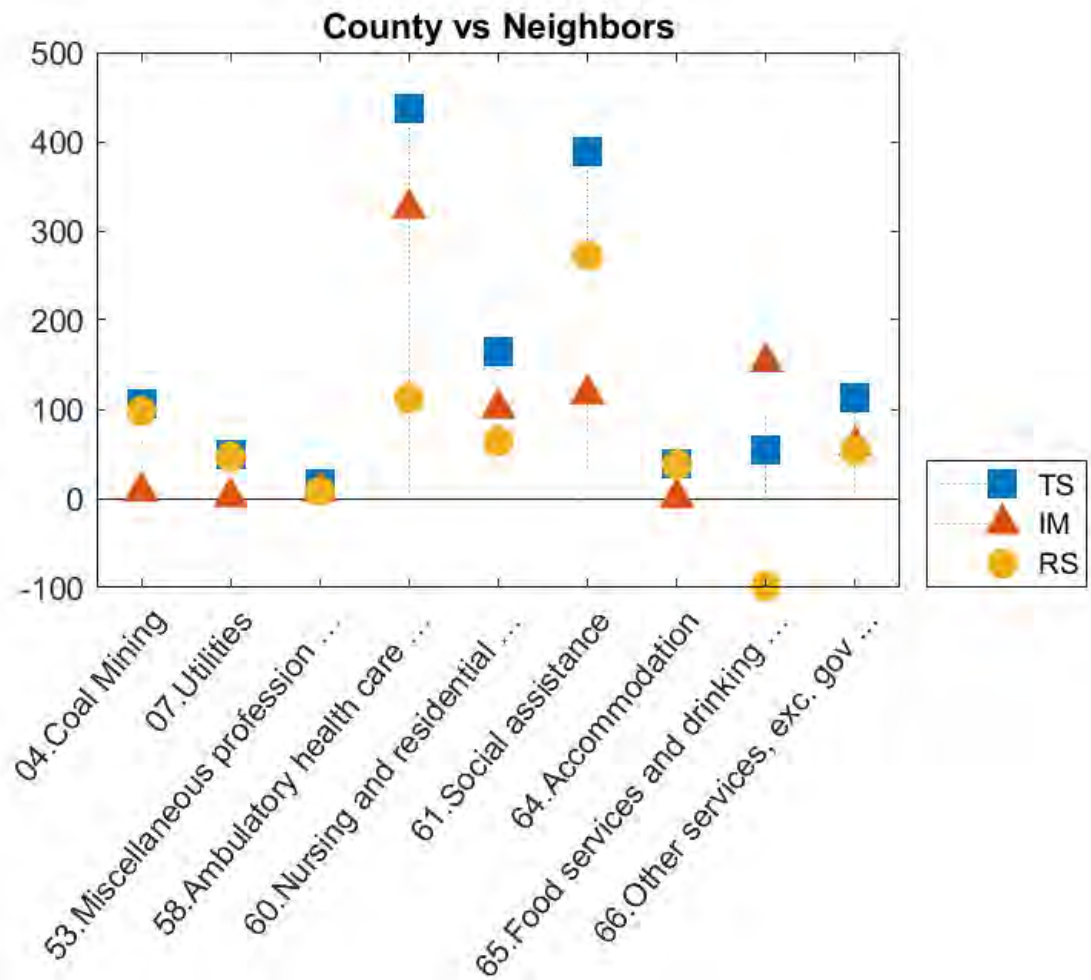
## Chapter 42. Randolph County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Randolph County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	88	-48	136	214
07	Utilities	0	34	-6	40	135
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	-4	19	-23	138
58	Ambulatory health care ...	2	346	198	148	960
60	Nursing and residential ...	2	85	34	51	622
61	Social assistance	1	327	131	196	747
64	Accommodation	0	21	24	-3	142
65	Food services and drinking ...	3	-66	164	-230	754
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	1	76	-5	81	318

Selected SSA Components for Randolph County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 42. Randolph County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Randolph County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	-18	106	8	98	214
07	Utilities	-15	49	2	47	135
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-21	16	8	8	138
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-89	437	325	112	960
60	Nursing and residential ...	-78	165	101	64	622
61	Social assistance	-61	389	117	272	747
64	Accommodation	-17	39	1	38	142
65	Food services and drinking ...	-119	55	153	-98	754
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-35	113	59	54	318

---

## Chapter 43. Ritchie County, West Virginia

Employment in Ritchie County, West Virginia, declined from 3,388 in 2005 to 3,190 in 2018, for a change of -198, or -5.84%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Ritchie County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	384	-581	-152	-429
vs. Appalachia	8	-206	98	-304
vs. Neighbors	-431	234	-3	237

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Ritchie County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 43. Ritchie County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Ritchie County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	C III a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
32	Other retail	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Ritchie County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Ritchie County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Ritchie County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Ritchie County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Ritchie County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Ritchie County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Ritchie County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Ritchie County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

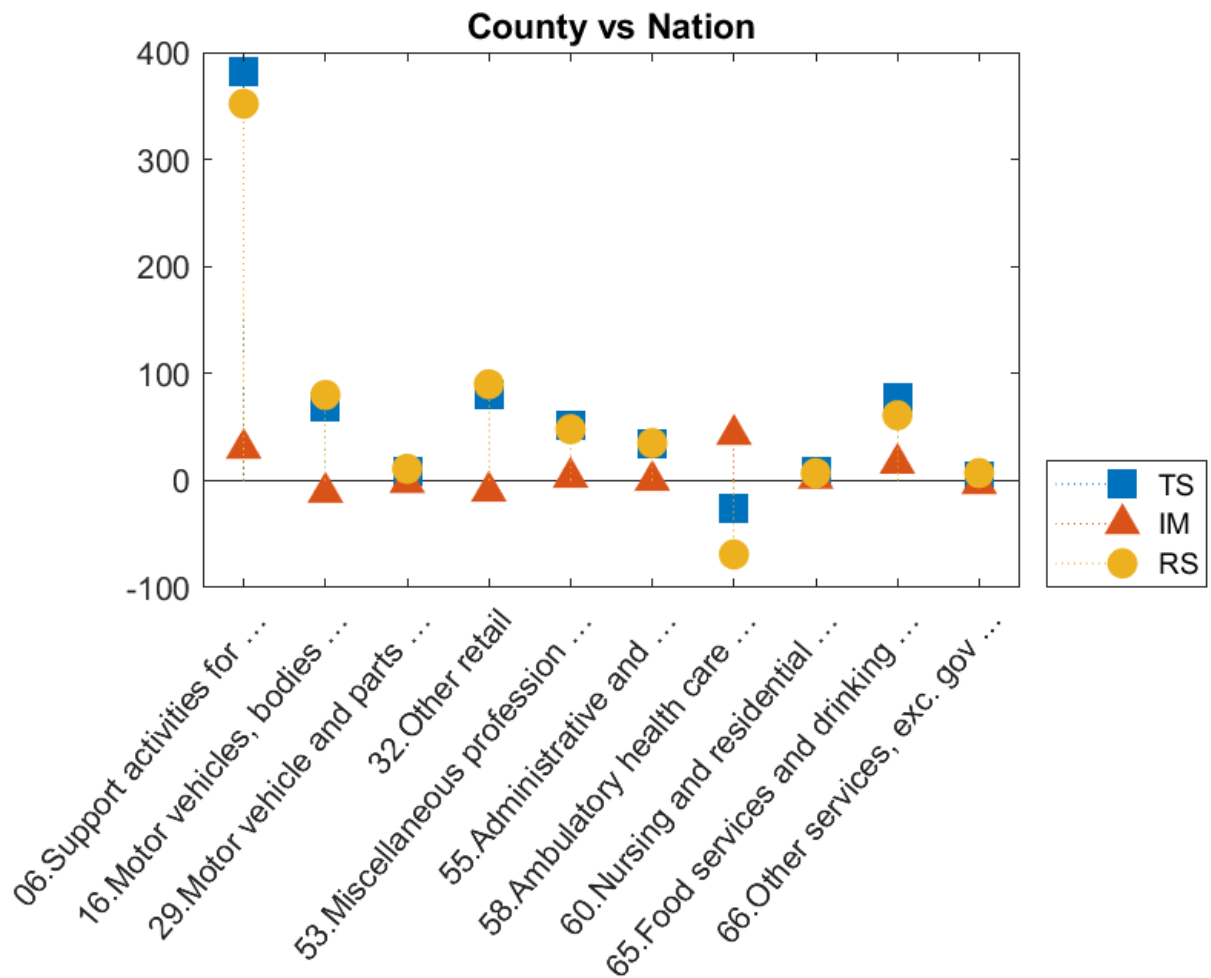
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Ritchie County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

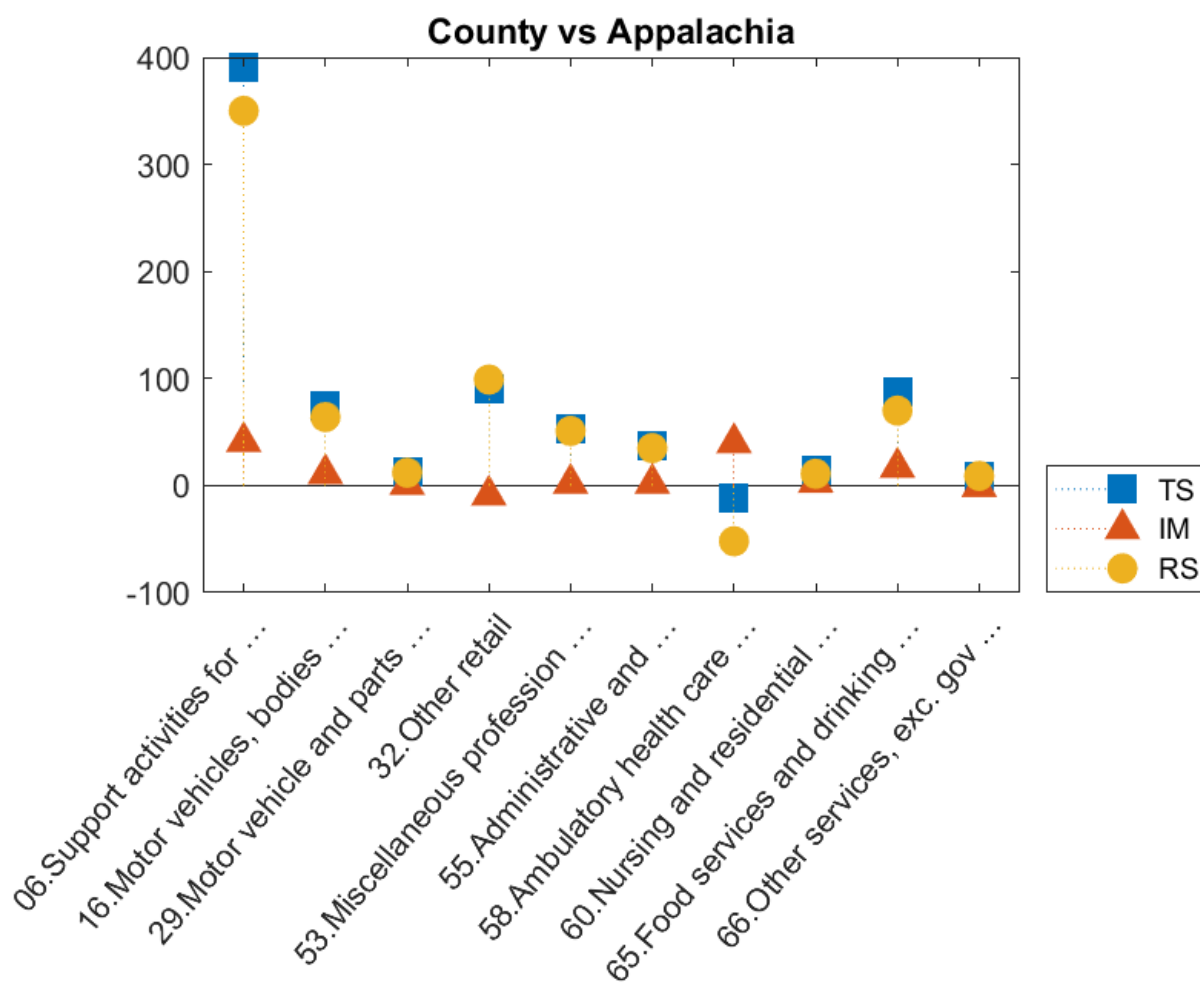


## Chapter 43. Ritchie County, West Virginia

### Ritchie County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	8	382	30	352	463
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	6	69	-11	80	130
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	4	9	-2	11	46
32	Other retail	10	80	-10	90	177
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	2	51	3	48	70
55	Administrative and ...	2	35	0	35	52
58	Ambulatory health care ...	14	-26	43	-69	110
60	Nursing and residential ...	6	9	2	7	64
65	Food services and drinking ...	9	77	16	61	170
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	5	4	-3	7	51

## Selected SSA Components for Ritchie County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

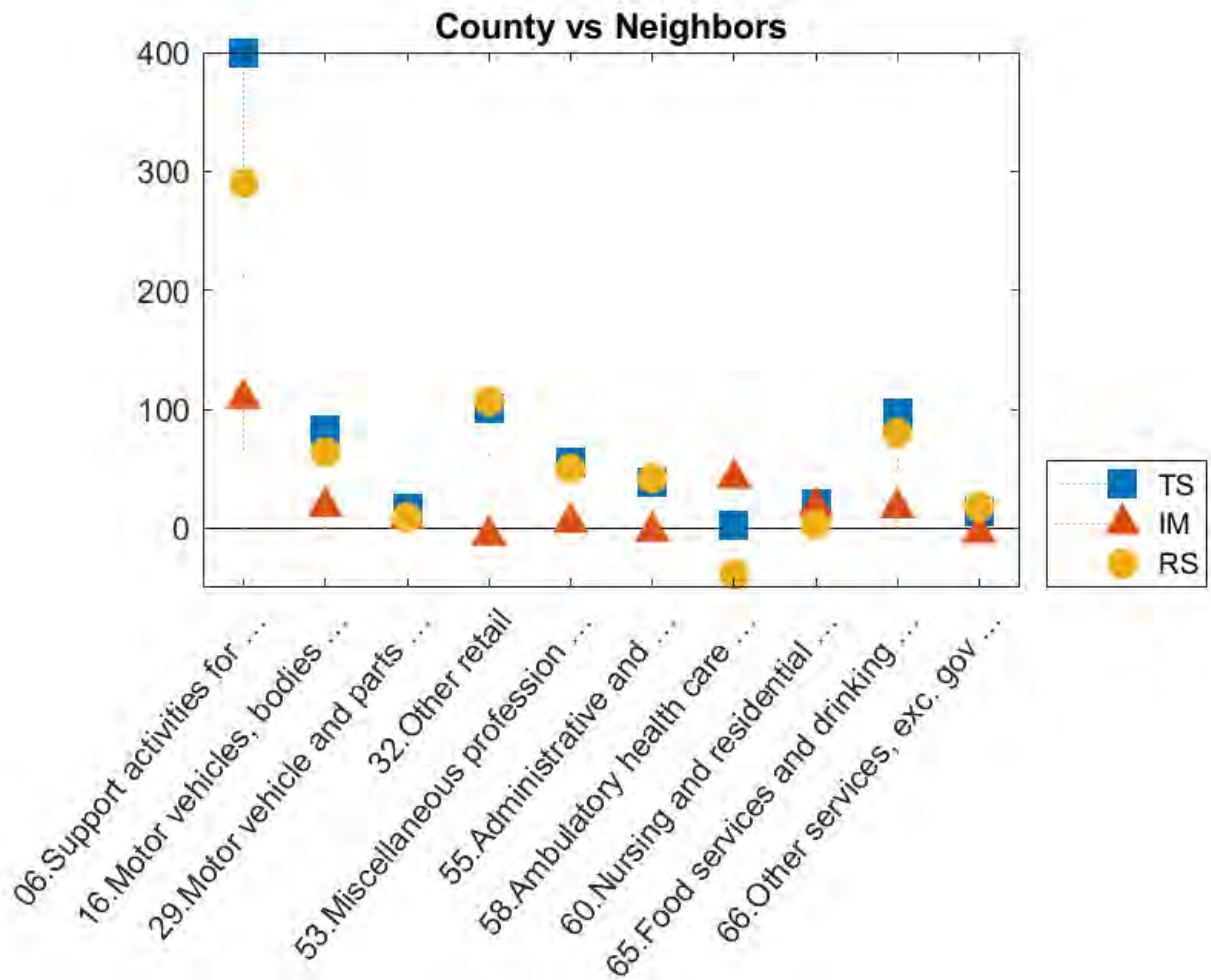


## Chapter 43. Ritchie County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Ritchie County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	391	41	350	463
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	0	75	11	64	130
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	13	1	12	46
32	Other retail	0	90	-9	99	177
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	53	2	51	70
55	Administrative and ...	0	37	2	35	52
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	-12	40	-52	110
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	14	3	11	64
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	87	17	70	170
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	8	-1	9	51

Selected SSA Components for Ritchie County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 43. Ritchie County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Ritchie County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-9	399	109	290	463
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	-7	82	18	64	130
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-4	17	8	9	46
32	Other retail	-11	101	-6	107	177
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-2	55	5	50	70
55	Administrative and ...	-2	39	-3	42	52
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-16	3	42	-39	110
60	Nursing and residential ...	-6	21	18	3	64
65	Food services and drinking ...	-11	97	17	80	170
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-5	14	-4	18	51

---

## Chapter 44. Roane County, West Virginia

Employment in Roane County, West Virginia, declined from 3,374 in 2005 to 2,883 in 2018, for a change of -491, or -14.55%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Roane County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	377	-870	5	-875
vs. Appalachia	8	-500	132	-632
vs. Neighbors	-253	-235	-227	-8

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Roane County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 44. Roane County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Roane County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
18	Furniture and related ...	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	D I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
47	Insurance carriers and ...	F I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Roane County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Roane County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Roane County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Roane County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Roane County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Roane County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Roane County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

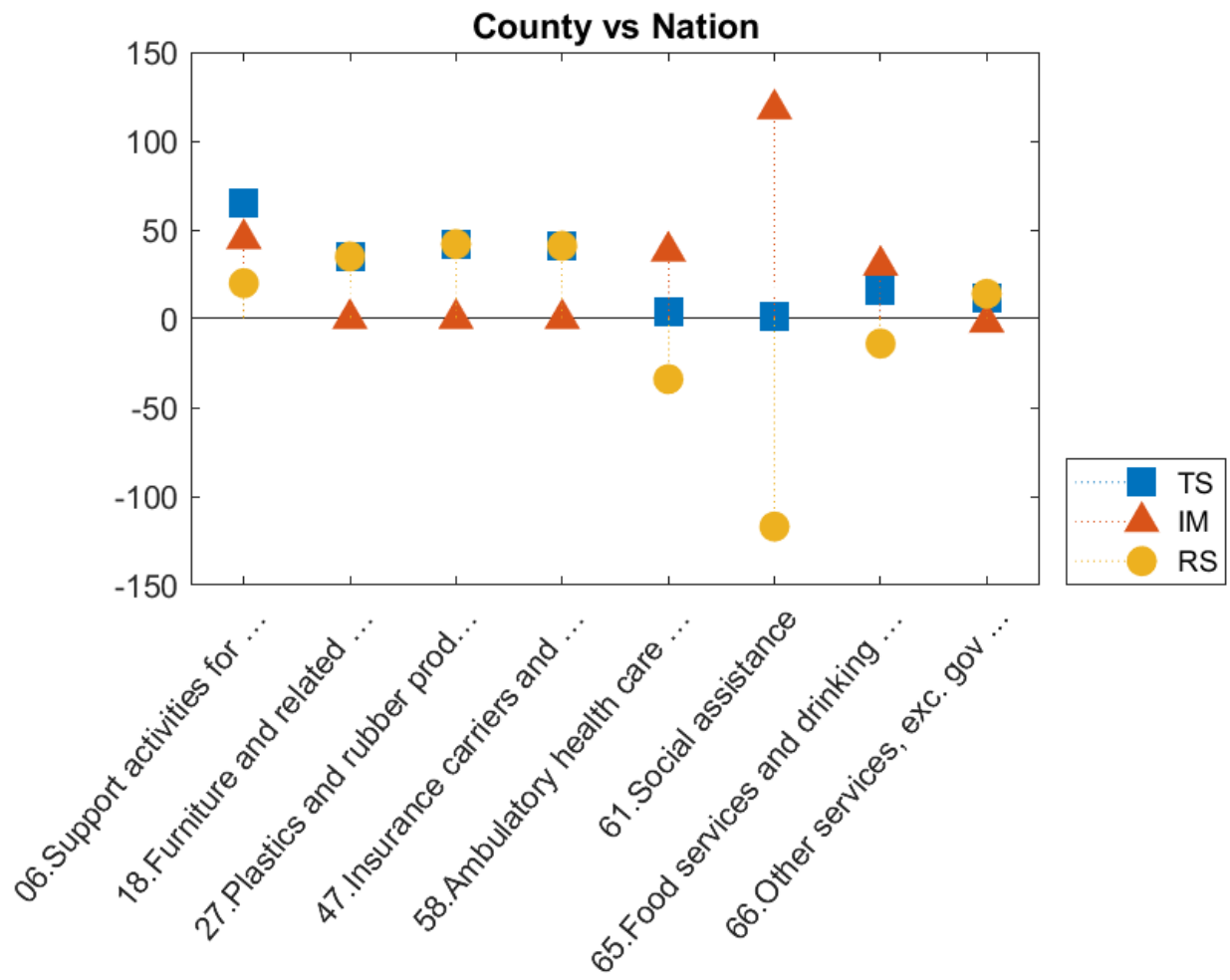
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Roane County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Roane County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

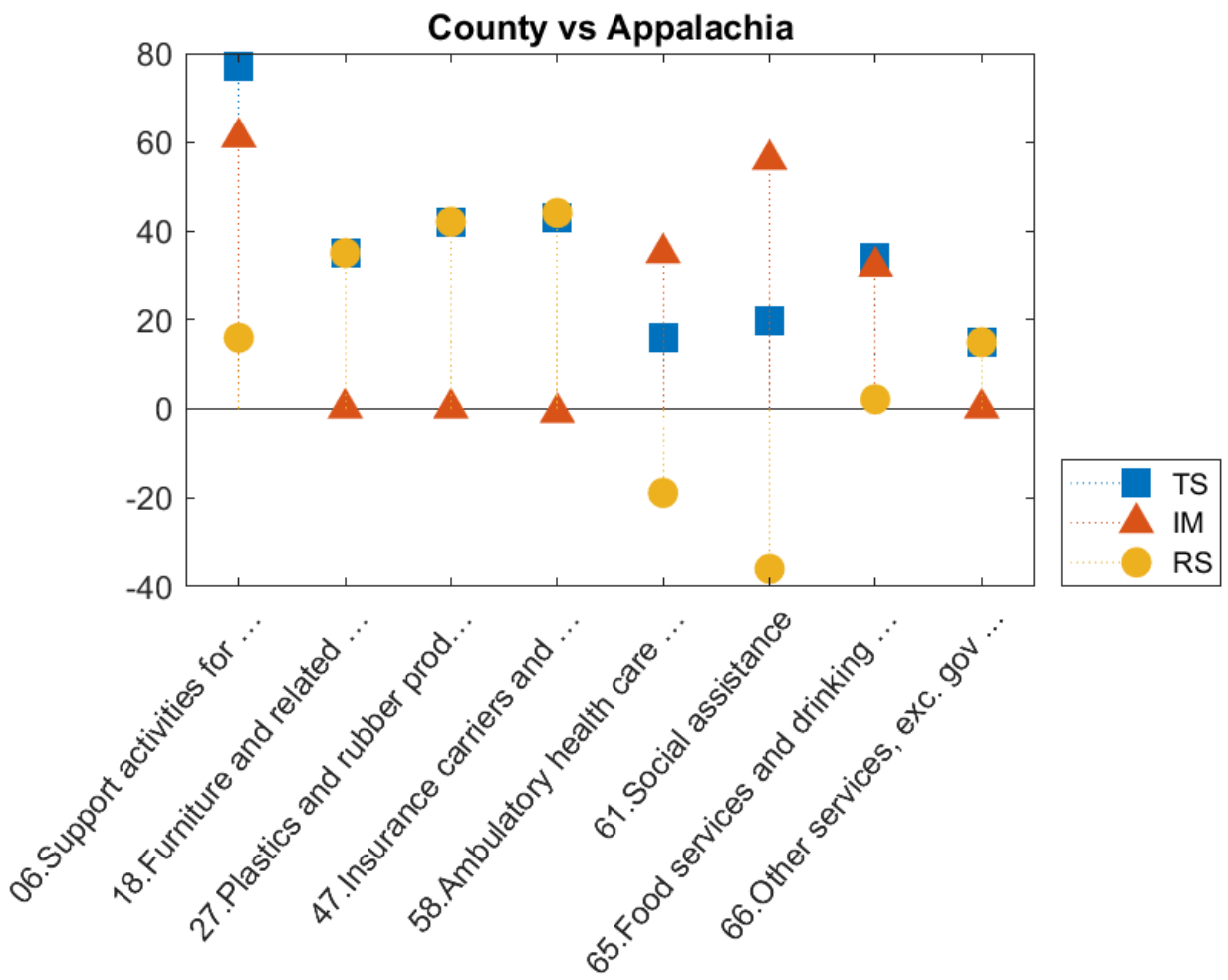


## Chapter 44. Roane County, West Virginia

### Roane County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	12	65	45	20	188
18	Furniture and related ...	0	35	0	35	35
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	0	42	0	42	42
47	Insurance carriers and ...	2	41	-0	41	59
58	Ambulatory health care ...	12	4	38	-34	123
61	Social assistance	20	1	118	-117	201
65	Food services and drinking ...	18	16	30	-14	193
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	3	12	-2	14	40

Selected SSA Components for Roane County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

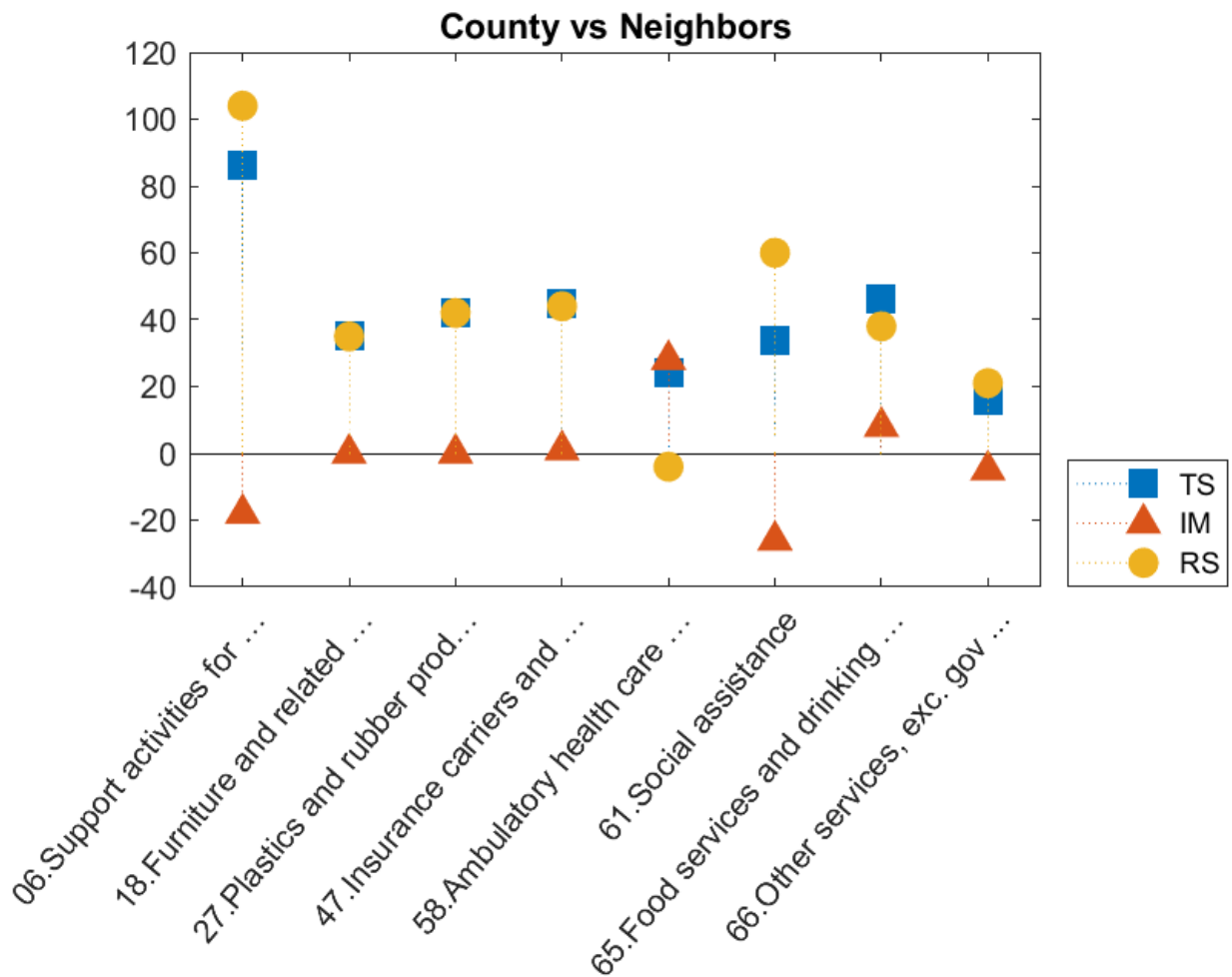


## Chapter 44. Roane County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Roane County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	77	61	16	188
18	Furniture and related ...	0	35	0	35	35
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	0	42	0	42	42
47	Insurance carriers and ...	0	43	-1	44	59
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	16	35	-19	123
61	Social assistance	1	20	56	-36	201
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	34	32	2	193
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	15	-0	15	40

Selected SSA Components for Roane County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 44. Roane County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Roane County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-8	86	-18	104	188
18	Furniture and related ...	-0	35	0	35	35
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	-0	42	0	42	42
47	Insurance carriers and ...	-1	45	1	44	59
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-8	24	28	-4	123
61	Social assistance	-14	34	-26	60	201
65	Food services and drinking ...	-12	46	8	38	193
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-2	16	-5	21	40

---

## Chapter 45. Summers County, West Virginia

Employment in Summers County, West Virginia, declined from 2,449 in 2005 to 2,070 in 2018, for a change of -379, or -15.48%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Summers County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	277	-657	87	-744
vs. Appalachia	5	-385	112	-497
vs. Neighbors	-199	-179	88	-267

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Summers County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 45. Summers County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Summers County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
28	Wholesale trade	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
47	Insurance carriers and ...	F I c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
49	Real estate	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Summers County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Summers County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Summers County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Summers County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Summers County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Summers County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Summers County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

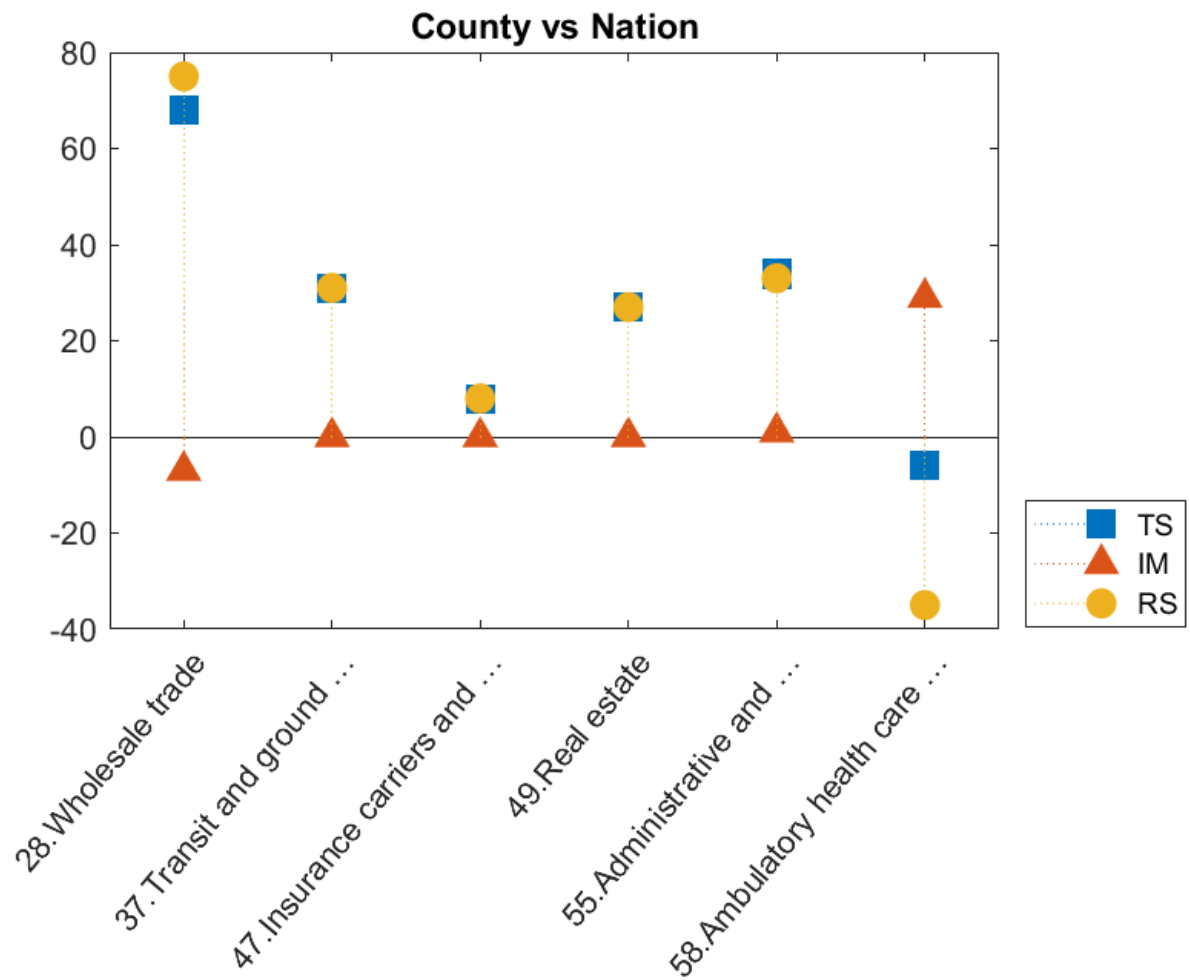
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Summers County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Summers County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



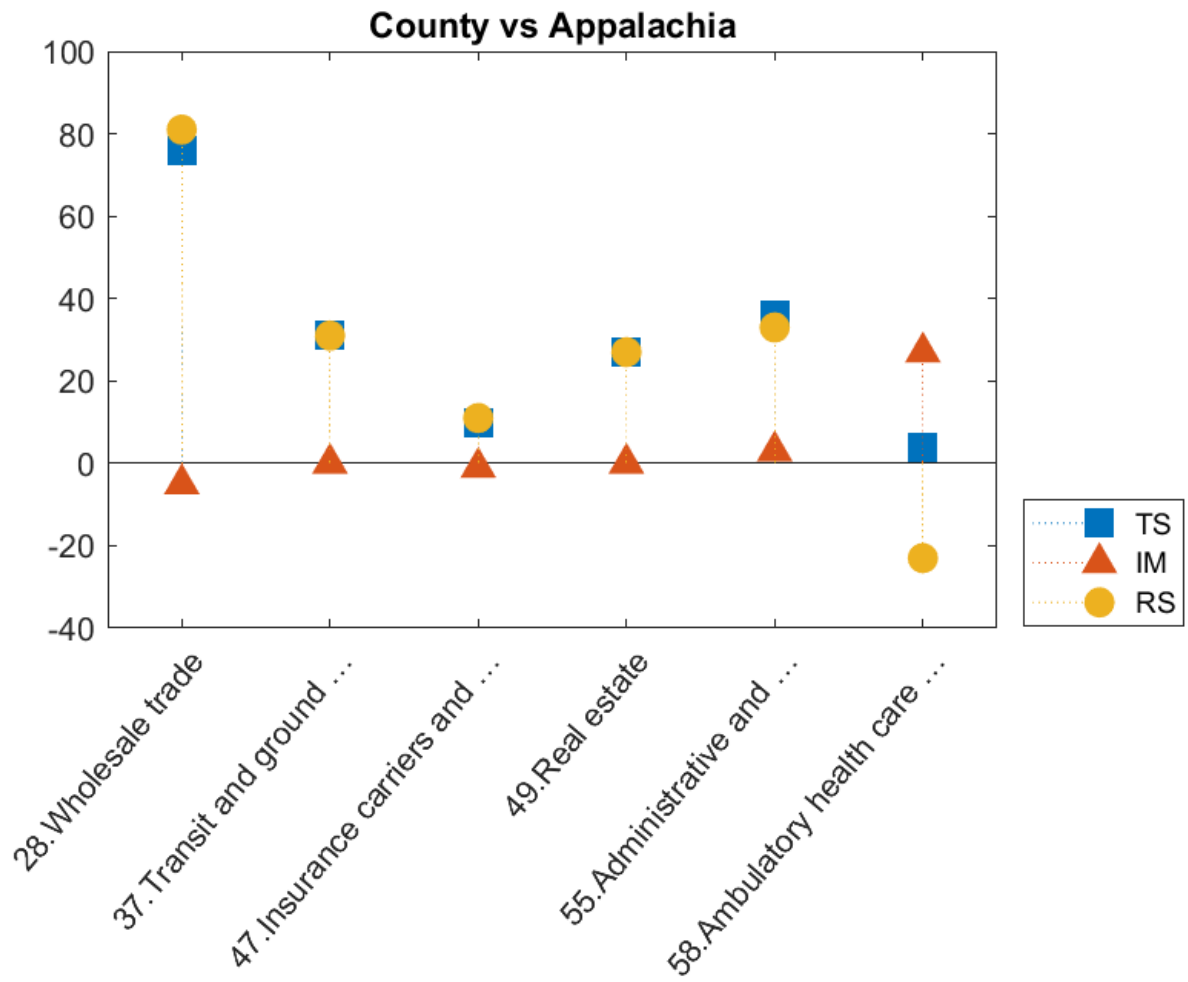
## Chapter 45. Summers County, West Virginia

---

### Summers County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
28	Wholesale trade	8	68	-7	75	146
37	Transit and ground ...	0	31	0	31	31
47	Insurance carriers and ...	2	8	-0	8	26
49	Real estate	1	27	-0	27	33
55	Administrative and ...	3	34	1	33	61
58	Ambulatory health care ...	9	-6	29	-35	87

### Selected SSA Components for Summers County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



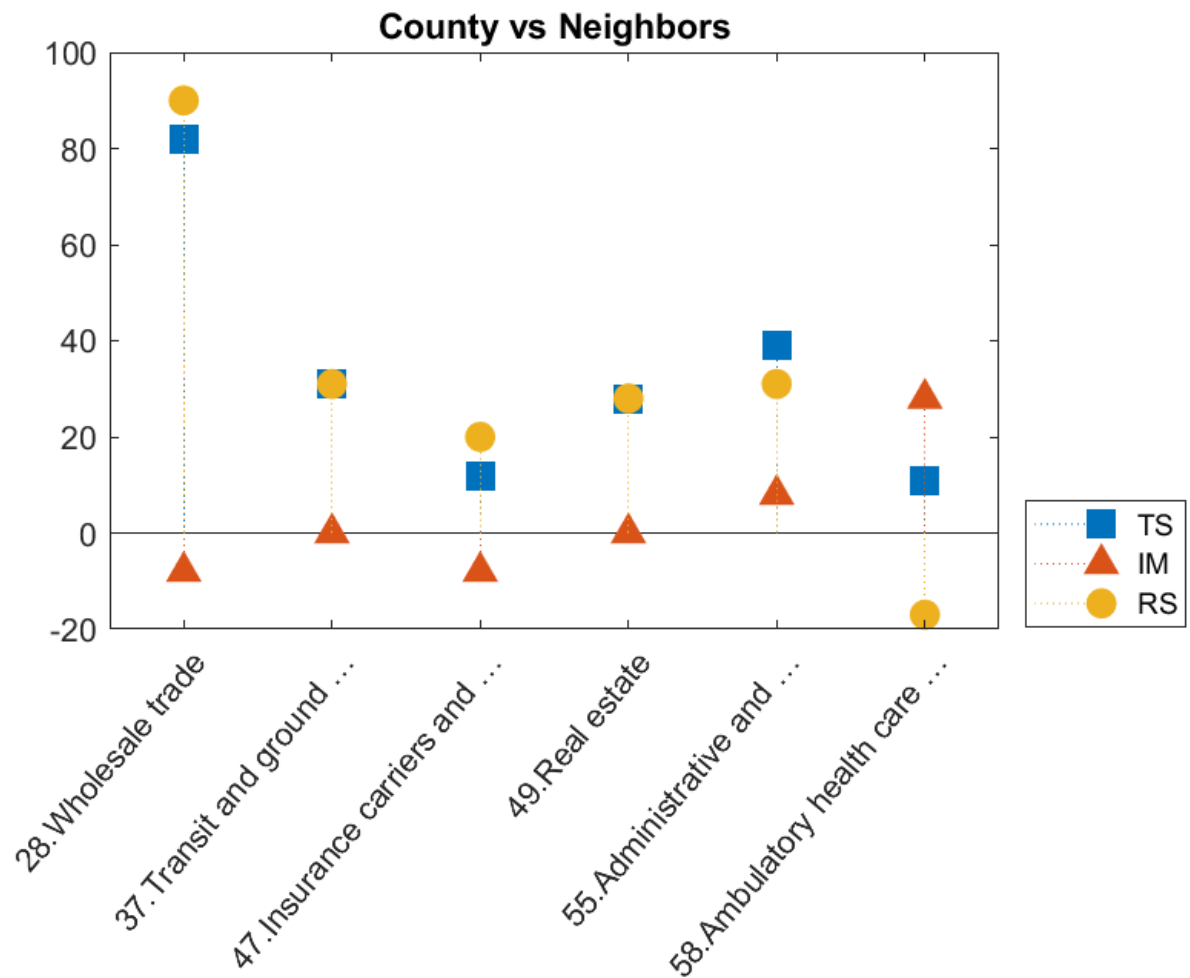
## Chapter 45. Summers County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Summers County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
28	Wholesale trade	0	76	-5	81	146
37	Transit and ground ...	0	31	0	31	31
47	Insurance carriers and ...	0	10	-1	11	26
49	Real estate	0	27	0	27	33
55	Administrative and ...	0	36	3	33	61
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	4	27	-23	87

Selected SSA Components for Summers County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 45. Summers County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Summers County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
28	Wholesale trade	-6	82	-8	90	146
37	Transit and ground ...	-0	31	0	31	31
47	Insurance carriers and ...	-1	12	-8	20	26
49	Real estate	-0	28	0	28	33
55	Administrative and ...	-2	39	8	31	61
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-7	11	28	-17	87



---

## Chapter 46. Taylor County, West Virginia

Employment in Taylor County, West Virginia, grew from 3,115 in 2005 to 3,158 in 2018, for a change of 43, or 1.38%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Taylor County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	351	-307	-19	-288
vs. Appalachia	6	32	65	-33
vs. Neighbors	504	-464	-7	-457

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Taylor County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 46. Taylor County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Taylor County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
07	Utilities	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E II c n	no	yes	yes	no
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E II a v	no	yes	yes	no
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Taylor County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Taylor County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Taylor County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Taylor County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Taylor County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Taylor County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Taylor County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

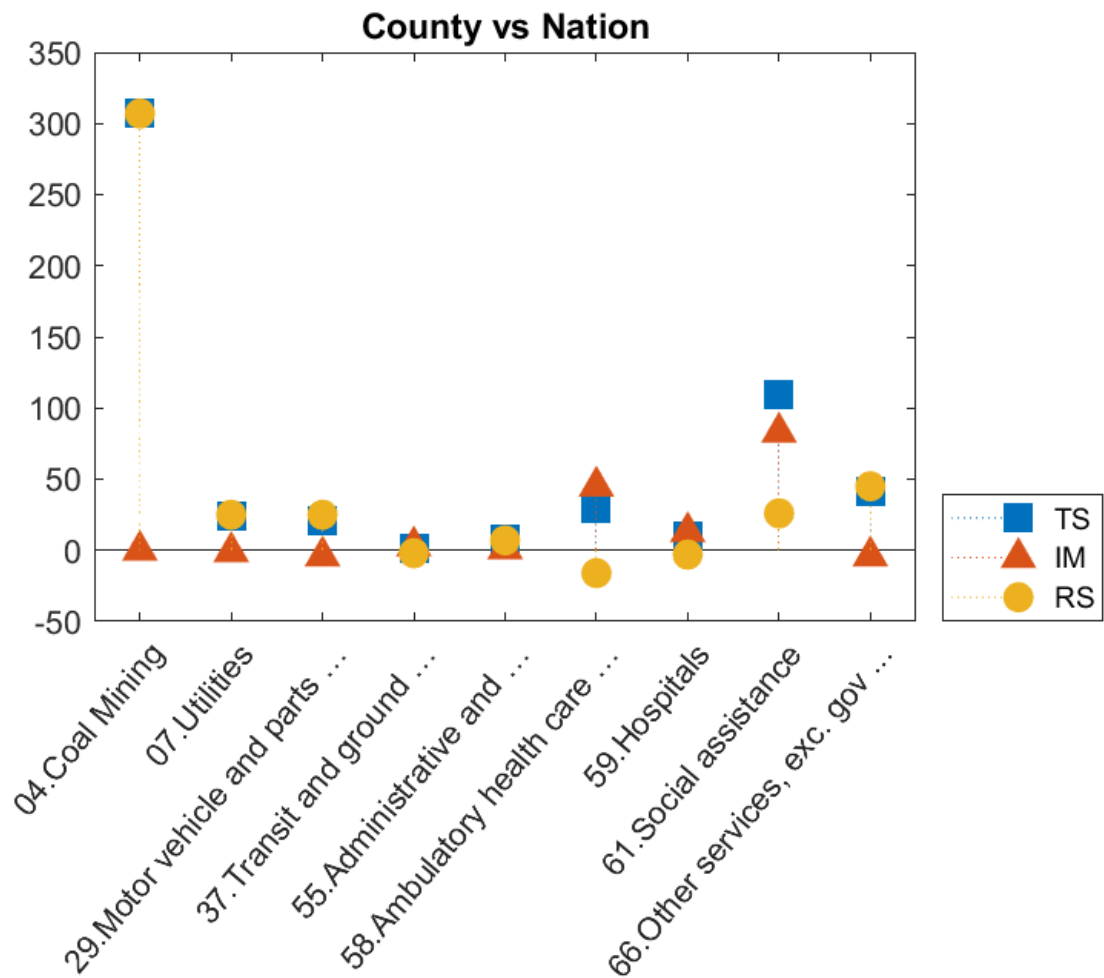
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Taylor County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Taylor County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



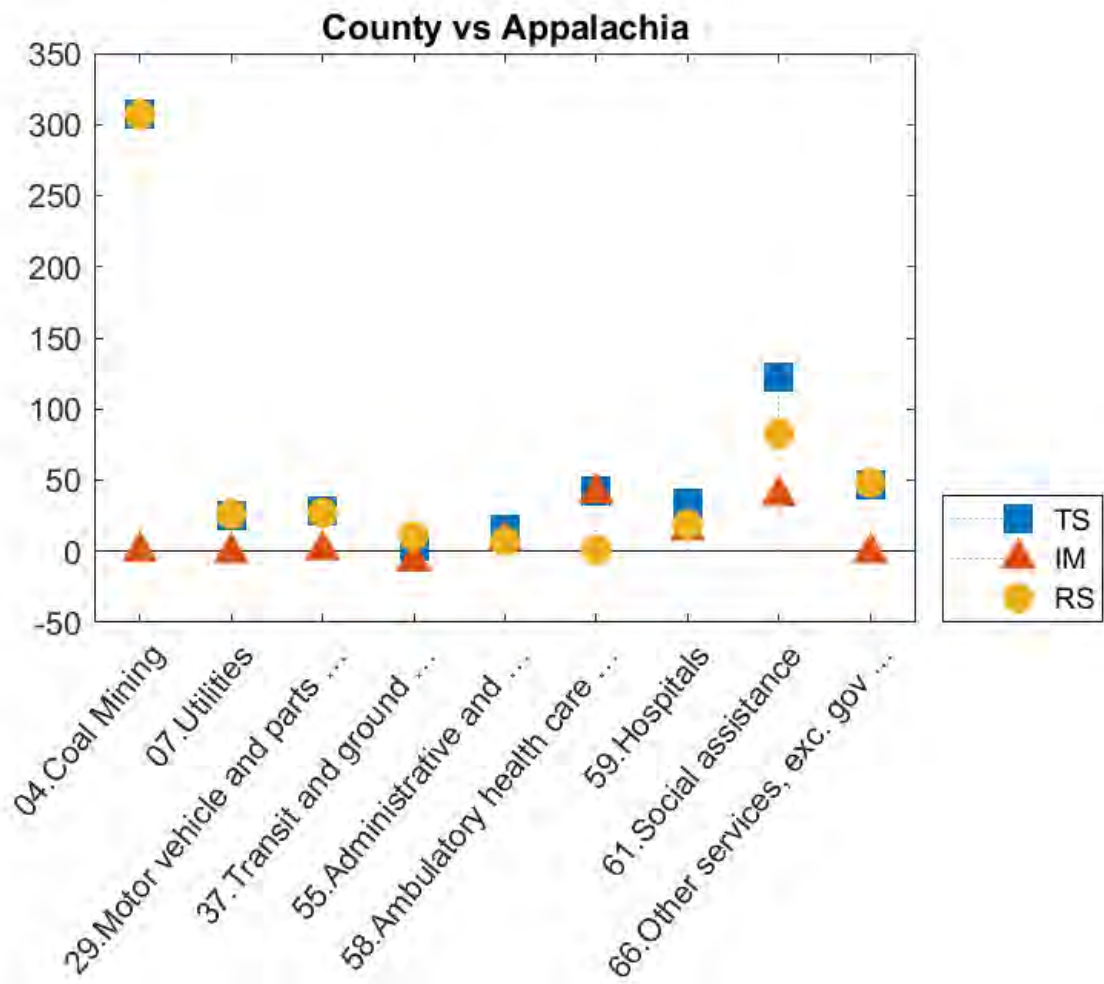
## Chapter 46. Taylor County, West Virginia

---

### Taylor County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	307	0	307	307
07	Utilities	2	24	-1	25	39
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	6	21	-4	25	85
37	Transit and ground ...	4	1	3	-2	36
55	Administrative and ...	7	8	1	7	73
58	Ambulatory health care ...	14	29	45	-16	169
59	Hospitals	26	10	13	-3	264
61	Social assistance	14	109	83	26	249
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	6	41	-4	45	101

Selected SSA Components for Taylor County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



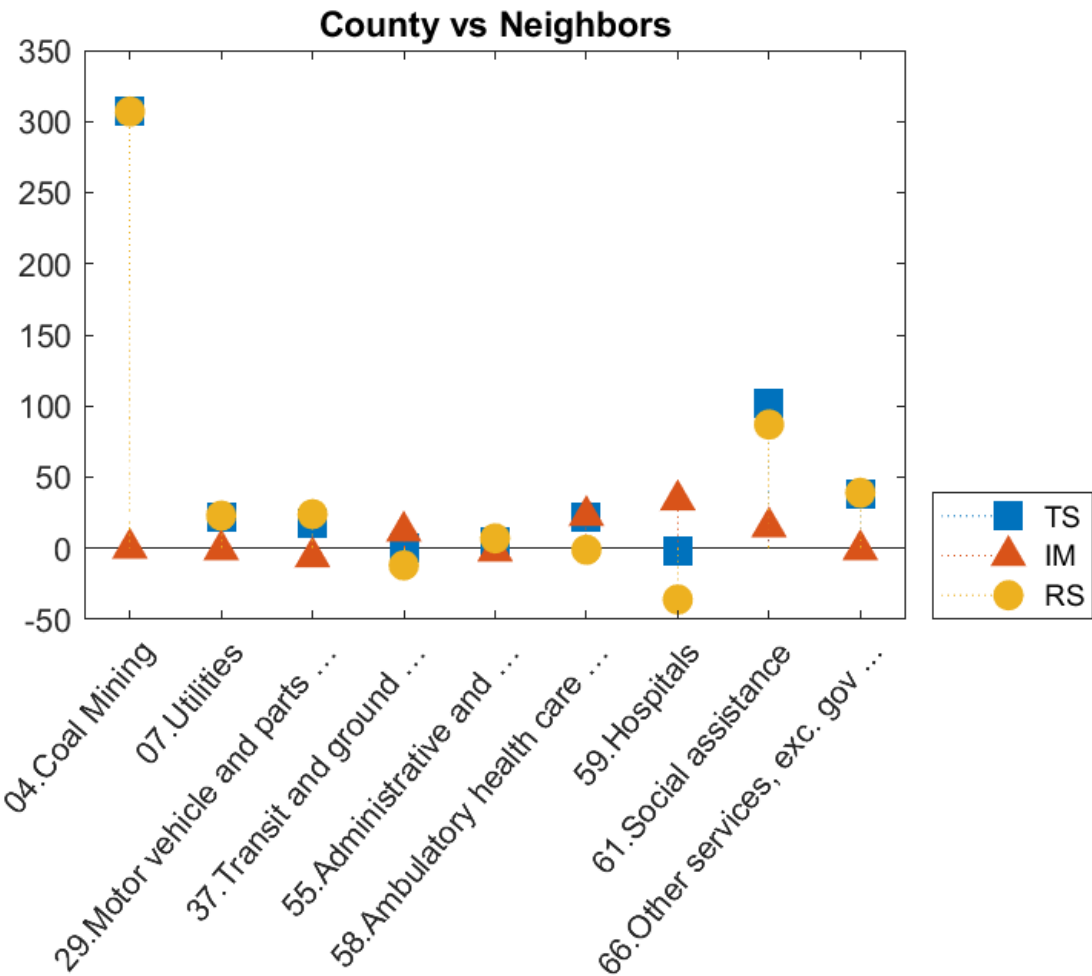
## Chapter 46. Taylor County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Taylor County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	307	0	307	307
07	Utilities	0	25	-1	26	39
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	28	1	27	85
37	Transit and ground ...	0	4	-7	11	36
55	Administrative and ...	0	15	8	7	73
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	42	41	1	169
59	Hospitals	1	34	15	19	264
61	Social assistance	0	122	39	83	249
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	47	-1	48	101

Selected SSA Components for Taylor County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 46. Taylor County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Taylor County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	307	0	307	307
07	Utilities	2	22	-1	23	39
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	9	18	-6	24	85
37	Transit and ground ...	5	0	12	-12	36
55	Administrative and ...	9	5	-2	7	73
58	Ambulatory health care ...	21	22	23	-1	169
59	Hospitals	37	-2	34	-36	264
61	Social assistance	20	102	15	87	249
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	9	38	-1	39	101

---

## Chapter 47. Tucker County, West Virginia

Employment in Tucker County, West Virginia, declined from 2,848 in 2005 to 2,583 in 2018, for a change of -265, or -9.3%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Tucker County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	322	-583	44	-627
vs. Appalachia	7	-278	148	-426
vs. Neighbors	-241	-20	226	-246

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Tucker County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 47. Tucker County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Tucker County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
04	Coal Mining	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
24	Printing and related ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
56	Waste management and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Tucker County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Tucker County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Tucker County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Tucker County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Tucker County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Tucker County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Tucker County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

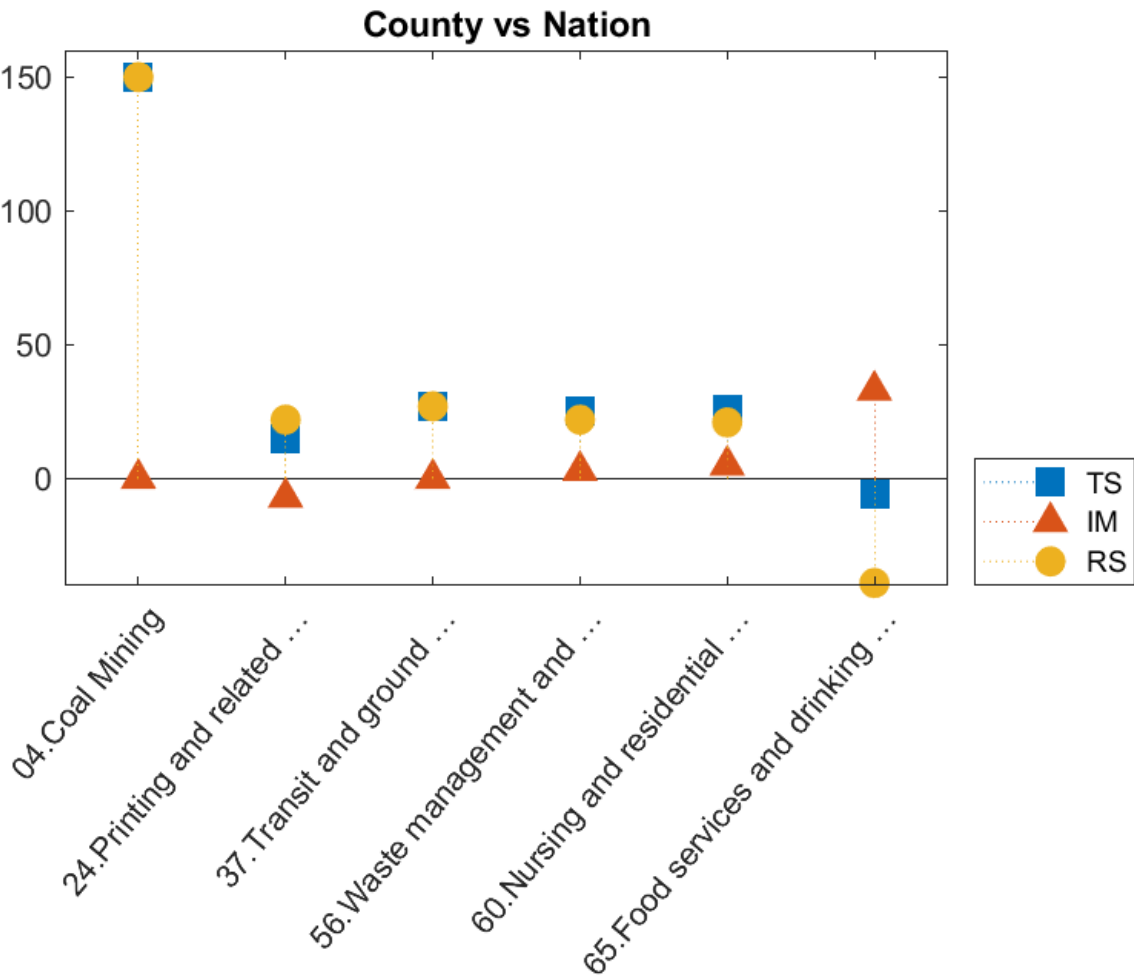
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Tucker County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Tucker County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



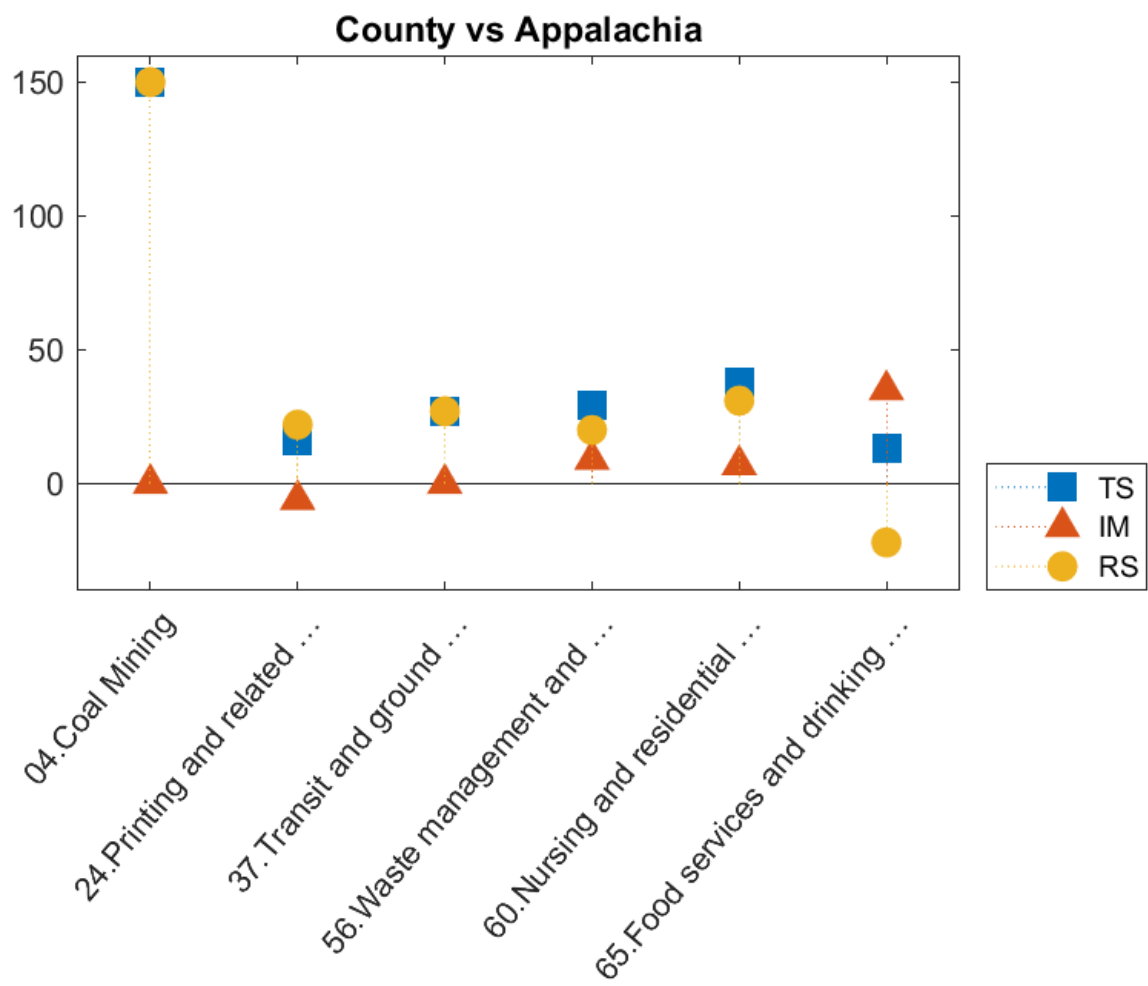
## Chapter 47. Tucker County, West Virginia

---

### Tucker County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	150	0	150	150
24	Printing and related ...	2	15	-7	22	33
37	Transit and ground ...	0	27	0	27	27
56	Waste management and ...	3	25	3	22	59
60	Nursing and residential ...	13	26	5	21	152
65	Food services and drinking ...	20	-6	33	-39	187

Selected SSA Components for Tucker County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



## Chapter 47. Tucker County, West Virginia

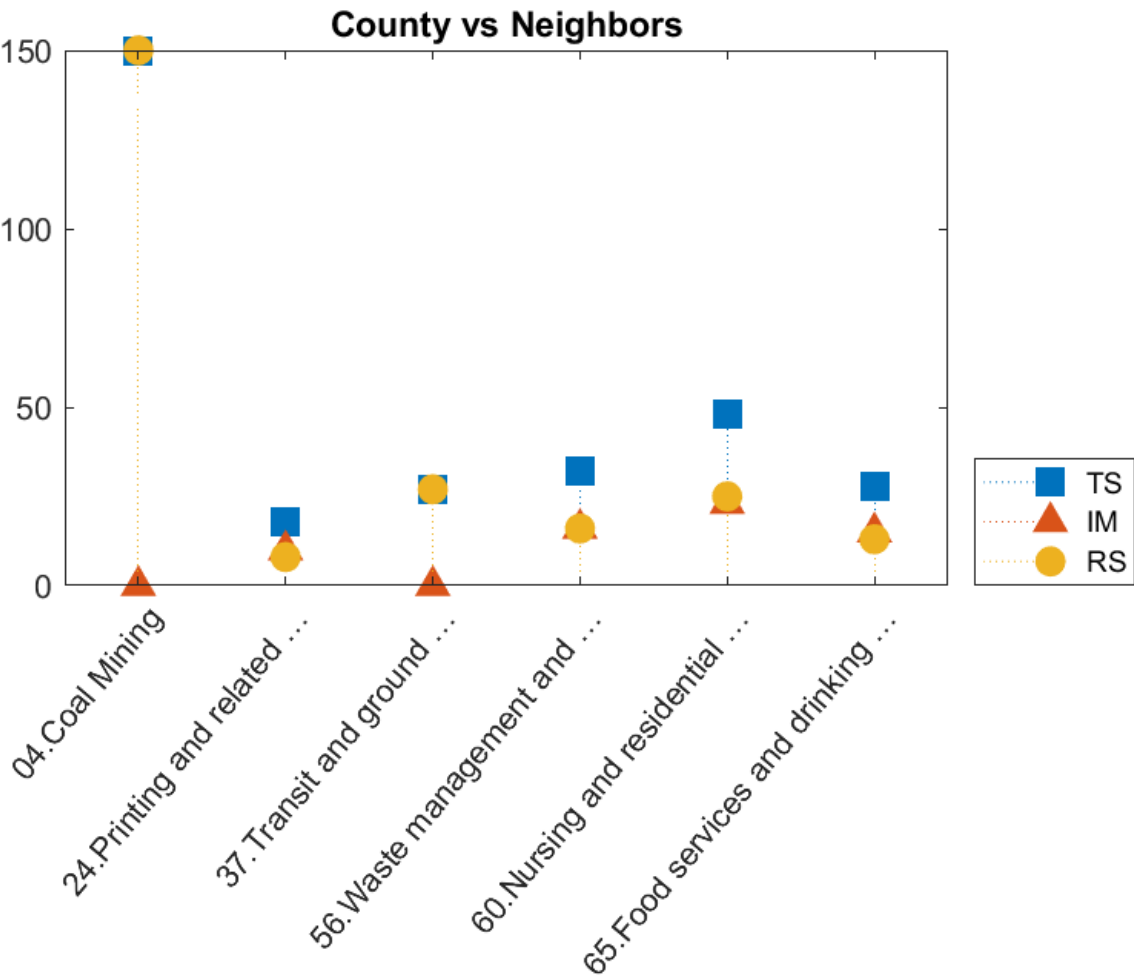
---

### Selected SSA Components for Tucker County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	0	150	0	150	150
24	Printing and related ...	0	16	-6	22	33
37	Transit and ground ...	0	27	0	27	27
56	Waste management and ...	0	29	9	20	59
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	38	7	31	152
65	Food services and drinking ...	1	13	35	-22	187



Selected SSA Components for Tucker County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 47. Tucker County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Tucker County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
04	Coal Mining	-0	150	0	150	150
24	Printing and related ...	-1	18	10	8	33
37	Transit and ground ...	-0	27	0	27	27
56	Waste management and ...	-3	32	16	16	59
60	Nursing and residential ...	-10	48	23	25	152
65	Food services and drinking ...	-15	28	15	13	187

---

## Chapter 48. Tyler County, West Virginia

Employment in Tyler County, West Virginia, declined from 2,196 in 2005 to 2,136 in 2018, for a change of -60, or -2.73%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Tyler County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	246	-309	-37	-272
vs. Appalachia	4	-67	19	-86
vs. Neighbors	-92	35	15	20

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Tyler County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 48. Tyler County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Tyler County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
36	Truck transportation	F I c i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
40	Warehousing and storage	E II a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a ii	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Tyler County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Tyler County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Tyler County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Tyler County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Tyler County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Tyler County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Tyler County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

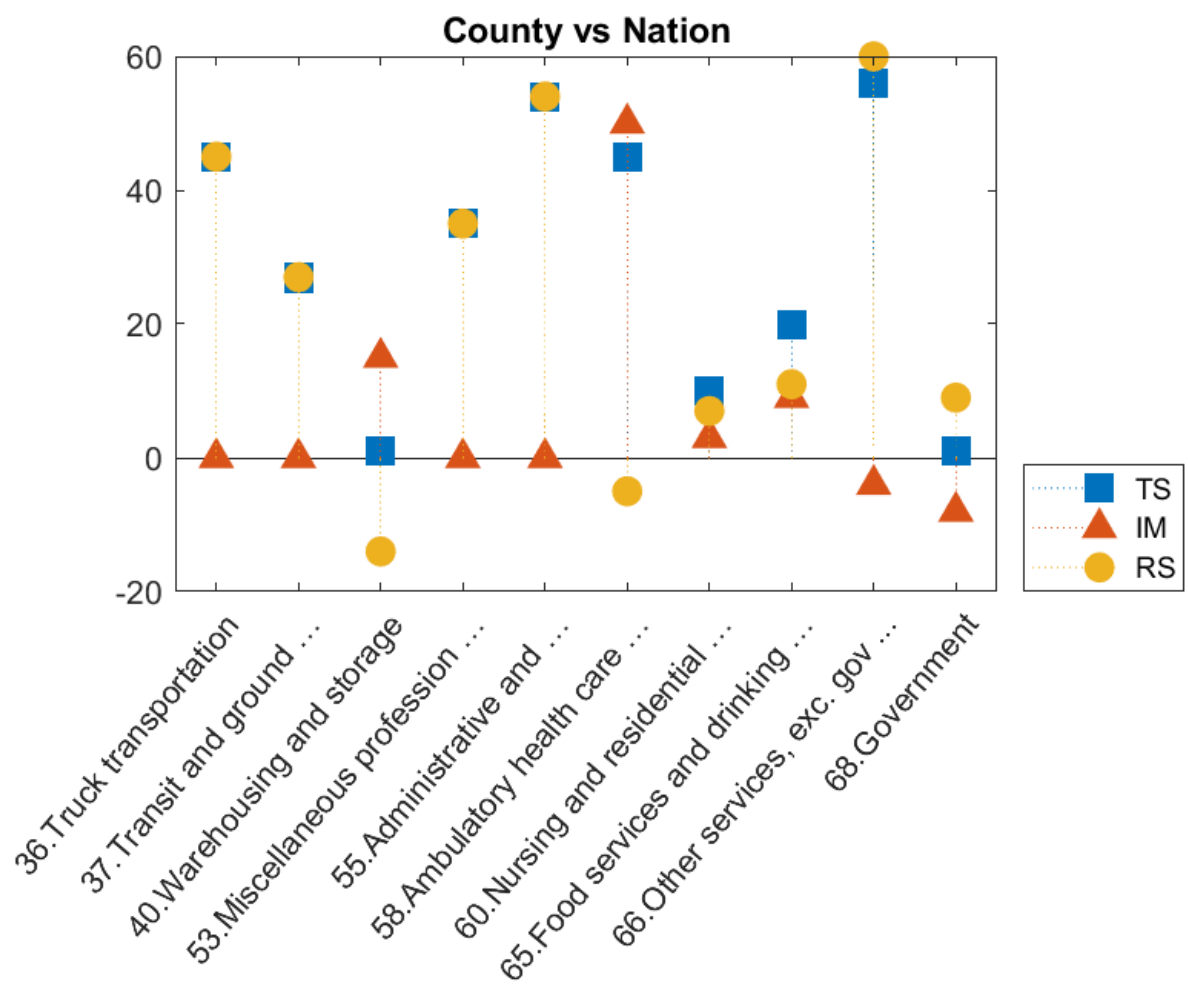
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Tyler County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

## Selected SSA Components for Tyler County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

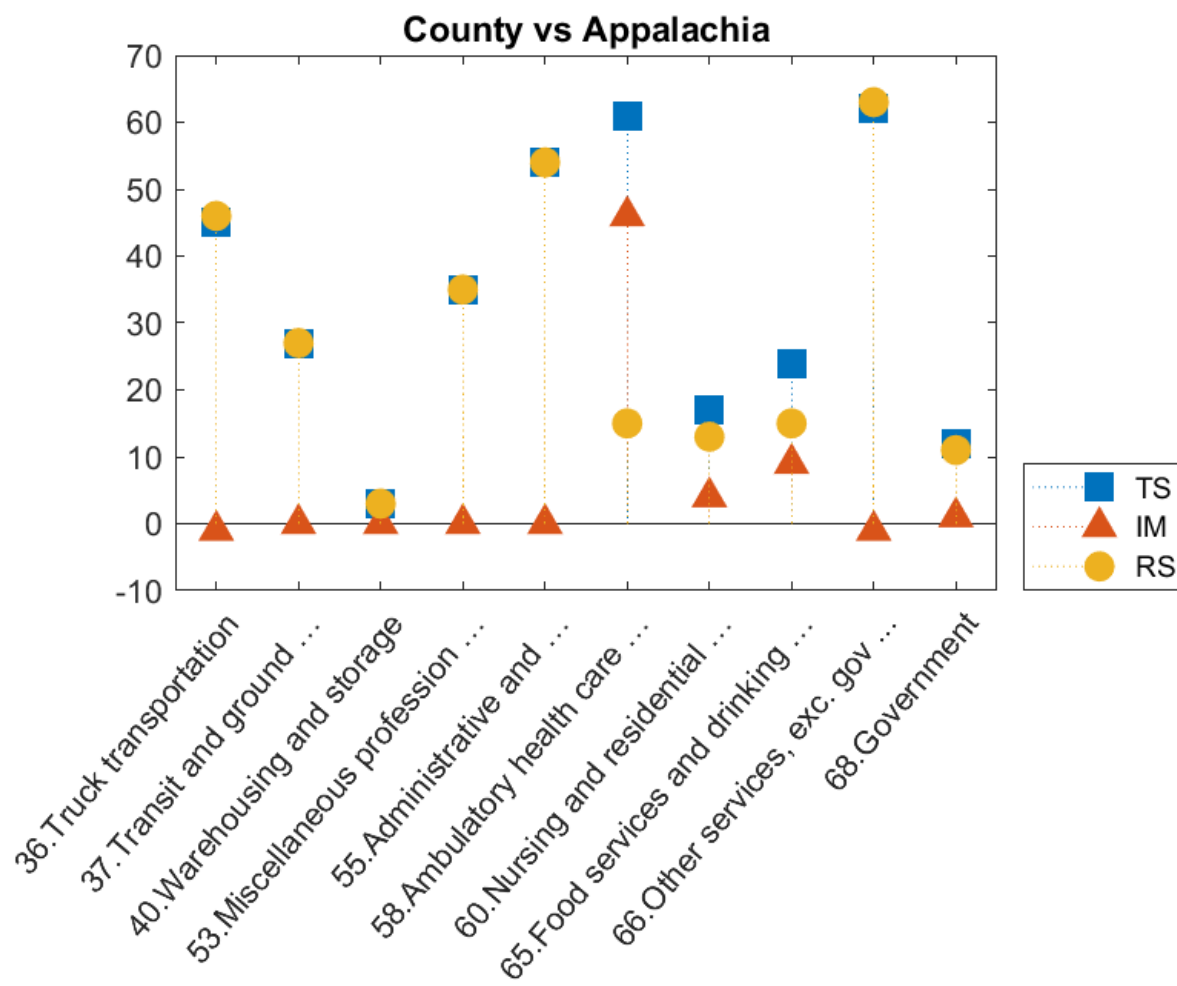


## Chapter 48. Tyler County, West Virginia

### Tyler County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
36	Truck transportation	1	45	-0	45	55
37	Transit and ground ...	0	27	0	27	27
40	Warehousing and storage	2	1	15	-14	22
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	35	0	35	36
55	Administrative and ...	0	54	0	54	58
58	Ambulatory health care ...	16	45	50	-5	203
60	Nursing and residential ...	7	10	3	7	83
65	Food services and drinking ...	5	20	9	11	72
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	5	56	-4	60	110
68	Government	12	1	-8	9	123

## Selected SSA Components for Tyler County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



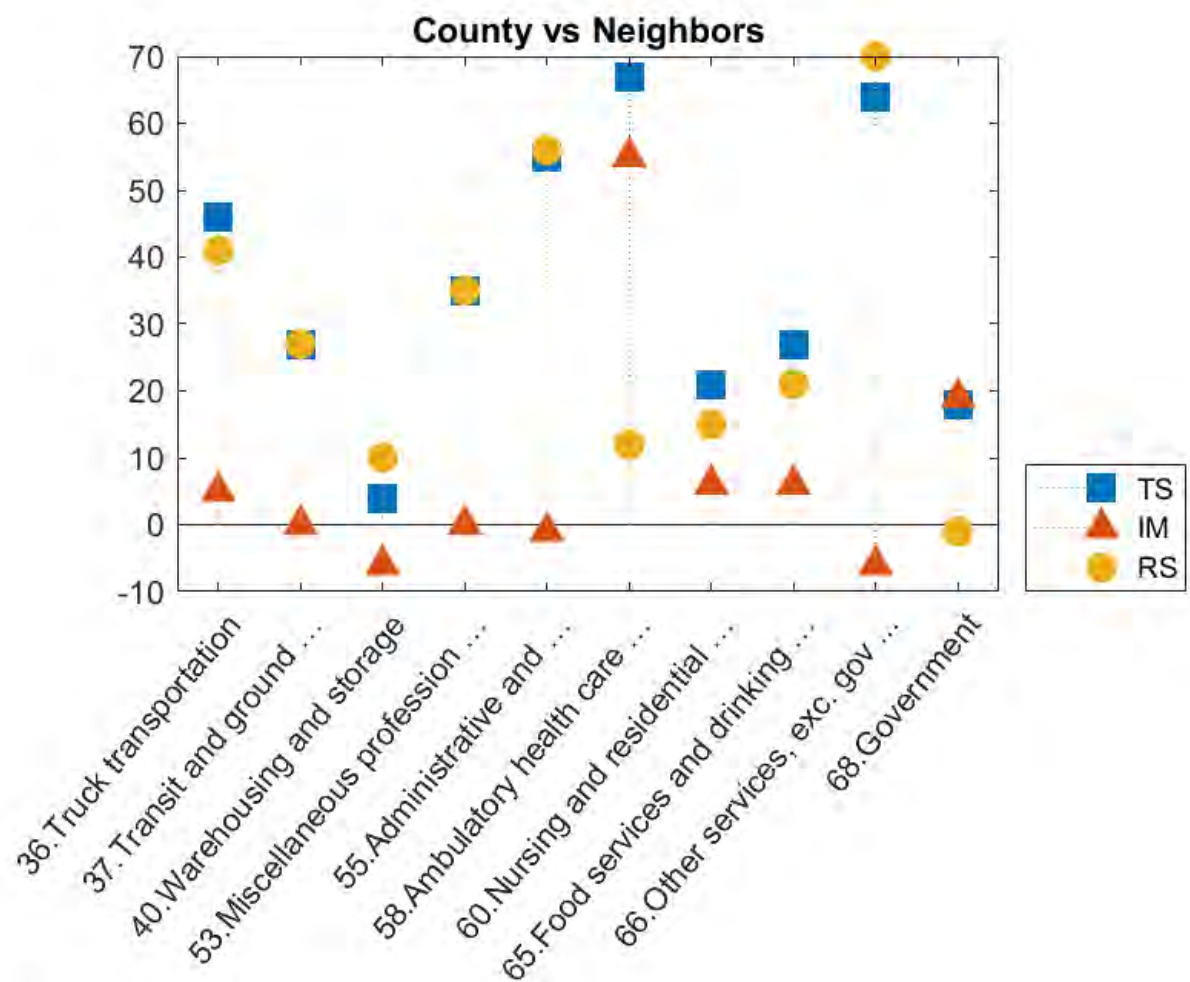


## Chapter 48. Tyler County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Tyler County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
36	Truck transportation	0	45	-1	46	55
37	Transit and ground ...	0	27	0	27	27
40	Warehousing and storage	0	3	0	3	22
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	35	0	35	36
55	Administrative and ...	0	54	0	54	58
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	61	46	15	203
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	17	4	13	83
65	Food services and drinking ...	0	24	9	15	72
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	62	-1	63	110
68	Government	0	12	1	11	123

Selected SSA Components for Tyler County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 48. Tyler County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Tyler County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
36	Truck transportation	-0	46	5	41	55
37	Transit and ground ...	-0	27	0	27	27
40	Warehousing and storage	-1	4	-6	10	22
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-0	35	0	35	36
55	Administrative and ...	-0	55	-1	56	58
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-6	67	55	12	203
60	Nursing and residential ...	-3	21	6	15	83
65	Food services and drinking ...	-2	27	6	21	72
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-2	64	-6	70	110
68	Government	-5	18	19	-1	123

---

## Chapter 49. Upshur County, West Virginia

Employment in Upshur County, West Virginia, declined from 8,817 in 2005 to 7,336 in 2018, for a change of -1,481, or -16.8%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Upshur County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	993	-2,477	157	-2,634
vs. Appalachia	26	-1,506	350	-1,856
vs. Neighbors	-17	-1,460	93	-1,553

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Upshur County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 49. Upshur County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Upshur County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	E I c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
08	Construction	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
36	Truck transportation	F III c ii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Upshur County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Upshur County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Upshur County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Upshur County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Upshur County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Upshur County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Upshur County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

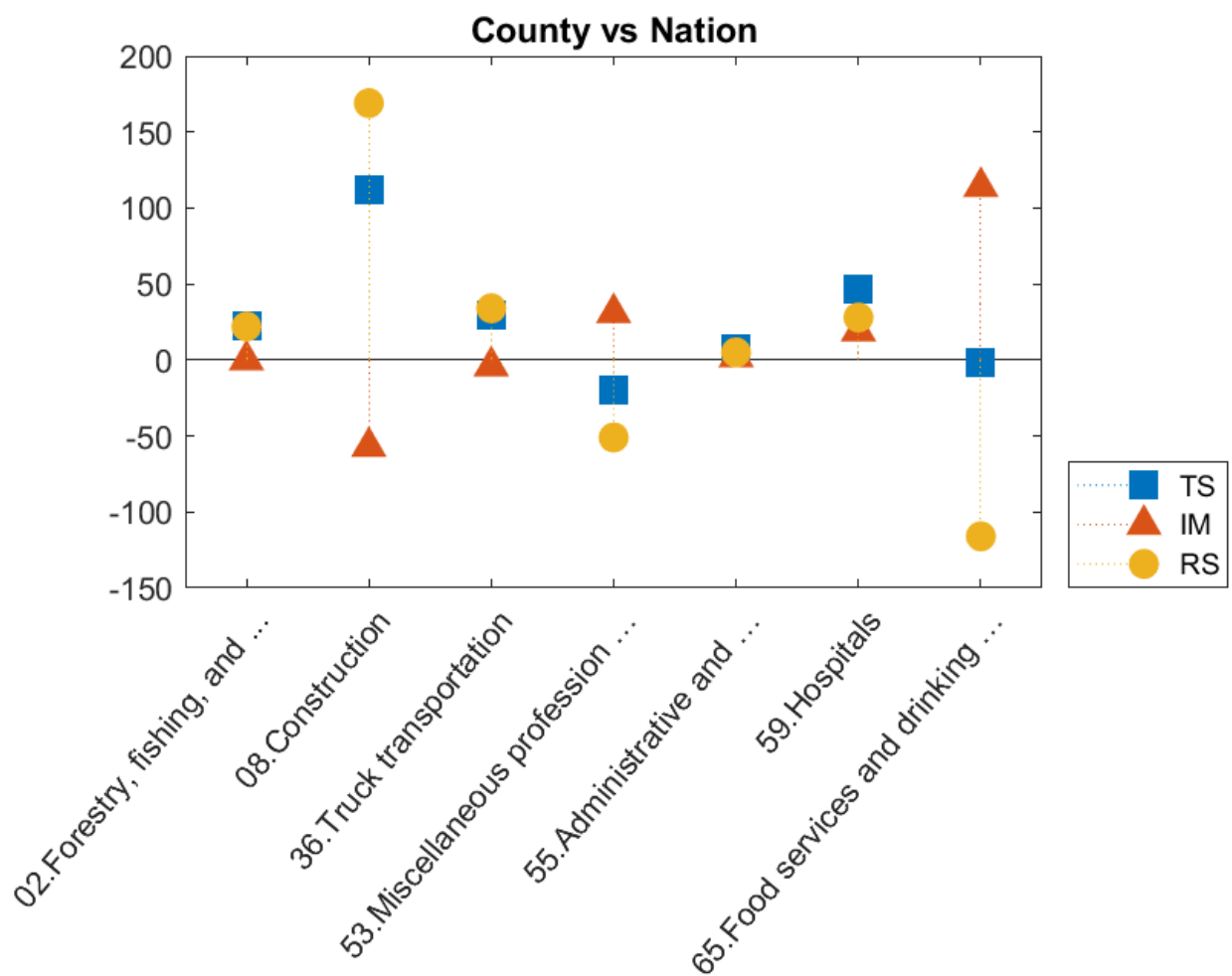
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Upshur County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Upshur County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



## Chapter 49. Upshur County, West Virginia

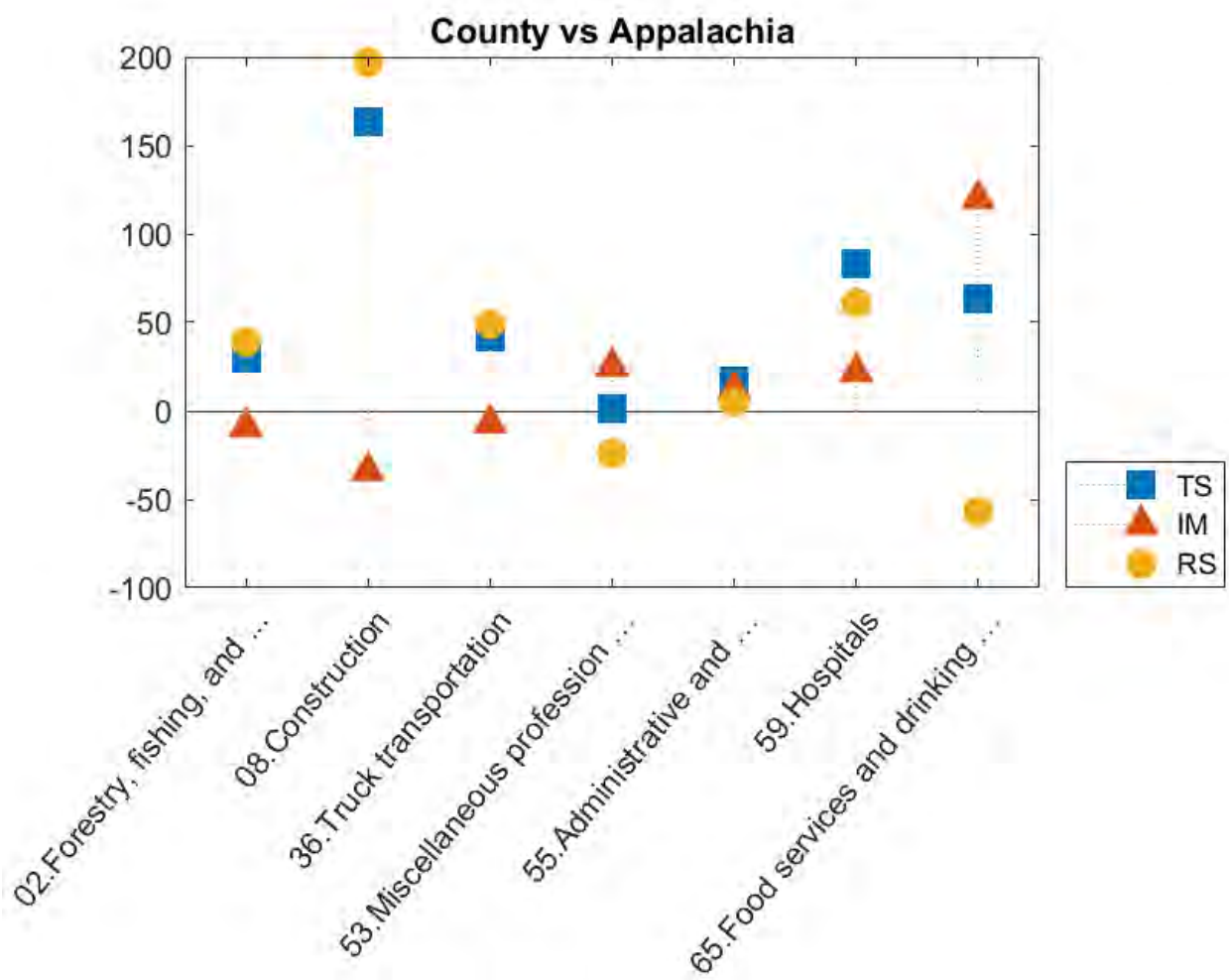
---

### Upshur County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	9	22	0	22	106
08	Construction	53	112	-57	169	633
36	Truck transportation	12	30	-4	34	149
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	21	-20	31	-51	187
55	Administrative and ...	10	7	2	5	102
59	Hospitals	38	47	19	28	419
65	Food services and drinking ...	67	-2	114	-116	663



Selected SSA Components for Upshur County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



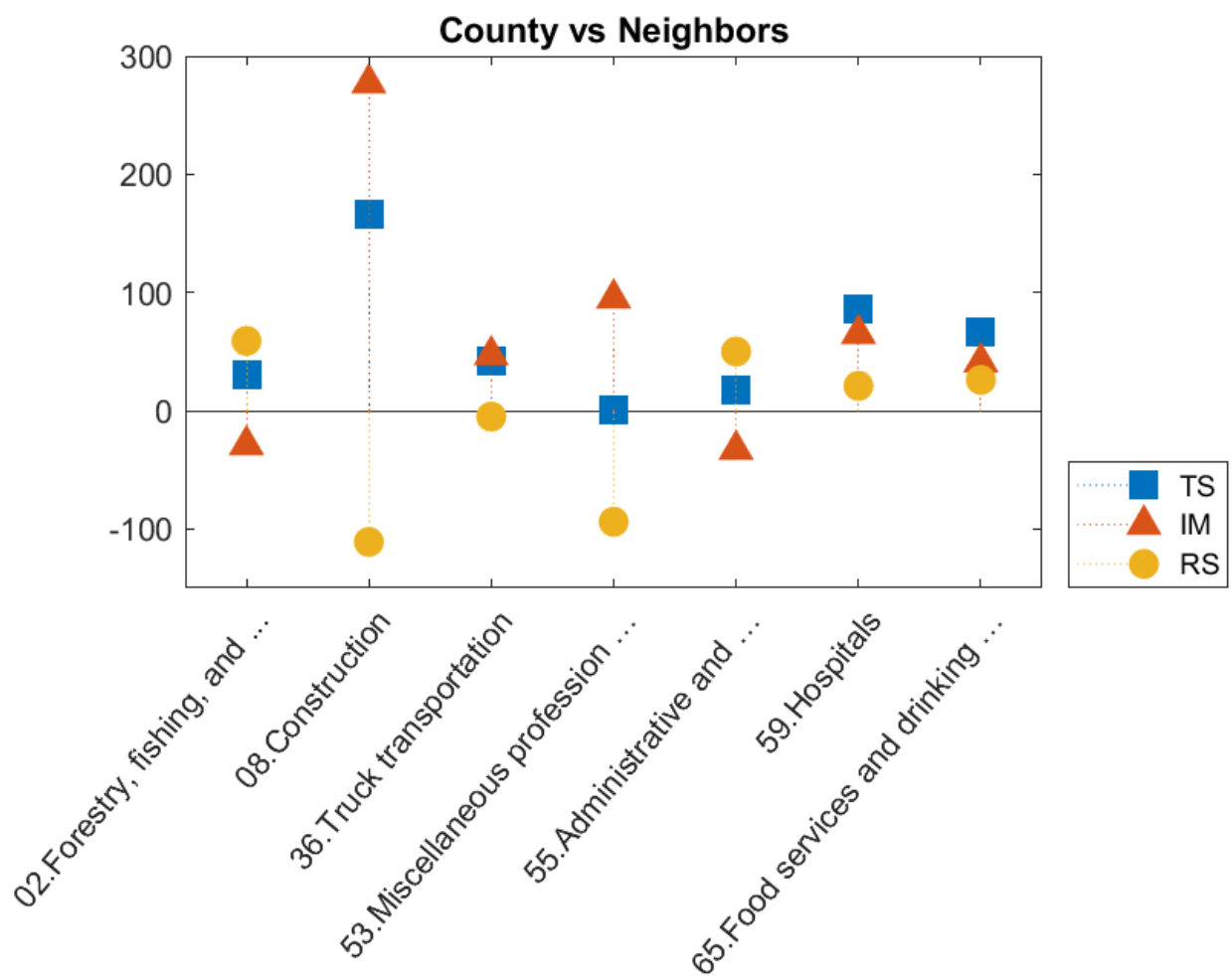
## Chapter 49. Upshur County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Upshur County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	0	30	-9	39	106
08	Construction	2	163	-34	197	633
36	Truck transportation	0	42	-7	49	149
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	1	1	25	-24	187
55	Administrative and ...	0	17	12	5	102
59	Hospitals	1	83	22	61	419
65	Food services and drinking ...	2	63	120	-57	663

Selected SSA Components for Upshur County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 49. Upshur County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Upshur County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
02	Forestry, fishing, and ...	-0	30	-29	59	106
08	Construction	-1	166	277	-111	633
36	Truck transportation	-0	42	47	-5	149
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-0	1	95	-94	187
55	Administrative and ...	-0	17	-33	50	102
59	Hospitals	-1	86	65	21	419
65	Food services and drinking ...	-1	67	41	26	663

---

## Chapter 50. Wayne County, West Virginia

Employment in Wayne County, West Virginia, declined from 9,780 in 2005 to 8,152 in 2018, for a change of -1,628, or -16.65%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Wayne County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	1,102	-2,730	-15	-2,715
vs. Appalachia	29	-1,662	-415	-1,247
vs. Neighbors	-1,061	-568	-191	-377

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Wayne County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 50. Wayne County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Wayne County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
11	Primary metals	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	C I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	D III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b i	yes	no	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
59	Hospitals	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E II a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B II a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Wayne County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Wayne County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Wayne County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Wayne County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Wayne County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Wayne County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Wayne County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

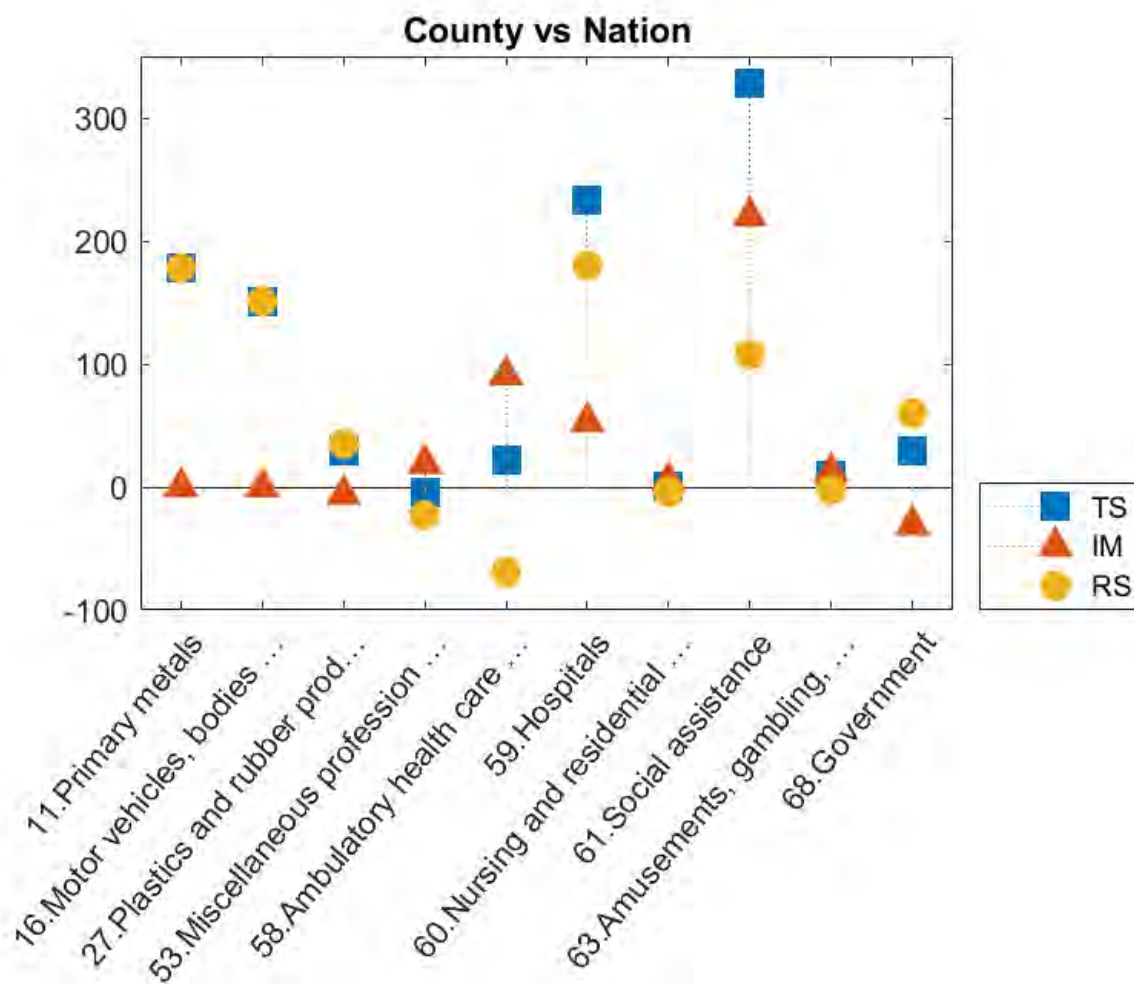
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Wayne County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Wayne County, West Virginia vs the U.S.





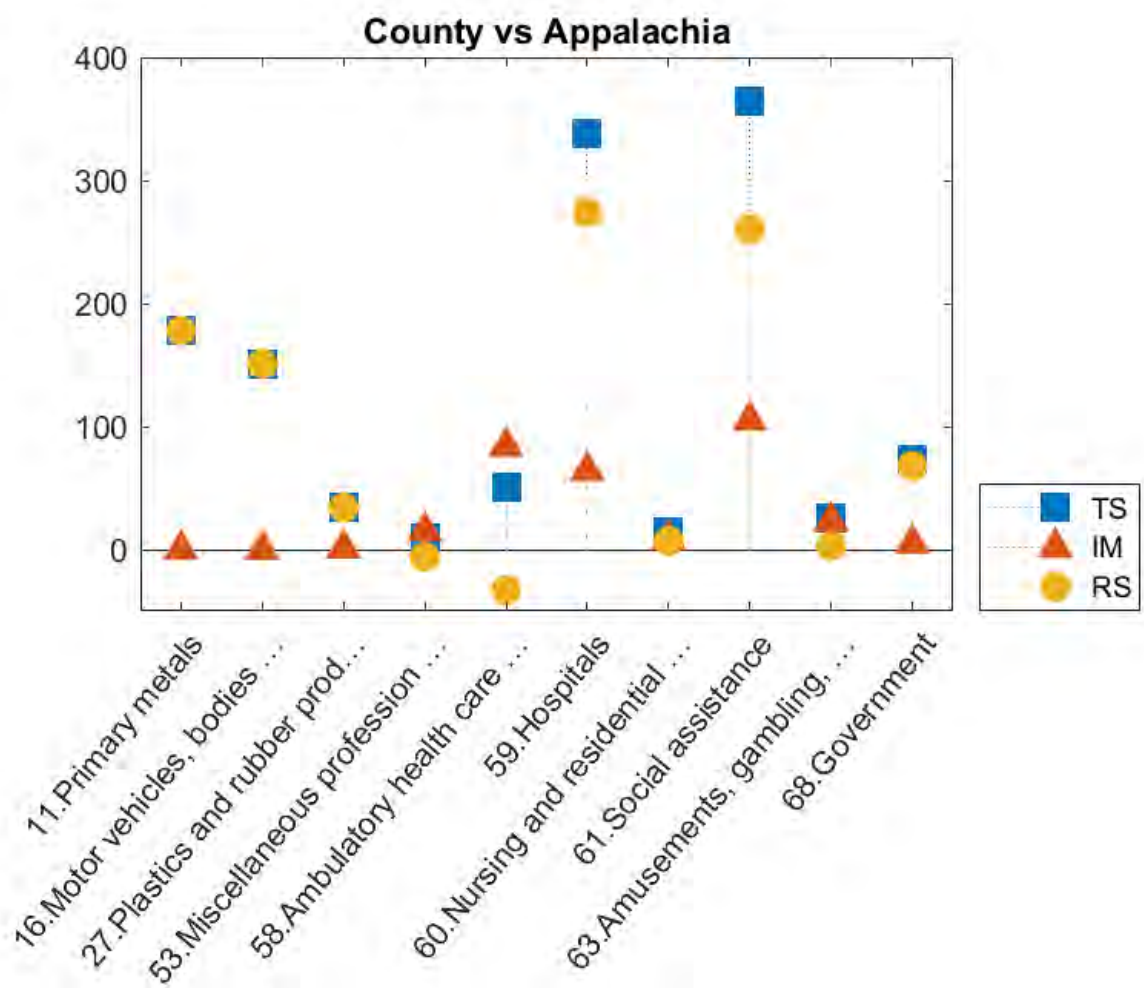
## Chapter 50. Wayne County, West Virginia

---

### Wayne County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
11	Primary metals	0	178	0	178	178
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	0	151	0	151	151
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	6	29	-6	35	87
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	13	-4	19	-23	123
58	Ambulatory health care ...	29	22	91	-69	312
59	Hospitals	109	233	53	180	1,305
60	Nursing and residential ...	14	1	5	-4	135
61	Social assistance	38	328	220	108	702
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	17	10	12	-2	180
68	Government	45	29	-31	60	478

## Selected SSA Components for Wayne County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

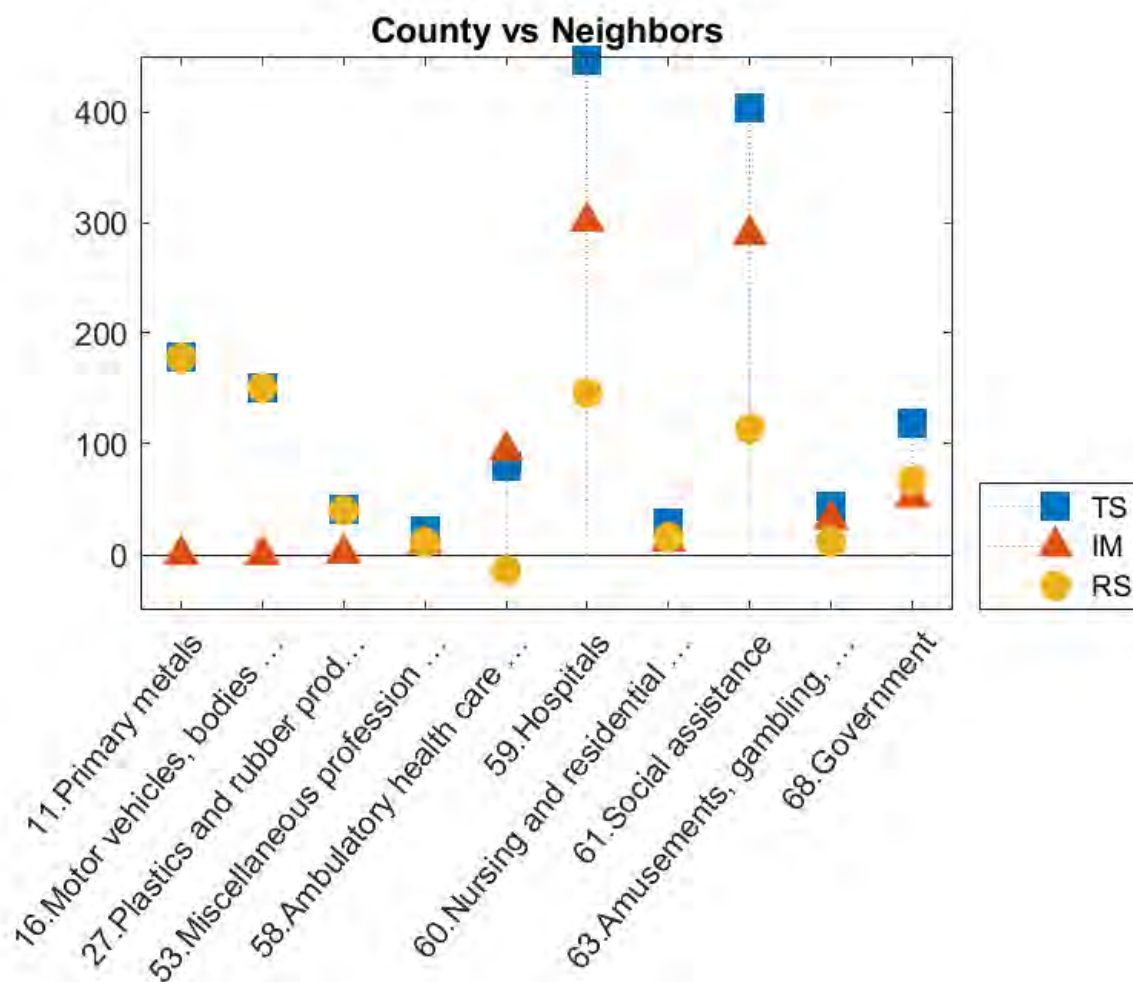


## Chapter 50. Wayne County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Wayne County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
11	Primary metals	0	178	0	178	178
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	0	151	0	151	151
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	0	35	1	34	87
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	9	15	-6	123
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	51	84	-33	312
59	Hospitals	3	338	64	274	1,305
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	15	8	7	135
61	Social assistance	1	365	105	260	702
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	1	26	23	3	180
68	Government	1	73	5	68	478

## Selected SSA Components for Wayne County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 50. Wayne County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Wayne County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
11	Primary metals	-0	178	0	178	178
16	Motor vehicles, bodies ...	-0	151	0	151	151
27	Plastics and rubber prod...	-6	41	1	40	87
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-12	21	10	11	123
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-28	80	94	-14	312
59	Hospitals	-105	447	301	146	1,305
60	Nursing and residential ...	-13	28	12	16	135
61	Social assistance	-36	403	289	114	702
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	-17	44	32	12	180
68	Government	-44	119	52	67	478

---

## Chapter 51. Webster County, West Virginia

Employment in Webster County, West Virginia, declined from 2,633 in 2005 to 1,644 in 2018, for a change of -989, or -37.56%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Webster County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	297	-1,288	-35	-1,253
vs. Appalachia	8	-1,001	-141	-860
vs. Neighbors	-327	-656	-110	-546

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Webster County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 51. Webster County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Webster County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
31	General merchandise ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes
37	Transit and ground ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Webster County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Webster County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Webster County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Webster County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Webster County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Webster County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Webster County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Webster County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

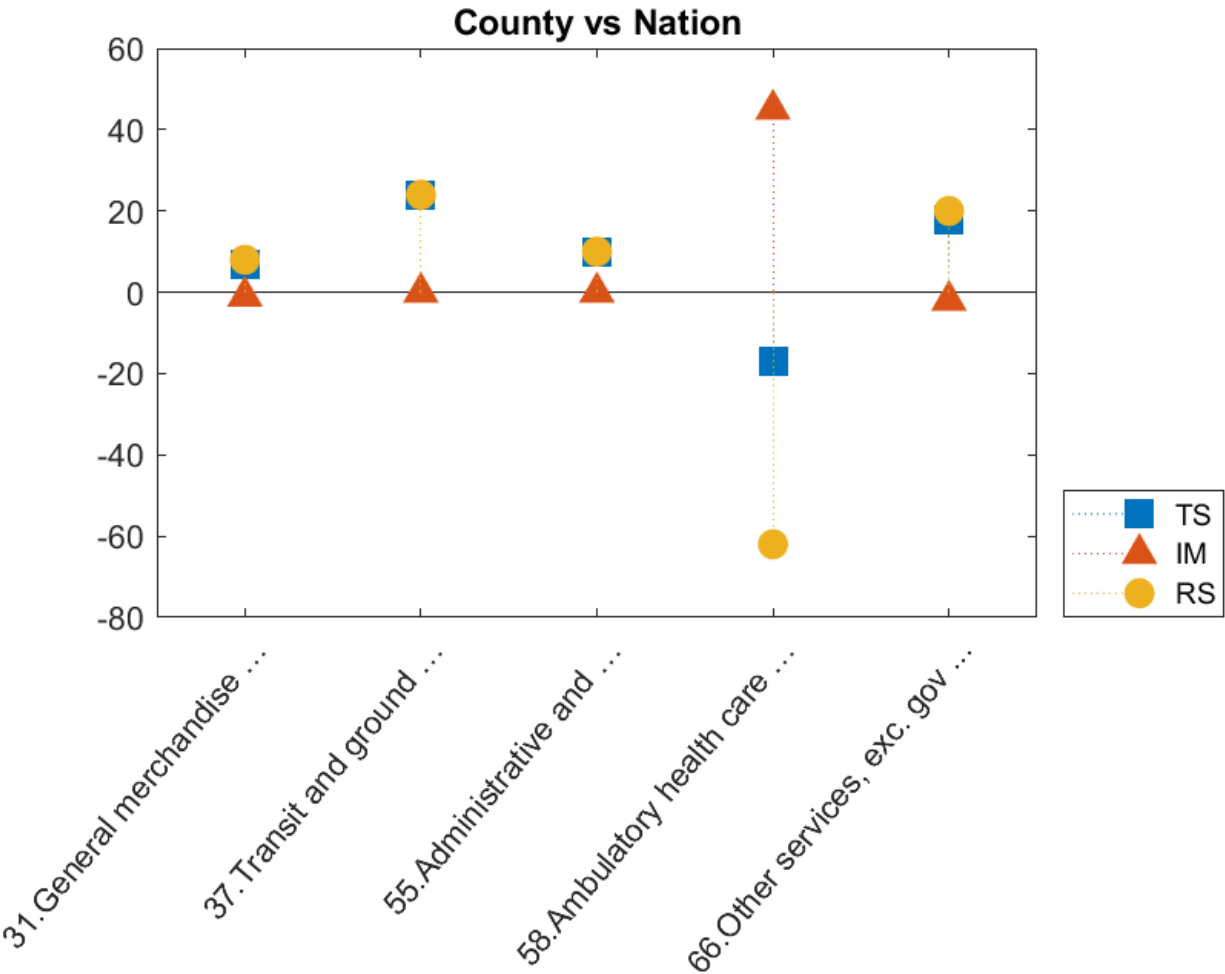
### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.



Selected SSA Components for Webster County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



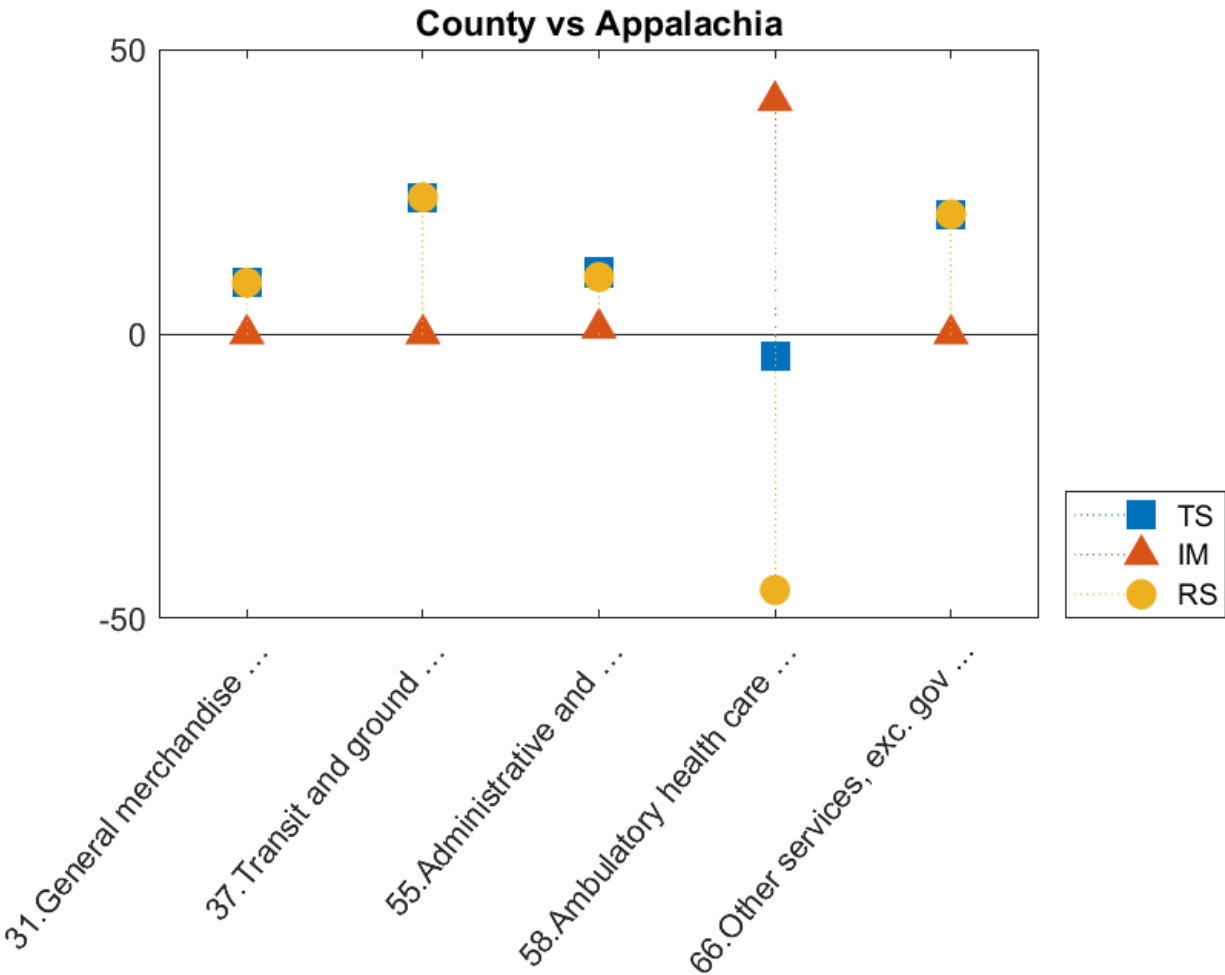
## Chapter 51. Webster County, West Virginia

---

### Webster County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
31	General merchandise ...	1	7	-1	8	20
37	Transit and ground ...	0	24	0	24	24
55	Administrative and ...	1	10	0	10	18
58	Ambulatory health care ...	14	-17	45	-62	125
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	3	18	-2	20	46

Selected SSA Components for Webster County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



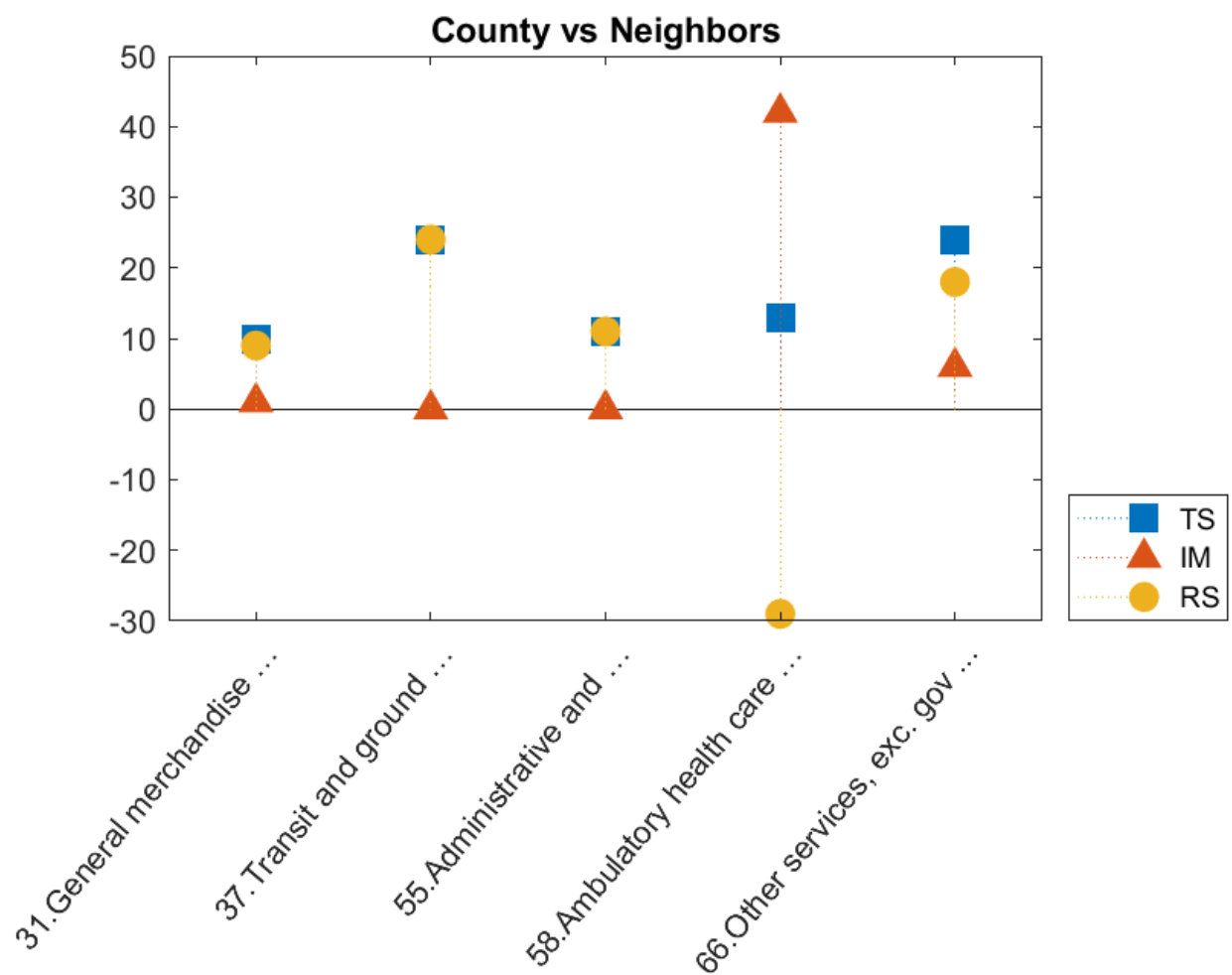
## Chapter 51. Webster County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Webster County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
31	General merchandise ...	0	9	-0	9	20
37	Transit and ground ...	0	24	0	24	24
55	Administrative and ...	0	11	1	10	18
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	-4	41	-45	125
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	21	-0	21	46

Selected SSA Components for Webster County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 51. Webster County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Webster County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
31	General merchandise ...	-1	10	1	9	20
37	Transit and ground ...	-0	24	0	24	24
55	Administrative and ...	-1	11	0	11	18
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-16	13	42	-29	125
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	-3	24	6	18	46

---

## Chapter 52. Wetzel County, West Virginia

Employment in Wetzel County, West Virginia, declined from 5,217 in 2005 to 4,455 in 2018, for a change of -762, or -14.61%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Wetzel County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	586	-1,352	73	-1,425
vs. Appalachia	13	-782	69	-851
vs. Neighbors	765	-1,530	137	-1,667

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Wetzel County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 52. Wetzel County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Wetzel County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
03	Oil and gas extraction	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
28	Wholesale trade	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b v	yes	no	yes	no
55	Administrative and ...	A I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a iii	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	Accommodation	A I a i	yes	yes	yes	yes
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a iii	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Wetzel County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Wetzel County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Wetzel County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors



### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Wetzel County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Wetzel County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Wetzel County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Wetzel County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

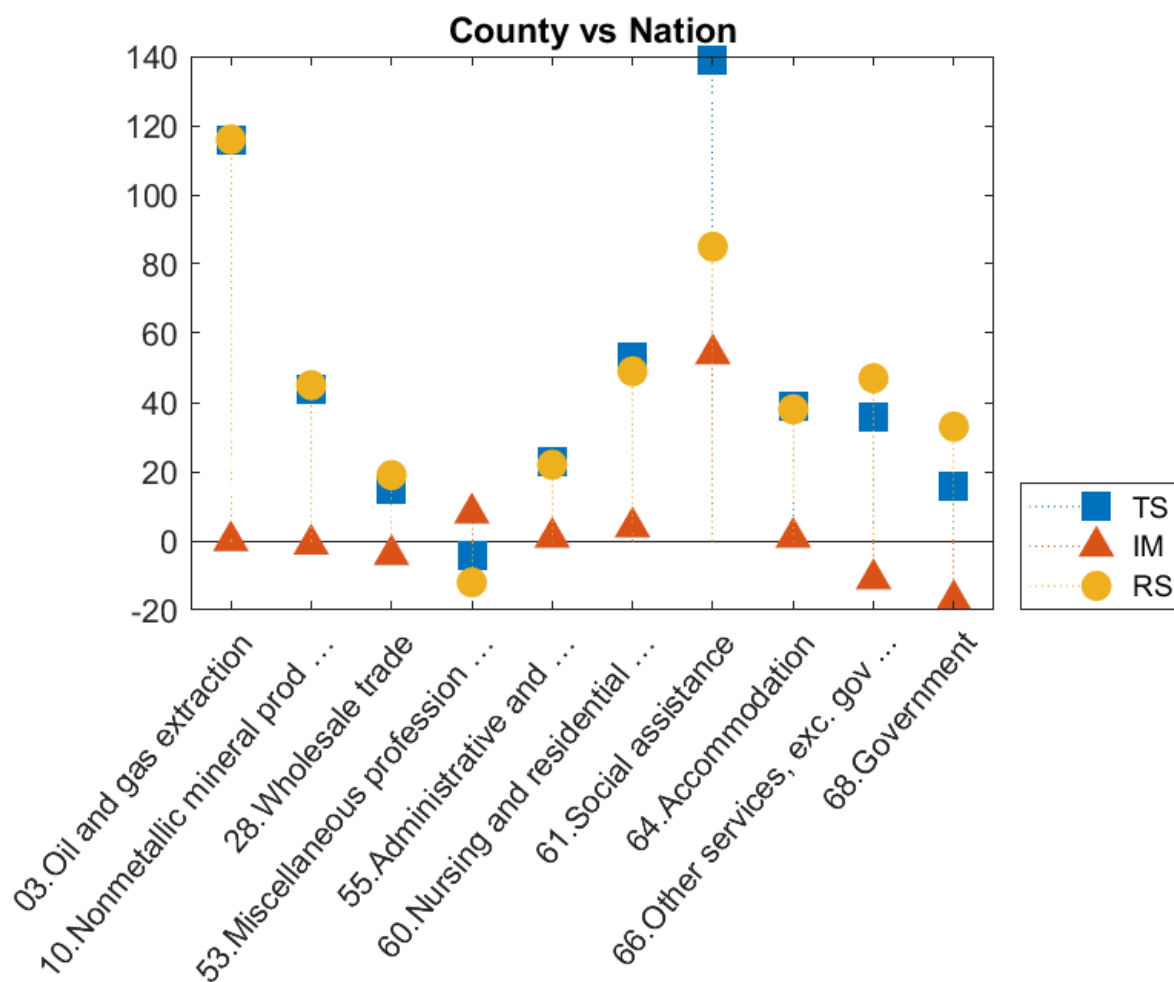
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Wetzel County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Wetzel County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



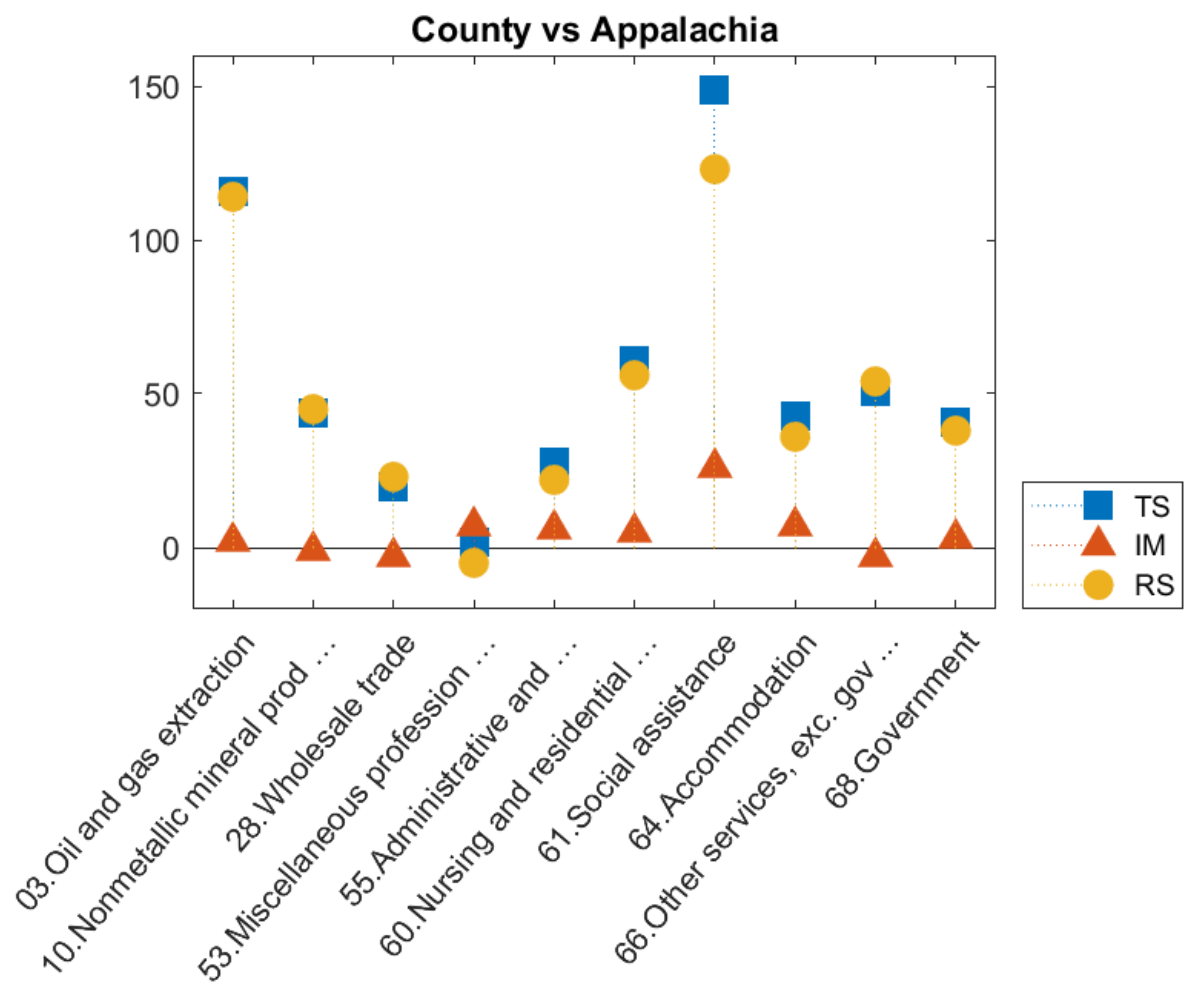
## Chapter 52. Wetzel County, West Virginia

---

### Wetzel County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	116	0	116	121
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	0	44	-1	45	47
28	Wholesale trade	5	15	-4	19	61
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	6	-4	8	-12	52
55	Administrative and ...	5	23	1	22	73
60	Nursing and residential ...	9	53	4	49	146
61	Social assistance	9	139	54	85	232
64	Accommodation	4	39	1	38	77
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	15	36	-11	47	189
68	Government	26	16	-17	33	271

## Selected SSA Components for Wetzel County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



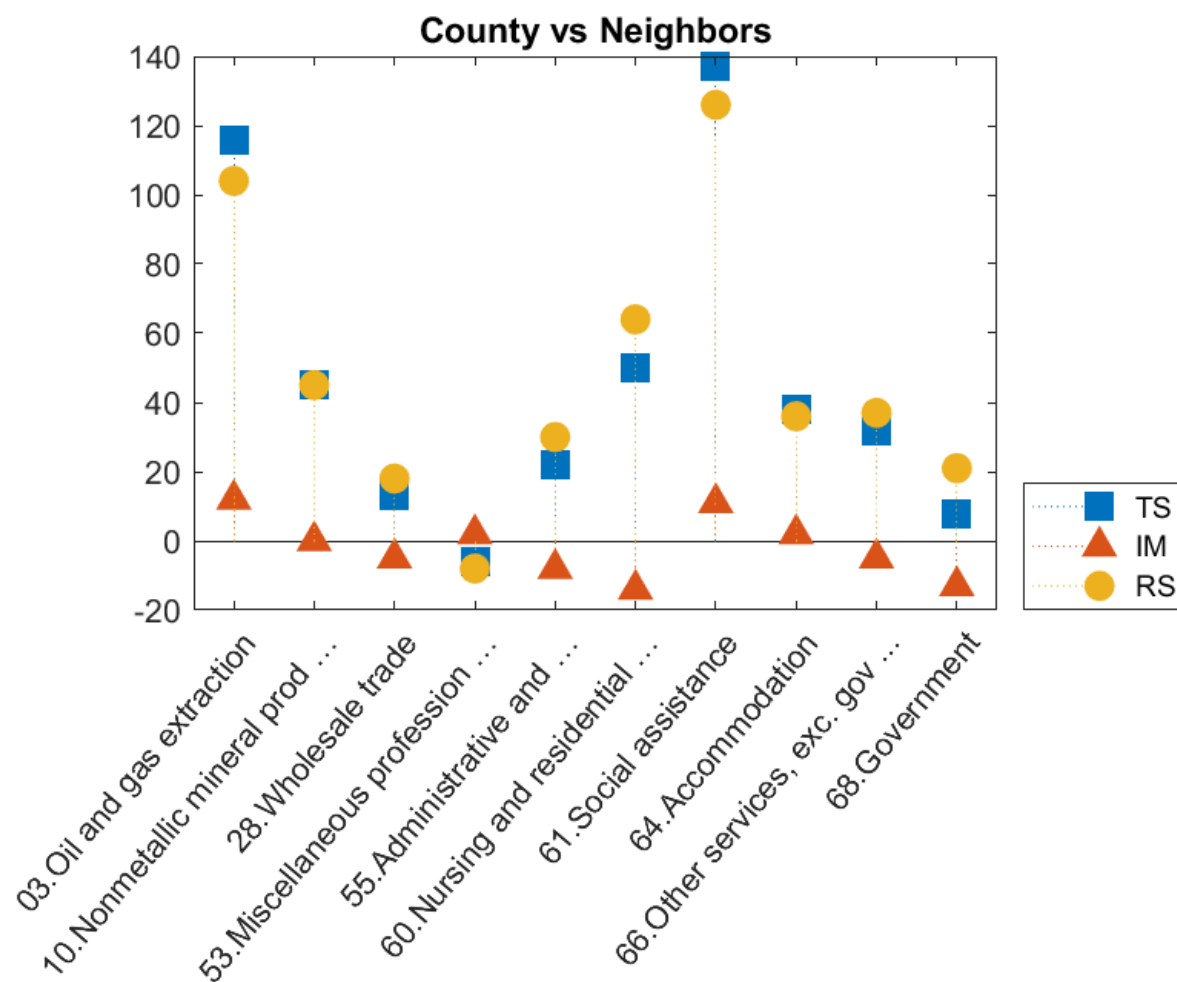
## Chapter 52. Wetzel County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Wetzel County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	0	116	2	114	121
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	0	44	-1	45	47
28	Wholesale trade	0	20	-3	23	61
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	2	7	-5	52
55	Administrative and ...	0	28	6	22	73
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	61	5	56	146
61	Social assistance	0	149	26	123	232
64	Accommodation	0	43	7	36	77
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	0	51	-3	54	189
68	Government	1	41	3	38	271

## Selected SSA Components for Wetzel County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 52. Wetzel County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Wetzel County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
03	Oil and gas extraction	1	116	12	104	121
10	Nonmetallic mineral prod ...	0	45	-0	45	47
28	Wholesale trade	6	13	-5	18	61
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	7	-6	2	-8	52
55	Administrative and ...	7	22	-8	30	73
60	Nursing and residential ...	12	50	-14	64	146
61	Social assistance	12	137	11	126	232
64	Accommodation	5	38	2	36	77
66	Other services, exc. gov ...	20	32	-5	37	189
68	Government	34	8	-13	21	271

---

## Chapter 53. Wirt County, West Virginia

Employment in Wirt County, West Virginia, declined from 1,190 in 2005 to 554 in 2018, for a change of -636, or -53.45%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Wirt County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	132	-768	90	-858
vs. Appalachia	3	-640	51	-691
vs. Neighbors	-85	-554	143	-697

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III – and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Wirt County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.



## Chapter 53. Wirt County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Wirt County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
06	Support activities for ...	A I a ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
18	Furniture and related ...	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
30	Food and beverage stores	F III c iii	no	yes	yes	yes
31	General merchandise ...	F I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B V e ii	yes	no	no	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Wirt County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Wirt County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Wirt County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Wirt County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Wirt County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Wirt County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Wirt County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

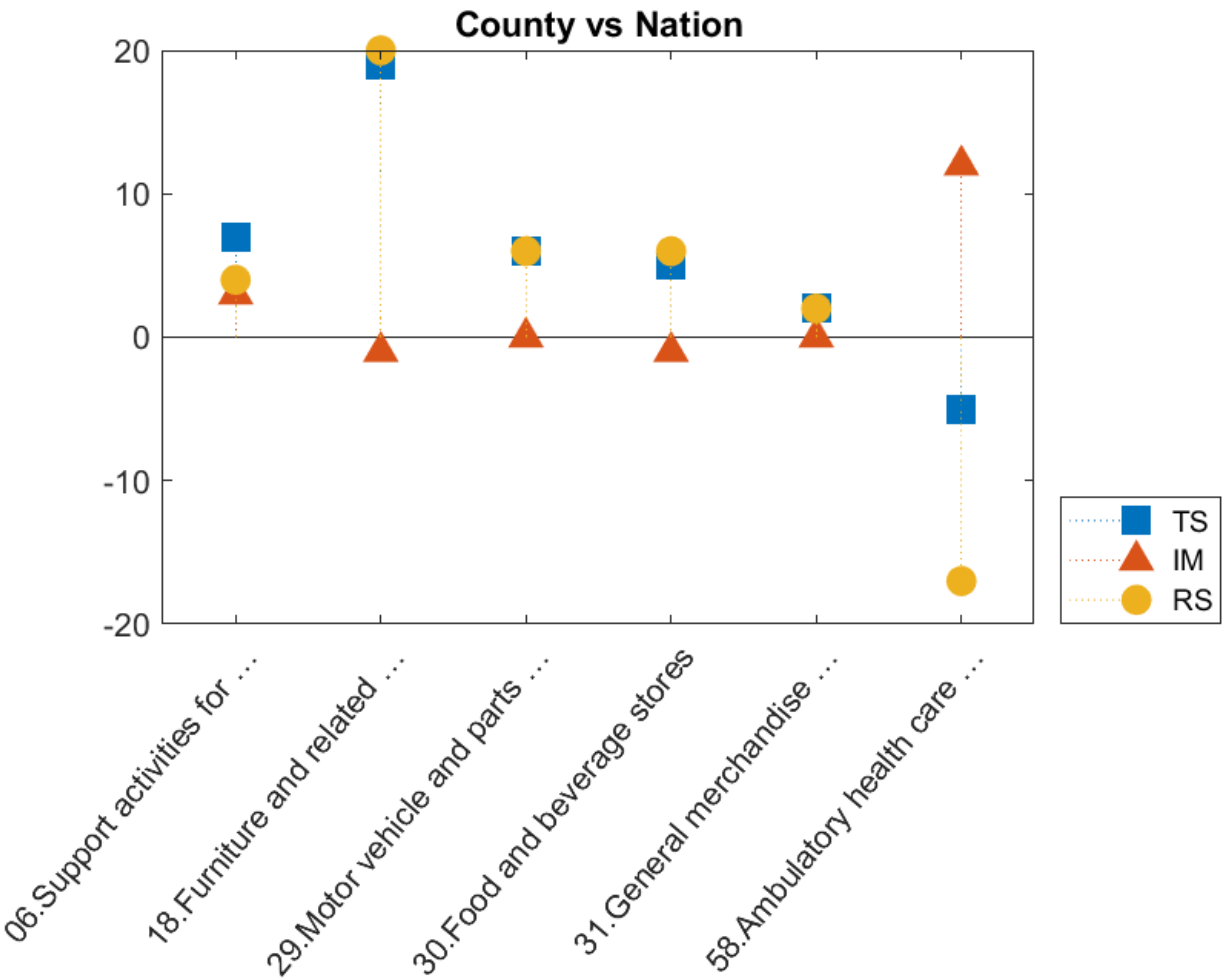
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Wirt County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Wirt County, West Virginia vs the U.S.

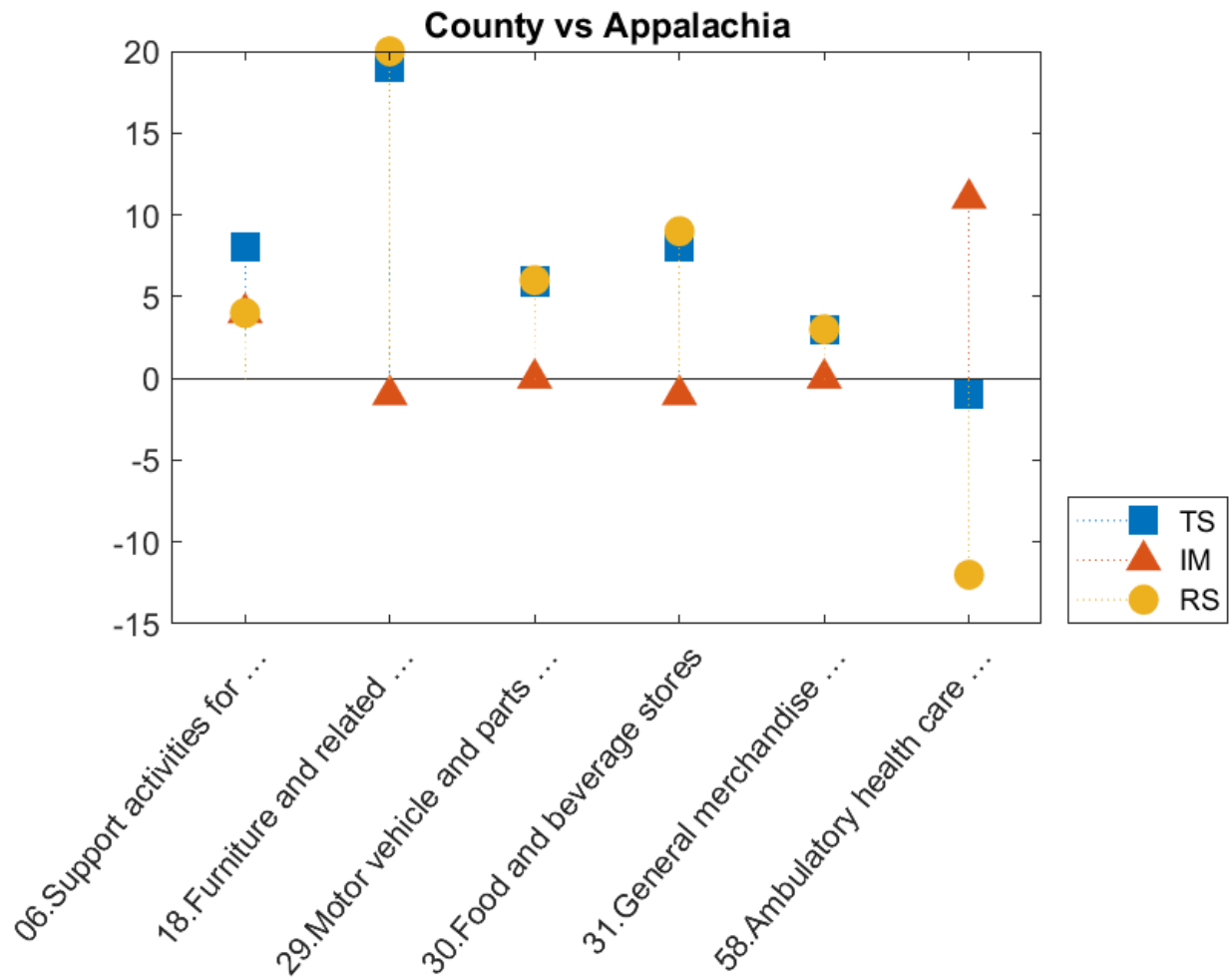


## Chapter 53. Wirt County, West Virginia

### Wirt County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	1	7	3	4	14
18	Furniture and related ...	0	19	-1	20	21
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	6	0	6	6
30	Food and beverage stores	3	5	-1	6	36
31	General merchandise ...	1	2	-0	2	8
58	Ambulatory health care ...	4	-5	12	-17	33

Selected SSA Components for Wirt County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

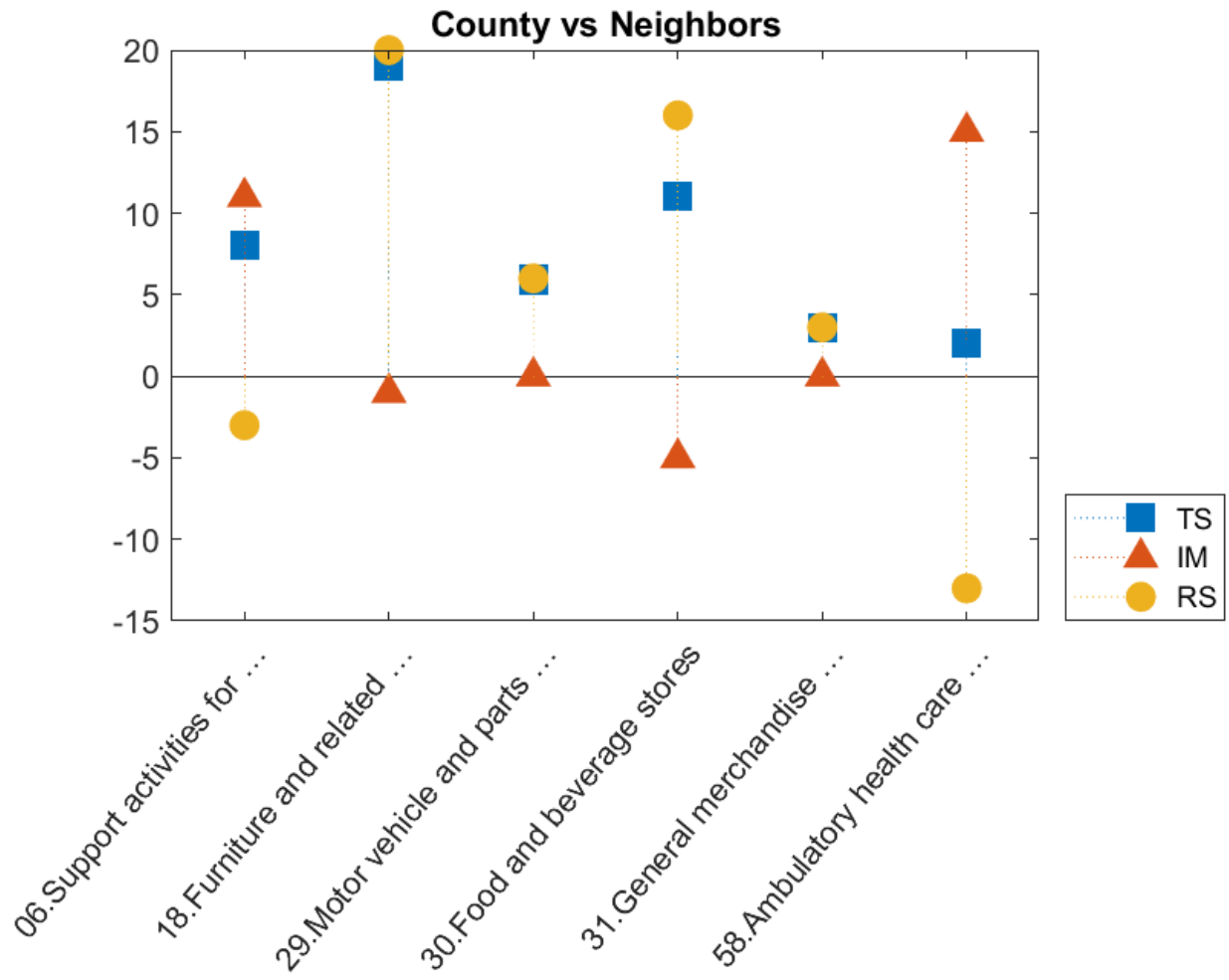


## Chapter 53. Wirt County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Wirt County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	0	8	4	4	14
18	Furniture and related ...	0	19	-1	20	21
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	0	6	0	6	6
30	Food and beverage stores	0	8	-1	9	36
31	General merchandise ...	0	3	-0	3	8
58	Ambulatory health care ...	0	-1	11	-12	33

Selected SSA Components for Wirt County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 53. Wirt County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Wirt County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
06	Support activities for ...	-0	8	11	-3	14
18	Furniture and related ...	-0	19	-1	20	21
29	Motor vehicle and parts ...	-0	6	0	6	6
30	Food and beverage stores	-2	11	-5	16	36
31	General merchandise ...	-0	3	-0	3	8
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-2	2	15	-13	33



---

## Chapter 54. Wood County, West Virginia

Employment in Wood County, West Virginia, declined from 40,988 in 2005 to 35,214 in 2018, for a change of -5,774, or -14.09%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Wood County, West Virginia

County Summary	NS	TS	IM	RS
vs. U.S.	4,623	-10,395	280	-10,675
vs. Appalachia	142	-5,917	897	-6,814
vs. Neighbors	-2,738	-3,031	49	-3,080

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Wood County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 54. Wood County, West Virginia

### Industry Group Membership for Wood County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
36	Truck transportation	F III c i	no	yes	yes	yes
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a i	no	yes	yes	yes
61	Social assistance	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	B II b iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
65	Food services and drinking ...	B V b ii	yes	no	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Wood County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Wood County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Wood County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Wood County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Wood County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Wood County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Wood County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

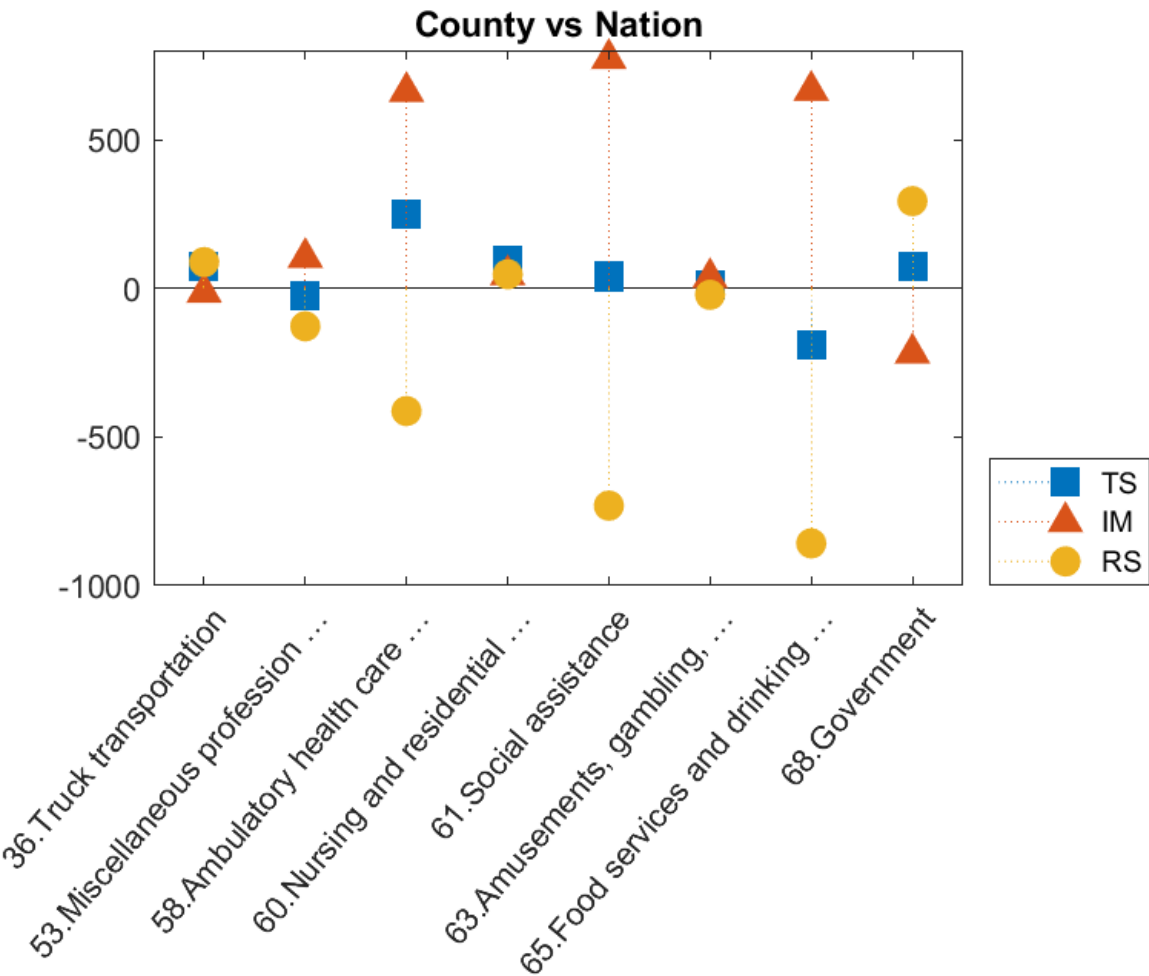
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Wood County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Wood County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



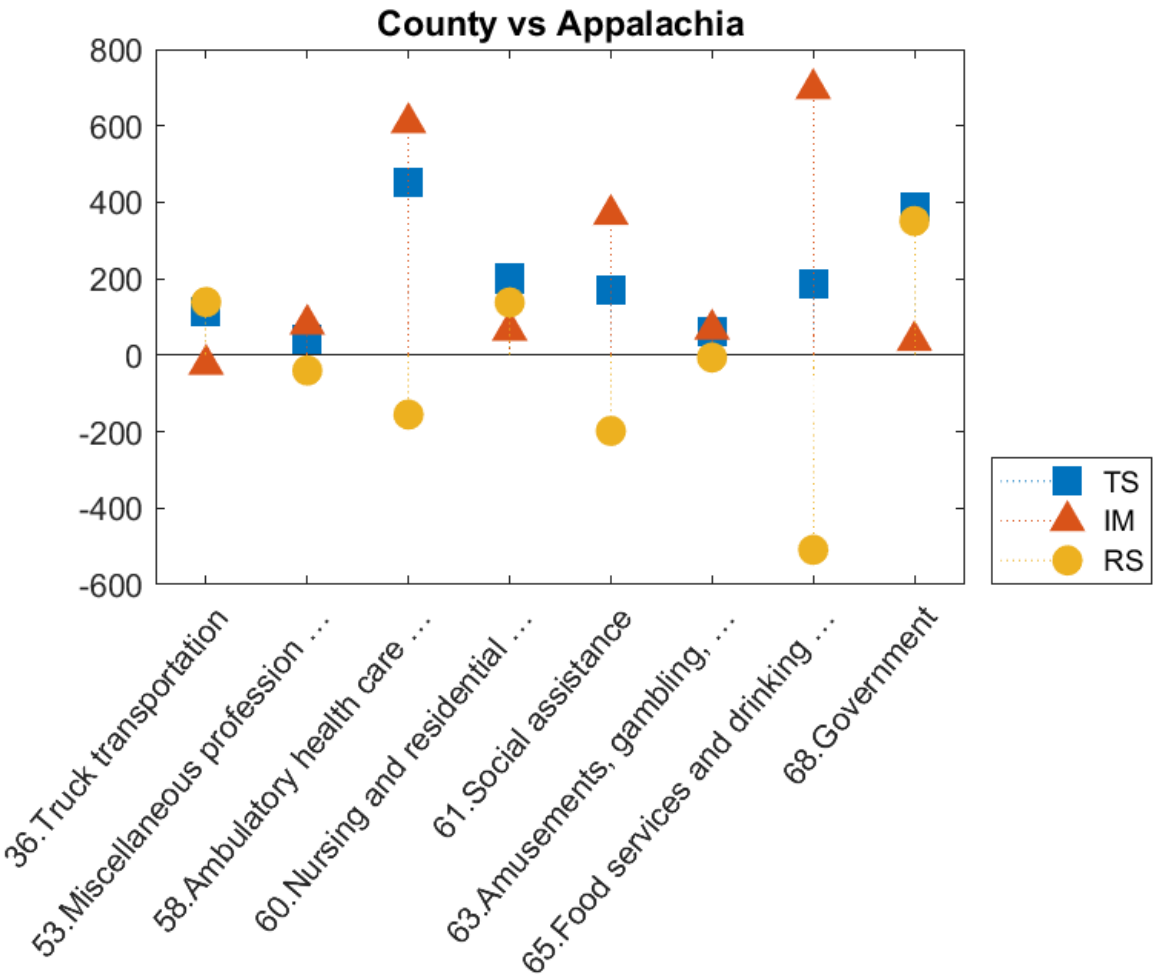
## Chapter 54. Wood County, West Virginia

---

### Wood County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
36	Truck transportation	42	74	-14	88	490
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	69	-25	103	-128	652
58	Ambulatory health care ...	212	248	661	-413	2,344
60	Nursing and residential ...	115	92	45	47	1,229
61	Social assistance	133	41	772	-731	1,352
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	50	13	35	-22	509
65	Food services and drinking ...	393	-193	665	-858	3,686
68	Government	324	75	-218	293	3,274

Selected SSA Components for Wood County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



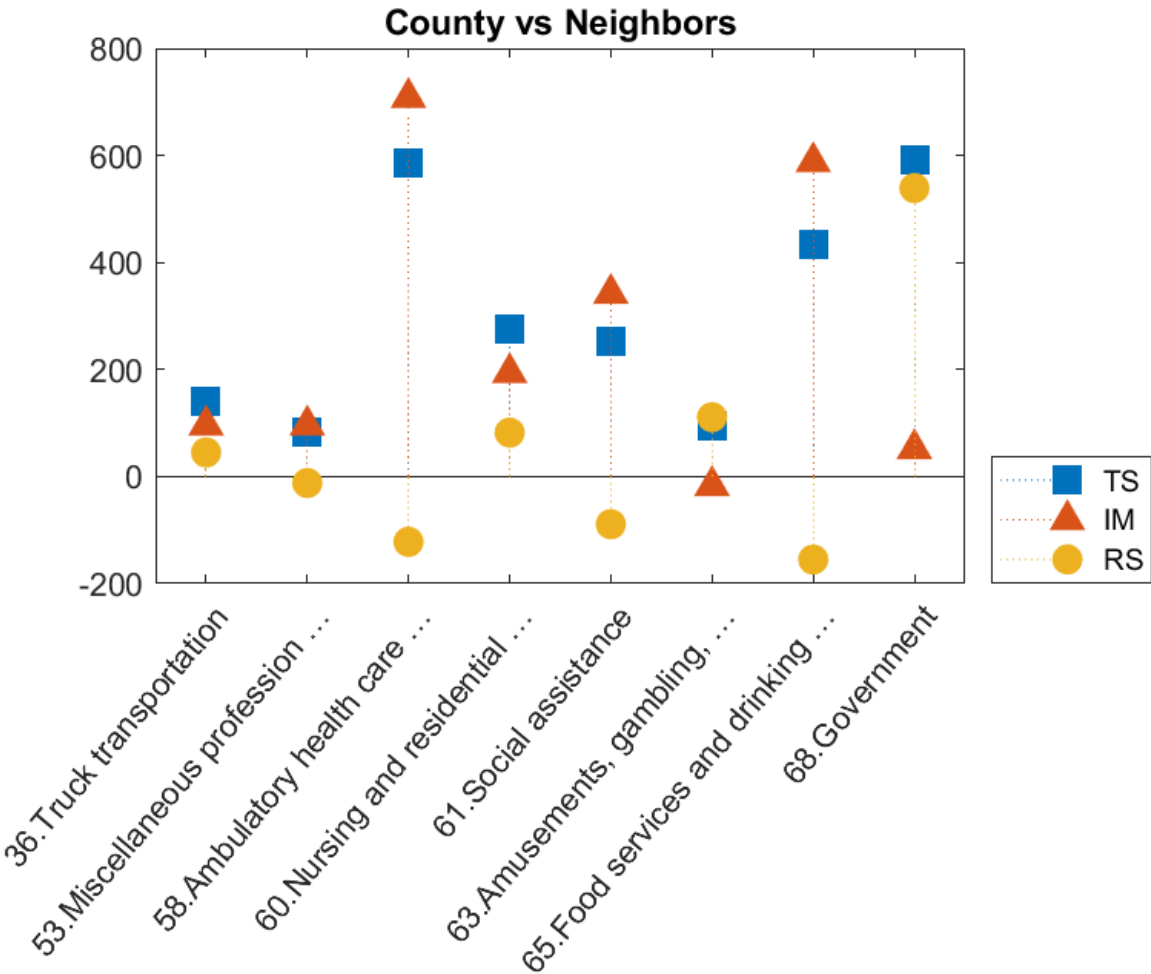
## Chapter 54. Wood County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Wood County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
36	Truck transportation	1	115	-24	139	490
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	2	41	81	-40	652
58	Ambulatory health care ...	6	453	608	-155	2,344
60	Nursing and residential ...	3	203	65	138	1,229
61	Social assistance	4	170	368	-198	1,352
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	2	62	68	-6	509
65	Food services and drinking ...	12	188	697	-509	3,686
68	Government	10	389	38	351	3,274

Selected SSA Components for Wood County, West Virginia vs Neighbors





## Chapter 54. Wood County, West Virginia

### Selected SSA Components for Wood County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
36	Truck transportation	-25	141	96	45	490
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-41	84	96	-12	652
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-126	586	708	-122	2,344
60	Nursing and residential ...	-68	276	194	82	1,229
61	Social assistance	-79	253	342	-89	1,352
63	Amusements, gambling, ...	-30	94	-17	111	509
65	Food services and drinking ...	-233	433	588	-155	3,686
68	Government	-192	591	52	539	3,274

---

## Chapter 55. Wyoming County, West Virginia

Employment in Wyoming County, West Virginia, declined from 5,808 in 2005 to 4,259 in 2018, for a change of -1,549, or -26.67%. Readers should compare the employment values in the tables below to total county employment.

The first table shows the referent region share (NS), the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) job values for the county. The summary values shown represent sums of individual industry component values for all county industries. To be clear, the SSA components always refer to the county that is being compared to the referent region, and the NS label always refers to the county growth that would have taken place had it matched overall average growth in the referent region, which can be the United States, the Appalachian Region, or the county and its neighbors. The largest and smallest NS components in the summary table correspond to the fastest and slowest growing referent regions.

### Summary Results for Wyoming County, West Virginia

<b>County Summary</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>TS</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>RS</b>
vs. U.S.	656	-2,203	148	-2,351
vs. Appalachia	15	-1,568	-3	-1,565
vs. Neighbors	-943	-612	-102	-510

The next table displays the group membership categories for industries belonging to any of the first three categories (signifying a positive total share value) for the Appalachian Region or the county relative to the United States — i.e., A, B, C, I, II, or III — and for the county relative to the Appalachian Region or its neighboring counties — i.e., a, b, c, i, ii, or iii. These are the industries that have passed the first screening step, as they have proven to be positive contributors to either the Appalachian Region in comparison to the United States as a whole, or to Wyoming County, West Virginia, in comparison to at least one of the three referent regions.

## Chapter 55. Wyoming County, West Virginia

---

### Industry Group Membership for Wyoming County, West Virginia

Industry	Name	Group Membership	Type A or B or C	Type I or II or III	Type a or b or c	Type i or ii or iii
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	B I a iii	yes	yes	yes	yes
55	Administrative and ...	A V e ii	yes	no	no	yes
58	Ambulatory health care ...	B II b ii	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	Nursing and residential ...	E I a ii	no	yes	yes	yes
68	Government	F III a i	no	yes	yes	yes

#### Notes:

Groups A, B, and C are from Appalachia vs. the United States

Groups I, II, and III are from Wyoming County, West Virginia vs. the United States

Groups a, b, and c are from Wyoming County, West Virginia vs. Appalachia

Groups i, ii, and iii are from Wyoming County, West Virginia vs. its neighbors

### Industry-Specific Results

Below we report the results for the three shift-share analyses comparing Wyoming County, West Virginia, to each of three referent regions: the United States as a whole, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by Wyoming County, West Virginia, and its neighboring counties. The results for each of the three analyses are presented both visually and in tabular form.

The chart provides a visual display of the Total Share (TS), Industry Mix (IM), and Regional Shift (RS) components of change. The IM indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. So, a positive value here also means that the industry is growing more rapidly than the overall growth rate for the referent region. The RS component measures the actual employment change in the industry in Wyoming County, West Virginia, after adjusting for overall referent-region and industry-specific growth rates. A positive value here reflects better than expected industry performance, which implies that Wyoming County, West Virginia, might have a comparative advantage as a location for this industry. The tables also include the 2018 employment estimates for each reported industry.

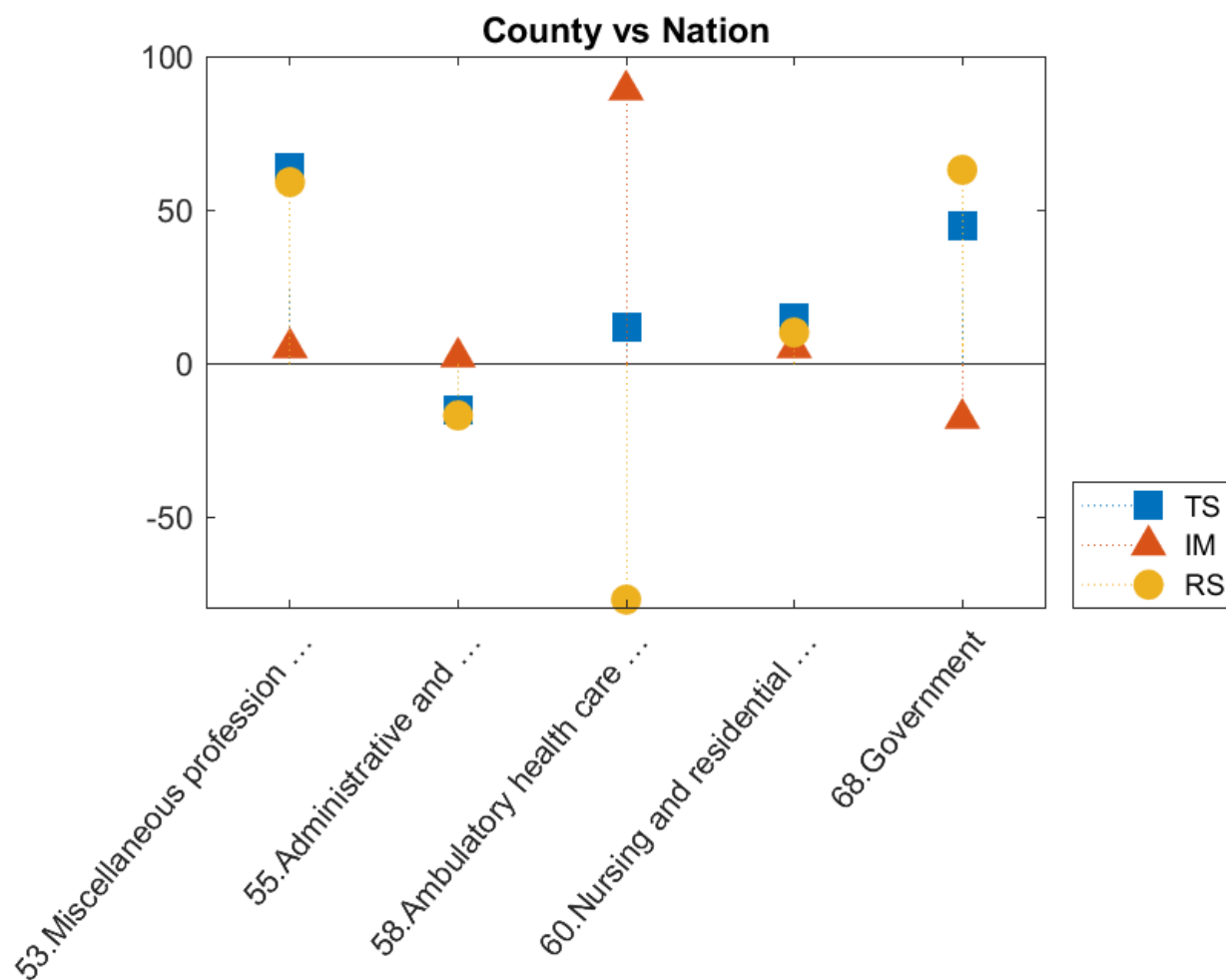
The TS component is the sum of the IM and RS components. A positive TS value also conveys a positive message, especially when both IM and RS are positive. When IM is positive but RS is negative, a positive TS indicates that although the county might not enjoy a regional comparative advantage, the industry in Wyoming County, West Virginia, is still growing at a faster rate than the overall referent region average. Likewise, when IM is negative and RS is positive, the implication is that the regional comparative advantage is sufficiently strong to overcome the slower than average industry growth rate.

### Interpreting Different Referent Region Results

The three SSA are conducted relative to three different referent regions: (1) the United States as a whole, (2) the Appalachian Region, and (3) the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. As such, the IM component indicates the change in industry employment that would have occurred had the industry grown at a rate equal to the difference between the industry-specific growth rate in the referent region and the overall referent-region growth rate. Likewise, the regional shift components, RS, reflect county-specific industry comparative (dis)advantages relative to those same industries in each of the three referent regions. As before, the NS label always refers to county growth that would have occurred had the county industry grown at the overall average rate of growth in the referent region.

Reporting the results for each of three referent regions enables readers to compare county performance to the United States, the Appalachian Region, and the region defined by the county and its neighboring counties. Although economic growth in Appalachia overall and by industry generally lags the rest of the United States, positive SSA components can still be useful for identifying industries that are positive contributors relative to Appalachian Region and to the more localized economy.

Selected SSA Components for Wyoming County, West Virginia vs the U.S.



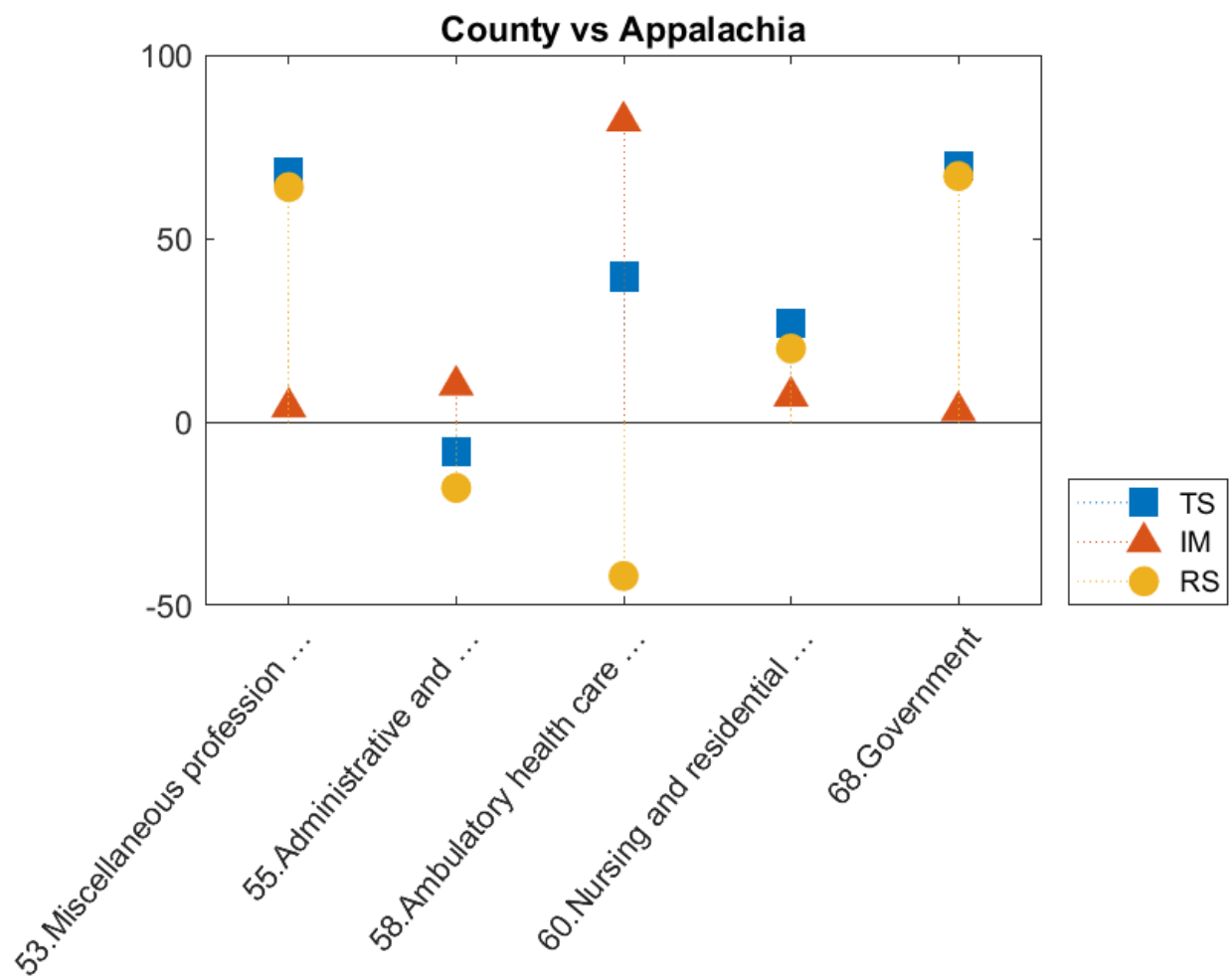
## Chapter 55. Wyoming County, West Virginia

---

### Wyoming County, West Virginia vs U.S. for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	4	64	5	59	100
55	Administrative and ...	8	-15	2	-17	63
58	Ambulatory health care ...	29	12	89	-77	296
60	Nursing and residential ...	12	15	5	10	137
68	Government	27	45	-18	63	312

Selected SSA Components for Wyoming County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region



## Chapter 55. Wyoming County, West Virginia

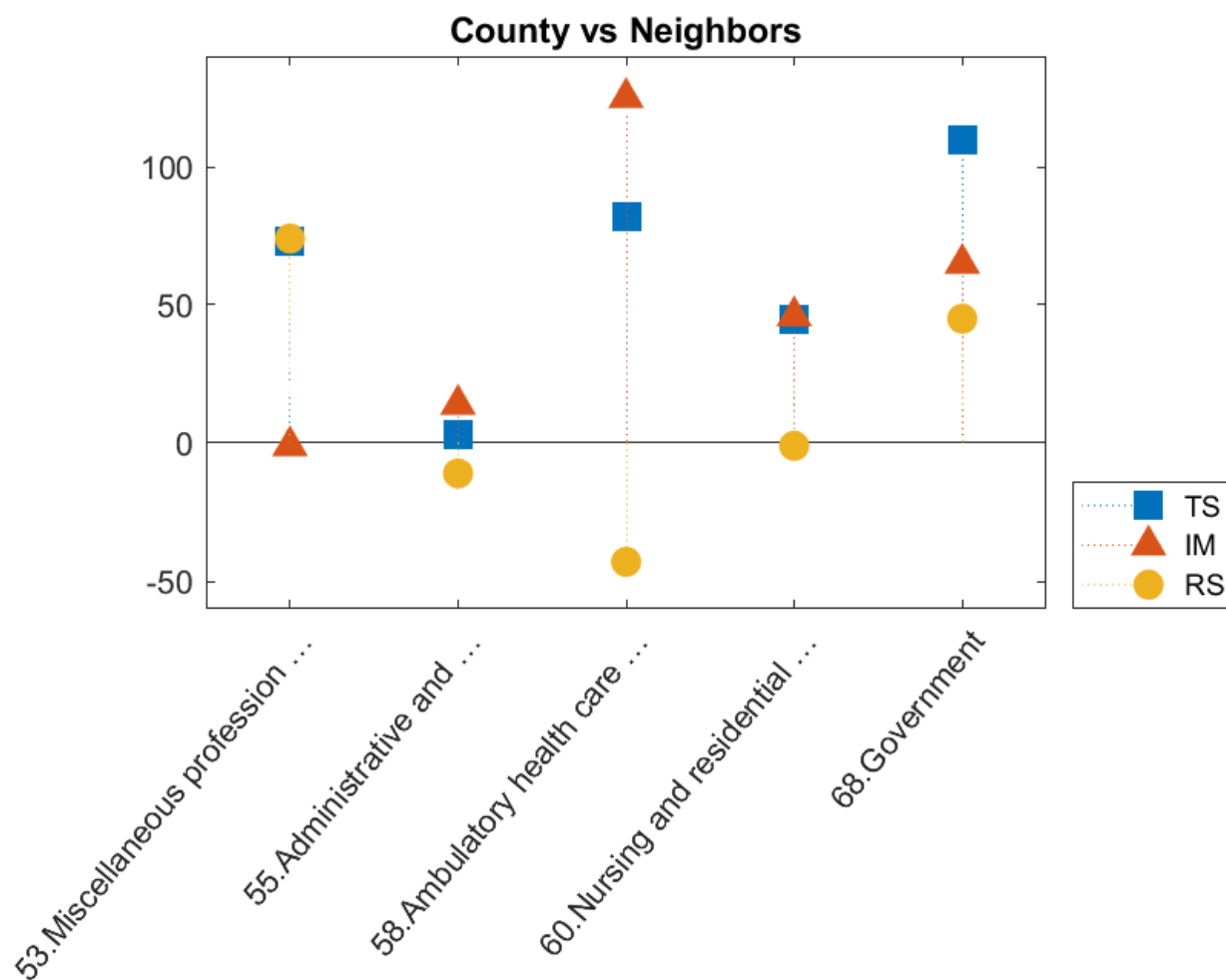
---

### Selected SSA Components for Wyoming County, West Virginia vs the Appalachian Region

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	0	68	4	64	100
55	Administrative and ...	0	-8	10	-18	63
58	Ambulatory health care ...	1	40	82	-42	296
60	Nursing and residential ...	0	27	7	20	137
68	Government	1	70	3	67	312



Selected SSA Components for Wyoming County, West Virginia vs Neighbors



## Chapter 55. Wyoming County, West Virginia

---

### Selected SSA Components for Wyoming County, West Virginia vs Neighbors for Selected Industries

Industry	Name	NS	TS	IM	RS	Employment 2018
53	Miscellaneous profession ...	-5	73	-1	74	100
55	Administrative and ...	-11	3	14	-11	63
58	Ambulatory health care ...	-41	82	125	-43	296
60	Nursing and residential ...	-18	45	46	-1	137
68	Government	-39	110	65	45	312