

Tourism and the West Virginia Economy

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	2
List of Charts	3
Overview	4
Travel and Tourism Growth as Measured by Gross State Product	6
Travel and Tourism Growth as Measured by Employment	11
Travel and Tourism Growth by Other Measures	13
Conclusions	16

List of Tables

Table 1. Detailed Industry Data From Gross State Product Series	24
Table 2. West Virginia Gross State Product 1980-1997 (millions of current dollars)	25
Table 3. Quantity Indexes for Real GSP West Virginia 1980-1997 (Year 2000=100.0).....	26
Table 4. West Virginia Real GSP 1990-1997 (millions of chained 2000 dollars)	27
Table 5. West Virginia Gross State Product 1980-1997 (percent by sector)	28
Table 6. West Virginia Employment by Industry 1980-2000 (thousands)	29
Table 7. West Virginia Employment by Industry 1980-2000 (percent by sector)	30
Table 8. West Virginia Gross State Product 1998-2002 (millions of current dollars)	31
Table 9. West Virginia Real Gross State Product Index 1998-2002 (Year 2000=100.0)	32
Table 10. West Virginia Real Gross State Product 1998-2002 (chained 2000 dollars)	33
Table 11. West Virginia Real Gross State Product 1998-2002 (percent by sector)	34
Table 12. West Virginia Employment by Industry 2001-2003	35

List of Charts

Chart 1. Growth in West Virginia Gross State Product (1980-1997, SIC Method)	17
Chart 2. Growth in West Virginia Gross State Product (1998-2002, NAICS Method)	17
Chart 3. Growth Rate of West Virginia Employment by Industry (1980-2000)	18
Chart 4. West Virginia Amusement and Recreation Employment Index.....	18
Chart 5. West Virginia Construction Employment Index	19
Chart 6. West Virginia Hotels & Other Lodging Employment Index.....	19
Chart 7. West Virginia Manufacturing Employment Index	20
Chart 8. West Virginia Mining Employment Index	20
Chart 9. West Virginia Retail Trade Employment Index	21
Chart 10. Tamarack Visitors.....	21
Chart 11. Hatfield & McCoy Trails Total User Permits sold, 2001-2004.....	22
Chart 12. Hatfield & McCoy Trails User Permit Sales, 2001-2004.....	22
Chart 13. West Virginia Whitewater Rafting Visitation, 1994-2004	23
Chart 14. West Virginia Room Supply and Demand, 2002-2004	23

Overview

Travel and tourism has become an increasing contributor to West Virginia's economic growth. To date studies regarding the industry have focused on the economic impact of travel and tourism. While similar studies have been undertaken in other states, a major limitation has been the lack of comparability with economic impact studies of other industry sectors within the state economy. This is largely the result of the specific definition of tourism used by many within the industry.

Travel and tourism as defined by the industry:

Travel and tourism expenditures are defined as travel for business or pleasure, which takes place 50 miles or more away from home or outside an individual's usual environment. As a result, tourism is defined on the basis of the characteristics of the ultimate consumer.

This industry view of itself is a very useful one since it focuses on the consumer of the goods and services provided by the industry. As such it provides insights into the validity and returns of marketing programs as well as permitting those within the industry to develop new products and services.

Unfortunately, this view of the industry is incompatible with the definitions and measurements of other industry sectors, particularly by governmental statistical agencies.

Travel and tourism as defined by governmental statistical agencies:

The basis for all industry definitions exists in definitive industry classification systems promulgated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. Prior to 1998 the standard was contained in the Standard Industry Classification System (SIC). Since 1998 the standard is the North American Classification System (NAICS). Using these standard industry classifications, statistical information on gross state product, employment, and other economic measurements are released by the BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and Census Bureau. Unfortunately, without additional information on the allocation of the industry measurements between visitor and non-visitor consumption, no definitive estimate of travel and tourism can be made at the state level.

Does this mean that a valid comparison of travel and tourism industries with other industries can't be made? This is the basic question addressed by the research addressed in this study. The research report documents the economic contribution of industries containing different components of the travel and tourism industry with other major industry segments within West Virginia. While not definitive, the comparison allows policy makers to see the relative economic importance of various sectors of the West Virginia economy, including major components of the travel and tourism industry.

The study uses federal and state statistical data series and products over the period 1980-2001 or more recent data when available. The comparisons will utilize either the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) methods of classifying industry sectors.

The research includes statistical tables and charts documenting the changes in various components of industries encompassing travel and tourism with other major industries in West Virginia. By presenting a multi-dimensional statistical profile of all industries, policy makers will better understand the growing importance of the travel and tourism industry to the state's economic future.

Travel and Tourism Growth as Measured by Gross State Product

Economists, with the assistance of government statisticians, have several ways of measuring the economic contribution of different industries. The primary measure examined at the national level is gross domestic product (GDP). Every quarter financial markets await the release of the preliminary GDP number for the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States, regardless of nationality; GDP replaced Gross National Product as the primary measure of U.S. production in 1991. GDP is one part of the national income and product account, the major accounting system for economic activity in the United States.

Depending on the increase or decrease in GDP, one can determine whether or not the entire economy is growing, or not. Further refinements are made in the preliminary GDP estimates in subsequent months as additional information arrives at BEA from other statistical agencies and reporters. BEA also releases information on the gross output by industry

Within the United States, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Department of Commerce, has developed a set of travel and tourism satellite accounts to augment the national income and product accounts. BEA's estimates of U.S. tourism industry sales include figures for both direct and indirect sales. Direct tourism sales are sales by tourism industries to out-of-town visitors. Indirect tourism sales are sales to tourism industries by the chain of industries that supply them. Indirect sales were estimated by BEA using industry-by-industry total requirements coefficients from BEA's input-output accounts.

Specific definitions, frameworks, and estimation methods used by BEA in estimating the economic contributions of the travel and tourism industry follow guidelines developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the Organization for European Co-Operation and Development (OECD). Through the publication of quarterly estimates of travel and tourism, BEA documents the economic contributions of the industry and

permits valid comparisons with other industries.² As a result of BEA's statistical program, estimates of travel and tourism gross output at the national level can be compared with the gross output of other industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, mining and services.

Unfortunately, BEA has not implemented a similar methodology at the individual state level, which would permit comparisons of gross output or Gross State Product (GSP) associated with travel and tourism with other industries. Consequently, there are no definitive federal statistical series related specifically to travel and tourism at the state level. On the other hand, there are specific industry sections within the overall GSP series, which include a significant portion of the industry.

Table 1 lists the major industries for which West Virginia GSP is available based upon the NAICS classification; however, this breakdown is only applicable for the period 1997-2002. Prior to 1997, GSP is available for SIC defined industries.

When one examines the industries in Table 1, one does not see an explicit travel and tourism industry. Instead, specific industries such as portions of transportation along with arts, entertainment, and recreation as well as accommodations and food services are highlighted as being primarily associated with travel and tourism. Based on work undertaken by BEA, other major industries such as wholesale trade and transportation services, gasoline service stations, other retail, and rail transportation have major portions of their economic activity associated with travel and tourism.

Using the SIC data on West Virginia GSP, a series of charts and tables were constructed allowing for a comparison of various dimension of the travel and tourism industry with other industry sectors. The following constitute some summary conclusions from each of the charts.

² See BEA's website for further information on the travel and tourism satellite accounts <http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn2/home/tourism.htm>.

Chart 1 Growth in West Virginia GSP 1980-1997, SIC Method

The data show some of the components of travel and tourism increased at faster rates on an annual basis than sectors such as durable good manufacturing and construction. Mining actually had a slight annual decline over the same period.

Chart 2 Growth in West Virginia Gross State Product 1998-2002, NAICS Method

The data shows an obvious growth in all of the industries directly related to tourism. On the other hand, there were on average annual declines for mining, transportation and warehousing, and nondurable goods. One of the fastest growing sectors was amusements/gaming/recreation, in large part due to the legalization of video gaming within West Virginia.

Table 1 Detail Industry Data From Gross State Product Series

The table lists the various industry sectors for which data is available from the BEA Gross State Product Series based upon the NAICS definition. Those industries in italics and bold represent ‘pure’ examples of industries associated with travel and tourism. As noted earlier, however, there are large segments of the economy either directly or indirectly associated with travel and tourism; examples include both wholesale and retail trade.

Table 2 West Virginia Gross State Product 1980-1997 (millions of current dollars)

Table 2 presents gross state product by industry (SIC definitions) for selected years from 1980 through 1997 (last year for which data available for SIC definition). As in Table 1, those sectors most readily associated with travel and tourism are highlighted. Measured in current dollars, GSP increased at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent per year over this period. While hotels and other lodging places GSP grew at a rate of 5.0 percent, amusement and recreation services grew at a rate of 4.0 percent per year over the period. Other mainstays of the West Virginia economy, including agriculture, forestry, and fishing along with mining and durable goods manufacturing either fell or grew more slowly than broader sectors, such as retail trade, associated with tourism.

Table 3 Quantity Indexes for Real GSP West Virginia 1980-1997 (Year 200=100)

BEA has provided some additional information allowing one to adjust the nominal GDP by industry reported in Table 2 for the inflation over the period. Table 3 allows one to compare the real GDP adjusted for inflation to a base year of 2000. For example, hotels and other lodging places had an index of 93.3 in 1980, thereby indicating the real value of this sector was 93.3 percent of the actual value in 2000. Of particular note is the relative stability of traditional travel and tourism sectors versus other sectors such as construction over the period.

Table 4 West Virginia Real GSP 1990-1997

Table 4 presents a more recent view of the relative performance of key industries in West Virginia using SIC data. In this case, the two ‘pure’ industries (hotels and other lodging places along with amusement and recreation services) showed less average annual growth than in the overall state economy. There were some sectors which also lagged behind including agriculture, forestry, and fishing as well as finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 5 West Virginia Gross State Product 1980-1997 (percent by sector)

Table 5 presents another view of nominal GSP, namely the percent of total GSP associated with the specific industry sectors. Of particular note, is the decline of mining’s importance in total GSP. In 1980 mining was associated with 17.4 percent of GSP; however, by 1997 it had fallen by over half to 8.3 percent of GSP. Construction and manufacturing also declined over the period. Industries making up parts of the travel and tourism segments held their own during the period.

Table 8 West Virginia Gross State Product 1998-2002

Table 8 report GSP using the NAICS definitions. For major industries the average annual percent change over the five years is noted. Industries such as mining, manufacturing, transportation and warehousing all had declines on average over the period. Tourism sectors such as arts, entertainment and recreation along with accommodation and food services increased at faster rates than the rest of the economy. In fact, one of the fastest growing sectors was amusements, gambling and recreation with an average annual change of 18 percent per year. Retail trade, which includes some tourism related areas,

also increased at a rate of 5.1 percent per year, ahead of the overall change of 3 percent per year.

Table 9 West Virginia Real Gross State Product Index 1998-2002 (Year 2000=100)

This table mirrors the data provided in Table 3 for the earlier period 1980-1997. By 2002 the greatest growth in relative terms was in the amusements, gambling and recreation sector. On the other hand, sectors such as mining, utilities, construction, manufacturing, educational services and other services, except government, continued to decline after 2000. Performing arts, museums and related activities as well as accommodations and food services also rebounded after the events of September 11, 2001.

Table 10 West Virginia Real Gross State Product 1998-2002 (chained dollars)

This table mirrors the data provided in Table 4 for the earlier period 1990-1997. Over the period industries such as mining, utilities, construction, manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, administrative and waster services, educational services and other services excluding government declined on average over the period 1998-2002. On the other hand, sectors containing travel and tourism increased at an average annual rate above the over increase in real GSP. Particularly noteworthy was the increase in real GSP associated with arts, entertainment, and recreation, which was upwards of 10.3 percent annually.

Table 11 West Virginia Real Gross State Product 1998-2002 (percent by sector)

This table mirrors the data provide in Table 5 for the earlier period 1980-1997. As with the earlier table it illustrates the continued decline of conventional sectors and the continued increases in sectors associated with travel and tourism. Of note is the increasing importance of real estate, rental, and leasing, part of which is associated with growing vacation and second home community within West Virginia.

Travel and Tourism Growth as Measured by Employment

Another comparison can be made through the use of employment data provided by BEA as part of its Regional Economic Information System.³ BEA's employment estimates are inclusive of the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs' estimates of payroll employment as well as employment associated with sole proprietors and partnerships. As in the case of GSP, these employment data are for comparable industry classifications.

Employment is defined in a variety of ways. Three widely used measures of annual county employment and wages by place of work are the Census Bureau's employment and payroll data in the County Business Patterns (CBP) series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) employment and wage tabulations from the unemployment insurance (UI) program, and BEA's estimates of total wage and salary disbursements and employment. The BEA estimates of employment and wages differ from the BLS data because BEA makes adjustments to account for employment and wages not covered, or not fully covered, by the state UI and the UCFE programs. First, BEA adds estimates of employment and wages to the BLS data to bridge small gaps in UI coverage: For nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program (several industries), for students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, for elected officials and members of the judiciary (state and local government), for interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and for insurance agents classified as statutory employees (insurance agencies). Second, BEA uses additional source data to estimate most or all of the employment and wages for the following: Farms, farm labor contractors, private households, private elementary and secondary schools, religious membership organizations, railroads, military, and U.S. residents who are employed by international organizations and by foreign embassies and consulates in the United States. Third, BEA adjusts employment and wages for misreporting under the UI programs.

Table 6 West Virginia Employment by Industry 1980-2000

Using BEA data based upon the SIC system, employment in major categories such as mining, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and other services declined over the period 1980 through 2000. Travel and tourism employment in hotels and other lodging places, along with amusement and recreation services increased at a higher average annual rate than overall employment over the period.

³ See BEA's website for further information on the Regional Economic Information System <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>.

Table 7 West Virginia Employment by Industry 1980-2000 (percent by sector)

Consistent with the employment trends in table 6, key industries such as mining, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities had smaller shares of total employment over the period 1980-2000. On the other hand, travel and tourism sectors increased their share of total employment.

Table 12 West Virginia Employment by Industry 2001-2003

This table provides more recent employment by the NAICS industry classification. Total employment declined by 0.1 percent per year over the period. The industry sectors with the greatest decline include mining, utilities, construction, manufacturing, information, administrative and waste services, and government. On the other hand, travel and tourism sectors showed significant increases in employment, notwithstanding the impacts associated with the events of September 11, 2001. Amusements, gambling and recreation showed an annual employment gain of 15.6 percent.

The employment patterns are also documented in Charts 3-9. Chart 3 illustrates the comparative performance of key sectors including those highlighted as major travel and tourism sectors. Charts 4-9 illustrate the comparative performance of key travel and tourism sectors, as well as other mainstays of the West Virginia economy, against total employment over the period 1980-2000.

Travel and Tourism Growth by Other Indicators

While this report's focus has been on travel and tourism's growth as measured by gross state product and employment, there are other manifestations of the economic contributions of the industry over the past 25 years. Unfortunately, comparable statistics have not been readily available to document the myriad dimensions of this growth on a consistent fashion. Based upon various documents and interviews, however, the following are some observations on various dimensions of the industry.

Oglebay Resort in Wheeling has evolved into a 1650 acre destination with lodging, dining, conference, recreational facilities, two championship golf courses, zoo, planetarium, skiing, and seasonal events. An example of the types of programming attracting tourists is the Winter Festival of Lights, which attracts around 1,500 tour buses and 70,000 cars. Oglebay continues to plan for additional capacity and will be adding 53 additional rooms and 10 cottages in the near future. The continued development of its golf courses has resulted in increases in occupancy and golf rounds during the week. Oglebay has developed various national training schools, which bring visitors from over 30 states for weeklong programs. Along with many other tourism destinations, Oglebay was adversely affected by the events of September 11, 2001 when a decline of 30 percent in visitors was experience.⁴

The West Virginia State Parks System maintains an extensive network of parks with lodging facilities and campsites. In 2004 there were a total of 604 lodging rooms (including Stonewall and Canaan Valley) available along with 333 cabins and cottages. In addition, a total of 1,762 campsites were managed by the Division of Natural Resources. Other lodging facilities and campsites were managed by the Division of Forestry and other state agencies including Cedar Lakes and Virgil Tate.

One measure of the growth of tourism is the number of cabins occupied in the state parks and forests. During fiscal year 1983 (July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983) the number of cabins

⁴ Information obtained from interview with Randy Worls, January 10, 2005.

sold was 45,612 for an occupancy rate of 44.3 percent. By fiscal year 2003 this number had increased to 56,978 with an occupancy rate of 57.8 percent. The number of rooms sold in the state park lodges has grown from 108,974 in fiscal year 1983 to 117,684 in fiscal year 1999. Estimated attendance at all state parks totaled 5,200,917 persons during fiscal 2004; however, this was a decline from the peak attendance of 8,063,993 in fiscal year 1996. Overnight visitors in campgrounds within the state park system increased from 4,917 in fiscal year 1997 to 10,741 in fiscal year 2003.⁵

West Virginia's ski industry has grown dramatically over time. The West Virginia Ski Areas Association (Snowshoe, Timberline, Winterplace, Canaan Valley, White Grass, Elk River and Blackwater Falls) reports that the number of skier visitors was 602,000 during the winter 1995-96. By the winter 2002-2003 it had grown to 857,000 before dropping to 812,000 skier visitors during the winter 2003-2004. Nationally, the industry grew between 3-4 percent annually until recently when attendance nationally has flattened out. Evidence of the investments made in the industry has been the nearly 200 million dollars invested in Snowshoe Mountain since 1995. The number of condominium rooms has increased from 1,200 in 1990 to 1,600 in 2004.⁶

Tamarack has also contributed to the growth of travel and tourism in West Virginia. As indicated in Chart 10, the number of visitors to Tamarack has increased dramatically since 1996. During 2004 there were over 450 bus tours and over 450,000 visitors annually to the facility. Recent expansions at Tamarack should position the facility for additional growth in the future.

Other parts of the industry have also shown considerable growth in recent years. For example, the Hatfield-McCoy Trails have opened over 500 miles of trails in Logan, Mingo, Boone, and Wyoming counties since 2001. Trail user permits have grown from 4,000 in fiscal year 2001 to nearly 22,000 in fiscal year 2004 (Chart 11). User permit sales have grown to nearly \$500,000 (Chart 12) and additional associated private sector investments have resulted.

⁵ Information provided by the West Virginia State Parks, Division of Natural Resources.

⁶ Information provided by Joe Stevens, Snowshoe Mountain, December 30, 2004.

Some segments of the industry, however, may have reached a plateau in terms of visitation. The West Virginia whitewater rafting industry had 257,446 visitors in 1995 at its peak (Chart 13), the highest point since 1990⁷. In 2000 visitation was 249,759 but dropped to 214,550 in 2004.

Finally, one of the key indicators of travel and tourism growth relates to the supply and demand for rooms in hotels, motels and other lodging places. Smith Travel Research has had a contract with the West Virginia Division of Tourism providing extensive information on lodging, occupancy rates, room rates and room revenues. Chart 14 provides a summary examination of the annual percentage change in room supply and room demand⁸. As noted therein the demand for rooms has grown faster than supply since 2002 providing evidence of increasing revenues per room and growth in this industry segment.

⁷ Information provided by the West Virginia Division of Tourism.

⁸ Information provided by the West Virginia Division of Tourism.

Conclusions

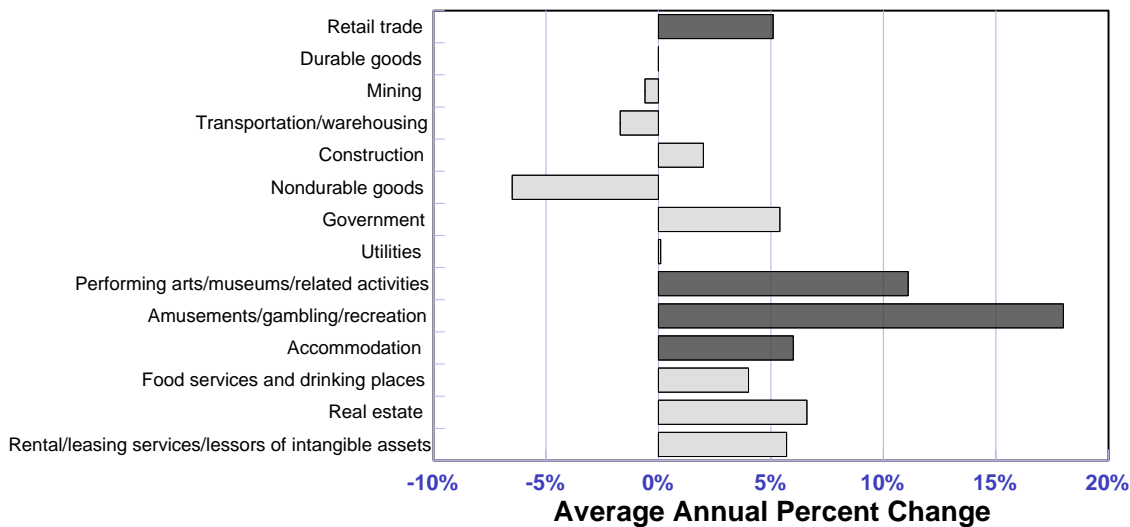
This study has examined comparative economic data on West Virginia gross state product and employment by detailed industry over the period 1980-2002. During this period the economic contributions of the mining and manufacturing sectors declined in relative importance. On the other hand, traditional travel and tourism sectors showed sustained growth, particularly after the events of September 11, 2001. Selective evidence on some key parts of the industry illustrates the continued investments being made in the industry.

**Chart 1 Growth in West Virginia Gross State Product
(1980-1997, SIC Method)**



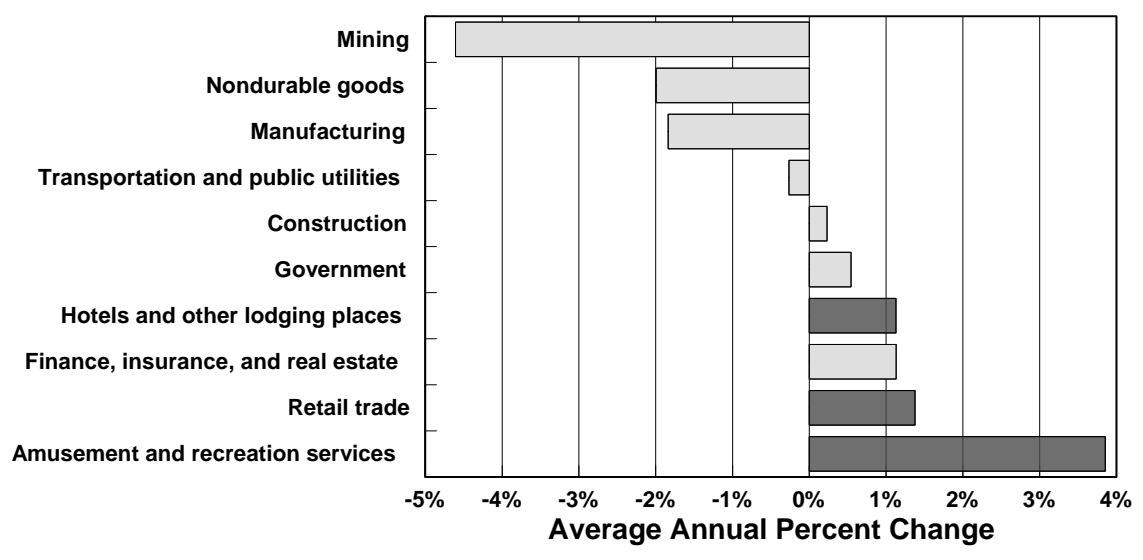
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
Notes: Real GSP measured in millions of current dollars

**Chart 2 Growth in West Virginia Gross State Product
(1998-2002, NAICS Method)**



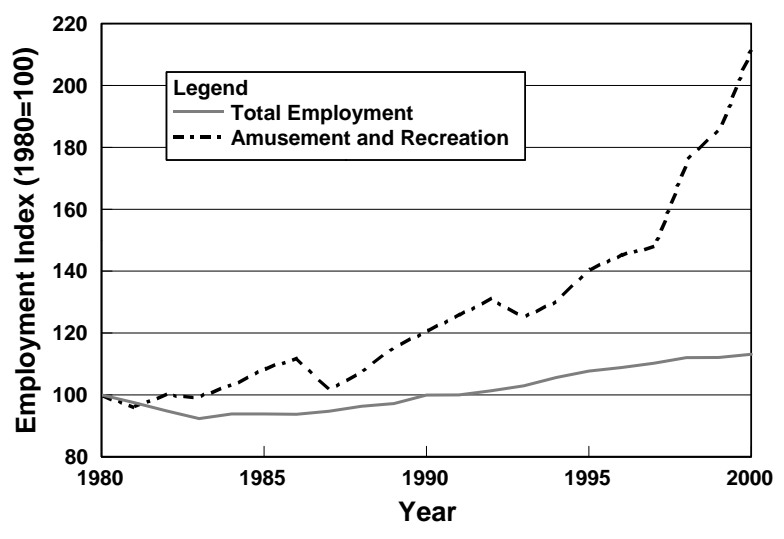
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
Notes: Real GSP measured in millions of current dollars

Chart 3 Growth Rate of West Virginia Employment by Industry, 1980-2000



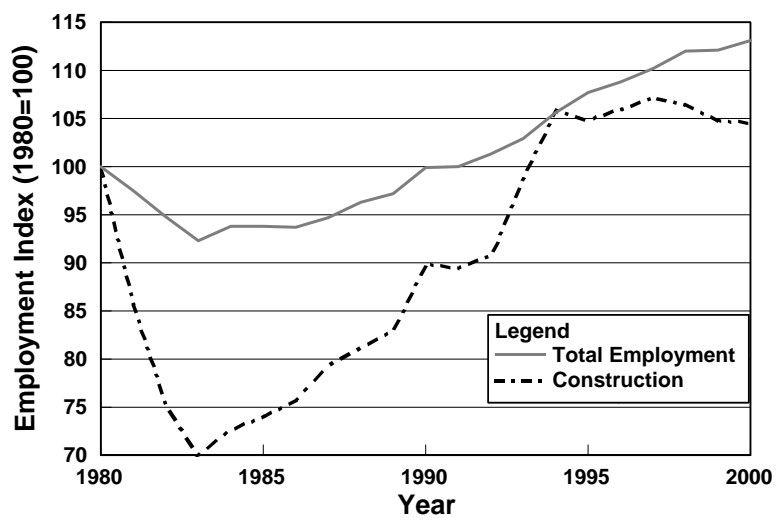
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
 Notes: Data accurate from 1980-2000 using SIC method. Data past 2000 not accurate or corresponding to data used due to change to NAICS method.

Chart 4 West Virginia Amusement and Recreation Employment Index, 1980-2000



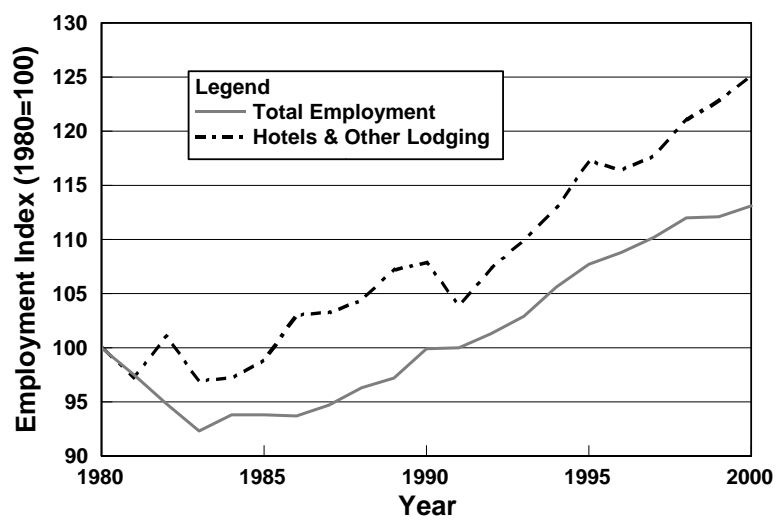
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
 Notes: Index based on year 1980, SIC method used on data. Data available past the year 2000 inconsistent due to change to NAICS.

Chart 5 West Virginia Construction Employment Index, 1980-2000



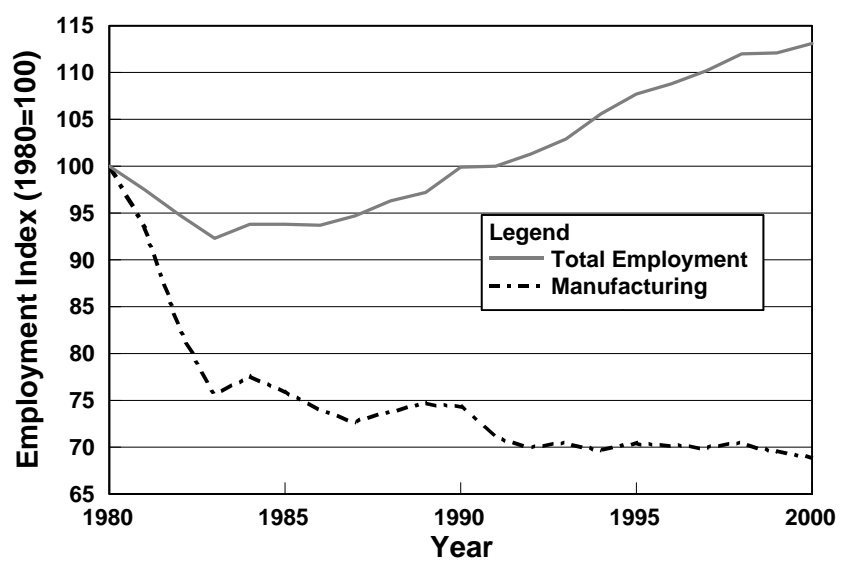
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
Notes: Index based on year 1980, SIC method used on data. Data available past the year 2000 inconsistent due to change to NAICS.

Chart 6 West Virginia Hotels & Other Lodging Employment Index, 1980-2000



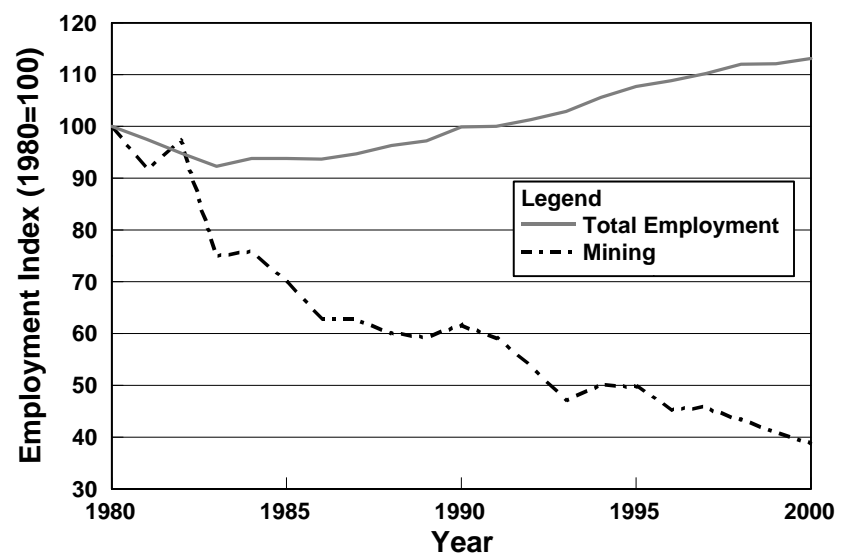
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
Notes: Index based on year 1980, SIC method used on data. Data available past the year 2000 inconsistent due to change to NAICS.

Chart 7 West Virginia Manufacturing Employment Index, 1980-2000



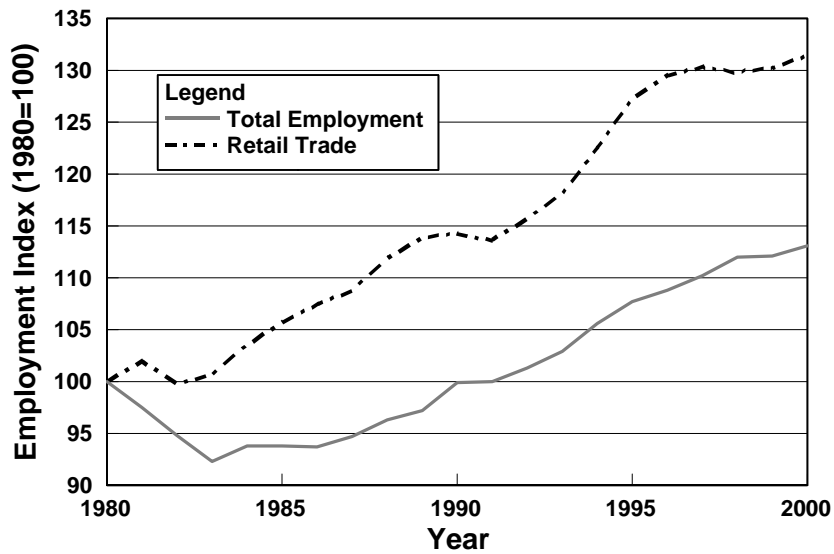
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
Notes: Index based on year 1980, SIC method used on data. Data available past the year 2000 inconsistent due to change to NAICS.

Chart 8 West Virginia Mining Employment Index, 1980-2000



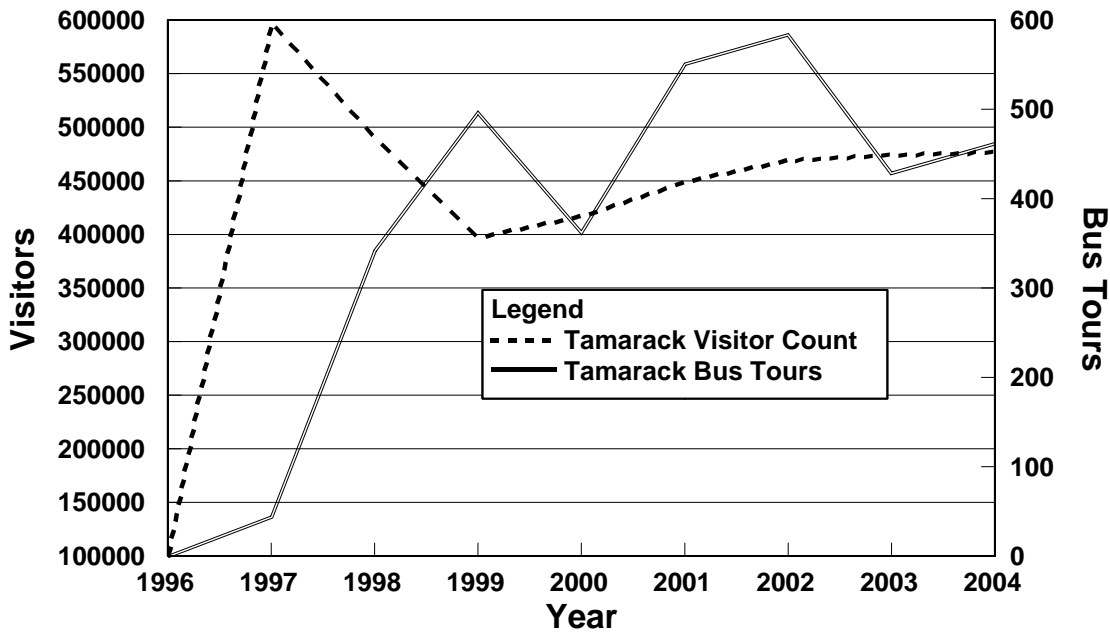
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
Notes: Index based on year 1980, SIC method used on data. Data available past the year 2000 inconsistent due to change to NAICS.

Chart 9 West Virginia Retail Trade Employment Index, 1980-2000

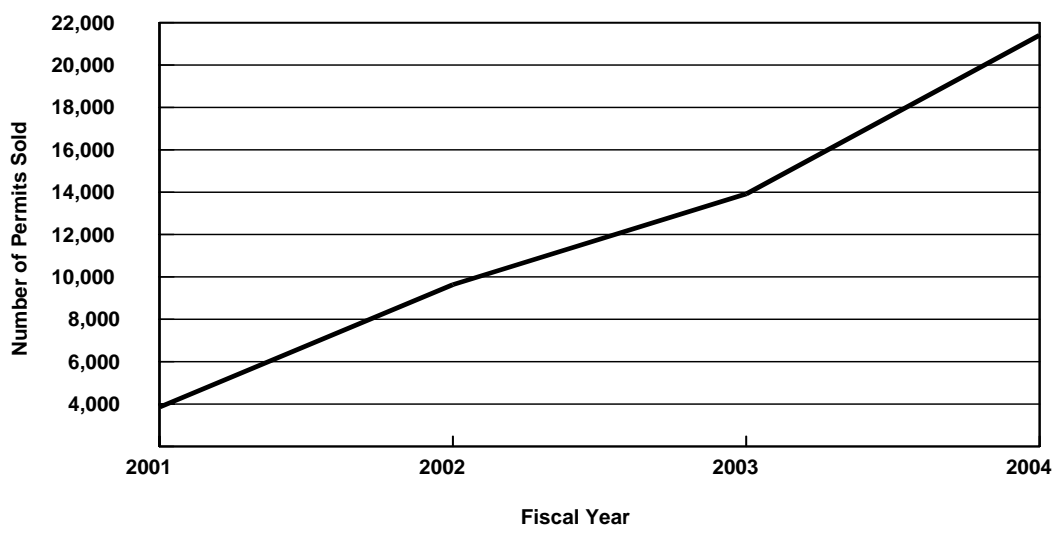


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Obtained from the BEA website addr: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/gsp>
 Notes: Index based on year 1980, SIC method used on data. Data available past the year 2000 inconsistent due to change to NAICS.

Chart 10 Tamarack Visitor Growth, 1996-2004

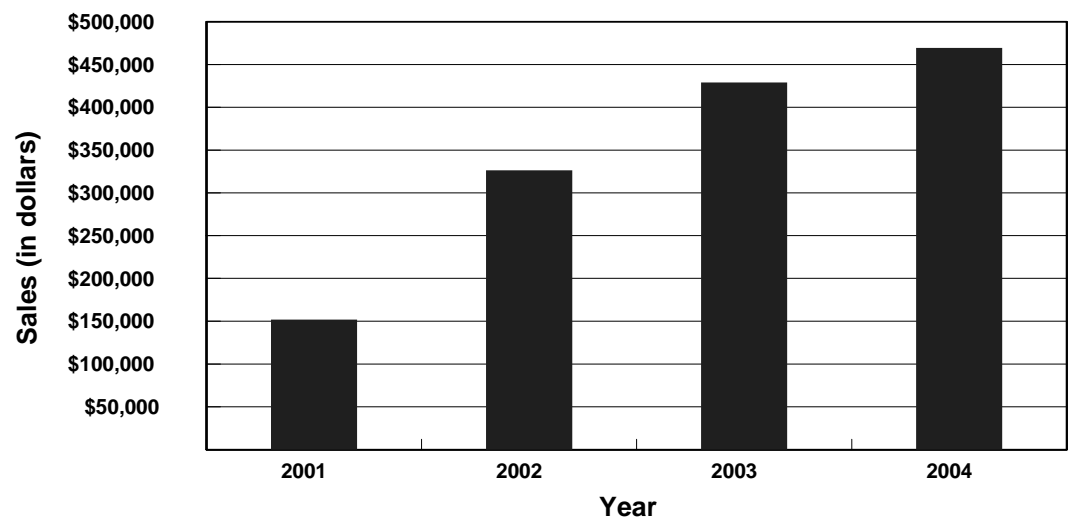


**Chart 11 Hatfield & McCoy Trails
Total User Permits Sold, 2001-2004**



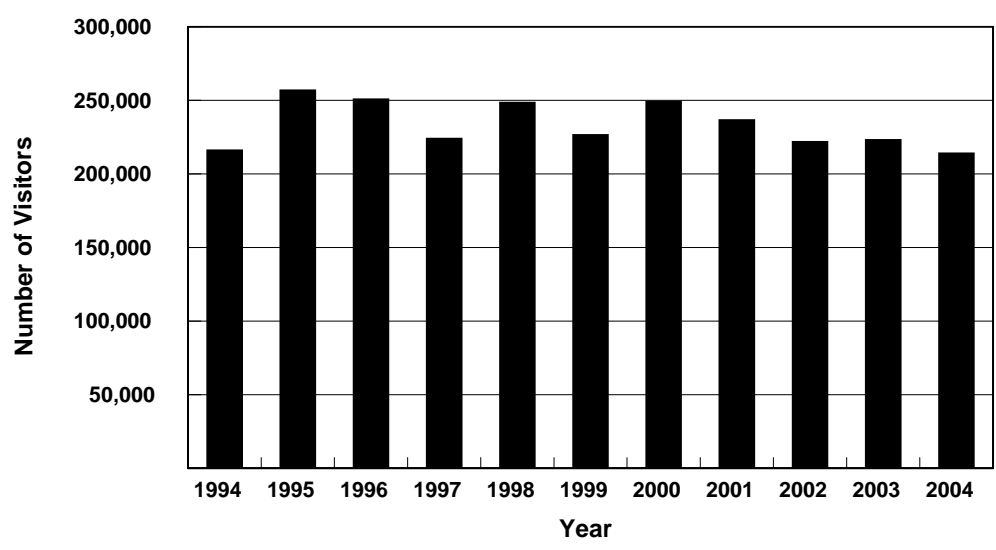
Source: Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority

**Chart 12 Hatfield & McCoy Trails
User Permit Sales, 2001-2004**



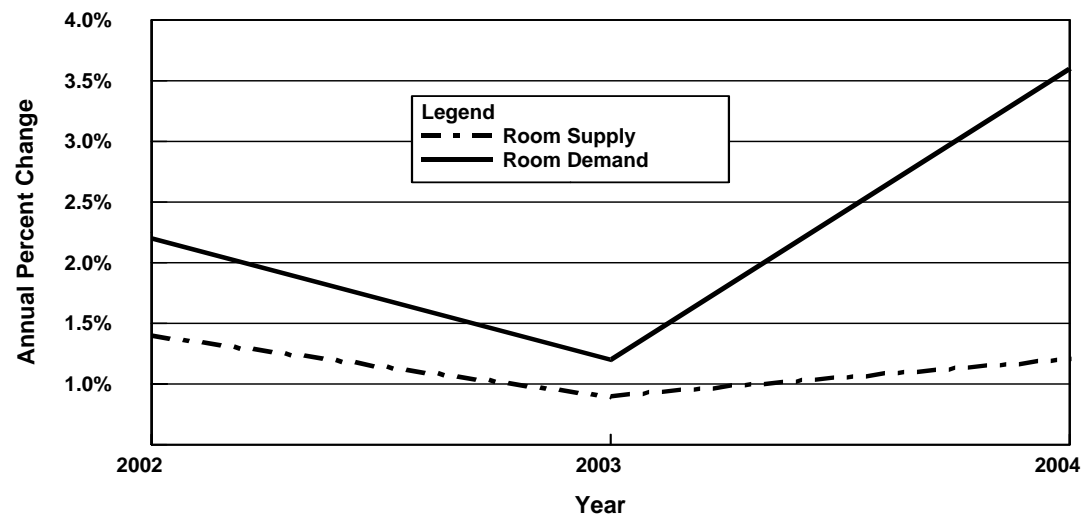
Source: Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority

Chart 13 West Virginia Whitewater Rafting Visitation, 1994-2004



Source: West Virginia Division of Tourism

Chart 14 West Virginia Room Supply and Demand, 2002-2004



Source: Smith Travel Research

Table 1 Detailed Industry Data From Gross State Product Series

Private industries	Pipeline transportation
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Other transportation and support activities
Crop and animal production (Farms)	Warehousing and storage
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	Information
Mining	Publishing including software
Oil and gas extraction	Motion picture and sound recording industries
Mining, except oil and gas	Broadcasting and telecommunications
Support activities for mining	Information and data processing services
Utilities	Finance and insurance
Construction	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation and related
Manufacturing	Securities, commodity contracts, investments
Durable goods	Insurance carriers and related activities
Wood product manufacturing	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	Real estate, rental, and leasing
Primary metal manufacturing	Real estate
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible ass.
Machinery manufacturing	Professional and technical services
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	Legal services
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	Computer systems design and related services
Motor vehicle, body, trailer, and parts manuf.	Other professional, scientific and technical services
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	Management of companies and enterprises
Furniture and related product manufacturing	Administrative and waste services
Miscellaneous manufacturing	Administrative and support services
Nondurable goods	Waste management and remediation services
Food product manufacturing	Educational services
Textile and textile product mills	Health care and social assistance
Apparel manufacturing	Ambulatory health care services
Paper manufacturing	Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities
Printing and related support activities	Social assistance
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
Chemical manufacturing	Performing arts, museums, and related activities
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	Amusements, gambling, and recreation
Wholesale trade	Accommodation and food services
Retail trade	Accommodation
Transportation and warehousing, excluding UPS	Food services and drinking places
Air transportation	Other services, except government
Rail transportation	Government
Water transportation	Federal civilian
Truck transportation	Federal military
Transit and ground passenger transportation	State and local

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, www.bea.gov/bea/gsp
Industries in bold italics contain significant portions of the travel and tourism industry.

Notes: Industries listed are based upon the NAICS industry classification.

Table 2 West Virginia Gross State Product 1980-1997 (millions of current dollars)

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	Average Annual % Change (1980-1997)
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	131	162	232	230	226	-0.4%
Mining	3,316	3,323	3,152	3,015	3,191	0.2%
Construction	1,002	843	1,241	1,573	1,758	5.1%
Manufacturing	3,589	3,927	4,972	6,647	6,560	4.0%
Durable goods	2,085	1,839	2,350	2,720	2,914	3.1%
Nondurable goods	1,505	2,089	2,622	3,927	3,646	4.8%
Transportation and public utilities	2,058	2,960	3,411	4,705	4,571	4.3%
Wholesale trade	1,042	1,344	1,546	1,909	2,101	4.5%
Retail trade	1,802	2,534	2,755	3,325	3,654	4.1%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,070	2,633	2,924	3,758	4,111	5.0%
Services	1,916	2,875	4,252	5,903	6,511	6.3%
<i>Hotels and other lodging places</i>	131	171	209	258	294	5.0%
<i>Amusement and recreation services</i>	90	112	132	145	174	4.0%
Other services \3	121	153	371	504	568	6.3%
Government	2,105	3,008	3,851	5,298	5,833	6.1%
State and local	1,685	2,387	2,997	4,048	4,355	5.5%
Total Gross State Product	19,031	23,609	28,336	36,362	38,517	4.5%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. www.bea.gov/bea/gsp

Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses SIC system of industrial classification. Classification title of agriculture, forestry, and fishing also includes hunting.

Table 3 Quantity Indexes for Real GSP West Virginia 1980-1997 (Year 2000=100.0)

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	42.6	60.8	76.2	77	73.9
Mining	46.1	48	64.7	87	97.4
Construction	122.4	77	91.5	102.6	106.8
Manufacturing	96.4	91.5	98.3	115.5	114.5
Durable goods	95.4	73.2	83.4	88.3	95.7
Nondurable goods	93.1	111.9	113.8	145.1	134.5
Transportation and public utilities	75.3	74.2	83.1	106.3	102.5
Wholesale trade	52.8	59.6	63.6	72.8	86.2
Retail trade	62.1	72.3	68.3	74.8	83.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.7	102.8	91.6	98.2	98.6
Services	71.5	73	80.5	89.6	92.5
<i>Hotels and other lodging places</i>	93.3	83.9	78.4	85.5	89.8
<i>Amusement and recreation services</i>	83.1	83.5	80.2	74.7	84.1
Other services \3	42.1	39.2	75	82.1	87.2
Government	77	76.5	77.7	87.6	92
State and local	83.2	82.3	81.3	91.3	94
Total Gross State Product	75.8	74.8	80.5	93.3	96.9

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. www.bea.gov/bea/gsp
 Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses SIC system of industrial classification. Classification title of agriculture, forestry, and fishing also includes hunting.

Table 4 West Virginia Real GSP 1990-1997 (millions of chained 2000 dollars)

Industry	1990	1995	1997	Average Annual % Change (1990-1997)
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	222	224	216	-0.4%
Mining	1,942	2,613	2,925	6.0%
Construction	1,776	1,992	2,073	2.2%
Manufacturing	5,643	6,633	6,577	2.2%
Durable goods	2,419	2,560	2,777	2.0%
Nondurable goods	3,235	4,124	3,823	2.4%
Transportation and public utilities	3,669	4,697	4,526	3.0%
Wholesale trade	1,487	1,702	2,015	4.4%
Retail trade	2,918	3,199	3,584	3.0%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,184	4,486	4,508	1.1%
Services	6,260	6,965	7,190	2.0%
<i>Hotels and other lodging places</i>	300	327	344	2.0%
<i>Amusement and recreation services</i>	192	179	201	0.7%
Other services \3	499	546	581	2.2%
Government	5,369	6,053	6,356	2.4%
State and local	4,129	4,632	4,770	2.1%
Total Gross State Product	33,210	38,490	39,962	2.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

www.bea.gov/bea/gsp Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses SIC system of industrial classification. Classification title of agriculture, forestry, and fishing also includes hunting.

Table 5 West Virginia Gross State Product 1980-1997 (percent by sector)

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Mining	17.4	14.1	11.1	8.3	8.3
Construction	5.3	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
Manufacturing	18.9	16.6	17.5	18.3	17.0
Durable goods	11.0	7.8	8.3	7.5	7.6
Nondurable goods	7.9	8.8	9.3	10.8	9.5
Transportation and public utilities	10.8	12.5	12.0	12.9	11.9
Wholesale trade	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.5
Retail trade	9.5	10.7	9.7	9.1	9.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.9	11.2	10.3	10.3	10.7
Services	10.1	12.2	15.0	16.2	16.9
<i>Hotels and other lodging places</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
<i>Amusement and recreation services</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other services \3	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
Government	11.1	12.7	13.6	14.6	15.1
State and local	8.9	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.3
Total Gross State Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

www.bea.gov/bea/gsp Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses SIC system of industrial classification. Classification title of agriculture, forestry, and fishing also includes hunting.

Table 6 West Virginia Employment by Industry 1980-2000 (thousands)

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	Average Annual % Change (1980-2000)
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2,903	3,344	4,684	5,922	7,300	4.7%
Mining	67,617	47,451	41,792	33,807	26,329	-4.6%
Construction	46,348	34,359	41,702	48,608	48,549	0.2%
Manufacturing	122,540	93,285	91,320	86,380	84,534	-1.8%
Durable goods	72,884	52,756	52,248	50,568	51,350	-1.7%
Nondurable goods	49,656	40,529	39,072	35,812	33,184	-2.0%
Transportation and public utilities	47,178	42,105	43,453	45,833	44,740	-0.3%
Wholesale trade	33,781	32,485	32,127	32,242	33,188	-0.1%
Retail trade	120,730	127,710	138,000	153,741	158,692	1.4%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37,405	36,291	37,696	40,179	46,851	1.1%
Services	143,003	160,824	190,810	229,163	262,231	3.1%
<i>Hotels and other lodging places</i>	8,622	8,530	9,300	10,113	10,791	1.1%
<i>Amusement and recreation services</i>	6,552	7,105	7,927	9,201	13,957	3.9%
Other services \3	10,883	9,537	3,889	5,488	6,920	-2.2%
Government	136,035	133,183	137,197	145,205	151,638	0.5%
State and local	112,148	107,738	110,155	116,141	119,185	0.3%
Total Employment	783,750	735,374	782,852	844,350	886,620	0.6%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

www.bea.gov/bea/reis, Table SA25, September 2004.

Notes: Uses SIC industry classification system. Classification title of agriculture, forestry, and fishing also includes hunting.

Table 7 West Virginia Employment by Industry 1980-2000 (percent by sector)

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Mining	8.6	6.5	5.3	4.0	3.0
Construction	5.9	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.5
Manufacturing	15.6	12.7	11.7	10.2	9.5
Durable goods	9.3	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.8
Nondurable goods	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.7
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.0
Wholesale trade	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7
Retail trade	15.4	17.4	17.6	18.2	17.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.3
Services	18.2	21.9	24.4	27.1	29.6
<i>Hotels and other lodging places</i>	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<i>Amusement and recreation services</i>	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6
Other services \3	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Government	17.4	18.1	17.5	17.2	17.1
State and local	14.3	14.7	14.1	13.8	13.4
Total Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

www.bea.gov/bea/reis, Table SA25, September 2004.

Notes: Uses SIC industry classification system. Classification title of agriculture, forestry, and fishing also includes hunting.

Table 8 West Virginia Gross State Product 1998-2002 (millions of current dollars)

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Average Annual Percent Change (1998-2002)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	230	212	268	288	263	3.4%
Mining	3,383	2,998	3,128	3,527	3,302	-0.6%
Utilities	2,060	1,979	2,008	2,065	2,072	0.1%
Construction	1,778	1,745	1,802	2,008	1,926	2.0%
Manufacturing	5,940	6,443	5,698	5,158	5,198	-3.3%
Durable goods	2,808	2,980	3,070	2,760	2,807	0.0%
Nondurable goods	3,133	3,463	2,629	2,397	2,391	-6.5%
Wholesale trade	1,931	1,989	1,974	2,039	2,173	3.0%
Retail trade	3,177	3,357	3,374	3,498	3,880	5.1%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding UPS	1,524	1,517	1,451	1,308	1,421	-1.7%
Information	1,043	1,082	1,074	1,163	1,236	4.3%
Finance and insurance	1,683	1,859	1,890	2,013	2,066	5.3%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	3,477	3,740	3,906	4,229	4,479	6.5%
Professional and technical services	1,348	1,438	1,419	1,573	1,733	6.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	183	189	200	211	214	4.0%
Administrative and waste services	783	848	818	859	851	2.1%
Educational services	201	207	214	228	225	2.9%
Health care and social assistance	3,458	3,609	3,792	3,957	4,269	5.4%
<i>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</i>	222	243	289	322	390	15.1%
<i>Performing arts, museums, and related activities</i>	97	108	136	158	148	11.1%
<i>Amusements, gambling, and recreation</i>	125	136	153	165	242	18.0%
<i>Accommodation and food services</i>	1,045	1,124	1,174	1,201	1,254	4.7%
<i>Accommodation</i>	330	366	391	389	416	6.0%
<i>Food services and drinking places</i>	715	757	784	813	838	4.0%
Other services, except government	972	980	1,006	1,085	1,098	3.1%
Government	6,060	6,497	6,908	7,146	7,467	5.4%
State and local	4,546	4,855	5,075	5,234	5,479	4.8%
Total Gross State Product	40,497	42,057	42,393	43,878	45,518	3.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. www.bea.gov/bea/gsp.

Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses NAICS system of industrial classification

Table 9 West Virginia Real Gross State Product Index 1998-2002 (Year 2000=100.0)

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	75.3	75.2	100	107.2	102.3
Mining	104.8	98.6	100	101.9	96.9
Utilities	97.2	95.3	100	91.3	93.3
Construction	111.5	103.2	100	103.4	95
Manufacturing	103.8	113.8	100	88.6	90.1
Durable goods	91	96.9	100	89.8	91.1
Nondurable goods	118.8	133.6	100	87.2	89
Wholesale trade	101.7	103.6	100	107.3	113.2
Retail trade	94.2	99.2	100	106.8	114.8
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	103.4	103.3	100	86	90.8
Information	93.8	99.5	100	109.5	118.6
Finance and insurance	94.4	102.5	100	103.1	100.9
Real estate, rental, and leasing	94.6	99	100	104.5	107.1
Professional and technical services	98.8	103.3	100	105.9	114.5
Management of companies and enterprises	107.6	103	100	107.3	109.2
Administrative and waste services	105.6	109.7	100	99.5	100
Educational services	104.8	102.4	100	99.4	92.7
Health care and social assistance	98.1	98.9	100	98.7	102.3
<i>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</i>	84.7	88.5	100	106.8	125.1
<i>Performing arts, museums, and related activities</i>	81.4	84.5	100	110.3	100.2
<i>Amusements, gambling, and recreation</i>	87.5	91.9	100	103.6	147.6
<i>Accommodation and food services</i>	94.1	98.5	100	101.5	105
<i>Accommodation</i>	90.6	96.9	100	97.6	104.8
<i>Food services and drinking places</i>	95.8	99.3	100	103.4	105.1
Other services, except government	106.9	102.7	100	100.8	96.8
Government	94	97.5	100	99.9	100.1
State and local	95.4	98.9	100	99.3	100.1
Total Gross State Product	98.7	101.5	100	99.7	101.4

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. www.bea.gov/bea/gsp.

Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses NAICS system of industrial classification.

Table 10 West Virginia Real Gross State Product 1998-2002 (chained 2000 dollars)

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Average Annual Percent Change (1998-2002)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	202	202	268	288	275	8.0%
Mining	3,279	3,085	3,128	3,188	3,030	-2.0%
Utilities	1,951	1,913	2,008	1,834	1,874	-1.0%
Construction	2,010	1,860	1,802	1,864	1,712	-3.9%
Manufacturing	5,913	6,483	5,698	5,048	5,134	-3.5%
Durable goods	2,793	2,975	3,070	2,758	2,795	0.0%
Nondurable goods	3,123	3,513	2,629	2,291	2,339	-7.0%
Wholesale trade	2,009	2,046	1,974	2,119	2,235	2.7%
Retail trade	3,178	3,348	3,374	3,603	3,873	5.1%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	1,500	1,499	1,451	1,247	1,316	-3.2%
Information	1,007	1,068	1,074	1,175	1,273	6.0%
Finance and insurance	1,785	1,937	1,890	1,949	1,907	1.7%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	3,694	3,868	3,906	4,081	4,182	3.2%
Professional and technical services	1,402	1,466	1,419	1,502	1,625	3.8%
Management of companies and enterprises	215	206	200	215	218	0.3%
Administrative and waste services	864	897	818	813	818	-1.4%
Educational services	224	219	214	213	198	-3.0%
Health care and social assistance	3,720	3,752	3,792	3,743	3,879	1.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	244	255	289	308	361	10.3%
<i>Performing arts, museums, and related activities</i>	110	114	136	149	136	5.4%
<i>Amusements, gambling, and recreation</i>	134	141	153	159	226	14.0%
Accommodation and food services	1,105	1,157	1,174	1,192	1,233	2.8%
<i>Accommodation</i>	354	378	391	381	409	3.7%
<i>Food services and drinking places</i>	751	778	784	811	824	2.3%
Other services, except government	1,075	1,033	1,006	1,014	973	-2.5%
Government	6,492	6,738	6,908	6,898	6,912	1.6%
State and local	4,843	5,019	5,075	5,039	5,080	1.2%
Total Gross State Product	41,859	43,032	42,393	42,277	42,968	0.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. www.bea.gov/bea/gsp.

Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses NAICS system of industrial classification

Table 11 West Virginia Real Gross State Product 1998-2002 (percent by sector)

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mining	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.1
Utilities	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4
Construction	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0
Manufacturing	14.1	15.1	13.4	11.9	11.9
Durable goods	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.5
Nondurable goods	7.5	8.2	6.2	5.4	5.4
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.2
Retail trade	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.0
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1
Information	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0
Finance and insurance	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
Real estate, rental, and leasing	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.7
Professional and technical services	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Administrative and waste services	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Educational services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Health care and social assistance	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0
<i>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</i>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
<i>Performing arts, museums, and related activities</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Amusements, gambling, and recreation</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
<i>Accommodation and food services</i>	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
<i>Accommodation</i>	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
<i>Food services and drinking places</i>	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Other services, except government	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Government	15.5	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.1
State and local	11.6	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.8
Total Gross State Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. www.bea.gov/bea/gsp.

Last revised: December 15, 2004.

Notes: Uses NAICS system of industrial classification

Table 12 West Virginia Employment by Industry 2001-2003

Industry	2001	2002	2003	Average Annual Percent Change (2001-2003)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	4,273	4,364	4,261	-0.1%
Mining	28,209	27,239	25,813	-4.3%
Utilities	7,002	6,793	6,371	-4.6%
Construction	51,152	49,280	48,884	-2.2%
Manufacturing	74,815	71,346	67,507	-5.0%
Durable goods	46,288	43,988	41,566	-5.2%
Nondurable goods	28,527	27,358	25,941	-4.6%
Wholesale trade	26,408	25,537	25,023	-2.7%
Retail trade	111,668	110,729	110,661	-0.5%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding UPS	25,684	25,185	25,140	-1.1%
Information	15,255	14,113	13,956	-4.4%
Finance and insurance	27,989	28,957	28,853	1.5%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	19,942	20,426	20,938	2.5%
Professional and technical services	35,820	36,682	37,351	2.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	2,969	2,952	3,097	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	39,467	38,660	38,339	-1.4%
Educational services	11,880	12,352	12,733	3.5%
Health care and social assistance	106,622	110,312	112,039	2.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,429	14,653	15,103	6.0%
Performing arts, museums, and related activities	7,320	(D)	(D)	N/A
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	5,912	7,736	7,895	15.6%
Accommodation and food services	58,421	59,139	61,048	2.2%
Accommodation	10,190	10,153	10,356	0.8%
Food services and drinking places	48,231	48,986	50,692	2.5%
Other services, except government	50,602	52,149	53,149	2.5%
Government	148,100	148,281	147,923	-0.1%
State and local	117,270	118,981	118,656	0.6%
Total Employment	882,568	882,271	881,607	-0.1%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, www.bea.gov/reis. (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.