

MINING IN GEORGIA

Georgia's mining industry is vital to the state's economy. It ranked sixth nationally in total nonfuel mineral production value in 2003. The value of nonfuel minerals was \$1.67 billion. The industry employed 9,939 workers, with an average annual income of \$49,604. Georgia's combined direct and indirect economic gain from the mining industry was \$13 billion (1998 data).

America's mining industry directly employed over 320,000 employees in 2003, who labored to produce minerals with a total value of over \$57 billion. Ninety percent of the total impact of mining on the economy of the United States was in the form of indirect personal, business and government income. More than half of the mining industry's direct contributions to the national economy went to other businesses to pay for the products and services used in the search for and production of minerals.

FACTS ABOUT GEORGIA'S MINING INDUSTRY

Georgia accounts for more than 4% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production value. The state is the leading clay-producing state, accounting for 24% of U.S. production. The state's leading nonfuel minerals were kaolin, crushed stone, fuller's earth and cement (portland and masonry).

Employment ^{1/}		Annual Production Value	
Total State Industry	9,939	Clays:	
		Common	\$5,500,000
Number of Mines		Fuller's Earth	93,800,000
Nonfuel Minerals	233	Kaolin	893,000,000
		Gemstones	8,000
Annual Wages		Sand and Gravel:	
Mining Industry Average ^{2/}	\$49,604	Construction	29,500,000
Total State Average		Industrial	12,400,000
(Private Sector)	\$36,863	Stone ^{3/} :	
		Construction	479,000,000
		Dimension	21,100,000
Coal Consumption (short tons)		Others*	139,000,000
Electric Power	33,398,000	Total	\$1,670,000,000
Industrial	1,761,000		
Residential/Commercial	W		
Total:	35,159,000		
		Mining's Impact on Georgia's Economy ^{4/}	
Value of Nonfuel Mineral		(millions)	
Production Per Capita	\$200	Direct Economic Gain	\$1,261.8
Per capita nonfuel mineral value reflects the amount of nonfuel minerals produced per person in the state. The value is calculated by dividing the total value of nonfuel mineral production by the total state population. (2003 U.S. Census Bureau data).		Direct Personal Income Gain	423.9
		Direct Business Income Gain	
		In-state	487.5
		Direct Business Income Gain from Other States	234.1
		State and Local Government Revenue Gain	116.3
		Direct Contribution to Federal Government Revenue	105.0
		Total Combined Direct and Indirect Gain	\$12,966.5

Note: Data may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

1/ Includes employees of all mining sectors, contractors and office workers.

2/ Includes coal.

3/ Excludes certain stones; kind and value indicated in "Combined value."

4/ Data provided by the Western Economic Analysis Center's study, *Mining and the American Economy, 1999* (1998 data).

* Combined values of barite, cement, clays (bentonite), feldspar, iron oxide pigments (crude), lime, mica (crude), stone (crushed marble) and values indicated by the symbol W.

Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Industry Surveys, 2003; DOE/EIA Annual Coal Report 2003; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Average Annual Pay Report 2003 and Mine Safety & Health Administration 2003 Part 50 data.