

# MINING IN THE UNITED STATES

The mining industry is vital to the American economy. In 2000, the value of minerals was \$57 billion. The value of metals produced in the United States was \$10.2 billion. Industrial mineral production value was \$29.2 billion in 2000, a one percent decrease from the 1999 level. The top nine mineral commodities produced in 2000 were crushed stone, portland cement, construction sand and gravel, gold, copper, iron ore, lime, salt and zinc. In 2000, the U.S. produced 1,073,612,000 short tons of coal valued at \$18.02 billion. The mining industry employs 536,044 workers, with an average annual income of \$58,121. Ninety percent (90%) 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 industries' 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.

## Employment <sup>1/</sup>

Coal	71,522
Metal	37,650
Nonmetal	25,918
Sand and gravel	45,235
Stone	82,379
Uranium	627
Other Mining Sectors	270,769
<b>Total</b>	<b>534,100</b>

## Number of Mines

Coal	1,453
Other Mining Sectors	12,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,904</b>

## Top Five Coal Producing States

<i>(in order of production totals)</i>		<i>(2000 tonnage)</i>
1.	Wyoming	338,900,000
2.	West Virginia	158,257,000
3.	Kentucky	130,688,000
4.	Pennsylvania	74,619,000
5.	Texas	49,498,000

## Top Ten Mineral Producing States

1.	California	6.	Michigan
2.	Nevada	7.	Georgia
3.	Arizona	8.	Minnesota
4.	Texas	9.	Utah
5.	Florida	10.	Missouri

## Annual Wages

Mining Industry Average <sup>2/</sup>	<b>\$58,121</b>
Total National Average (Private Sector)	<b>\$35,305</b>

## Value of Nonfuel Mineral

**Production Per Capita \$139**

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 country's population. This number does not include Washington, D.C., which has no mineral production.

*(2000 U.S. Census Bureau data).*

## Coal Production

Short Tons	1,073,612,000
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## Annual Production Value

**Coal \$18,015,209,000**

## Metals

Antimony <sup>2/</sup>	W
Beryllium Concentrates	\$5,000
Copper <sup>3/</sup>	2,810,000,000
Gold <sup>3/</sup>	3,180,000,000
Iron Ore (usable)	1,560,000,000
Iron Oxide Pigments (crude)	4,470,000

## Annual Production Value, continued

Lead <sup>3/</sup>	\$439,000,000
Magnesium Metal	W
Molybdenum <sup>2/</sup>	232,000,000
Nickel Ore	-
Palladium <sup>2/</sup>	228,000,000
Platinum <sup>2/</sup>	69,200,000
Rare-earth Metal Concentrates <sup>2/</sup>	W
Silver <sup>3/</sup>	300,000,000
Zinc <sup>3/</sup>	1,020,000,000
Others*	343,000,000
<b>Total Metal Production Value</b>	<b>\$10,200,000,000</b>

## Industrial Minerals (excluding fuels)

Asbestos	W
Barite	\$9,840,000
Boron Minerals (B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	557,000,000
Bromine	206,000,000
Cement:	
Masonry	451,000,000
Portland	6,440,000,000
Clays (includes ball, bentonite, common, fire, fuller's earth and kaolin)	1,528,960,000
Diatomite	173,000,000
Feldspar	44,500,000
Fluorspar	-
Garnet, industrial	7,060,000
Gemstones	17,200,000
Gypsum (crude)	165,000,000
Helium:	
Crude	56,600,000
Grade-A	251,000,000
Iodine	21,500,000
Kyanite	13,400,000
Lime	1,180,000,000
Mica, crude	14,100,000
Peat	22,700,000
Perlite, crude	22,700,000
Phosphate Rock	932,000,000
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	290,000,000
Pumice and pumicite	16,900,000
Salt	1,040,000,000
Sand and gravel:	
Construction	5,390,000,000
Industrial	556,000,000
Silica Stone <sup>4/</sup>	4,610,000
Soda Ash	748,000,000
Sodium Sulfate	W
Stone, crushed <sup>5/</sup>	8,390,000,000
Sulfur, Frasch	W
Tripoli	15,900,000
Vermiculite	W
Zeolites	NA
Others**	619,000,000

**Total Industrial Mineral Production Value \$29,200,000,000**

**Grand Total, Nonfuel a/ \$39,400,000,000**

**Grand Total, Coal & Nonfuel \$57,415,000,000**

**Note: See page 2 for an explanation of footnotes appearing on this page.**

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## FOOTNOTES

Data may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

1/ Includes employees of all mining sectors, oil and gas extraction, contractors, independent shops and yards, mills, prep plants and office workers.

2/ Content of ore and concentrate.

3/ Recoverable content of ores.

4/ Includes grindstones, pulpstones, and sharpening stones; excludes mill liners and grinding pebbles.

5/ Excludes abrasive stone and bituminous limestone; all included elsewhere in table.

\* Metals - combined value of mercury, titanium concentrates, vanadium, zircon concentrates, and values indicated by symbol W.

\*\* Industrial minerals - combined value of brucite, emery, greensand marl, lithium minerals, magnesite, magnesium compounds, olivine, staurolite, stone (dimension), talc and pyrophyllite, wollastonite, and values indicated by symbol W.

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

a/ Grand total equals total metal production value and total industrial mineral production value.

NA Not available.

**Sources:** U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Industry Surveys, 2000; DOE/EIA Coal Industry Annual 2000, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Average Annual Pay Report 2000 and U.S. Department of Labor, MSHA, Mine Injuries and Worktime Quarterly 2000.