



# Research Brief

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## Pennsylvania's Mining Industry Declines as Reported in the 1997 Economic Census

MIDDLETOWN, Pa – The Pennsylvania State Data Center at Penn State Harrisburg reports that Pennsylvania's mining industry declined from 1992 to 1997 in all four major categories based on data from the 1997 Economic Census. Pennsylvania's mining industry declined 20.0 percent in the number of establishments, 5.4 percent in the value of shipments, 20.5 percent in the number of paid employees, and 8.4 percent in annual payroll (see Table 1).

**Table 1**

<b>Pennsylvania Mining Industry: 1992 to 1997</b>			
<b>Mining</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>Percent Change 92-97</b>
Establishments	916	1,145	-20.0
Shipments (\$1,000)	3,515,116	3,714,896	-5.4
Employees	17,529	22,061	-20.5
Payroll (\$1,000)	677,125	739,299	-8.4

The mining sector of the 1997 Economic Census covers all mining establishments of companies with one or more paid employees. Mining is defined as the extraction of naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (such as crushing, screening, washing and floatation), and other preparations customarily performed at the mine site or as part of the mining activity.

Nationally, only Iowa increased in the number of mining establishments from 1992 to 1997, increasing from 170 to 177 establishments, an increase of 4.1 percent (see Table 2). While the number of mining establishments in Pennsylvania decreased from 1992 to 1997, Pennsylvania ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in the nation in number of mining establishments.



**Table 2**

<b>Percent Change in Number of Mining Establishments: 1992 to 1997</b>			
<b>Top Five States and Pennsylvania</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>Percent Change 92-97</b>
Iowa	177	170	4.1
Hawaii	7	7	0.0
Georgia	205	207	-1.0
Wyoming	674	701	-3.9
Maine	21	22	-4.5
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>-20.0</b>

Comparing the value of mining shipments from 1992 to 1997, Pennsylvania shipped \$3.5 billion in mining products in 1997, a decrease of 5.4 percent. Nationally, the five states that ranked the highest in percent change in the value of shipments from 1992 to 1997, when added together, did not equal Pennsylvania in the dollar value of those shipments (see Table 3).

**Table 3**

<b>Percent Change in Value of Shipments (\$1,000): 1992 to 1997</b>			
<b>Top Five States and Pennsylvania</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>Percent Change 92-97</b>
New Hampshire	69,122	33,063	109.1
N. Carolina	743,834	508,248	46.4
Idaho	449,224	323,511	38.9
Arkansas	793,742	572,865	38.6
Connecticut	133,409	98,934	34.8
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>3,515,116</b>	<b>3,714,896</b>	<b>-5.4</b>

Looking at the number of paid employees in the mining industries from 1992 to 1997, Pennsylvania declined 20.5 percent from 22,061 paid employees in 1992 to 17,529 in 1997. Louisiana had the largest percent increase of paid employees from 1992 to 1997 with an increase of 25.8 percent (see Table 4).

**Table 4**

<b>Percent Change in Paid Employees: 1992 to 1997</b>			
<b>Top Five States and Pennsylvania</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>Percent Change 92-97</b>
Louisiana	53,689	42,690	25.8
Idaho	3,024	2,466	22.6
New Hampshire	396	324	22.2
Maine	76	65	16.9
Nevada	14,064	12,160	15.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>17,529</b>	<b>22,061</b>	<b>-20.5</b>

The annual payroll for mining industries in Pennsylvania decreased as well from 1992 to 1997. Pennsylvania's annual mining payroll was \$739,299,000 in 1992 and dropped to \$677,125,000 in 1997, an 8.4 percent decrease. Even with that decrease, Pennsylvania ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the nation in amount spent on payroll. The largest percent increase for annual mining payroll came in New Hampshire with a 91.3 percent increase from 1992 to 1997 (see Table 5).

**Table 5**

<b>Percent Change in Annual Payroll (\$1,000): 1992 to 1997</b>			
<b>Top Five States and Pennsylvania</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>Percent Change 92-97</b>
New Hampshire	18,327	9,581	91.3
Louisiana	2,330,377	1,510,216	54.3
Idaho	117,609	86,856	35.4
Nevada	626,820	479,449	30.7
Tennessee	136,579	106,552	28.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>677,125</b>	<b>739,299</b>	<b>-8.4</b>

This report presents data classified according to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, the only basis that allows broad comparisons between 1997 and prior year data. Most reports from the 1997 Economic Census present data based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). It was not possible to reclassify 1992 data based on the revised NAICS classifications for comparative purposes since, in many cases, the necessary information was not available in the 1992 records. However, 1997 census records were assigned both SIC and NAICS codes.

The Pennsylvania State Data Center is the commonwealth's official source of population and economic statistics. It is based at Penn State Harrisburg's Institute of State and Regional Affairs. The Pennsylvania State Data Center is part of the U.S. Census Bureau's National State Data Center Program.

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Editors: For additional data, contact the Pennsylvania State Data Center's State Capital Office at 717.772.2710 or for faculty comment on this topic, contact Penn State Harrisburg's Public Information Office at 717.948.6029.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census: Comparative Statistics 1987 SIC Basis