

Table 22. Underground Coal Mining Productivity by State and Mining Method, 2006
(Short Tons Produced per Employee per Hour)

Coal-Producing State and Region ¹	Continuous ²	Conventional and Other ³	Longwall ⁴	Total
Alabama.....	1.02	-	1.77	1.75
Arkansas.....	0.19	-	-	0.19
Colorado.....	4.31	-	7.90	7.72
Illinois.....	3.26	-	4.09	3.52
Indiana.....	3.49	-	-	3.49
Kentucky Total.....	2.72	1.63	2.94	2.70
Eastern.....	2.38	1.84	2.94	2.38
Western.....	3.79	0.69	-	3.74
Maryland.....	2.49	-	8.96	6.10
Montana.....	2.65	-	-	2.65
New Mexico.....	-	-	8.07	8.07
Ohio.....	4.02	3.50	5.45	4.85
Oklahoma.....	2.44	-	-	2.44
Pennsylvania Total.....	3.33	0.57	5.06	4.54
Anthracite.....	0.76	0.57	-	0.70
Bituminous.....	3.52	-	5.06	4.65
Tennessee.....	1.98	-	-	1.98
Utah.....	2.72	-	6.68	6.20
Virginia.....	2.18	-	4.14	2.52
West Virginia Total.....	2.52	1.77	3.44	2.87
Northern.....	2.66	-	4.62	4.02
Southern.....	2.49	1.77	2.07	2.37
Wyoming.....	1.84	-	-	1.84
Appalachian Total.....	2.48	2.27	3.77	2.96
Northern.....	3.10	2.93	5.00	4.42
Central.....	2.38	1.81	2.50	2.39
Southern.....	1.02	-	1.77	1.75
Interior Total.....	2.73	0.37	4.09	2.87
Illinois Basin.....	3.54	0.69	4.09	3.60
Western Total.....	2.74	-	7.35	6.78
Powder River Basin.....	-	-	-	-
Uinta Region.....	2.94	-	7.25	6.93
East of Miss. River.....	2.73	2.16	3.79	3.07
West of Miss. River.....	2.52	-	7.35	6.63
U.S. Total.....	2.72	2.16	4.48	3.38

¹ For a definition of coal producing regions, see Glossary.

² Mines that produce greater than 50 percent of their coal by continuous mining methods.

³ Mines that produce greater than 50 percent of their coal by conventional mining methods or mines that produce coal using shortwall, scoop loading, hand loading, or other methods or a 50/50 percent continuous conventional split in mining method.

⁴ Mines that have any production from longwall mining method. A typical longwall mining operation uses 80 percent longwall mining and 20 percent continuous mining.

- = No data are reported.

Note: • For each State, stand alone preparation plant hours are distributed across mining methods by the proportion of production for all stand alone mines. Productivity is calculated by dividing total coal production by the total direct labor hours worked by all employees engaged in production, preparation, processing, development, maintenance, repair shop, or yard work at mining operations, including office workers. Excludes mines producing less than 10,000 short tons of coal and preparation plants with less than 5,000 employee hours during the year, which are not required to provide data.

Source: • Energy Information Administration Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," and U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report."