



2016 Minerals Yearbook

**SURVEY METHODS FOR NONFUEL MINERALS
[ADVANCE RELEASE]**

SURVEY METHODS FOR NONFUEL MINERALS

By Jeffrey P. Busse

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) collects domestic and international data on a broad selection of commercially important nonfuel mineral commodities. These data form the basis to analyze and disseminate information on minerals and mineral materials essential to the U.S. economy and national security.

The 47th Congress, in the appropriations act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. 329), established the USGS mineral data collection activity. The most recent authority for the USGS survey activity is the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-479, 94 Stat. 2305-2310). The Act included provisions to strengthen protection for proprietary data provided to the U.S. Department of the Interior by respondents engaged in any phase of mineral or mineral-material production or consumption.

Data Collection Surveys

The USGS begins the collection of domestic nonfuel minerals and materials statistics by appraising the information requirements of government and private organizations in the United States. Requirements that can be met by collecting data from minerals establishments are posed as questions on USGS surveys. Figure 1 shows a typical survey form.

Specific questions about mineral commodity activities, such as production, shipments, consumption, and recycling, are structured in the survey forms to provide meaningful aggregated data. Thus, the mineral cycle from exploration and production through recycling is covered by approximately 140 monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual surveys.

After the survey form has been designed, a list of the appropriate establishments to be canvassed is developed. Many sources are used to determine which companies, mines, plants, and other operations are included on the survey mailing list. State geologists, Federal organizations (such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration), trade associations, industry representatives, and trade publications and directories are some of the sources used to develop and update survey listings. With few exceptions, a complete census of the list of establishments is used rather than a sample survey.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-13, 109 Stat. 163) requires that any Government agency that wants to collect information from 10 or more individuals or establishments must first obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which approves the need to collect the data and protects industry from unwarranted Government paperwork. This approval is indicated by the OMB control number on the survey forms (fig. 1).

Survey Processing

The USGS surveys more than 19,000 establishments. Each year, the USGS mails about 22,000 forms for approximately 140 different surveys. Each completed survey form returned to

the USGS undergoes extensive analysis, including computerized checks, to ensure the highest possible accuracy of the mineral data. The statistical staff monitors all surveys to ensure that errors are not created by reporting in physical units different from the units requested on the form. Relations between associated measures, such as produced crude ore and marketable crude ore, are analyzed for consistency. Engineering variables, such as recovery factors from ores and concentrates, also are used. The totals for each form are verified and currently reported data are checked against prior reports to detect possible errors or omissions.

The USGS has developed a web-based electronic forms system as required by the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-277, Title XVII). This electronic system was designed to speed the collection and analysis of minerals information. All canvass forms covered by the GPEA are available electronically.

Survey Responses.—To enable the reader to better understand the basis on which the statistics are calculated, each domestic mineral commodity chapter includes a section about data coverage. This section briefly describes the data sources, the number of establishments surveyed, the response percentage, and the method of estimating the production or consumption for nonrespondents.

To produce reliable aggregated data, the USGS has procedures for handling instances of nonresponse. Failure to respond to the initial survey results in a second contact; this is either a second mailing of the paper form or an email in the case of electronic respondents. If the second request does not produce a response, then telephone calls are made to the nonrespondents. The followup calls provide the necessary data to complete the survey forms and (or) to verify questionable data entries. Periodic visits to mineral establishments also are made by USGS mineral commodity specialists to further knowledge of the industry and to explain the importance of the establishment's reporting. By describing the use of the published statistics and showing the impact of nonresponse, the USGS strives to encourage respondents to give complete and accurate replies.

Estimation for Nonresponse.—In accordance with the OMB's Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys (Office of Management and Budget, 2006), the USGS strives for a 95% response rate of the quantity produced or consumed (depending on the survey) for certain key statistics. Response rates are periodically reviewed. For those surveys with low response rates, mineral commodity specialists attempt to convert nonrespondents to respondents through company and industry contacts.

When efforts to obtain a response to a survey fail, estimation or imputation techniques must be used to account for missing data. Some of the estimation methods depend on knowledge of prior establishment reporting; other techniques rely on external information to estimate the missing data. When survey forms are

received after the current publication has been completed, the forms are reviewed, necessary imputations are made for missing data, and the survey database is updated. The revised data are reported in subsequent publications or corrections are posted on the USGS website.

Protection of Proprietary Data.—The USGS relies on the cooperation of the U.S. minerals industry to provide the mineral data that are presented in USGS minerals information publications. Without a strong response to survey requests, the USGS would not be able to present reliable statistics. The USGS, in turn, respects the proprietary nature of the data received from the individual companies and establishments. To ensure that proprietary rights will not be violated, the USGS analyzes each of the aggregated statistics to determine if the data reported by an individual establishment can be deduced from the aggregated statistics. If, for example, there are only two significant producers of a mineral commodity in a given State, then the USGS will not publish the State total because either producer could readily estimate the production of the other. It is this obligation to protect proprietary information that results in the withheld entries indicated with the symbol “W” in the published tables. If a company gives permission in writing, however, then the USGS may publish the data as long as the data from other respondents are protected from disclosure.

International Data

International data are collected by USGS country specialists and international data coordinators. The data are gathered from various sources, which include published reports of foreign Government mineral and statistical agencies, international organizations, the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, and personal contact by specialists traveling abroad. Each February, approximately 195 questionnaires requesting estimates of mineral production for the country for the preceding year are sent to foreign organizations. Missing data are estimated by USGS country specialists on the basis of historical trends and the specialist’s knowledge of current production capabilities in each country.

Publications

The USGS disseminates current and historical minerals information through printed publications and its website.

Printed Publications.—The Minerals Yearbook summarizes annually, on a calendar-year basis, the significant economic and technical developments in the mineral industries. Three volumes are issued each year: volume I, Metals and Minerals; volume II, Area Reports—Domestic; and volume III, Area Reports—International. Volume I presents, by mineral commodity, salient statistics on production, trade, consumption, and other measures of economic activity. Volume II reviews the U.S. minerals industry by State and island possessions. Volume III is printed as four separate reports that cover more than 175 foreign countries grouped in five global regions; these reports contain individual

country chapters that examine the mining, refining, processing, and use of minerals in each country in the region and how they relate to U.S. industry. Volume III chapters also contain information on energy minerals.

The Mineral Commodity Summaries (MCS), which is an annual up-to-date summary of about 90 individual minerals and materials, is the earliest Government publication to furnish estimates that cover the previous year’s nonfuel mineral industry data. It contains information on the domestic industry structure, Government programs, tariffs, 5-year salient domestic statistics, and a summary of significant events, trends, and issues in the domestic and international minerals industry during the past year.

The Minerals Yearbook and the MCS may be purchased by mail from the U.S. Government Publishing Office, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000; by telephone, (202) 512-1800 or (866) 512-1800 (toll-free); or electronically at the website, <https://bookstore.gpo.gov>.

Electronic Publications.—Current and historical minerals information is available through the USGS website at <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals>. The website provides electronic versions of the Minerals Yearbook chapters and the MCS as well as other USGS minerals information products. In addition, the website offers USGS contacts for minerals information and links to other mineral-related sites on the internet.

The Mineral Industry Surveys (MIS) reports contain timely statistical and economic data on minerals. The surveys are designed to keep government agencies, the mineral industry, the business community, academic institutions, trade associations, and the public informed of trends in the production, distribution, stockpiling, and consumption of minerals. Frequency of issue depends on the demand for current data about the various mineral commodities. The MIS reports are released monthly, quarterly, or annually.

The Metal Industry Indicators (MII) report, which is published monthly, contains indexes that measure the current and future performance of primary metals, steel, and copper U.S. metal industries. For each of the three industries, a composite coincident index and a composite leading index have been developed based on procedures and data similar to those used to construct The Conference Board’s coincident and leading cyclical indexes for the national economy. The MII report also contains several indicators for metal prices. The Nonmetallic Mineral Products Industry Indexes report, also published monthly, contains leading and coincident indexes that measure the current and future performance of the industrial minerals industry. The indexes were designed by using the same procedures as the USGS metal composite indexes.

Reference Cited

Office of Management and Budget, 2006, Standards and guidelines for statistical surveys: Office of Management and Budget, September, 36 p. (Accessed September 14, 2016, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/statpolicy/standards_stat_surveys.pdf.)

A03

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 986 NATIONAL CENTER
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY
 DATA - PROPRIETARY

Unless authorization is granted in the section above the signature, the data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to Federal defense agencies, or to the Congress upon official request for appropriate purposes. Unless objection is made in writing to the USGS, the information furnished in this report may be disclosed to the respondent's State Geological Survey (or similar State Agency) if the State has appropriate safeguards to prevent disclosing company proprietary data.

IRON ORE (Usable ore)

└───┐
 (Please correct if name or address has changed.)

FACSIMILE NUMBER
 1-800-543-0661

Public reporting burden for this voluntary collection of information is estimated to average 10 MINUTES per response. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Comments regarding this collection of information should be directed to: U.S. Geological Survey, Statistics and Information Systems Section, 988 National Center, Reston, VA 20192. **Please do not mail canvass forms to this address.**

Collection of nonfuel minerals information is authorized by Public Law 96-479 and the Defense Production Act. This information is used to support executive policy decisions pertaining to emergency preparedness, national defense, and analyses for minerals legislation and industrial trends. The USGS relies on your voluntary and timely response to assure that its information is complete and accurate.

Please return this form in the enclosed envelope or fax to the above toll-free number by the **15TH OF THE MONTH** following the reporting period. Complete a separate form for each mineral establishment that was active during the reporting period. A mineral establishment is defined as a single physical location where mineral operations are conducted; for example, a mine only, a mine and preparation plant, or a preparation plant only. If you do not have exact data, please enter your best estimates and mark with an /e. Use zero (0) when appropriate. Do not report decimals or fractions. Round to the nearest whole number. If you have nothing to report, please complete Section 1, sign, and return the form. Please use the space for "Remarks" to provide any specific information that will help us in the use or interpretation of the data. Any statement on the effect of changes in economic conditions upon the reporting establishment will be useful. Additional forms are available upon request.

If you have any questions concerning completion of this form, please contact the Mineral Commodities Data Unit, U.S. Geological Survey, 985 National Center, Reston, VA 20192, Telephone (703) 648-7960.

SECTION 1. Mine or group covered by this report.

Name _____ State _____ County _____

SECTION 2. Stocks, production, and shipments of usable ore for the report month.

Report only ore products, in metric tons, as shipped to consumer, such as direct-shipping ore, concentrate, or pellets.
 Report ores produced in the United States only; do not include imports.

Usable ore (1)	Code	Inventory adjustment (2)	Production (3)	Shipments (4)	Ending stocks (5)	Final primary product type (6)	Final primary product iron content (7)
Iron ore (containing less than 5% Mn, natural).....	201						

SECTION 3. Please indicate any mines opened or closed by your company during the month.

Remarks:

Name of person to be contacted regarding this report			Tel. area code	No.	Ext.
Address	No.	Street	City	State	ZIP Code
May tabulations be published which could indirectly reveal the data reported above? <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (2) No					
Signature			Title	Date	

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Figure 1. A typical survey form.