

Honey Bee Colony Methodology

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Scope and Purpose: The Quarterly Colony Loss Survey that provides the data necessary to produce the Honey Bee Colonies report is conducted in all 50 States. The target population consists of all known producers with five or more honey bee colonies. Data are collected on the beginning of quarter and end of quarter inventories and which State the colonies are located in. If honey bee colonies were present in more than one State during the quarterly period, then the colonies are included in the total for each State. The number of colonies lost, requeened, received nucleus colonies or package bees, added, or sold or given away is also collected. In addition, respondents are asked to report the number of colonies affected by Colony Collapse Disorder symptoms, Varroa mites, other pests and parasites, diseases, pesticides, other stressors, and unknown stressors.

Estimates are published for 44 States, Other States (which includes six States with low levels of inventory), and the United States for beginning of quarter inventory and during the quarter estimates for maximum number of colonies, colonies lost, colonies added, and colonies renovated. The percent of colonies affected by various health stressors are estimated and published for the same 44 States, Other States, and the U.S. including Varroa mites, other pests and parasites, diseases, pesticides, other stressors, and unknown stressors. Finally, the number of colonies lost with Colony Collapse Disorder symptoms is published at the U.S. level only.

Survey Timeline: For the Quarterly Colony Loss Survey, data collection begins at the beginning of each quarter for the following months: January, April, July, and October using the current year as the reference period. Questionnaires are mailed around the first of the referenced month. Telephone follow-up is conducted for nonresponse records beginning approximately a week later. Enumerators at National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) data collection centers collect data for a period of approximately two weeks. Assigned Regional Field Offices (RFOs) have approximately two weeks from the end of data collection each quarter to complete editing and analysis, execute the summary, interpret the survey results, and submit recommendations for estimates. A National review is then completed, and National estimates are established. Estimates are released to the public in early August for the preceding six quarters as specified by the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) on its annual publications calendar.

Sampling: The target population for the Quarterly Colony Loss Survey is all operations with five or more honey bee colonies. It is a follow-on survey to the <u>Bee and Honey Inquiry</u> as the sample is drawn from those that respond to that survey with 5 or more honey bee colonies. All records from the higher strata (i.e., operations with large number of colonies and/or operating in multiple states) are included in the Quarterly Colony Loss sample while a simple random sample is drawn from records from the lower strata (i.e., operations with fewer colonies). Strata boundaries vary by State, depending on the distribution and size of operations.

Data Collection: All federal data collections require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). NASS must document the public need for the data, apply sound statistical practice, prove the data does not already exist elsewhere, and ensure the public is not excessively burdened. The questionnaire must display an active OMB number that gives NASS the authority to conduct the survey, a statement of the purpose of the survey and the use of the data being collected, a response burden statement that gives an estimate of the time required to complete the form, a confidentiality statement that the respondent's information will only be used for statistical purposes in combination with other producers, and a statement saying that response to the survey is voluntary and not required by law.

All Regional Field Offices (RFO) use the same standardized questionnaire for data collection. For consistency across modes, the paper version is considered the master questionnaire and the Computer Assisted Self Interview (CASI), mobile

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (mCATI), and Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) instruments are built to model the paper questionnaire. The questionnaire content and format are evaluated annually through a specification process where requests for changes are evaluated and approved or disapproved. Input may vary from question wording or formatting to a program change involving the deletion or modification of current questions or addition of new ones. If there are significant changes to either the content or format proposed, a NASS survey methodologist will pre-test the changes for usability. Prior to the start of data collection, all modes of instruments are reviewed, and CASI, mCATI, and CATI instruments are thoroughly tested.

Sampled operations receive a pre-survey letter explaining the purpose and importance of the survey and that they are being contacted for survey purposes only. Attached to the letter is a complete copy of the paper questionnaire and a pass code, which can be used to complete the survey securely online. RFOs are responsible for their data collection strategy, but RFOs must include provisions for respondents to report securely online. If response is not received by mail or online, respondents are contacted by CATI. Limited personal interviewing may be conducted, generally for large operations or those with special handling arrangements.

Survey Edit: As survey data are collected and captured, they are edited for consistency and reasonableness using automated systems. Relationships between data items on the current survey are verified and in certain situations those items may be compared to data from earlier surveys to make sure certain relationships are logical. The edit will determine the status of each record to be either "dirty" or "clean". Dirty records must be updated and reedited or certified by an analyst to be clean. If updates are needed, they are reedited interactively. Only clean records are eligible for analysis and summary.

Analysis Tools: Edited data are processed through an interactive analysis tool which displays data for all reports by item. The tool provides scatterplots, tables, charts, and special tabulations that allow the analyst to compare an individual record to similar records. Outliers and unusual data relationships become evident and assigned RFO staff review them to determine if they are correct. The tool allows comparison to an operation's previously reported data to detect large changes in the operation. Data found to be in error are corrected, while data found to be correct are retained.

Nonsampling Errors: Nonsampling errors are present in every survey process. These errors include reporting, recording, and editing errors. Steps are taken to minimize these errors, such as comprehensive interviewer training, validation, and verification of processing systems, application of detailed computer edits, and evaluation of the data via the analysis tools.

Estimators: Each operation in the sample has an initial weight based on the final nonresponse adjusted weights from the Bee and Honey Inquiry and any additional sampling. Response to the survey is voluntary. Some producers refuse to participate in the survey. Others cannot be located during the data collection period, and some submit incomplete reports. In the Quarterly Colony Loss Survey, nonresponse is accounted for in one of two ways. For operations in strata made up of large and often unique operations, some data items must be manually imputed. Nonrespondents in all other strata are accounted for by adjusting the weights of the complete responses to account for responses that are not complete. The adjustment occurs at the stratum level and is performed for each individual item because sometimes only a partial report is obtained.

Point estimates, called direct expansions, are calculated by multiplying the reported value by the combined nonresponse weight and sampling weight and summing to a stratum total. A variance estimate is also computed at the stratum level. Totals and variances are additive across strata to form a State estimate, and State estimates are additive to a National estimate.

Ratio estimates are also computed for many items. Ratio estimates use the reweighted estimator described above for the numerator and denominator direct expansions. Both the numerator and denominator must be complete for that record to be included in the ratio estimate.

Estimation: When all samples are accounted for, all responses fully edited, and the analysis material is reviewed, each assigned RFO executes a summary to evaluate and analyze the data under its responsibility. When all assigned RFOs have run summaries, Headquarters receives all State files and pools the data. Since identical surveys are conducted in each State, the samples can be pooled, and National survey results computed. The summary results provide multiple indications

and their standard errors. It also provides information to assess the performance of the current survey and evaluate the quality of survey indications, such as response rates and strata level expansions. RFOs are responsible for performing a detailed review of their survey results. Any irregularities revealed by the summary must be investigated and, if necessary, resolved. Assigned RFOs interpret the survey results and submit a recommended estimate to Headquarters for beginning of quarter inventory and during the quarter estimates for maximum number of colonies, colonies lost, colonies added, colonies renovated, the percent of colonies affected by Varroa mites, other pests and parasites, diseases, pesticides, other stressors and unknown stressors and the number of colonies lost with Colony Collapse Disorder symptoms. The survey indications used in State summaries are produced by the National summary. All these estimates are set at the State level and the U.S. estimates are a sum of the States.

The Quarterly Colony Loss survey and estimation periods are conducted quarterly. The estimates are published in an annual report which includes the four quarters of the previous year and the first two quarters of the current year. Prior to the annual report, the previous six quarters are subject to revision. Revisions are the result of late reports or corrected data. Every five years, NASS conducts the Census of Agriculture, which is an exhaustive data collection effort for all known farm operations across the United States. Estimates are thoroughly reviewed for possible revision after data from the Census of Agriculture are available. The information gathered from the Census of Agriculture is used to establish benchmark levels by which the survey estimates can be compared, and bias determined.

Quality Metrics for Honey Bee Colonies

Purpose and Definitions: Under the guidance of the Statistical Policy Office of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the United States Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) provides data users with quality metrics for its published data series. The metrics table below describe the performance data for all surveys contributing to the publication. The accuracy of data products may be evaluated through sampling and non-sampling error. The CVs measure the error due to sampling as well as some nonsampling error. Nonsampling error is also evaluated by examining response rates and the weighted item response rates.

Sample size is the number of observations selected from the population to represent a characteristic of the population. Operations that did not have the item of interest or were out of business at the time of data collection have been excluded.

Response rate is the proportion of the above sample that responds to the survey.

Weighted item response rate is a ratio of reported survey data expanded by the original sampling weight compared to final nonresponse adjusted summary totals.

Coefficient of variation provides a measure of the size for the standard error relative to the point estimate and is used to measure the precision of the results of a survey estimator.

Quarterly Colony Loss Survey Sample Size and Response Rates: To assist in evaluating the performance of the estimates in the Honey Bee Colonies report, the sample size and response rates are displayed. Response rates overall for 2022 and 2023 are displayed.

Quality Metrics for Quarterly Colony Loss Survey - States and United States: January 1, 2022 and January 1, 2023

State		First of quarter inventory							
	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation		
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Alabama	63	98	74.6	61.2	72.8	74.9	7.9	5.8	
Arizona	23	28	56.5	53.6	60.4	47.2	1.2	3.1	
Arkansas	45	44	73.3	70.5	34.7	70.5	1.9	16.0	
California	238	288	41.2	31.6	26.4	25.7	1.0	0.9	
Colorado	43	42	46.5	42.9	57.6	32.4	3.0	2.7	
Connecticut	29	27	62.1	48.1	65.8	54.7	2.6	3.0	
Florida	230	212	47.0	49.1	37.0	40.1	2.7	3.4	
Georgia	124	140	54.0	42.1	56.3	46.3	2.9	2.0	
Idaho	60	53	60.0	49.1	67.4	53.0	1.2	0.1	
Illinois	104	87	69.2	58.6	54.3	47.6	9.2	8.4	
Indiana	64	49	48.4	44.9	49.0	57.1	6.0	8.1	
lowa	67	62	55.2	53.2	25.1	22.1	1.5	1.1	
Kansas	37	46	67.6	56.5	74.2	69.3	18.2	10.5	
Kentucky	100	42	59.0	52.4	53.3	59.4	5.2	15.3	
Louisiana	47	43	53.2	67.4	35.1	67.0	8.4	9.5	
Maine	22	24	54.5	62.5	80.2	27.5	2.4	1.9	
Maryland	36	40	50.0	55.0	36.8	47.6	5.9	4.0	
Massachusetts	36	30	50.0	43.3	14.7	18.5	2.0	1.1	
Michigan	97	116	36.1	55.2	24.0	49.0	1.1	2.0	
Vinnesota	91	93	58.2	50.5	32.7	30.5	1.5	1.3	
Mississippi	41	45	61.0	77.8	68.2	89.6	6.8	3.9	
Vissouri	48	70	79.2	58.6	72.2	40.7	17.9	7.9	
Nontana	39	37	46.2	45.9	41.1	51.3	0.9	0.0	
Nebraska	38	39	60.5	56.4	60.0	36.5	5.2	5.6	
New Jersey	34	36	32.4	50.0	5.1	11.3	3.3	3.3	
New Mexico	14	21	64.3	61.9	90.0	25.9	2.4	25.7	
New York	109	119	52.3	44.5	39.1	29.8	6.3	4.3	
North Carolina	110	87	72.7	72.4	76.7	64.9	4.8	6.9	
North Dakota	83	83	45.8	51.8	30.4	45.6	1.6	0.8	
Ohio	97	60	55.7	56.7	64.1	51.3	11.0	9.9	
Oklahoma	31	32	61.3	56.3	45.6	31.4	25.0	12.8	
Oregon	68	60	52.9	60.0	68.0	60.8	2.0	2.5	
Pennsylvania	143	143	50.3	51.0	20.0	34.0	2.1	3.0	
South Carolina	59	43	55.9	55.8	32.5	33.0	4.9	5.4	
South Dakota	59	63	66.1	58.7	52.8	70.5	0.7	0.1	
Tennessee	82	90	63.4	52.2	65.3	56.1	13.1	7.8	
Texas	90	166	55.6	43.4	31.1	11.2	31.3	5.9	
Jtah	48	38	77.1	63.2	76.3	42.5	4.2	0.7	
/ermont	24	27	54.2	48.1	14.7	10.3	0.6	5.6	
Virginia	79	63	72.2	63.5	74.8	55.3	8.4	11.4	
Washington	68	68	45.6	32.4	39.0	24.6	0.6	1.1	
Nest Virginia	53	36	64.2	66.7	46.7	85.1	4.2	8.8	
Wisconsin	93	109	57.0	60.6	33.0	43.7	4.7	0.7	
Nyoming	20	21	65.0	66.7	87.7	89.8	-	0.2	
Other States ¹	56	57	42.9	49.1	65.2	63.3	4.7	4.2	
United States	3,142	3,177	55.4	51.6	39.9	40.7	1.8	0.5	

Represents zero.
¹ Includes data for States not published in this table.

Quality Metrics for Quarterly Colony Loss Survey - States and United States: April 1, 2022 and April 1, 2023

	First of quarter inventory								
State	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient		
Slale							of vari	ation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Alabama	61	96	67.2	64.6	60.0	52.5	7.9	5.6	
Arizona	22	28	59.1	21.4	38.3	6.1	1.1	4.5	
Arkansas	45	43	55.6	67.4	31.5	31.4	4.2	15.8	
California	230	282	46.1	40.4	32.0	36.7	1.0	0.7	
Colorado	43	39	65.1	48.7	62.1	22.9	2.6	1.5	
Connecticut	26	26	73.1	50.0	70.7	12.6	5.0	2.3	
Florida	226	209	45.1	47.4	33.1	27.1	2.7	3.3	
	122	137	57.4	42.3	57.8	22.9	2.0	1.1	
Georgia	55	50	63.6	42.3 62.0	62.0	74.2	1.3	4.0	
Idaho	55	50	03.0	02.0	02.0	74.2	1.5	4.0	
Illinois	98	85	70.4	63.5	53.7	55.4	9.3	7.8	
Indiana	60	47	53.3	51.1	53.0	69.4	4.1	5.6	
lowa	65	60	70.8	53.3	32.9	25.8	1.2	1.2	
Kansas	34	41	70.6	61.0	80.1	54.6	23.0	10.4	
Kentucky	98	42	58.2	57.1	35.8	43.3	4.7	8.1	
Louisiana	45	42	53.3	64.3	21.0	85.0	6.6	9.8	
Maine	21	24	76.2	58.3	82.7	19.7	4.4	1.9	
Maryland	33	40	69.7	47.5	42.6	26.5	4.9	2.9	
Massachusetts	36	30	72.2	56.7	28.2	20.1	1.6	0.8	
Michigan	92	112	50.0	48.2	43.3	27.4	2.4	1.9	
Minnesota	81	90	54.3	50.0	30.6	43.5	1.7	1.2	
	40	46	52.5	67.4	61.1	47.1	7.8	3.9	
Mississippi	40 45	68	68.9	58.8	65.5	40.6	13.5	9.0	
Missouri	39	34	48.7	47.1	50.4	40.0 57.5	0.9	0.1	
Montana	39 37	34 39					0.9 6.3	-	
Nebraska	-		35.1	53.8	11.6	50.7		5.8	
New Jersey	33	36	45.5	47.2	21.1	33.9	10.8	3.7	
New Mexico	14	18	50.0	66.7	53.6	93.0	0.6	28.6	
New York	109	113	62.4	45.1	36.0	36.7	5.5	3.7	
North Carolina North Dakota	104 79	86 79	80.8 50.6	72.1 43.0	69.9 58.7	69.3 40.5	7.4 0.5	6.0 0.8	
	10	10	00.0	40.0	00.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	
Ohio	89	59	64.0	52.5	45.5	58.3	10.7	16.9	
Oklahoma	31	33	54.8	54.5	24.7	32.8	26.4	14.6	
Oregon	64	57	59.4	54.4	45.2	66.9	3.2	3.1	
Pennsylvania	139	141	56.8	64.5	44.9	51.8	2.2	3.6	
South Carolina	56	42	58.9	50.0	39.0	38.2	3.1	6.6	
South Dakota	59	60	47.5	51.7	38.7	40.7	0.6	0.1	
Tennessee	80	83	51.3	63.9	44.6	61.6	9.0	10.6	
Texas	83	162	56.6	51.2	72.7	62.6	32.6	6.4	
Utah	48	36	68.8	50.0	83.3	58.7	4.2	1.0	
Vermont	27	27	48.1	55.6	8.5	8.3	1.5	5.9	
Virginia	76	61	69.7	72.1	62.2	65.2	8.8	10.1	
Washington	65	66	40.0	51.5	38.6	55.1	1.6	1.9	
West Virginia	50	35	68.0	74.3	58.8	64.3	5.5	6.9	
Wisconsin	86	104	61.6	55.8	34.8	39.8	4.8	0.9	
Wyoming	19	18	57.9	55.6	63.9	47.2	-	-	
Other States ¹	51	56	43.1	60.7	57.9	69.4	2.5	3.5	
United States	3,016	3,082	57.3	53.5	44.0	42.4	1.9	0.6	

- Represents zero.

¹ Includes data for States not published in this table.

Quality Metrics for Quarterly Colony Loss Survey - States and United States: July 1, 2022 and July 1, 2023

	First of quarter inventory								
State	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation		
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Alabama	99	87	67.7	64.4	69.0	62.1	11.8	5.0	
Arizona	29	23	44.8	43.5	37.0	68.0	5.4	5.0	
Arkansas	45	37	75.6	73.0	41.1	46.8	16.8	5.2	
California	301	262	44.2	44.7	28.2	26.9	0.7	2.3	
Colorado	45	46	51.1	58.7	57.7	38.4	2.9	5.2	
Connecticut	24	25	45.8	72.0	32.1	56.2	3.1	4.4	
Florida	214	258	43.9	53.5	35.9	45.2	5.0	2.6	
Georgia	147	132	53.1	53.8	52.5	54.7	1.6	3.2	
Idaho	56	54	51.8	64.8	45.0	53.5	2.3	1.8	
Illinois	92	98	64.1	63.3	67.4	44.5	6.2	6.5	
Indiana	49	70	44.9	55.7	68.4	59.6	5.1	6.8	
lowa	64	56	59.4	76.8	24.6	28.9	0.8	39.1	
Kansas	47	31	78.7	74.2	81.6	75.5	6.3	7.4	
Kentucky	42	75	35.7	62.7	33.3	34.1	8.0	6.2	
Louisiana	45	45	64.4	66.7	85.1	57.5	7.1	3.4	
Maine	27	19	66.7	63.2	80.1	17.3	3.4	1.1	
Maryland	41	36	46.3	47.2	29.6	42.6	4.6	4.4	
Massachusetts	28	32	60.7	59.4	15.9	42.8	0.8	1.6	
Michigan	126	119	57.1	58.0	33.4	38.8	2.9	3.5	
Minnesota	94	72	51.1	36.1	29.4	33.0	2.0	15.5	
Mississippi	49	42	67.3	61.9	79.8	73.3	4.4	7.3	
Missouri	78	64	59.0	68.8	36.8	42.7	28.4	6.0	
Montana	41	37	53.7	54.1	37.1	50.6	-	-	
Nebraska	41	37	58.5	56.8	25.9	49.8	6.0	5.0	
New Jersey	39	41	25.6	48.8	5.0	10.5	12.8	3.9	
New Mexico	21	21	66.7	47.6	66.6	9.7	21.6	4.1	
New York	122	113	44.3	54.0	40.0	25.1	5.6	3.2	
North Carolina	93	148	78.5	70.9	64.9	71.5	7.6	4.5	
North Dakota	84	79	41.7	41.8	40.2	35.0	0.8	2.1	
Ohio	61	110	39.3	70.0	50.1	63.9	10.8	15.7	
Oklahoma	34	20	55.9	40.0	21.8	17.7	11.5	17.1	
Oregon	66	72	51.5	55.6	46.1	40.8	2.8	4.8	
Pennsylvania	144	143	62.5	61.5	30.6	50.2	2.4	9.9	
South Carolina	45	50	60.0	66.0	42.6	49.0	5.2	3.9	
South Dakota	64	59	54.7	39.0	44.5	38.6	0.1	-	
Tennessee	97	99	43.3	68.7	42.9	71.6	7.2	10.8	
Texas	171	130	67.3	62.3	73.7	38.8	6.0	12.3	
Utah	40	45	65.0	57.8	67.7	48.4	0.3	3.3	
Vermont	24	27	66.7	55.6	25.3	10.7	6.3	1.0	
Virginia	66	101	62.1	65.3	56.0	55.1	14.5	6.6	
Washington	74	73	45.9	49.3	52.8	42.8	0.7	1.4	
West Virginia	41	56	58.5	76.8	73.4	69.0	13.0	11.3	
Wisconsin	109	82	64.2	51.2	25.6	63.3	1.9	13.3	
Wyoming	21	24	47.6	79.2	60.4	80.4	0.1	0.8	
Other States ¹	60	62	48.3	58.1	63.6	57.5	2.8	8.8	
United States	3,300	3,312	54.6	58.2	40.8	40.3	0.6	1.5	

Represents zero.
¹ Includes data for States not published in this table.

Quality Metrics for Quarterly Colony Loss Survey - States and United States: October 1, 2022 and October 1, 2023

	First of quarter inventory							
State	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alahama	` '	· · ·	. ,	· · · ·		,	. ,	
Alabama	100	81	63.0	72.8	66.1	75.1	9.2	5.7
Arizona	29	22	48.3	59.1	47.6	48.9	4.5	3.6
Arkansas	44	32	84.1	40.6	90.2	31.4	15.9	5.7
California	295	254	36.6	39.8	26.1	29.0	0.9	2.5
Colorado	43	40	48.8	52.5	54.3	42.4	3.3	3.8
Connecticut	27	24	55.6	79.2	41.7	69.1	3.0	4.8
Florida	212	243	38.2	58.0	36.4	45.7	2.4	1.7
Georgia	144	127	47.9	57.5	46.4	46.7	1.5	3.0
Idaho	53	54	52.8	51.9	48.6	54.2	4.3	1.5
Illinois	88	97	61.4	69.1	58.0	59.9	7.2	7.6
Indiana	49	65	46.9	43.1	59.2	59.5	6.8	6.9
lowa	64	48	56.3	62.5	26.5	21.6	1.2	39.9
Kansas	45	28	75.6	85.7	86.8	84.8	5.7	13.9
Kentucky	42	74	52.4	66.2	62.4	53.8	13.3	6.8
Louisiana	44	44	63.6	56.8	72.6	56.7	7.6	5.2
Maine	25	14	76.0	92.9	84.6	95.6	7.3	2.2
Maryland	40	34	70.0	35.3	79.2	31.9	9.8	8.0
Massachusetts	28	31	67.9	64.5	62.2	53.3	0.8	2.0
Michigan	120	113	56.7	53.1	42.9	29.1	2.7	2.2
Minnesota	92	66	54.3	57.6	42.8	53.1	1.9	15.0
Mississippi	47	42	61.7	59.5	65.5	41.3	4.4	7.2
Missouri	73	61	53.4	62.3	42.5	50.1	14.4	28.3
Montana	38	37	57.9	48.6	31.9	52.5	0.1	0.0
Nebraska	40	35	57.5	62.9	54.5	46.1	5.8	5.2
New Jersey	37	40	51.4	42.5	14.7	22.7	5.2	3.6
New Mexico	21	20	61.9	55.0	62.7	25.0	26.1	3.6
New York	120	105	39.2	48.6	18.8	22.4	3.5	3.7
North Carolina	88	132	76.1	75.8	64.9	75.7	6.8	5.4
North Dakota	85	77	48.2	57.1	49.0	59.3	0.7	2.2
	00			07.1			0.7	
Ohio	60 32	104 18	55.0 56.3	64.4 61.1	63.4 37.4	47.4 35.4	9.1 13.4	16.5 15.6
Oklahoma				-				
Oregon	63	71	49.2	45.1	61.8	49.6	2.6	3.9
Pennsylvania	147	125	58.5	52.0	22.8	29.1	2.3	14.3
South Carolina	44	47	59.1	59.6	44.8	49.1	5.0	4.8
South Dakota	63	57	58.7	40.4	77.3	43.4	0.1	0.2
Tennessee	93	87	46.2	62.1	56.4	63.3	7.5	8.7
Texas	168	126	48.8	57.9	32.8	13.4	6.1	12.6
Utah	39 26	43	69.2	74.4	80.8	75.6	0.3	2.9
Vermont	20	24	65.4	54.2	52.7	47.5	6.5	0.7
Virginia	64	89	60.9	60.7	53.5	61.1	8.8	10.8
Washington	72	68	34.7	55.9	29.0	40.7	0.8	1.3
West Virginia	38	53	73.7	79.2	86.9	72.2	9.4	10.6
Wisconsin	109	79	50.5	75.9	59.3	62.7	0.8	8.4
Wyoming	21	23	81.0	82.6	81.5	90.1	0.1	0.6
Other States ¹	58	59	56.9	59.3	69.6	53.8	3.0	8.6
United States	3,230	3,113	53.1	58.0	43.5	42.8	0.5	1.4

¹ Includes data for States not published in this table.

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Data Collection	Survey Administration Branch	(202) 720-3895	HQ_CSD_SAB@usda.gov
Questionnaires	Data Collection Branch	(202) 720-6201	HQ_CSD_DCB@usda.gov
Sampling and Editing	Sampling Editing and Imputation Methodology Branch	(202) 690-8141	HQ_CSD_SB@usda.gov
	Summary Estimation and Disclosure Methodology Branch	(202) 690-8141	HQ_SD_SMB@usda.gov
Dissemination	Data Dissemination Office	(202) 720-3869	HQSDOD@usda.gov
Media Contact and Webmaster	Public Affairs Office	(202) 720-2639	HQOAPAO@usda.gov

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