Honey Bee Colony Methodology

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 20 States, Other States (which includes thirty 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 20 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 Bee and Honey Inquiry 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 2023 and 2024 are displayed.

Quality Metrics for Quarterly Colony Loss Survey - States and United States: January 1, 2023 and January 1, 2024

State	First of quarter inventory							
	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	98	80	61.2	57.5	74.9	57.5	5.8	5.0
Arizona	28	22	53.6	59.1	47.2	42.1	3.1	3.6
Arkansas	44	34	70.5	44.1	70.5	49.3	16.0	42.3
California	288	252	31.6	37.7	25.7	29.8	0.9	3.2
Colorado	42	40	42.9	50.0	32.4	17.5	2.7	3.5
Connecticut	27	24	48.1	75.0	54.7	69.4	3.0	3.8
Florida	212	237	49.1	47.7	40.1	33.1	3.4	1.2
Georgia	140	124	42.1	48.4	46.3	63.0	2.0	3.0
Idaho	53	52	49.1	59.6	53.0	56.7	0.1	1.5
Illinois	87	96	58.6	52.1	47.6	41.1	8.4	7.5
Indiana	49	66	44.9	42.4	57.1	56.4	8.1	8.1
Iowa	62	47	53.2	57.4	22.1	18.4	1.1	40.1
Kansas	46	28	56.5	67.9	69.3	74.0	10.5	12.9
Kentucky	42	70	52.4	74.3	59.4	63.0	15.3	7.4
Louisiana	43	43	67.4	41.9	67.0	34.4	9.5	5.5
Maine	24	14	62.5	71.4	27.5	23.5	1.9	1.2
Maryland	40	33	55.0	57.6	47.6	52.8	4.0	15.2
Massachusetts	30	28	43.3	60.7	18.5	57.9	1.1	1.8
Michigan	116	110	55.2	45.5	49.0	40.8	2.0	2.1
Minnesota	93	65	50.5	60.0	30.5	47.3	1.3	15.9
Mississippi	45	41	77.8	46.3	89.6	36.3	3.9	8.8
Missouri	70	59	58.6	61.0	40.7	47.5	7.9	23.8
Montana	37	37	45.9	51.4	51.3	48.9	-	-
Nebraska	39	35	56.4	54.3	36.5	42.5	5.6	4.9
New Jersey	36	40	50.0	50.0	11.3	7.7	3.3	2.4
New Mexico	21	20	61.9	45.0	25.9	25.4	25.7	4.2
New York	119	101	44.5	60.4	29.8	43.9	4.3	4.3
North Carolina	87	126	72.4	62.7	64.9	60.8	6.9	7.6
North Dakota	83	76	51.8	42.1	45.6	53.5	0.8	2.3
Ohio	60	103	56.7	57.3	51.3	63.9	9.9	8.5
Oklahoma	32	18	56.3	55.6	31.4	52.9	12.8	14.4
Oregon	60	69	60.0	44.9	60.8	53.4	2.5	3.9
Pennsylvania	143	125	51.0	54.4	34.0	40.9	3.0	3.1
South Carolina	43	46	55.8	58.7	33.0	55.9	5.4	7.4
South Dakota	63	57	58.7	49.1	70.5	69.8	0.1	0.2
Tennessee	90	82	52.2	62.2	56.1	58.7	7.8	9.1
Texas	166	122	43.4	57.4	11.2	64.4	5.9	13.2
Utah	38	42	63.2	57.1	42.5	72.3	0.7	2.4
Vermont	27	22	48.1	50.0	10.3	13.5	5.6	0.8
Virginia	63	88	63.5	63.6	55.3	73.2	11.4	9.6
Washington	68	67	32.4	56.7	24.6	59.3	1.1	0.8
West Virginia	36	53	66.7	81.1	85.1	91.7	8.8	11.8
Wisconsin	109	76	60.6	60.5	43.7	40.6	0.7	11.1
Wyoming	21	23	66.7	65.2	89.8	63.8	0.2	0.6
Other States [1]	57	58	49.1	44.8	63.3	54.6	4.2	6.0
United States	3,177	3,051	51.6	53.7	40.7	46.0	0.5	1.6

- 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, 2023 and April 1, 2024

State	First of quarter inventory							
	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	96	77	64.6	57.1	52.5	61.8	5.6	5.5
Arizona	28	22	21.4	54.5	6.1	35.8	4.5	3.3
Arkansas	43	27	67.4	59.3	31.4	30.2	15.8	5.2
California	282	249	40.4	40.2	36.7	33.1	0.7	2.3
Colorado	39	37	48.7	54.1	22.9	18.4	1.5	3.1
Connecticut	26	23	50.0	60.9	12.6	57.7	2.3	4.4
Florida	209	232	47.4	46.1	27.1	21.5	3.3	1.3
Georgia	137	117	42.3	47.9	22.9	30.2	1.1	1.9
Idaho	50	49	62.0	61.2	74.2	57.0	4.0	1.7
Illinois	85	95	63.5	55.8	55.4	48.7	7.8	8.5
Indiana	47	61	51.1	42.6	69.4	52.9	5.6	5.9
Iowa	60	45	53.3	68.9	25.8	24.8	1.2	44.0
Kansas	41	27	61.0	77.8	54.6	77.4	10.4	10.1
Kentucky	42	66	57.1	71.2	43.3	45.6	8.1	7.8
Louisiana	42	42	64.3	64.3	85.0	50.2	9.8	3.7
Maine	24	12	58.3	66.7	19.7	80.4	1.9	1.3
Maryland	40	32	47.5	53.1	26.5	39.8	2.9	5.3
Massachusetts	30	27	56.7	63.0	20.1	83.9	0.8	1.3
Michigan	112	101	48.2	59.4	27.4	30.7	1.9	2.5
Minnesota	90	60	50.0	53.3	43.5	55.1	1.2	16.1
Mississippi	46	36	67.4	72.2	47.1	73.1	3.9	5.9
Missouri	68	58	58.8	63.8	40.6	46.8	9.0	19.6
Montana	34	36	47.1	55.6	57.5	58.4	0.1	-
Nebraska	39	35	53.8	48.6	50.7	35.1	5.8	5.4
New Jersey	36	40	47.2	52.5	33.9	13.7	3.7	3.7
New Mexico	18	20	66.7	50.0	93.0	70.4	28.6	4.0
New York	113	97	45.1	52.6	36.7	42.9	3.7	4.6
North Carolina	86	124	72.1	69.4	69.3	71.1	6.0	7.3
North Dakota	79	79	43.0	44.3	40.5	51.4	0.8	2.3
Ohio	59	96	52.5	63.5	58.3	44.8	16.9	15.0
Oklahoma	33	18	54.5	66.7	32.8	71.5	14.6	28.2
Oregon	57	66	54.4	50.0	66.9	28.5	3.1	6.0
Pennsylvania	141	122	64.5	45.1	51.8	32.9	3.6	22.7
South Carolina	42	44	50.0	68.2	38.2	47.7	6.6	3.6
South Dakota	60	57	51.7	47.4	40.7	40.3	0.1	0.3
Tennessee	83	81	63.9	49.4	61.6	64.2	10.6	10.0
Texas	162	118	51.2	59.3	62.6	39.5	6.4	12.8
Utah	36	39	50.0	61.5	58.7	68.2	1.0	2.5
Vermont	27	22	55.6	45.5	8.3	6.5	5.9	0.8
Virginia	61	87	72.1	57.5	65.2	63.5	10.1	9.9
Washington	66	62	51.5	56.5	55.1	57.9	1.9	1.5
West Virginia	35	51	74.3	74.5	64.3	65.0	6.9	12.1
Wisconsin	104	74	55.8	68.9	39.8	31.4	0.9	11.5
Wyoming	18	23	55.6	78.3	47.2	78.5	-	0.1
Other States [1]	56	55	60.7	63.6	69.4	50.6	3.5	6.9
United States	3,082	2,941	53.5	55.4	42.4	40.0	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: July 1, 2023 and July 1, 2024

State	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	87	(NA)	64.4	(NA)	62.1	(NA)	5.0	(NA)
Arizona	23	(NA)	43.5	(NA)	68.0	(NA)	5.0	(NA)
Arkansas	37	(NA)	73.0	(NA)	46.8	(NA)	5.2	(NA)
California	262	250	44.7	32.4	26.9	18.0	2.3	2.3
Colorado	46	(NA)	58.7	(NA)	38.4	(NA)	5.2	(NA)
Connecticut	25	(NA)	72.0	(NA)	56.2	(NA)	4.4	(NA)
Florida	258	241	53.5	47.3	45.2	26.3	2.6	2.7
Georgia	132	157	53.8	41.4	54.7	24.1	3.2	3.2
Idaho	54	55	64.8	56.4	53.5	54.0	1.8	0.5
Illinois	98	(NA)	63.3	(NA)	44.5	(NA)	6.5	(NA)
Indiana	70	(NA)	55.7	(NA)	59.6	(NA)	6.8	(NA)
Iowa	56	65	76.8	66.2	28.9	28.7	39.1	3.1
Kansas	31	(NA)	74.2	(NA)	75.5	(NA)	7.4	(NA)
Kentucky	75	(NA)	62.7	(NA)	34.1	(NA)	6.2	(NA)
Louisiana	45	51	66.7	49.0	57.5	17.1	3.4	14.1
Maine	19	(NA)	63.2	(NA)	17.3	(NA)	1.1	(NA)
Maryland	36	(NA)	47.2	(NA)	42.6	(NA)	4.4	(NA)
Massachusetts	32	(NA)	59.4	(NA)	42.8	(NA)	1.6	(NA)
Michigan	119	105	58.0	59.0	38.8	33.3	3.5	3.7
Minnesota	72	93	36.1	40.9	33.0	19.2	15.5	1.3
Mississippi	42	35	61.9	57.1	73.3	36.9	7.3	27.0
Missouri	64	(NA)	68.8	(NA)	42.7	(NA)	6.0	(NA)
Montana	37	34	54.1	47.1	50.6	53.0	-	1.7
Nebraska	37	(NA)	56.8	(NA)	49.8	(NA)	5.0	(NA)
New Jersey	41	(NA)	48.8	(NA)	10.5	(NA)	3.9	(NA)
New Mexico	21	(NA)	47.6	(NA)	9.7	(NA)	4.1	(NA)
New York	113	96	54.0	56.3	25.1	44.9	3.2	4.5
North Carolina	148	138	70.9	73.9	71.5	54.6	4.5	5.6
North Dakota	79	87	41.8	33.3	35.0	37.0	2.1	-
Ohio	110	128	70.0	60.9	63.9	42.1	15.7	11.4
Oklahoma	20	(NA)	40.0	(NA)	17.7	(NA)	17.1	(NA)
Oregon	72	67	55.6	26.9	40.8	30.4	4.8	2.1
Pennsylvania	143	135	61.5	71.1	50.2	45.5	9.9	6.1
South Carolina	50	(NA)	66.0	(NA)	49.0	(NA)	3.9	(NA)
South Dakota	59	57	39.0	50.9	38.6	50.3	-	2.8
Tennessee	99	(NA)	68.7	(NA)	71.6	(NA)	10.8	(NA)
Texas	130	167	62.3	52.1	38.8	39.6	12.3	2.0
Utah	45	(NA)	57.8	(NA)	48.4	(NA)	3.3	(NA)
Vermont	27	(NA)	55.6	(NA)	10.7	(NA)	1.0	(NA)
Virginia	101	(NA)	65.3	(NA)	55.1	(NA)	6.6	(NA)
Washington	73	74	49.3	54.1	42.8	45.4	1.4	3.1
West Virginia	56	(NA)	76.8	(NA)	69.0	(NA)	11.3	(NA)
Wisconsin	82	117	51.2	59.0	63.3	31.9	13.3	0.7
Wyoming	24	(NA)	79.2	(NA)	80.4	(NA)	0.8	(NA)
Other States [1]	62	1,175	58.1	58.6	57.5	43.6	8.8	2.8
United States	3,312	3,327	58.2	53.7	40.3	33.1	1.5	0.8

- Represents zero.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Includes data for States not published in this table.

Quality Metrics for Quarterly Colony Loss Survey - States and United States: October 1, 2023 and October 1, 2024

State	Sample size		Response rate		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	81	(NA)	72.8	(NA)	75.1	(NA)	5.7	(NA)
Arizona	22	(NA)	59.1	(NA)	48.9	(NA)	3.6	(NA)
Arkansas	32	(NA)	40.6	(NA)	31.4	(NA)	5.7	(NA)
California	254	249	39.8	36.5	29.0	36.3	2.5	2.8
Colorado	40	(NA)	52.5	(NA)	42.4	(NA)	3.8	(NA)
Connecticut	24	(NA)	79.2	(NA)	69.1	(NA)	4.8	(NA)
Florida	243	239	58.0	46.9	45.7	26.0	1.7	2.3
Georgia	127	155	57.5	32.9	46.7	42.8	3.0	4.4
Idaho	54	54	51.9	55.6	54.2	54.7	1.5	0.6
Illinois	97	(NA)	69.1	(NA)	59.9	(NA)	7.6	(NA)
Indiana	65	(NA)	43.1	(NA)	59.5	(NA)	6.9	(NA)
Iowa	48	65	62.5	66.2	21.6	38.8	39.9	3.3
Kansas	28	(NA)	85.7	(NA)	84.8	(NA)	13.9	(NA)
Kentucky	74	(NA)	66.2	(NA)	53.8	(NA)	6.8	(NA)
Louisiana	44	50	56.8	72.0	56.7	65.0	5.2	16.3
Maine	14	(NA)	92.9	(NA)	95.6	(NA)	2.2	(NA)
Maryland	34	(NA)	35.3	(NA)	31.9	(NA)	8.0	(NA)
Massachusetts	31	(NA)	64.5	(NA)	53.3	(NA)	2.0	(NA)
Michigan	113	104	53.1	80.8	29.1	58.3	2.2	2.8
Minnesota	66	93	57.6	45.2	53.1	28.9	15.0	1.3
Mississippi	42	35	59.5	71.4	41.3	68.8	7.2	15.8
Missouri	61	(NA)	62.3	(NA)	50.1	(NA)	28.3	(NA)
Montana	37	33	48.6	45.5	52.5	53.3	-	1.7
Nebraska	35	(NA)	62.9	(NA)	46.1	(NA)	5.2	(NA)
New Jersey	40	(NA)	42.5	(NA)	22.7	(NA)	3.6	(NA)
New Mexico	20	(NA)	55.0	(NA)	25.0	(NA)	3.6	(NA)
New York	105	96	48.6	53.1	22.4	35.9	3.7	5.6
North Carolina	132	135	75.8	64.4	75.7	41.7	5.4	7.3
North Dakota	77	86	57.1	43.0	59.3	40.0	2.2	-
Ohio	104	126	64.4	62.7	47.4	40.6	16.5	6.9
Oklahoma	18	(NA)	61.1	(NA)	35.4	(NA)	15.6	(NA)
Oregon	71	66	45.1	45.5	49.6	55.5	3.9	2.7
Pennsylvania	125	133	52.0	62.4	29.1	43.2	14.3	5.7
South Carolina	47	(NA)	59.6	(NA)	49.1	(NA)	4.8	(NA)
South Dakota	57	55	40.4	61.8	43.4	73.5	0.2	2.3
Tennessee	87	(NA)	62.1	(NA)	63.3	(NA)	8.7	(NA)
Texas	126	165	57.9	61.2	13.4	59.2	12.6	1.7
Utah	43	(NA)	74.4	(NA)	75.6	(NA)	2.9	(NA)
Vermont	24	(NA)	54.2	(NA)	47.5	(NA)	0.7	(NA)
Virginia	89	(NA)	60.7	(NA)	61.1	(NA)	10.8	(NA)
Washington	68	73	55.9	45.2	40.7	33.0	1.3	3.9
West Virginia	53	(NA)	79.2	(NA)	72.2	(NA)	10.6	(NA)
Wisconsin	79	115	75.9	61.7	62.7	39.7	8.4	0.7
Wyoming	23	(NA)	82.6	(NA)	90.1	(NA)	0.6	(NA)
Other States [1]	59	1,151	59.3	62.3	53.8	52.6	8.6	3.2
United States	3,113	3,278	58.0	56.5	42.8	45.0	1.4	0.8

- Represents zero.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Includes data for States not published in this table.

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