



Milk Production Methodology and Quality Measures

ISSN: 2167-1885

Released March 10, 2023, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Scope and Purpose: The Milk Production Survey, conducted in all states in January, April, July, and October, collects data for the number of all milk cows in the herd, number of cows milked on the first day of the survey month, and total milk produced on the first day of the survey month. In addition, milk cow replacement prices are collected each quarter and heifer replacement prices are collected in January. In April and October, producers are asked to report the amount of milk used on the farm for food or drink and the amount fed to calves.

Survey Timeline: The reference date for the Milk Production Survey is the 1st day of each quarter (January, April, July, and October), with a data collection period of approximately 15 calendar days. Regional Field Offices (RFOs) may begin data collection one day prior to the reference date. Data collection continues until a scheduled ending date, and RFOs have four to five business days to complete editing and analysis, execute the summary, and interpret the survey results. The National milk production statistician must review the State estimates and prepare the official estimates for release in about four business days. *Milk Production*, usually released around the 18th or 19th of each month, includes monthly estimates of milk production, milk per cow, and number of milk cows for the 24 major States. Quarterly estimates of milk production and number of milk cows are published for all states in the January, April, July, and October *Milk Production* publications. Annual milk production revisions are published for all states in February.

Sampling: The target population for the Milk Production Survey is all agricultural establishments with one or more head of milk cows on the land operated. The Milk Production Survey is conducted in every state.

NASS uses the list frame for the Milk Production Survey. The list frame includes all known agricultural establishments. Livestock inventory of each establishment is maintained on the list frame to allow NASS to define list frame sampling populations for specific surveys and to employ efficient sampling designs. Only list frame records with positive milk cow inventory data are included in the Milk Production list frame population.

The sample size for the Milk Production Survey is approximately 11,000, though some operations will be found to be out of business or not have the item of interest. The sample is selected using a stratified sampling design with strata defined by the total number of milk cows. The sample is first used in the January survey quarter or the “base” survey quarter, which is the initial quarter of the survey year. The “follow-on” quarters in the survey year use the same “base” sample. New milk operations found during the survey year can be added to the sample if the new operation qualifies for a stratum with a probability of selection equal to 1.

Data Collection and Editing: For consistency across modes, the paper version is considered the master questionnaire and the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI), Computed Assisted Self Interview (CASI), and Mobile Computer Assisted Personal Interview (mCAPI) instruments are built to model the paper instrument. Questionnaire content and format are evaluated annually through a specifications 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 the paper, mCAPI, CASI, and CATI instruments are thoroughly tested.

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. Also, 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 must be on the questionnaire.

Sampled farms and ranches receive a presurvey letter explaining the survey and that they will be contacted for survey purposes only. The letter provides the questions to be asked to allow respondents to prepare in advance and also provides a pass code they can use to complete the survey on the internet (CASI). All modes of data collection are utilized for the Milk Production Survey. RFOs are given the option of conducting a mail out/mail back phase. While mail is the least costly mode of collection, the short data collection period and the uncertainty of postal delivery times limit its effectiveness. Most of the data are collected by CATI by individual RFOs and Data Collection Centers. A program is run to determine if any sampled farms are in multiple on-going surveys so data collection can be coordinated.

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 scatter plots, tables, charts, and special tabulations that allow the analyst to compare an individual record to other similar records within their state. Outliers and unusual data relationships become evident and RFO staff will review them to determine if they are correct. The tool also allows comparison to previously reported data to detect large changes in the operation. Suspect data found to be in error are corrected, while data found to be correct are kept.

Nonsampling Errors: Nonsampling errors are present in any survey process. These errors include reporting, recording, editing, and imputation errors. Steps are taken to minimize the impact of these errors, such as questionnaire testing, comprehensive interviewer training, validation and verification of processing systems, detailed computer edits, and the analysis tool.

Estimators: Each milk cow farm and ranch in the sample has an initial sampling weight. This weight is the inverse of the sampling fraction. For example, if a milk cow stratum has 1,000 farms in the population and 200 are sampled for this survey, each sampled farm has a weight of 5. In other words, each sampled farm represents 5 farms.

Response to the Milk Production Survey is voluntary. Some producers refuse to participate in the survey. Others cannot be contacted during the data collection period, and some submit incomplete reports. These nonrespondents must be accounted for if accurate estimates of milk are to be made. For the Milk Production Survey, nonrespondents are accounted for by adjusting the weights of the respondents. The adjustment occurs by stratum as the bounded strata represent homogeneous groupings of similar sized milk cow farms. The adjustment is also performed for each individual item (total milk cows, cows milked, milk production) because sometimes only a partial report is obtained. Using the previous example, if 160 of the original 200 respond, the weights of the 160 will be adjusted to 1,000 divided by 160, or 6.25. The largest stratum is unbounded and is made up of operations with a large number of milk cows. Nonrespondents in the unbounded stratum must be manually estimated by RFO statisticians, and their stratum sampling weights are not adjusted.

Two estimators are used to compute direct measures of the milk items. The "reweighted" estimator and the "adjusted" estimator are computationally identical except in how the nonresponse adjustments are made. The reweighted estimator uses a global weight adjustment across all reported and estimated reports. The nonresponse weight adjustment for the adjusted estimator uses an additional piece of information, based on the presence/absence of milk cows. When a sampled farm refuses to cooperate, interviewers can probe to determine the presence of milk cows even though the number of milk cows is not known. Also, automated edit logic that is based on historic and administrative data ensures the coding of the presence indicator value. This presence/absence indicator is used in the weight adjustment.

Point estimates, called direct expansions, for both estimators are calculated by multiplying the reported value by the nonresponse 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 states are additive to a National estimate.

Ratio estimates are also computed for many items. For example, milk yield is estimated as a ratio of milk production to total milk cows. Ratio estimates use the reweighted estimator described above for the numerator and denominator. Both the numerator and denominator must be complete for that record to be included in the ratio estimator.

Estimation: Indicators from the quarterly Milk Production Survey, along with external information (administrative data) from various sources, provide data for estimating number of milk cows and milk production on a monthly and quarterly basis. To be considered, these administrative data must be deemed to be reliable and come from unbiased sources. The most common administrative data are Federal Milk Marketing Order statistics.

When all Milk Production Survey samples are accounted for, all responses fully edited, and the analysis material is reviewed, each RFO executes a summary for their state. When all RFOs have run summaries, Headquarters executes the National summary. Since all states conduct identical surveys, the samples can be pooled and National survey results computed. The summary results provide point estimates and precision measures for each item being estimated. It also provides information used to assess the performance of the current survey and evaluate the quality of the survey estimates, such as strata level expansions, response rates, and percent of the expansion from usable reports.

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. Using the historical relationship of the survey estimates to the official estimate, RFOs must interpret the survey results and submit recommended estimates to Headquarters for all milk cows, milk production, and milk per cow. The data are viewed in tabular and graphical form. RFOs see their survey results only and do not have access to other states' results.

The National estimates are determined using the “bottom-up” approach. After the RFOs submit the recommended estimates for each state, the National milk production statistician reviews the individual state estimates for reasonableness. When analyzing the state estimates, the National statistician has an advantage in being able to examine results across states and compare the state recommendations. When the review of the individual state estimates is complete, the National estimates are determined by summing the estimates for each state. The Agricultural Statistics Board reviews the National estimates for reasonableness.

Milk production, milk per cow, and number of milk cows are subject to revision the following month after initial publication for monthly states or the following quarter for the quarterly states. Normally, administrative data from Federal Market Orders, State Departments of Agriculture, or other sources are the main basis for revisions. However, administrative data for all states may not be available in time for these revisions. Estimates are again subject to revision in February each year based on additional administrative data. In the event that additional changes are necessary, a third revision is possible in February the following year.

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 estimators can be compared, and bias determined. Survey based estimators can also be impacted by outliers – individual reports that have excessive influence on the results due to either improper classification or extremely unusual data for a given operation (i.e., operation is not representative of other operations). NASS thoroughly reviews the survey data to identify these situations and consider their impact on the survey results when establishing the official estimates.

Quality Metrics for Milk Production

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 tables below describe the performance data for all surveys contributing to the publication. The accuracy of data products may be evaluated through sampling and nonsampling error. The measurement of error due to sampling in the current period is irrelevant for a fully enumerated data series. Nonsampling error is evaluated by response rates and the weighted item response rate.

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 completed 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.

Milk Production Survey Sample Size and Response Rate: To assist in evaluating the performance of the estimates in the quarterly milk production report, the sample size and response rate are displayed.

Quality Metrics for Milk Production Survey - United States: January 1, 2022-2023

	Sample size		Response rate	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(number)	(number)	(percent)	(percent)
United States	11,157	11,355	42.5	44.4

Quality Metrics for Milk Production Survey - United States: January 1, 2022-2023

Class	Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Milk production	45.0	45.6	0.4	0.4
Milk cows	44.8	45.4	0.4	0.4

**Milk Production Survey Sample Size and Response Rate – States and United States:
January 1, 2022-2023**

State	Sample size		Response rate	
	2022 (number)	2023 (number)	2022 (percent)	2023 (percent)
Alabama	47	47	17.0	36.2
Alaska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	46	45	30.4	35.6
Arkansas	39	43	33.3	23.3
California	547	553	49.9	40.9
Colorado	95	97	49.5	45.4
Connecticut	65	56	47.7	44.6
Delaware	20	18	25.0	38.9
Florida	82	74	15.9	16.2
Georgia	103	88	34.0	43.2
Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	293	300	41.3	38.3
Illinois	204	194	52.9	53.1
Indiana	277	289	43.7	49.8
Iowa	368	368	32.3	44.6
Kansas	109	108	29.4	48.1
Kentucky	180	182	53.3	49.5
Louisiana	68	77	42.6	42.9
Maine	116	114	46.6	55.3
Maryland	205	201	43.9	48.3
Massachusetts	81	79	44.4	60.8
Michigan	647	611	43.3	41.2
Minnesota	929	930	42.0	42.3
Mississippi	50	70	38.0	32.9
Missouri	192	208	44.8	45.7
Montana	37	35	62.2	40.0
Nebraska	78	80	39.7	26.3
Nevada	26	31	34.6	19.4
New Hampshire	87	79	50.6	53.2
New Jersey	45	49	33.3	24.5
New Mexico	107	96	18.7	22.9
New York	1,509	1,499	40.2	41.2
North Carolina	91	100	65.9	66.0
North Dakota	46	39	50.0	59.0
Ohio	441	456	35.8	49.8
Oklahoma	63	101	28.6	35.6
Oregon	94	92	44.7	53.3
Pennsylvania	1,050	1,092	39.4	46.2
Rhode Island	13	19	7.7	5.3
South Carolina	41	39	26.8	46.2
South Dakota	107	109	50.5	55.0
Tennessee	89	90	43.8	33.3
Texas	288	330	39.9	33.3
Utah	113	101	58.4	67.3
Vermont	249	245	49.8	55.1
Virginia	164	177	56.1	48.6
Washington	182	189	42.3	42.3
West Virginia	48	44	56.3	61.4
Wisconsin	1,388	1,475	46.0	47.0
Wyoming	15	18	46.7	55.6
Other States ¹	23	18	52.2	66.7
United States	11,157	11,355	42.5	44.4

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

¹ Other States includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Quality Metrics for Milk Production Survey - States and United States: January 1, 2022-2023

State	Milk production				Milk cows			
	Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation		Weighted item response rate		Coefficient of variation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	32.4	70.7	32.4	17.8	36.1	71.1	39.7	13.5
Alaska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	44.5	43.9	2.0	1.9	43.8	41.6	1.4	2.2
Arkansas	50.9	49.5	9.6	22.1	47.3	45.9	10.5	19.2
California	57.3	50.4	1.3	1.7	56.7	50.1	1.2	1.6
Colorado	55.2	52.8	4.2	0.7	54.7	53.8	2.8	0.6
Connecticut	44.0	40.2	6.5	3.4	44.2	41.0	5.0	6.6
Delaware	56.9	59.2	30.1	17.0	59.6	61.4	27.6	13.2
Florida	13.5	9.7	1.2	7.5	14.5	11.7	1.5	6.6
Georgia	48.8	55.3	4.1	1.5	46.1	53.0	3.2	1.8
Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	40.0	31.7	0.5	1.2	41.3	31.9	0.4	1.2
Illinois	50.2	56.4	2.6	3.5	50.5	57.1	2.3	3.2
Indiana	39.3	57.5	1.6	1.0	39.3	55.0	2.2	1.1
Iowa	29.0	44.2	2.2	1.9	28.9	45.3	2.1	1.9
Kansas	21.1	33.8	0.9	1.2	23.2	33.4	0.8	1.2
Kentucky	56.5	55.1	3.7	3.3	56.7	56.1	3.4	3.1
Louisiana	43.3	64.2	4.6	6.6	44.3	64.6	8.5	6.3
Maine	43.0	60.5	2.3	3.6	46.0	59.7	2.6	3.4
Maryland	49.4	49.4	2.7	2.8	47.9	49.5	2.5	2.6
Massachusetts ...	42.6	68.4	2.6	5.1	42.3	66.5	2.8	4.8
Michigan	41.4	43.7	2.3	1.0	42.0	43.3	2.0	1.0
Minnesota	37.0	38.2	1.5	1.3	36.0	37.5	1.4	1.2
Mississippi	62.4	76.1	7.8	5.5	63.2	74.9	6.5	5.8
Missouri	52.4	53.5	3.9	3.3	50.3	48.6	3.9	4.8
Montana	65.5	44.7	5.3	3.2	64.5	46.3	4.8	1.6
Nebraska	56.6	39.7	2.0	2.2	55.6	40.3	1.9	2.0
Nevada	26.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	22.8	2.9	1.5	1.4
New Hampshire .	33.9	49.3	3.0	6.2	34.6	48.5	2.8	5.7
New Jersey	31.9	14.4	5.6	14.9	34.0	17.3	3.7	13.5
New Mexico	31.3	29.3	3.5	1.8	31.2	29.3	3.4	1.7
New York	48.1	53.2	1.0	1.1	47.8	52.7	1.0	1.0
North Carolina ...	53.2	50.1	1.9	1.8	54.9	51.8	2.6	1.6
North Dakota	72.3	82.8	1.5	1.4	69.3	81.0	2.5	1.8
Ohio	37.6	56.3	2.5	2.7	37.6	55.9	2.5	2.7
Oklahoma	12.7	34.0	3.8	3.5	13.3	34.1	3.6	4.0
Oregon	34.0	68.3	3.3	3.0	32.7	67.9	2.7	2.9
Pennsylvania	47.2	53.4	2.6	2.4	47.4	53.8	2.4	2.4
Rhode Island	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2.4	0.5	9.7	3.4
South Carolina ...	48.4	47.1	4.9	8.1	43.7	51.1	2.9	10.8
South Dakota	73.4	68.6	0.6	1.4	73.1	69.4	0.6	1.0
Tennessee	48.4	35.7	6.9	11.5	51.3	39.7	6.6	11.4
Texas	32.9	25.9	0.7	1.4	31.9	25.1	0.6	1.2
Utah	60.0	72.5	1.2	0.8	59.3	72.1	1.4	0.9
Vermont	46.9	57.0	2.2	2.1	46.7	56.1	2.1	2.1
Virginia	55.0	54.3	3.4	4.0	54.7	52.9	3.2	4.0
Washington	38.2	42.0	1.4	2.2	38.5	41.6	1.4	2.7
West Virginia	65.9	62.1	6.3	9.8	70.0	68.6	4.0	7.9
Wisconsin	49.1	47.6	1.4	1.2	49.0	48.1	1.5	1.2
Wyoming	11.7	100.0	1.1	0.1	14.7	98.7	3.5	1.9
Other States ¹	63.3	96.1	16.2	6.8	78.6	96.4	6.7	4.7
United States	45.0	45.6	0.4	0.4	44.8	45.4	0.4	0.4

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

¹ Other States includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Information Contacts

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Estimation	Livestock Branch	(202) 720-3570	HQ_SD_LB@usda.gov
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 and Estimators	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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- Cornell’s Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS’s and other agency’s archived reports. The new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help>. You should whitelist notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

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