Milk Cows and Production of Milk and Milkfat – Northeastern States and United States: 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Milk cows 1</th>
<th>Production of milk and milkfat 2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 head)</td>
<td>Per milk cow</td>
<td>All milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Milk (pounds)</td>
<td>Milkfat (pounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>22,105</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>18,560</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>19,854</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>17,583</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>19,833</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>623.0</td>
<td>23,936</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>525.0</td>
<td>20,834</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>16,250</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>129.0</td>
<td>21,147</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9,325.0</td>
<td>22,941</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average number during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.
2 Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk Used and Marketed by Producers – Northeastern States and United States: 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Milk used where produced</th>
<th>Milk marketed by producers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fed to calves 1</td>
<td>Milk, cream, and butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(million pounds)</td>
<td>(million pounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>887.0</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Represents zero.
2 Includes milk produced by dealers’ own herds and milk sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds.
3 Percentage of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (Grade A in most States). Includes fluid grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.
## Milk and Cream Marketings and Income – Northeastern States and United States: 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Milk utilized (million pounds)</th>
<th>All milk average returns per cwt</th>
<th>Returns per pound of milkfat</th>
<th>Cash receipts from marketings (1,000 dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>417.0</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>77,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>17.60</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>16,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>626.0</td>
<td>19.80</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>123,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>945.0</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>168,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>209.0</td>
<td>18.80</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>39,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>271.0</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>50,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>117.0</td>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>21,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>14,855.0</td>
<td>18.20</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>2,703,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10,863.0</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>2,020,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>2,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>2,713.0</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>507,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>214,487.0</td>
<td>17.69</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>37,937,689</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Cash receipts divided by milk or milkfat in combined marketings.

## Value of Milk Production – Northeastern States and United States: 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Used for milk, cream, and butter by producers</th>
<th>Gross producer income</th>
<th>Value of milk produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milk utilized (million pounds)</td>
<td>Value 1 (1,000 dollars)</td>
<td>(1,000 dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>78,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>124,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>168,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>39,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>50,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>21,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>2,703,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>2,023,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>507,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>16,789</td>
<td>37,954,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Represents zero.

1 Value at average returns per 100 pounds of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream.

2 Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption.

3 Includes value of milk fed to calves.

For the complete “Milk Production, Disposition, and Income Annual Summary” report, go to:
https://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1105

The “Milk Production, Disposition, and Income Annual Summary” report and all other NASS reports are available online at www.nass.usda.gov.

###

NASS provides accurate, timely, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. We invite you to provide occasional feedback on our products and services. Sign up at http://bit.ly/NASS_Subscriptions and look for “NASS Data User Community.” USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice), or (202) 720-6382 (TDD).