



Grain Crushings and Co-Products Production

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Highlights

February 2017 contained 28 days.

March 2017 contained 31 days.

Total corn consumed for alcohol and other uses was 515 million bushels in March 2017. Total corn consumption was up 9 percent from February 2017 and up 5 percent from March 2016. March 2017 usage included 91.3 percent for alcohol and 8.7 percent for other purposes. Corn consumed for beverage alcohol totaled 2.66 million bushels, down 14 percent from February 2017 and down 2 percent from March 2016. Corn for fuel alcohol, at 460 million bushels, was up 9 percent from February 2017 and up 5 percent from March 2016. Corn consumed in March 2017 for dry milling fuel production and wet milling fuel production was 89.9 percent and 10.1 percent respectively.

Dry mill co-product production of distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) was 2.00 million tons during March 2017, up 5 percent from February 2017 and up 4 percent from March 2016. Distillers wet grains (DWG) 65 percent or more moisture was 1.39 million tons in March 2017, up 14 percent from February 2017 and up 5 percent from March 2016.

Wet mill corn gluten feed production was 355 thousand tons during March 2017, up 32 percent from February 2017 and up 4 percent from March 2016. Wet corn gluten feed 40 to 60 percent moisture was 308 thousand tons in March 2017, up 5 percent from February 2017 and up 6 percent from March 2016.

Dry and Wet Mill, Corn Consumed – United States: March 2017 with Comparisons

Purpose	March 2016	February 2017	March 2017
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Consumed for alcohol production			
Beverage alcohol	2,712	3,080	2,662
Fuel alcohol	438,381	423,497	460,383
Dry mill	390,918	382,383	413,733
Wet mill	47,463	41,114	46,650
Industrial alcohol	6,126	7,045	6,931
Consumed for other purposes			
Total wet mill products other than fuel	44,136	39,138	44,561

Dry Mill, Sorghum Consumed – United States: March 2017 with Comparisons

Purpose	March 2016	February 2017	March 2017
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Consumed for alcohol production			
Fuel alcohol	10,156	6,450	7,055

Dry and Wet Mill, Co-products and Products Produced – United States: March 2017 with Comparisons

Co-products and products	March 2016	February 2017	March 2017
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Dry mill			
Condensed distillers solubles (CDS - syrup)	137,541	115,823	141,951
Corn oil (Corn Distillers Oil - CDO)	128,948	135,080	146,539
Distillers dried grains (DDG)	384,739	373,099	425,213
Distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS)	1,919,507	1,893,948	1,997,388
Distillers wet grains (DWG) 65% or more moisture	1,320,322	1,224,738	1,391,225
Modified distillers wet grains (DWG) 40% to 64% moisture	456,256	404,414	457,407
Wet mill			
Corn germ meal	68,140	57,560	59,425
Corn gluten feed	342,668	269,325	355,194
Corn gluten meal	91,945	78,780	89,491
Wet corn gluten feed 40% to 60% moisture	290,565	292,526	307,814
Dry and wet mill			
Carbon dioxide captured	204,371	176,124	207,016

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: *Grain Crushings and Co-Products Production* is part of the Current Agricultural Industrial Reports (CAIR) program. CAIR reports are administered under NASS's Census of Agriculture program. Response to CAIR surveys are required by law (Title 7, U.S. Code). Data are collected from all known mills that produce ethanol.

The census universe was determined during operation profile interviews which were completed for each potential facility to identify the presence of ethanol production in 2014. During the operation profile, facilities that met the survey criteria were asked for the nameplate production capacity. The operation profile also documented the manner in which the firm will report. A firm headquarters can report for all milling locations or each location can report separately.

In the Dry Mill Producers and Wet Mill Producers survey questionnaires, mills are asked for previous calendar month data on feedstocks consumed, products and co-products produced. Mills are mailed questionnaires with the options of completing the survey by mail or by Electronic Data Reporting (EDR). For surveys not received in a reasonable amount of time, telephone follow-up is conducted.

Estimating Procedures: Imputation is done for operations with non-response by using historical data and current data relationships. Data for reporting firms are added to estimates for non-reporting firms to obtain National totals.

Revision Policy: Data are revised the following month based on late reports or corrected data. Final figures are published in the annual summary of the following year.

Reliability: Approximately 130 reports are received each month which represent about 90 percent of total capacity. Monthly data can vary due to different firms reporting month to month. Survey data are also subject to non-sampling errors such as omissions and mistakes in reporting and in processing the data. While these errors cannot be measured directly, they are minimized by carefully reviewing all reported data for consistency and reasonableness.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Environmental, Economics, and Demographics Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov.

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