Table 11. Milk iodine concentration in retail milk samples available in grocery stores across the Northeast¹

		Milk iodine, μg/L					
Item	No. samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ²	SEM^3		
Labeling							
Conventional	202	114	923	425	26.0		
Organic	97	130	1,016	410	27.4		
Season ⁴							
Summer	142	114	916	356	26.5		
Spring	157	130	1,016	479	26.0		
Processing							
Pasteurized	211	114	923	415	26.9		
UHT^5	88	130	1,016	420	26.9		
<i>P</i> -values ⁶							
Labeling (L)	0.45						
Season (S)	< 0.001						
Processing (P)	0.81						
Interactions							
$L \times S$	< 0.001						
$L \times P$	0.21						
$S \times P$	0.26						
$L \times S \times P$	0.26						

¹Samples were purchased in grocery stores located in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington D.C.

²Least square means.

³SEM = standard error of the least square means.

⁴Summer = June of 2017; Spring = end of March and beginning of April of 2018.

⁵UHT = ultra-high temperature.

⁶Significance was declared at $P \le 0.05$.

Table 12. Milk iodine concentration in retail milk samples from processing plants located in New England¹

		Milk iodine, μg/L				
Item	No. samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ²	SEM ³	
Labeling						
Conventional	102	128	622	389	46.5	
Organic	28	101	581	378	47.5	
Season ⁴						
Summer	34	128	509	330	48.1	
Fall	37	101	490	320	47.5	
Winter	27	248	622	440	48.7	
Spring	32	160	619	445	48.4	
P-values ⁵						
Labeling (L)	0.66					
Season (S)	< 0.001					
L × S interaction	0.03					

¹Samples were purchased in grocery stores located in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; processing plant codes stamped on milk containers were used to select milk samples processed in New England.

²Least square means.

³SEM = standard error of the least square means.

⁴Winter = January of 2020; Spring = end of March and beginning of April of 2018; Summer = June of 2017; Fall = October of 2017.

⁵Significance was declared at $P \le 0.05$.

Table 13. Milk iodine concentration in retail milk samples from processing plants located in New England and outside New England states¹

	<u>. </u>	Milk iodine, μg/L				
Item	No. samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ²	SEM ³	
Labeling						
Conventional	137	128	875	380	15.4	
Organic	92	101	882	386	17.7	
Season ⁴						
Summer	43	128	509	317^{b}	25.2	
Fall	76	101	775	309^{b}	16.8	
Winter	67	202	882	464 ^a	20.7	
Spring	43	160	829	442 ^a	23.1	
Origin ⁵						
New England	131	101	622	362 ^b	15.6	
Non-New England	98	132	882	405 ^a	17.0	
P-values ⁶						
Labeling (L)	0.78					
Season (S)	< 0.001					
Origin (O)	0.04					
Interactions						
$L \times S$	0.09					
$L \times O$	0.16					
$\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{O}$	0.56					
$L \times S \times O$	0.54	1				

¹Milk was purchased in grocery stores located in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

²Least square means.

³SEM = standard error of the least square means.

⁴Winter = January of 2020; Spring = end of March and beginning of April of 2018; Summer = June of 2017; Fall = October of 2017.

⁵Processing plant codes stamped on milk containers were used to select milk samples processed in New England and non-New England states.

⁶Significance was declared at $P \le 0.05$.