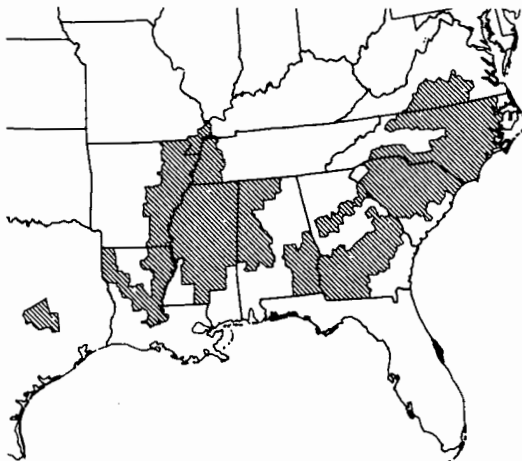


Immediately prior to the enumeration or during the enumeration, lists of persons leasing or using lands on Indian reservations were secured and used to check the completeness of enumeration of lands owned by, allotted to, or held in trusteeship for Indians.

In the central Agriculture Operations Office at Parsons, Kansas, the "Enumerator" and "Crew Leader" lists were matched with the "operations office" master list. When it was found that the farms and farm acreage were not satisfactorily accounted for, the missing information was obtained either by correspondence, telephone interview, or personal interview, according to feasibility.

Landlord-Tenant Questionnaire, Form A3.—As in several previous censuses, a special landlord-tenant questionnaire was used in some parts of the South as a supplement to the agriculture questionnaire. Its purpose was to help the enumerator get complete and accurate coverage of individually operated tracts of land that were actually part of one operating unit under the control of one landlord or farm operator. To accomplish this purpose, the enumerator was required to fill a landlord-tenant questionnaire for each landlord or farm operator who had any land worked on shares. The entries made in this questionnaire included the name of each sharecropper, tenant, or renter; the amount of land assigned to each; and the acreage and quantity of crops harvested on shares. By checking these entries against the agriculture questionnaires obtained for the individual operators, the enumerator and the Operations Office could verify that each part of the operating unit controlled by the landlord or farm operator was enumerated and that it was enumerated only once. The landlord-tenant questionnaire was used only for checking the completeness of the census. No data were compiled for publication from this questionnaire. There were 611,909 farms in 1959 in the 388 counties in which the landlord-tenant questionnaire was used. (See accompanying map.)

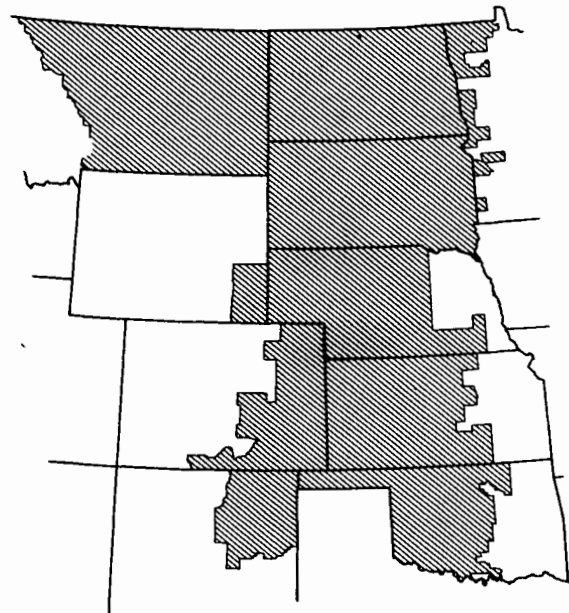
Areas where Form A3 was used



Township Sketch Map, Form A18.—In some areas of the Great Plains, a considerable portion of land is farmed by nonresident operators—that is, by persons who do not live on the land they operate or who live on it only during part of the year. Enumerators in these areas were required to use a special mapping form, the Township Sketch, in addition to their enumeration maps as an aid to obtaining complete coverage. Each township included on the sketch map was identified by township and range number and was divided into 144 small squares. In a standard

section of 640 acres, each square represented a quarter section of land, or 160 acres. As the enumerator canvassed his assigned area, he indicated the acreage and location of farms, ranches, and tracts of nonfarm land by drawing their boundaries on the sketch map. He also used a number system as a cross reference between the agricultural land identified on the sketch map and the questionnaire on which it was reported. The Township Sketch (see accompanying map) was used in all counties of North Dakota and South Dakota and in 247 selected contiguous counties of Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. It helped the enumerator, the crew leader, and personnel in the Operations Office to determine whether all land had been enumerated. There were 324,675 farms in 1959 in the 367 counties in which the township sketch map was used.

Areas where Form A18 was used



Field Review of Enumerator's Work.—Greater emphasis was placed on a detailed review of enumerators' work during enumeration in 1959 than in previous censuses. The objective was to detect and correct enumeration errors as early as possible in order to achieve and maintain a high quality of individual performance. Starting on the first day of enumeration and continuing throughout the enumeration period, each crew leader was instructed to make regular visits to his enumerators. At each visit, he was to follow a clearly defined procedure for observing the enumerator's conduct of interviews and for checking and recording the results of his checking of the enumerators' listings, maps, questionnaires, and other forms for accuracy and completeness.

As an aid to checking coverage and enumerator performance, the crew leader was given a list containing estimates, based on the 1954 census, of the number of questionnaires required in each enumeration assignment area within his district, and of the estimated mileage and enumeration time required to obtain the questionnaires.