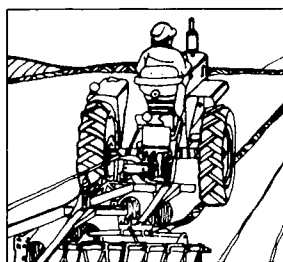
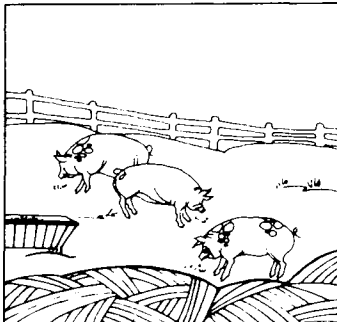
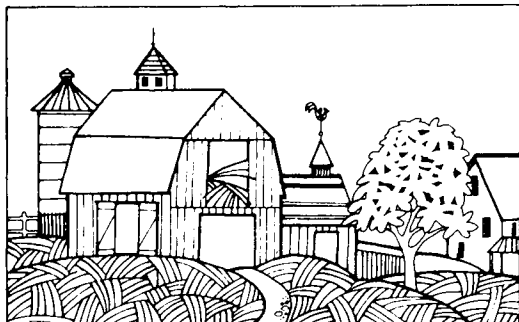


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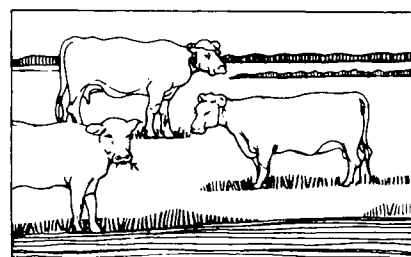
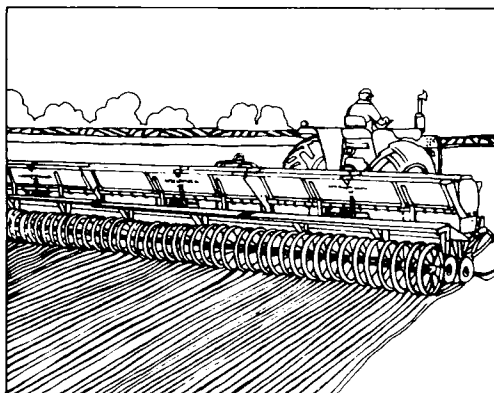
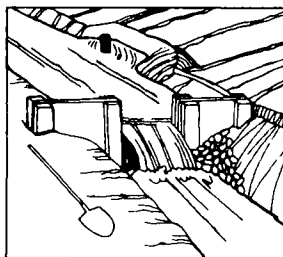
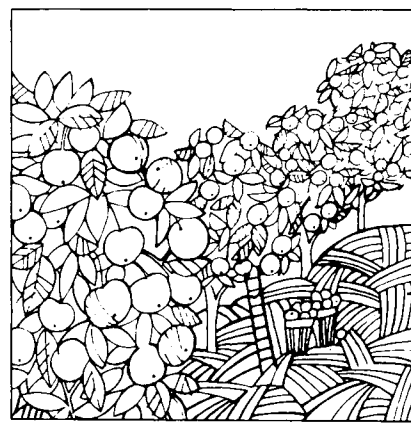
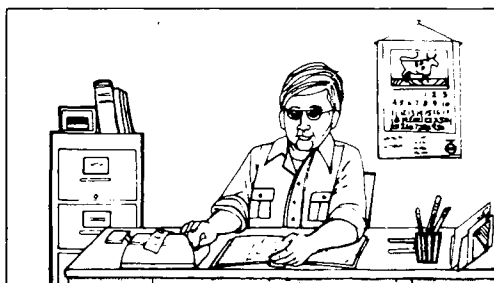
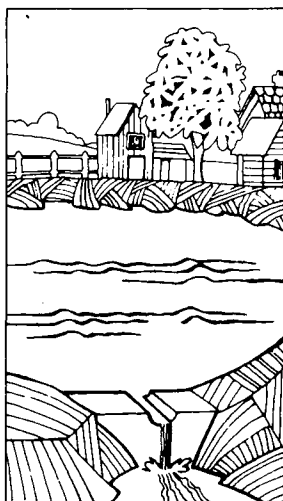
PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Section A. 1969 Census of Agriculture
and Census of Agricultural Services

VOLUME V
SPECIAL REPORTS



1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE



Issued June 1974



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REPORTS OF THE 1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Individual County Reports

Eight-page reports have been issued for each county and State.

Volume I. Area Reports

A separate report has been published for each State, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory, and the Virgin Islands. The report consists of two sections. Section 1 contains State summary data, county summary of selected data, and miscellaneous items by counties; Section 2 contains the detailed county reports.

Volume II. General Report

Statistics by subject are presented in separate chapters with totals for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States. The nine chapters are being issued as individual reports as follows:

- Chapter 1 General Information; Procedures for Collection, Processing, Classification*
- Chapter 2 Farms: Number, Use of Land, Size of Farm*
- Chapter 3 Farm Management, Farm Operators*
- Chapter 4 Equipment, Labor, Expenditures, Chemicals*
- Chapter 5 Livestock, Poultry, Livestock and Poultry Products*
- Chapter 6 Crops, Nursery and Greenhouse Products, Forest Products*
- Chapter 7 Value of Products, Economic Class, Contracts*
- Chapter 8 Type of Farm*
- Chapter 9 Irrigation and Drainage on Farms*

Volume III. Agricultural Services

This new report contains data relating to agricultural services for the United States by State and county.

Volume IV. Irrigation

Data will be included on drainage basins, land irrigated, crop production on irrigated land, water conveyed, users, and types of organizations.

Volume V. Special Reports

Reports may contain data obtained from supplemental surveys, such as type of farm, horticulture, and farm finance; in addition to information obtained in the census.

- Parts 1 to 9. Type-of-Farm Operations.*—One for each of nine major type-of-farm classifications.
- Part 10. Horticultural Specialties.*
- Part 11. Farm Finance.*
- Part 12. Ranking Agricultural Counties.*
- Part 13. Forms and Procedures.*
- Part 14. Procedural History.*
- Part 15. Graphic Summary.*
- Part 16. Evaluation of Coverage.*

Volume VI. Drainage of Agricultural Lands

This report will include agricultural drainage statistics collected from individual farms and from publicly organized drainage projects.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—This report was prepared in the Data User Services Office by William F. Micarelli of the Census History Staff of that office, with the assistance of Noreen Hoffmeier of the Agriculture Division, under the direction of Phyllis G. Carter, Chief, Census History Staff. Review and assistance were provided by many persons in the Agriculture Division and by several in the Statistical Research Division and in other parts of the Bureau of the Census.

PREFACE—The essential purpose of Section A of this Procedural History is to present a comprehensive summary of the procedures used in conducting the 1969 Census of Agriculture in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Census of Agricultural Services in the 50 States. These censuses were taken in 1970. This report covers the procedures from the early stages of planning and pretesting through the tabulation and publication of final reports.

Section B will contain similar information on the procedures of related censuses and surveys: The 1969 Census of Irrigation, taken in 1970; the Census of Drainage, one part of which was taken as part of the regular 1969 Census of Agriculture and the other as part of the 1972 Census of Governments; the Survey of Horticultural Specialties and the Survey of Agricultural Finance, both taken in 1971; and the Survey of Specialized Agriculture, conducted in 1972.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

EARLIER CENSUSES OF AGRICULTURE

The 1969 Census of Agriculture was the 19th enumeration of U.S. agriculture. The first nationwide census of agriculture was taken in 1840 as part of the Sixth Decennial Census of Population. During the intervening 129 years, the census of agriculture developed from a part of the population census to a separate large-scale census.

From 1840 to 1920, an agriculture census was taken every 10 years, in connection with the decennial population census. The Congress of the United States in 1909 provided that a census of agriculture also be taken in the middle of each decade between the decennial censuses, beginning in 1915. However, the advent in Europe of World War I caused abnormal conditions in the United States which prevented taking a 1915 census; therefore, the first mid-decade agricultural census was taken in 1925. Agriculture censuses have been taken quinquennially since then, in the years ending in 5 and 0, for the calendar years ending in 4 and 9.

Censuses of irrigation and drainage augment the census of agriculture and are taken every 10 years for the years ending in 9. Censuses of irrigation have been conducted, as provided by law, every 10 years since 1910; censuses of drainage have been conducted every 10 years since 1920.

NEED FOR AGRICULTURE CENSUSES

Agriculture in the United States during the last five decades has changed drastically with the increasing application of technology and science to agriculture production. Such changes as mechanization, health laws and sanitary practices, and developments in nutritive procedures for both crops and livestock have greatly increased the amount of capital required for farming. The reduction in the number of farms, the migration of rural population to urban areas, and the development of governmental programs have also brought about many changes in all parts of the country. The need for measures of the economic productivity and the changes in agriculture have never been greater.

The agriculture censuses are the primary source of consistent, coordinated data about agriculture at the county level, on a nationwide basis. The major purpose of an agriculture census is to provide data for areas as small as counties, for every county. A census is considered to be a general-purpose statistical device, not an in-depth survey. The census, however, can and does provide a framework for research projects. It cannot replace

current data that are collected more frequently, but it is a benchmark for current statistical series maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other organizations, against which current data can be measured.

Census data are essential not only for the farm operators in the United States but for other persons engaged in providing goods and services to farms, and for those involved in the transportation, marketing, processing, and distribution of food and other farm products. These data serve the needs of administrators and legislative bodies at all levels of government; of farmers and their organizations and publications; of businessmen concerned with agriculture; and of researchers in universities and elsewhere.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

1969 Census Program

In order to meet the many and varied needs of users, the 1969 agriculture census program included the major elements shown in the table below:

Elements of agriculture census program	Refer- ence year	Coverage	Smallest publication unit
Agriculture Census	1969	100% (50% for farms with total sales less than \$2,500)	County
Census of Irrigation	1969	100%	State and Water Resource Subregion
Census of Drainage			
A. Farm Drainage Data . . .	1969	100%	County
B. Drainage District Data . .	1972	100%	County
Census of Agricultural Services	1969	100%	County
Survey of Horticulture			
Specialties	1970	100%	County ¹
Survey of Farm Finance	1970	Sample	State
Survey of Farm			
Enterprise	1971	Sample	County ¹

¹ For counties having a significant number of farms with the specified type of operation.

Approximately 4 million report forms were mailed out for the general enumeration in the United States. Of this figure, 2,900,000 regular forms (A1's) and 800,000 short forms (A2's) were mailed out for the initial enumeration. Supplemental mailings consisted of 242,000 A1's and 67,000 A2's.

The number of report forms mailed for the three additional censuses were as follows: (1) agricultural services (Form A40), 72,000; (2) irrigation (Form A60-single basin, Form A61-multibasin), 12,000; and (3) drainage (Form G30), 3,000. For the three supplemental surveys, (1) 72,000 forms (A9.1) were mailed to farm operators and 45,000 (A9.2) to farm landlords for the farm finance survey, (2) 13,000 forms (A19.1) were mailed out by the Bureau of the Census and 6,000 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the horticulture survey, and (3) nine report forms, each covering a specific agricultural enterprise, were used for the Survey of Specialized Agriculture—83,000 A10's (grain, soybeans, dry beans, dry peas), 16,000 A11's (tobacco), 11,000 A12's (cotton), 27,000 A13's (sugar, potatoes, and other specified crops), 16,000 A14's (vegetables), 35,000 A15's (fruits, nuts), 40,000 A16's (poultry), 62,000 A17's (dairy), and 106,000 A18's (livestock).

The data on the completed report forms were keyed directly to tape. Each data field consisted of 12 characters which permitted keying a 3-digit cell identification number and up to 9 digits for any given entry. This permitted sufficient spaces to record up to \$999,999,999 in sales of agriculture products, which was considerably more than any agriculture producer had had. A breakdown by program is shown in the table below.

Program	In-scope reports	Number of entries keyed
1969 Census of Agriculture:		
50 States	2,730,250	136,899,160
Census of Drainage	2,499	42,466
Census of Irrigation	7,940	256,500
Census of Agricultural Services	32,565	579,110
Survey of Agricultural Finance	76,797	2,242,920
Survey of Horticulture Specialities ..	12,960	631,400
Survey of Specialized Agriculture ...	*315,069	*11,342,484
Census of Puerto Rico	32,718	130,329

*Estimated.

The general census included the 50 States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The other censuses and special surveys were designed to supplement data collected on the standard report form and covered only the 50 States.

The data obtained from the basic agriculture form used for the nationwide census included:

1. A count of farms by location, acreage, ownership, type of organization, economic class, and type of farm.
2. An inventory of agricultural land and the manner in which it was used during 1969.
3. The quantity of each crop produced and the value of sales.

4. An inventory of the kinds and numbers of poultry and livestock on farms on December 31, 1969, and a record of sales of livestock and poultry (and their products) for 1969.

5. An inventory of important farm machinery and equipment, such as autos, trucks, tractors, combines, and corn pickers, that were on farms on December 31, 1969.

6. The amount of land irrigated and land drained, and the methods utilized.

7. A record of important production expenditures made by farmers during 1969.

8. A record of farm-related income received in 1969, covering payments received for agricultural services, recreational services, and participation in government farm programs.

9. A record of farm operator characteristics such as age, race, tenure, and days of off-farm work.

The agricultural censuses in Puerto Rico and in the outlying areas differed from the census in the United States in both content and amount of detail. (See chapter 8, page 85, and chapter 9, page 95, respectively.)

1969 Census of Irrigation

Data for the 1969 Census of Irrigation were collected in two phases. The general A1 agriculture report form included a section on irrigation to collect data from farm operators regarding acres of land irrigated and irrigation practices, including source and quantity of water used and methods used. Information was also obtained about the irrigation of individual crops, in the sections on crops. To supplement the data obtained from farm operators, the Bureau conducted a separate census of irrigation organizations to obtain information on water supply facilities and the amount and source of water furnished for irrigation purposes. (See section B.)

1969 Census of Drainage

Information on drainage was also collected in two phases. Drainage data collected on the standard agriculture report forms were combined with data collected in the 1972 Census of Governments to provide decennial data on drainage for comparison with earlier censuses. (See section B.)

1969 Census of Agricultural Services

In 1970, for the first time, the Census Bureau conducted a survey of agricultural services, covering Standard Industrial Classification Major Group 07 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Agricultural services provided to farms on a fee or contract basis include planting, spraying, and harvesting; sorting, grading, and packing; horticultural services; veterinary services; animal husbandry; and hunting, trapping, and game propagation. Only those establishments with 50 percent or more of their gross receipts represented by such agricultural services were included in the census. (See chapter 10, page 101.)

Survey of Horticulture Specialties

Special censuses of horticultural specialty production were taken as part of the agriculture censuses of 1890, 1930, 1950, and 1959. The 1970 survey was a cooperative effort between the Census Bureau and the Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which maintains a series on cut flower and mushroom growers in 23 States. The Survey of Horticultural Specialties covered producers of cut flowers, flowering and foliage plants, bedding plants or cultivated florist greens, cultivated mushrooms, and vegetable seeds or plants. Data on sod were collected for the first time. Establishments growing and selling less than \$2,000 in horticultural products were not included in the survey. Likewise, operators who sold but did not grow flowers or plants, or who primarily operated garden centers, etc., were not considered within the scope of the survey. (See section B.)

1970 Survey of Farm Finance

The sample survey of farm financial characteristics was primarily concerned with farm mortgage debt and other forms of credit and taxes. It also provided more recent data for some of the topics covered in the 1960 and 1965 Sample Surveys of Agriculture and the 1961 Survey of Farm Mortgage Debt and Farm Taxes. (See section B.)

Survey of Farm Enterprise

Special type-of-farm enterprise surveys were conducted for the first time as supplements to the data collected in the agriculture census. The content of these surveys was tailored to each of the major types of farm enterprises, such as vegetable, cotton, cash-grain, dairy, poultry, and so forth, and included a number of inquiries which were too specialized to use on a single report form. This procedure of varying the questions by kind of enterprise was a variation of the technique used for a number of years in the economic censuses. (See section B.)

Agriculture-Related Data From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

Data on farm population characteristics were collected in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. This decennial census was designed to be the primary source of data on characteristics of farm operators and their households, as well as on the characteristics of the rural population in general. An identification of households living on farms was made for a 20-percent sample of addresses in the population census, using the same farm definition that was used in the 1959, 1964, and 1969 agriculture censuses and in the 1960 population and housing census. For persons aged 14 years and over at the sample addresses, information was also obtained on (1) total income, (2) self-employment income from agriculture, and (3) principal occupation, income, and class of worker. In addition to these items, the population and housing censuses provided comprehensive data on important characteristics of rural residents, both farm and nonfarm, and their housing units.

Addition of new items to the population and housing census questionnaires allowed the Bureau to tabulate, for each county,

detailed population and housing data for persons living on farms, by economic class of farm, as well as for all persons with any self-employment income from agriculture. Previously, this kind of information was available only at the national and regional levels, because a complex and expensive process of matching questionnaires from the agriculture census with questionnaires from the population and housing census was needed to produce it.

INNOVATIONS

The conduct of the 1969 Census of Agriculture differed in a number of important ways from the conduct of previous censuses of agriculture. The major change occurred in data-collection procedures, with the initiation of a mail-out/mail-back method. (Several economic censuses had been taken by mail and had proven the feasibility of this approach.) Farmers were asked to fill out and mail back their report forms, and enumerators were used only to follow up on the report forms that were not returned by mail. Previously, the Bureau had distributed the forms to rural households by mail, then had sent enumerators to visit every rural household or other address thought to be associated with a farm operator to determine if there were any agricultural operations; if there were, to check the report for completeness if it had been filled or to fill it if it had not been. In the new approach, the Bureau constructed a mailing list of potential farm operators, derived from many sources but basically from records of the 1964 census, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Social Security Administration (SSA), and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). It was expected that the change in the method of enumeration would result in substantial savings. This particular change also had a strong bearing on privacy, since the Bureau sent the form to the farm operator by mail and had him return it by mail. Such a procedure eliminated the use of a farm operator's neighbor as the Bureau's temporarily employed enumerator.

Two versions of the report form were used. The standard questionnaire was sent to all farms with an expected value of sales of \$2,500 or more; a simplified shorter version of the form was sent to a 50-percent sample of the smaller farms. The content of the report form for the larger farms was similar to that of the 1964 form for all farms; the abbreviated version required less detail than that for larger farms. Tabulations and publications showed some data for all farms and the more detailed information only for the larger farms. In addition, detailed questions for specialized agriculture operations were included in the forms for the special surveys, which were conducted on a sample basis after the regular agriculture census had been taken.

Most of the questions used in the 1964 census were repeated in 1969. New items added to the standard census form included the following:

1. Type of organization—whether the farm was operated by an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or some other kind of organization.
2. Farm-related income—income received by farm operators from government payments for participation in farm pro-

grams and from customwork and agricultural services provided to others.

3. Estimated total value of farm machinery and equipment—used in combination with value of land, buildings, and livestock inventories to provide a measure of the farm's capital input.

4. Total operating expenses.

5. All other expenses—expenditures not listed separately, such as taxes, depreciation, rent, etc.

6. A count of horses and ponies on farms in December 31, 1969, which had been included in the 1959 census but had been omitted from the 1964 census.

7. Separate items on expenditures for (a) contract labor and (b) machine hire. (These two items were combined in 1964.)

8. Number of hired workers working less than 150 days in 1969.

Questions used in 1964 but omitted in 1969 were—

1. Items on selected characteristics of the farm operator, his family, and the facilities in his home, which were included in the 1964 census because there was not a simultaneous population and housing census. (However, questions on basic characteristics of the *operator*—age, race, residence, days of off-farm work, and year the operator began to operate the place—were retained for 1969.)

2. Items on production of commodities such as eggs, milk, and wool, for which adequate data were available from other sources.

3. Items for which the 1964 experience showed either that there was a limited demand for the data or that respondents had difficulty reporting them. This category included some of the detail on forest products, farm ponds, and sales of individual crops.

The new procedures reduced the reporting burden on respondents because (1) farmers were able to fill the questionnaire after the end of the reference year (calendar year 1969), thus enabling them to use records kept for accounting and tax purposes, and eliminating the need for estimating future action, as they had had to do in previous censuses, (2) the reports could be filled at a time preferred by farmers, within reasonable limits, (3) about 700,000 respondents were required to complete only the shorter form, and (4) less than one-fifth of all farm operators were involved in the samples for the special surveys, designed to secure data directly pertinent to the type of agricultural operations they were conducting.

One of the major advantages of the new system was that the cost of the data collection and processing for the agriculture census proper was substantially reduced through the changes in scope and collection procedures, thus making available resources for work on the improvement of coverage and quality of

reporting and for the new inquiries on specialized types of farming and on agricultural services.

Another major advantage in developing the new procedures was that, once the basic mailing list for the 1969 census was constructed, it would be possible to update it periodically. This has important implications not only for census purposes but also for current agricultural statistics programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

REFERENCE DATE AND DATES OF ENUMERATION

Through 1950, agriculture censuses, conducted along with the decennial censuses of population and housing, were enumerated in the spring with reference to production in the preceding years. The enumeration for the mid-decade censuses of 1925, 1935, and 1945 was begun in January of those years. However, for the agriculture censuses of 1954, 1959, and 1964, enumeration occurred in the fall of the year with reference to production in the same year. The particular dates of enumeration were varied in different parts of the country in an effort to obtain data after the harvesting was over but before winter weather set in.

The mail-out/mail-back census for 1969 made it possible to undertake data collection immediately following the year of reference and eliminated the problem of having enumerators traveling through winter snows. The report forms were mailed out late in December 1969, and farm operators were requested to fill out and mail back their reports for the census as soon as possible, but no later than February 15, 1970. With such a procedure, the reference year for census purposes was unchanged. The series on inventories were affected, however, since inquiries on inventories of livestock and poultry and of machinery and equipment were to be answered as of December 31, 1969, making the data comparable to U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates. In all previous censuses, the inventory items were reported for the day on which a given farm was enumerated.

DEFINITION OF A FARM

The census definition of a farm has been changed several times since 1850. In all censuses, however, the essential features of the farm definition have been that the land should be under the control of one person or management (partnership, corporation, etc.) and should be used for or connected with agricultural operations. The requirement that the tracts of land be operated under one management has resulted in counting as separate farms places operated by tenants, managers, part owners, and full owners. The requirement that all tracts operated by one person be considered one farm has resulted in counting as one farm places comprising owned and rented land and places of noncontiguous tracts of land.

Agricultural operations are considered to include the growing of crops, the raising of livestock and poultry (and their products), and the production of other agricultural products; e.g., honey, and greenhouse and nursery products. Such operations may vary in size from a small truck garden to the operation of diversified enterprises including thousands of acres of cropland harvested,

extensive orchards, large livestock feedlots, and sizable dairy and poultry operations.

From the very beginning of the agriculture census, it has been necessary to specify some minimum limits for the counting of tracts of land as farms. The criteria for minimum size of agricultural operations to be counted as farms have included measures of land area, land use, agricultural resources, or agricultural output or sales. For censuses prior to 1959, the various criteria for a farm differed for places of less than 3 acres and for places of 3 acres or more. Places of *3 acres or more* were counted as farms if the *annual value* of agricultural products, whether for home use or for sale, but exclusive of home-garden products, amounted to \$150 or more. Places of *less than 3 acres* were counted as farms only if the *annual sales* of agricultural products amounted to \$150 or more.

Since 1959, the different criteria for a farm have applied to places of less than 10 acres and to places of 10 acres or more. Places of 10 acres or more were counted as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least \$50. Places of less than 10 acres were counted as farms if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least \$250. Other criteria were used to retain those farms whose estimated sales were less than the minimum, but whose potential production normally would have met the minimum requirements.

The definition of a farm for the 1969 Census of Agriculture was identical to that used in the 1959 and 1964 censuses. It was based primarily on a combination of "acres in place" and quantity of agricultural resources on the place or quantity of agricultural products produced. The word "place" was defined to include all land under the control or supervision of one person or partnership at the time of enumeration and on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time during the reference year 1969. Control may have been exercised through ownership, management, or through a lease, rental, or cropping arrangement.

Specifically, a place was counted as a farm if it contained 10 acres or more and had an estimated value of \$50 or more for total value of products sold (TVP) based on the values reported for sales of various groupings of crops or other products sold. If the place had less than 10 acres, it was counted as a farm if it had an estimated TVP of \$250 or more. If sales were not reported or were obviously incorrect, average prices were applied to estimated proportions of the crops harvested and the livestock produced.

In addition, allowance was made through computer edit specifications to count as farms certain places whose estimated TVP did not meet the minimum required, because their inventories of livestock or their acreage and production of specific crops indicated that they would normally have had enough sales to be classified as farms. (See appendix F, Table 1, "Farms Included in Census Count That Did Not Meet Farm Definition, by Reason for Including.")

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Bureau of the Census was scheduled by law to conduct the 19th nationwide census of agriculture covering 1969. The

Congress of the United States provides the legal authority for the Bureau to conduct agriculture censuses covering the years ending in 4 and 9, under Title 13, United States Code. Moreover, Title 13 authorizes the Bureau of the Census to cover census topics by sampling (except for determining population for apportionment purposes), and authorizes the Director of the Census Bureau, acting for the Secretary of Commerce, to include the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as other areas under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, in the censuses and to stipulate the manner in which the censuses in these areas are to be taken. Section 191 provides that the census data for these areas may be collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Census acting for the Secretary of Commerce.

Title 13 is the legal basis not only for the census of agriculture but also for the censuses of irrigation and drainage.

Section 5 of Title 13 includes the provision that "The Secretary shall prepare schedules, and shall determine the inquiries, and the number, form, and subdivisions thereof, for the statistics, surveys, and censuses provided for in this title."

The law requires the respondent to supply any information requested; at the same time it protects the confidentiality of the information. Title 13, subchapter I, section 9(a) prohibits the use of information furnished by respondents for any purpose other than statistical, the publication of any data which would identify any particular establishment or individual, and the examination of the reports by anyone except the sworn officers and employees of the Department of Commerce or the Bureau of the Census.

EXPENDITURES

Work on a census, including preparatory work, extends over a period of several years. The total cost of the 1969 Census of Agriculture was \$26,074,000. Fiscal year expenditures for the 1969 Census of Agriculture are shown below:

Fiscal year	Expenditures
1967	\$ 102,000
1968	897,000
1969	2,398,000
1970	5,498,000
1971	6,276,000
1972	6,663,000
1973	4,240,000
Total	26,074,000

Elimination of the expensive direct canvass, i.e., face-to-face interviewing, provided possibilities for doing some things the Bureau was not previously able to do. For example, the number and extent of supplemental surveys depended upon savings resulting from using the mail-out/mail-back enumeration procedure.

Late budget adjustments were made which required some changes in the census, including (1) using a sample for small farms and (2) deferring the start of full-scale processing from fiscal year 1970 to fiscal year 1971. By sampling, the number of small farms processed was reduced to a total of about 500,000 farms. It was anticipated that the data derived from a sample of this size would be reliable at the county level. Although some saving was achieved, problems, occurring largely because of duplication and incomplete identification of the smaller operations in the mailing lists, introduced additional costs, thus reducing the actual savings attained. The delay of almost 6 months in processing was a deferment only.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CENSUS BUREAU

During most of the period of work on the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau of the Census was organized under a Director; a Deputy Director; and five Associate Directors responsible for demographic fields, economic fields, research and development, data-processing systems, and administration. Three Assistant Directors were responsible for statistical information, program development, and international statistical programs. In addition to the Director's staff, the Bureau consisted of four types of functional divisions:

1. Subject-matter divisions, which assumed direct responsibility for censuses and other projects in their respective disciplines (agriculture, economic, population, etc.).
2. Data-processing divisions, responsible for clerical, mechanical, and electronic processing systems and operations.
3. Administrative services divisions, responsible for census field operations; personnel management; budget and fiscal programs; procurement and property management; printing, publication, and library services; and management analysis.
4. Statistical service divisions which performed services for all Bureau programs in such areas as mathematical, statistical, and economic analysis; statistical methodology; research and development; and mapping and graphic presentation.

While there is a permanent staff to provide supporting services, individual censuses are staffed and funded as temporary projects. Subject-matter divisions prepare technical specifications and arrange for necessary services from the regular organizational units of the Census Bureau which furnish cost estimates and time schedules. Subject-matter specialists maintain full technical direction, approve estimates and time schedules, evaluate progress and quality, and review and approve the final census reports for publication.

The 1969 Census of Agriculture was conducted by the Agriculture Division of the Census Bureau. It was under the general direction of the Associate Director for Demographic Fields until the August 1971 Census Bureau reorganization when it was shifted to come under the Associate Director for Economic Fields. (See page 7 for further changes made in the Census Bureau after August 1971.) Other divisions and offices of the Bureau worked in close cooperation to complete the various aspects of the program. The functions of these divisions are described below:

Functions of the Divisions of the Bureau of the Census Involved in the 1969 Census of Agriculture

Division	Principal functions in 1969 Agriculture Census during the peak period of work
Agriculture	Primarily concerned with the subject content of the census and special surveys. Major functions included consultation with data users, trade associations, and respondents on report-form content; designing and testing report forms; participation in planning data-collection and data-processing methods; preparation of instructions to respondents and specifications for processing returns; resolving data-collection problems; planning the publications and writing analytical and explanatory text; and professional review of the tables before publication.
Administrative and Publications Services	Secured space, supplies, and equipment; arranged for communications, transportation, and related requirements; provided for printing of forms and publications; supplied art, editorial, and copy-preparation services for publications.
Budget and Finance	Responsible for accounting, payroll, financial planning and control; coordinated budget estimates and their justification; furnished general staff guidance and assistance in areas of finance, budgeting, and accounting.
Field	Directed those segments of the agriculture census and supplemental surveys that were conducted by personal enumeration through the Bureau's field offices.
Jeffersonville Census Operations	Performed storage and processing operations, mailout of report forms, receipt of completed report forms, clerical data processing, and encoding. In addition to regular personnel employed at Jeffersonville, Agriculture Division had several staff members in Jeffersonville on a rotation basis throughout the data-processing operation to advise on subject-matter problems.
Management and Organization	Established production standards and furnished general management guidance and assistance to other Census Bureau divisions.
Personnel	Formulated personnel policies; recruited personnel; provided guidance to other Census Bureau divisions in applying personnel regulations; classified jobs; reviewed changes in assignment; directed employee services.

**Functions of the Divisions of the Bureau of the Census
Involved in the 1969 Census of Agriculture—Continued**

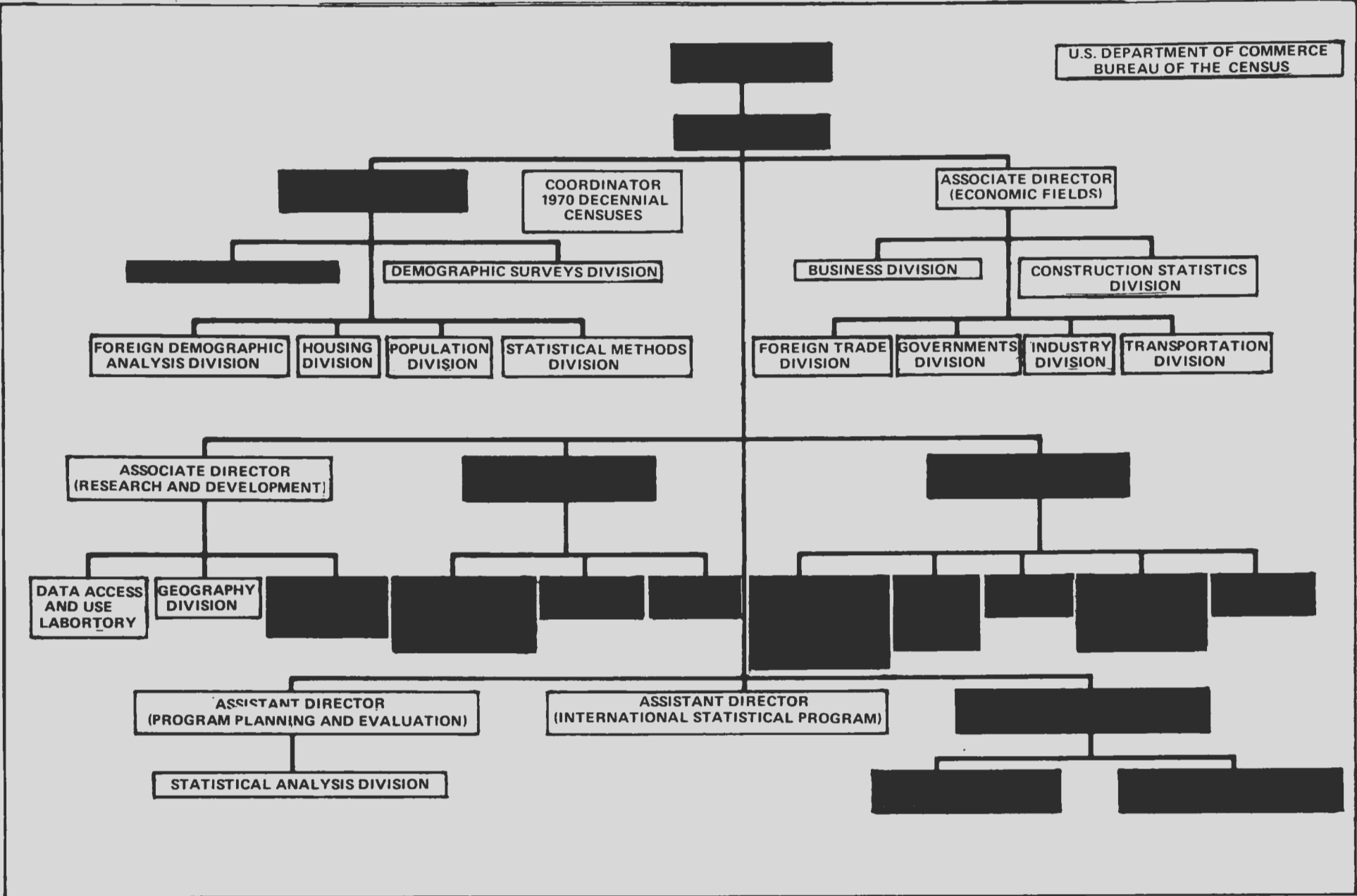
<u>Division</u>	<u>Principal functions in 1969 Agriculture Census during the peak period of work</u>
Processing	Coordinated and directed the Bureau's electronic digital computer and mechanical tabulating operations; provided clerical support activities in the processing of statistical data; implemented the application of new developments and techniques in data processing.
Public Information Office	Directed the information and publicity programs for the censuses.
Statistical Information Division	Advised on legislation for the censuses and on legal aspects of the operation. Provided documentation of the censuses which for the 1969 Agricultural Census is summarized in this procedural history.
Statistical Research	Provided assistance and recommendations for sampling, program evaluation, and research.
Systems	Developed the mail address register and prepared labels. Provided specifications for clerical and encoding operations at Jeffersonville and specifications for the automated data processing system and coding the computer programming. Wrote, tested, reviewed, and revised the computer programs.

Figure 1 on page 8 indicates the overall structure of the Bureau of the Census during the middle of the work on the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

In August 1971, the Bureau of the Census initiated certain organizational changes in the hope of making its operations more effective, primarily by giving the subject division chiefs more control of and responsibility for the various phases of their projects. For example, the Processing Division was abolished and its clerical support responsibilities were allocated to the respective subject divisions; computer operations were transferred to the newly established Computer Services Division and the staff on new developments and techniques became part of the newly established Computer Systems Development Division. Systems Division was abolished and most of its responsibilities were allocated to the various subject divisions; and methods, procedures, and quality control staffs were also reassigned to the subject-matter divisions—in the case of the 1969 agriculture census, the Agriculture Division.

In January 1972, the Department of Commerce underwent an organizational change. One of the changes made was the establishment of the Social and Economic Statistics Administration (SESA) which took over the direct supervision of the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and which transferred the following administrative divisions of the Bureau of the Census to the Central SESA organization to provide services to both the Bureau and BEA: (1) Administrative and Publications Services Division, which at the same time was split into two divisions, one for Administrative Services and the other for Publications Services; (2) Budget and Finance Division; (3) Management and Organization Division; (4) Personnel Division; and (5) Publications Services Division. Other changes included the abolition of the Statistical Information Division and the transfer of its functions to the Data User Services Office, and the change of name of the Jeffersonville Census Operations Division to Data Preparation Division.

Figure 1. Organization of the Bureau of the Census, January 1970



INDICATES MAJOR INVOLVEMENT IN 1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

Chapter 2. Planning Operations

INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Bureau of the Census has the obligation of providing statistics for the use of Congress, other agencies of the government, and the general public. The information must be timely and reliable, while the cost of collecting the information and the burden of reporting imposed on respondents must be minimized. Planning for a census also involves striking a balance between maintenance of comparability for major items investigated in past censuses and revision of content to keep abreast of rapidly changing patterns in the field being measured. The Bureau must also keep current with improvements in the technology of collecting and processing procedures.

Another consideration is the Bureau's concern over the invasion of privacy, since the Bureau asks farm operators to provide information about their business operations that they would not ordinarily be expected to give to anyone. The farm operator must be assured that the information collected is needed by the Government and by a variety of organizations interested in agriculture. He must also be assured that the information is held in strictest confidence—the individual census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation—and any published data must conceal identification of any individual operation.

Several innovations, including extensive use of administrative records maintained by other agencies, required elaborate planning and scheduling before the mailout of the report forms to the farm operators. Tentative target dates established for the completion of various major operations prior to the actual census, as well as the actual completion dates, are shown at the end of this chapter.

ADVANCE PLANNING

Considerations Affecting Changes in Procedures

In preparation for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau conducted a general review of the nature and purpose of an agriculture census, including a detailed review of the problems encountered in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. This standard Bureau approach is intended to develop better methods of collecting, processing, and disseminating census data and to eliminate, wherever possible, repetition of problems encountered in previous operations.

The overall planning was based on review of published reports, staff appraisals, records of work performed, and copies of detailed procedures from previous censuses. The primary planning objectives were to minimize the reporting burden imposed on respondents and the cost of the census, while increasing the accuracy and timeliness of the data collected.

In addition to the above general considerations, the initial planning generally called for a determination of exactly what the census would cover; a decision on allocation of budgeted funds; initiation of negotiations to gain the cooperation and assure the assistance of other Federal agencies; a review of the proposed content of census report forms by the Bureau, other Government agencies, and various interested groups in the private sector; and the development of a complete set of procedures and specifications to be used in implementing the census.

Two developments were of major importance in considering changes in the character of a farm census. One was the continuing rapid change in the structure of agriculture, including specialization, concentration of production in larger units, development of contract farming and other forms of integration, and the decline in the number of farms in the lower income classes. The other development, which had strong bearing on census methodology, was the rapid advance in administrative recordkeeping systems and automated data processing techniques. By the mid-1960's, most farm operations of economic consequence could be identified in the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) records of taxpayers, and many farm employers or self-employed farmers could also be identified in the records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and other agencies. The use of automated data processing systems by these agencies made possible the use of their records for census purposes at a relatively low cost. The implications of such developments for the content and methodology of the agriculture census had been under continuing study, and plans and procedures for the 1969 census were developed in line with those which had been used successfully in the economic censuses since 1954, appropriately modified for agriculture.

The burden on the respondent was a most important consideration. One way to reduce the burden would be by asking fewer questions of the operators of smaller farms—approximately two-fifths of all farm operators. Results from the 1964 Census of Agriculture showed that 840,000 farms, with sales of less than \$1,000 each, accounted for less than 1 percent of the total

value of farm products sold. Another half million farms with sales between \$1,000 and \$2,499 accounted for only 2.4 percent of sales. On the other hand, some 870,000 farms with sales of \$10,000 or more accounted for more than 80 percent of the value of all sales. Because of these findings, the plans for the 1969 census were based on the premise that the size and economic importance of a farm should be one of the primary considerations in allocating resources to the collection and processing of data for that farm. It had become increasingly clear that the economically productive farms, on the one hand, and the marginal, part-time, and part-retirement operations, on the other, provide different levels of data and require different vehicles for collecting those data. Therefore, it was decided that two versions of the report form would be used: A detailed regular form for those farms with expected sales of \$2,500 or more, and a short form, covering only the major items, for those farms with expected sales of less than \$2,500. (See chapter I, pages 3 to 4, for a more detailed account of the changes made for the conduct of the 1969 Census of Agriculture.)

The specific advantages expected from the changes introduced for the 1969 census were the following:

1. A reduction in the cost of data collection and processing of the agriculture census proper, thus making resources available for the new inquiries on specialized types of farming and on agricultural services, and for work on the improvement of coverage and quality of reporting.
2. Provision of much needed data on new trends in U.S. agriculture and of more detail on subjects previously covered, by means of the special inquiries.
3. A December 31 reference date for livestock and poultry inventories, made possible by the mailout of the report forms in January 1970 instead of an enumeration in the fall of the reference year as had been customary in previous agriculture censuses. The December 31 reference date would simplify the problem of relating census inventory data to U.S. Department of Agriculture inventory data.
4. Reduction of the burden on respondents in the following ways:
 - a. Permitting each respondent to fill the report form at a time of his own choosing, within a reasonable time limit.
 - b. Having respondents fill the forms at the end of the reference year (1969), so that they could make greater use of records kept on a calendar-year basis for accounting and tax purposes.
 - c. Using a short form for farms with less than \$2,500 in value of sales.
5. The possibility of improved coverage of the economically significant farms. The Coverage Check for the 1964 Census of Agriculture had indicated that approximately 4 percent of the farms with a total value of sales of \$2,500 or more might have been missed. Studies made before the 1969 census suggested that use of the IRS lists supplemented by other lists might provide better coverage for these farms.

6. Better quality of reporting, to be obtained through the following means:

- a. More use of accounting and other records by respondents, expected to result from the combination of a mail-in procedure and a January enumeration.
- b. Reporting arrangements established in advance of the census for companies with extensive and complex operations. For example, with a mailing list compiled from different sources, duplicate reporting by headquarters and managers was possible. Also, farm managers might believe that reporting was not their job but that of the headquarters. Prior arrangements, therefore, would prevent both duplication and undercoverage.
- c. Virtual elimination of errors introduced by individual enumerators. This was expected to be particularly effective in reducing the total error of data for small areas.

7. The possibility of periodically updating the mailing list constructed for the 1969 census, for use in future statistical programs of both the Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Hawaii—Special Handling

The A1 and A2 report forms used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture were designed to cover all types of agricultural production in the continental United States. These report forms did not cover the various types of crops produced in Hawaii, such as tropical fruits, pineapples, taro, and coffee. To include these crops would have required additional length in the report form, which already contained 12 pages of items covering the wide diversification of agriculture found in the 49 continental States.

During initial planning it was expected that both A1 and A2 report forms would be used in Hawaii. However, with only 4,864 farms reported in the 1964 census, it was determined that the printing of two separate report forms for so small a number of farms would be unduly expensive. Therefore, a decision was made that only an A1 report form should be prepared for the enumeration of farms in Hawaii. It was also decided that a sample of the small farms would not be a part of the Hawaii enumeration.

The A1 report form used in Hawaii was arranged in a "skip" pattern similar to that on the A1 report form used in the continental States. This enabled the farmer to skip an entire section if it was not applicable to his operation. The Hawaii A1 was printed on blue paper for easy identification upon receipt in the Jeffersonville processing facility.

The mailing list for Hawaii was prepared from the same sources used in preparing the mailing list for the other States. Report forms and followup mailings to Hawaii occurred at the same time as the mailings made to farmers in the other 49 States.

Alaska—Special Handling

In planning for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, it was first determined that the report forms used for the 48 contiguous

States would be appropriate for use in Alaska. Subsequent discussions, however, raised questions regarding the advisability of using the A2 (short) form in Alaska.

In the 1964 Census of Agriculture, 382 farms had been counted in the State of Alaska. Because of the small number of farms reporting, the 17 election districts (the equivalent of counties in other States) had been grouped into 5 reporting districts for census purposes. Even with these groupings, one district had contained only 9 farms and three less than 100 in 1964. Therefore, it was decided to use only the A1, and to do a 100-percent enumeration of the farms on the mailing list for Alaska. These A1's and the followup notices were mailed out at the same time as those for the other 49 States.

DETERMINING THE DATA TO BE COLLECTED

In determining content, the Bureau must determine, within the authority granted by Congress, that each inquiry fills a need for information, and is one to which respondents can readily provide accurate answers. There is a limitation on the number of questions that the Bureau can reasonably expect a farm operator to answer.

In addition, the U.S. participation in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture (a program sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) involved commitments to provide certain data that would be comparable with those taken by the other participating nations.

Selection of the inquiries began with consideration of those on the report forms used for the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Specific inquiries which appeared in the 1964 questionnaires were changed or omitted. Many of the demographic items were omitted from the 1969 census because the information would be available from the 1970 population and housing censuses. New inquiries were added to the 1969 report forms because of the demand for specific items of information, results of the 1968 pretest, and experience gained from previous agriculture censuses.

The overall responsibility for determining the questions to be asked is vested in the Secretary of Commerce who normally delegates it to the Director of the Census Bureau. Selection of the questions was made in the light of the advice and counsel of an advisory committee, other government agencies, and other interested persons and organizations with final responsibility resting on staff members of the Bureau of the Census.

CONSULTATION ON THE CENSUS PROGRAM

As one of the first steps in the development of the census, the Bureau invited the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other users of census data to recommend inquiries for the census and related surveys. These recommendations and the plans for the statistics to be published were reviewed by the Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics, comprising representatives of the major farm organizations, State departments of agriculture, State agriculture colleges, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other major users. The committee met in June 1967, April 1968, October 1968, May 1969, May 1970,

February 1972, and September 1972. In general, the advisory committee provided advice regarding relative priorities for inclusion of recommended new inquiries and guidance on the ability of farm operators to understand the terminology used and provide meaningful answers. It encouraged the Bureau to attempt the collection of new data which were considered necessary even though the data might be subject to some misreporting.

The organizations represented on the Census Advisory Committee were as follows:

- Agricultural Publishers Association
- American Agricultural Economic Association
- American Farm Bureau Federation
- American Feed Manufacturers Association
- American Meat Institute
- American Petroleum Institute
- Farm Equipment Institute
- Federal Statistics Users Conference
- National Agricultural Chemists Association (also representing Animal Health Institute and National Plant Institute)
- National Agricultural Advertising and Marketing Association
- National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
- National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges
- National Canners Association
- National Council of Farm Cooperatives
- National Farmers Organization
- National Farmers Union
- National Grange
- Rural Sociological Society
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service

Representatives of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget) participated in the Committee meetings. Representatives of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada) of Canada, and the Animal Health Institute attended some of the meetings as observers.

The Bureau at all times collaborated closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, primarily through a departmental committee which brought together and coordinated the needs and suggestions of all agencies of the Department. For example, the Statistical Reporting Service played a key role in the development of crop and livestock inquiries, and the Economic Research Service contributed substantially to the formulation of questions on farming practices, equipment and facilities, income, expenses, and capital inputs. Both the Statistical Research Service and the Economic Research Service detailed a senior staff member to work directly with the census staff during the first 2 years of planning the census.

PLANNING THE USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Beginning with the 1954 economic censuses, the Bureau of the Census has been working in close cooperation with the IRS and SSA to utilize tax and social security records maintained by these two agencies. The main objectives have been (1) to provide mailing lists and sampling frames for the Census Bureau's data-collection programs, (2) to relieve some firms of

the requirement to complete census report forms by securing information already available in administrative records (an objective that, while not feasible for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, will be considered in planning for future censuses of agriculture), (3) to establish new statistical measures, and (4) to check the quality of the Bureau's data.

Federal law requires that all individuals, proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations having taxable income must file income tax returns with IRS. Additionally, there are a number of other requirements for the filing of income tax returns even when there is no taxable income. Any business (farm included) having one employee or more must also file Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) payroll tax returns. Revenues from FICA taxes are credited to trust funds from which Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits and other social security benefits are paid. The SSA receives and maintains information on firms and other types of operations such as farms that pay payroll taxes, so that it can furnish necessary data to the Treasury Department for proper crediting of payments to the social security trust funds.

By special arrangement, the Census Bureau was given access to relevant data on tax returns for statistical purposes.¹ Census Bureau personnel using IRS records were informed that the data were both "census confidential" and "IRS confidential."

The use of administrative records have proven its value in the economic censuses. However, studies made in the fifties and early sixties had indicated that an adequate coverage of farms for the census of agriculture could not be obtained effectively at that time with the use of administrative records. In order to check the feasibility of such an approach for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau made several checks of IRS data on farms and on the coverage that might be obtained. One of these tests was a comparison of IRS, Census Bureau, and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data. IRS annually selects a sample of tax returns and compiles detailed information on gross farm receipts on a national and State basis. The results were compared with results from previous agriculture censuses and with farm income as estimated by the USDA. At the national level, receipts reported to IRS were larger than census data and lower than USDA estimates. The pattern was generally the same on a State-by-State basis, except in some southern States where farm receipts reported to IRS were lower than either census results or USDA estimates. This indicated the need for a supplemental address list in the South.

The Bureau had conducted a coverage check—an independent enumeration of a small sample of farms—following the 1964 agriculture census. In another test, a matching of the coverage check data with IRS returns for 1963 and 1964 led to the general conclusion that, outside the South, the basic IRS list would yield as complete or better coverage than the canvass used for the enumeration in the 1964 census. The IRS coverage was best for farms grossing \$2,500 or more and fell off as the gross income figures decreased. In the South, however, for farms with gross sales of \$2,500 to \$10,000, the IRS list could be

supplemented by the list maintained by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS).

Because of the above findings, it was proposed that coverage in the census proper be limited to farms that could be identified, directly or indirectly, through the administrative records available from IRS, SSA, and other government agencies. In practice, this meant that a mailing list for the census would be constructed by merging and unduplicating current lists from several of these sources. The final mailing list should contain all units considered farms, with emphasis given to including all farms with gross sales of \$2,500 or more, accurate information on the names and addresses of persons or organizations operating farms, and some indication of the size of the farms.

Bureau staff held separate meetings with IRS and SSA staffs. Census Bureau officials conferred with their counterparts at IRS and SSA to clarify Census Bureau specifications and determine how the two agencies could best provide the required data. As a result of those meetings the Bureau was asked to develop detailed sets of requirements and specifications for IRS before IRS "froze" all processing plans for the 1968 income tax year. For purposes of establishing a mailing list for the 1969 agriculture census, the Bureau requested that IRS make available the following records: (1) Farm sales data based on the 1968 tax year, which gave the Bureau a reasonable figure for total expected sales for 1969; and (2) names and addresses of people who filed IRS forms for agriculture income. After the Census Bureau and IRS had agreed on specific data to be supplied, additional discussions were held to determine the proper format for providing this information. SSA provided the essential information on those who reported employees engaged in agriculture.

SCREENING PROCEDURES TEST, JANUARY TO JUNE 1967

The first agriculture census test, referred to as the Screening Procedures Test, was a multipurpose test. One purpose was to test procedures to be used in the prec canvass for the 1969 census—that is, the canvass to be made before the census to determine the exact names and addresses to which report forms should be mailed and to obtain enough information to determine which form to send to each. In addition, the test was to provide a rough measure of the proportion of out-of-scope units (units which did not qualify as farms) in the records, as well as a measure of the response rates and quality of response to be expected. It would also test a report form for use in a prec canvass for a pretest of the census procedures to be conducted early in 1968, and would provide some experience in the mailing procedures and in the techniques needed to create an agriculture census mailing list from administrative records.

The mailing list consisted of names and addresses from four sources:

1. A sample of names and addresses of persons reporting 1965 income on IRS Form 1040 Schedule F (Farm Income and Expenses).
2. A sample of partnerships filing IRS Form 1065 (U.S. Partnership Return of Income) in 1965 who reported farming activity.

¹ Authority for this inspection is contained in Executive Order No. 10911, dated January 17, 1961, and specific regulations are set forth in Treasury Decision No. 6547 approved on the same date.

3. A sample of agricultural employers reporting five employees or more in 1965 on Social Security Form 943 for agricultural employers.

4. Records of the 1964 Census of Agriculture Coverage Check for those farms with sales of \$2,500 or more reported in the 1964 census which were not represented among the income tax returns for 1963 or 1964. These farms were included in the Screening Procedures Test mailing list in an attempt to get further information which might lead to matching their records in the Coverage Check sample to IRS returns (and thus were included for purposes of a different study than the Screening Procedures Test).

A short form, ATF-1², was mailed to farm operators in the sample of Form 1040 filers who had reported gross receipts from agricultural products of less than \$10,000. A long form, ATF-2, was mailed to the Form 1040 filers in the sample who had reported gross receipts of \$10,000 or more, to the IRS Form 1065 partnership filers, to the SSA Form 943 filers, and to the farm operators in the 1964 Census Coverage Check sample who had reported more than \$2,500 in sales of agricultural products. Approximately 225 short forms and 1,500 long forms were mailed out.

An analysis of the test of the short form used for the 1040 filers who had reported sales of agricultural products of less than \$10,000 in 1966 showed that:

1. Completed forms were obtained by mail for all but four filers in the sample.

2. Roughly, one quarter of the filers were "inactive," i.e., they were landlords only (about two in five), or had no agricultural operations in 1966 because of death, retirement, sale of farm, or other reasons.

3. Of the remaining three quarters of the filers, about six out of seven were active farm operators themselves. The remainder appeared to be associated with active farm operations, many of them as partners.

4. Very few failed to report State and county.

5. Very few failed to check a box for gross sales.

6. In item 7, "Name and address of person filling this report," the name of the respondent filling out the report form was the same as that on the address label in 88 percent of the cases, and the name given in question 7 could be identified as that of the spouse or agent of the person to whom the report form had been addressed in another 10 percent of the cases. The address was the same in 70 percent of the cases, and there were only minor differences in another 18 percent. There were different addresses in 10 percent of the cases, and no address was given in question 7 in the remaining 2 percent.

The analysis of the response received on the long form, ATF-2 showed that—

1. There was very little nonresponse to the items with boxes provided alongside the categories so that the respondent could answer just by checking the appropriate box.

2. Nonresponse rates for the question on location of headquarters were higher for single operating units than for complex units. A "complex unit" was defined as an agricultural operation which had more than one farm or ranch (multiunit case) or which had considerable acreage in two counties or more (crossline case).

3. The nonresponse rate on "number of operating units in 1967" was high.

4. The two principal problems were (a) determining the relationship of the addressee to the agricultural operations, and (b) determining the number of separate operating units.

An analysis was made also of the returns of different types of mail followup used for the SSA 943 sample in a test conducted during the 12 weeks from February 24 to May 19 after the initial mailout of the forms. The sample consisted of 190 employers reporting 5 to 9 employees on SSA Form 943, 181 reporting 10 to 19, 232 reporting 20 to 49, and 495 reporting 50 or more. Each of these four strata was subdivided into eight approximately equal subgroups. Each subgroup received a specified combination of three followup treatments. The variations in the followup were the following: Some employers received a reminder postcard on March 3, one week after the initial mailout, in addition to the letter followups; the others did not receive a postcard reminder. Some received followups spaced at 4-week and then 2-week intervals (4-4-2-2), while the others received followups on a 3-3-3-3 week spacing. Some who had not responded after three followups were sent their fourth followup via certified mail while others received it via regular mail. The followup patterns for the eight subgroups of employers within each of the four strata were the following:

Group	Subgroup	Reminder card sent	Spacing of followups (intervals in weeks)	Fourth followup sent by certified mail
AB	A	Yes	4-4-2-2	Yes
	B	Yes	4-4-2-2	No
CD	C	No	4-4-2-2	Yes
	D	No	4-4-2-2	No
EF	E	Yes	3-3-3-3	Yes
	F	Yes	3-3-3-3	No
GH	G	No	3-3-3-3	Yes
	H	No	3-3-3-3	No

Under usual circumstances, those persons who had not responded to the mail followup by a given date would have been followed up by telephone or field visit. This enumerator followup was not actually done in the Screening Procedures

²Forms used in the Screening Procedures Test are reproduced in appendix G.

Test, but the cost analysis included estimates of the cost of telephone and field followup by enumerators for persons who had not responded by June 16, 4 weeks after the fourth followup. The cost analysis indicated that—

1. Sending the early reminder card to all units on the mailing list increases the overall cost of data collection but does obtain earlier returns.
2. The use of certified mail for the final followup is likely to reduce the overall cost of data collection, by obtaining a larger return by mail and thus reducing the amount of costly field followup.
3. The use of uneven spacing of mail followups, as compared with even, has little effect on cost. However, for the stratum of employers with 50 employees or more, the combination of (a) uneven spacing of followup letters, and (b) no reminder card, clearly resulted in a lower overall response rate than the other procedures.
4. Costs of data collection by telephone and personal visit dominate total costs even when 90 percent of the returns are obtained by mail, so a very small difference in mail response could justify the selection of one mail procedure in preference to another.

A further analysis, in relation to points 1 and 3 above, showed that when the followups were spaced at 3-week intervals (3-3-3-3), the response for the group with no reminder card (GH) caught up with the response for the group with reminder cards (EF) about 8 weeks after the initial mailing. However, when the followup spacing was 4-4-2-2, the no-reminder group (CD) took about 12 weeks to catch up to the group that had received reminders (AB). This suggests that followups at shorter intervals of time are more effective.

PRECANVASS FOR THE PRETEST

In order to simulate the proposed 1969 procedure as closely as possible, a test prec canvass of large operations was conducted for the January 1968 Pretest. The prec canvass covered large reporting units in the areas selected for the pretest—selected counties in Colorado and South Carolina—and occurred in May 1967. The objectives of this test prec canvass, like those of the prec canvass for the census, were—

1. To identify organizations with more than one farm, and to establish reporting arrangements for their individual farms.
2. To obtain up-to-date information from very large or complex operations about the identification, organization, and location of their farming activities.

The mailing list for the test prec canvass was comprised of the following:

1. From the 1964 Census of Agriculture records, all farms in the two States that reported a total value of sales of agricultural products of \$100,000 or more (all economic Class 0 farms).

2. From the 1964 Census of Agriculture records, all farms with large amounts of land in each of two counties or more (referred to as crossline acreage). For Colorado, 1,000 acres was considered a large amount of land; for South Carolina, 500 acres.

3. From the SSA list of agricultural employees who filed SSA Form 943 for 1964, all filers listing 50 wage items or more (excluding persons already contacted for the Screening Procedures Test).

Before the prec canvass mailout, these three lists were merged and duplicate names and addresses were removed manually. The overall reduction in the mailing list as a result of this unduplication was small—4.1 percent (from 1,256 to 1,204) in Colorado and 7.9 percent (470 to 433) in South Carolina. A fairly substantial proportion (41.2 percent for Colorado and 53.2 percent for South Carolina) of the operators filing SSA 943's were also found in the 1964 census list of Class 0 farm operators (\$100,000 or more reported in sales of agricultural products). There was relatively little overlap between the two 1964 Census of Agriculture lists.

For the test prec canvass, the form used in the 1967 Screening Procedures Test (Form ATF-2) was mailed to each farm operator on the list. Special instructions were given in the transmittal letter on how to complete reports for each agricultural activity and for the portions in different counties. For followup the same form was used, and followup letters were sent to all nonrespondents.

The mailout was on May 26, 1967. There were 1,640 forms mailed, 1,204 to Colorado and 436 to South Carolina. By June 23, 48 percent had been returned; a followup was sent to the remainder. Another followup was sent out on July 14, when 60 percent of the prec canvass forms had been returned, and another on July 28, at which time 72 percent had been received. Final receipts of prec canvass forms on August 11, 1967, were 1,420, of which 1,042 were from Colorado and 378 were from South Carolina; this represented 87 percent of those sent to Colorado and 87 percent of those to South Carolina. An additional 46 forms were returned by the post office as undeliverable, so a total of 1,466 forms were returned in the 2½ month period.

When it was determined from a prec canvass return that an operation was out of scope for the agriculture census, the name and address of the operator were removed from the mailing list. All other prec canvass names and addresses, including those for which no returns were received, were included in the mailing list for the pretest.

PRETEST, JANUARY 1968

Purpose

In January 1968, mail collection of data was tested, using samples of potential farm operators in Colorado and South Carolina. The main objectives of the pretest were—

1. To develop and test mail-out and check-in procedures for initial and followup mailings.

2. To evaluate alternative versions of both the short and regular forms (two regular and two short forms).
3. To develop and test procedures for followup of non-respondents.
4. To evaluate the completeness and "processibility" of individual items.
5. To provide a file of "live" report forms for use in the development and testing of manual and computer processing operations.

Location and Scope

The report forms were mailed to all farms on the mailing list for Sumter County, S.C., and for Crowley and Otero counties, Colo., as well as farms in adjacent areas served by the same post offices as the farms in those counties. These three counties plus the adjacent area were the full-coverage areas for the pretest. Report forms were also sent to a 10-percent sample of the listed names and addresses in the remainder of both States.

South Carolina and Colorado were chosen for the pretest for the following reasons:

1. They contained a wide variety of different types of farming.
2. Neither State contained an unusually large number of farms.
3. They provided representation of both favorable (Colorado) and unfavorable (South Carolina) environments with respect to—
 - a. Coverage of farms by IRS lists.
 - b. Educational level of respondents.

In addition, Sumter County, S.C., was to be the site of a pretest in May 1968 for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, so that data from an independent enumeration of the county would be available as a check on the coverage of the agriculture census pretest.

Pretest Report Forms

Four report forms were used in the pretest: Forms ATF-3A and ATF-3B for the small places, and Forms ATF-4A and ATF-4B for the larger farms (see reproductions in appendix G). Each addressee was sent one report form, either an A or B style, and either the regular or short version. The decision on whether to send a short or standard form to a particular person, i.e., whether the person had a large or small agriculture operation, was based on information obtained from administrative records. This information included agriculture income reported on the IRS Form 1040F, Government program payments received from ASCS, and the number of agriculture employees reported to SSA.

The mailing lists for both forms were divided into two parts, with the farms for each half selected on a random basis. The A forms were sent to one half, the B forms to the other.

Although there were substantial differences in content between the abbreviated and regular versions, the content of the A and B styles within each version was essentially the same. The major differences were—

1. For the entire report form, the A version had a "closed" format, and the B version had an "open" format.
2. Answer spaces in section 2, Ownership, in the A version were in a columnar arrangement, and in the B version were in an offset arrangement.
3. Fertilizer to be reported on the A version as total tonnage in the section on chemicals, and on the B version to be reported separately as tonnage used for each individual crop.
4. Unit of measure shown before quantity harvested in the A version, and after quantity harvested in the B version.
5. In column headings, abbreviated phrases such as "Acres harvested in 1967" were used in the A version, and complete sentences such as "In 1967 how many acres did you harvest?" were used in the B version.
6. The skip pattern in the A version provided a "No" box only, and directions for what to do if the answer was either "Yes" or "No", and in the B version provided a "Yes" box as well as a "No" box, and a "Yes" or "No" response.
7. For dollar values, in the A version boxes were to be checked for approximate values, and in the B version actual dollar amounts were requested.
8. On the short form only, on the A version there was a lightly shaded column for fractions of acres, and on the B version there was no provision for entering fractions.

Mailing List

The mailing list for the pretest consisted of in-scope names and addresses from the prec canvass (i.e., primarily persons with large agricultural operations); names and addresses of farm operators filing IRS Form 1040 and Schedule F, or the equivalent, for 1965; agricultural employers filing SSA Form 943 for 1966; 1964 census farms classified as "abnormal" (institutional); and, in South Carolina only, the ASCS lists of cooperating farm owners and operators. (See table 1.)

These source lists were unduplicated (i.e., they were matched and duplicate names and addresses were removed), and the sampling was carried out. About half the cases qualified for the short form and about half for the regular form.

Mailout and Followup

The mailout was on January 2, 1968, to all the names on the mailing list for the full coverage area and to the 10-percent

sample of the mailing list for the remainder of the two States. There were 18,181 report forms mailed, 6,573 to Colorado and 11,608 to South Carolina. (See table 1.)

Insofar as possible, all mail-out and check-in procedures for the pretest were automated, using the same procedures expected to be used for the actual census.

By January 26, returns had been received from 5,966 respondents (33 percent), including postmaster returns (PMR's) and correspondence. On January 29 the first followup letter was mailed to the remaining 67 percent. Successive followup letters were mailed on February 28, March 25, April 17, and May 9. The total mail response was 92 percent: 6,294 returns, or 96 percent, from Colorado, and 10,512 returns, or 91 percent, from South Carolina. (See table 2.)

Of the mail returns from the pretest, slightly less than two-thirds were from farm operators; i.e., more than one-third of the returns were classified as nonfarm operators—primarily landlords. Postmaster returns (PMR's) accounted for 3 percent of the entire mailing list.

Ten enumerators (who were staff members of the Bureau) were used to follow up on the remaining nonrespondents in the three

full-coverage counties in June 1968. There were 66 such cases in Crowley and Otero Counties, Colo., and 288 in Sumter County, S.C. The enumerators found that 10 cases in Colorado and 31 in South Carolina were duplicates with other names on the mailing list. Field interviews were made with 55 respondents in Colorado and 236 in South Carolina, with nearly two-thirds—40 in Colorado and 147 in South Carolina—found to have farm operations. Census enumerators were able to contact all but one individual in Colorado, while they failed to contact 21 individuals in South Carolina. Respondents refusing to cooperate totaled 6 in Colorado and 4 in South Carolina. (See table 3.)

During the check-in of returns, a regular form was sent to any farm operator returning a short form who reported a total value of sales in 1967 above the cutoff of \$10,000, or meeting certain other criteria of size. There were 253 such cases; 150 of these operators completed the regular forms and returned them by mail.

As in the census, letters received from respondents and notes attached to the returned questionnaires were reviewed, and form letters, if appropriate, or individually tailored letters were sent to respondents about the problem cases.

Table 1. Source of Mailing List for 1968 Census of Agriculture Pretest

Source	Total, both States	Colorado			South Carolina		
		Total	Full coverage ¹	Other	Total	Full coverage ²	Other
Total mailing list	18,181	6,573	1,239	5,334	11,608	3,600	8,008
Precanvass	1,178	1,016	52	964	162	39	123
SSA 943's	4,001	2,306	543	1,763	1,695	628	1,067
1964 census—abnormal farms	9	5	2	3	4	1	3
ASCS	5,749	3	—	3	5,746	1,930	3,816
IRS (1040F)	7,244	3,243	642	2,601	4,001	1,002	2,999

¹ Otero and Crowley Counties.

² Sumter County.

Table 2. Receipts of 1968 Pretest Report Forms at Each Mail Followup, by States

Date of closeout of check-in of of returns before sending out followup letters	Total receipts		(Cumulative)					
			Colorado			South Carolina		
	Number	Percent	Total receipts (number)	3A and 3B forms (percent)	4A and 4B forms (percent)	Total receipts (number)	3A and 3B forms (percent)	4A and 4B forms (percent)
January 26	5,966	33	2,499	43	37	3,467	32	27
February 23	11,821	65	4,739	77	71	7,082	61	63
March 22	14,259	78	5,583	88	84	8,676	75	76
April 12	15,693	86	6,029	94	91	9,664	83	85
May 3	16,343	90	6,206	96	94	10,137	87	90
May 24 ¹	16,806	92	6,294	97	95	10,512	91	93

¹ Returns following fifth and last followup.

Table 3. Nonresponse to Mail Pretest in Full Coverage Counties in Colorado and South Carolina

Operation	Total	Colorado			South Carolina		
		Total	Short	Regular	Total	Short	Regular
Total mail nonresponses	354	66	4	62	288	208	80
Duplicates ¹	41	10	0	10	31	12	19
Field interviews	291	55	4	51	236	183	53
Farm operations	187	40	1	39	147	110	37
Nonfarm operations	94	9	3	6	85	72	13
Refusals	10	6	0	6	4	1	3
Unable to contact addressee	22	1	0	1	21	13	8

¹ Addressees in mailing list more than once because of differences in either name or address.

Questionnaire Evaluation Interviews

After the first pretest followup, 10 Bureau staff members spent the week beginning February 26 in the three full-coverage counties conducting questionnaire evaluation interviews. They interviewed a representative sample of about 165 farm operators in each of the three counties whose pretest reports were received at the Jeffersonville Operations Office before the January 26 closeout for the first followup. This survey was undertaken to get information about the attitudes of the respondents regarding problem areas of the questionnaire, and about the time required to answer it. Most respondents did not appear to find the questionnaire too long, and did express satisfaction with having enough space for their responses:

At the time of the field followup to complete the enumeration, enumerators asked some questions about why the persons interviewed had not returned their questionnaires. The most frequent reason given was that the nonrespondent had not had the time. The next most frequent was that the questionnaire was not applicable; the persons who gave this reply usually were correct, but failed to understand that they were supposed to return the questionnaire so their names could be removed from the census mailing list.

Data Processing

Some preliminary tallies of the pretest responses (and non-responses) were prepared in April 1968, after returns from the third followup were received. The quantity of returns at that time was sufficient (about 87 percent, including PMR's and correspondence) that most questions concerning the use of the mail report form and its content could be answered. The rest of the pretest data processing was spread over the next 7 months, being completed in November.

Specifications for analytical tallies (including tallies of consistency and completeness of responses, needed for review by analysts) for both the short and standard forms were prepared in February, and tallies were distributed for review in April, June, and July. Specifications for final machine tabulation of selected data items for the three full-coverage counties were prepared in February and March. The forms were reviewed and edited by the subject-matter analysts, then sent to have the data punched on cards. Data punching began early in June; the last

report forms were sent for punching in July. The final tabulations were completed in November, as stated above.

Results

The results of the pretest were encouraging in terms of mail response rates, completeness of the mailing list, and quality of data on report forms filled by respondents. It was judged that the quality of the data would be as good as had been obtained in previous censuses by enumerator canvass. The number of farms reported in the full-coverage counties appeared quite reasonable when compared with the farms enumerated in the 1959 and 1964 censuses of agriculture.

In general the 3B and 4B versions of the forms were found to be somewhat more satisfactory, though some details on the 3A and 4A versions seemed preferable and were adopted. All changes were made for the purpose of improving reporting. The principal changes made to the final census report form for the 1969 census because of the pretest results were the following:

Section 1, Type of Organization.—The item for corporations in the section on type of organization on the standard form was changed to provide for checking either "10 or fewer shareholders" or "More than 10 shareholders," to make it clear that a family-held corporation had to be an organization with shareholders. In the pretest the "Family held" box had apparently been checked for many family operations that were not true corporations. This was evidenced in the fact that the number of family-held corporations reported was too large by comparison with IRS and USDA statistics.

Section 2, Land Ownership.—The section on land ownership was modified on both the short and standard forms, because many reporting problems were encountered.

"None, All, or Part".—The "None, All, or Part" columns appearing on the 4A form, for individual crops irrigated or fertilized, were deleted.

Unit of Measure.—The multiple choice in units of measure was eliminated because there were so many errors in the reporting of measures. The final census forms showed only one unit of measure to be used in a response, wherever possible. In a few cases there were two or more choices; for

example, the quantity of field corn harvested could be reported in bushels or hundredweight, and figs harvested could be reported in either pounds fresh or tons dry.

Quantity Harvested.—The column for entering the unit of measure used in reporting the quantity harvested for each crop was eliminated because of reporting errors. The final report form had only one column, for quantity; the unit of measure was printed in the answer space where the respondent was to report the quantity harvested.

Crops Listed.—The listing of only certain crops, and having the respondent write in others (tried for the first time in the pretest) was retained, but the lists of certain crops (vegetables, berries, and fruits) were rearranged in order of importance, where possible, and only minor crops were to be written in by respondents. Because of an alphabetical arrangement of crops on the pretest standard form, minor crops such as artichokes appeared first whereas more important crops, such as tomatoes, came at the end of the list, and respondents were asked to write in all remaining crops.

Amount Harvested.—The final questionnaires were changed to use the word "amount" only when the answer was requested to be in dollars, because so many respondents in the pretest answered in terms of dollars wherever the "amount" was requested. For example, the word "amount" was replaced by the words "quantity harvested" to obtain figures on the amount harvested.

Class Interval vs. Single-Answer Questions.—In the 3A and 4A versions of the pretest forms, for most questions concerning dollar entries (such as expenditures and sales), there were check boxes that the respondent could use to indicate the approximate dollar range of his entry, rather than his being requested to give a specific dollar amount, as on the 3B and 4B questionnaires. The check-box type of answer used on the 4A version was found to be better for land and building questions for which it was difficult for the respondent to supply an estimate, but this was not found to be true for such items as expenditures and value of products sold, for which the respondent frequently had book figures to refer to. The check boxes were not used anywhere in the 1969 forms since it was determined that the respondents would have to go over their books to arrive at even approximate figures for most of the value or dollar items.

"None" Boxes.—Because so many respondents failed to check the "None" boxes on the pretest forms when applicable, these boxes were omitted from most sections of the census forms and were used in only those instances where needed for skip patterns and editing.

Section 35, Operator Characteristics.—Questions concerning who the operator was, or who made the day-to-day decisions and supervised the farm, were eliminated from the census report forms because of errors in pretest responses. The principal problem was that many tenant farmers stated that the landlord made most of the decisions.

Dollars and Cents.—The final report forms had a column for recording cents although only the dollar part of the entry was used. In nearly half of the replies to expenditure and sales questions, the pretest respondents entered both dollars and cents, although only dollars were requested and, after each space where dollars were to be recorded, there was an "XX" to attempt to prevent recording of the cents.

The design of the final census short form was similar to the census standard form for comparable sections because there had been no significant differences in reporting on the four versions of the pretest form for similar sections.

It was decided that a file copy should be sent with all standard forms (but not with the short forms) because about one-half of the respondents indicated that they wanted a file copy to keep for their own records.

TENANT SEARCH

One of the most acute enumeration problems was expected to be the coverage of tenant farmers, particularly in the southern States. For this reason, a "tenant search" was conducted in the pretest full-coverage area (Sumter County) of South Carolina in order to determine the quality of the coverage of tenants on the pretest mailing list.

As report forms were received, the section on operator characteristics was reviewed. Of 3,240 respondents from South Carolina, 684 indicated that they had tenants. These cases were examined, and the names and addresses given for the tenants were checked against the pretest mailing list. Of the 684 cases, 88 tenants who should have been included in the pretest were not found on the mailing list. Report forms were mailed to the 88 tenants, with 68 responding; slightly less than half the returns were determined to be in-scope reports.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE PRETEST EVALUATION (CAPE)

In early 1966, the decision was made that the 1969 Census of Agriculture would be taken by mail. This decision posed problems never before encountered with the taking of the census. Such questions arose as how to develop a mailing list, and how to be certain that it would be complete and valid. Such problems as these were the cause of a program called CAPE—the Census of Agriculture Pretest Evaluation—which was initiated in 1967 to evaluate the results of the January 1968 pretest.

CAPE was restricted to various parts of the pretest in order to limit the CAPE projects to specific problem areas, while at the same time testing a rather inclusive population. CAPE projects involved only the full-coverage areas in the two States that were included in the pretest.

The original mailing list for the pretest in Colorado and South Carolina had included approximately 3,600 addresses for Sumter County, 250 for Crowley County, and 1,000 for Otero County. Of these there were 1,793 "in-scope" farms in Sumter County, 211 in Crowley County, and 515 in Otero County.

CAPE 1: Agriculture Pretest—Population and Housing Dress Rehearsal Match

There were two purposes for this project. The first was to evaluate the completeness of coverage of the agriculture pretest of farms in Sumter County, S.C. The second was to develop and test matching and record-linkage procedures for possible use in producing tabulations based on a sample match of the 1969 Census of Agriculture and the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

The pretest mailing list for Sumter County approximated in content the lists to be used in the census. It consisted of names from the following sources: (1) Precanvass; (2) SSA 943 files; (3) 1964 census abnormal farms and farms with sales of \$100,000 or more; (4) ASCS; and (5) 1040F. This census pretest mailing list was matched against the returned questionnaires from the 1968 Population and Housing Dress Rehearsal in Sumter County for the 1970 census. Contained within these population questionnaires were six screening items, on whether (1) the place was used for farming, (2) the place was on 10 acres or more with sales of agricultural products amounting to at least \$50, (3) the place was on less than 10 acres with sales of agricultural products amounting to at least \$250, (4) the operator of the place had a farm business or industry, (5) the operator's occupation was farming, and (6) the operator earned an income from farming.

Of 818 population dress rehearsal respondents indicating some agricultural activity, 442 (54 percent) were identified as potential farm operators. Of the 442 cases, approximately 38 percent were matched to the agriculture pretest mailing list in an office analysis. The next step was a field check which matched an additional 6 percent. Errors in name and address were found to have caused the failure of the office analysis to match most of the missed 6 percent. Of the possible farms that were unmatched before field check, 14 percent were found to be in-scope farms not covered by the 1968 agriculture pretest original mailing list. (See table 4.)

Table 4. CAPE 1: Results of Field Check in Matching Population Dress Rehearsal Questionnaires to the Pretest Mailing List

Classification	Number in dress rehearsal 25 percent sample	Percent
A. Potential farms after office analysis	442	100.0
B. Potential farms found to be in scope . . .	256	57.9
1. Already on mailing list	195	44.1
a. Found on mailing list before field check	168	38.0
b. Additional in-scope farms from field check	27	6.1
2. Added to the mailing list after field check ¹	61	13.8
C. Potential farms found to be out of scope as a result of field check	186	42.1

¹ Excludes agricultural operations reported to have been initiated after 1966.

CAPE 2: Mailing List Source Analysis

The purpose of this analysis was to determine the optimum combination of the sources for use in constructing the 1969 census mailing list. It was important to know which of the lists gave the most complete coverage and which list contained the smallest incidence of out-of-scope cases.

The sources used for this study were (1) Social Security Form 943 files; (2) the file of Internal Revenue Forms 1040 with Schedule F or equivalent; (3) Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Central Tape File of farm operators and owners; and (4) the records of 1964 Census of Agriculture farms with sales of \$100,000 or more, abnormal farms, and certain farms with sizable crossline acreage.

A sample was chosen from the complete mailing list of each of the States in the pretest; i.e., South Carolina and Colorado. After the sample was chosen, each report form was coded according to mailing list source and also according to whether they were farms.

The tables below show the results of the study. Table 5 displays the sources of the mailing list along with the number of units in that particular source and the number that were only in that source.

Table 5. CAPE 2: Units on Mailing List for Full Coverage Areas, by Source

Source	Total number of units included in this source	Units included only in this source
Colorado	1,678	1,168
Precanvass	53	28
Form 943 file	640	395
1964 census (abnormal farms)	2	1
Form 1040F file	983	744
South Carolina	4,793	2,636
Precanvass	38	12
Form 943 file	652	361
1964 census (abnormal farms)	1	1
ASCS - EI	54	25
Form 1040F file	1,269	342
ASCS-SSN	2,784	1,895

Table 6 displays the units appearing on both 943 and 1040 sources by State and kind of match, and indicates the number of units that carried the same employer identification (EI) number and the number of units that did not. As shown in this table, only about one-fourth of the units appearing on both the 943 and the 1040 lists could be matched on the basis of the EI number, which indicated that many duplicates would not be found by just matching EI numbers.

Table 6. CAPE 2: Units Appearing in Both 943 and 1040 Files by Kind of Match

State and kind of match	Number of units
Colorado	231
Form 1040F carried same EI number as form 943	56
Form 1040F carried no EI number or different EI number	175
South Carolina	261
Form 1040F carried same EI number as form 943	63
Form 1040F carried no EI number or different EI number	198

CAPE 3: Comparison of Pretest Totals With Available Check Data

CAPE 3 was expected to evaluate the completeness of coverage of farms and selected crops and livestock data items in the 1968 pretest by comparing the pretest totals with data available from such sources as the 1964 Census of Agriculture, State offices of the SRS and of the ASCS, etc.

CAPE 3 was to be limited to the full-coverage counties in Colorado and South Carolina since telephone and field followup of nonrespondents was to be restricted to these areas. Following

the closeout of telephone and field followup, the corresponding pretest totals were to be obtained by tabulation of data for farms actually located in the full-coverage counties. CAPE 3, however, was dropped because of incomplete county tabulations of pretest data.

CAPE 4: Pretest Enumerative Survey Match

The purpose of this study was to develop and test procedures for using the enumerative surveys of the SRS as a vehicle for checking coverage and reporting error in the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

The study was concerned with coverage and reporting error as found in the match of the 1968 pretest mailing list and the June 1967 Enumerative Survey Sample farms in Crowley and Otero Counties, Colo., and 15 farms in Sumter County, S.C. Report forms and listing sheets from the June 1967, survey for area sample segments in the full-coverage counties were obtained from SRS.

The results were as follows: 26 of the 28 June 1967 survey farms in Colorado were found on the 1968 pretest mailing list. The 26 farms accounted for about 94 percent of the cropland harvested and about 98 percent of the total value of products sold that were reported on the Colorado survey forms. An office check was first used in the analysis of these results and then a field check was made on "suspected missed farms." A second office check was then made to account for the remaining

Table 7. CAPE 4: Results of Match of SRS June 1967 Enumerative Survey Sample File Against 1968 Census of Agriculture Pretest Mailing List: Crowley and Otero Counties, Colo., and Sumter County, S.C.

Item	Colorado					South Carolina	
	Crowley County ¹	Otero County		Total		Sumter County	
		Office match results	After field check	Office match results	After field check	Office match results	After field check
Total in study:							
Number of farms	6	22	22	28	28	² 15	13
Acres in place	3,370.0	2,574.4	2,574.4	5,944.4	5,944.4	720.5	717.5
Acres of cropland	622.7	1,507.4	1,507.4	2,130.1	2,130.1	283.0	283.0
Total value of sales ³	\$29,000	\$424,500	\$424,500	\$453,500	\$453,500	\$121,400	\$118,650
Matched:							
Number of farms	6	15	20	21	26	² 8	9
Acres in place	3,370.0	1,634.4	2,359.4	5,004.4	5,729.4	589.8	599.9
Acres of cropland	622.7	1,186.4	1,373.4	1,809.1	1,996.1	228.4	238.4
Total value of sales ³	\$29,000	\$380,500	\$417,000	\$409,500	\$446,000	\$105,650	\$107,025
Percentage matched:							
Number of farms	100.0	68.2	90.9	75.0	92.9	² 53.3	69.2
Acres in place	100.0	63.5	91.6	84.2	96.4	81.8	83.6
Acres of cropland	100.0	78.7	91.1	84.9	93.7	80.7	84.2
Total value of sales ³	100.0	89.6	98.2	90.3	98.3	87.0	90.2

¹ All 6 cases in Crowley County were matched in the initial office check.

² One farm for which the census TVP could not be determined was excluded.

³ "Total value of sales" as defined for the SRS Enumerative Sample Survey includes government payments in addition to items included in census TVP.

"suspected missed farms" under different identification on the pretest mailing list.

All six cases in Crowley County were matched in the initial office check, which called for no field followup. Fifteen of the 22 Otero County sample cases were matched in the initial office check, while 5 of the suspected missed farms were accounted for in the field followup and final office check. These five cases were found either under a different name provided at field check or under a similar sounding name with different spelling.

The totals for the June 1967 survey cases missed in Sumter County were somewhat lower in the four characteristics measured (number of farms, acres in place, cropland, and total value of sales) than those in the two Colorado counties. The comparisons of the percentages indicated, however, that the survey farms not included in the mailing list were small ones. This was consistent with the Colorado findings.

Table 7 contains detailed information on the matched cases in both States.

CAPE 5: Pretest-ASCS Match

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the completeness of coverage in the pretest of farms in the full coverage counties, and to determine the desirability of taking steps to make fuller use of the ASCS county mailing lists in the preparation of the mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

ASCS lists were not used for Colorado for the construction of pretest mailing list, so for this study ASCS county mailing lists were obtained for Crowley and Otero Counties, Colo. The ASCS lists for these counties were matched against the pretest mailing list. A field check was done on a sample of the 414 unmatched cases in order to determine whether they were in active operation in 1967. This same sample was matched against IRS index files for 1966 and 1967 tax returns; the results are shown in table 8. The cases reporting business returns for 1966 or 1967 were then matched against the index files for the 1965 IRS returns; the results are shown in table 9.

Table 8. CAPE 5: ASCS Farms Not on Pretest Mailing List for Colorado Full-Coverage Counties, by IRS Filing Status for 1966 and 1967

IRS filing status	Number of farms by cropland harvested ¹	
	200 acres and over	Less than 200 acres
Total	24	76
Business return for operator in 1966 or 1967	22	62
1966 ²	21	54
1967 only	1	8
Nonbusiness return only for 1966 or 1967 ..	—	4
No return located	2	10

¹ Cropland harvested per ASCS records.

² If a 1966 business return was located, the 1967 file was not searched.

It was concluded from this study that the IRS coverage appeared to be considerably better than indicated by the initial results of the ASCS match for the two Colorado counties.

Table 9. CAPE 5: ASCS Farms in Colorado Full-Coverage Counties Making Business Returns to IRS for 1966 or 1967, by Filing Status for 1965

IRS filing status	Number of farms by cropland harvested ¹	
	200 acres and over	Less than 200 acres
Total	22	62
Business return for 1966	21	54
Business return for 1965	19	44
Nonbusiness return for 1965	1	4
No 1965 return located	1	6
Business return for 1967 only	1	8
Business return for 1965	—	—
Nonbusiness return for 1965	1	6
No 1965 return located	—	2

¹ See notes for table 8.

CAPE 6: Check on the Quality of Reporting of Physical Location

Because the address on the agricultural mailing labels did not always correspond to the actual physical location of the farm, it was important that the farmer indicate the proper location. The purpose of this project was to provide a quality check on the reporting of the location item. The study was conducted in Colorado on a sample basis.

By inspection of the post office service areas in Crowley and Otero Counties, Colo., Route 1 in Fowler, Colo., was selected for the test. Fowler is in Otero County; however, Route 1 (out of the Fowler Post Office) serves patrons in Otero, Crowley, and Pueblo Counties. Thirteen respondents were selected who had pretest mailing list addresses on Route 1. Eight reported crossline acreage and five reported acreage in only one county. Actual location of the acreage reported was then determined by personal interview. In the case of discrepancies (regarding location or acreage) between the pretest report and information obtained by personal interview, the interviewer was instructed to make a judgment about the situation and then make whatever adjustments were needed. Three cases needed adjustment in acreage.

In all 13 cases, land was located in the county of principal agricultural activity reported in section 3 of the pretest report form. In one of the 13 cases, the county of principal agricultural activity changed as a result of the personal interview. This happened because of the respondent's misinterpretation of "Land used for agricultural activity" in section 2. His report included only cultivated land and his response in section 3 on his form was consistent with the misinterpretation. (See respondent number 13 on table 10.) A similar mistake was made on one other form; however, the error was not sufficient to change the county of principal agricultural activity. (See number 7 on table 10.) Respondent number 12 actually

reported some acreage incorrectly, although this error had no effect on the location of the principal county. Further information concerning the 13 cases is included in table 10.

Due to the results of this small sample study, it was decided that it was not necessary to conduct CAPE 6 on a larger scale. The sample cases chosen were specifically picked as examples of problem cases. Such a small error was found—differences of 6.3 percent, 6.8 percent, and 10.6 percent in Otero, Crowley, and Pueblo Counties, respectively—that it was realized that this particular problem would not cause significant difficulty.

POST OFFICE CHECK

A final test, a post office check, was conducted in November 1968 in 27 post offices in the three full-coverage counties that had been included in the January 1968 pretest. The individual post offices were sent 5"x8" white cards with the names and addresses of all those on the pretest mailing list who fell within their jurisdictions. Post office personnel then checked these cards for correctness of names and addresses, duplications, and the possibility of nonagricultural operations. They added blue cards for any operations which they considered agricultural that had been missed.

The post offices reported 832 suspected agricultural operations missed in the pretest. Nineteen of them were duplicates; i.e.,

they were reported on more than one blue card. In a Bureau check of the 813 remaining blue cards, 96 were found on the ASCS list for Colorado and 31 on the population census dress rehearsal list and the tenant search list for South Carolina. This then brought the total number of possibly missed operations reported in the post office check to 686, of which 283 were in Sumter County, 91 in Crowley County, and 312 in Otero County.

On January 6, 1969, these 686 possible farm operators were sent report forms concerning agriculture operations in 1968. A reminder was sent on January 13, and a followup letter on February 4.

Of the 686 forms sent out, 414 were returned to the Bureau of the Census. The returned report forms were classified into seven groups:

1. **Active farms.**—There were 131 returns for "good farms," i.e., places that met the census definition of a farm (10 acres or more and a total value of production (TVP) of at least \$50, or less than 10 acres and a TVP of at least \$250). They accounted for 46 percent of the returns in Crowley County, 36 percent in Otero County, and 20.4 percent in Sumter County. Of the "good farms," 32 reported having begun operation after 1965 and could be classified as "births." This left 99 farms that should have been on the pretest mailing list. Returns for these 99 were taken to the IRS centers and

Table 10. CAPE 6: Location and Acreage as Reported in Section 3 of Pretest Questionnaire and as Found in Field Check for 13 Farm Operations Served by Post Office, Route 1, Fowler, Colo.

County and operator identification	(Acres)					
	Otero County		Crowley County		Pueblo County	
	Reported in pretest	Field check results	Reported in pretest	Field check results	Reported in pretest	Field check results
Total	1,950	1,827	1,100	1,030	7,075	7,826
Otero only						
1	300	300	—	—	—	—
2	296	296	—	—	—	—
3	157	156	—	—	—	—
Pueblo only						
4	—	—	—	—	100	100
5	—	—	—	—	70	71
Otero and Pueblo						
6	204	204	—	—	70	70
7	320	320	—	—	¹ 2,300	2,500
8	160	160	—	—	90	90
9	40	40	—	—	120	120
10	87	70	—	—	40	40
11	281	281	—	—	4,160	4,160
Otero and Crowley						
12	105	0	800	905	—	—
Crowley and Pueblo						
13	—	—	300	125	¹ 125	675

¹ Respondent reported only cultivated acres in pretest questionnaire.

checked against the list of tax returns for 1966 and 1967. Results of this check were as follows:

(a) Of these 99 cases, 42 were found with a 1040F schedule for 1967 only, 14 had a nonbusiness return only, 13 had no return at all, and 30 were not located.

(b) Of those which had a nonbusiness return only or had no return at all 5 were in Crowley County, 10 in Otero County, and 12 were in Sumter County. Of those reporting "year began," 8 began operations between 1960 and 1965, 3 between 1950 and 1959, and 5 before 1950.

(c) There was not enough time to search for the other 30 cases, all of which were small operations. They represented a total value of sales of \$106,806, and contained 7,884 acres of land, of which 728 acres were reported as harvested cropland. The TVP ranged from less than \$250 to \$30,000, with nine farms reporting more than \$2,500.

2. Nonfarms.—Approximately one-half the returns consisted of cases for which a note or analysis of the data indicated that they did not meet the census definition of an agricultural operation. In Crowley County the rate was 31.7 percent; in Otero County, 53.6 percent; and in Sumter County, 50.3 percent. The predominant reason for this classification was that the respondent owned sufficient land to have a farm but did not carry on any agricultural operations. This accounted for 40 percent of the out-of-scope cases in Crowley County, 32.6 percent in Otero County, and 42.6 percent in Sumter County. The next largest category was respondents who had no land. This accounted for another 18 percent. Landlords and those who were no longer farming constituted another 26.8 percent. The rest had too small an operation to be considered a farm, or had a house lot only, or were employees.

3. Out of county.—These were cases in which the principal operation was not located in one of the three pretest counties. They resulted from post office delivery areas that covered more than one county.

4. Possible farms.—These were returns on which acreage was indicated but which contained no other information.

5. Incomplete.—These were forms that were impossible to classify because they lacked any usable information.

6. Duplicates.—There were 13 duplicates of cases on the original mailing list found in the returns. They were found as a result of notes or of a different address reported by the respondent than that indicated in the mailing label.

7. PMR's.—These were forms returned by the post offices as undeliverable because of death, moving, etc.

In addition, of the 686 possible agricultural operations, there were 17 that, before the mailout, were considered possible duplicates of operations already on the mailing list. The returns on these cases were evaluated as to whether they really were duplicates. Of the 17 cases, seven report forms were returned: Two farms were not in the county, one case was a partnership, one operator had sold his place, one had taken over in 1968, one had no land, and one form was for part of a reported farm. No new farms were reported by this group.

There were 99 farms found in the post office check that had not been on the pretest mailing list. This gave an overall increase in coverage of 4.8 percent. The increase, however, was only 2.4 percent for those farms with a total value of products sold of more than \$2,500. Without the post office check, the mailing list alone covered about 91 percent of the farms in Colorado and 84 percent in South Carolina. After the post office check, these percentages rose to almost 98 percent in Colorado and 87 percent in South Carolina.

QUESTIONNAIRE TRIAL

A test referred to as the "Questionnaire Trial" or "Dress Rehearsal" was conducted in January 1969. The intent of the test was to determine whether any unforeseen problems would arise if the standard report form (A1), as then conceived, was used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

Using the A1 agriculture report form only, the trial covered 4,763 farmers in the 48 contiguous States, excluding South Carolina and Colorado (which had been in the 1968 pretest), and in Hawaii. Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more in a sample of ED's (enumeration districts, as defined in the 1964 Census of Agriculture) were included. The trial avoided cases already covered in the 1969 prec canvass for the agriculture census (see chapter 3, page 26).

An instruction leaflet was included with each A1 report form mailed. Unlike the procedure used for the enumeration, the cover letter and instruction leaflet were separate. (For the 1969 census, the cover letter appeared on the front of the leaflet.) The A1 was buff (to reduce the glare for those who would do the manual editing) and the print was in red and black ink. The red print was used to give emphasis to certain parts of the A1 to make it easier for the respondent to place his answers in the appropriate spaces.

The same type of envelope used for the 1968 pretest mailing was again used for the mailing of the A1 for the Questionnaire Trial. The initial mailing of the A1 report form was January 6, 1969. A reminder card was sent January 13, 1969, to all recipients of the A1, requesting that the report form be returned no later than January 31, 1969. A followup letter was sent February 5, 1969, to all those who had not responded to the initial mailing—a total of 2,219 farmers.

A 60-percent return after only one followup had been projected. That return would provide 3,000 to 3,500 returns, which was considered a large enough number for analysis to determine the effectiveness of the A1 report form. By January 16, 1969, 200 "landlord only" and postmaster returns (PMR's) had been received, and as of January 22, 1969, before followup, 1,789 reports for active farms, 124 PMR's, and 12 pieces of correspondence had been received by the Census Bureau. The total number of responses received after one followup was 3,504, or 73.6 percent. This total included 3,291 A1's, or 69 percent, and 165 PMR's and 48 pieces of correspondence.

The Questionnaire Trial indicated that the A1 report form needed only minor alterations before it could be used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

The returns for the trial were processed by the Bureau in Washington for analysis. These returns were then used as a test set of report forms for the census computer processing specifications and procedures.

LANDLORD-ONLY STUDY

A sample of landlords who reported in the 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture that they owned land but did not operate a farm was selected for a study. Landlords without agricultural operations were referred to as "landlords only." This study, therefore, was entitled the Landlord-Only Study and was conducted as part of the Questionnaire Trial in January 1969. The questions for the Landlord-Only Study appeared in the Questionnaire Trial report form. The primary purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which the Bureau of the Census might expect landlords without agricultural operations to report in the 1969 Census of Agriculture as though they were farmers.

The first step in the sample selection was to identify all landlords who still owned the rented land in question and answered "No" to the question "Were you personally operating a farm at any time during the year 1965?" A sample of 271 landlords was selected from a total of 1,660 nonoperating landlords.

As the Questionnaire Trial report forms were received in Washington, those which pertained to the "Landlord-Only Study"—202 report forms returned in time to be included in an analytical study—were initially screened into five groups:

1. Landlords only who had completed sections 1 and 38 only.
2. "Probable landlords" who had completed most of the sections or parts of the sections in such a way that they could not be classified definitely as farmers or landlords on the basis of a first review of information on the report form. These respondents either had not followed instructions about the sections they were to complete or had provided conflicting answers to key questions in section 1.
3. Farm operators who had only part or none of their land rented out and who engaged in agricultural operations.
4. Returns on which insufficient information was given.
5. Others, including report forms returned by the post office as undeliverable and those from respondents who had sold their land or who indicated the owner was deceased.

The number and percent in each category are shown below:

Category	Number	Percent
Total returned	202	100.0
Landlords only	72	35.6
Probable landlords	44	21.8
Farm operators	19	9.4
Insufficient information given . . .	10	5.0
Others	57	28.2

These cases underwent a technical review. The basic question which had to be answered was how the Bureau could determine the difference between a farm operator and landlord-only. As a result of the technical review, the characteristics of landlords were defined in such a way that a reasonable determination could be made as to the proper classification. This enabled the Bureau to make meaningful changes in computer specifications so that a high proportion of these respondents and similar ones could be classified correctly during the data processing for the census.

Eighty percent of the category of probable landlords were determined to be "landlords only" after the technical review and after correspondence. However, when these were classified in the original runs, only 25 percent were classified as "landlords only." This meant that under the edit procedures originally set up for the agriculture census, about 22 percent of the respondents who were the "landlords only" would have been classified as farm operators in the census.

There were nine in-scope farms in the 44 probable cases; all of them were classified as farms by the format run and computer edit test. The figures for the "probable landlords" after technical review and correspondence are shown in table 11.

Forty-five respondents from the 202 forms analyzed would have been classified as farm operators by the original computer edit; 17 of them were in fact landlords only.

Of the 107 landlord-only respondents in the sample, 67 percent followed instructions correctly; that is, they completed only sections 1 and 38 of the A1 report form.

The "Landlord-Only Study" was considered successful because it indicated that the report form to be used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture would record nonoperating landlords correctly, although changes in the computer programs were needed in order for the records to be interpreted correctly.

Table 11. Classification of Probable Landlords After Technical Review

Category	Total		No correspondence needed		Correspondence needed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44	100.0	26	59.1	18	40.9
Landlords only	35	79.5	23	65.7	12	34.3
Farm operators	9	20.5	3	33.3	6	66.7

KEY DATES FOR PLANNING OPERATIONS

Activity	Completion date		Activity	Completion date	
	Scheduled	Actual		Scheduled	Actual
Pretest, January 1968			Precanvass, Phase II		
Mailout	1/2/68	1/2/68	Mailing list development, merging SSA, IRS, and 1967 economic census files	11/1/68	11/1/68
First followup	1/31/68	1/31/68	Matching merged file with Phase I data to eliminate duplicates	12/3/68	12/5/68
Second followup	2/28/68	2/27/68	Report form sent to printer	9/1/68	8/22/68
Third followup	3/27/68	3/25/68	Report form received from printer	10/1/68	9/23/68
Fourth followup	4/17/68	4/27/68	Mailout	1/2/69	1/2/69
Fifth (last) followup (certified mail)	5/8/68	5/9/68	First followup	1/28/69	1/28/69
Receipt and check-in of returned reports	6/27/68	6/28/68	Second followup	2/25/69	2/25/69
Check-in punch	7/1/68	7/3/68	Third followup	3/25/69	3/25/69
Editing and coding	7/2/68	7/5/68			
Card punching (data punch)	9/13/68	9/13/68	Check-in of returned forms and followup (including correspondence)	4/11/69	4/11/69
Tabulation	9/27/68	9/27/68	Prepunch processing of reports	4/30/69	4/30/69
			Punching data	7/1/69	5/2/69
Precanvass, Phase I			Questionnaire Trial, January 1969		
Mailing list development:			Report forms to printer	10/15/68	11/4/68
Assembling A1 report forms from 1964 census files (52,900 A1's punched and verified)	5/15/68	5/15/68	Report forms received from printer	11/15/68	12/5/68
Large-company list	6/30/68	7/19/68	Mailout	1/6/69	1/6/69
Report form sent to printer	6/1/68	6/7/68	Reminder card mailout	1/13/69	1/13/69
Report form received from printer	7/1/68	7/23/68	Followup letter mailout	2/4/69	2/5/69
Mailout	8/30/68	8/30/68	Final cutoff	2/14/69	3/13/69
First followup	9/24/68	9/24/68			
Second followup	10/15/68	10/15/68			
Third followup	1/2/69	1/2/69			
Check-in of returned forms and followup (including correspondence)	12/13/68	12/13/68			
Prepunch processing of reports	9/15/68	11/1/68			
Punching data	11/1/68	11/1/68			

Chapter 3. Preparatory Operations

GENERAL

Following the completion of the pretest and the questionnaire trial, the Bureau of the Census began final preparatory operations for the enumeration. These operations consisted of constructing the final mailing list, preparing the final drafts of the report forms, identifying the units to receive each type of form, and preparing mailing labels.

Concurrent with these operations there was a publicity program to inform the farmers and ranchers of the need for an agriculture census, how and when it was to be taken, and why a response was important. The publicity program was particularly intensive for the 1969 Census of Agriculture because the method of data collection was a decided change from the method used in preceding censuses of agriculture.

PRECANVASS

General Information

Prior to the census a precanvass was conducted to identify multiunit and large single-unit farming operations, in order to facilitate the prompt and orderly collection of census data from the individuals and organizations operating them. The information collected on the forms enabled the Census Bureau to: (1) Update the name and address file; (2) obtain additional employer identification (EI) or social security numbers; (3) obtain the name and address of subsidiaries or controlling companies; (4) determine if the respondent had in-scope operations in agriculture or agricultural services; and (5) determine the number of separate census reports that would be required.

Phase I

Phase I of the precanvass began in August 1968, and was completed by the end of December of that year. The precanvass form for Phase I (form 69-A20) was sent to all individuals, partnerships, and corporations who in the 1964 Census of Agriculture (1) reported a total value of sales of \$100,000 or more; (2) were classified as abnormal (institutional) farms; or (3) reported 500 acres or more in crossline acreage (land in two counties or more). The list of abnormal farms was visually screened by agriculture specialists and those that were not

judged suitable for routine data collection received special handling, as did all farms with estimated total value of products sold equal to or greater than \$1 million.

A computer listing was made of the cases identified for the precanvass. Using this computer list, clerical personnel in Jeffersonville, Ind., examined the appropriate 1964 portfolios and pulled the A1's.

Approximately 104,000 name and address cards were punched in Jeffersonville from the information on the A1's, and the data were transmitted to Washington via telephone datalink (i.e., a machine in Jeffersonville sending data and one in Washington receiving the data). ZIP codes and unique seven-digit serial numbers were assigned. (This address file was then printed for use during later processing.) After serial numbers had been assigned, labels were generated on the labeling machine and affixed to the report forms for a mailout in late August 1968.

The specifications for the initial and followup mailings for Phase I are shown below.

Initial mailout:	Date: Aug. 30, 1968 Materials: Mailing envelope, return envelope, 69-A20 questionnaire (due date Sept. 30), and 69-A21 transmittal letter
First followup:	Cutoff date: Sept. 20, 1968 Mailout date: Sept. 24, 1968 Materials: Mailing envelope and reminder notice
Second followup:	Cutoff date: Oct. 11, 1968 Mailout date: Oct. 15, 1968 Materials: Mailing envelope, return envelope, first followup letter, and 69-A20 questionnaire stamped "Second Request"
Third followup:	Mailout date: Jan. 2, 1969 (incorporated in mailing of Phase II forms, with a special letter) Cutoff date: Nov. 1, 1968 (for matching to Phase II mailing list) Materials: Mailing envelope, return envelope, 69-A20 questionnaire stamped "Third Request," special followup letter

As the report forms were received in Jeffersonville, Ind., they were quickly sorted into processing groups:

1. PMR's (Postmaster returns)
2. Reports with serial numbers, with and without correspondence
3. Correspondence not accompanied by report forms but containing serial numbers
4. Reports or correspondence without serial numbers

The first three groups were checked in, while the fourth group was checked against the master files in an effort to obtain serial numbers.

After they had been checked in, the report forms were reviewed for changes in address, reports of farms no longer involved in agricultural operations or services, and evidence of multiunit or complex organizations. For the last mentioned, addresses were added to the name and address file under the same serial number, but with an added subunit number. Status codes, which indicated whether the operations were in scope or out of scope, were entered, and the files were corrected to show any new information received.

Phase II

Phase II began in January 1969, and was completed by the end of June 1969. The objective of Phase II was to further update the mailing list by canvassing appropriate farm operations found in the 1967 Economic Census, and in the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Social Security Administration (SSA) mailing lists. The form for this phase was mailed to individuals, partnerships, and corporations reporting (1) on the 1967 Economic Census Multiunit Precanvass forms that they had agricultural operations or services (regardless of whether they were in scope or out of scope for purposes of the economic census); (2) on IRS forms 1120 (corporations) with Principal Industrial Activity codes for agriculture or agricultural services; (3) on IRS forms 1120-S (small corporations) with farm indicator codes for tax year 1967; and (4) on SSA forms 943 (farm employers) listing 20 wage items or more in 1967.

After these forms were matched and duplicates removed, the remaining cases were matched against the final file of Phase I returns which reported EI numbers. Duplicates were deleted, and a final total of approximately 25,000 unmatched cases made up the mailing list for Phase II.

As in Phase I, ZIP codes were assigned by the computer where necessary, and the file was sorted by ZIP code. This address file was then printed for use during later processing. Mailout, followup, and processing of receipts were handled the same as for Phase I. The specifications for the initial and followup mailings are shown below.

Initial mailout: Date: Jan. 2, 1969
Materials: Mailing envelope, return envelope, 69-A25 questionnaire (due date Feb. 1, 1969), and transmittal letter

First followup: Cutoff date: Jan. 24, 1969
Mailout date: Jan. 28, 1969
Materials: Mailing envelope and reminder notice

Second followup: Cutoff date: Feb. 21, 1969
Mailout date: Feb. 25, 1969
Materials: Mailing envelope, return envelope, first followup letter, and 69-A25 questionnaire stamped "Second Request"

Third followup: Cutoff date: Mar. 21, 1969
Mailout date: Mar. 25, 1969
Materials: Mailing envelope, return envelope, second followup letter, and 69-A25 questionnaire stamped "Third Request"

Both Phase I and Phase II employed telephone and field followup where required to resolve problems of proper identification of units and of reporting arrangements.

Files from Phase I and Phase II were merged with other 1969 census mailing list files on the basis of EI number or social security number. Any duplicates and all out-of-scope cases were deleted from the general census mailing list.

The data collected in the prec canvass were not tabulated because the primary function of the prec canvass was to improve the coverage and the reporting arrangements for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

The results of both Phase I and Phase II of the prec canvass indicated that multiunits should receive separate report forms for each unit only when it could be determined from the prec canvass form that the respondent probably did keep separate book records for each unit, including separate information on crop acreage, livestock inventories, machinery, expenditures, and sales.

Another result of the prec canvass was that the report form was changed to ask only if all the respondent's agricultural operations were located in the county shown on the address label and, if not, the name of the principal county and the names of the other counties, because if a single operation was in more than one county, the operator in most cases could not provide separate figures by county.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENSUS MAILING LIST

Major Considerations

There were seven major considerations with which the Census Bureau was concerned in developing the agriculture mailing list. These considerations were as follows:

1. Completeness, especially complete or nearly complete coverage of all farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.
2. Avoidance of duplication. Lists used from different sources had to be available in a machine-readable form, with

sufficient identification to permit reasonably accurate and low-cost elimination of duplicates.

3. Minimizing the number of out-of-scope units. It was obviously desirable to minimize collection costs by holding down the number of units which were not active farms in 1969, the census year. This meant that it was necessary to have up-to-date source lists, which had been purged of units no longer active, and to avoid inclusion of large numbers of persons or organizations not actually operating farms, such as those acting only as landlords of agricultural land.

4. Measures of size. Some measure of size, preferably one closely related to gross value of sales, was needed for each unit—

a. To determine which units should receive the short and which the regular farm report form.

b. To identify the very large units which would receive special treatment in the followup of mail nonrespondents and in the data preparation stage of processing the returns.

5. Identification of "multiunits," i.e., companies and other organizations operating more than one farm, so that suitable reporting arrangements could be developed for their individual establishments.

6. Timing. Source lists had to be available sufficiently in advance of the anticipated initial census mailing in January 1970 to allow time for the necessary merging and unduplicating of names and addresses and for preparation of mailing labels.

7. Availability. Arrangements had to be made with the organizations providing the source lists to obtain formal approval for their making these lists available to the Census Bureau, taking into account confidentiality requirements, reimbursement for expenses, and the necessity of avoiding interference with normal use of the lists by the supplier.

The experiences in developing a mailing list for the two-State pretest in 1968 provided extremely useful guidance in planning for the development of the initial census mailing list. Certain list sources were discarded, and arrangements were made with list suppliers to provide additional data needed for census purposes.

The following administrative lists, in the order of highest to lowest priority, were used in establishing the master mailing file. The approximate number of records (listings), before unduplication, are also given. In all cases the listings were for 1968.

1. Multiunit Precanvass File, a file of organizations that reported two units or more in agriculture in the 1968 Precanvass. This file consisted of 1,001 multiunit organizations, covering records for 2,353 individual units. Each record contained a social security number or an EI number.

2. Single-unit Precanvass File, a file of approximately 67,000 records, excluding multiunits, covering large single agricultural operations. Each record contained a social security number or an EI number.

3. IRS Mail, Indexing, and Delinquency (MID) file, a file of all IRS 943 filers with agricultural employees (450,000), all IRS 1065F (partnership) filers (120,000), and all IRS 1120S

(small corporation) filers (35,000) with farm indicator codes. Each of these 605,000 records contained an EI number.

4. IRS 1040 (Individual Income Tax Return) File, a file of all Schedule F's (Farm Income and Expense) and Schedule C's (Profit or Loss from Business or Profession) with a principal business activity code for agricultural operations (3,200,000). Each record contained a social security number or an EI number.

5. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) File, a file of landlords and farm operators enrolled in ASCS programs (4,042,000 for all States). The file contained all units from the ASCS master address file for the Southern States, and only those receiving program payments of \$25,000 or more in 1968, with EI numbers, for all other States.

Approximately 7,915,000 names were contained in all in the above files before computer deletions of duplicates and other deletions of listings for which size indicators and business activity codes did not meet minimum census farm criteria.

The procedure used for unduplicating the files was to match on the basis of social security and EI numbers, since the majority of records contained either one or both numbers. Records were considered duplicated (matched) when one number was identical on both records. When a match was found, the record from the file of highest priority, as shown in items 1 to 5 above, was retained for the mailing file.

Approximately 2,401,000 duplicate records were deleted in preparation of the mailing list. Another 854,000 records were deleted because size indicators and business activity codes did not meet minimum census farm criteria. The merger of the lists resulted in a basic file of approximately 4,660,000 units for the initial mailing list.

Census File Numbers

Because not all of the sources used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture mailing list would contain a distinct identification number, it was necessary to devise an identification and control code number which would be applicable to all cases included in the mailing list, regardless of source. Census file numbers, composed of 10 digits, were devised and assigned to each name and address listing on the census mailing list.

The census file number was composed of two five-digit parts. The first five digits represented the State and county, with each State assigned a two-digit code and each county within the State a three-digit code, i.e., 001, 002, 003, etc. The second five-digits included a four-digit serial number and a check digit. The check digit that completed the census file number provided a mathematical check for quality control of the keying of the data from the report forms. (See chapter 5, page 50, for a discussion of the use of the check digit during data keying.)

For each county, the serial numbers began with 0000 and continued with 0001, 0002, etc. Four digits were used for the serial number since this allowed for a total of 9,999 farms with different serial numbers in any one county. Since it was extremely unlikely that there were 9,999 farms in any one

county, the use of the four-digit serial number allowed for new serial numbers to be added at a later date, such as those used for the supplemental mailings (see chapter 4, page 35, for a discussion of the supplemental mailings).

For example:

State	County	Serial number	Check digit
74	049	9999	9

John and Mary Doe
Rte. 4
Somewhere, Tex. 76936

State	County	Serial number	Check digit
61	035	8888	8

Andrew Agriculture
Rte. 1
Someplace, N.Y. 13832

In the mailing list, each name and address included a ZIP code, which had been assigned to the county in which the appropriate post office (for that ZIP code) was located. The State and county codes for the census file numbers were assigned on the basis of these ZIP codes, even though the addressee may have actually lived in another county or conducted his agricultural operations in another county.

In the case of some out-of-State owners or operators for which the mailing list source had indicated the mailing address of the agricultural operation, the State and county code assigned was that for the agricultural operation, not that for the owner or operator. For example, if an individual lived in New York City and had a cattle ranch in Texas, his IRS return provided the location of his Texas ranch. The census file number assigned was that for Texas, even though the accompanying address and ZIP code were for New York.

The census file number was used to indicate the county and State in which the data were to be tabulated. The file number and the corresponding county name both appeared on the address label. All respondents were asked to indicate on the report form the county of principal agricultural activity. If the respondent reported a county or State different from that listed in the address label, the changes in the county, or State, codes were made during the processing of the forms.

"Must" Cases

From experience gained in previous censuses, it was known that certain farming operations would require special consideration to insure complete and accurate coverage. These agricultural operations, termed "must" cases because it was essential that complete and accurate returns be obtained for them, were those which were large, in terms of gross sales or acreage, or were complex, in terms of the kind of operation. For the 1969 census, these must cases were separated into three categories: Multiunit operations, abnormal (institutional) farms, and other must cases. In addition to the procedures discussed below, all must cases identified prior to the original mailout were sent the

regular A1 report form printed on yellow paper, instead of the buff color used for the other agricultural operations, in order to facilitate special handling during processing.

Multiunits.—A multiunit consisted of two agricultural operations or more, distinctly separate in either geographic location or type of enterprise, controlled by one individual or organization. The multiunits to be included in the 1969 census were identified in the 1968 prec canvass.

Unique census file numbers were assigned to the headquarters and to each unit of a multiunit for control and processing purposes, although only the headquarters file number was added to the mailing list. The 10-digit census file numbers for multiunits, however, began with the numbers 99 instead of beginning with the digits for the State and county. For any one multiunit, the first seven digits were identical, the eighth and ninth digits indicated the particular unit, and the tenth was the check digit. Two zeros were used to denote the headquarters and mailing address of the multiunit, and each unit was numbered serially thereafter, e.g., 01 for the first unit, 02 for the second, etc. For example:

	Unit	Check digit
99 111 22	00	9
Green Farms		
Rte. 1		
Sometown, Md. 22222		
99 111 22	01	1
Farm A		
99 111 22	02	3
Farm B		
99 111 22	03	5

A package of report forms, one for each unit (only form 69-A1 (120) was used), was mailed to the headquarters of each multiunit, and a leaflet guide and a special letter of instructions were included. All report forms were to be completed and mailed back to the Bureau in one package. Since these places might have been on the mailing list prior to their identification as multiunits, the operators were asked to mark any other report forms received as "duplicate" and to return them with the completed multiunit reports.

Multiunit folders were maintained and used as a control for check-in; the incoming report forms were placed in these folders. This was essential since, contrary to the planned procedure, reports for individual units were often sent separately to the Bureau instead of as one complete package. Also, some reports for individual units which were not operated in 1969 were not returned, with no explanation of this by the multiunit headquarters.

Large operations with separate units in two counties or more that had not been identified prior to the mailout were handled as multiunits when they were discovered during processing.

Abnormal farms.—Places operated as agricultural activities by agricultural experiment stations, Indian reservations, grazing

associations, churches, and other institutional and quasi-institutional organizations were included in the 1969 Census of Agriculture, as they had been in previous censuses. While these places do not always enter their products in the commercial market, they do contribute to total agricultural production in the United States, and a measure of that production would be incomplete without them. Many of these operations are self-sustaining, such as the farms operated by churches and prisons, by providing for some of their own food requirements. Others, such as the Indian reservations and grazing associations, involve vast amounts of land which is used for agricultural purposes by commercial farm operators. The term "abnormal" was used when referring to these operations to distinguish them from the typical commercial farms.

Abnormal farms included in the 1969 census were those identified in the precavass and in the 1964 census files. The report forms (form 69-A1(120)) sent to these places in the original mailout were assigned the regular State and county 10-digit file number, with no special instructions included in the mailing packet.

Other must cases.—Certain places other than multiunits and abnormal farms were also designated as must cases. These places were identified prior to the mailout from size indicators from the mailing list sources. Generally, those places which had recorded \$100,000 or more in sales or expenses, or 50,000 acres or more in the place operated, were considered must cases.

These must cases received no special handling prior to their receipt in Jeffersonville, except for the use of a special color (yellow) for the report forms. The first five digits of the census file numbers were the State and county numbers, and the mailing packet contained no special instructions.

Priority Codes

Each unit on the 1969 Census of Agriculture mailing list was classified in 1 of 10 categories and assigned codes 0 through 9, referred to as type of priority (TOP) codes. The classification by priority codes served two purposes:

1. To indicate the action to be taken if a mail response was not received for a unit by the time of the designated cutoff date.
2. To provide for the special handling of returns for large and complex agricultural operations in the preedit processing and the verification of key punching.

Before these TOP codes were made, a determination was made for each unit as to whether a standard form or a short form should go to the unit, on the basis of mailing list source and measure of size as shown in the list below. When a unit appeared in two source lists or more, the assignment was made on the basis of the source which appeared first on the following list.

<u>Mailing list source</u>	<u>Measure of size</u>	<u>Form to be mailed</u>
Precavass	— —	Standard
IRS 1968 MID	— —	Standard

<u>Mailing list source</u>	<u>Measure of size</u>	<u>Form to be mailed</u>
IRS 1040F & C for 1968	a. Gross receipts <u>or</u> total deductions of \$2,000 or more, or both unknown	Standard
	b. All other sample cases	Short
ASCS	a. With EI number	Standard
	b. With SSA number, and ASCS payments in 1968 of \$200 or more	Standard
	c. All other sample cases	Short
IRS 1969 MID	— —	Standard
IRS 1040F & C for 1969	a. Gross receipts <u>or</u> total deductions of \$2,000 or more, or both unknown	Standard
	b. All other sample cases	Short

Each unit was then assigned to one of the following groups, prior to mailing the census forms:

0. Standard forms for multiunits (must cases), including Hawaii.
1. Standard forms for abnormal farms (must cases), excluding Hawaii.
2. Standard forms for the other "must" cases (excluding Hawaii).
3. Standard forms for other large units (excluding Hawaii).
4. Standard forms for all other units whose indicated value of sales was greater than \$2,500 and less than \$100,000 (excluding Hawaii).
5. Short forms (excluding Alaska and Hawaii).
6. All Hawaii standard forms except those for multiunits and births.
7. Standard forms for all A1 births (i.e., new farm operations) not on the 1969 list.
8. Standard forms for all births on the 1968 list with gross receipts or deductions of less than \$2,500 and on the 1969 list with gross receipts or deductions of \$5,000 or more and not falling in the 50-percent sample.
9. Short forms for births not on the 1968 list but on the 1969 list with gross receipts less than \$2,000.

FINAL PREPARATION OF REPORT FORMS

The design of the 1969 report forms was greatly altered from the design used for the 1964 forms. The new design called for a color scheme with shaded areas, and as few blank areas as possible other than the answer spaces, so that the respondent would be able to see exactly where he was to place his answers or write any remarks.

Once the content was determined, a draft of the questionnaire was sent to the Office of Management and Budget for approval. As soon as the content was approved, the forms were sent to the Government Printing Office which contracted the printing and binding order out to a firm in Detroit, Mich. The Questionnaire Variation Study (QVS) forms were contracted out to a firm in Washington, D.C., for printing and binding. (See chapter 6, page 00, for a discussion of QVS.)

A quality control system was established whereby three Census Bureau employees were able to check on the color scheme of the report forms at the beginning of the printing operation. Sample copies were periodically sent to the Bureau for visual inspection to insure that the printed forms met the desired color scheme.

The result was a set of report forms, form A1 (34), A1 (120), A1 (6), and A2. The A1 (34) and A1 (120) were identical in content but were printed in different colors. The A1 (34), used in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska for farms with expected sales of more than \$2,500 and less than \$100,000, was buff color. The A1 (120), used in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska for all "must" cases, was yellow. The A1 (6) report form, different both in content and color from the A1 (34) and the A1 (120), was blue and used only in Hawaii for all farm operations. The A2, the short form used only in the 48 contiguous States, was buff color. Each of the three A1 report forms was different in color in order to facilitate their separate handling during check-in and manual editing portions of the data processing operation. The QVS forms were printed in green and white with shading, for the same purpose.

The total number of report forms printed in Detroit was as follows:

A1 (34) 9,200,000 (4,700,000, and 4,500,000 file copies).

A1 (120) 140,000 (70,000, and 70,000 file copies).

A1 (6) 24,000 (12,000, and 12,000 file copies).

A2 1,700,000 (no file copies printed).

The total number of QVS forms printed in Washington, D.C., was 144,000 (72,000, and 72,000 file copies). The A1 (34) and A2 forms are reproduced in appendix G.¹

MAILING LABELS AND PACKAGING

Mailing packages for TOP codes 3 and 4 were assembled under special contract by a commercial firm in Iowa. This firm instituted a sampling plan whereby the quality of the assembling operation could be insured. The plan called for a sample of 100 mailing packages (20 clusters of five packages each) to be selected for inspection from each lot of 10,000 packages. The selected sample packages were inspected by using a very sensitive scale balance to determine if there were duplicate or

missing enclosures. The entire lot of 10,000 mailing packages was rejected if four defective packages or more were found in the sample. Each rejected lot was inspected completely, and all defective packages found in the sample were corrected.

Mailing packages for all other standard forms (TOP codes 0, 1, 2, 6, and QVS) were assembled manually in Jeffersonville, Ind. These were inspected 100 percent. Mailing packages for all multiunits were inspected by hand to insure that report forms were included for all units of each multiunit. (This inspection for multiunits occurred after labeling was completed.) All mailing packages for TOP codes 1, 2, 6, and QVS were inspected by means of a shadowgraph (another type of sensitive balance) to detect duplicate or missing enclosures.

Mailing packages for short forms (TOP code 5) were assembled by machine in Jeffersonville. A continuous sampling plan was employed using the shadowgraph. The procedure was as follows:

1. Consecutive packages were inspected until 100 successive error-free packages were inspected.
2. Then a sample inspection of every 50th package was performed and continued until a defective package was detected.
3. Then 100-percent inspection (step 1) was resumed and the procedure was repeated.

There were two types of mailing labels used for the census. These were:

1. Videograph labels generated at the Government Printing Office through an electronic system.
2. High speed printer labels generated at the Bureau of the Census by a computer process.

Virtually all labels for TOP codes 4 and 5 were the videograph type. All other labels were the high speed printer type.

The labels for multiunits (TOP code 0) were applied and inspected manually. Every package was inspected.

Labels were affixed to the mailing packages for single units (TOP codes 1 to 6, and QVS) by machine in Jeffersonville, Ind. A quality control specialist was designated to monitor the machine labeling process to detect any systematic errors in the operation. In addition, the following controls were employed:

1. The first and last 20 packages for each spool (videograph) or bank (high speed printer) of labels were inspected.
2. Inspection consisted of making sure that the proper label (according to TOP code) was affixed to the correct type of report form and that the label was centered correctly and cut properly.
3. Unacceptable labels were discarded and new ones to take their place were typed.
4. The first and last serial numbers of each reel or bank of labels were verified.

¹ Facsimiles of the other report forms used in the enumeration are shown in: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1969 Census of Agriculture, Volume V, Special Reports, Part 13, Data-Collection Forms and Procedures.

PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION PROGRAM

General

Because of the initiation of the all-mail technique of census enumeration, an intensive publicity program was initiated to inform the Nation's agriculture producers and the users of agriculture census data of the change made in the method of data collection.

Feature Stories

Beginning in July 1968, letters were mailed to editors of farm magazines and agribusiness publications and to executive secretaries of agricultural trade associations. These letters notified them of census plans and offered to provide stories for publication in issues published near the time the agriculture report forms would be mailed out.

Most farm magazines and agribusiness publications indicated a need for either a feature article prepared by the Bureau of the Census or for an information packet from which they could prepare their own story. Each article prepared by the Bureau of the Census was individually styled to fit the type, or types, of agriculture in the magazine's circulation area.

These stories were published in either the December 1969 or January 1970 issue, enabling the reader to see the story at or near the same time that he received his report form.

Cover Pictures

Early in 1969, editors of farm magazines were asked if they could use a cover picture, designed to tell the "mail-out/mail-back" census story, for their December 1969 issues. More than 70 agricultural publications requested a picture.

Each magazine editor was asked what type of agricultural activity (dairy, beef, crops, etc.) he wished in the picture. The Bureau of the Census contracted with four photographers to take a number of rural scenes showing a farmer at his mailbox looking at the agriculture census report form. In each case the background depicted a different type of agriculture.

A sufficient number of good photographs were taken to provide each magazine with a photograph of its choice, and one which was different from that provided to editors of farm magazines published or circulated in nearby localities.

The use of the cover picture proved to be an effective means of telling the agriculture census story, since it was seen and readily understood by all subscribers.

Weekly Papers

In October 1969 the Bureau contracted with a news clipping service to prepare a "mat" for ultimate distribution to over 3,000 weekly papers. The mat was composed of a two-column picture and a short five-line caption that explained the census procedure. These mats were provided free to weekly papers for use after December 15, 1969.

Copies of the published newspaper articles were sent to the Bureau by the news clipping service. The Bureau received over 1,200 clippings for all 48 contiguous States. Only two clippings were received for South Carolina, a fact which may have contributed to a very low farmer response in that State—one of the lowest State responses in the country for the 1969 census. The Midwestern States, however, were represented with the largest number of clippings, and farmer response was highest in this area for the census.

Census Rooster

During August 1969, Bureau of the Census personnel determined that it would be helpful to design a symbol to illustrate the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Since this was to be an all mail census, a rural mailbox was felt to be an important item in the symbol. A rooster was added as an animate object representing agriculture. The final symbol selected was a simplified picture of a 1969 Census of Agriculture envelope protruding from a rural mailbox and the rooster on top of the mailbox crowing "Fill it out—mail it back."



This symbol was used—

1. On the cover of the "1969 Census of Agriculture" pamphlet (distributed to professional agriculturists and farmers throughout the 50 States).
2. On the cover of the pamphlet, "How the Census of Agriculture Helps You," (distributed to professional agriculturists and farmers throughout the 50 States).
3. On mats for use in the farm papers and magazines.
4. In three television spot announcements.
5. In television station identification spots.
6. On 11" x 14" posters.
7. In a 35mm slide set—"The 1969 Census of Agriculture."

All farm magazines and rural area newspapers received copies of the rooster mats. In addition, the mats were used by the 2,700 ASCS county offices in their monthly newsletter to farmers in January, February, and March of 1970.

A major farm equipment company and a major agricultural chemical company distributed the 11" x 14" posters to all of their sales outlets. In addition, each of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) county offices received a copy of the poster to display in the office during the data collection period.

Radio

Radio is one of the sources of news used most frequently by farmers. Consequently, the Bureau elected to use this medium to reach farmers and inform them of the census in several ways. Records containing 10-, 30-, and 60-second public service spot announcements were distributed to radio stations in all States; these announcements were used early in the data collection period to encourage farmers to complete and return their report forms at an early date. The USDA distributed to cooperating radio stations a weekly radio tape called "Agriculture—USA;" beginning in November 1969, and monthly through April 1970, a 3½ minute report on the 1969 Census of Agriculture was prepared by the Bureau and included in "Agriculture—USA;" Interviews with the Chief of the Agriculture Division of the Census Bureau explaining why a census is needed, how it was to be conducted, and how the data are used were taped and distributed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, the Maryland Department of Agriculture, and the Virginia Department of Agriculture.

Television

Television was used to promote the 1969 Census of Agriculture during the period December 1969 through March 1970. There were 10-, 30-, and 60-second public service spot announcements prepared for use by all television stations serving rural areas. These were animated announcements showing the receipt of the census report forms as well as the completion and return of the report forms to the Census Bureau. The animated spot announcements were used primarily during the mailout period

to alert all farmers and ranchers of the change in the method of collecting data.

Two 5-minute programs were taped for the USDA "Down to Earth" program and distributed to cooperating stations. These programs featured the Chief of the Agriculture Division, who explained why the agriculture census was taken and encouraged all agricultural producers to cooperate. In addition, a series of five daily programs about the census featured the Agriculture Division Chief with each of the State Departments of Agriculture in Maryland, Nebraska, and Virginia.

There were 94 television stations which had Farm Directors. These stations were furnished with a station identification slide which carried the station call letters and the census rooster. A total of nine different 10-, 15-, and 20-second spot announcements were also given to these stations. Each announcement was written to cover a particular phase of the enumeration. The slides and spot announcements were used from December 26, 1969, through March 30, 1970.

Farm Organizations

Most farm families are members of one farm organization or more. The four major farm organizations are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Organization, the National Farmers Union, and the National Grange. These organizations are represented on the Census of Agriculture Advisory Committee. All have publications which are mailed to members. Both the Farm Bureau and Farmers Union have radio programs prepared and distributed nationwide. In addition, the Farm Bureau has State offices which prepare monthly publications for distribution to all members.

All four organizations printed census articles in their January 1970 publications, and the Farm Bureau and Farmers Union included census information in their weekly radio programs.

Agriculture Industry

Businesses and industries which supply goods and services to farmers need census data. Because of this, they have an interest in making certain the information collected is as complete and accurate as possible.

Most of these firms publish house organs for internal use, and the firms were encouraged to print census information in their "house organs." The stories printed usually informed their dealers and salesmen about the agriculture census and asked for their cooperation in encouraging farmers to complete and return the report forms.

Other Governmental Agencies

Recognizing the need for informing local people about the census, and the importance of obtaining as complete and accurate data as possible, the Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan, counselor to President Nixon, was designated by the President to encourage all areas of the Federal Government to participate in the 1970 decennial census program, which included the 1969

Census of Agriculture. As a result, all agricultural agencies which had offices at the county level were asked to encourage their employees to help with the census.

The following agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture were asked to assist with publicity for the 1969 Census of Agriculture: (1) The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; (2) the Federal Extension Service; (3) the Farmers Home Administration; (4) the Soil Conservation Service; (5) the Rural Electrification Administration; (6) the Consumer and Marketing Service; (7) the Farmers Cooperative Service; and (8) the Forest Service. The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through vocational agriculture instructors, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, through rural community action projects, were also asked to provide assistance. These agencies assisted in informing farmers with newsletters, radio programs, magazine articles, and person-to-person discussions. Agencies with personnel stationed in counties conducted classes on the need for and value of the census of agriculture and assisted farmers in completing their report forms.

Rooster posters were distributed to local governmental offices, and two pamphlets, "The 1969 Census of Agriculture" and "How the Census of Agriculture Helps You," were distributed to the farmers through these offices.

35mm Slide Sets

A 35mm slide set, consisting of 42 slides and an accompanying script, was prepared in the fall of 1969 to explain how a census of agriculture is taken and the uses of its data. Copies of the slide set were made available to county agricultural agents and vocational agriculture instructors.

Although the slide set was prepared too late for maximum use for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the set was updated and has been used throughout the Nation by various farm groups since December 1969 as background for explanation of the uses of the data.



Chapter 4. Data Collection

CHANGE IN METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data collection by mail for the 1969 Census of Agriculture required many procedures that were different from those used in previous censuses of agriculture. These procedures involved, among others, the obtaining of supplemental mailing lists to improve coverage, and the conducting of extensive correspondence and telephone followup. These methods are discussed in the following sections.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

For the agriculture censuses prior to 1950 the enumerator was required to take the report form to the farmer and to complete it for him. Starting with the 1950 Census of Agriculture, the blank report forms were mailed to an increasing proportion of rural area post offices and rural route box holders, until by the 1964 census almost all farm operators in the rural areas received the forms by mail. The addressee was asked to complete and retain the report form until an enumerator made a call at his residence. The enumerator checked the report form for completeness and assisted the farmer in completing the items the farmer did not understand.

With a mail-out/mail-back census planned for 1969, it was anticipated that some farmers would require assistance in completing the report form. Approximately 9,500 vocational agriculture instructors representing every high school with an agriculture department, nearly 4,200 county agriculture extension agents, 2,700 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service county office managers, 2,900 Soil Conservation Service district conservationists, 1,750 Farmers Home Administration county and district supervisors, and 9,300 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service county committeemen received materials and instructions on assisting farmers. A special instruction booklet, Form A6, "Reference Booklet for the 1969 Census of Agriculture," was prepared for their use in helping answer questions. The number of trained personnel available per county varied from a low of 4 to as many as 24. The total number of people available for assistance to farmers was 30,450.

Each agency notified its personnel that assistance was to be provided. In addition, farmers were advised of their availability via radio, television, and news releases. Two agencies, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Extension Service, also notified farmers through local newsletters, news articles, and radio programs.

Many of the 9,500 vocational agriculture instructors devoted one evening of their adult night school classes to an explanation of the census and to instructions on how to complete the report form.

Farmers who contacted the Bureau of the Census about how to complete their report forms were referred to these available resource people.

MAILOUT AND MAIL FOLLOWUP

The initial mailout of the 1969 agriculture census report forms occurred during the period December 28-31, 1969. All recipients were requested to return the completed report forms no later than February 15, 1970. Approximately 3.7 million report forms were mailed, 2.9 million regular forms (A1's) and 800,000 short forms (A2's). Supplemental mailouts described below added approximately 438,700 report forms. These report forms were mailed to recipients who were not on the address list for the January mailout.

The total number of report forms mailed for the 1969 Census of Agriculture represented a decrease of about 3.7 million from the number of forms mailed for the 1964 census. The decrease resulted to a large extent from the extensive use of administrative records for construction of the mailing list, so that forms were mailed only to individuals associated with agriculture, rather than to all rural box holders as in previous censuses.

A reminder card was mailed to all names and addresses on the mailing list on January 10, 1970, to encourage quick response. Subsequent to that date, four mail followups were sent to those recipients who had not responded. Additional report forms were sent with the April and June followup letters in the event that the first forms sent had been misplaced or discarded.

As mail was received in Jeffersonville, it was sorted, reviewed, and then sent to be checked in. The check-in involved keying the census file numbers and having a computer tape of these identification numbers prepared. This check-in tape was then compared to the master mailing list, and all census file numbers which did not appear on the check-in tape were included in the mail followups. (For a detailed explanation of the check-in operation, see chapter 5, page 47.) The following table indicates the number and percent of addressees for the original mailout and for each followup.

Mailout	Date	Number	Percent
Original mailout	December 31, 1969	3,689,170	100.0
First followup	February 27, 1970	1,420,383	38.5
Second followup	April 8, 1970	949,611	25.7
Third followup	May 12, 1970	677,714	18.4
Fourth followup (including 87,833 cases for field followup)	June 9, 1970	517,591	14.0

The fourth followup yielded an additional 52,000 mail receipts, which brought the total number of returned report forms from the original mailout (i.e., excluding the supplemental mailouts described below, and before the major portion of the telephone followup and field followup began) to 3,224,000. Figure 2 indicates actual and expected final receipts from the original mailout.

Each farm operator was requested to sign and date his report form when it was completed. Of approximately 2.7 million farms in the final census counts, more than 89 percent of the farm operators reported the date on which the report form was completed. For the United States, the average reporting date

was February 21, 1970. (The dates the operators completed their report forms, by geographic division and State, are shown in appendix E.)

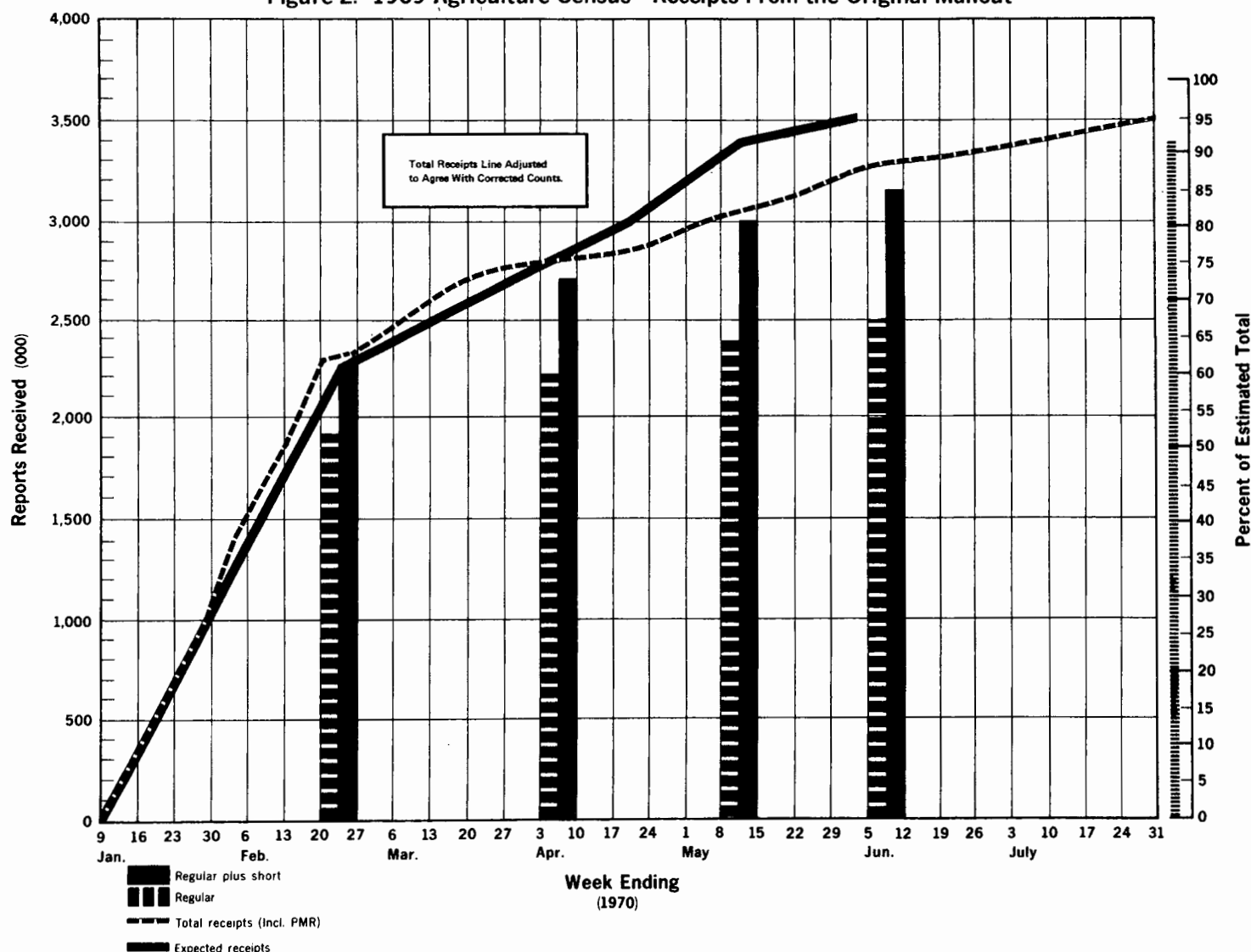
SUPPLEMENTAL MAILINGS

General

For mailings based on the six supplemental sources described below, the time schedule established for processing and tabulation did not permit a full series of mail followups. Only one followup mailing was made for the units in each of these categories except the "births."

The net result of the initial list construction plus the operations to construct the supplemental mailing lists was a potential mailing file totaling nearly 5 million units. About 4.1 million report forms were actually mailed, including approximately 3.2 million regular forms (A1) and 0.9 million short forms (A2). The remaining units were those which qualified only for short forms and did not fall in the sample.

Figure 2. 1969 Agriculture Census—Receipts From the Original Mailout



Births

Since the initial mailing list was based primarily on tax returns for 1968, and the census reference year was 1969, a procedure was established for adding "births," i.e., those units filing "farm" returns with IRS for the tax year 1969 that had not reported any income from agriculture for tax year 1968. Nearly 2,900,000 names for 1969 were obtained from IRS and matched against the basic mailing list (including the nonsample units, i.e., the smaller units to which report forms had not been mailed since they did not fall in the 50-percent sample). The result of this match was as follows:

Not on original list	304,000
Qualifying for regular form (A1)	170,000
Qualifying for short form (A2)	134,000
 On original list as nonsample small agricultural operation, but qualifying for regular form on the basis of 1969 returns	 72,000
 TOTAL	 376,000

Thus, 304,000, or a little more than 10 percent of the 1969 tax returns for farms, were true "births." In addition, there were 72,000 filers who in 1968 had qualified only for the short form, and did not fall in the 50-percent sample, but who, on the basis of their 1969 returns, qualified for the regular form.

The report forms were mailed in July 1970 for about 309,000 births. The mailout included 242,000 regular forms (170,000 plus 72,000) and 67,000 short forms (50 percent of 134,000).

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)

The original mailing list for the 1969 census included farm operators in the Southern States who participated in the ASCS program. The preliminary results of matching a sample of farms from the 1969 June enumerative survey of the Statistical Reporting Service with the initial census mailing list suggested a need for improvement of coverage in some other parts of the country. (The June enumerative survey, carried out by the Statistical Reporting Service on an area sample basis, is used to obtain current estimates for crops, livestock, and number of farms.)

The names of the producers found in the June enumerative survey who were not on the original census mailing list were then compared with the ASCS name and address file. This check indicated that the apparent undercoverage could be substantially decreased by using the additional producer names found on the ASCS lists for certain areas. The enumerative survey showed that an overall 5- to 15-percent increase in coverage would result in the New England States and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, and Ohio. Most of the increase came from farmers who had sales of less than \$2,500 in farm products. Comparing the names from ASCS for the New England States to the census list showed that there would be an increase of 18 percent in the number of farms with sales of less than \$2,500, with an overall increase of 10 percent in New England in the number of farms covered by the 1969 Census of Agriculture. The names obtained from the ASCS list resulted in

approximately 122,000 additional names being added to the census mailing list for a mailout in May of 1970.

Broilers

Prior to the 1969 census, several studies were conducted to determine to what extent persons raising broilers for others on a contract basis might be expected to appear on the census of agriculture mailing list.

It was thought that the names of broiler growers would not be included on the list in as great a proportion as those of other kinds of farms of equal economic importance because (a) many of the places producing broilers on a contract basis have little other agricultural production; (b) the value of broilers produced is not income or sales for the individual growers; and (c) the monetary return that the grower receives is usually based on the number or pounds of broilers grown, with the ownership of the chicken remaining with the contractor.

Results of these studies showed that many broiler growers were not included in the mailing list. Furthermore, about 4 percent of those on the list were in that portion of the list that was to be sampled on a 50-percent basis. Those cases in the 50-percent sample were to be expanded by two for tabulation purposes only if the value of products sold was less than \$10,000; but if the value was \$10,000 or more the case was counted only once in the tabulation because large operations were enumerated on a 100-percent basis. Since practically all broiler operations have a sales value greater than \$10,000, both the number and value of the broiler operations represented by the sample would be undercounted.

A written request for lists of contract growers was sent in October 1969 to 137 persons and firms thought to have persons growing broilers for them on a contract basis. A mail followup to nonrespondents was sent in February of 1970. Finally, a telephone request was made to the remaining nonrespondents in the spring of 1970. The names and addresses of approximately 14,000 growers were furnished by the broiler contractors.

Approximately 9,700 of these names were duplications of names in the original mailing list, leaving approximately 4,300 broiler growers' names to be added to the mailing list for a supplemental mailing. Report forms were mailed to these growers in June 1970, and there was one mail followup. Telephone followups were made to nonrespondents to the mail request. As a result of these efforts, approximately 2,100 farms housing 135 million broilers were added to the census totals. The remaining 2,200 were determined to be out-of-scope or duplications.

Horticulture

In a preliminary match of names obtained from the Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) to the mailing list of horticulture (nursery, cut flowers, etc.) operations, it was discovered that many horticulture operations were not included. Therefore, it was decided to obtain as many horticulture lists as could be found and to use the unmatched names in a supplemental mailing in May 1970. Approximately 2,000 were mailed at that time.

Generally, the nursery lists were obtained through SRS offices from the appropriate agency registering nurseries with each State's Department of Agriculture. These were published lists of growers and dealers. Cut flower and mushroom grower lists were obtained from SRS State officials. The table below shows the States, and the type of list obtained and used for each State included, in the supplemental mailing for horticulture.

State	Type of list		
	Nursery	Cut flower	Mushroom
Maine	X		
Vermont	X		
Massachusetts	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X		
Connecticut	X	X	
New York	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Indiana		X	X
Michigan		X	X
Minnesota		X	X
Missouri		X	X
Delaware		X	X
Maryland		X	X
North Carolina		X	
Florida	X	X	X
Tennessee		X	
Texas		X	
Colorado		X	X
Oregon		X	X
California		X	X

Alaska

The original mailout of A1's to Alaska farmers was in January 1970. The mailing list used was the composite mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agriculture (with names and addresses obtained from Internal Revenue Service, the 1964 census list, and Social Security Administration). After the first mailout, consisting of 671 names, a complete list of all known farm operators was received from the SRS office in Alaska.

This list was compared with the original census mailing list for completeness. It included the type of farm operation identified under one of seven categories: (1) Oats, (2) barley, (3) hay, (4) dairy, (5) other livestock and poultry, (6) vegetables, and (7) general. The first three of these categories represent the main crops in Alaska, while dairying (category 4) is the main livestock industry. There were a number of farms obtaining most of their farm income from the sale of potatoes and other vegetables (category 6). The remaining farms were classified as either "Other livestock and poultry" or, since there was no single important item of production, as "general."

A supplemental mailing was conducted in May 1970. The May mailing consisted of a mailout of A1's to farm operators who were not included in the January census mailout or who were nonrespondents. Approximately 200 of these forms were mailed. Nonrespondents remaining after one followup were

declared out-of-scope or A1's for them were constructed from information supplied by the SRS office in Alaska and from 1964 agriculture census records.

Abnormal Farms

Twelve hundred places identified as possible institutional or abnormal farms in the 1964 agriculture census were sent report forms in late January 1970 after the original mailout. A brief letter containing instructions pertinent to institutional farms were included in the mailing package. For data processing purposes, the report forms were identified by special census file identification numbers.

The major land-grant colleges and universities, experiment stations, and Indian reservations were contacted prior to this supplemental mailing to determine the number and identification of operations conducted by each organization.

Some of these operations were included on the original agriculture mailing list. Duplications not eliminated by the respondents were eliminated during processing.

POSTMASTER RETURNS

Mailing packages for about 38,121 addresses were returned by the Post Office as undeliverable. These cases were referred to as postmaster returns (PMR's).

Soon after the original mailout for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, a small sample of PMR's (1,200) were remailed in an effort to determine the yield of a total remailing. The sample excluded those PMR's that had been addressed to deceased persons or for which other notes on the PMR envelope indicated that they definitely were not addressed to a current farm operation. About 25 percent of the remailed packages did not return as PMR's, and the Bureau decided therefore, to conduct a total remailing of the PMR's. Of the total number of initial PMR's, 38,121, about 25 percent again were not returned a second time as undeliverable.

Another sample, which consisted of 2,066 cases, was selected for research and analytical purposes. The findings of this analysis were as follows:

1. Post offices gave appropriate single reasons for non-delivery for about 78 percent of the sample cases. On the other hand, they departed from the specified procedure and gave no reasons for about 2 percent of the sample. In the latter instance, postal employees accepted remarks furnished by the addressees or persons at the place of delivery without classifying them into official categories of reasons. For 15 percent of the sample, two or more reasons were given.
2. The official category used most frequently for failure of delivery was "moved." Of the cases for which reasons were shown, 31 percent fell into the "moved" category ("left no address," "not forwardable," or "forwarding order expired"). There were 437 cases described as "deceased"; 5 percent of them had labels addressed to two or more persons. "Duplicates" was written on 88, or 4.2 percent, of the sample cases. Of these cases, 60 appeared on the mailing list as true duplicates. The other 28 could not be found in more than one place on the mailing list.

3. Ten of the cases had the same address with different names. A search of the mailing list revealed five additional names with that same address. New addresses were obtained for 6 of the 10 sample cases and 4 of the 5 nonsample cases. Report forms were then mailed to all 10 cases with new addresses. The results after remailing were six report forms (four sample cases and two nonsample) returned as PMR's, report forms from two sample cases returned showing total value of sales greater than \$2,500, and report forms presumably delivered to two nonsample cases (because they were not returned as PMR's) but not returned by the respondents.

CORRESPONDENCE

Since this was the first "all mail" census of agriculture, and because more than 4 million addresses (including births, supplemental lists, etc.) were involved, it was anticipated that a considerable amount of correspondence would be received.

Prior to the initial mailout in late December 1969, a number of form letters were prepared. These letters were designed to answer the respondents' questions regarding the receipt of followup letters, etc. Some of these form letters were intended for use immediately after the mailout, while some were to be used after reminder cards and followup letters had been sent.

During the review of the incoming correspondence, other types of form letters were determined to be needed. These were drafted, approved, and printed very quickly in order to facilitate rapid response to the correspondent.

A correspondence section was established at the Jeffersonville processing unit on January 19, 1970. Since the mailing envelopes for the report forms carried a Jeffersonville, Ind., return address, it was expected that nearly all correspondence would be sent to this location.

Some correspondence was answered in the Washington, D.C., office. This included all congressional and potential congressional correspondence (those items in which the respondent indicated that he was referring a copy to his Congressman), most correspondence about multiunits, and the unusual or difficult correspondence that the correspondence section was unable to answer. Copies of the answers to the unusual or difficult correspondence were sent to the Jeffersonville correspondence unit for review. This enabled them to answer properly similar cases received.

The instructions for the agriculture processing unit at Jeffersonville provided that immediately after check-in of receipts, all letters and cards and all report forms containing any written remarks were to be referred to the correspondence section. All items were checked in first to prevent the respondents from being included in the next list of addresses to receive a followup letter. During the later processing phases, the correspondence section also was involved in preparing letters to obtain additional information needed to edit or complete the report forms.

The initial staff for the correspondence section numbered 10 employees. Because of the large amount of correspondence referrals received in the first 3 weeks (148,700 pieces by January 23), the staff was enlarged. At its maximum, 112

employees were assigned to this section. During the data collection period, the section handled 1,295,150 pieces of correspondence.

In addition to a supervisor, the correspondence section consisted of readers who reviewed all correspondence items to determine if they could be handled by a form letter or required a tailored letter, composers of replies to those items of correspondence which could not be handled or answered by a form letter, typists who addressed form letters and envelopes and typed tailored letters, and verifiers who determined whether the replies actually answered the questions asked by respondents.

Since all report forms containing any comments or remarks were referred to the correspondence section, the first step in processing them consisted of a review of all notes on the report forms. At this time a decision was made regarding the need for replying to the respondent. If no reply was necessary, the report form was sent to be processed. If a reply was needed, a form letter was sent or, if necessary, a tailored letter was prepared.

The correspondence received in the first 3 weeks fell into three main types:

1. Letters requesting an extension of time beyond February 15 for filing the report. The instructions to the farmer requested that he return his report form by February 15. This date was selected since, at the time the forms and instructions were printed, in the fall of 1969, it coincided with the date that most farmers were expected to file their tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service. However, on December 23, 1969, a new income tax law was passed which extended the filing date for most farmers to March 1, 1970. As a result, many farmers requested an extension beyond February 15. Whenever an extension was granted, the census file number was checked in with a special code to prevent the respondent from being included in any followups during the extension period.
2. Letters requesting assistance in completing the report forms, received from many farmers who had never completed an agricultural census report previously. A form letter directed the respondents to contact one of the county USDA offices or the vocational agriculture instructors.
3. Blank report forms. These report forms were remailed to the farmer with a form letter which asked him to complete all applicable sections before returning the report form to the Census Bureau.

Another major problem assigned to the correspondence unit at this time consisted of 35,359 report forms which either lacked the address label (on which the census file number appeared) or were "file copies" which the respondent had completed and mailed in; the file copies of the report forms did not have a duplicate mailing label. The correspondence unit assigned employees to contact as many of these 35,359 respondents as possible by telephone to obtain their census identification numbers. Where contact by telephone was not possible but a mailing address was available, a form letter was mailed to the respondent asking him to supply his census file number. This letter also advised him that the census file number would appear on the next followup mailing, in case he did not have it.

Even as each respondent's agricultural operations were somewhat different, so were the questions asked. Many of them required tailored letters. In preparing tailored letters, it was evident very quickly that some paragraphs were applicable to many letters and that generally only one or two additional paragraphs were needed to completely answer the respondents. Those paragraphs which were used in many letters were numbered. This enabled the drafter to prepare an answer quickly.

All form letters and tailored letters were coded with either a "C," for complete, or an "N," to show that further action was necessary by the correspondence unit. Generally, those letters requesting additional information from the farm operator in order to complete his report form were coded with an "N," while those answering a respondent's questions, such as the form letter which explained where to obtain assistance in completing the report form, were coded with a "C."

A followup file was established for all "N" units. If an answer had not been received within 21 days, a reminder notice was sent to the farmer. As soon as the answer was received, the report form was sent for processing.

Although most of the correspondence was generated by the original mailout, followup sent to nonrespondents resulted in additional correspondence for the section to handle.

Of the 1,295,150 pieces of correspondence referred to the section, 1,207,189 required answers. The remainder were determined to require no answer.

TELEPHONE FOLLOWUP OF NONRESPONDENTS

The farms with over \$100,000 total value of products sold annually, although relatively few in number, contribute heavily to the Nation's agricultural production. A decision was made early in the 1969 Census of Agriculture planning stages that a report would be needed at an early stage of the data processing for each of the agriculture operations in this group, and special data-collection procedures were devised for the farms identified from the mailing list sources as having \$100,000 or more in sales. All nonrespondents in this category received only two followup letters. At the time of the third general followup, a listing by county and State of nonrespondents in this category was supplied to the Washington office for telephone followup.

Prior to the third followup, employees in the Washington office were trained in collecting data by phone. Seven additional telephone lines were installed for use in calling nonrespondents.

This telephone followup of the nearly 2,400 names furnished began in March 1970, and continued as necessary to complete the required information for all cases in the group. Information for the last cases was not obtained until the early fall.

The Jeffersonville office also furnished the Washington office with a listing, by county and State, of all nonrespondents for those operations with an indicated size of \$50,000 or more in sales, for telephone followup. Both the Washington and Jeffersonville offices participated in telephoning all of these cases. This listing of about 12,000 names was provided prior to the

mailing of the fourth general followup letter. In addition, a listing of all nonrespondents with indicated sales of more than \$2,500 but less than \$50,000 was provided to the Washington office 2 weeks after the fourth followup, excluding those names and addresses in the counties selected for field followup (discussed in the following section). Telephone calls were made only to selected cases by both the Washington and Jeffersonville personnel; the selection was based largely on the judgment of the subject-matter analysts as to the probability that the addressee was in fact a farm operator and that the operation was a significant part of the county's agriculture, according to a large number of criteria for particular areas, types of crops, etc.

In all cases, the Jeffersonville office advised the Washington headquarters of receipts of reports from farm operators.

Beginning in early fall 1970 and continuing through March 1971, telephone calls were made to nonrespondents from the Washington office. Six to eight employees in the Census Bureau obtained telephone numbers, while up to 30 other employees were used to complete calls to the nonrespondents.

In late November 1970, a group of clerks in the Jeffersonville processing unit were trained to begin telephone calls to all except the large farms. Their work also involved calls to respondents to obtain additional information or clarification of information which had already been provided. This group consisted of a maximum of 16 employees.

Not all telephone calls were successful, since some farmers refused to furnish information. Furthermore, in some cases the farmer could not be located. Five employees in the Washington office were designated to attempt to complete the very difficult cases. Two of these employees worked on obtaining telephone numbers, while the other three attempted—almost always successfully—to obtain the needed information. In those rare cases where a farm operator still could not be located or would not provide all of the needed information, data on his agricultural operations were obtained from the county agricultural agent, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service records, and the Soil Conservation Service.

Telephones were used in Jeffersonville to obtain reports from over 9,200 nonrespondents and in Washington from nearly 8,000. In addition, over 12,000 calls to clarify apparent inconsistencies or to obtain missing items of information were completed by Jeffersonville personnel and nearly 2,000 by Washington personnel. These telephone calls by Bureau employees were made from March 1970 to September 1971.

FIELD FOLLOWUP

A field followup was conducted for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, beginning in late June 1970 and ending in mid-September of the year, to cover those counties that had a relatively high percent of nonresponse (20 to 30 percent) after the mail followups. The field followup was an attempt to contact personally each respondent in the low response counties who had failed to reply after the third followup letter had been sent out. Those included in the field followup were nonrespondents (1) who had been assigned priority codes 4 and 5 (estimated value of sales of less than \$50,000, and less than

\$2,500, respectively); (2) who had been assigned a priority code of 3 (estimated sales of \$50,000 to \$100,000), and had not been contacted during the telephone followup; and (3) who had been selected for the Questionnaire Variation Study (QVS). (The QVS was a test of variations of the A1 report form, conducted during the census for selected names on the original mailing list with assigned priority codes 3 and 4. See chapter 6, page 00.)

The Bureau of the Census originally anticipated a national workload in the field of about 110,000 cases; in fact, the actual workload was 87,833 cases in 370 counties primarily concentrated in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern, and Mountain States, and in California and North Dakota. The map on page 00 depicts graphically the counties covered for the 1969 Census of Agriculture field followup.

The workload ranged from as few as 11 to a high of 1,329 cases per county. Where possible, the Bureau used personnel who had been employed for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

The followup was directed by 10 of the Bureau's 12 Directors of Data Collection Offices, in the regions where there were low response counties.

Materials for the Followup

The Directors of the Data Collection Offices received one, two, or three bundles of labeled and blank report forms for each county under their jurisdiction; each bundle represented a different size of agricultural establishment according to the priority codes assigned by the Bureau. In each bundle, report forms were sorted by ZIP code and, within the ZIP code, by census file number.

The Directors also received a machine listing of the information on the address labels of the report forms that had not been returned. The names and addresses were arranged on the machine listing by county and were listed by ZIP code within each county. The ZIP codes were in numerical order (though gaps might exist).

Each address on the machine listing consisted of either four or five lines. The first five digits on the first line of the label indicated the State and county code number, and the next five digits made up the serial number. The serial number was followed by the priority code, either a number or a letter, and then the name of the county was given. The information on the second line of the machine listing for each followup case contained the name of the operator(s), and in some cases the third line contained the name of the farm operation. The last two lines contained the mailing address including the post office ZIP code. (See examples below.)

54095 99999 5 Green	54095 99999 4 Green
Jane Doe	John Doe
Rte 1, Box 111	Doe Farms
Sometown, Va. 23400	Star Route 3
	Sometown, Va. 23400

When interviewer assignments were made up, either by a crew leader (first-line supervisor) or regional director, the report forms were compared with the machine listing to make sure that

a report had been labeled for each name and address on the listing. If any forms were missing, the names and addresses had to be copied by hand onto the appropriate forms. The priority code indicated which report form (regular A1 or short A2) should be used: Priority code "3", "4", or a letter (used to denote a QVS farm) required an A1 report form for that address; priority code "5" required an A2 report form for that address.

At the beginning or end of each county on the machine listing there were some instances where mailing addresses were not in that particular county. These were cases in which a person with a mailing address outside the county supposedly had some sort of agricultural operations in the county (e.g., landlord or partner). The Bureau decided that these cases could be resolved so that persons who were not farm operators were removed from the agriculture census mailing list. To accomplish this objective, the Bureau used the knowledge of the interviewer, the telephone directory, the local post office, county ASCS office, agricultural extension office, and any other local source that might have had information on the location and the status of, for example, "the John Smith Farm." If the agricultural operation could not be located by using these sources, the form was marked, "Not known locally", and was sent in as a noninterview.

Material supplied for the agriculture census field followup included, in addition to both addressed and unaddressed regular and short report forms, (1) instructions for training both crew leaders and interviewers, (2) leaflets on the nature and purpose of the census, (3) reference booklets for use of field personnel, (4) a copy of the appropriate county map(s) for each crew leader and interviewer, (5) machine listings of followup mailing addresses, (6) such supplies as identification cards for interviewers and crew leaders, mechanical pencils, portfolios, and cardboard cartons for transmitting completed work to Jeffersonville, and (7) office forms for appointments, payrolls, etc.

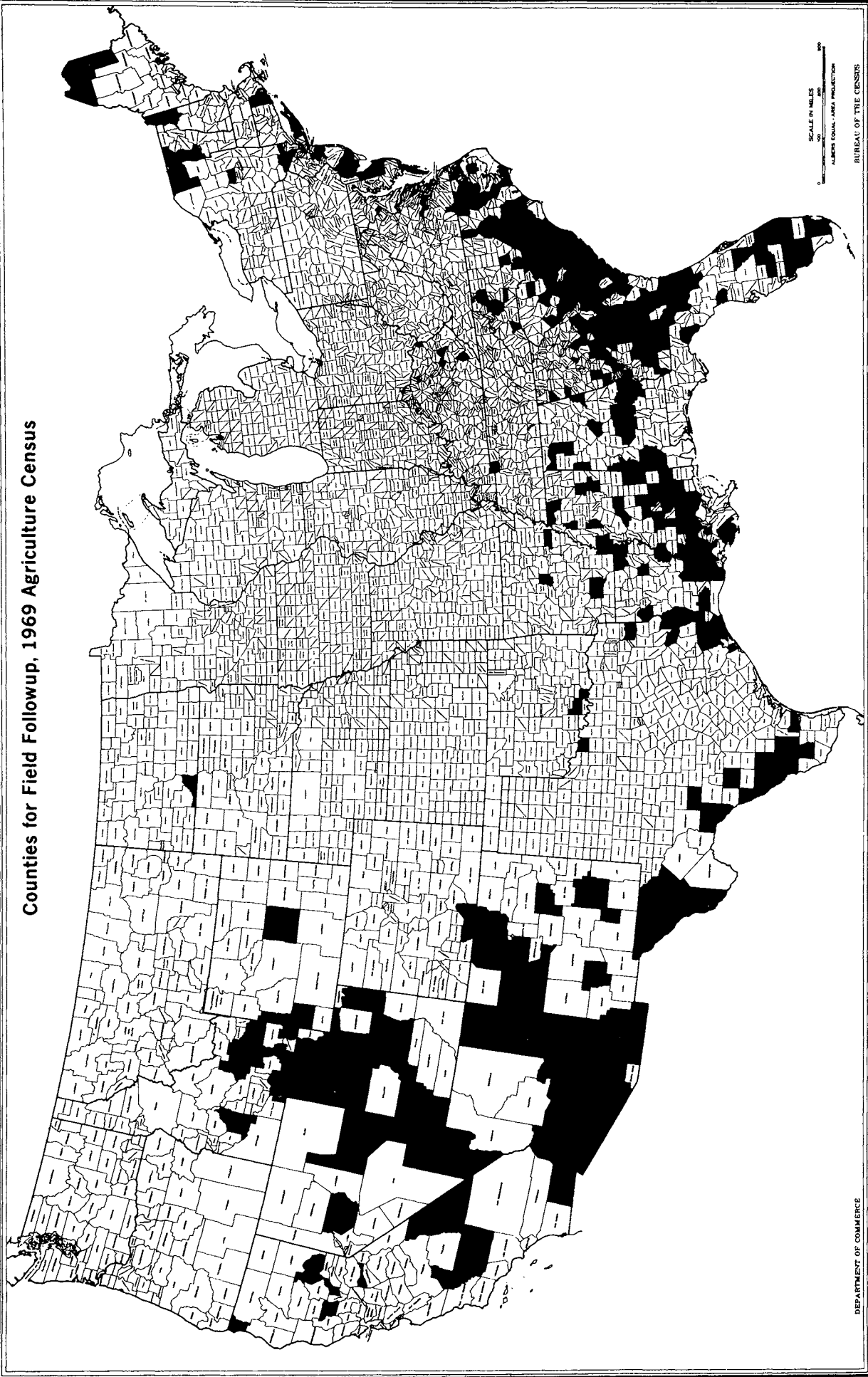
Assigning the Work

In areas where there were enough interviewers (at least 12 or 15) to warrant having crew leaders, the Director of the Data Collection Office assigned the work to crew leaders. He gave the crew leader bundles of forms and marked off, on his copy and the crew leader's copy of the machine listing, the county or counties he had assigned to the crew leader by putting the crew leader's name on each appropriate page. The crew leader was responsible for checking individual cases and making interviewer assignments.

The Bureau of the Census hired 125 crew leaders who were paid an hourly salary of \$3.20. They received their training in a 2-day session conducted by technicians or regional directors at the regional office.

Crew leaders were required to train and supervise a team of from 12 to 15 interviewers, using a crew leaders' training manual. The crew leader districts varied in size from one to three counties. The crew leader's main responsibility was to see that the interviewers obtained completed report forms from all persons in his district who had not replied as of the third mail followup. His duties also consisted of the following:

Counties for Field Followup, 1969 Agriculture Census



1. Training interviewers. This duty required the crew leader to locate and inspect the training space to be used, to prepare adequately to train his interviewers, and to give classroom instruction to his interviewers.

2. Supervising interviewers' work. This included:

- a. Making assignments
- b. Observing interviewers at work and correcting any errors they made
- c. Helping interviewers to find the farms that were difficult to locate
- d. Collecting and reviewing completed work

3. Reviewing the interviewers' completed payroll forms.

Crew leaders received their assignments, in the form of pages from the machine listing, during their 2-day training session. The machine listing was used by the crew leaders to record the assignments they made to their interviewers, by marking off the section or sections of the machine listing assigned to each interviewer.

In areas where there were not enough interviewers to warrant having a crew leader, assignments were made directly to the interviewers by the Director of the Data Collection Office. When he assigned the work, he marked off a section or sections of the machine listing to indicate what portion of work was assigned to each interviewer.

Both the crew leaders and the Directors followed certain guidelines in assigning cases to interviewers:

1. The number of followup cases for each interviewer was to be about 50 or 60.
2. Followup cases for each ZIP code were to be assigned to one interviewer if possible. If, however, two interviewers were assigned to the same ZIP code, the work was to be divided so that each interviewer would have a specified section of the area, with a minimum amount of crisscrossing into each other's area.
3. Followup cases were, if at all possible, to be assigned to the interviewer whose home was nearest.
4. Cases assigned to an interviewer were to be noted on each sheet of the machine listing by outlining them in green pencil. In most cases, two or three pages of the listing were assigned to one interviewer.

Interviews

Fifteen hundred interviewers were hired by the Census Bureau, at an hourly wage of \$2.50, to enumerate the 87,928 cases to be covered in the field followup.

Interviewers were trained by a crew leader, if one was assigned, or by a technician or a regional staff member, from training guides which were to be read verbatim during a one-day training session. Two basic tools used by the interviewer were the

Reference Book (form A-6) and the Leaflet Guide (form A-5), which were distributed during the training session.

Once the interviewers learned of the location of the persons to be interviewed, they marked the names of these persons next to the appropriate symbols on their maps of the areas they were to cover.

The Census Bureau indicated the methods the interviewer might use in locating the addresses to be marked on his county map, and the order of preference, as follows:

1. The addresses could be marked on the county map on the basis of the interviewer's own knowledge of the people who lived in his area.
2. The addresses could be located through the use of telephone directories.
3. Local officials could be requested to show the interviewer on his county map where the addresses were located. Bureau suggested local officials be asked for help, as necessary, in the following order:

- a. The local post office, postmaster, or rural carrier;
- b. The County Executive Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service;
- c. The county agricultural extension agent.

Where there were two, three, or four interviewers in the county, they were to visit the local officials together. If there were five interviewers or more in the county, the crew leader (or an interviewer selected by the crew leader) visited the local official for all of the interviewers.

Interviewers were informed during their training session that duplication of addresses did exist; that is, the interviewer might find that he had been assigned more than one labeled report form that was addressed to the same nonrespondent. Sometimes the duplicates might be the same, or nearly the same, except for having different census file numbers, e.g.,:

51003 99999 4 Sussex	51005 99989 4 Sussex
Samuel Doe	Samuel Doe
Rte 30 Box 9	Route 30, Box 9
Nowhere, Del. 19900	Nowhere, Del. 19900

In other cases, one label might be addressed to husband and wife, and another addressed apparently only to the husband, e.g.,:

87001 99899 3 Sevier	87001 99999 4 Sevier
Bill Doe	William and Mary Doe
Somewhere, Utah 84700	Somewhere, Utah 84700

If the interviewer found a duplicate, he marked one of the labeled forms in the appropriate space provided on the form with the notation "Extra copy—see CFN " and attached it to the form that he completed.

An important element in conducting a successful field enumeration of nonrespondents was for the interviewer to prepare and execute an orderly sequence of his daily visits—telephoning nonrespondents before making his interviews, sorting labels according to the routing planned, and allocating enough time for traveling and interviewing. If the person to be interviewed was not at home at the time the interviewer made his call, the interviewer was to find out from another member of the household or a neighbor when he could reasonably expect the operator to be home. The interviewer then listed all callbacks (on a scratch pad or paper) in sequence, according to their plotting on his county map, so that he could make his callbacks in such a way that he could make all callbacks in a particular area on the same day.

Sometimes interviewers obtained agricultural data from secondary sources such as a neighbor, a hired hand, the county agricultural extension agent, or the county Executive Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Interviewers were responsible for the consistency of related entries; for example, the number of acres reported as irrigated on the farm could not be larger than the total number of acres reported.

If an interviewer encountered any problems which he could not resolve, he discussed them with his crew leader, if he was supervised by a crew leader, or with his supervisor in the regional office.

All completed A1 and A2 report forms were turned in by an interviewer to his crew leader (or were mailed in to his regional office) on a weekly basis, along with a list of the number of callbacks that were unresolved at that time.

The report forms received from the interviewer were reviewed for completeness by checking each page of the A1 and A2 report forms to verify that sections or pages with no entries were explained by notes or entries in other sections of the report form. If there were any sections in a report form which should have been filled and were not, the forms were returned to the interviewer. In such instances, the second attempt to complete a particular report form was sometimes done by the interviewer by telephone. The crew leader or regional office supervisor marked the machine listing to show which report forms had been completed, then sent the completed forms to Jeffersonville. The crew leader turned his machine listing in to the regional office at the end of his assignment so a check could be made to assure that every case assigned to him was accounted for.

The field followup provided favorable results. Of the 87,928 cases covered in the field followup, approximately 84,300 cases (97 percent) were added to the reports obtained from the original mailout and the four mail followups.

FLORIDA CITRUS GROVES

For the 1964 Census of Agriculture, there had been a special enumeration in Florida of approximately 100 citrus fruit grove caretakers or grove management organizations which together accounted for over 20 percent of the citrus acres in the State.

The enumeration procedure in Florida had differed slightly from that of the rest of the census in that not all of the grove owners were contacted separately, as were most other people involved with agricultural operations throughout the United States. This occurred mainly because of absentee ownership, which made it difficult to locate each person connected with a citrus grove operation. In addition, the grove owner did not always have the necessary information about his grove since he did not manage it himself. In the 1964 census, the enumerators had encountered great difficulty in enumerating the caretakers, mainly because of inexperience in that area. Generally, the caretakers did not fall into a clear-cut manager or nonmanager category: The type and amount of service performed for each grove owner varied; the extent of the recordkeeping varied; and more than one caretaker could become involved in the work done for a grove owner. In addition, the caretakers frequently were difficult to contact since the enumeration took place during the harvesting season.

With the changes made in the basic enumeration procedures for the 1969 census, the absentee owners were no longer a major problem, but it was feared that there could be either double counting or undercounting of the groves if both a grove owner and the caretaker of the grove, or neither, responded to the mail enumeration. As a result, the Bureau decided to conduct a special, direct enumeration, similar to that used in the 1964 census, to insure accurate coverage of the managed citrus groves in Florida.

Originally, it was estimated that there would be about 130 caretakers to enumerate; however, only 100 were identified from the 1964 census records and 17 from the preliminary survey of large operations, making a total of 117 caretaker operations to be canvassed. Approximately 75 percent of the 117 caretaker operations were concentrated in the three major citrus producing counties—Lake, Orange, and Polk—and 85 percent of the operations were within a 100-mile radius of Orlando.

The enumeration of citrus caretakers took place in the months of July through September 1969 because this was the period of their lighter workload, and moreover, the data needed for the 1968-69 crop year would be available from the caretaker after July 1, 1969.

The enumeration staff consisted of six enumerators from Florida, one of whom was designated to head up the operation and act as a "contact" person, and one other "contact" person from the Atlanta Data Collection Office. The "contact" people were to visit the caretakers before the enumerators in order to explain the need for and the purpose of the enumeration, and to set up appointments for the enumerators. In addition, prior to the arrival of the field personnel, the Bureau sent an introductory letter to the caretakers briefly explaining that they would be involved in the special enumeration and that they would be visited by an enumerator at a later date.

A one-day training session was conducted on July 9, 1969, by a staff member from Washington, to teach the enumerators what information to obtain and how to evaluate the caretaker's recordkeeping system in order to get the necessary information in the easiest possible manner. The enumerators were to fill an A1 report form for the caretaker's entire operation if it was contained within one county, or if less than 500 acres were

operated in other counties; or to fill one report for each county in which 500 acres or more were operated. The enumerators were not, however, to fill a report form for each of the individual ownership tracts or groves within the caretaker's operation. During the early part of the enumeration, Bureau personnel were made available for consultation, and any technical questions were answered by these people by telephone.

The last report form to be returned to the Census Bureau arrived on October 21, 1969. With the exception of one report on which some expenditure and equipment data were missing, all the report forms were complete. Of the 117 caretakers enumerated, there were 106 in-scope reports, 10 out-of-scope cases, and 1 refusal. The 106 caretakers represented an enumeration of 269,780 acres of citrus fruits and 6,628 grove owners.

The caretakers canvassed during this special enumeration were not included in the regular mail enumeration. They were sent a letter in January 1970 asking them to return any report forms they received and to mark them as duplicate forms, and to instruct any grove owners who received regular census report forms by mail to return them with a note explaining that the citrus operations had been covered in the caretaker's report.

ENUMERATION AND FOLLOWUP PROBLEMS

Since the 1969 Census of Agriculture was the first all-mail agriculture census, a number of problems were encountered that were related directly to asking the farmer to complete his report form himself and then to return it to the Census Bureau's processing facility. Other problems were related to mailing packages, mail handling, forms design, changes in Internal Revenue Service legislation, etc. Some of the problems encountered were as follows:

1. In preparing the packets for mailing, all report forms and related materials were inserted into window envelopes, and the name and address label was placed on the report form through the envelope window. Shortly after placing the packets in the mail, information was received from the U.S. Post Office that the address labels were not adhering to the report forms, and that the packets could not be delivered. The mailing packets returned by the post office were carefully inspected to see if the label had fallen off into the envelope. When mailing labels were found, they were taped onto the report forms, and the forms were remailed. Packets for which no labels could be found were stored and treated as nonrespondents. If farmers wrote to the Bureau requesting a form, they were sent one individually; otherwise, all nonrespondents received another report form in the April followup. In some cases the label remained on the report form long enough to be delivered to the farmer, but subsequently came off prior to receipt of the completed report form back in the Jeffersonville facility. An estimated 100,000 mailing labels failed to adhere to the report forms long enough to be checked in at Jeffersonville. Approximately 35,000 of these report forms with very little or no identification were given to the correspondence unit for resolution. For the other 65,000, either a label was located, or enough identification (postmark and ZIP code, name signed to the form, etc.) was provided so that the mailing list

could be checked for a census file number. An estimated equal number of labels were sufficiently loose to require taping prior to handling at the processing facility.

2. The mailing packet to the farm operators expected to report more than \$2,500 in sales included the 1969 A1 report form, a file copy of the A1, an instruction booklet, and a return envelope. The A1 report consisted of 12 pages and contained 39 sections, which were designed to cover all possible types of agriculture in the continental United States. In prior censuses of agriculture, a different report form was used in different areas to minimize the length of the report form.

With the 1969 report form so large comparatively, the farmer's first impression upon removing the report form from the packet was "It's an awful lot of questions - I don't have time to do it now." Actually, few agricultural operators in the United States needed to complete more than 10 or 12 sections, but on first glance, this was not apparent.

In addition, the presence of the instruction booklet, Form A5, made it appear that the answers requested were not easy to provide. These first impressions tended to cause the farmer to set the report form aside. Some farmers wrote to the Bureau complaining of the size of the report form, and a few wrote to their Congressman on the apparent amount of information requested. The answers to these letters pointed out that the form covered all types of agriculture, that many of the individual farmers normally would complete only a small part of the report form, and that, with the exception of unusual cases, most farmers were able to complete the applicable items in 45 minutes to an hour.

3. The agricultural community is composed of farm operators of widely varying ages and educational backgrounds in all parts of the country. Some farm operators contacted the Bureau indicating that they were willing, but unable, to complete their report forms. Normally, the individual who contacted the Bureau was one who had had little or no schooling. In these cases the individual was referred to one of the U.S. Department of Agriculture representatives near him for assistance. Undoubtedly, there were others who were not reached, and who were unable to communicate their problems in completing the report form.

4. A related but more minor problem existed primarily in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Texas. Small areas were found in these States where the addressees did not comprehend English. The report forms for the United States had been printed in English only. Cases of this type that were brought to the Bureau's attention were referred to bilingual individuals who could assist the respondent in completing the report form.

5. Instructions provided to the farmer stated that if records were not available, good estimates were acceptable. Some farm operators were unable to understand that good estimates would provide data acceptable at the county level for census purposes. Whenever farmers corresponded with the Bureau saying that their records were not available, the Bureau attempted to point out that good estimates were acceptable and to encourage the respondent to file his report using his best estimates.

6. The report form for the 1969 Census of Agriculture asked for information about land use, crop production, livestock production, production expenses, and the market value of the products produced.

Some segments of the Nation's agricultural operations are integrated from the production of a product through the processing and the marketing of that product. Two different problems arose because of this integration.

In some instances, the producers reported the market value of the processed, or finished, product, such as sugar, instead of reporting the market value of the raw, or unprocessed, products, such as the sugar beets. Such reports were amended by the subject-matter specialists during processing.

The other type of problem arose because of contract operations, particularly those involved with poultry. The Bureau attempted to include in the mailing list the names of all producers involved with contract commodities. However, in the contract operations, the producers normally have the land and the buildings, while the contractor pays the producer a certain amount per pound of product and provides the birds, the feed, and management instructions. These producers, as a result, were unable to provide any information regarding production expenses and the value of products produced. This information had to be supplied by subject-matter specialists after consultation when necessary and possible with the contractor.

7. To the extent possible, the mailing list was to include the names and addresses of all individuals associated with agriculture. In many cases, the individuals on the mailing list were landlords who had rented their land to other farm operators. The Census Bureau experienced some enumerating problems with landlords who reported what had been produced on the land they owned, even though they had not actually done the farming themselves.

The first four items on the report form attempted to make clear that if all the land was rented or leased out, the land owner should not complete any other part of the report form. However, because they had an interest in the share of the production, these individuals also felt they had a responsibility to report this production.

Telephone followup provided information that some of these landlords reported only their share of the production, while other landlords reported the total production. In either case, it provided duplicate data, since the operator had also been asked to report the agriculture production on the land that he had worked.

8. A limited number of farmers expressed a belief, either in writing to or by telephoning the Census Bureau, that agriculture census data were collected to benefit agribusiness, and in consequence they were reluctant to provide the data. (Recognizing the problem, the Bureau had attempted to counteract this feeling by distributing prior to the mailout a leaflet entitled "How the Census of Agriculture Helps You" which pointed out that the census was one source of information available to the farmer, and that other sources of agriculture information on which the farmer relied obtained most of their statistical data from the census figures.)

9. As explained previously, the Census Bureau asked all farm operators to complete their reports and return them, preferably no later than February 15, 1970. February 15 was selected since this date coincided with the date that many farmers were required to file their annual Internal Revenue Service report. This date was printed in the instruction leaflet which accompanied the A1 and the letter which accompanied the A2 report forms. The printing of these leaflets and letters was scheduled and completed well ahead of the anticipated mailout date of the last week in December.

On December 23, 1969, just a few days prior to the mailout, the IRS tax law was changed and the filing date was moved to March 1. A number of farmers wrote to the Bureau suggesting that the filing date for the census of agriculture should be March 1, to coincide with the new filing date for the Internal Revenue Service. In these cases, an extension of time was granted to permit the farmer to make maximum use of his tax records in completing the report form, and the Bureau pointed out that the tax law had been changed at a date which did not permit the Bureau to change the printing of its materials.

10. Because the census mailing list was compiled from several sources, the same farm operator might appear on each source with slight variations in his name and address. It was difficult to determine if these were really duplicate names and addresses, and, as a result, many farmers received more than one report form. Anticipating this problem, the Bureau provided instructions on the report form and in the leaflet guide that any duplicate report forms should be returned along with the one filled out. Nevertheless, many farmers completed and returned only one report form, without reporting the census file numbers on the additional forms. Without this information, it was impossible to remove the additional name and address listing from the followup processes. As a result, some of the farmers who received a followup letter and report form thought that their first report form had not been received by the Bureau, and therefore, they completed a second report with a different census file number and submitted it to the Bureau also. This meant that a duplicate report had been received.

In addition, some farmers who received duplicate forms were evidently reluctant to complete even one, possibly feeling that if the Bureau could not eliminate duplicates, then it also could not provide good data from their reports.

11. Pretests indicated that a reminder card improved the response rate in the early stages of the data collection although it did not have a significant effect on the overall response rate. Because the improved early response would improve the quality of the livestock inventory data and would probably speed up the entire processing operation, it was decided to send a reminder card to everyone on the mailing list 10 days after the initial mailout, January 10. Many farmers objected to receiving the reminder card, since their initial review of the agriculture census packet indicated to them that no action was necessary until February 15. Letters were also received from farmers stating that they had received their reminder cards prior to receipt of the census report forms. It is believed that better phrasing of the message on the reminder card would resolve most of the problems associated with its use.

Chapter 5. Processing the Data

GENERAL PROCEDURE

Processing the data for the approximately 4.1 million report forms mailed for the 1969 Census of Agriculture was an immense and complicated task. The skills of the subject-matter specialists in analyzing the tabulations in their respective specialties had to be blended successfully with the expertise of the systems analysts, programmers, and other computer specialists to process mass data. This combination of subject-matter and data-processing expertise was vital in bringing together data from census reports to produce accurate and useful statistics.

Census report forms were returned by the respondents to the Bureau's facilities at Jeffersonville, Ind. There, a clerical work force, varying from 100 to 450 employees, with the assistance of professional staff sent from Washington headquarters of the Bureau, accomplished most of the processing operations that were not done on the computer. In general, these operations included receipt and check-in of returns, routing of forms and other pieces of mail to the appropriate work group (such as the correspondence section, editing section, census file number search section, etc.), screening and review of report forms, and, after computer editing, review of computer changes and corrections.

The general procedure for processing the returns for the 1969 Census of Agriculture was as follows:

1. Sorting of returns and check-in
2. Screening the report forms
3. Data keying
4. Computer processing
5. Review of computer editing

6. Preliminary tabulation of data
7. Review of preliminary tabulations
8. Final tabulation of county, State, regional, and U.S. tables
9. Final table review and disclosure analysis

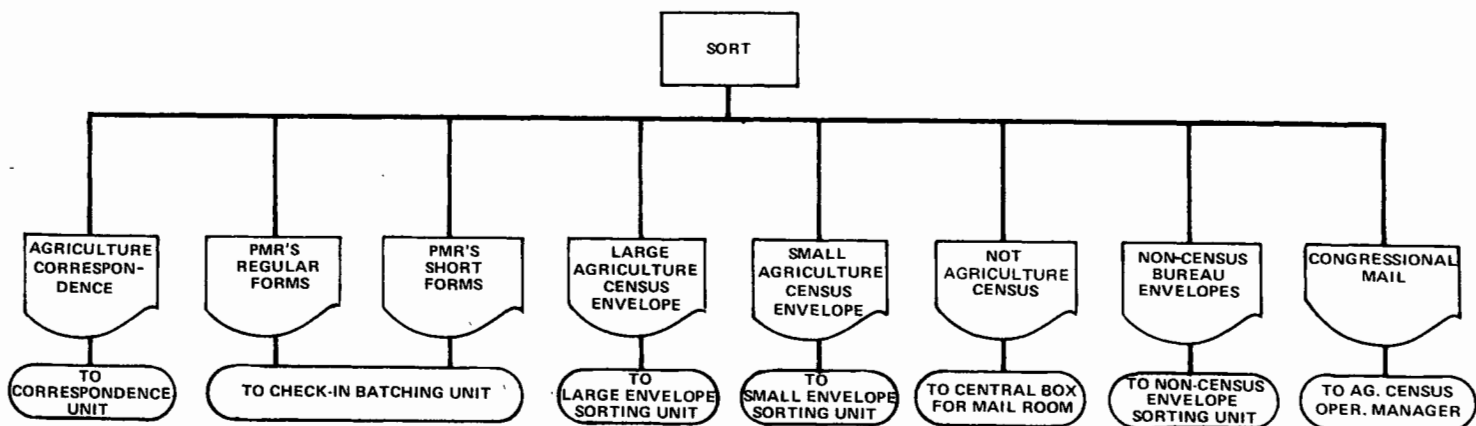
PRECOMPUTER PROCESSING

Check-In

The purpose of the check-in operation was to maintain control of the census returns that had been received and to determine which cases needed to receive letters or forms in each of the four followups. The census file number and a status code showing whether a return was in scope, out of scope, pending, etc., were keypunched to magnetic tape for each case received. These tapes were sorted by file number and matched by computer to the master mailing list. For each followup, mailing labels were prepared for the cases that did not appear on the check-in tapes. The check-in operation, therefore, was critical for the control of the entire census, as well as for the maintenance of good public relations by sending followups only to those people who had not returned completed report forms or given an indication that they soon would.

In preparation for check-in, all pieces of mail underwent a review and several sorting steps to insure that each was handled properly. Detailed instructions and charts for each step in the sorting process were provided so that a clerk could determine the action required for each piece of mail received. Figure 3 displays the initial mail sorting procedure, as an example.

Figure 3. Initial Mail Sort



After the initial mail sorts, all mail was sorted into three main groups: Forms with correspondence, forms without correspondence, and correspondence only. The forms with correspondence were divided into two groups: (1) Those that did not require a reply (any significant comments were transcribed to the forms before they were sent to check-in); and (2) those that did require a reply. Report forms without correspondence were separated into three groups: (1) Those with no remarks in the section provided on the form; (2) those that were blank; and (3) those forms with remarks, which were separated into (a) forms not needing a reply, (b) out-of-scope forms, and (c) forms needing a reply. Correspondence without report forms was sorted into two groups. One group contained those letters without census file numbers. This group was checked clerically to a microfilm copy of the master mailing list to obtain census file numbers. The file numbers found were transcribed to the letters which were then checked in. Letters were sent to those respondents whose file numbers could not be located asking them to supply the Bureau with the file numbers. The other group of correspondence without report forms was further sorted into (a) requests for additional report forms, (b) letters from respondents who claimed that they had already filed a return, and (c) all other types of letters, such as requests for an extension of the time limit, requests for help in completing the form, questions about the census, etc.

One major problem which arose was a category of receipts referred to as multiple returns. These were instances in which the respondents returned two or more report forms, which were not yellow (indicating a multiunit), in one envelope. Many of these were cases of landlords and tenants returning their forms together, and families, such as a father and one son or more, returning every form they had received. All of these multiple returns had to be reviewed by a subject-matter specialist to determine which forms were in scope before they could be checked in.

Before the report forms and letters were sent to check-in, they were separated into categories: "Must cases" and QVS forms, out-of-scope forms, correspondence or blank forms, completed short forms, completed standard forms, PMR's (postmaster returns), and other. Once they were separated, they were batched into work units—100 standard forms (A1's), 200 short forms (A2's), 100 letters. These final sorting and grouping steps before check-in were taken so that the work could be sent directly from check-in keying to the appropriate work group.

Both check-in codes and followup codes were assigned to each work unit for check-in. The following check-in codes were used:

- 0 Postmaster returns
- 1 Correspondence only
- 1 Blank forms
- 1 Reports with correspondence without data
- 2 Reports with correspondence with data
- 3 In-scope reports
- 4 Out-of-scope reports
- 7 In-scope reports that had first been classified as out of scope and then determined to be in scope

This coding scheme was so constructed that a higher number superseded a lower number. Many cases, especially those that had been assigned check-in codes 0 or 1, were checked in more than once. These cases were considered to be incomplete, even

though in the case of those receiving code 1, something had been received from the respondent. The respondents were contacted and, when completed report forms were received by the Bureau, they were checked in again with a higher code. For example, if a respondent wrote to the Bureau requesting another report form, the census file number on his letter was checked in with a code of 1. His letter was then answered and when a completed form was received, the file number was again checked in with a code of 2, 3, 4, or 7, superseding the previous code.

Another set of codes was used to complete the check-in codes. This second set was used to indicate whether a followup action was to be taken, and if so, in which followup the case was to be included. Check-in codes 2 through 7 received a followup code of 0, which meant that no followup would be necessary since the cases with those category codes were not expected to be checked again. The followup codes used with category code 1 were as follows:

- 2 Do not follow up this case until the second followup.
- 3 Do not follow up this case until the third followup.
- 4 Do not follow up this case until the fourth followup.
- 5 Do not follow up this case until the fifth followup.
- 7 Do not follow up this case (received too late for the last followup).
- 8 Do not follow up this case (indefinite hold).

Once the work units had been prepared and the check-in codes assigned, the report forms and letters were sent to check-in data keying. Using electronic encoding equipment, the census file numbers and check-in codes were keyed to minitapes. The information on the minitapes was then pooled onto large "industry compatible" tapes. These "pooler" tapes were sent to Washington, D.C., where they were sorted and merged by census file number. In order to determine which cases were to be included in the followup mailings, the check-in tapes were compared to the master mailing list, and all census file numbers not appearing on the check-in tape as cases for which satisfactory responses had been received became eligible for followup.

After each check-in tape match a new master mailing list was generated. This new list carried the check-in codes for all addresses for which any type of response had been received, so that the latest status of each case was maintained. This allowed, for example, for a person from whom only a letter had been received to be excluded from the first followup in February, but included in the second followup if a completed report form had not been received by the beginning of April.

To evaluate the check-in process, a quality control check was made of a sample of one out of every 1,000 pieces of mail received, to determine prior to the cutoff date for each followup if any of these cases would be erroneously included in the followup.

Manual Edit

Once the report forms and correspondence had been checked in, they were routed to the appropriate work group. Explicit instructions were written for the different work groups and

given to each person within those sections. Whenever a problem arose which could not be resolved by the instructions, the individual referred it to his supervisor, and hence these cases became known as "referrals." The referrals occurred in every stage of the processing operations since it was not possible to make provisions for all the different types of problems which might arise. Frequently, additional instructions were written because the same type of problem kept arising. In other cases, the problems were resolved by subject-matter specialists. All report forms and letters from farm operations that were out of scope or suspected to be out of scope were sent to the subject-matter specialists for review and determination of their status.

The out-of-scope forms and letters were sent to the files and sorted according to the type of material—standard forms, short forms, correspondence—and filed in State and county code number order by type of material. No further action, other than conducting a quality control check on a sample basis to determine whether the cases were being reviewed correctly, was taken with the out-of-scope cases, although from time to time some of them were checked when they related to a problem with another case. The PMR's were also sorted by type of form—standard or short—and filed according to State and county code number. Some of these cases were included in a special remailing of PMR's conducted in late January 1970. (See chapter 4, page 38, for a discussion of PMR's).

All in-scope letters and forms with letters or remarks (except QVS and yellow "must case" report forms) were sent to the correspondence section for resolution. They were carefully reviewed, and form or tailored letters as needed were sent to the respondents as quickly as possible. (This process is discussed in detail in chapter 4, page 39.) When answers were received from the respondents, the appropriate action was taken (such as transcribing information to a report form, determining a case to be out of scope, etc.) and the forms and letters were sent back through the check-in and routing process to update the status of each case. Frequently, report forms from other sections of the processing operation were sent to the correspondence section for resolution of problems both prior to and after data keying.

The correspondence section was also responsible for searching for either a name and address associated with a census file number, or a census file number associated with a name and address. In many instances, either the mailing label came off the report form (see chapter 4, page 39), or the respondents either returned their file copies, which had no address labels or census file numbers on them, or wrote letters without supplying the census file numbers. The correspondence section used microfilm copies of the mailing lists (the original mailing list, the supplemental lists, and the lists of those included in each followup) to find the file numbers and the names and addresses. This was a particularly critical operation when searching for census file numbers since the cases could not be checked in without them, and therefore the respondents could not be kept out of the followups until a file number was found and some action could be taken.

The yellow ("must case") and QVS report forms were sent to the agriculture analysts for resolution. All "must cases" were briefly reviewed and held for shipment to Washington to be edited by the subject-matter specialists. The multiunit report forms were grouped according to multiunit and placed in folders

until all reports for any one multiunit had been received. This provided for accurate control and followup procedures. The QVS forms were given to clerical personnel to transcribe all information reported onto regular A1 report forms. The transcribed A1 forms were stamped QVS, verified completely, and sent into the rest of the editing process. The QVS forms were shipped to Washington for review and analysis.

All other report forms were first sorted by State and then edited. This clerical edit and screening operation was done separately for the standard forms and the short forms.

The primary purpose of the clerical screening and editing operations was to determine (a) which report forms were ready for data keying to magnetic tape, (b) which had relatively minor problems that could be resolved in Jeffersonville by application of available editing procedures, correspondence, or telephone, and (c) which, if any, would have to be referred to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington. The procedures included screening out out-of-scope cases, identifying "must cases," and preparing the in-scope reports for data keying.

In the screening operation, clerks verified that all entries on the report forms were legible, made name and address changes for the files, made geographic coding changes, when appropriate, by correcting the numeric codes for the State or county, and performed some standard clerical operations. The work was divided into two parts. "General" editing consisted of a series of basic checks such as determining that the respondent's remarks or correspondence, if any, had been reviewed and resolved. "Specific" editing involved a detailed review of the minimum data required for a report to be considered complete. The editing was accomplished by clerks using various "editing guides" which provided specifications for both "general" and "specific" editing, such as which data items were "must" items (those which had to have entries before the report form was accepted for keying), what was considered minimum acceptable data, and when to refer report forms with problems that the clerks could not resolve.

The work of the editors was checked and verified, not only during the training period (a 10-percent random sample of a 200 report form work unit), but also after they had qualified as clerks (a 5-percent random sample of all work). In addition, the quality control procedure for the clerical editing provided for a 100-percent verification of the following, with the exception of referrals:

- (1) All reports classified as out of scope were reviewed to insure that none were being eliminated which should be included in the census.
- (2) All name and address change transcription sheets were verified to insure that these changes were properly made.
- (3) All geographic coding changes were verified.

A quality control unit maintained individual records for each editor, and weekly summary reports were submitted to Census Bureau headquarters.

During the various editing and review operations, clerks encountered numerous problems which could best be resolved by

contacting the respondents. These problems (such as missing data, obviously erroneous or inconsistent entries, etc.) were usually limited to a few items which occurred frequently. In such cases, form letters could often be used. Therefore, the Bureau prepared a variety of form letters, and provided guidelines for selecting the appropriate letter to fit the situation. If no existing form letter was appropriate, or if the problem was so complicated that several letters would be required, the case was referred to a supervisor for a decision on whether it could be handled routinely, or would have to be referred to an analyst for resolution by "tailored" letter or telephone. Additional form letters were devised as needed.

All forms on buff paper with TOP codes 3, 4, or 5 (or 7, 8, and 9 as used in the supplemental mailings) which were determined by the editing or verification sections to be "must cases" were referred to the agriculture analysts. These were cases that (a) reported \$100,000 or more in total sales or expenses, (b) reported enough crop or livestock production to amount to \$100,000 in sales or expenses, (c) reported operating 50,000 acres or more, (d) appeared to be a report for an institutional organization because of a review of the address label or remarks, or (e) appeared to be part of a multiunit because of a review of the address label or remarks. After the review by the agriculture analysts, the forms determined to be "must cases" were stamped "must" and sent to Washington, along with all the other "must cases" which were on yellow report forms, for a comprehensive edit.

The edit performed by the subject-matter specialists in Washington on the "must cases" involved a complete review of all entries. It was considered extremely important that all information on these report forms be as complete, consistent, and error-free as possible since only a few incorrect entries or forms could seriously affect the data for any one county. These specialists checked and corrected, when necessary, the State and county codes in the census file number and made sure that all entries on the form were legible. Once all these editing

operations had been performed, the report forms were returned to the Jeffersonville facilities for data keying.

Data Keying to Magnetic Tape

After the report forms had been processed through screening and editing operations, they were repackaged into work units containing about 100 standard forms or 200 short forms and were forwarded to the data-keying section. The data were keyed directly onto magnetic tape by key encoder operators, one work unit to a reel.

Two different types of data were keyed—quantitative data (the entries provided by a respondent or, in some cases, an editor), and the applicable cell codes which were used to identify the items. The operators keyed only those items with entries and the applicable cell codes. The operators could ascertain the code for a particular data item by looking at the code numbers printed next to the item on the report form. This keying code generally consisted of a three-digit number designating the cell or field, but in some cases it was followed by subcodes, as illustrated in the examples below. Example 1 illustrates single-field data items, each of which had three-digit codes; example 2 illustrates multifield data items, which had a three-digit code for the first field and a one-digit subcode for each associated field.

The census file number was also keyed so that errors in processing could be traced and corrected for the final tabulations. The keying of the census file number was confirmed by the use of the check digit, the last number of the file number. When the entire census file number was keyed, the machine automatically computed a check digit. If the check digit keyed by the operator was not identical to the one computed by the machine, the machine "locked" to signal that there was an error.

EXAMPLE 1.

Section 36 - FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969		CELL CODE	
Report amount received before taxes and expenses.		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	Dollars Cents
1. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others - plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.		680	\$2,000
2. Recreational services - providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place.		681	\$
3. Payments you received for participation in Government farm programs (Do not include redeemable loans. See Leaflet, section 36.)		682	\$

EXAMPLE 2.

Section 13 - Were any IRISH POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, or TOBACCO harvested from this place in 1969?		CELL CODE		SUBCODE		Commercial fertilizer used						
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to Section 14		Acres harvested	Tenths	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Tenths	Acres fertilized	Tenths	Dry		Liquid or gas	
									Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Irish potatoes.		180	2	2	2	2	2	1				
2. Sweetpotatoes.		161			2							
3. Tobacco - all types. .		162			2							

The work of the keying operators was verified according to a quality control plan. This plan was divided into three stages on the basis of the operators' experience: (1) Training stage, (2) qualification stage, (3) process control.

Errors detected during verification were not corrected at that time, with the exception of those on "must cases." Instead, each work unit with an excessive error rate was rejected and rekeyed. All "must cases" were verified 100 percent and corrected.

Training stage—All work units for each new encoder operator were verified 100 percent during the training stage while the operator was becoming familiar with the keying format. A keyer was allowed to advance to the qualification stage when he had keyed two work units with an error rate of 2.0 percent or less. Error rates were computed as the percentage of items in error, an item being either a data entry or a cell code on the report form. If the new operator failed on the first two work units he was allowed two additional work units. Keyers failing to advance after the second pair of work units were removed from the keying operation. All work units with an error rate greater than 2 percent were rekeyed.

Qualification stage—Keyers advancing to this stage attempted to qualify for process control. A 10-percent sample of reports from each work unit keyed was selected for verification. The decision to accept or reject each work unit was based on the number of report forms verified and the number of errors detected as shown in the table below.

If the number of report forms verified was—	Work unit rejected if number of errors greater than or equal to—
19-20	9
21-22	10
23-24	11
25-26	12
27-28	13
...	...
etc.	etc.

That is, for every two additional report forms in the quality control sample, one additional keying error was allowed.

A keyer was allowed to advance to process control when he had four successive accept decisions within a maximum of eight decisions. If he failed to qualify on the first sequence of eight work units he was allowed a second chance. Keyers failing to qualify for process control after the second sequence of eight work units were removed from the keying operation. All rejected work units were rekeyed.

Process control—After a keyer had advanced to process control, a 3-percent sample of report forms was selected for verification from each work unit keyed. As in the qualification stage, a decision was made to accept or reject each work unit based on the number of report forms verified and the number of errors detected as indicated in the table below.

If the number of report forms verified was—	Work unit rejected if number of errors greater than or equal to—
6	3
7	4
8-9	5
10-11	6
12-13	7
14-15	8
...	...
etc.	etc.

All rejected work units were rekeyed.

A point system was used to determine if and when a keyer was to be removed from process control. The point system worked as follows:

1. Upon qualification for process control a keyer received two points as a bonus.
2. Each time a work unit was accepted, the keyer received one additional point.
3. Each time a work unit was rejected, he lost a point.
4. A keyer remained on process control as long as his point score did not reach zero. A reaccounting was made after each sequence of 10 decisions (a keyer with a point score of one or more began the next sequence of 10 decisions with two points).
5. If, at any time, a keyer's point score reached zero, he was placed back in the training stage and allowed to requalify under the same rules as before. If, after returning to process control, his point score again reached zero he was removed from the keying operation.

"Must cases" were keyed only by keyers who had qualified for process control.

These stringent control and verification procedures for the key encoding operations were instrumental in maintaining the overall error rate at less than 2 percent.

Each encoding machine held a small magnetic tape reel onto which the data were keyed. The small reels were then pooled onto a large reel which was transmitted via commercial airline to the Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C. After keying operations had been completed and tapes transmitted, the report forms were held in the keying sequence pending receipt of confirmation from Bureau headquarters that the tapes were readable.

COMPUTER PROCESSING

Formatting

The first step in the computer processing of the 1969 Census of Agriculture report forms was to format the data into binary records. This computer record was a layout of 29 segments,

each of which consisted of one section or more from the two report forms.

The record layout contained both fixed-length segments and variable-length segments. A *variable-length segment* was made up of data for a series of items; an item was made up of data for a crop, for example, or for a type of equipment, etc. For each of the 15 variable-length segments there was an item code for each item designated within that segment. For example, segment 14 contained three items, and three item codes, as follows: 01, Irish potatoes; 02, sweetpotatoes; 03, tobacco. For any one item, the layout contained the item code and from two to six data fields; for example, for Irish potatoes the layout contained the item code and six data fields, as follows:

Word 1 Item code (01)
 Word 2 Acres harvested
 Word 3 Quantity harvested
 Word 4 Acres irrigated
 Word 5 Acres fertilized
 Word 6 Tons of dry fertilizer used
 Word 7 Tons of liquid fertilizer used

If one or more of these data fields (i.e., words 2 to 7) contained an entry, all of the data fields in the item were formatted (those fields that did not have entries were formatted as zeros), and if one or more of the items was formatted, the segment was formatted. The first word of each variable-length segment contained the segment number, the number of items in the segment, the number of words in the items, and the number of words in the segment.

Each of the 14 *fixed-length segments* contained only the segment identification and one set of from two to six data fields. If there was an entry for one or more of these data fields, the entire segment was formatted; those fields that did not have entries were formatted as zeros. The layout for fixed-length segment 26, for example, was as follows:

Word 1 Segment identification
 Word 2 Total number of sheep and lambs on the place
 Word 3 Total number of sheep and lambs sold
 Word 4 Number of lambs under 1 year old
 Word 5 Number of ewes 1 year old
 Word 6 Rams and wethers 1 year old or older

This segment was present only in the records for farms having sheep and lambs.

The record segments were as follows:

Segment	Format	Description
1	Fixed	Identification
2	Fixed	Operator characteristics and recode
3	Fixed	Expenditure, other income, total market value of products sold
4	Variable	Machinery and equipment
5	Fixed	Land use
6	Fixed	Irrigation
7	Fixed	Artificial drainage
8	Fixed	Pastureland fertilized and conservation practices
9	Variable	Type of landlord

Segment	Format	Description
10	Fixed	Crops—short form
11	Variable	Corn and sorghums
12	Variable	Small grain
13	Variable	Beans, peas, peanuts, cotton, sugar beets, popcorn, broomcorn, and mint for oil
14	Variable	Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and tobacco
15	Variable	Hay or grass
16	Variable	Field seeds
17	Variable	Other crops
18	Variable	Vegetables, sweet corn, or melons
19	Variable	Berries
20	Variable	Fruit trees, nut trees, and grapevines
21	Variable	Nursery or greenhouse products
22	Fixed	Livestock—short form
23	Fixed	Chickens, turkeys, and other poultry
24	Fixed	Cattle and calves
25	Fixed	Hogs and pigs
26	Fixed	Sheep and lambs
27	Variable	Other livestock
28	Variable	Contract or binding agreements
29	Fixed	Agriculture chemicals

The following operations were performed in the format run:

1. Crop production was converted into standard units of measure for those crops showing more than one unit on the form.
2. "Landlord only" and other types of out-of-scope records that could be identified in this run were separated from the data file.
3. Invalid codes were identified and classified, and appropriate action taken, as follows:
 - a. *Invalid State and county codes.* These records were printed out and dropped from the formatted file. The A1 or A2 report forms involved were corrected and then sent through the data-keying operation again.
 - b. *Invalid item codes.* These were codes not assigned anywhere on the report form. The identification, the invalid item code (cell code) and the associated data, and the next two item codes and their associated data, were printed out. Valid item codes that appeared out of sequence, including duplicates, were handled the same as invalid item codes. These item codes and all associated data were dropped from the record. Print-outs of these records with bad codes were reviewed and the necessary corrections were made in a correction edit.
 - c. *Valid crop item codes that were invalid in a specific State or States* (for example, codes for cotton in Montana). These records were printed out and dropped from the data file. The A1 or A2 report forms involved were corrected and sent through the data-keying operation again.

Computer Editing

Computer editing is a mechanized process of screening, testing, and refining reported data; it essentially involves checking for reasonableness and internal consistency so that unusual information can be verified and corrected if necessary. In general, the computers are programmed to perform certain tests and make comparisons involving key ratios, such as acres harvested and yield. These key ratios were tested by comparing them against tolerance limits or parameters which had been derived from the previous census or current surveys. Computers were programmed to correct any item by a process of rounding, substituting a total by a sum of the detail or imputing on the basis of one of the several ratios in which the questionable component was contained, or by "flagging" the data entry for later inspection.

With hundreds of kinds of different crops as well as many different kinds of livestock operations covered by the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the computer edit programs were quite long and complex. The individual computer tests and checks amounted to several thousand steps, only a small fraction of which were required to edit the responses reported on any one form.

The mode selected for the communication of these computer edit specifications from the subject-matter specialists to the programmers during the 1969 Census of Agriculture was decision logic tables—tabular displays of all elements of a problem from conception to solution—reinforced by flowcharts and narratives. A total of some 888 pages of decision logic tables and directly related materials were prepared for the edit of the two forms (A1 and A2) for the general agriculture census. Several rounds of revisions were necessary in order to arrive at the desired precision and consistency.

Batch Edit

After the files were formatted, sorted, and merged by State, county, and census file number, they were divided by State, and the records were edited in two "batches" or more of all the records available at that time (instead of waiting until all of the records for a State or county were available before any computer editing was done for that State or county). For most States the computer editing was completed in two batches. The last batch edit was processed after the analysts' review of the "must cases."

The batch edits of the A1 and A2 forms included supplying missing entries, reconciling the acres reported for individual crops with the acres reported as total cropland, imputing production for crops when yield per acre was outside acceptable limits, and editing to assure consistency between and within the different sections of the report form. The edits also computed values for products sold, using average prices by State for each production item, and these estimated values were imputed if the reported value of products sold was outside acceptable limits.

In addition, the batch edit determined whether each record met the criteria for the standard A1 form, the short A2 form, or was out of scope, and classified the farms according to size, tenure, economic class, and type of farm.

The edit was divided into nine program groups, seven for the A1, one for both the A1 and the A2, and one for the A2. These

program groups covered the editing of the sections of the report forms as follows:

Program Group 1 (A1):

- a. Acreage and ownership plus crossline acreage
- b. Land use
- c. Reconciliation of crops and cropland harvested
- d. Reconciliation of acres in orchard with detail of tree fruit acres

Program Group 2 (A1):

- a. Irrigation
- b. Drainage
- c. Crops
- d. Fruits and nuts
- e. Vegetables
- f. Nursery products
- g. Fertilizer
- h. Conservation practices
- i. Forest products

Program Group 3 (A1):

- a. Poultry
- b. Cattle and calves
- c. Hogs and pigs
- d. Sheep and lambs
- e. Other livestock

Program Group 4 (A1):

- a. Estimation of TVP of livestock
- b. Feed grain and hog requirement
- c. Estimation of TVP of crops
- d. Editing of reported TVP
- e. Farm-related income

Program Group 5 (A1):

- a. Operator characteristics and type of organization
- b. Coding
- c. Contracts

Program Group 6 (A1):

- a. Machinery and equipment
- b. Chemicals

Program Group 7 (A1):

- a. Hired workers and expenditures
- b. Value of land and buildings

Program Group 8 (A1 and A2):

- a. Classification of record by type of report form (assignment of codes, weights, etc.)
- b. Conversion of A1 to A2
- c. Conversion of A2 to A1
- d. Coding for A1 converted to A2
- e. Failed edits and referrals

Program Group 9 (A2):

- a. Acreage and ownership
- b. Land use
- c. Reconciliation of crop to cropland harvested
- d. Cattle and calves
- e. Hogs and pigs
- f. Sheep and lambs
- g. Poultry
- h. Horses and ponies

Program Group 0 (A2)—Continued

- i. Other livestock
- j. Crops
- k. Operator characteristics
- l. Estimating and editing TVP
- m. Farm related income
- n. Coding
- o. Machinery and equipment
- p. Expenditures
- q. Value of land and buildings

During batch edit, records that did not meet the minimum criteria for a farm were dropped from the data file and written on the out-of-scope file. The out-of-scope records from the batch edit were sorted and merged with the out-of-scope records from the format run. A listing was prepared of all out-of-scope census file numbers and sent to Jeffersonville for clerical review of the corresponding report forms to insure that they had been properly classified. A tabulation of the out-of-scope records by reason for being out of scope and by key items on the questionnaire was prepared for review.

A number of places that did not meet the definition of a farm (that is, they did not have 10 acres or more and at least \$50 in sales, or, if they had less than 10 acres, did not have at least \$250 in sales) were included in the census counts and were tabulated with the small farms (those with less than \$2,500 in sales) because their inventories of livestock or their acreage and production of crops indicated that they would normally have had enough sales to be classified as farms. (All of them were included in the tables for either part-time or part-retirement farms.) For each record that did not meet the farm definition but was retained as a farm in the census tabulations, a criteria code was assigned to indicate the reason for including it in the census. If a record met more than one of the minimum criteria, the code for the first criterion satisfied was assigned to the record. (See appendix F, Table 1, "Farms Included in Census Count That Did Not Meet Farm Definition, by Reason for Including," and Table 2, "Farms Included in Census Count That Did Not Meet Farm Definition, by Number of Acres and Amount of Sales.")

In addition to determining which records were in scope, the computer edit also converted to A2 records those A1 records that were for farms that did not meet the criteria for A1's, and converted to A1 records those A2 records that did meet the criteria for A1's. Some A1 records were retained as A1's, and some A2 records were converted to A1's, even though they were for farms that had less than \$2,500 in sales, because they met certain specified criteria and it was believed that they normally would have had sales in excess of \$2,500. They would include new farm operations, farms having crop failure, and farms with large inventories and small 1969 sales. The Bureau decided, therefore, to include data for these farms in the tabulations for farms with sales of \$2,500 (even though this affected the historical data comparability a little).

The specific criteria for retaining these records as A1's and for converting the A2 records to A1's, related to inventories, expenses, acres and production of crops, and cropland failure. Each of these records was assigned a criteria code indicating the reason that it was tabulated as an A1. The codes were assigned on the basis of the first criterion satisfied by the record. (See

appendix F, Table 3, "Farms With Sales of Less Than \$2,500 Included in Tabulations of Farms with Sales of \$2,500 or More, by Reason for Inclusion," and Table 4, "Farms With Sales of Less Than \$2,500 Included in Tabulations of Farms With Sales of \$2,500 or More, by Number of Acres and Amount of Sales.")

When information from A2 short report forms met the criteria for A1 report forms, the additional detailed information that would have been given on the longer form was imputed on the basis of responses for farms of similar size in the same area. Any A2 records on which more than \$10,000 in sales was reported, and which therefore were converted to A1 records, were coded as "must cases." Records of the changes for these farms were printed out during the batch edit and sent to Jeffersonville for review.

The batch edit tabulated counts of the following key items for each county for records that (a) passed edit, (b) failed edit, and (c) were referred for review by analysts.

1. Number of farms
2. Total acres
3. Cropland harvested
4. Farms with 1,000 acres or more
5. A1's
 - a. Total
 - b. "Must cases" identified prior to mail out
 - c. "Must cases" identified prior to data keying
 - d. "Must cases" identified during the batch edit
6. A2's converted to A1's
 - a. Total
 - b. Acceptable—less than \$10,000 TVP
 - c. Must be reviewed—over \$10,000 TVP
7. A2's
8. A1's converted to A2's
9. Out-of-scope records
 - a. Total
 - b. Landlord, some agriculture
 - c. Not a landlord, some agriculture
 - d. Births dropped because they were also in the A2 sample

During the edit, records for A2's, which were sent to a 50-percent sample of small farms, were assigned weights of 2. The A1's, which were used for the 100-percent enumeration of all other farms, were assigned a weight of 1, except that those that had been converted from A2's and that indicated less than \$10,000 in sales were assigned a weight of 2.

Batch Edit Correction

As a result of the batch edit, a "Failed Edit and Must Case Listing," printed on a high-speed printer, was produced for each "must case" and for each farm that had one item or more fail the edit program. These listings were referred to as farm records, and for each farm, the record displayed only the items that had failed the edit and the items which did not fail but were different before and after the edit. Each page of the listing contained the items for one farm, although some farm records extended to two pages.

The listings were separated, placed in State folios in lots of 500 consecutively numbered farm records, and then shipped to

Jeffersonville. The first step in the Jeffersonville operation was to match the listing to the report form file and pull the appropriate report forms. The listing sheets and report forms in Jeffersonville for the "must cases" were packaged and shipped to Washington, D.C., for review. The rest of the listing sheets and the corresponding report forms were sent to a technical analyst in Jeffersonville for review.

The purpose of the review of the batch edit was to process each farm record so that information going back through the computer would allow the computer to accept a changed "failed-edit" item, to add items, change items, delete items, or to delete the entire record for a farm. Subject-matter specialists in Washington, working on the "must cases," and technical analysts in Jeffersonville, working on all other cases, were responsible for performing this review.

In Jeffersonville, the technical analysts were trained by agriculture analysts. The agriculture analysts, who were responsible for the quality of the operation, assessed and insured the quality by inspecting work as it was performed and assisted on difficult cases. One clerk assisted each technical analyst by supplying the listing sheets and appropriate report forms, readying each listing for data keying, and refiling the report forms as work was completed.

The technical analyst reviewed each listing sheet and made appropriate decisions, that is, decided whether to change an item, delete the entire record, accept the changes made, etc. He indicated on the listing sheet the action to be taken by the computer with two sets of codes—general purpose codes and correction action codes. The general purpose codes indicated what was to be done to the entire farm record, while the action code indicated what was to be done to a specified item. These codes were as follows:

General purpose codes—

- 0 Delete the entire record
- 1 Make the indicated corrections and reedit the record
- 2 Make the indicated corrections, but do not reedit the record
- 3 No corrections, change a "failed edit" record to a "passed edit" record (so that it would not fail the edit program again)
- 4 Make the indicated corrections, change a "failed edit" record to a "passed" edit record, and reedit the record
- 5 Redit the record and supersede code 2.

Correction action codes—

- 6 Delete a record
- 7 Add or replace a record
- 8 Delete a segment or item
- 9 Add or replace a data field

An item locator code was assigned to every location within the farm data record. These item locator codes were used in inserting corrections in the farm data file.

To "replace" a record meant to rekey the entire report form, and the new record generated took the place of what was already in the data file. If no corrections were needed for a record, a general purpose code of 3 was assigned. When there were a large number of corrections for a farm (25 or more), the form was corrected, rekeyed, and sent through the computer processing again. After the technical analyst marked the

corrections on the listing sheets, the clerk prepared the listings for data keying by underlining data that needed to be keyed and inserting missing locator codes. The corrections were keyed to tape, verified 100 percent and, when correct, were shipped to Washington, D.C., for matching to the data file on the computer. The corrected files were displayed and reviewed to ensure that the corrections had been made properly and to determine if further corrections were necessary.

Final Data Merge

After the batch edit, the corrected files for each State were merged into one file in sequence by State, county, and identification number. The following operations were also performed in this merge:

1. Unduplication. If there were two records or more with the same census file number, the first one was kept on the data file and the rest dropped. All the duplicate records involved were displayed.
2. Imputation counts. Farms by class and TOP code were tallied and used in the imputation of nonrespondents. (Imputation is discussed in the following section.)
3. Bad data records were displayed and dropped from the data file. Among these records were those with negative income and A2's with large acreage. These records were reviewed to determine if they should be included in the tabulations.

Imputation of Nonrespondents

After the files were corrected, merged, and unduplicated the next step was to impute data for the nonrespondents. The procedure used was, in effect, by duplication of the responses on a report form for another farm in the same county. This meant that all the data for the farm selected was given a weight of two, i.e., they were counted twice. The general rule for imputation for nonrespondents was:

$$I = D \left(\frac{F}{M-P-D} \right) \text{ where:}$$

- D Number of nonrespondents on the county mailing list at final closeout
F Number of in-scope farms for the county before the summary diary stage
M Number of addresses on the mailing list for the county
P Number of postmaster returns received for the county

Farms for duplication (doubling of weight) were taken only from those records with TOP code 4 or 5 because a 100-percent followup had been done for cases with TOP codes 0,1,2, or 3. The records with TOP code 4 were selected from economic class group 2 to 5, proportionate to the distribution of the number of farms in these economic classes. These were farms with total value of products sold of \$20,000 to \$39,999; \$10,000 to \$19,999; \$5,000 to \$9,999; and \$2,500 to \$4,999, respectively. The records with TOP code 5 were selected from economic class group 6 to 8, proportionate to the distribution of the number of

farms in these economic classes. These were farms with total value of products sold of \$50 to \$2,499 and farms classified as other low income (part time and part retirement). The weights of the selected records in the data file were doubled. This meant that each record was counted four times, since a weight of two had already been assigned because the farm was in the 50-percent sample.

TABULATING THE DATA

General

After the batch edit and edit corrections had been completed, the data were ready to be tabulated. Two different types of tabulations and corrections were run first on the computer—diary tabulations (by county) and county tabulations for publication. The tabulations for publication were reviewed and, when accepted, were prepared for publication (see chapter 7). The diary tabulations provided data in a detailed format which were used as a resource for locating problems in the data for almost 3 million report forms. After both sets of tabulations were reviewed and farm records corrected and retabulated and the county data published, data for the State parts and the U.S. Summary were tabulated.

Diary Tabulations

The diary tabulations were divided into two tally programs. One tallied all the crop items from the A1 report forms at the county level. The other tallied all the noncrop items from both the A1 and the A2 report forms, plus the crop items from the A2, at the county level. Data were displayed for each item according to economic class, along with related data. These tabulations were reproduced on microfilm and used along with the change index for review of the county tabulations.

County Tabulations

Data tabulated by the computer had to be translated from magnetic tape to printed documents, or paper copy. The paper copy was produced by high-speed printers which were auxiliaries (or "output units") of the Census Bureau's computer systems. The tables that came from the high-speed printers as computer printouts were carefully reviewed by subject-matter specialists. This review consisted of three main steps: (1) Review of available comparative data for 1969 key items; (2) review of State and county tables by Statistical Reporting Service representatives from the State offices; and (3) review of county tables by Census Bureau staff.

Several tools were provided to the reviewer so that he might determine whether or not totals for a particular item were questionable. Within the tables being reviewed there was a substantial amount of intrarelated check data as well as counts from the 1964 Census of Agriculture for almost all items. In addition, U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates for principal items were utilized.

Because of its need for and use of data from the census of agriculture, the Department of Agriculture cooperated in the review of county tabulations by sending State representatives to

assist in this phase of the processing. Most States were represented by at least one SRS statistician, although there was only one for the New England States and one for Maryland and Delaware. The Texas office sent two statisticians because of the unusually large number of counties in that State. The SRS offices in Hawaii and Alaska were not asked to send anyone—instead, tables and written instructions for review were mailed to them for examination and returned to the Bureau of the Census with their criticisms. SRS statisticians commonly spent 1 or 2 weeks reviewing data for their respective States. On arrival at the Census Bureau, the SRS statisticians were given a brief orientation about the census covering (a) census procedures, (b) county table format, (c) diary table and change index format, and (d) their review responsibilities.

The separate reports to be published for each county demanded most of the SRS reviewer's time, although this was limited primarily to a review of the crop and livestock items. They were asked to provide marginal notes relating to any entry which they considered questionable on the basis of comparison with check data or personal knowledge, and to write their criticism on forms specifically designed for that purpose. Generally, SRS reviewers only identified potential problems. Initially, it was intended that SRS statisticians would use the diary tabulations as an aid in their review, and heading overlays were prepared for that purpose. However, the diary proved too complex to be used effectively by people coming in without preparation and for only a brief period.

After the SRS State representatives had finished their review, the census subject-matter staff reviewed all of the data and wrote specific directions for handling each item to be changed. The action taken by the Bureau staff included the following:

1. Reviewing the criticisms prepared by the SRS State representatives.
2. Independently reviewing to identify inconsistencies and potential errors, particularly for the items not reviewed by SRS statisticians.
3. Checking lists of large farms from current lists and from the 1964 Census of Agriculture to insure that these operations were included in county and State totals.
4. Obtaining reports from farm operators for large places that had not been included on the tabulations.
5. Identifying and correcting data-keying, reporting, and processing errors.
6. Identifying and eliminating duplicate reports.
7. Assigning correct State and county code numbers for large operations to insure that these operations were tabulated in the proper State and county.

The staff in Washington worked with individual report forms, which had been returned to Washington after the batch edit corrections, for the "must cases" and the very large farm operations, as well as with the county tabulations. Once the county table review was completed and the selected individual report forms checked, the criticisms were sent to Jeffersonville for a review of the problems involving the other report forms.

County Table Corrections

When the review of the county tables was complete, corrections were carried to the individual farm records in the same manner as they had been after the batch edit. After the corrections were made, the county tables were tabulated again for another review.

This second review consisted primarily of checking to see that the problems found previously had been resolved. If it was found that any corrections had not been made, either the tabulations were corrected on the computer or hand corrections were made directly on the printouts of the tabulations. The data file was corrected as often as necessary to assure the accuracy of the data.

Tabulations for States, Regions, Divisions, and the United States

Some of the data in the county tables were summarized to obtain totals for States; other State totals were run on the computer, and State cross-tabulations were run for farms having gross sales of \$2,500 or more. Data for divisions, regions, and the United States as a whole were obtained almost entirely by summing the data from the State tabulations (more than 90 percent of the tables in volume II were posted from volume I tabulations plus data from publications of previous censuses) but some special computer runs were necessary for special frequency classifications of crops and livestock.

1964 Historical Data

The historical data needed for the diary and the county tables were created in two ways. The 1964 data for farms with \$2,500 or more in gross sales were tallied in a special computer run. The data were printed out and the late corrections in the 1964 data, which had not been carried to the 1964 file previously, were carried to the computer tape for the 1969 tables. The all-farm historical data were transcribed from the 1964 volume I tabulations.

Final Disclosure Analysis

Federal laws governing census reports prohibit the publication of statistical data that reveal information furnished by individual respondents. In keeping with the provisions of this law, a thorough review was made of all statistical tables prior to

publication to locate and prevent any potential disclosure of confidential information. Some of this review, referred to as disclosure analysis, was accomplished by one of the computer tabulation programs. However, since the conflicting interests in publishing as much of the data as possible and yet preventing disclosure of information about any individual operation presented major problems in the computer programming, most of the disclosure analysis was done by statisticians following broad general guidelines regarding what might constitute a disclosure. Figures were suppressed not only if they would, by themselves, be direct disclosures, but also to prevent the derivation by adding or subtracting of a subtotal or total that would disclose information about an individual agricultural operation.

The limitations set up in the guidelines for determining disclosed information were stricter for county tables than for tables for larger parts of States, or entire States, divisions, regions, or the United States as a whole. Statistics for larger areas were not considered as likely to allow identification of data for any one farm as statistics for the smaller areas would.

The established guidelines usually applied to cases of only one or two farms reporting an item. If more than two farms reported an item, the item was not considered as a disclosure of information unless the information to be published would reveal, by comparison of different tables, that one or two farms had 95 percent or more of the total. Exceptions were generally the larger specialized operations, such as poultry, feedlots, greenhouses and nurseries, and the raising of selected crops in areas where they were rare, any of which might easily identify a specific farm.

The number of farms reporting an item was not considered a disclosure; only the related information about the item was suppressed for publication. County reports were not published for counties with less than 10 farms, because of the many possibilities of disclosure.

Comparative data from the 1964 Census of Agriculture were published with several of the 1969 tables. Because 1964 tables containing summaries of data for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more had not been published previously at the county level, they were also reviewed for disclosures.

Several of the tables contained the same information arranged according to a different classification, so that when it was necessary to suppress a figure in one table, it might also be necessary to delete it in another table. In the same manner, if an item was deleted from one county table, it was necessary to delete the same item from one or more other county tables.

Chapter 6. Evaluation and Research Program

QUESTIONNAIRE VARIATION STUDY (QVS)

General Information

It has been a longstanding practice of the Bureau of the Census to conduct one pretest or more in preparation for each census of agriculture. The agriculture census pretest conducted in 1968 included field use of several variations of specific questions and variations of the general format of report forms. In comparing these variations by consistency of response, by the frequency of responses not directly keyable to magnetic tape or punchcards, and by "not answered" rates for the individual questions, it was observed that some of the tested question versions seemed superior to their alternate versions. This information was used in planning the final design of the report forms for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

The effects of the variations in wording and format of specific questions tested in the pretest conducted in 1968 were interrelated with each other and with the possible but unknown effects of some differences in the gross characteristics of the report forms. Thus, it was proposed that a more systematic investigation of the effects of variations in specific questions and in gross characteristics of the report forms be conducted as part of the 1969 census. The study that resulted is known as the Questionnaire Variation Study (QVS).

The objective of the QVS was to isolate the effects of certain individual variations as well as the interaction effects of certain combinations of variations. It was anticipated that the findings of such an investigation could aid in the interpretation of 1969 census results, contribute to the design of the report form for the next census of agriculture, and add to the general body of knowledge about the effect on response of certain report-form design practices.

Seven variations of the wording and format of the report form used generally in the 1969 census were selected for testing:

determination of the acres in the place; that is, the land to which the items on the report form apply. These questions have long posed conceptual problems, and the increasingly complex organizational structure of modern agriculture makes the problem more serious than in earlier years. Exhibits 1A and 1B show the "census version" and the "variation" studied, respectively.

Section 1 - ACREAGE in 1969, OWNERSHIP, and LAND VALUE

ACREAGE IN 1969, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND VALUE
(If there was any change in acreage operated during 1969, see Leaflet, section 1, part A.)

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Exhibit 1B. Variation of Section 1

Section I - ACREAGE in 1969, OWNERSHIP, and LAND VALUE *(If there was any change in acreage operated during 1969, see Leaflet, section 1, part A.)*

Part A

Did you own any land in 1969?

☐ Yes - Complete items 1 through 4

☐ No - Go to Part B

1. How many acres did you own in 1969? 014 Acres
 - a. About how much would those acres and the buildings on them sell for on today's market? - Omit cents 015 \$
2. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings? 016 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
3. Of the land that you owned, how many acres did you rent or lease to others? - Include land worked on shares by others. (If "None," skip to item 4.) 017 ☐ None or Acres
 - a. About how much would those acres and the buildings on them sell for on today's market? - Omit cents 018 \$
4. Subtract acres in item 3 from acres in item 1. These are the acres you own and operate 019 Item 4

Part B

Did you rent or lease any land from others in 1969? Include land worked on shares; leased Federal, State, and railroad land; and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.)

☐ Yes - Complete items 5 through 9

☐ No - Go to Part C

5. How many acres did you rent or lease from others in 1969? 020 Acres
 - a. About how much would those acres and the buildings on them sell for on today's market? - Omit cents 021 \$
6. How many acres did you rent from -
 - a. Individuals, partnerships, estates 022 Acres
 - b. Corporations - Include railroad land 023 Acres
 - c. State lands - school lands, etc. 024 Acres
 - d. Indian lands - tribal or reservation, leased, . . . 025 Acres
 - e. Federal lands - Include leased acreage of Taylor Grazing lands (See Leaflet). . . . 026 Acres

Total of a through e should equal acres in item 5.
7. What kind of rental arrangements did you have? Mark with X all boxes which apply.

027 ☐ Share of crops
☐ Share of livestock or products
☐ Cash as rent
☐ Other arrangement
8. Of the land that you rented or leased from others, how many acres did you subrent or sublease to others? - Include land worked on shares by others. (If "None," skip to item 9.) 028 ☐ None or Acres
 - a. About how much would those acres and the buildings on them sell for on today's market? - Omit cents 029 \$
9. Subtract acres in item 8 from acres in item 5. These are the acres you rent from others and operate 030 Item 9

Part C

Total acres

Complete items 10 through 13

10. Add items 4 and 9. These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report 031
11. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc.? . . . ☐ None 032 or Acres
12. Did you have any grazing permits on a per-head basis? 033 ☐ No ☐ Yes 034 Acres, 035 Number of head

Forest service, Taylor Grazing, etc. 2 ☐ 1 ☐ if known
13. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? 036 ☐ None or Persons

Include those working land on shares. See items 3 and 8.

Please read...

You may be able to skip most of this form if -

- a. All the land you own or rent is rented to someone else
- b. There were no crops or livestock in 1969 on the land reported in item 10

Before continuing, please read "SHOULD YOU COMPLETE THIS FORM?" in Leaflet, section 1, part C.

Section 2 - LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1969

1. Are all of your agricultural operations located in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?

☐ No - Write name and acres for principal county on first line; write names and acres for additional counties in spaces provided. If necessary, continue in remarks on page 12.

☐ Yes - Answer item 2

2. Location within county of your principal agricultural operations

	Name of county	State	Acres
Principal county			037
Other counties			
Total acres (Must equal acres in section 1, item 10)			

Township, district, precinct, etc. - See Leaflet, section 2

2. At the top of the column for acres in section 3, on land use, inclusion of a space for the respondent to copy his entry for the number of "acres in this place" from section 1. Historically, there is a tendency for farm operators to think of "farms" as they are known locally, e.g., "In addition to my own farm, I also farm the Jarvis place." Correct answers to the items in section 1 would have shown the owned and rented acres added together, with the sum designated as "acres in this place." This definition of "acres in this place" tends to be forgotten by some respondents when they

complete later portions of the report form, with the result that only the owned portion of the land they operate is accounted for in section 3. On the other hand, some respondents improperly include in section 3 land that they own but rent out. The variation shown in exhibits 2A and 2B tested the value of emphasizing the census definition of the "acres in this place" by calling for the transcription of the total number of these acres from section 1 to the top of section 3.

Exhibit 2A. Census Standard Version of Section 3

Section 3 - Land USE in 1969

Reminder:
If the same land was used for two or more purposes, report that land only once - in the first item that applies.

Please check:
If the acres for item 5 do not agree with the acres shown in section 1, item 4, please read Leaflet, section 3, and check your entries.

The purpose of this section is to distribute all acres in this place among items 1 through 4.
Please read Leaflet, section 3, before answering item 1a.

1. Cropland		041	
a. Cropland harvested - Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products		042	Acres
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing		043	Acres
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but not harvested and not pastured		044	Acres
d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.)		045	Acres
e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow		046	Acres
f. Cropland idle		047	Acres
2. Woodland - Include here all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth.		048	Acres
a. Woodland pastured		049	Acres
b. Woodland not pastured		050	Acres
3. Other pastureland and rangeland - Include here any pasture other than cropland and woodland pasture.		051	Acres
a. Pastureland and rangeland improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush		052	Acres
b. Pastureland and rangeland not improved			
4. All other land - Include here any land not reported above.			
a. Land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.			
5. Total acres in this place - Please add the acres in items 1 through 4 and enter the total in this space →			Total acres
(This total should be the same as the total in section 1, item 4.)			

Exhibit 2B. Variation of Section 3

Section 3 - Land USE in 1969 (The purpose of this section is to distribute all acres in this place among items 1 through 4. Please read Leaflet, section 3, before answering these items.)

Reminder:
If the same land was used for two or more purposes, report that land only once - in the first item that applies.

Total acres in this place - Copy from section 1, item 10 →		Total acres	
1. Cropland		041	
a. Cropland harvested - Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products		042	Acres
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing		043	Acres
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but not harvested and not pastured		044	Acres
d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.)		045	Acres
e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow		046	Acres
f. Cropland idle		047	Acres
2. Woodland - Include here all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth.		048	Acres
a. Woodland pastured		049	Acres
b. Woodland not pastured		050	Acres
3. Other pastureland and rangeland - Include here any pasture other than cropland and woodland pasture.		051	Acres
a. Pastureland and rangeland improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush		052	Acres
b. Pastureland and rangeland not improved			
4. All other land - Include here any land not reported above.			
a. Land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.			
Please add the acres in items 1 through 4 and enter the total in this space →			Total acres

These totals should be the same

3. Addition of a column of "none" boxes to section 31, which asks for inventory of specified machinery and equipment. The purpose of this variation, shown in exhibits 3A and 3B, was to resolve the question: Can a blank item (i.e., no response entered), where no box is available for checking "none," be properly interpreted as having the same meaning

as a checked "none" box? The machinery-and-equipment section was selected for the study because the 11 items provided a reasonable basis for studying the problem, without creating a formidable forms-design task and without interfering with the effects of the other variations being studied.

Exhibit 3A. Census Standard Version of Section 31

Section 31 - MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1969. (Include only equipment used in 1968 or 1969. See Leaflet, section 31.)		Number manufactured in -	
		1965 or later	1964 or earlier
Selected machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1969			
1. Automobiles		570	571
2. Motortrucks - Include pickups		572	573
3. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers		574	575
4. Crawler tractors		576	577
5. Riding garden tractors, 7 hp. and over		578	579
6. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only		580	581
7. Corn heads for combines		582	583
8. Other cornpickers and picker-shellers		584	585
9. Pickup balers		586	587
10. Windrowers - pull and self-propelled (Exclude mower conditioners)		588	589
11. Field forage harvesters, shear bar only		590	591
12. Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business - Include the items listed above and any other machinery and equipment. . .		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
		592	
		\$	

Exhibit 3B. Variation of Section 31

Section 31 - MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1969. (Include only equipment used in 1968 or 1969. See Leaflet, section 31.)		Number manufactured in -	
		1965 or later	1964 or earlier
Selected machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1969			
1. Automobiles	None <input type="checkbox"/>	570	571
2. Motortrucks - Include pickups	<input type="checkbox"/>	572	573
3. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers	<input type="checkbox"/>	574	575
4. Crawler tractors	<input type="checkbox"/>	576	577
5. Riding garden tractors, 7 hp. and over	<input type="checkbox"/>	578	579
6. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only	<input type="checkbox"/>	580	581
7. Corn heads for combines	<input type="checkbox"/>	582	583
8. Other cornpickers and picker-shellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	584	585
9. Pickup balers	<input type="checkbox"/>	586	587
10. Windrowers - pull and self-propelled (Exclude mower conditioners)	<input type="checkbox"/>	588	589
11. Field forage harvesters, shear bar only	<input type="checkbox"/>	590	591
12. Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business - Include the items listed above and any other machinery and equipment. . .		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
		592	
		\$	

4. Separation of the cost column in section 33, on use of insecticides and other chemicals, into two parts: (a) Cost of materials and (b) charge for applying. See exhibits 4A and 4B. The purpose of this section was to obtain data on the cost of chemical materials excluding charges for application of the materials. The purpose of this variation was to test the relative merits of a single item excluding the cost of application versus two items asking separately about the cost of materials and the charge for applying them. The underlying problem here was thought to be the inability of the farmer to provide information on cost of materials only,

under some circumstances. For example, the farm operator who has his alfalfa sprayed by airplane for green bug control usually pays a specified amount for each acre sprayed. He may not know either the amount or cost of the chemical material used. The two-item approach, if a substantial number of respondents could report both elements of cost, would yield better data on cost of materials only, and also would provide the Bureau with a basis for editing report forms that reported a combined materials and application cost or were otherwise grossly inconsistent.

Exhibit 4A. Census Standard Version of Section 33

Section 33 - INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, LIME and OTHER CHEMICALS used on this place in 1969.

	Tons used 610	Acres on which used 611	Estimated cost (Do not include cost of applying) CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
			Dollars 612	Cents 613
1. Lime (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)			\$	
2. Sprays, dusts, fumigants, etc. to control -				
a. Insects on hay crops		615	\$	616
b. Insects on other crops (corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, trees, vines, etc.)		617	\$	618
c. Nematodes in crops		619	\$	620
d. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.)		621	\$	622
e. Weeds or grass in crops - include both pre-emergence and post-emergence		623	\$	624
f. Weeds or brush in pasture		625	\$	626
3. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit			\$	627
4. Expenditures for insect control on livestock and poultry			\$	

Exhibit 4B. Variation of Section 33

Section 33 - INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, LIME and OTHER CHEMICALS used on this place in 1969.

	Tons used 610	Acres on which used 611	Estimated cost of materials only CENTS NOT REQUIRED		If custom applied - Additional charge for applying CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
			Dollars 612	Cents 613	Dollars 912	Cents 913
1. Lime (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)			\$		\$	
2. Sprays, dusts, fumigants, etc. to control -						
a. Insects on hay crops		615	\$		\$	
b. Insects on other crops (corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, trees, vines, etc.)		617	\$		\$	
c. Nematodes in crops		619	\$		\$	
d. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.)		621	\$		\$	
e. Weeds or grass in crops - Include both pre-emergence and post-emergence		623	\$		\$	
f. Weeds or brush in pasture		625	\$		\$	
3. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit			\$		\$	
4. Expenditures for insect control on livestock and poultry			\$		\$	

5. In section 34 (on expenses) and 35 (on value of products sold), replacing the single answer column with two columns: (a) Operator's share and (b) landlord's or contractor's share. See exhibits 5A and 5B for section 34; 6A and 6B for section 35. The intent in the census was to obtain total data for the place being reported. Farms with landlords quite frequently are operated under expense-sharing and income-sharing arrangements. Farm operators, however, sometimes fail to

realize that they are to include the landlord's share of the data. In other instances they may be reluctant to report cost incurred and income received by their landlords. The point of this variation was to determine whether or not better data on the combined expenses and sales of farm operators and their landlords would be obtained by having them reported separately.

Exhibit 5A. Census Standard Version of Section 34

Section 34 - Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969.

Include your best estimate of expenses paid by others - your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc. - for crops, livestock or livestock products produced on this place. (See Leaflet, section 34.)

				CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
				Dollars	Cents
1. Livestock and poultry purchased - cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poult, started pullets, etc.				\$	
2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry - grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. (Total of dollars for a, b, c, and d).				\$	
a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased - complete, supplement, concentrates. (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)	Tons	Tenths	Dollars	Cents	
632		10	\$		
b. Ingredients purchased - such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, urea, etc., millfeeds or other milling byproducts. (Do not include whole grains.)	634	10	\$		
c. Whole grains purchased - such as corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, rye, etc. Include cracked grain. (Do not include millfeeds or other milling byproducts, or green chop.)	636	10	\$		
d. Hay, green chop, silage, etc.	638	10	\$		
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased				\$	
4. Commercial fertilizer purchased - all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum				\$	
5. Total gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business - Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc. (Total of a, b, c, and d)				\$	
a. Gasoline for the farm business	643		\$		
b. Diesel fuel for the farm business	644		\$		
c. LP gas, butane, and propane for the farm business	645		\$		
d. Motor oil, grease, piped gas, kerosene, and fuel oil for the farm business	646		\$		
6. Hired farm labor - Include all money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. (Do not include housework, customwork, and contract work.)				\$	
7. Contract labor - Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crewleader, a cooperative, etc.				\$	
8. Machine hire and customwork - Include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc.				\$	
9. Agricultural chemicals purchased - Add dollars reported in section 33 and enter total here				\$	
10. All other production expenses - Include current operating expenses, and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc., for the farm business. (See Leaflet, section 34.)				\$	
11. Total production expenses - Add dollars for items 1 through 10 and enter total here →				\$	

Exhibit 5B. Variation (Double Column) of Section 34

Section 34 - Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969.

If all expenses were paid by you, fill only the first column.

If any expenses for crops, livestock or livestock products produced on this place were paid or furnished by others - your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc. - enter your best estimate of these expenses in the second column and yours in the first column. (See Leaflet, section 34.)

		Total production expenses			
		Amount paid by you		Amount paid or furnished by landlords or contractors, if any (See Leaflet)	
		CENTS NOT REQUIRED		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
1. Livestock and poultry purchased - cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, pullets, started pullets, etc.		630		930	
2. Feed purchased for livestock and poultry:					
	Tons Tenths				
a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased - complete, supplement, concentrates. (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)	632 10	633		933	
b. Ingredients purchased - such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, urea, etc., millfeeds or other milling byproducts. (Do not include whole grains.)	634 10	635		935	
c. Whole grains purchased - such as corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, rye, etc. Include cracked grain. (Do not include millfeeds or other milling byproducts, or green chop.)	636 10	637		937	
d. Hay, green chop, silage, etc. purchased	638 10	639		939	
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased		640		940	
4. Commercial fertilizer purchased - all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum		641		941	
5. Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business:		643		943	
a. Gasoline for the farm business					
b. Diesel fuel for the farm business		644		944	
c. LP gas, butane, and propane for the farm business		645		945	
d. Motor oil, grease, piped gas, kerosene, and fuel oil for the farm business		646		946	
6. Hired farm labor - Include all money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. (Do not include housework, customwork, and contract work.)		647		947	
7. Contract labor - Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crewleader, a cooperative, etc.		648		948	
8. Machine hire and customwork - Include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc. Also include total of right-hand dollars column in section 33.		649		949	
9. Agricultural chemicals purchased - Total of this line should equal total of left-hand dollars column in section 33		650		950	
10. All other production expenses - Include current operating expenses, and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc., for the farm business. (See Leaflet, section 34)		651		951	
11. Total - Add dollars for all items and enter totals here →		652		952	

6. To the maximum extent reasonable, deletion of the explanatory notes from the report form. For this study the variation minimized the use of explanatory notes only in sections 34 and 35, on production expenses and on value of products sold. The comparison is shown for section 34 in exhibits 5A and 7.

The purpose of this variation was to test the hypothesis that explanatory notes tend to clutter the form and confuse the

respondent rather than to clarify the item and improve the accuracy of the statistics. If it could be shown that the elimination of explanatory notes has no detrimental effect on the quality of response to certain questions, several desirable consequences would result: Less time spent in the formulation of complicated notes, a cleaner and more open forms design, and perhaps even a more cooperative attitude on the part of respondents.

Exhibit 6A. Census Standard Version of Section 35

Section 35 - MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 - crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.

		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share. (See Leaflet, section 35.)	1. Grains - corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans, and dry peas	660	
	2. Tobacco	661	
	3. Cotton and cottonseed	662	
	4. Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage	663	
	5. Other field crops - peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet-potatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc. - Specify	664	
	6. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons (Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.)	665	
	7. Fruits, nuts, and berries - apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc.	666	
	8. Poultry and poultry products - broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc.	667	
	9. Dairy products - milk, cream, etc. (Report goat dairy products in item 13.)	668	
	10. Dairy cattle and calves	669	
	11. Other cattle and calves	670	
	12. Hogs, sheep, and goats - Include pigs, lambs, wool, and mohair.	671	
	13. Other livestock and livestock products - horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat dairy products, etc. - Specify	672	
	14. Nursery and greenhouse products sold - Add dollars reported in section 22 and enter total here.	673	
	15. Forest products sold - Add dollars reported in section 24 and enter total here.	674	
	16. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses - Add dollars for items 1 through 15 and enter total here	675	

Exhibit 6B. Variation (Double Column) of Section 35

Section 35 – MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 – crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.

		Total market value			
		Amount received by you		Landlord's or contractor's share, if any (See Leaflet)	
		CENTS NOT REQUIRED		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
If you did not lease land on shares or grow crops or livestock under contract, fill only the first column.	1. Grains – corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans, and dry peas	660		960	
		\$		\$	
If any landlords or contractors received a share, enter the market value of their shares in the second column and yours in the first column.	2. Tobacco	661		961	
		\$		\$	
	3. Cotton and cottonseed	662		962	
		\$		\$	
	4. Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage	663		963	
		\$		\$	
	5. Other field crops – peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet-potatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc. – <i>Specify</i>	664		964	
		\$		\$	
	6. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons (<i>Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.</i>)	665		965	
		\$		\$	
	7. Fruits, nuts, and berries – apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc.	666		966	
		\$		\$	
	8. Poultry and poultry products – broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc.	667		967	
		\$		\$	
	9. Dairy products – milk, cream, etc. (<i>Report goat dairy products in item 13.</i>)	668		968	
		\$		\$	
	10. Dairy cattle and calves	669		969	
		\$		\$	
	11. Other cattle and calves	670		970	
		\$		\$	
	12. Hogs, sheep, and goats – <i>Include pigs, lambs, wool, and mohair</i>	671		971	
		\$		\$	
	13. Other livestock and livestock products – horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat dairy products, etc. – <i>Specify</i>	672		972	
		\$		\$	
	14. Nursery and greenhouse products sold – <i>Total of this line should equal total of dollars column in section 22</i>	673		973	
		\$		\$	
	15. Forest products sold – <i>Total of this line should equal total of section 24</i>	674		974	
		\$		\$	
	16. Total – Add dollars for items 1 through 15 and enter totals here →	675		975	
		\$		\$	

7. Omission of the light overall shading. Lightly shading all the report form except for the answer spaces had seemed to be such a good idea that it was adopted for the census without testing. Thus, to gain a measure of the effect of

shading, the Bureau used a variant report form that was exactly like the census report form except for the omission of shading. (This variation is not shown here.)

Exhibit 7. Variation (No Notes) of Section 34

Section 34 – Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969.

Include your best estimate of expenses paid by others – your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc. – for crops, livestock or livestock products produced on this place.
(See Leaflet, section 34.)

1. Livestock and poultry purchased
2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry
(Total of dollars for a, b, c, and d)
- a. Commercially mixed formula feeds
 - b. Ingredients (Do not include whole grains.)
 - c. Whole grains
 - d. Hay, green chop, silage, etc.
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased
4. Commercial fertilizer
5. Total gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased
for the farm business (Total of a, b, c, and d)
- a. Gasoline
 - b. Diesel fuel
 - c. LP gas, butane, and propane
 - d. Motor oil, grease, piped gas, kerosene, and fuel oil
6. Hired farm labor
7. Contract labor
8. Machine hire and customwork – Include total of right-hand dollars column in section 33.
9. Agricultural chemicals – This line should equal total of
left-hand dollars column in section 33
10. All other production expenses – Include current operating expenses,
and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc.,
for the farm business. (See Leaflet, section 34.)
11. Total production expenses – Add dollars for items 1 through 10 and enter total here →

Tons	Tenths	Dollars	Cents
632	/10	633	
634	/10	635	
636	/10	637	
638	/10	639	

CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
Dollars	Cents
630	
\$	
631	
\$	
640	
\$	
641	
\$	
642	
\$	
643	
\$	
644	
\$	
645	
\$	
646	
\$	
647	
\$	
648	
\$	
649	
\$	
650	
\$	
651	
\$	
652	
\$	

Composition of the QVS Report Forms

It was considered that the seven variants described above would probably interact with each other. Therefore, the seven variants were combined in different ways into nine versions of the report form. This was done in such a way that the individual effects of each variation could be isolated, as well as those interaction effects whose occurrence was considered to be most probable. The composition of the nine QVS report forms is shown in chart 1 below.

Chart 1. Composition of Questionnaire Variation Study Report Forms

(The letter C represents the standard, census format and the letter V represents the variation of the census format.)

Form number	Variation number						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	V	C	C	V	V	C	C
2	V	C	C	C	C	C	C
3	V	V	V	C	V	V	C
4	V	V	V	V	C	V	C
5	C	C	C	V	V	C	C
6	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7	C	V	V	C	V	V	C
8	C	V	V	V	C	V	C
9	C	C	C	C	C	C	V

Thus, form number 6 was identical to the standard census form, and number 9 was identical to 6 except for deletion of the overall shading. With the exception of section 2 (on location of agricultural activity), which had to be modified slightly in order to fit on the page with the variant of section 1, all sections of the QVS report forms that were not specifically involved in the study were identical to the standard census report form.

The QVS report forms were printed in green ink on white paper, while regular census forms were printed in black ink on buff paper. The differences in color were designed to aid in identification of forms during census processing operations. The QVS file copies of the report forms were printed in brown ink on white paper. All forms—QVS, regular census, and file copies—had keywords and instructions printed in red ink to provide emphasis.

Associated with regular census forms were leaflet guides containing detailed definitions and instructions for respondents. Appropriately modified versions of these booklets were prepared for mailing with QVS report forms.

Sample Selection and Preparation of Mailing Pieces

The QVS sample consisted of approximately 1 percent of the single-unit cases on the census mailing list with anticipated value of sales or expenditures between \$2,500 and \$500,000. (Farms with sales between these limits account for more than three-fifths of all farms in the United States and more than 80 percent of the value of farm products sold.) These measures of size were available from the administrative and other records from which

the census mailing list was constructed. The lower value cutoff was necessary because cases below this cutoff were to receive short forms, while the QVS was confined to standard-length forms. The higher cutoff was chosen because it was felt that cases above this cutoff might require special handling or processing with which the QVS might interfere.

The QVS sample was selected systematically from the census list of cases within the specified cutoffs. The census mailing list was arranged in an essentially random order at the time of sample selection. From the first set of nine records so selected, and from each set of nine, thereafter, the first record was assigned to the first variant report form; the second record, to the second variant form; and so on.

In the same manner as for the standard census forms, the QVS forms were stuffed into outgoing, open-window envelopes along with postage-paid return envelopes, with file copies, and with the appropriately modified leaflet guides that were mentioned earlier. Mailing labels, showing codes that identified the type of variation assigned to each case, were then printed and affixed, through the open windows, to the appropriate forms.

Mailing, Receipt, and Followup

All operations of mailing, of check-in of receipts, and of mail followup of nonrespondents were the same for QVS forms as for standard census forms.

Because of operational problems, an exact count of respondent-returned QVS forms is not available. However, an exact count of forms available for analysis is known, and a combination of this count with two estimates to be described below yields the figures shown in table 1. Thus, the Bureau estimates that 92.4 percent of all QVS forms, including postmaster returns, were returned by closeout of mail operations. An exact count of QVS returns is known for the time at which the fourth mail followup was conducted. At that time, 89.2 percent of the QVS forms had been returned, including postmaster returns. This compares with a census figure, for all forms in the original mailout, of 86.1 percent returned by the time of the fourth mail followup. There were no apparent differences between the return rates of the nine QVS versions nor between the seven variations.

Table 1. QVS Forms by Type of Response

Type of response	Number ¹	Percent ²
Total mailed out	31,929	100.0
Nonresponse	2,430	7.6
Response	29,499	
Postmaster returns	319	1.0
Respondent returns	29,180	
Multiple returns, QVS blank ³	1,554	4.9
Available for analysis	27,626	
Unshaded forms	3,085	9.7
Shaded forms	24,541	76.9

¹ Responses are estimated; see text for explanation.

² Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.0.

³ In each of these cases, the respondent returned two forms or more together, at least one of which was a standard census form, and chose to make his report on the standard form, leaving all QVS forms blank.

In table 1, postmaster returns are estimated to be 1 percent of the total QVS forms mailed out because 1 percent is the percentage of all census forms that had been categorized as postmaster returns by the time of the fourth mail followup.

There is also an estimate in table 1 of the number of QVS forms that were lost to analysis because they had been returned blank along with a completed standard census form. This situation was possible because the census mailing list had not been completely unduplicated. Although respondents had been instructed, in their leaflet guides, to complete the QVS form when they received both QVS and standard census forms, they sometimes completed only the standard report form. In other cases they completed and mailed in both the QVS and the standard forms. Exact counts of the cases where such instructions were not followed were obtained for the first 12,390 QVS forms returned, and these counts were used to arrive at the estimate shown in table 1 for the entire QVS sample.

Following check-in of returned QVS forms, each return was transcribed to a standard census form. Care was taken to insure that sums of entries on QVS forms were transcribed where appropriate. The standard copies were then used throughout the regular census processing while the QVS forms were retained for analysis. These procedures had the following advantages:

1. The variant formats and entries of QVS forms would not interfere with regular census processing.
2. Analysis of the QVS forms could begin immediately after transcription rather than after the forms had passed through the lengthy census processing operations.
3. Respondents' entries on QVS forms could be analyzed before such entries were subject to amendment by the census processing staff or by the staff following up on incomplete or inconsistent information.

Table 1 shows the numbers of shaded and unshaded QVS forms separately. The processing and analysis of the unshaded forms had not been completed as of the time this report was being

written. Thus, the remaining discussion and tables are confined to shaded forms only.

Analytical Processing

The first step in the analytical processing of QVS report forms was to assign certain basis codes. Each form was coded as to whether it was in or out of scope for analysis. This definition of "out of scope" does not correspond to the regular census definition, especially since many of the forms that were returned blank, and that therefore could not be analyzed, probably were determined during regular census followup to be associated with farming operations.

The in-scope QVS forms were further identified as to the completeness of two pieces of information considered to be necessary to the analysis: Acreage information and tenure information. The results of this coding and of the scope determination are shown in table 2 below. Thus, excluding the unshaded forms, 17,897 forms were available for analysis.

Table 2 shows the number of standard and experimental forms by whether the acreage and tenure questions (section 1 of the forms) were answered. While the difference of 3.5 percentage points between the standard and experimental forms for which this section was completed (shown on the last line of table 2) is small, it has an estimated three-standard-error confidence interval of 2.0 to 5.0 percentage points. When millions of forms are involved, it is possible that this small advantage of the experimental acreage and tenure questions over the standard questions may lead to worthwhile savings in processing time and costs. In addition, the 1.7 percentage point difference in the number of forms that were returned "essentially blank" has a three-standard-error confidence interval of 0.2 to 3.2 percentage points, which indicates an additional slight advantage in the use of the experimental acreage and tenure questions.

Each of the QVS forms available for analysis was coded as to size of farm in terms of number of acres in the place, and as to complexity of tenure—two important auxiliary variables in any subsequent analysis of covariance. The tenure classifications are

Table 2. Comparison of Standard and Experimental Versions of Acreage and Tenure Questions, by Completeness of Information Reported

Completeness of information	Number of forms			Percent		
	Total	Standard section 1	Experimental section 1	Total	Standard section 1 ¹	Experimental section 1
Total	24,541	12,205	12,336	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out of scope	6,305	3,267	3,038			
Essentially blank ²	5,883	3,028	2,855	24.0	24.8	23.1
Landlord only	422	239	183	1.7	2.0	1.5
In scope	18,236	8,938	9,298			
Acreage and/or tenure not reported	339	254	85	1.4	2.1	0.7
Acreage and tenure reported	17,897	8,684	9,213	72.9	71.2	74.7

¹ Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.0

² Includes nonfarms other than landlord-only cases.

shown in chart 2 below. The numbers in the cells of the chart identify complexity of tenure in decreasing order. Thus, cell 1 represents the greatest complexity, and cell 8, the least.

Chart 2. Complexity-of-Tenure Codes

(In decreasing order of complexity, i.e., code 1 is most complex and code 8 is least complex.)

		Some acres owned by respondent		No acres owned
		Some rented out	None rented out	
Some unowned acres rented in by respondent	Some rented out	1	2	5
	None rented out	3	4	7
No unowned acres rented in		6	8	

The analytical processing of the bulk of the QVS forms was still under way when this report was written. That processing consisted mainly of analyses of variance and covariance of selected statistics to test the various hypotheses described previously. A number of interaction effects were to be studied.

Preliminary Results

A subsample of approximately 800 QVS forms was selected randomly, consisting of about 100 forms of each of the 8 shaded versions, and simple tabulations of this subsample were obtained by manual tallying.

In processing the subsample, no attempt was made to analyze the interaction effects, since the sample was rather small for this. However, most of the comparisons for all farms included about 400 forms in each group being compared. In addition, most of the tabulations show results by two size classifications and by two complexity-of-tenure classifications. The breaks in these classifications were chosen so as to divide the subsample as nearly into halves as possible.

Inasmuch as the estimates presented below are complex in form, their sampling errors were not calculated. Sampling errors of all estimates computed from the full sample were to be calculated. The sampling errors on all estimates given below are undoubtedly quite large, and it is certainly possible that results obtained from the full sample in the future may reverse some of the present preliminary findings. The preliminary results are presented at this time, however, because they may be useful in the design of report forms for the next census of agriculture and because, by and large, they seem reasonable both by hypothesis and by expert knowledge of certain agricultural characteristics and practices.

Because these results are subject to large sampling errors, most of them are shown as ratios of mean values reported on the experimental versions of the report forms to mean values reported on standard versions. That is, no estimates of the level of any agricultural statistics are shown. Such statistics are

available from the publications of the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

Acreage and Tenure Questions

As shown in table 3 below, a preliminary finding was that the experimental version of the acreage and tenure questions yielded higher reports of acres-in-the-place than did the standard questions, both for small and large farms. While the 12-percent higher estimate of the experimental questions over the standard questions may well be within the limits of sampling error, the findings by complexity of tenure suggest that it is not. That is, it is quite reasonable to expect that the experimental questions would have had their greatest impact, if they had any, on respondents connected with the more complex tenure arrangements.

Table 3. Acreage Reported in Response to Standard and Experimental Questions, by Size of Farm and Complexity of Tenure

Size of farm and complexity of tenure	Ratio of experi- mental average acres to stand- ard average acres ¹
All farms	1.12
Size of farm	
Less than 220 acres	1.22
220 acres or more	1.17
Complexity of tenure	
Simple tenure: Full owners, no land rented out	1.01
Complex tenure: All other cases	1.15

¹ Averages are based on 464 experimental forms and 335 standard forms.

Land-Use Questions

About all that can be said about the consistency between acres reported in the land-use questions and those reported in the acres-and-tenure questions, as shown in table 4 below, is that the best achieved consistency is not very good. This is almost certainly due to the observed very high nonresponse rates to the land-use questions, regardless of their format. The combination of the standard forms of the two sets of questions achieved the best consistency, 68.7 percent, but there is apparently no real difference between this combination and any of the others.

Table 4. Consistency of Entries Between Acreage and Tenure Questions and Land-Use Questions for Standard and Experimental Versions

(Percent of forms)

Acreage and tenure questions (section 1)	Land-use questions (section 3)		Experi- mental
	Total	Standard	
Total	64.5	63.9	65.0
Standard	67.2	68.7	66.0
Experimental	62.5	60.6	64.2

Machinery and Equipment Questions

Table 5 below indicates that the experimental addition of "none" boxes to the machinery and equipment questions appears to result in the reporting of more items of equipment for the larger farms. Since the larger farms would be expected to have the larger number of items, any experimental effect might be expected to appear for the larger farms. But the experimental effect seems to result in fewer reported items for smaller farms, so the results are difficult to interpret.

Table 5. Machinery Reported in Response to Experimental and Standard Questions, by Size of Farm

<u>Size of farm</u>	<u>Ratio of experimental average items of machinery to standard average items of machinery¹</u>
All farms	1.14
Less than 220 acres	0.87
220 acres or more	1.22

¹Averages are based on 431 experimental forms and 368 standard forms.

Chemicals Questions

Table 6 below shows results for the questions on expenditures for agricultural chemicals other than fertilizers. For the smaller farms, which have little custom application of chemicals, there is no difference between the two versions of the questions. For the larger farms, however, the experimental addition of a column explicitly and separately asking for the cost of application, which hypothetically leads to the proper omission of this cost from the entries on costs of chemicals alone, does indeed result in the hypothesized effect. That is, for larger farms the mean cost of chemicals, excluding the cost of application, as reported in the experimental questions is considerably below the mean cost as reported in the standard questions.

Table 6. Expenditures for Chemicals Reported in Response to Experimental and Standard Questions, by Size of Farm
(Farms reporting expenditures for chemicals)

<u>Size of farm</u>	<u>Ratio of experimental average expenditures for chemicals to standard average expenditures for chemicals¹</u>
All farms reporting expenditures for chemicals	0.77
Less than 220 acres	0.98
220 acres or more	0.75

¹Averages are based on 166 experimental forms and 170 standard forms.

Expense and Value Questions: Effect of One vs. Two Columns

Tables 7 and 8 below appear to indicate that the experimental use of a separate column for landlords' and contractors' shares of expense or of value of product resulted in larger dollar reports. But the results are mixed, difficult to interpret, and undoubtedly clouded by large sampling errors.

Table 7. Production Expenses: Ratio of Average Reported on Experimental Expenditures Questions (Double Column) to Average Reported on Standard Questions (Single Column), by Size of Farm, for Farms With Landlords

<u>Size of farm</u>	<u>Ratio of experimental average expenditures to standard average expenditures¹</u>
All farms with landlords	0.98
Less than 220 acres	1.50
220 acres or more	1.01

¹Averages are based on 225 experimental forms and 170 standard forms.

Table 8. Value of Products Reported in Response to Experimental and Standard Questions, by Size of Farm for Farms With Landlords

<u>Size of farm</u>	<u>Ratio of experimental average value of products to standard average value of products¹</u>
All farms with landlords	1.19
Less than 220 acres	1.24
220 acres or more	1.26

¹Averages are based on 225 experimental forms and 170 standard forms.

Expense and Value Questions: Effect of Deleting Explanatory Notes

The preliminary results in tables 9 and 10 below are easier to interpret. The deletion of explanatory notes from the expenditures questions appears to increase reports from the operators of small farms. Further investigation is needed, but one might hypothesize that the expenditures questions, which appear quite formidable and complex when accompanied by explanatory notes, lead to considerable item nonresponse because of respondent fatigue or rejection of the complex, and that removing their formidable aspect by deleting many of the notes results in less of this nonresponse. This hypothesis would seem to hold for the smaller farms, whose operators might be most

subject to such an effect. On the other hand, the difference in appearance of the value-of-product questions with and without notes is trivial, and table 10 does not show the experimental effect seen in table 9.

Table 9. Production Expenses: Ratio of Average Reported on Experimental Expenditures Questions (No Notes) to Average Reported on Standard Questions (Notes), by Size of Farm

<u>Size of farm</u>	Ratio of experimental average expenditures to standard average expenditures ¹
All farms	1.21
Less than 220 acres	1.37
220 acres or more	1.01

¹ Averages are based on 423 experimental forms and 363 standard forms.

Table 10. Value of Products Reported in Response to Experimental and Standard Questions, by Size of Farm

<u>Size of farm</u>	Ratio of experimental average value of products to standard average value of products ¹
All farms	1.20
Less than 220 acres	1.08
220 acres or more	1.04

¹ Averages are based on 423 experimental forms and 363 standard forms.

Complete results of the analysis of the full QVS sample, including presentation and discussion of sampling errors, will be available in the future as a publication of the Bureau of the Census.

COVERAGE CHECK¹

Purpose of Coverage Checks

The Bureau of the Census attempts to measure the accuracy of its statistics for all major censuses and to inform its data users of the important limitations of the statistics. The coverage check program provides an evaluation of some census of agriculture

data. The primary purposes of coverage checks for the census of agriculture are as follows:

1. To provide users of census data with estimates of the completeness of the census farm counts and of a limited number of items which might affect their use of the data.
2. To identify factors associated with census errors, including characteristics of the missed farms, in order to obtain more complete coverage in future censuses.

Earlier Coverage Checks

A coverage check or evaluation has been conducted for each census of agriculture since 1945. The basic procedure was the same for the 1969 census as for past coverage checks, but techniques have been refined and sample design improved with each census. The basic procedures have been as follows:

1. Selection of an area probability segment sample, and canvass of all farms associated with each segment, to establish a measurement base or standard.
2. A match of all farms in the base sample to the census reports and lists, to establish the relationship of the base to census.
3. Followup to check and clarify differences and to establish "true" values.
4. Processing, tabulation, analysis, and publication of results.

The use of the enumerated area sample as a measurement standard was justified on the basis of the more intensive enumeration and processing procedures that were used for the evaluation sample farms. Such procedures were not possible nationwide in the agriculture census because of the excessive cost and time that would have been involved.

Starting with the census taken in 1950 to cover 1949, the results of the coverage checks have been made widely available to users of agriculture census data. This has been done primarily through publication in the regular census of agriculture volumes. Preliminary results of the coverage checks have been made available to the Department of Agriculture as quickly as possible for use in revising current series on farm numbers, land in farms, cropland, livestock, and major crops.

Objectives of the 1969 Census of Agriculture Coverage Check

The basic purpose of the 1969 Census of Agriculture coverage check was the same as for previous censuses. However, since the 1969 census was the first agriculture census to be enumerated by mail, some specific objectives were altered and some were added. The objectives were as follows:

1. To measure the completeness of the census farm count, including the completeness of the mailing list and the effectiveness of the census processing procedure in identifying farms on the list.

¹ For a more detailed report on the coverage check, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1969 Census of Agriculture, Volume V, Special Reports, Part 16, Coverage Evaluation. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

2. To provide estimates of the completeness of the data for selected items, indicating the characteristics of farms not included in the census.
3. To evaluate the accuracy of the reporting of acres of land in farms by operators included in the census.
4. To evaluate the quality of the various administrative lists used to construct the census mail list and to provide information for improving coverage in future censuses. Special emphasis was placed upon evaluation of the contribution of the different list sources to the number of farms counted in the census, evaluation of the accuracy of the size indicators in these sources, and measurement of the duplication between sources.

The June Enumerative Survey Sample

The measurement base or standard used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture Coverage Check was the area sample of farms from the June 1969 Enumerative Survey conducted by the Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The use of the June survey was based upon a cooperative agreement which specified the type of survey information that could be provided and the conditions for the use of the information.

The SRS Enumerative Survey area sample is a single stage, stratified, general purpose sample of the 48 conterminous States. The stratification is geographical, based upon the intensity of agricultural operations. The sample consists of about 17,000 area segments with about 23,000 segment resident farm operators. The average size of a segment ranges from about 300 acres in areas where most of the land is under cultivation to about 4,000 acres in the range or grazing areas. Information for the June 1969 survey was collected in personal interviews by enumerators employed by the SRS.

The measurement base used for the 1969 Census of Agriculture Coverage Check did not include the entire June survey sample. The major part used was the sample of approximately 23,000 farm operators living inside the area segment for whom whole-farm data comparable to census data were available. In addition, a subsample of the 30,000 nonfarm persons living inside the segment was used to provide a supplemental estimate of census overcount. (The June survey obtained information also on farms and part-farms in the segment whose operators lived outside the segment, and on nonfarm tracts with no occupied dwellings.) The June survey information obtained for the coverage check for the 23,000 segment resident operators included district, segment, tract, name and address, name of farm or ranch, county name, telephone number, total acres in the place, acres in segment, acres by tenure, and class interval code indicating total value of 1968 sales. Information covering specific crops and livestock was not available.

In the processing of the coverage check, small operations in the June survey were reviewed to determine whether they qualified as farms under the census operational definition; those not qualifying were excluded from the measurement base. In addition, some of the cases classified as nonfarm places in the June survey were reclassified as farms during the coverage check processing operation. These cases were added to the measurement base.

The June survey, which was primarily independent of the census and of the sources used to construct the census mailing list, served as a valuable source for the evaluation sample. The sample size was relatively larger and provided greater reliability and geographic detail than was possible for previous coverage checks.

The use of the June Enumerative Survey sample as the measurement base for the 1969 Census of Agriculture Coverage Check Program provided the agriculture census with many evaluation capabilities not possible in previous censuses. The capability of establishing early evaluation results proved beneficial in the 1969 census. In addition, the sample size was sufficient to provide for examination of census coverage at the State level. An additional advantage was the reduction of respondent burden made possible through the cooperative use of data by the SRS and the Bureau of the Census.

Although greatly outweighed by advantages, there were some disadvantages in the 1969 coverage check program. Due to the limited availability of June Enumerative Survey data, it was possible to evaluate only the number of farms and land in farms. The differences between the census and the SRS in reporting dates caused some conceptual problems when ownership changes occurred during the census year. The sample of farm operators living in the segment used for the evaluation did not appear to provide completely unbiased estimate of all farms.

Matching and Processing Operations

The principal processing operations for the 1969 Census of Agriculture Coverage Check were as follows:

1. Receipt of June survey data from the SRS and transcription to control-match records.
2. Stage 1 matching of sample cases on name and address basis to the entire census name and address microfilm file. The sample cases were classified as matches, nonmatches, or possible matches.
3. Mailing of specially designed report forms (A90) and followup for all nonmatch and possible match cases for additional information from form A90 and the June Enumerative Survey.
4. Stage 2 matching of returned A90 forms to the census mailing list, using the additional information collected.
5. Matching to census report forms, and assignment of coverage classification codes to identify relationship to census.
6. Transcription to keying document and keying.
7. Computer consistency edit and edit review.
8. Tabulation of data.

The June survey sample data were received in the latter part of 1969 and the match with names and addresses on the census mailing list was initiated in December 1969. Specific criteria were established to define matches and possible matches. In

general, when a positive match was found, no further search continued. This is one of the factors which would contribute to an underestimate of mailing list duplication.

The coverage sample cases were also matched to about 700,000 names on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) list not included in the census mailing list for specified States.

The Stage 1 matching operation was completed in June 1970 and a specially designed report form (A90) was mailed to all nonmatches and possible matches in July 1970. The report form contained basic questions on land, land ownership, and operational characteristics of the farm. In addition, in order to provide additional information for matching census files, questions were asked regarding county location, changes in acres operated in 1969, alternate mail addresses, social security and EI number, type of business organization, and names and addresses of other persons associated with the operation. Report forms were mailed to about 4,200 nonmatches and 3,000 possible matches. There were three followup mailings, then interviewer followup of the final nonrespondents.

The Stage 2 matching operation was a second attempt to locate June survey farms in the census mailing list. Supplemental information on the returned A90 report forms was the primary basis for the additional search. The 7,200 nonmatches and possible matches were reduced to about 3,000 nonmatches in the Stage 2 operation. After the Stage 2 matching, census report forms were pulled and copies prepared for all matched cases. These materials were assembled and reviewed for acreage comparability and for classification in relation to the census. There were 32 coverage classification codes used to identify coverage check cases as included, overcounted, or undercounted in the census. Each of the three major classification groups had several subclasses which related to the similarity of acres, the part of the sample, or the part of the census involved. Differences in acres or reporting units were resolved primarily by telephone followup. In cases where telephone followup was not feasible, the county ASCS offices or county agricultural agents were called for acreage information. A review of the very small operations to determine qualification under the census definition of a farm, and an additional search for large farms classified as missed in the census, were also completed during this review.

Transcription of the coverage check data to a keyable format was completed in December 1971. In early 1972, the program for the computer consistency edit was completed. The purpose of the computer edit was to identify errors made during keying and review.

Estimates of Farm Coverage

The coverage check provided estimates of three components of coverage in relation to the census. These were estimates of farms and acres (1) included in the census, (2) overcounted in the census, and (3) missed in the census. Estimates were based on resident farm and nonfarm places falling into the June Enumerative Survey Sample, reclassified on the basis of census farm definition. The estimates include all matches to census nonrespondents and do not include the effect of the census replication procedure.

The estimates indicate that the census included 85.0 percent of all farms in the conterminous United States. The coverage in North Central States was somewhat greater than in other regions. The indicated missed farm rate for the whole country was 17.6 percent and the overcount rate was 2.6 percent for a net miss rate of 15.0 percent. The net missed farm rate in the 1964 census was about 11.3. The missed farm rate was 33.3 percent for the smaller farms (value of products less than \$2,500) and the overcount rate was 1.7 percent for a net missed rate of 31.6 percent. For farms with a total value of products sold of \$2,500 or more, the missed farm rate was 6.5 percent and the overcount rate 3.2 percent, so the net miss rate was 3.3 percent. The net missed farm rate was considerably greater for the small farms than for large farms in 1969 as well as in earlier censuses.

The coverage check indicated that 96.7 percent of the farms with a total value of products sold of \$2,500 or more were included in the 1969 census, compared to estimates of 96.7 percent in 1964 and 96.2 percent in 1959. The completeness of the 1969 census count for small farms appeared to be somewhat less than that determined for preceding censuses—only 68.4 percent of the small farms were included in the 1969 census compared to 81 percent in 1964 and 86 percent in 1959.

The coverage check estimates indicated that 76 percent of the total missed farms were not located on the mailing list and 24 percent were on the mailing list but were misclassified in processing. In 20 North Central and Western States for which the ASCS names were not used in generating the mailing list, 61 percent of the missed farms were not on the mailing list or ASCS list; 16 percent were on the ASCS list; and 23 percent were misclassified in processing. For these States, about 69 percent of the farms identified as missed were small farms.

According to the 1969 Census of Agriculture, 37 percent of the 2,730,250 farms enumerated were farms with a value of products sold of less than \$2,500. These small farms had about 2 percent of the total value (\$45.6 billion) of products sold for all census farms. Since the majority of the missed farms (78 percent) were small farms, the census coverage of farm production from the viewpoint of value of products sold was considerably greater than the indicated 85 percent for the farm count. (The evaluation studies completed prior to the adoption of the mail census approach had indicated that rather large undercoverage of small farms was to be expected.)

The standard error for the coverage check estimates was expected to be in the area of 2 to 6 percent at the census division level and between 1 and 2 percent at the National level. In addition to sampling error, the estimates were also subject to nonsampling error. Some of the possible sources of nonsampling errors were errors in the coverage check matching and processing procedure, response error in coverage reports, and possible bias in the measurement base.

IRS Record Check Study of Coverage: Missed Sample Farms in Washington and Oregon

The IRS record check study was initiated in an attempt to determine reasons for the apparent great decrease between the 1964 and 1969 censuses in the number of farms counted in

Washington and Oregon. The largest decrease occurred in the "small farms" (value of products sold less than \$2,500) category (see table 11).

Table 11. 1969 and 1964 Farms by Value of Products Sold

State and year	Farms		Value of products sold			
	Num-ber	Percent change, 1964 to 1969	Less than \$2,500		\$2,500 and over	
			Num-ber	Percent change, 1964 to 1969	Num-ber	Percent change, 1964 to 1969
Washington:						
1969	34,069		12,247		21,822	
1964	45,574	-25.2	22,643	-45.9	22,931	-4.8
Oregon:						
1969	29,068		12,035		17,033	
1964	39,757	-26.9	21,772	-44.7	17,985	-5.3

The basis for the study was the "missed farms" group from the 1969 Census Coverage Check sample. There were originally 189 missed farms (106 in Washington and 83 in Oregon) out of 895 unweighted June survey farms in the Coverage Check sample in the two States. Preliminary estimates of census coverage for the two States are presented below in table 12.

The file of IRS Schedules 1040F and C was the source of 78 percent of the names on the census mailing list for the United States. The 189 undercounted sample farms were matched against IRS files to obtain Document Locator Number and the indication of the type of form filed. The IRS documents were reviewed along with coverage check material in an effort to determine the reason for exclusion from the census mailing list.

Most of the missed farms (86 percent) in Washington and Oregon had a value of products of less than \$2,500. These farms were very small, marginal operations, and most of their products (usually livestock and hay) were probably for home use.

Off-farm wages or retirement income were often reported. Apparently farm income or expenditure was too small to warrant use of the IRS 1040F. There was no indication that an appreciable number of cases in the appropriate IRS files were excluded from the census mailing list.

It was determined that about 76 percent (144 cases) of the missed farms were not included on lists obtained from IRS because the persons filing gave no clear indication of agricultural activities: About half (92 cases) had filed individual returns only. Others (10 cases) had filed business returns (Schedule 1040C) with no indication of agricultural activity. Others (42 cases) were not represented in the IRS files for 1968 or 1969.

About 8 percent of the missed farms were not on the census mailing list but should have been. About 11 percent were excluded from the census because of response or processing error. The remaining 5 percent classified as missed represent inadequacies in the matching procedure or incompleteness of information used for matching.

A mailing list source used for some of the States but not for Washington and Oregon was Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) lists. If that source had been used, the improvement in coverage would have been small. The census coverage would have been improved by 2,155 farms (4.6 percent) in Washington and 737 farms (2.9 percent) in Oregon, assuming no response or processing error, if the ASCS names had been included in the census mailing lists.

A fairly large part of the difference between the number of farms counted in the 1964 and 1969 censuses in Washington and Oregon seems to be due to inadequacies in the 1969 census mailing list for those States, with another but smaller part accounted for by response and processing error.

Associated Census Evaluation Work

In addition to its primary purpose, the coverage check sample was used to provide early warning of problems so that remedial action could be taken before they became substantial. As an

Table 12. Census Coverage in Washington and Oregon

(Preliminary weighted average)

State and coverage category	Number	Percent	Farms by value of products sold			
			Less than \$2,500		\$2,500 and over	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Washington:						
Counted in census	35,271	74.8	11,714	51.1	23,557	97.1
Overcount	870	1.8	55	.2	815	3.4
Missed	12,765	27.1	11,250	49.1	1,515	6.3
Estimated total	47,166	100.0	22,909	100.0	24,257	100.0
Oregon:						
Counted in census	21,057	81.8	8,236	65.3	12,821	97.6
Overcount	850	3.3	164	1.3	686	5.2
Missed	5,547	21.5	4,546	36.0	1,001	7.6
Estimated total	25,754	100.0	12,618	100.0	13,136	100.0

example, coverage check match rates with the census list indicated that the mailing lists for the New England States and New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, and Ohio should be supplemented by adding names from the ASCS lists.

The coverage check sample was also used when early review of individual census reports indicated a possibility of under-reporting of soybeans and hay in the agriculture census. Census and coverage sample data were obtained for a subsample of coverage check farms in order to provide an estimate of the magnitude of the underreporting.

THE PROCESSING SAMPLE

General

Data reported by the respondents to the 1969 Census of Agriculture were carried through various stages of review. These stages began with assurance that the data were acceptable for data keying and ended with final corrections to the computer runs. In each stage of review, adjustments were made which may have had a measurable effect on the quality of the published statistics.

One part of the evaluation program for the 1969 Census of Agriculture is an evaluation of all the measurable effects attributed to the census processing. Also, the Bureau will attempt to isolate those stages of review for which procedural changes may reduce the time needed for data processing or may improve the quality of the data. For the purpose of this study, the returned questionnaires and records for a sample of counties

will be reviewed. This evaluation program is referred to as the Processing Master Sample.

Prior Experience

For the 1964 Census of Agriculture, counties were selected and the data on all characteristics associated with the sample counties were evaluated. The study was confined to analysis of the effect of keypunch errors, analysis of computer edit changes of data received from the respondents, and analysis of certain clerical operations.

The results of the project were useful in the design of the 1969 census report form, in the consideration of the quality of keystroke operations, in preparation of computer edit specifications, and in provision of guidelines for clerical operations. The results also led to the elimination of an intermediate level of staff for handling problems referred to them by clerks prior to professional review.

Sample Selection

For the 1969 Processing Master Sample, 10 counties were selected for the evaluation. Selection was based on 1964 census data ranking all counties by specific agricultural characteristics. Each county selected was among the top 10 counties in at least one agricultural characteristic and among the 100 ranking counties for the greatest number of additional agricultural characteristics. The counties, with the number of farms they included and the characteristics they represented, are listed in chart 3.

Chart 3. Counties in the Processing Sample by the Characteristics Represented

Characteristics (1964)	Aroo- stook, Maine	Chester, Pa.	Colum- bia, Wis.	Polk, Minn.	Sussex, Del.	Pitt, N.C.	Hidalgo, Tex.	Mari- copa, Ariz.	Kern, Calif.	Poinsett, Ark.
Value of crops sold	*	X		X			X	*	*	X
Irish potatoes	*			*				X		
acres harvested. .										
quantity harvested. .	*	X		*		X		X	*	
Soybeans for bean										*
acres harvested. .										
quantity harvested. .					X					*
Soybeans for grain							*			
acres harvested. .										
quantity harvested. .							X	X		
Oats for grain				*						
acres harvested. .				*						
quantity harvested. .	X		X	*						
Sugar beets				*					X	
acres harvested. .				*					*	
quantity harvested. .				X					X	
Dry beans									X	
Cotton							X	*	*	X
acres harvested. .							X	*	*	X
quantity harvested. .										
Tobacco						*				
acres harvested. .						*				
quantity harvested. .										
Rice										X
acres harvested. .										X
quantity harvested. .										
Vegetables	X		X		X		*	*		
acres harvested. .			X		X		X	*	X	
value sold. .								*	*	
Alfalfa for hay				X				*	*	
acres harvested. .								*	*	
quantity harvested. .										
Clovers and mixtures for hay	X									
acres harvested. .	X									
quantity harvested. .									X	

Chart 3. Counties in the Processing Sample by the Characteristics Represented—Continued

Characteristics (1964)	Aroo- stook, Maine	Chester, Pa.	Colum- bia, Wis.	Polk, Minn.	Sussex, Del.	Pitt, N.C.	Hidalgo, Tex.	Mari- copa, Ariz.	Kern, Calif.	Poinsett, Ark.
Value of agriculture products sold		*						X	X	
Value of forest products sold	X									
Land from which crops were harvested				*			X	X	*	
Fruits, nuts, and berries							X	*	*	
value sold							X	X	X	
Oranges							*	X	X	
trees of all ages							X	X		
quantity harvested										X
Peaches					X					X
trees of all ages										X
quantity harvested										X
Pears										X
trees of all ages										X
quantity harvested										X
Plums and prunes										X
trees of all ages										X
quantity harvested										X
Grapefruit							*	*		
trees of all ages							X	*		
quantity harvested								X	*	
Grapes								X	*	
vines of all ages								X	*	
quantity harvested										
Peanuts						X				
acres harvested						X				
quantity harvested										
Value of all livestock and livestock products sold					X			*	*	
Value of all livestock and livestock products								*	*	
Sold other than poultry and dairy products sold								*	*	
Cattle and calves								*	*	
number on farm								*	*	
number sold								*	*	
value sold								*	*	
Number of fattened cattle sold for slaughter					X			*	*	
Number of cows and heifers that have calved								X	X	
Number of cows other than milk cows									X	
Number of milking cows on farm		X	X					X		
Value of dairy products sold		X						*		
Quantity of whole milk sold		X	X					*		
Number of sheep and lambs on farm								X	*	
Number of ewes 1 year or older								*		
Value of poultry and poultry products sold					*					
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold for slaughter					*					
Dozens of chicken eggs sold									X	
Turkeys						X				
number raised						X				
hens kept for breeding									*	
Number of farms in county (1964)	2,153	2,016	1,859	2,361	2,121	2,174	4,124	1,888	1,712	1,042

*County was in top 10 for characteristics. X County was in top 100 for characteristics.

The counties were purposively selected and are not representative of the United States. Therefore, neither national nor regional estimates reflecting the quality of census processing will be made.

Plans

In the evaluation, the Bureau plans to measure the quantitative changes in both magnitude and direction for each set of data provided by the respondent that incurred an adjustment in one or more review stages of the census processing. Each characteristic for which there was an adjustment to the data will be identified.

The processing stages to be evaluated are (1) review prior to data keying, (2) review of data keying, (3) review of the computer processing, and (4) professional review of the tabulations.

Review prior to data keying—Prior to data keying, data adjustments might have been performed as a result of review by a clerical editor, a verifier, the agriculture support group, an analyst, or a correspondence clerk. Data adjustments to one respondent's set of data might have been performed by one or more of these reviewers prior to data keying. Changes made on the census report forms were color coded by type of reviewer so that each data adjustment could be traced back to its author.

The review stages prior to data keying will be treated in the evaluation program as five substages of review, and measures of quantitative differences between substages will be obtained. In addition, an analysis of the types of actions taken to adjust the data (e.g., deletion of cents, resolution of multiple entries, etc.) will be identified for each reviewer in the five substages.

Data keying—At the data-keying stage, changes in the data adjustments could occur as a result of keying errors. Sample verification was performed for quality control of data keying, and as a result some errors which would have been caught by 100-percent verification might have remained. In order to measure the quantitative deviations resulting from keying errors, a "perfect" file, that is, a data file free of all recognizable keying errors, will be created. The regular production file keyed for the 1969 Census of Agriculture will be used as the basis for creating the perfect file. Comparison of the perfect file with the census production file will provide an evaluation of the effects of keying errors on the data.

Computer processing and professional review—There were one or more computer processing reviews to which a set of data could be subjected. A primary computer review, to which all sets of data were subjected, was known as a "batch edit." A

batch edit was a computer review of all data received before a certain cutoff date during data processing. The data for most counties were reviewed in one or more batch edits. If the set of data met the requirements of the batch edit, it was accepted and readied for preliminary tabulation. If rejected, the set of data moved to the fourth stage of review, the professional review. Following professional data adjustments, the set of data was subjected to a second computer review, called the correction edit. The correction edit had basically the same edit specifications as the batch edit, but the review now was concerned with the set of data in which some data had been adjusted.

Preliminary tabulations of all data sets followed the correction edit, after which there was another opportunity for data adjustments by the professional reviewers. Those sets of data containing data adjustment were then subjected to a diary edit that had basically the same edit specifications as the previous edit. Again, sets of data unaccepted by diary edit were professionally reviewed.

Final tabulations were created by summarizing the data into county and State data. Any data adjustment following final tabulations were not traced back to a particular respondent, and consisted only of county or State data adjustment by professional reviewers. This was the final review stage prior to publication.

Chapter 7. Dissemination of the Census Results

BASIC DECISIONS

The goal of the publication program for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, like that of previous agriculture censuses, was to make the data available as soon as possible after the data were collected, and to do so while maintaining the Bureau's standards relating to the quality and comparability of the statistics issued and to their presentation. To achieve this goal, the following basic decisions were reached regarding the census publications:

1. The data were to be made available in one or more of the following forms: Printed publications, computer tapes, and microfiche.
2. Reports would contain basic data for all farms, including the farms that received the abbreviated questionnaire, and would include more detailed data for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more, i.e., the farms that received the standard questionnaire.
3. The output of the high-speed printer of the Bureau's computer complex would be used as reproduction copy for offset printing, to the extent feasible, with a minimum of manual processing.
4. All published reports were to be produced by photo-offset. (The text for the reports was first typeset, then the pages of the text were reproduced by offset along with the rest of the report.)

Before the 1964 Census of Agriculture, the use of punchcard tabulating equipment in processing and tabulating the data that had been collected generally resulted in making preliminary tabulations available on a flow basis. In order to release the data as promptly as possible, preliminary reports containing the more important items were issued for each county. Later the volume I State and outlying area reports, containing complete and final data for each county as well as State summary tables, were published.

Although electronic data processing equipment, which processed and tabulated the entire farm record, was used in the 1964 Census of Agriculture, and the complete set of final tabulations for each county could have been made available quickly, the practice of publishing a preliminary report for each county followed by complete and final county tables in volume I was continued. In planning for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the decision was made to replace the preliminary county

reports with a relatively complete final report for each county. Subsequently, brief summary tables showing totals for each county in the State for a few of the more important items were included in the volume I reports, together with a complete set of the county reports and the State tables. The volume I reports contain much more detailed breakdowns and cross-classifications of the data for the State or outlying area as a whole than are issued for the counties.

In general, the report series were scheduled so that all the county reports were issued first, followed by the volume I reports for States and outlying areas.

QUANTITY OF 1969 STATISTICS PUBLISHED

The quantity of statistics published for the 1969 census was greater than that of earlier censuses. One of the major policy decisions resulting from consultation with the Census Advisory Committee and with the Conferences of Census Users (see page 84) was that more data, such as additional cross-tabulations, should be published, particularly data on farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.

There are approximately 24,500 pages in the individual county reports, nearly 18,000 additional pages in the series of Volume I *Area Reports* which include the county reports for each area, and about 1,500 pages in Volume II, *General Report*. This compares to about 15,000 pages in the preliminary county reports for the 1964 census, 15,000 in the 1964 census volume I reports, and 1,200 pages in the 1964 volume II.

USE OF HIGH-SPEED PRINTER OUTPUT AS CAMERA COPY

The outstanding advantages of using high-speed printer copy for reproduction were the savings in time and in manpower. In censuses prior to 1964, tables had to be posted by hand, reviewed, typed (or sent to the printer for composition), proofread, and the arithmetic checked on a calculating machine. For the 1969 Census of Agriculture, as in the 1964, the tables in most of the publications, including the county reports and the volume I reports, were largely machine products; the computer was programmed so that the output fell into columns on the copy from the high-speed printer. Three copies were prepared by the high-speed printer. The original copy, white, was used as camera copy for offset reproduction. The second copy, yellow, was used for indicating corrections and changes to be made, if any,

and for other instructions for preparation of the white copy for offset. The second carbon, pink, was used for review, including analysis to prevent disclosure of information about individual agricultural operations, by the appropriate subject-matter specialists.

In 1969, a preprinted acetate overlay containing the appropriate page heading, table title, column and heading lines, and the stub was placed over the white camera copy of each page by the printer before it was reproduced. By contrast, for the 1964 census reports, most of the stub was produced on the high-speed printer, so that a double pass at the high-speed printer was required for most tables. This allowed almost no flexibility in type composition.

GROUPING AND BINDING OF REPORTS

All eight-page county reports were issued separately for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Prior to the 1969 census, the county reports had never been bound for any State, primarily because these reports were preliminary and it was felt that the average user of these reports was interested in preliminary figures for only one or a few counties. However, for the 1969 census, the eight-page county reports were considered to be final reports. As a consequence, all eight-page county reports for a State were bound in from one to three books (depending largely on the number of counties in the State) and were identified as section 2 of the volume I report for the State.

Section 1 of each of the volume I reports for the 50 States and outlying areas contains summary data for the State or outlying area. In all cases the summary data in section 1 for a State or outlying area were bound in one book.

All 1969 census reports which are available for sale were paperbound. A few copies of each of the volume I State or outlying area reports were hardbound, primarily for use by Federal Government agencies.

As is usual with all types of census reports, there was considerable variation in the number of sales of the different volume I reports—a fact which supports the belief that many users are interested in data for only a single State or outlying area or a group of adjoining States.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN PUBLICATIONS

If an error was found in one of the eight-page county reports after it had been issued, a correction was made before that report was published in section 2 of the volume I reports.

The correction of census figures, when errors are discovered, goes on without any time limitation. The Bureau of the Census maintains one set of bound volumes in which corrections are entered as they are found throughout the years. Corrections will be made at any time an error is discovered through the censal period and also when correcting data for comparability in the succeeding censuses. Some corrections of 1964 figures appear in the 1969 reports where they are given for comparison; some of them were found in the course of processing the 1969 censuses.

PRINTING, PRICING, AND DISTRIBUTION

The 1969 Census of Agriculture publications conformed to the printing, pricing, and distribution policies for all Bureau publications, and these conformed to Government-wide policies. General U.S. Government policy is that all printing of Federal publications is done by the Government Printing Office.

The Government Printing Office subcontracted the final 1969 census publications to private printers, but the Superintendent of Documents handled sales and distribution.

For the eight-page county report, the printing was subcontracted to one private printer. When the bulk of the county reports went to the printer the facilities were overloaded, and when delays resulted, the Commerce Department handled some of the load in its own printing facilities.

Photo-offset was first used in the 1940 decennial census publications. It was used for the major portion of the succeeding censuses of agriculture and for all 1969 Census of Agriculture publications.

All U.S. Government publications have a subsidized price: The originating agency pays all the costs for preparation of a publication and the printing of copies for its own use, so that all the purchasers pay is the cost of printing extra copies plus the cost of handling. The result is that the Bureau, like all Federal agencies, makes information available to the public at a nominal charge. Prices of publications are based on a schedule maintained by the Government Printing Office; prices of Bureau publications not printed by the Government Printing Office are equivalent to prices of those that are.

The Bureau also has the responsibility for making some free distribution of all reports for certain uses, including consultation and reference in libraries. It maintains lists of people entitled, by virtue of their positions or functions, to receive publications free of charge. The Superintendent of Documents sends the Bureau's publications to 1,079 depository libraries for Government publications; this puts copies in the major reference libraries of the country. In addition, there are 89 other depository libraries for census publications in places with a large population and usually with a large educational institution. The depository libraries in both programs indicate which classes of publications they wish to receive. All of the 1,168 receive the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, which includes summary figures from the most recent censuses. Most of the libraries receive at least the U.S. summary reports of the major censuses (volume II, in the case of the 1969 Census of Agriculture) and the reports pertaining to their particular State. A few receive all or almost all of the publications of the Bureau of the Census.

The Bureau works with the Superintendent of Documents, the Department of Commerce and its field offices, and other organizations to publicize the availability of census reports. It also publishes a quarterly catalog of publications, issues press releases, and issues announcements and order forms and distributes them widely. Statements on the publication programs of the 1969 Census of Agriculture were prepared and distributed from time to time throughout the census period. They included brief descriptions of each series of reports and the anticipated publication dates.

The storage and distribution of copies for sale were handled by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. A supply of the reports was also maintained in Jeffersonville for Bureau use as well as for filling requests for free copies.

1969 AGRICULTURE CENSUS PRINTED REPORTS

County Reports

An eight-page county report was published separately for each of 3,052 counties, parishes, independent cities, and, in Alaska, combined election districts. Reports were not published for 27 counties or county equivalents which had fewer than 10 farms in the 1969 Census of Agriculture, including Yellowstone National Park and one island in Hawaii with no farms reported. An eight-page summary of the county data was also issued for each State. Each eight-page report was accompanied by an additional separate page of text. For the 1964 census, the county report consisted of five pages of tables and one page of text.

Each eight-page county report contains data for all farms and additional data for farms having gross sales of \$2,500 or more. Data for all farms are shown in eight tables which include farms by size, economic class, and value of farm products sold; value of farm products sold by kinds of products; farm operators by tenure, color, age, residence, and days of off-farm work; land in farms by use and land-use practices; specified equipment by age; specified farm expenditures; farms reporting and number of poultry and livestock; and farms reporting, acres harvested, and quantities of specified crops.

Data for farms with \$2,500 or more gross sales are shown in 18 tables which include the same kinds of data as are shown for all farms but with considerably more detail and with different size groupings for some items. In addition, the tables include number of hired workers; farms reporting agricultural chemicals used on crops, acres treated, and cost of the chemicals used; farms reporting insecticides used on livestock and poultry, and cost of the insecticides; farms reporting irrigation, and amount of water used for irrigation; acres of land drained; and use of irrigation and commercial fertilizer for major crops.

A standard stub was used for each eight-page county report. This meant that only the major crops and major types of livestock commonly produced were included. Since county data are also collected and tabulated for relatively minor crops such as popcorn and for crops such as citrus fruits, which are of major importance in only a small number of counties, as well as for other types of livestock such as chinchilla, a miscellaneous report was published for each State or outlying area showing data by county for other items of agricultural inventory and production. Each of these miscellaneous county reports contains a count of farms by type of farm for each county (inadvertently omitted from the standard county report) and data for localized or miscellaneous agricultural products that could not economically be included in the standard report. For each State or outlying area, the table for each product shows only those counties reporting the product.

Each county report contains both 1969 data and, where available, comparable 1964 data.

All county reports—eight-page summaries and miscellaneous reports—were published by April 1972. (For dates at which the first and last reports for each State were issued, see appendix D.)

Volume I, Area Reports

A separate report was published for each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory. The area reports for the 1969 census included 98 separate books rather than the 54 that were published for the 1964 census. For each of 20 States and for each of the outlying areas, the entire volume I report for that State or area was included in one binding. An additional 20 States required two books each, nine States required three each, while only one State, Texas, required four books for its complete State report. The volume I reports include data for all farms and data for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. In section 1, chapter 1 contains State summary data; chapter 2, county summary data for selected items; and chapter 3, specialized county data for commodities or items appearing in relatively few counties. Section 2 contains the detailed eight-page county reports bound together.

All Volume I *Area Reports* for the 50 States were sent to the printer by July 1972, and the last released were available by early September. The reports for the outlying areas were published between October and December 1972. (For the dates that each report was issued, as well as the number of pages and price, see appendix D.)

Volume II, General Report

Volume II presents statistics by subject for the United States as a whole and for regions, geographic divisions, and States, in nine separate paperbound chapters. Each chapter was published during the first half of 1973. A small number of complete sets of the nine chapters were hard-bound for use by Federal Government agencies. Data are shown for all farms as well as for those farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. The subject-matter chapters are:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	General Information; Procedures for Collection, Processing, Classification
2	Farms: Number, Use of Land, Size of Farm
3	Farm Management, Farm Operators
4	Equipment, Labor, Expenditures, Chemicals
5	Livestock, Poultry, Livestock and Poultry Products
6	Crops, Nursery and Greenhouse Products, Forest Products
7	Value of Products, Economic Class, Contracts
8	Type of Farm
9	Irrigation and Drainage on Farms

Volume III, Agricultural Services¹

This new report contains data for counties, States, and the United States on establishments classified in Major Group 07 of the Standard Industrial Classification, the growing field of agricultural services such as crop dusting and veterinary services. It was published in September 1972.

Volume IV, Irrigation

This report, which appeared in the spring of 1973, contains irrigation data for drainage basins in the United States. The data included are on land irrigated, production of crops on irrigated land, number of establishments, water conveyed, users served, water obtained by source, and type of organization. Also presented in this report are data for irrigation on farms including data on land use, farm sales and expenses on irrigated farms; the method of water distribution on and sources of water to irrigated farms; acres irrigated on farms; and other data comparing irrigated and nonirrigated farms.

Volume V, Special Reports

Parts 1 to 9, *Specialized Agriculture, 1971*, are separate reports, one for each of the major type-of-farm categories:

1. Grains (corn, sorghum, milo, wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, etc.), soybeans, dry beans, and dry peas
2. Tobacco
3. Cotton
4. Sugar crops, potatoes, and other specified crops
5. Vegetables, including tomatoes and melons
6. Fruits, nuts, and berries
7. Poultry
8. Dairy
9. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats

Each report contains data for the counties and States in which the particular type of operation was significant and for the United States. The data are from the supplemental surveys conducted in 1972 and also from the regular 1969 census report forms. The reports were issued in the second half of 1973.

The content of Part 10, *Horticultural Specialties*, is similar to that of parts 1 to 9. It appeared in the fall of 1973.

Part 11, *Farm Finance*, issued in 1974, contains data by States and for the United States.

Part 12, *Ranking Agricultural Counties*, shows the top ranking counties in descending order of importance for various agricultural characteristics and products. Data are included for both the 1969 and 1964 Censuses of Agriculture. The report appeared in February 1973.

Part 13, *Data-Collection Forms and Procedures*, contains facsimiles of the data-collection forms used in the 1969 censuses of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural services, along with a brief description of the enumeration procedures. It was published in September 1972.

Part 14 is this *Procedural History*.

Part 15, the *Graphic Summary* containing maps and charts, was published in November 1973.

Part 16, *Evaluation of Coverage*, will be published in 1974.

Volume VI, Drainage of Agricultural Lands

The report on drainage, issued in June 1973, includes data on numbers of farms reporting and acres drained, and on publicly organized drainage projects.

COMPUTER TAPES

The raw material for the statistical tables are the individual replies on questionnaires. Questionnaires from the censuses of agriculture from 1900 to 1959 were processed by punchcard equipment. Before 1900, the replies on the census questionnaires were read by clerks and "tallied" on previously prepared worksheets with space provided for the items and combinations of items or groups to be tabulated.

Computer tapes containing data published in the county reports of the 1969 Census of Agriculture are available from the Bureau of the Census. The information contained on the tapes is the same as that contained in the printed reports. Data that might disclose information on the operations of individual farms have been suppressed or combined with adjacent cells. These tapes permit retabulation of the data for special geographic areas or cross-tabulations of particular interest to the purchaser. Tapes were released on a flow basis as the States were processed.

The data on computer tape are organized into two files. The data which have been published in the eight-page county reports are in file A. Eighteen tapes include these data for all 50 States. Normally, two States are included on each tape reel, but some tape reels include information for as many as eight States, while one tape reel contains data for Texas only. The "County Data for Miscellaneous Items" are in file B; in this case nine tape reels contain the information for the 50 States. As data processing of the States in each of the nine geographic divisions was completed, a reel of tape was made available containing the "County Data for Miscellaneous Items" for all States in that division.

All tape reels are sold at a price of \$70 per reel.

¹ For more complete information on the contents of volumes III to VI, see the appropriate other chapters in this Procedural History.

MICROFICHE

One of the newest and most inexpensive methods of filing and later retrieving data is through the use of microfiche. Microfiche is quite similar to microfilm except that microfiche is reproduced on a 4" x 6" film sheet which is capable of containing 98 pages of printed data. Each printed page is photographically reduced 24 times to approximately thumbnail size. This enables an individual to comfortably carry at least 15,000 pages on microfiche at one time. All volume I reports and the volume II to VI subject reports will be available on microfiche. The approximately 1,500 pages of volume II will be contained in about 26 4" x 6" microfiche film sheets. Unlike other census volumes, microfiche data are available only through the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service Office, Springfield, Va. Census volumes usually are placed on microfiche approximately 12 months after the printed publication has been issued.

USERS' CONFERENCES

Responding to requests from users of agriculture census data, the Bureau conducted 11 Conferences of Census Users for the 1969 Census of Agriculture from December 1970 through August 1972.

The purpose of these conferences was to allow users of agriculture census data to meet and discuss with Bureau staff the agriculture census publications and data tapes, what was contained in each, and how the data could be used.

Each conference was scheduled only after a local group interested in agriculture statistics agreed to sponsor or underwrite the expenses of a representative from the Bureau and to

handle all arrangements for the meeting, including facilities, registration, etc.

The sponsor, in issuing invitations, usually established a maximum number of participants. Most conferences were attended by from 40 to 60 registrants, while two were attended by fewer than 40, and one by 110 registrants.

Each conference was held at a location that would be convenient for users of census data within the State where the conference was held as well as for users from all adjoining States. (See appendix B.)

Approximately 40 percent of all the persons who attended these conferences represented the agribusinesses, that is, firms that produce or distribute products for sale to farmers and ranchers and firms that purchase items produced by farmers and ranchers. Approximately 25 percent of those attending were representatives of institutions of higher learning, primarily agricultural colleges, including land-grant institutions. About 20 percent represented farm and agricultural commodity organizations such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Organization, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Hog Producers, and National Wheat Growers. The agricultural news media were represented by 5 percent of the participants, including farm radio and television directors as well as publishers of farm newspapers and magazines. The remaining 10 percent of those who attended the conferences included persons from State and local governments, the transportation industry, etc.

Of the 11 user conferences that were conducted, 5 covered primarily the 1969 Census of Agriculture and the other 6 included information on both the 1969 Census of Agriculture and the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

Chapter 8. 1969 Puerto Rico Census of Agriculture

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical Background

In 1899 a special census of Puerto Rico was taken, but it was not until 1910 that the first census of agriculture was taken on the island by the United States. From 1910 to 1950, a census of agriculture was taken in conjunction with the censuses of population and housing at each decennial enumeration. The 1959 Census of Agriculture was taken separately from the 1960 Census of Population and Housing. In 1970 the census of agriculture, covering the year 1969, was again taken in conjunction with the decennial census of population and housing.

In 1935 a special census of agriculture in Puerto Rico was taken by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. Although the U.S. Congress in 1909 provided for a census of agriculture to be taken in the United States in 1915 and every 10 years thereafter, in addition to the census of agriculture taken at the time of the decennial census, it was not until 1957 that an amendment was made to the law to include Puerto Rico in the quinquennial enumeration. In 1964, the first mid-decade census of agriculture was taken in Puerto Rico as part of the U.S. mid-decade census of agriculture.

Legal Authority and Special Agreement With the Commonwealth Government

All aspects of the 1970 censuses in Puerto Rico were governed by the provisions of Title 13, United States Code, and the Acts of the Legislature of Puerto Rico relating to censuses. In addition, a special agreement between the Bureau of the Census and the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, signed in November 1969, specified the responsibilities and functions of the Bureau and the Government of Puerto Rico in the taking of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and the 1969 Census of Agriculture. It provided that: (1) A large share of the responsibility for the planning and conduct of the various separate censuses of Puerto Rico would be shared with the Commonwealth Government. (2) The censuses would be

conducted with attention given to the distinctive needs of the Commonwealth Government. (3) The censuses of population, housing, and agriculture in Puerto Rico would be comparable in scope to the censuses of the continental United States. (4) The budget for the basic census program for Puerto Rico would be determined by the Census Bureau and would be subject to appropriations made for the census program. (5) Additional costs for any expansion of the basic census program would be borne by the Commonwealth Government. (6) For agriculture, two report forms of varying detail would be used in accordance with specific criteria established concerning farm economic size—these forms to be prepared in Washington in consultation with the Puerto Rico Planning Board. (7) The Bureau of the Census would establish a temporary Census Office in Puerto Rico to supervise and coordinate the census enumeration. (8) The Census Bureau would provide training and experience in census methods and procedures to personnel in Puerto Rico. (9) The Commonwealth Department of Education would provide enough teachers not having classroom responsibilities to constitute most of the temporary staff for the enumeration. (10) The Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture would release a number of its agriculture specialists to assist the Census Bureau in completing the enumeration of large farms. (11) The Planning Board would assist the Census Bureau, on a reimbursable basis, in the collection of maps and boundary information, and in the designation of appropriate statistical areas. (12) The Puerto Rico Planning Board would act as the local representative of the Bureau in the distribution of the agriculture, population, and housing census publications.

Definition of a Farm

As in previous censuses, places qualified as farms for the 1969 Puerto Rico Census of Agriculture if they consisted of 3 cuerdas¹ or more on which agricultural products other than vegetables for home use were produced, or on which any livestock or 15 chickens or more or other poultry were kept at the time of enumeration. Also included, for the first time, were places of less than 3 cuerdas if the gross sales during the census

¹ A cuerda is equivalent to 0.9712 of an acre.

year, or expected gross sales during the following year, were \$100 or more.

Expenditures for the 1969 Puerto Rico Census of Agriculture*

Puerto Rico planning and direction (including pretest)	\$ 33,170
Data collection	194,960
Data processing	74,325

*These figures do not include salaries of Census Bureau Staff.

Organization of the Work

The Bureau of the Census assigned two full-time regular employees to the Puerto Rico Census Office to supervise and conduct the enumeration for the agriculture and population and housing censuses, and provided from one to three members of its staff to assist with the work in Puerto Rico for periods of 2 to 12 weeks during the pretest, the enumeration, the clerical processing, and the followup.

The Commonwealth Government assisted by publicizing the temporary field offices and the Puerto Rico Census Office (first for the population and housing and agriculture censuses, and later for the agriculture census alone [see page 89]), and by recruiting a technical staff, including personnel trained in agriculture, to serve as crew leaders for the agricultural census or to assist in the enumeration of large farm operations. Since clerical review of the completed report forms was to be performed in the Puerto Rico Census Office, the Commonwealth Government also assisted in recruiting the staff necessary to perform these tasks. Moreover, the Commonwealth Government assisted the Census Bureau, as agreed, in the collection of maps and boundary information and in the designation of appropriate statistical areas. Specifications for these tasks were provided by the Census Bureau, and office maps and map copies required by the field staff were prepared in Washington.

Persons on loan from the Government of Puerto Rico were paid salaries—\$1.90 per hour for enumerators and \$2.30 per hour for crew leaders—travel expenses, and per diem in accordance with rates established by the Census Bureau. The Bureau reimbursed the Government of Puerto Rico for these expenses.

The design, printing, and distribution of report forms, instruction manuals, training materials, and related forms for the census of agriculture were handled by the Census Bureau, as was publication of the results of the 1969 Puerto Rico Census of Agriculture in a form and manner consistent with the Bureau's total census program.

PLANNING AND PREPARATORY OPERATIONS

Census Calendar

In 1968 representatives of the Census Bureau and the Commonwealth Government met to formulate plans for the taking of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and the 1969 Census of

Agriculture in Puerto Rico. From these meetings the following schedule was designed:

1968

1. Planning of the major operations for the censuses with the Agricultural Advisory Committee and Puerto Rico officials
2. Preparation of forms and instructions for the pretest
3. Preparation of agreement between the Bureau of the Census and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico regarding conduct of the censuses
4. Preparation of edit and processing specifications for the short form

1969

1. Preparation of edit and processing specifications for the regular form
2. Pretest
3. Pretest evaluation
4. Revision of forms and instructions
5. Printing of forms
6. Revision of edit and processing specifications for the short and regular forms

1970

1. Assembly of all enumeration materials in Jeffersonville
2. Organization of Puerto Rico Office
3. Enumeration
4. Followup and cleanup
5. Preparation of final edit and processing specifications
6. Commencement of processing
7. Editing
8. Coding
9. Commencement of design of tables for publication
10. Commencement of posting of historical data

1971

1. Commencement of tabulation
2. Completion of processing
3. Completion of tabulation
4. Completion of design of tables for publication
5. Completion of posting of historical data
6. Commencement of posting of 1970 data

1972

1. Completion of posting of 1970 data
2. Publication

Report Form Format and Content

Two principal forms were used for the enumeration of Puerto Rico: Form 69-A1PR (standard form) was used for farms whose value of sales was estimated to have been \$1,200 or more, and Form 69-A2PR (short form), for farms whose value of sales was estimated to have been less than \$1,200.

Emphasis was placed on obtaining more detailed information for those farms with annual sales of farm products of \$1,200 or

more. In 1964, the 15,426 farms in this group, which made up 34 percent of the total farms, had accounted for more than 94 percent of the total value of all farm products sold and over 80 percent of the total land in farms. It was agreed that the operators of the smaller places need not be burdened with providing the extensive detail required from the operators who were responsible for virtually all of the commercial farm production. Hence, the short form was developed for the operators whose 1969 sales were expected to be less than \$1,200.

Since Spanish is the predominant language in Puerto Rico, enumeration report forms and instruction materials used in the census of Puerto Rico were printed in both Spanish and English. In general, information was to be recorded on the forms by checking the appropriate category or writing the answer in the space provided. Many of the questions were identical to those asked for the 50 States and the resulting data are generally comparable. The principal variations in report form content and subject treatment for Puerto Rico were as follows:

Cuerdas planted or ready to be planted.—This item was inserted into the crop sections on the Puerto Rico standard and short forms at the request of the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture in order to determine the number of cuerdas of each specific crop at the time of the census.

Milk sold.—This item appeared in the standard and short forms for the Puerto Rico enumeration because the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture wanted to determine the number of farms selling milk and the total amount of milk sold.

Characteristics of farm operators.—Unlike the standard and short forms used in the 1969 Census of Agriculture in the 50 States, the Puerto Rico standard and short forms did not include a question on the race of the operator. Instead a question was asked to determine if the main occupation of the operator was agriculture or not.

Livestock and poultry.—Data on livestock and poultry inventories were to be recorded for the number of animals on the farm as of March 15, 1970, regardless of ownership (the inventory reference date for the United States was December 31, 1969). The farm operator was asked to include in his report animals belonging to him, his family, agregados (laborers who live on the land), medianeros (sharecroppers), or other persons. Each of the forms presented the questions in the same manner for each livestock and poultry item, but the short form (A2PR) contained only inquiries for the major poultry and "other livestock" items.

The numbers of livestock, poultry, and their products sold relate to the calendar year 1969. Since it was expected that nearly all the egg production farms would be classified as commercial operations, the number of eggs sold was not asked on the short form.

In the case of the short form, only the more important crops were itemized. The farm operator was required to indicate in the section for "all other crops harvested" the total cuerdas harvested for all crops not listed separately on the report form. The respondent was to include in the short form all crops that were harvested from the place by him or by others during the calendar year 1969. The cuerdas of each crop harvested, the

quantity harvested, the quantity sold, the cuerdas fertilized, the cuerdas irrigated, and the value of sales (for vegetables) were to be reported for the year 1969.

The section on agricultural activities in 1969 in the short form for the continental United States did not appear in the Puerto Rico short form because the differences in the procedures for the Puerto Rico enumeration made it unnecessary.

The sections on "Value of land and buildings on the place," "Machinery and equipment on this place on March 15, 1970," and "Farm-related income received in 1969" on the Puerto Rico long form were not included in the Puerto Rico short form, although they were on the short form for the United States, because the report form was already too long and the information in these sections was considered to be more important for large farms than for small ones.

Tabulation Program

In the preliminary planning, the Puerto Rico report forms were expected to vary enough from those for the United States to reflect the special needs of Puerto Rico, that a separate computer edit and tabulation program would be needed to handle them. Considerations of cost and timing led to a decision within the Census Bureau to take all possible steps towards using the same computer edit program for both the United States and Puerto Rico short and long forms, with a minimum of modifications. This involved making the report form items, wording, and format, with few exceptions other than differences in the crop and equipment items to be included, similar to that for the United States. However, after the enumeration was completed and the forms arrived in the United States for processing it was determined that the Puerto Rico reports could not be handled adequately by the computer edit program set up for the United States forms; therefore, a separate program was prepared to handle them.

The Puerto Rico tabulation program was designed to provide data as comparable as possible to the statistics published for the 1964 Puerto Rico census. A set of table outlines was prepared in 1970 which reflected the availability of data, the special needs of Puerto Rico, and the desirability of maintaining comparability with reports for the 1964 Puerto Rico Census of Agriculture.

Census Pretest

In July 1968 an agreement was made between the Bureau of the Census and Puerto Rico officials to use the procedures proposed by the Census Bureau for a Puerto Rico population, housing, and agriculture pretest. The test was to begin on April 9, 1969, and to be completed during May 1969. The objectives for the pretest were (1) to test the feasibility of conducting the census of population and agriculture together in one-field operation; (2) to determine whether the census could be taken by individuals hired from the Puerto Rico population at large; (3) to provide a "dry run" on those aspects of the census that relied heavily on local assistance, such as translation of materials, and map preparation; (4) to test and evaluate the agriculture standard and short report forms and the Advance (Population and Housing) Census Questionnaire. (See appendix G for

reproductions of the forms and other field materials used in the Puerto Rico pretest.)

The pretest was under the immediate supervision of a census supervisor appointed from Washington. He had one administrative clerk and one office edit and control clerk. One of the two clerical personnel was supplied by the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The functions of these positions were defined as nearly as practicable in terms of the actual census requirements, so that guides, manuals, and office procedures established for the 1969 pretest would not need major changes.

The feasibility of using teachers for both the pretest and census was determined by three considerations: (1) How much of the enumeration could be completed within 2 weeks, according to plan; (2) whether sufficient qualified people could be found outside the educational system; and (3) whether the Bureau could afford the wages necessary to attract them.

When it came time for a determination to be made as to the composition of teams of enumerators and crew leaders, the Puerto Rico officials determined, as a result of the findings of the pretest, that for the census it would be better to employ teachers when possible and others only when necessary. Therefore, most enumerators and crew leaders were recruited from the Puerto Rico educational system and other enumerators and crew leaders were recruited "off the street."

For the pretest, those who were school teachers were hired through an agreement with the Puerto Rico Department of Education which provided for an hourly wage of \$1.75. Census supervisors did not have the option of choosing individuals for the key district office positions. These positions were automatically filled by district school supervisors and principals. Enumerators who were assigned to rural areas received training in enumeration techniques on weekends prior to the taking of the pretest.

There were 60 enumeration districts (ED's) in the pretest, of which 30 were urban and 30 rural. One enumerator was assigned to each ED. Urban areas were covered in the agriculture census because farms did exist outside of the rural areas. Urban ED's averaged about 150 housing units each; rural ED's averaged about 100 housing units. The ED's were also divided so that 40 ED's were located in selected areas in the western part of the

island where educational attainment was below average, and 20 ED's were located in or near San Juan where education and literacy were high. In the Mayaguez area, the urban and rural groups were again divided so that half of the enumerators would be teachers and half would be recruited "off the street." In San Juan, all 20 enumerators were employed through the "off the street" method. Thus, overall, 20 enumerators were teachers and 40 were not. These breakdowns are shown in table 1 below.

The rural areas selected for the test consisted of entire barrios. These were selected in municipios near San Juan and Mayaguez where it was expected that a diversity of types of farms and crops, some absentee ownership, and some farm operators who worked part time off the farm would be found. Barrios within municipios with relatively little village population were selected in this pretest to maximize the number of farms enumerated. Thus, in the rural test areas it was expected that the enumerators would find every rural household qualifying as a census farm, compared with a ratio of 1 to 8 in the census enumeration for all rural areas. The total area covered by the pretest included 15 barrios in four municipios. The rural enumeration districts are in black and the urban enumeration districts are "X'd" (see figure 1 on page 89).

Once the census materials and procedures had been tested, the results of the test precipitated modifications of the report forms, as follows:

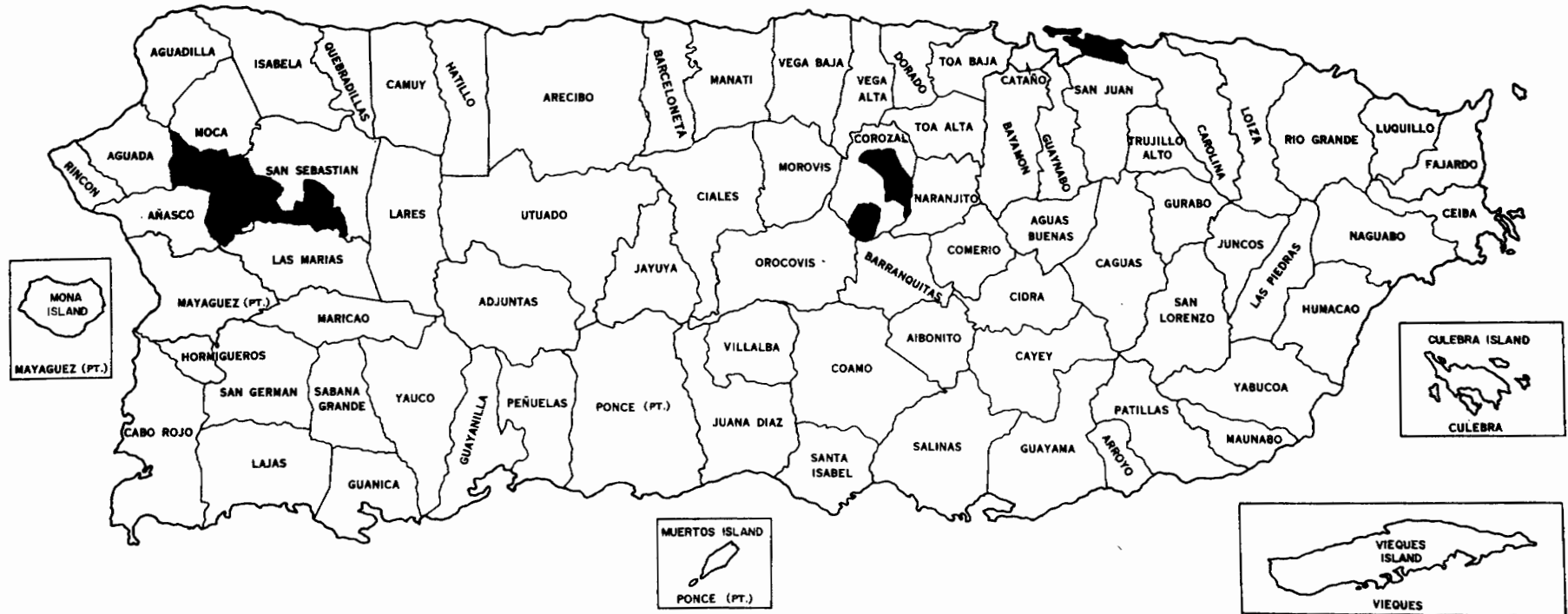
1. The questions concerning "cuerdas planted or ready to be planted" were moved from the first column to the last column in each crop section.
2. Questions regarding the "quantity consumed . . ." of crops were deleted from all crop sections.
3. Questions relating to vegetables were changed to omit those concerning quantity harvested or sold and to add "value of sales."
4. The report form identification number was changed to comply with the 10-digit system used in the United States.

Several other format changes were required as a result of the decision to pattern the report forms after those of the United States.

Table 1. Puerto Rico—Summary Outline of 1969 Pretest

Location and type of enumerator	Number of enumerators (1 enumerator = 1 ED)			Number of housing units in 1960			Number of rural farms in 1959
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Mayaguez area	20	20	40	2,943	2,070	5,013	841
Teachers	10	10	20	—	—	—	—
Others	10	10	20	—	—	—	—
San Juan Area	10	10	20	1,499	1,029	2,528	355
Teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	10	10	20	1,499	1,029	2,528	355
Totals	30	30	60	4,442	3,099	7,541	1,196

Figure 1. Puerto Rico—Pretest Enumeration Areas



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

 Rural

 Urban enumeration areas

Map Preparation

Maps for the April 1970 enumeration for the censuses were prepared to show the area to be covered by each enumerator, crew leader, and supervisor. A contract was executed in 1969 between the Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Bureau of the Census which provided for the collection of map data for Puerto Rico and the preparation of a set of enumeration maps. A sum of \$30,000 was allocated for the preparation of the following materials:

1. U.S. Geographic Survey quadrant office maps
2. Aldea (village) maps
3. Supervisors' maps
4. Enumerators' maps
5. Listing of ED's for control purposes
6. Other required listings and reports

The Bureau of the Census supplied the specifications to the Planning Board for the maps. The last of the enumerators' maps were delivered to the main Census Office in San Juan on March 2, 1970.

Approximately 4,870 enumeration districts (ED's) were defined and delimited for the Puerto Rico censuses of population and housing, and agriculture.

Field Organization

The office facilities for the Puerto Rico censuses were comprised of a central office in San Juan and six district offices located in key sites throughout Puerto Rico. The central office in San Juan was opened on January 12, 1970. Although the population and housing enumeration ended on June 23, the central office remained opened until September 30 for the completion of the agriculture census. The district offices were all closed by the middle of May when the population and housing census was virtually completed.

A temporary field staff of about 5,400 was employed to cover the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and the approximately 32,720 farming units found in Puerto Rico for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. This staff included a director, detailed from the Census Bureau in Washington, 6 district managers, 390 crew leaders, and about 5,000 enumerators. The approximately 2,000 urban enumerators were each assigned to enumerate 150 households containing an approximate total of 650 people per ED. Approximately 3,000 rural enumerators were each assigned 100 households, with an approximate total population per ED of 520. The smaller rural assignment compensated for the additional time required to cover the screening questions and, where necessary, to fill the 69-A2PR form.

Recruiting and appointment of personnel to positions in the Puerto Rico office was carried out in accordance with regular Civil Service Commission competitive standards. Unlike the 1964 enumeration for which appointments were for a period not to exceed 1 year, all persons employed for the 1970 enumeration were given temporary appointments which, when necessary, were renewed for an additional short period of time to finish the agriculture census. Generally, field enumerators were employed for a period of 2 weeks; district office staff, 3 months; central office staff, 90 days plus additional time to

complete the agriculture portion of the 1970 Puerto Rico enumeration.

The special agreement between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Puerto Rico Planning Board provided that selected personnel employed by the Puerto Rico Department of Education would be employed for the taking of the Puerto Rico censuses. Other enumerators were recruited from the Puerto Rico population at large. Space was allocated in the schools for training and general administrative headquarters.

The Puerto Rico school system is divided into six school regions, each of which is headed by a regional director or supervisor. The six regional directors or their assistants served as the district office managers for the 1970 censuses. The various school supervisors under their direction became the field supervisors for the taking of the censuses, while the crew leaders were recruited from the ranks of school principals or their assistants. Teachers acted as enumerators.

Since the Puerto Rico school system works on a two-shift basis, most teachers work either in the morning or in the afternoon. Those teachers who taught in the morning shift took the censuses in the afternoon and evening and those teachers who had classroom duties in the afternoon enumerated in the mornings.

All candidates were given a test prepared by the Census Bureau to determine eligibility for appointment. The use of school teachers and school supervisors had the advantage of providing the census with qualified field staff. In many instances, teachers taking part in the census worked under supervisors who were their own superintendents or principals. For the most part, this arrangement contributed to the effectiveness of the operation.

The Director, detailed from the Census Bureau, was responsible for recruiting and training the field staff, obtaining space and equipment for the field offices, distributing supplies, supervising the collection of data, and preparing periodic reports on the progress of the enumeration. The six district managers were generally responsible for administering the census program within their areas, while the field supervisors were responsible for training the crew leaders who would work under them. The crew leaders were in charge of the enumerator training, which included practice exercises and household interviews.

All space and equipment were obtained by bid through the local Government Services Administration (GSA) office in San Juan. Office equipment bids and the signing of contracts were handled in Washington. A substantial amount of office supplies was purchased from the GSA store in San Juan.

Agriculture operations utilized office facilities and available staff from the population and housing census for only a part of the enumeration. The Puerto Rico agriculture census and the population and housing census were taken by the same enumerators. Administrative and operational decisions made in the central office and the task force office in Puerto Rico appear to have been oriented to the population census, and to have had enumerators place too little emphasis on either the precision or coverage of the census of agriculture. Thus, the census of agriculture suffered in many instances. This was evidenced in the central office review. As a result of this review, subsequent operations for the agriculture census were con-

ducted independently of the population and housing census. The remainder of the agriculture enumeration and followup was conducted by a new, separate staff, which operated out of the central office. (There were no district offices in this phase of the agriculture enumeration.)

THE ENUMERATION

Enumeration Forms and Aids

The Enumerator's Handbook served as the basic document for the instruction and training of the field staff. It identified the duties and responsibilities of the enumerator and described the detailed procedures to be followed in obtaining the desired information for the items in the report form. Enumerators were required to carry their handbook and other materials with them during the taking of the censuses and to consult the handbook when questions arose.

Other instructions and training materials included the *Field Supervisor's Handbook*, *Crew Leader's Guide Manual*, *Administrative Handbook*, *Crew Leader's Handbook for Agriculture Followup*, *Followup Agriculture Enumerator's Handbook*, and other miscellaneous materials. All of these materials were prepared in Spanish as well as English.

There were two report forms used for the enumeration: Form 69-A1PR (standard form) for farms with an estimated value of sales of \$1,200 or more; and Form 69-A2PR (short form) for farms with an estimated value of sales of less than \$1,200. The short form did not include the following sections which were on the long form:

1. Section 4, Land irrigated.
2. Section 10, Cultivated or improved pasture.
3. Section 11, Ornamental, flowering plants or lawn grass planted.
4. Section 17, Machinery, buildings, and equipment.
5. Section 18, Employment of hired workers.
6. Section 19, Use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, lime, and other chemicals.
7. Section 22, Receipt of farm-related income.
8. Section 23, Type of organization.

The short form differed also from the long form in the following sections:

1. Section 1, Acreage and ownership, did not ask the value of the land and buildings reported.
2. Sections 4 through 8, on the various crops, listed only 16 of 36 crops included in the standard form (sections 5 through 9).
3. Section 13, Expenses, included only 7 of the 10 expenditure items in the standard form.

4. Section 14, Market Value of farm products, included only 13 of the 15 value-of-sales items in the standard form.

To assist in obtaining as complete an enumeration as possible, enumerators were provided with detailed maps of their assigned areas. Enumerators were also provided with a list of large farms located in the assigned areas and were to emphasize contact with these operators. Lists of these farms were prepared from records of the 1964 census and from records obtained from various agencies of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Timing of the Enumeration

The Puerto Rico censuses were scheduled to begin on April 1, 1970; the areas, in fact, were canvassed beginning on March 17. Although the urban enumeration began on April 1, the enumeration in the rural areas generally coincided with the Easter vacation schedule, which, in 1970, extended from March 21 to March 30, Easter being March 20. Teachers who served as census enumerators in the rural areas were released from classroom duties by March 17, in order to meet the census schedule. Teachers who served as census enumerators in the urban areas did not begin their work until April 1. Urban enumerators were needed until April 13.

The Taking of the Census

The data collection phase of the 1969 Puerto Rico census of agriculture included two steps:

1. Collection of data.
2. Review of forms in Puerto Rico for completeness and coverage.

Unlike the 1959 agriculture census in Puerto Rico, parcels of less than 3 cuerdas were not separately identified—all parcels with gross sales of \$100 or more, regardless of size, were enumerated as farms.² Moreover, the 1969 Puerto Rico census differed from the 1959 census in that the followup on the agriculture long form was conducted independently of the population and housing census followup.

The procedure used in the 1969 Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico called for a partial mail enumeration instead of complete coverage by personal interviews, as in previous censuses. The large commercial farms automatically received a long form by mail because their individual gross sales were known to be \$1,200 or more. Operating with this criteria in mind, it was expected that 25,000 rural households would qualify for the short agriculture form (A2PR), and about 7,400 for the standard form (A1PR).

The enumerators were assigned specific geographic areas (ED's) and were to visit each household or living unit therein. Their kit included individual forms for agriculture for each household. An Address Register (Form D-130PR) was designed to provide adequate controls over these documents in such a way as to

²A parcela may contain from ¼ to 3 cuerdas. The parcelas are tracts of land owned by the Puerto Rico Government and leased free to farmers for their use.

meet the requirements of both the population and housing and the agriculture censuses. The Address Register contained a column for a separate serial number for farm households. The enumerator used one or more screening questions appearing in the Address Register to determine whether or not the housing unit was located on a place which qualified, for census purposes, as an agricultural operation. These screening questions were:

1. Is this house on a place of 3 cuerdas or more?
2. If less than 3 cuerdas, did the person have sales of agricultural products (crops, livestock, or poultry) amounting to \$100 or more during the previous year (or this year does he expect to have sales amounting to \$100 or more)?
3. If 3 cuerdas or more, did he have any agriculture operations?

Once it had been determined that a place qualified as a farm, the enumerator decided which agricultural form was to be used by asking whether the gross sales of agricultural products for the place during the past year were less than \$1,200 or were \$1,200 or more. If the place qualified for an A2PR form (gross sales less than \$1,200), the enumerator filled the form by asking the questions of the operator and recording the answers. If, on the other hand, the place qualified for a standard report form (gross sales of \$1,200 or more), the enumerator left the form (A1PR), the instructions booklet (Form 60-A5PR), and a return envelope addressed to the census office in San Juan.

When a place was located which qualified as a farm but contained no housing unit, the enumerator was to list it on Form 69-A4PR, List of Agricultural Operations Without Housing Units, in the Address Register, and to give it a new serial number, so that the listing of agricultural operations without housing units contained a separate series of consecutive numbers beginning with 1. These serial numbers received special prefixes to distinguish them from other serial orders.

The special section in the Address Register for A4PR addresses was detachable. After check-in operations were completed for each ED, this section was detached and became the master list for A4PR followup. In addition to recording the information needed for A4PR followup, the enumerator made a dot on his map to show the location of the farm household, and entered its serial number next to the map spot. After mail followup, missing A4PR's were completed by personal visit.

By mid-May, this initial agriculture portion of the enumeration was approximately 56 percent complete—a total of 18,500 farms having been covered in this initial enumeration.

Callback

When the enumerator found no one at home at the time of his first visit he was to enter the following information in his listing book: Name of head of household (obtained from neighbors or from letter boxes), address, and either the best time to call back or the time of the original visit. The enumerator was advised to make his callback as soon as possible so as not to let callbacks pile up. When a callback was completed, a line was drawn through the callback entry in column 17 on the listing page.

Field Review

A systematic field review by crew leaders, first employed for the 1960 censuses, was again conducted at regular intervals during the period of enumeration of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and the 1969 Census of Agriculture. The field review served as the means by which the completeness, accuracy, and consistency of the work could be checked, as well as a check of the enumerator's implementation of his instructions for the proper selection of sample units and for handling callbacks.

Verification was made by the crew leader using a partial prelisting of addresses he had drawn up while visiting each ED under his supervision prior to the enumeration. This prelisting of addresses was compared with the addresses entered in the enumerator's listing book. This method enabled the crew leader to determine on a sample basis whether the enumerator had covered the housing units in his jurisdiction.

Followup

The extensive followup work, which was carried out between July and September 1970, covered an additional 14,216 farms totaling 560,690 cuerdas, as shown below.

	Enumeration ¹	Farms	Land in farms (cuerdas)
Total		32,718	1,011,775
Initial enumeration		18,502	451,085
Followup enumeration		14,216	560,690

¹ Some of the farms, along with the land in those farms, which are included in the "Followup enumeration" totals, were listed during the initial canvassing but were never enumerated or were nonresponse cases. Farms, and the land in those farms, which were partially enumerated during initial canvassing but which required additional visits for completion or verification of data are included in the "Initial enumeration" totals.

Two Bureau staff members—one hired on a temporary basis—were sent to Puerto Rico to head the operation. To complete the agriculture enumeration and the followup work only 175 people were hired. Eleven persons were appointed crew leaders. The personnel chosen for this work were selected from the Puerto Rico population at large.

After the entries on the report forms were inspected for completeness in the field office, the report forms were transferred to the San Juan Central Office for a more complete check, including coverage by ED.

The field office in Puerto Rico was officially closed on September 30, 1970, and all temporary employees were discharged as of that date. The closing marked the end of field activities on the 1969 Census of Agriculture. All materials were thereafter sent to Jeffersonville, Ind., for review and tabulation.

DATA PROCESSING

General

The processing of the 1969 agriculture census for Puerto Rico included the following steps:

1. Clerical editing of reports in Jeffersonville
2. Data keying and verification in Jeffersonville
3. Format and consistency edit by computer in Washington
4. Review of format and consistency edit rejects in Washington
5. Correction of data rejects in Jeffersonville

Editing and Tabulating

After the report forms had been reviewed again for completeness and consistency, the data collected were keyed directly from the report forms by key encoders onto minitapes, using the computer codes appearing on the forms. The data on the minitapes were then pooled onto larger reels on the computer. These operations were performed in the Jeffersonville office.

These tapes were then transferred to the Census Bureau in Washington where they were converted into binary records, i.e., the data on the pooler tapes were put into the computer's own basic language and were sorted by municipios and identification numbers on the computers. This computer format program, in addition to converting the data, also included the following checks:

1. Illegal items—responses to items which did not appear in the report form
2. Nonresponse to required items
3. Negative items—items reported as minus values
4. Check digit check—a check to insure that the identification numbers were correct
5. Out-of-scope records—records for places that did not qualify as farms

Specifications for the format and consistency edit were furnished in decision logic tables by the subject matter specialists. The edit—

1. Made consistency checks—a procedure whereby the computer checked to see whether the total of the data as reported was equal to the sum of the various pieces of data supplied.
2. Set flags—a procedure whereby the computer indicated that a particular piece of information was incorrect or was not consistent with previously supplied information.
3. Imputed missing or incorrect entries using "cold deck" and "hot deck" values—values established by subject-matter

specialists during the design of the decision logic tables and included in the computer program for editing. Both the cold and hot deck values were used to determine what figures would be allocated to an item on the report form when the reported (keyed) item was not within acceptable parameters (the item was missing, too high, too low, inconsistent with other data, etc.). The cold deck values were constants used to supply an entry for an infrequently reported item or an item for which a hot deck value could not be supplied. The hot deck values, on the other hand, were continually being replaced by values from items on subsequent reports which were within an acceptable range. For example, assume the original hot deck value for cattle sold was established at \$150 per head. The first report to be edited has an entry of 300 cattle sold with no value of sales given. The computer imputes a value of \$45,000 (150×300) for value of sales. The second report to be edited, however, reports 310 cattle sold and a value of sales of \$48,050 - an average of \$155 per head. This is within the acceptable range, and thus the value of \$155 per head *replaces* the stored hot deck value of \$150. This process was repeated continuously for all items in the report form for which hot deck figures were established.

4. Coded each report form—for size, by the number of cuerdas; for economic class, by value of sales; for type of farm, i.e., whether dairy farms, sugar cane farms, etc.; and for tenure, i.e., whether the operator was a full owner, part owner, or tenant.

5. Changed records from long form to short form or the reverse if the TVP (total value of farm products sold) checks so directed, i.e., the value of sales determined which form applied.

Once the first edit was completed, a listing of flagged cases was printed. These flagged cases were then reviewed and corrected by the subject specialists. Thereafter, the corrections were coded and keyed using the key tape encoders, edited by the computer, and inserted into the data records on tape. These cases sometimes underwent four or five computer edits because when a block of data was flagged and corrected related data items might be inconsistent with the corrected data. Additional edits were then required to adjust the related data items so that they would be consistent. This cycle was repeated until all errors were corrected. The data were then tallied on two different computer runs. Table layouts, based on the particular items in the report forms, were furnished by the subject-matter specialists. Two sets of tabulations were made:

1. Data items by municipio.
2. Cross tabulations by type, class, size, and tenure of farms, the age of the farm operator, etc.

Tables were reviewed in Washington for consistency and accuracy, corrections were carried to the data tapes to correct major errors, and the data were then retabulated.

Municipio tabulations were run after most of the inconsistent records were corrected. After review of the municipio tables, more corrections were carried to the data file. When all these corrections were carried, final municipio tables and Puerto Rico tables were run.

COMPLETENESS OF THE CENSUS

Though a complete and fully accurate count of farms, farmland, and farm production is the aim of each general census of agriculture, it has never been achieved. The causes of incompleteness and inaccuracies are a part of the complex structure of agriculture. Among the elements involved are the large number of places to be enumerated, the variety of arrangements under which farms are operated, the continuing changes in the relationship of farm operators to their land, the expiration of leases and the making or renewal of others, the problems of obtaining a complete unduplicated listing of all agricultural operators, the difficulties of locating and identifying places that might be farms, the absence from their farms of some farmers during the period of enumeration and the following period, the opinions of some farmers that some or all of their agricultural operation should not be included in the census, etc.

Various tables compiled from the results of the 1969 Puerto Rico agricultural census show that a substantial reduction from previous census figures exists in both the number of farms reporting and the quantity reported for individual census items. A large quantity of land included as agricultural operations in previous censuses failed to qualify during the 1970 enumeration. This land was generally found to be abandoned farmland or land being held for speculation and not farmed.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA

Comparisons of the data for the 1970 Puerto Rico enumeration with data of previous censuses should be made only with an understanding of the differences in coverage for specified items.

Those parcels which qualified as farms under the definition were enumerated as agricultural operations during the 1969 census. In 1964, information was obtained separately for parcels (places containing between $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 cuerdas) having agricultural operations; the information was collected for a sample of one-tenth of the parcels in 1964.

The 1964 census data on facilities, equipment, work off the farm, and farm expenditures were obtained for a sample of approximately one-fifth of the small farms. The data for these items were enumerated for all large farms in that census. For the current census, data on facilities and equipment were obtained only for farms with value of sales of \$1,200 or more, while data for farm expenditures and work off the farm were obtained for all farms.

In addition, there was a change in the manner in which large, multiunit operations were reported. In previous censuses, these farms submitted individual reports for each separate operation. During the 1970 enumeration a composite report for the overall operation was filed by multiunit operators. The result was that the data for these farms were tabulated in the municipio where the farm headquarters was located, substantially increasing figures for some municipios and decreasing figures for others.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Unlike the U.S. reports, which were prepared by utilizing preprinted texts, and tables printed directly from the computer tapes by electronic highspeed printers and then reproduced, the reports for Puerto Rico were typed by hand. The final reports were published in both Spanish and English.

After the tabulated data were posted to the table worksheets and the various measures (percentages, production figures, etc.) were computed, the worksheets were forwarded for typing. The final reports were prepared in several steps as follows:

1. Preparation of first draft of text in English
2. Review of posted tables for internal consistency and general acceptability
3. Preparation of final text and translation into Spanish
4. Typing of text and tables for reproduction
5. Machine check of tables
6. Review of tables by subject specialists
7. Final correction of tables
8. Paging, addition of running titles (titles which appear on each page), final correction of text, etc.
9. Printing

The results of the agriculture census for Puerto Rico were published in Volume I, *Area Reports*, Part 52, 1969 Census of Agriculture. No unpublished data are available from the 1969 Puerto Rico Census of Agriculture.

Chapter 9. The Outlying Areas

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical Background

The 1969 Census of Agriculture was the seventh U.S. agricultural census taken in the Virgin Islands and Guam, the sixth for American Samoa, and the first for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The first census of agriculture in the Virgin Islands, taken in 1917, was a special census authorized by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. In 1930, the second census of agriculture was taken in conjunction with the population census. Thereafter, for the period covering 1940 to 1960, a census of agriculture was conducted every 10 years at the same time as the census of population. The first quinquennial census to be taken in the Virgin Islands took place in 1964. The 1969 Census of Agriculture of the United States included the Virgin Islands, again taken in conjunction with the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

In 1920 the first census of agriculture was taken in Guam and American Samoa, together with the population census. Since then, the agriculture census has been conducted every 10 years with the population census for both areas. In addition, a quinquennial census in 1964 was taken in Guam for the first time as part of the 1964 Census of Agriculture for the United States.

The first agricultural census for the Trust Territory, taken in 1970 as part of the 1969 Census of Agriculture of the United States, was conducted at the same time as the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

Legal Authorization

Title 13, United States Code—Census, served as the legal authorization for the taking of the census of agriculture in 1970 in the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory. Section 142, paragraph (a), provides for the census of agriculture to be taken in the Virgin Islands and Guam in October 1959, and each fifth year thereafter. Section 191 provides that the census data for the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa may be collected by the Governor (by the High Commissioner for the Trust Territory) or highest ranking Federal official, in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

Special Arrangements

Contracts were negotiated with the respective Governors of the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam, and with the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, to conduct censuses of population, housing, and agriculture. The report forms, maps, instructions, training materials, and other necessary census materials were furnished by the Bureau of the Census. The recruiting and training of the census staff, the handling of appointments and payroll, the procurement of space and equipment, and the submission of regular reports on the progress of the enumeration were the responsibility of the governments of each of these areas.

Expenditures for the Censuses

The total expenditure for the 1969 Census of Agriculture in the outlying areas was \$52,000. This figure included the salaries of enumerators. (A percentage formula was used to determine what portions of enumerator salaries would be charged to the respective budgets of the census of agriculture and the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.)

Definitions and Explanations

For all of the outlying areas, all "places" were counted as farms in 1970 if they met any of the criteria given below for the census definition of a farm. The word "place" designated all land under the control of one person or partnership, exclusive of land used by the U.S. military services in Guam. Control may have been through ownership, management, rental, or cropping arrangement.

For the Virgin Islands, a farm was defined as any place on which any field crops or vegetables were harvested or gathered during the year 1969, or on which there was at the time of enumeration a combined total of 10 fruit or nut trees or plants or more, or any livestock, or 10 poultry or more. In addition, places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms if sales of agricultural products during 1969 amounted to at least \$100. For the 1964 census, the definition of a farm was the same as the 1969 definition given above.

For the 1969 Census of Agriculture in American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory, the definition was the same as that for

the Virgin Islands except that only five poultry or more on hand were necessary for a place to qualify as a farm. (This definition of a farm was also used for the 1959 and the 1950 Censuses of Agriculture of American Samoa and Guam.) In all censuses of American Samoa, the enumerators were instructed to complete an agriculture report form for each Matai ("chief" of a tribe or group of people) who had title to land or claimed ownership of land, and for each person who was not a Matai but who was in charge of raising crops or kept livestock or poultry on privately owned land.

To avoid biases that might arise from varying interpretations of the definitions, the enumerators were not given the definition of a farm for any of the outlying areas in the 1969 census. Instead, they used a series of screening questions on the population and housing census forms to determine when an agriculture form was required. The actual census definition of a farm was used during the data processing operations to determine which places, in fact, constituted farms.

Dates to Which Data Apply

For the 1969 Census of Agriculture in the outlying areas, the data for all inventory items, such as the number of livestock and poultry on hand, equipment and facilities, the number of fruit and nut trees, and the land in farms, were recorded for the time of the enumeration (spring 1970). The production items, such numbers of livestock and poultry and their products sold, crops harvested or sold, farm expenditures, and value of sales, referred to calendar year 1969.

In all previous censuses for the outlying areas except 1964, data were collected in the spring, the inventory items were reported for the time of enumeration, and the production items were reported for the preceding calendar year. For 1964, however, the enumeration was conducted in November and December of 1964, and thus both the production and inventory items were for the same year.

PLANNING AND PREPARATORY OPERATIONS

Census Calendar

Census Bureau personnel met with representatives of the outlying areas in 1968 to discuss plans for the taking of the 1969 Census of Agriculture. From the discussions, a census time table was drawn up for the 1969 Census of Agriculture in the outlying areas as follows:

1969

1. Preparation of agriculture report forms (content and format)
2. Approval of agriculture report forms by the Budget Bureau (now the Office of Management and Budget)
3. Preparation of other material (enumerators' and crew leaders' training manuals, etc.)
4. Printing of report forms and other material

1970

1. Assembling of all material
2. Shipping of all material to the local offices
3. Organization of the four local offices
4. Recruitment and training of staff
5. Enumeration
6. Completion of census operation
7. Shipping of report forms to the Census Bureau facility in Jeffersonville, Ind.
8. Processing of the forms (by hand)
 - a. Editing
 - b. Coding
 - c. Tabulation

1971

1. Preparation of tables
 - a. Posting of historical data
 - b. Posting of 1970 data
2. Publication of tables

This schedule was followed as closely as possible. However, the publication of the results of the 1969 Census of Agriculture for the outlying areas was not completed until 1972.

Report Form Content

The agriculture report forms for the 1969 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory were prepared by the staff of the Census Bureau after consultation with the governments of the areas. For the Virgin Islands, Census Bureau personnel met directly with representatives of the Virgin Islands to discuss the selection of the proper inquiries to reflect the current needs for agriculture information for that island group. For American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory, a first draft of each report form was drawn up in Washington and sent to the respective outlying areas for their suggestions. The drafts were then returned to Washington where modifications were made to reflect the needs peculiar to each of the areas. The final form for the Virgin Islands contained a total of 85 inquiries; that for American Samoa, 53; that for Guam, 71; and that for the Trust Territory, 54.

The 1969 agriculture forms for the Virgin Islands and Guam were, in most respects, comparable to the forms used in 1964; for American Samoa the 1969 form was similar to the one used in 1960. Several new questions, however, were added to the forms for American Samoa and Guam. For American Samoa the additions related to land use, production for home use or sales, type of holding, dozens of chicken eggs sold, source and ownership of workpower used, and operator characteristics. For Guam the two new sections added to the agriculture form related to workpower and operator characteristics.

Tabulation Plans

The size of the outlying areas, the scope of the census, and the method of tabulating the results were factors considered in the tabulation program for the outlying areas. Prior to the enumera-

tion, a set of agriculture table outlines was prepared for each of the four areas. They were quite different from the table outlines for Puerto Rico and the U.S. agriculture censuses. Final table outline specifications determined by personnel of the Census Bureau in Washington, D.C., were designed to provide data of maximum utility to local officials while keeping the tabulation program for the four areas as similar as possible. (Copies of the table outlines were not sent to the three Governors and the High Commissioner for review and comment before the tabulation program became final as they had been in the past.)

All of the data from the 1969 Census of Agriculture for the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory were hand tabulated in Jeffersonville.

Map Preparation

The Governors' staffs for the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam supplied the pertinent information from which the Census Bureau prepared enumeration maps for each of these areas. The information included current district and county boundaries and a list of the districts, the counties within each district, and the names of all villages within each county. The Office of Territories of the Department of the Interior and the Office of the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, supplied the Bureau with information needed to prepare the enumeration maps for the Trust Territory. In all cases, the information supplied by these areas was used to draw up the ED (enumeration district) delineations.

Instructions and Training Material

The *Enumerator's Reference Manual* described the enumeration methods and the duties and responsibilities of the enumerator in the outlying areas. This manual was similar to the one used in Puerto Rico, *The Enumerator's Handbook*.

Three other manuals served as supplemental training materials for the taking of the 1969 census in these areas. They were as follows:

1. *Guide for Training Enumerators in Agriculture*
2. *Standard Guide for Training*
3. *Supervisor's Reference Manual*

The portion of the "Standard Guide for Training" used for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing was the same for all of the outlying areas. However, the section for the 1969 Census of Agriculture was adapted to the distinctive needs of the individual areas being enumerated. The training material and guides used in the outlying areas were printed only in English.

These training materials were prepared by the Census Bureau in Washington. Upon completion of this work, the materials were sent to the printer who, in turn, mailed the manuals to the Bureau's Jeffersonville office. From there the materials were shipped to the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

THE ENUMERATION

Field Organization and Training

The field organization for each of the four outlying areas was basically the same, although the enumeration staff varied according to the population makeup of the particular areas. The composition of the field staff for the outlying areas was as follows:

Field staff	Virgin Islands	American Samoa	Guam	Trust Territory
Supervisor (Governor)	1	1	1	1
Assistant supervisor	4	2	4	6
Administrative clerks	1	1	1	7
Office clerks	4	3	→	20
Enumerators	100	85	126	212

The four area supervisors had the overall responsibility for all phases of the censuses in their districts and were ultimately responsible to the Director of the Bureau of the Census. Their responsibilities included:

1. Securing office space and equipment.
2. Recruiting, testing, and selecting competent office personnel, assistant supervisors, and enumerators.
3. Releasing publicity to inform the public of the census.
4. Training assistant supervisors and enumerators.
5. Supervising the preenumeration activities of assistant supervisors.
6. Supervising the enumeration.
7. Supervising all clerical operations in the census office.
8. Reporting enumeration progress and other pertinent information to the Census Bureau.
9. Taking necessary action to keep the census enumeration on schedule.
10. Performing other duties when necessary for the fulfillment of the above mentioned responsibilities.

In most cases, these duties were actually carried out by the assistant supervisors who devoted full time to the censuses. The assistant supervisors in each area were also directly responsible for the following:

1. Checking the maps of each enumeration district in his area.
2. Making two checks, "first review" and "final review," of each enumerator's work for completeness and accuracy.
3. Assisting with the training of enumerators.

4. Preparing assignments for the enumerators and distributing supplies and equipment.

5. Submitting periodic progress reports on the enumeration to the area supervisor.

The administrative clerks provided general clerical assistance to the supervisor, compiled reports, and distributed and controlled supplies.

The function of the office clerks was to review the completed report forms for completeness and consistency before they were forwarded to Washington for processing.

The assistant supervisors and enumerators received training prior to the taking of the censuses, but not at the same time for all of the outlying areas. The training program ran for about one week, with enumerators generally receiving a total of 18 hours of instruction. All training was presented according to procedures prepared by the Bureau of the Census. It included practice interviewing, practice filling of report forms, and detailed discussion of the instructions. For the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, some enumerators were trained via shortwave radios.

Timing of the Enumeration

The censuses in the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory were scheduled to begin on April 1, 1970, and end May 6, 1970; however, this schedule was not followed in all areas.

Time variations in both the training of assistant supervisors and enumerators and the commencement of the enumeration hinged primarily on two causes: (1) In most cases the materials needed for the training program and for the taking of the censuses arrived late in the outlying areas; and (2) varying types of recruiting problems occurred, the Trust Territory and Guam having the most acute cases. For example, in Guam officials found it difficult to find individuals who were able to work a total of 40 hours a week. This precipitated the hiring of individuals who could devote about 30 hours weekly. As a result, the training of the assistant supervisors on Guam did not take place until the period April 2 to 10, 1970; this forced an extension of the enumeration deadline from April 25 to May 16, 1970. Despite the fact that some enumeration materials were "air dropped" in the Trust Territory to facilitate delivery, most of the materials were shipped via mail boat, which took 6 weeks to make its circuit of the islands. Hence, the enumeration of the Trust Territory extended into the early summer months of 1970.

The Taking of the Census

For the taking of the census, the Virgin Islands were divided into 60 ED's; Guam, 122 ED's; American Samoa, 95 ED's; and the Trust Territory, 212 ED's. The ED's were clearly outlined on special maps prepared for the census. There were two types of ED's: (1) Those used in urban enumeration, which were usually made up of one block or more, depending on the number of people in each block, and (2) rural ED's, which were

usually bounded by roads, streams, or other natural boundaries, or sometimes, by boundaries which were not visible, e.g., county boundaries.

A "Yes" answer to any one of three questions which appeared in the population and housing form for the outlying areas meant that an agriculture report had to be filled out. The three questions for Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory were identical. They were:

1. Is this house on a farm?

2. Were any crops or vegetables harvested from this place in 1969, or is there a combined total of 10 or more fruit and nut trees on this place?

3. Does this place have any livestock or five or more poultry?

For the Virgin Islands the questions were:

1. Is this house on a place of 3 acres or more?

a. If no, were there any sales from this place in 1969 of \$100 or more of agricultural products?

2. If 3 acres or more, were there any crops or vegetables harvested from this place in 1969, or is there now a combined total of 10 fruit or nut trees or plants or more?

3. Does this place have any livestock or 10 poultry or more?

To assure enumeration of all land used for agricultural purposes, instructions were given to enumerators to inquire about tracts of land on which no one lived.

To avoid enumeration of the same place by two enumerators or more, rules were established by the Census Bureau which enabled each enumerator to determine whether the responsibility for obtaining the agriculture report for a given place was his. If a place was entirely within the boundaries of one ED, the enumerator for that ED was required to obtain the report, regardless of where the person in charge of the operation lived. If a place overlapped two ED's, the enumerator for the ED in which the person in charge lived was responsible for obtaining the form. In these cases, he was to report on the form all the land that the person in charge operated, including the land outside his ED.

In cases where an enumerator dropped out of service, enumeration in his particular ED was temporarily halted. As soon as another enumerator had finished his assigned ED, he was transferred to the incomplete ED to complete the work. While this caused a delay in finishing the census, the method did not require constant recruitment and training of replacement enumerators and did allow those in charge to continue using the demonstrably better workers.

Some difficulties were encountered in the taking of the 1970 census in the outlying areas. For example, one unforeseen problem arose in the administrative and managerial portion of the agriculture census in the Virgin Islands, namely the hiring and paying of census employees. It was originally planned that only teachers would serve as enumerators. However, the officials

in charge of the census were forced, because of the lower salary rate decided upon, to hire also from the population at large.

Callbacks

In cases where an enumerator was unable to enumerate each farm at the time of his first visit, he listed the address and the best time for a return visit on his "Callback Record." (At times this information was obtained from neighbors.) To prevent callbacks from accumulating, enumerators made the return visits as soon as possible, often either on the same day as the initial visit or the following day. When callbacks were made and the information was obtained, the enumerator recorded this fact and the completion date in the callback record. The callback record served as a convenient indicator for the enumerator and assistant supervisor as to how many callbacks remained at any given time during the enumeration. Enumerators were asked to have no more than 10 callbacks outstanding at the end of any work day.

Field Review

It was the assistant supervisor's responsibility to conduct comprehensive reviews of the field work of each enumerator in order to ascertain whether the work was complete, consistent, and accurate, and to ensure that any discovered errors were corrected. A "first review," conducted during the first 4 or 5 days of the enumeration, was a consistency check in which the completed reports were compared with procedures in the enumerator's reference manual. In the "final review," conducted upon completion of the enumerator's assignment, the assistant supervisor checked every 10th population and housing report form and every 5th agriculture report form. If less than 10 forms were involved, all were reviewed.

DATA PROCESSING

All report forms were individually edited and coded by Bureau employees in Washington prior to the tabulation of the data. In the editing process, forms that did not represent farms, according to the census definition, were withdrawn from further processing. The remaining reports were then examined for

completeness and consistency. Errors in calculations and in units of measure, inconsistencies, and misplaced entries were corrected. Incomplete reports were adjusted on the basis of related information on the same report or on reports for nearby farms of similar type and economic class. When necessary, respondents were contacted by mail in order to complete or clarify certain entries on their reports. In certain instances, respondents in the Virgin Islands were contacted by telephone from Washington, D.C.

In the coding process for the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory, numerical codes were entered on all forms to classify farms by size in terms of total land operated and by tenure of the operator. For the Virgin Islands, numerical codes were also entered on all reports to classify farms by birthplace of operator, economic class, and by type of farm, and for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the age of the operator.

After the forms had been edited for the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory, the information was transferred by hand to tabulation sheets. Subject matter specialists at the Bureau of the Census examined the tabulations for reasonableness and consistency. When necessary they made corrections on the basis of a further reappraisal of the original reports before approving the data for publication.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Data on farms, farm characteristics, and farm products have been released in the reports of the 1969 Census of Agriculture under the general title, Volume I, *Area Reports*.

Data are presented for farms, land in farms, land use, size of farm, tenure and characteristics of farm operators, farm income and sales, farm expenses, machinery and equipment, livestock and poultry, and crops harvested. This volume contains a separate paperbound report for each outlying area.

The results of the census of agriculture for American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory, and the Virgin Islands are published in volume I in the following parts: *American Samoa*, Part 54; *Guam*, Part 51; *Trust Territory*, Part 55; *Virgin Islands*, Part 53. No unpublished data are available from the 1969 Census of Agriculture for the outlying areas.

Chapter 10. The 1969 Census of Agricultural Services

GENERAL INFORMATION

Need for the Agricultural Services Data

With the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the Census Bureau entered a totally new field—the collection of data on agricultural services from establishments which provide these services. This special census evolved because of a need for data covering Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 07. This classification includes establishments primarily supplying agricultural services on a fee or contract basis, such as cotton ginning; grist milling; corn shelling; hay baling; grain combining; picking, sorting, grading, and packing of fruits and vegetables; crop dusting and spraying; and plowing. Also included are animal husbandry services such as veterinary services, animal breeding, and artificial insemination; horticultural services; and commercial hunting, trapping, and game propagation.

It had been generally accepted in earlier years that most of these agricultural services were provided by the farmer himself; he did his own fertilizing, cultivating, planting, and harvesting. During the last few decades, however, agricultural services have become an increasingly specialized, separate industry, closely involved with farm production. The vast technological and scientific changes in agriculture and the rapid growth of "agribusiness" have been directly related to the development of the agricultural services industry.

Data on these services are increasingly sought by business and agricultural enterprises as well as by government agencies. A census of this industry is, therefore, essential to provide facts necessary for (1) a broader view of today's farm production, (2) a better understanding and interpretation of long-term agricultural changes and trends, and (3) a more meaningful analysis of the relationships between agriculture, agricultural services, and agribusiness. This census marks the first large-scale attempt to compile data on this industry.

Scope and Content of the Census

The agricultural services census was conducted on a mailout/mailback basis, covering each State and the District of Columbia. It was designed to cover the 1969 operations of all agricultural service establishments active at the beginning of that year.

The basic data requested on the report form covered the following subjects: For agricultural services performed in 1969, gross receipts, labor, payroll, and location; nonagricultural service activities comprising part of the total operation of the

establishment; and summary data on total annual payroll and total gross receipts. Also requested was general information pertaining to the type of organization, employer identification number, and controlling enterprise.

In addition to the data collected on agricultural service establishments, supplemental information was gathered from farm operators on receipts from and expenditures for agricultural services, in the 1969 Census of Agriculture, and on cotton ginning, as covered in the regular reports compiled each year during the ginning season.

Expenditures

Work on the census of agricultural services extended over a period of several years, from July 1968 through September 1972. The cost of the census of agricultural services was part of the total cost of the 1969 Census of Agriculture. That portion of the total cost which could be separated for the census of agricultural services amounted to approximately \$125,000. Other expenses incurred were considered part of the cost of the entire census program.

Definition of an Agricultural Service Establishment

The 1969 Census of Agricultural Services was conducted on an establishment basis. For the purposes of the census, an "agricultural service establishment" was defined as an economic unit primarily engaged in any of the detailed industries included in SIC Major Group 07. "Primarily engaged" in these activities referred to any establishment receiving (1) 50 percent or more of its gross receipts from agricultural services; or (2) primary gross receipts from agricultural services, for cases in which no one activity represented 50 percent or more of total gross receipts.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Background

The area of agricultural services had previously been largely neglected in the Bureau of the Census programs, having been excluded from the censuses of business and of relatively minor significance in the censuses of agriculture. Beginning in 1966, discussions were held within the Bureau to determine whether it would be better to place the agricultural services census with the

agriculture or the economic censuses, considering both their scope and time limitations.

Because the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* provides the basis for establishments or organizations covered in the census of business, it was felt that the manual's classification system might provide some guidance in deciding which major census would include the census of agricultural services. The manual is broken down into parts, divisions, and major groups, according to the type of economic activity. Agricultural services is a major group of the division covering agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and is not a part of the division on services, which is normally covered by the economic census of special services. Therefore, it was decided that coverage of agricultural services would be more appropriately a part of the 1969 Census of Agriculture. In addition, the 1967 Census of Business was considered to be too close at hand to try to include agricultural services for the first time.

Thus the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services was conducted as part of the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the legal authorization for which is found in Title 13, United States Code, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to determine the number, form, and scope of the inquiries for the censuses (see chapter 1, Introduction, page 1).

Procedural Chronology

The major phases involved in taking the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services and their approximate duration were as follows:

1. Planning and development . . . July 1968 to February 1970
2. Initial mailout February 13, 1970
3. Mailout of followup form
letters to nonrespondents . . March 1970 to May 1970
4. Further followup on non-
respondents July 1970 to December 1970
5. Clerical edit and coding . . . September 1970 to February 1971
6. Computer edit and
correction February 1971 to June 1971
7. Tabulation, final review and
analysis of data, and prep-
aration of publication text. . June 1971 to July 1972
8. Publication September 1972

Development of the A40 Report Form

The report form for the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services was developed by the Bureau of the Census in consultation with

users of the data, representatives of agricultural organizations involved with research, and other experts in the field. Selection of the inquiries was based on requests for specific items of information, recommendations of the Census Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics, suggestions from qualified Census Bureau staff members and representatives of other U.S. Government agencies, and results of the census of agricultural services pretest. Careful consideration was given to such factors as the availability of data from other sources, the possibility of obtaining data by methods other than a census, the accuracy of the data that might be obtained, and the need for and usefulness of the data.

The Agricultural Services Pretest

A pretest was conducted from January to June 1969 to evaluate the accuracy of the mailing list, the content and wording on the report form, and the respondent's ability to interpret and complete the report form properly. Approximately 500 establishments were asked to complete reports on their agricultural service activities during 1968.

Analysis of the pretest provided an indication of the most and least common agricultural service activities, which resulted in a more useful selection of activities to be listed on the final report form. It also provided the census staff with a limited amount of experience with the problems involved in collecting agricultural service data for the first time.

The Mailing List

The mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services was developed to include all persons and organizations primarily engaged in performing agricultural services during 1969. This list was assembled from agriculture census records and from the records of other government agencies. Specifically, the Internal Revenue Service supplied lists of persons and organizations who filed Form 1040 Schedule C (businesses), Form 1065 (partnerships), or Form 1120S (small business corporations), and who were identified from these reports as agricultural service establishments. The Social Security Administration provided a list of employers who filed Form 943 (Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees) or Form 941 (Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return), and who employed agricultural service employees. The mailing list was completed with the addition of agricultural service establishments identified in the 1969 Census of Agriculture prec canvass of large agricultural operations. (See chapter 3, page 26, for a discussion of the prec canvass.)

The final master list was constructed by merging and unduplicating the various source lists on the basis of social security or employer identification numbers.

THE ENUMERATION

Mailout

The final mailing list contained approximately 72,000 names and addresses of establishments performing agricultural services.

On February 13, 1970, mailing packets, containing the A40 (Census of Agricultural Services) report form, a file copy to be retained by the respondent if he wished, an introductory letter, and a return envelope were sent to these establishments. A reminder card was sent out on February 20 to all names and addresses on the mailing list to encourage quick response.

Followup

After allowing a reasonable period of time for response, follow-up procedures were initiated for all nonrespondents. This followup consisted of a series of three form letters which were sent out in March, April, and May 1970 as of selected closeout dates. By the end of May, returns had been received from 83.3 percent of those on the mailing list.

During most of this followup period, additional information needed for incomplete or questionable reports was requested by mail, using either a form letter or a tailored letter. Toward the end of this period, however, these cases were resolved primarily by telephone. Enumerator followup in the field was not used. Followup cases requiring additional information were classified as "suspense" cases until the completion of the correspondence stage, at which time those that were not resolved were either supplied with estimated data and designated in scope when possible or were classified as "dead suspense" and designated out of scope. This group of out-of-scope cases amounted to about 1.6 percent of the total mailout. About 6,500 cases (9 percent) provided no response to the original mailout or to any of the followup attempts.

DATA PROCESSING

Receipt and Check-in of Returns

The initial processing step was the check-in to establish and maintain control over the receipt of all report forms and correspondence. This operation was conducted by the census staff at the Jeffersonville, Ind., office from March through June 1970. Census staff in Washington, D.C., completed the operation from July 1970 through the data-tabulation phase into late 1971. The process involved establishing identification of serial numbers of individual returns and sorting out cases with correspondence, postmaster returns (PMR's), and duplicates or multiple returns. The multiple returns and correspondence were referred to the technical assistants and professional staff in Washington for review. The PMR's were remailed to the respondents for a second attempt.

The check-in operation in Jeffersonville included the keying of serial numbers of all receipts to computer tapes, which then could be matched to the original address register to provide for the production of a delinquent list (nonrespondents) for purposes of followup and response analysis. This delinquent list was updated manually during the later check-in phase in Washington.

Manual Editing and Coding of Report Forms

The precomputer editing and coding operations were to ensure that each report form was properly and thoroughly prepared for

keying and computer processing. These operations were performed by clerks, technical assistants, and statisticians. The editing and coding tasks performed by clerks included the following:

1. Review of report forms to select those with insufficient or certain questionable responses for referral to technical assistants.
2. Deletion of fractions and misplaced entries of cents, and ensuring that data items were entered properly for keying.
3. Entering geographic codes for counties and States on all reports for representation of the location of agricultural services performed.
4. Verification of clerical editing and coding on a 100-percent basis.

The cases that could not be handled by the clerks because of problems not covered by the clerical check procedures were referred to a group of technical assistants. The technical assistants performed the following tasks:

1. Review of forms with no entries for gross receipts, payroll, or labor, to determine those requiring followup communications. These cases were then turned over to the professional staff.
2. Handling of some of the "write-in" activities with gross receipts entries, following a set of specific criteria. The various actions taken on these entries included the following:
 - a. If the activity was an agricultural service (hence in scope), the reported data were entered in the appropriate sections on the report form.
 - b. If one and only one write-in activity was not an agricultural service but constituted part of the total operation of the establishment, the information was appropriately entered into Section 5, "Other Operations Performed During 1969."
 - c. If more than one activity was not an agricultural service, the report was referred to the professional staff.
 - d. If an activity was not an agricultural service and did not constitute part of the total operation, the entry was deleted.
 - e. If an entry was not covered by the criteria presented in the instructions, it was referred to the professional staff.

Once the write-in activities on the forms were determined to be in scope or out of scope, the classification of the form itself could also be determined. The in-scope forms were recycled back through the clerical editing and coding, and the out-of-scope forms batched for future professional review.

3. Referral to the subject-matter specialists for professional review of any cases which could not be solved on the basis of the written instructions.

The professional staff in Washington was responsible for the solution of problem cases and the followup of incomplete reports. In order to obtain additional information needed for completing many of these report forms, form letters were mailed to over 1,500 respondents, almost 400 letters were individually tailored, and over 800 telephone calls were made. The most significant processing actions taken by the statisticians included the following:

1. Review of all notes and correspondence affecting the data reported on the forms.
2. Determination of whether establishments reporting at least one in-scope activity and more than one out-of-scope activity were in scope. Two or more out-of-scope activities that would be classified within a single SIC 2-digit group were edited into a combined single entry before the determination was made as to whether agricultural services was the primary activity. For example, if a report contained an agricultural services entry and entries of two out-of-scope activities in the same operation, both of which happened to be the wholesale merchandising of two particular products, those two entries would be combined as a single out-of-scope entry relating to the 2-digit SIC category for wholesale trade. A comparison would then be made between the amounts of gross receipts for the in-scope and out-of-scope entries, and the establishment designated as in scope or out of scope accordingly. In another circumstance, two entries of out-of-scope activities constituting two different 2-digit SIC groups would be compared separately with the in-scope entries before determining the scope of the establishment.
3. Edit of combination responses. The computer was not programmed to break down entries of combined gross receipts for two or more activities. Consequently, most of the editing of these cases was left to the professional staff, with technical assistants providing some help.
4. Review of all other cases referred by the technical assistants.

Keying the Data

Following the manual editing and coding, the next operation involved keying the information from the report form. This was performed directly onto magnetic tape, eliminating the need for punchcards. Most of this keying was verified on a sample basis to ensure the reliability of individual keypunchers. Corrections for reports rejected by the computer edit were also made by keying the changes prior to final review and tabulation of the data.

Computer Editing

The primary functions of the computer edit were (1) to check for data-keying errors; (2) to check for clerical coding errors and omissions; (3) to make consistency checks on various data relationships; (4) to make completeness checks, i.e., to examine various sections for necessary responses; (5) to identify and display very large and other selected types of operations for professional review; and (6) to provide an establishment code for each report based on its primary agricultural service activity.

When a particular item within a record was determined by the computer program to require review or correction, it was labeled with a numbered "flag" and the entire record was displayed on a printout of edit rejects. The computer was programmed to include parameters which provided the basis for most of the computer consistency checks. Among the specific consistency checks were the following:

1. The type of agricultural service(s) performed by the establishment (as reported in section 2 of the report form) compared with the type in which the workers of the establishment were involved (as reported in section 4).
2. The number of paid employees compared to annual payroll.
3. The number of full-time paid employees compared to the number of seasonal paid employees.
4. The number of unpaid workers compared to the type of organization (corporation, partnership, etc.).
5. The number of full-time unpaid workers compared to the number of seasonal unpaid workers.
6. Total annual payroll compared to agricultural service annual payroll and payroll for out-of-scope activities.
7. Total annual payroll compared to total gross receipts.
8. Total gross receipts compared to gross receipts for agricultural services and for out-of-scope activities.

Among the items checked for completeness were the following:

1. Gross receipts for agricultural services.
2. The number of unpaid workers for individual proprietorships and partnerships.
3. The number of paid employees and the annual payroll for corporations and significantly large operations.
4. Paid employees when annual payroll was reported and vice versa for all establishments.
5. Total annual payroll.
6. Total gross receipts.
7. Type of organization.

Depending on the significance of the inconsistencies or the incomplete data which were detected, either the record of the report was flagged for review, or else the computer made the necessary changes to the record to establish consistency and completeness. In all, approximately 8,000 cases were flagged through the computer edit.

Correction Program

Edit reject diary printouts of all flagged cases were analyzed by the professional staff in Washington assigned to the agricultural

services census. This phase of the data processing lasted from February through June 1971. The principal tasks involved making the necessary corrections on the data for consistency and completeness, deleting duplicate cases, and overriding flags on acceptable data (i.e., assuring that the computer program would not flag the data again). In many cases, corrections were made on the basis of factors not used in the determination of parameters for the computer edit program. The most prevalent factor was the primary activity of the establishment. Because of the numerous types of activities involved in this census and the scarcity of historical data relating to those activities, it was not practical to prepare a computer program utilizing parameters based on individual types of activities. Consequently, the professional staff based a large number of correction decisions on thoroughly analyzed pretest data and on experience gained with live data processed during the followup phase of this census. Other frequent corrections involved keying errors and clerical editing errors which caused various flags. All records which were corrected or were accepted without change after review were subsequently recycled through the computer edit until they passed successfully (with no items flagged).

Preliminary Summary Diary Review

After all data successfully passed through the computer edit, a preliminary summary diary printout was generated which listed the major data items for each record and totals of these items by county, State, and establishment type. The computer diary printout of major data items was produced in order to (1) allow necessary revisions of errors not previously rejected by the computer edit program, (2) make possible any preliminary adjustments of particular statistical tables to be published, (3) provide statistical totals for significant data not included in the publication plans but meriting consideration for inclusion, and (4) provide the tabulations for one of the county tables.

The primary types of errors were traced to statistical totals which significantly deviated from the expected data distribution pattern. As mentioned above, the diary format included totals for various categories in order to simplify the task of locating errors in individual records. For example, the discovery of figures for cotton ginning within the totals for Minnesota would indicate a need to review the individual cases exhibiting such data, because (1) it was previously known that no cotton gins existed in Minnesota, and (2) the data distribution of the diary indicated an exclusive concentration of cotton gins in other specific areas of the United States.

When errors were detected, the necessary corrections were made and were keyed for carrying to the computer records. The use of this summary diary review was designed to alleviate much of the burden of post-tabulation adjustments on the data. It was anticipated that table adjustments would be necessary to avoid publishing data that would disclose information about individual establishments, and for other reasons. It was, therefore, advantageous for the staff to prepare for some necessary adjustments in order to insure adequate final tables for publication

and to conserve valuable time during the final tabulation review phase.

Tabulation of Data

After the completion of all corrections during the edit correction program and the summary diary review, the data were tabulated by computer and the totals transferred to tabulation sheets. These sheets represented the format and content of the final publication tables. The basic plans for these tables had been developed during the initial planning stage. In addition to the adjustments made during the diary review, revisions based on recommendations and working experience were made to the table plans throughout the processing stage of the census.

Review of Tabulations

All tabulations were examined to insure that the data were reasonable and consistent. This phase was performed during August and September 1971 by the staff in Washington. The clerical staff was responsible for locating the report forms that had to be reviewed in connection with problems in the tabulations, reviewing the table printouts for consistency of data within individual tables and among related tables, carrying routine data changes to tables, assisting in the final consistency and completeness check of tables before release, and making hand tabulations for special projects. The professional staff was responsible for analyzing the data for reasonability and accuracy, locating tabulation errors, reviewing the relevant report forms, deciding what data changes were necessary and how they could be most efficiently carried to the tables, and carrying the more complex changes to the tables.

Sometimes it was necessary to decide whether changes to individual record data were necessary or whether adjustments to the totals would suffice. Necessary corrections were made on the basis of a further review and reappraisal of the original report forms, with verification of the editing, coding, and keying, and on the basis of correspondence and telephone calls to individual respondents. Upon completion of all tabulation changes, a short final review was performed to ensure that all problems had been satisfactorily resolved. The corrected tables were then released to the publication preparation staff in December 1971.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

Data on agricultural services were prepared and published for the first time for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. All text and tables for this census were prepared in Washington. Data were published for all States and for those counties with at least three establishments reporting agricultural services. The results of the census of agricultural services are published in Volume III, 1969 Census of Agriculture. No unpublished data are available from the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services.

Appendix A. Key Personnel, 1969 Census of Agriculture

Persons and positions are listed as of the period of agricultural census activity, July 1966 through June 1973. To the extent possible, people are shown primarily in their positions at the height of the census activity, 1969 to 1972.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Director

Vincent P. Barabba, Acting, from May 1973 (confirmed as Director, July 1973)
George Hay Brown, Sept. 1969 to Jan. 1973
A. Ross Eckler, to Aug. 1969

Deputy Director

Robert L. Hagan, from Feb. 1972
Joseph R. Wright, Jr., Aug. 1971 to Jan. 1972 (Deputy Administrator, Social and Economic Statistics Administration (SESA), Jan. 1972 to Mar. 1973)
Robert F. Drury, July 1967 to Jan. 1971
Howard C. Grieves, to June 1967

Special Assistants to the Director

V. Lance Tarrance, Jr., from Nov. 1969
J. E. Robert Nassikas (Public Affairs), Aug. 1971 to Feb. 1972
John J. Casserly (Public Affairs), July 1970 to July 1971

Special Assistants to the Deputy Director

Henry J. Husmann, from May 1972
O. Bryant Benton, Sept. 1971 to Jan. 1972
Herman H. Fasteau, to Dec. 1969

Associate Director for Economic Fields¹

Walter F. Ryan, to Jan. 1973

Associate Director for Economic Operations¹

James W. Turbitt, from June 1972

Associate Director for Demographic Fields¹

Conrad Taeuber, to Jan. 1973

¹ Agriculture Division was transferred from Demographic Fields to Economic Fields in Aug. 1971, and from Economic Fields to Economic Operations in July 1972.

CONTENT PLANNING TASK FORCE FOR THE 1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (July 1966 to Dec. 1967)

J. Thomas Breen, Chairman
Barbara A. Lenz, Clerk-Typist, from Sept. 1967
Patti Ann Rogers, Clerk-Typist, to Sept. 1967
Irvin Holmes, Consultant

Statisticians

William R. Adams, from May 1967
Kenneth R. Norell
Richard R. Storm, July to Nov. 1967

Agriculture Economists

A. Dan Graf, from July 1967
Keith R. Keppel, from Aug. 1967

Liaison Personnel Detailed From the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Walter Miller, Economic Research Service, to Apr. 1967
Donald W. Barrowman, Statistical Reporting Service, to Dec. 1967

AGRICULTURE CENSUS COORDINATORS

Thomas B. Jabine, to Jan. 1969 (Chief, Statistical Research Division from Jan. 1969)
Arthur W. Horowitz, to Sept. 1971

AGRICULTURE DIVISION²

J. Thomas Breen, Chief, from Apr. 1968; Acting Chief, Jan. to Mar. 1968
Mary B. Burch, Secretary to the Chief
Orvin L. Wilhite, Assistant Chief for Agriculture Statistics
Flo J. Smith, Secretary, from Jan. 1970
Carol Hershberger, Secretary, to Nov. 1969
Edward J. James (1970 Horticulture Survey and special projects), from July 1969

² Until Dec. 1967, the Agriculture Division was primarily engaged in completing the 1964 Census of Agriculture, while the Content Planning Task Force, during the last 18 months of the period, was planning the 1969 census. In Jan. 1968, responsibility for the 1969 Census of Agriculture was transferred to the Agriculture Division, and the Content Planning Task Force was abolished.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION—Continued

Kenneth R. Norell, Assistant Chief for Special Surveys, from Jan. 1970; Assistant Chief for Program Coordination, May 1968 to Jan. 1970
Patricia A. Ashwell, Secretary, from July 1970
Albert W. Graybill (disclosure analysis and table review), from July 1969
J. Jack Ingram, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology, from Apr. 1968
Patricia R. Crabb, Secretary, from Jan. 1972 (Farm Economics Branch, Jan. 1971 to Mar. 1972)
Myra P. Hardy, Secretary, Mar. 1971 to Dec. 1971 (Administrative Office, July 1969 to Feb. 1971)
Josephine Waldman, Secretary, Nov. 1970 to Feb. 1971
Maurice Stevens, Secretary, to Oct. 1970
Charles Merzel, Assistant Chief for Operations, Oct. 1971 to Oct. 1972
Maureen E. Lyons, Secretary, from Oct. 1971

Special Assistants to the Division Chief

Robert B. Childs, to Sept. 1968
Dean L. Quirin, from July 1969
Catherine E. Carlisle, Typist, Nov. 1970 to July 1972
Phila McDonald, Typist, to Oct. 1970

Consultants

Irvin Holmes (report form content and wording, editing specifications), to Mar. 1972
J. Thomas Miller (public relations, publications design, tables and text presentation), from Apr. 1968

Personnel Detailed from the Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Liaisons

Glenn E. Fisher, Aug. 1970 to Apr. 1972
John R. Unger, Jan. 1968 to July 1970

Statisticians

Burton B. Barr, Aug. 1968 to May 1972
R. Wesley Britton, May 1968 to Apr. 1970
Richard L. Clark, Feb. 1969 to May 1972
Burton R. Miller, Aug. 1970 to June 1972

In addition to the above, one or more statisticians from almost every SRS State office worked from 1 to 4 weeks participating in review of the tabulations of data for their States during 1970 and 1971.

Agriculture Division Staff in Jeffersonville for Subject Matter Review

John A. Blackledge, Statistician, from May 1970 (Farm Economics Branch, to Apr. 1970)
William A. Harlan, Statistician, from June 1970 (Livestock Branch, to May 1970)
John C. Womack, Statistician, from July 1970 (Livestock Branch, June 1968 to June 1970)

Other Assistants to the Division Chief

Table Review and Special Projects

Albert Moelmann, Statistician, Apr. 1968 to Oct. 1969
Hubert E. Sites, Statistician, from July 1970

Historical Data, Table Sourcing, Report and Record Control

Helen M. Davenport, Supervisory Statistical Assistant
Anna J. Canter, Statistical Assistant
Darlene F. Faiola, Clerk, from Sept. 1970
Lenwood Mayes, Clerk
Calvin G. Hall, Clerk from June 1969
Agnes E. Colbert, Clerk, Feb. 1971 to Oct. 1972
Bonnie L. Shirley, Clerk, Nov. 1970 to Apr. 1972

Administrative Office

Lois G. Miller, Administrative Officer
Jean C. Crotty, Office Services Assistant
Melody M. Wedge, Clerk-Typist, from June 1971

Tables and Publications

Helen D. Turner, Editor
Janet W. Hall, Editorial Clerk, from May 1971

Precomputer and Computer Processing Specifications

Margaret C. Wood, Data Systems Specialist, to Jan. 1971
Judith Currence, Data System Technician, to May 1971
John R. MacInnes, Statistician, June 1970 to May 1971
Martin Harahush, Statistician, June 1970 to May 1971
Sandra M. Warren, Typist, July 1969 to Mar. 1971

Agriculture Information

Wilma C. Kurtz, Agriculture Information Specialist

Farm Economics Branch

Arnold Bollenbacher, Chief

Evelyn M. Timmons, Clerk-Typist, from Dec. 1972
(Administrative Office, Oct. 1971 to Nov. 1972)

Kathleen A. Lee, Clerk-Typist, Apr. 1971 to Nov. 1972

Shirley J. Buckler, Clerk-Typist, to Jan. 1971

Ted J. McGrath, Section Head, Production Economics Area

Emile N. Hooker, Section Head, Resource Economics Area

Statisticians

William R. Adams

William J. Bomar, Aug. 1970 to Sept. 1972

Robert S. Bonchak, June 1968 to Apr. 1969

Charles Cooper, from July 1968

Randolph M. Edwards, from June 1971

Herbert F. Ewert, July 1968 to Oct. 1971

Teddy R. Gonzales, Nov. 1969 to Sept. 1970

Noreen T. Hoffmeier, from July 1968

William J. Hoffmeier, Oct. 1969 to May 1971

Kathleen Pate, Jan. 1968 to Feb. 1969

Rhoda J. Shorter, Apr. 1968 to Sept. 1970

Herman C. Williams, from Feb. 1970

Statistical Assistants

Paulette M. Bonchak

Paul B. Magowan, Feb. to Oct. 1969

Elizabeth R. Nolan, to Sept. 1970

Walter C. Smith, to July 1969

Statistical Clerks

Christine A. Walker, from Dec. 1970

Denneth S. Wallace

Crops Branch

Joseph A. Correll, Chief

Linda A. Haynes, Clerk-Typist, Nov. 1970 to Oct. 1972

Mary L. Wiggs, Clerk-Typist, from Nov. 1972 (Procedures
Branch, Oct. 1971 to Oct. 1972)

Kathleen M. Johnson, Clerk-Typist, July 1968 to May 1970

Joanne M. Swann, Clerk-Typist, May to Nov. 1970

Donald R. Jahnke, Section Head, Specialty Crops

John H. Barrett, Acting Section Head, Field Crops Area

Statisticians

Demosthenes Birbilis, from Feb. 1969

Neng W. Chin, from May 1969

Thomas Connor, June 1968 to Oct. 1969

Carl N. McAllister, from June 1968

Patricia H. Mitchell, from June 1968

Statisticians—Continued

Bernard L. Ross

Frank J. Shelton, from June 1968

Joyce A. Wittenauer, Sept. 1968 to Apr. 1969

Jared D. Wolfe, Mar. 1968 to June 1969

Sheila Wright, July 1970 to Jan. 1972

Statistical Assistant

Phyllis L. H. Reid

Statistical Clerks

Helen E. Jackson, from May 1971

Anna C. Mahan, from Dec. 1969

Jerome L. Vass, from May 1969

Livestock Branch

Thomas D. Monroe, Chief

Linda Gursell, Clerk-Typist, from Nov. 1972

Donna L. Bowman, Clerk-Typist, Oct. 1971 to Sept. 1972

Rita J. Lincoln, Clerk-Typist, Jan. 1970 to Aug. 1971

Avon B. Floyd, Section Head, Livestock Operations Area

Statisticians

John A. Branch, from May 1968

Henry H. Dueringer, Nov 1970 to Oct. 1972

Beverly A. Fair, from Sept. 1972

James A. Liefer, from June 1970

Michael M. Sikora, from June 1968

Douglas A. Simmons, June 1968 to Jan. 1970

Laureen K. Wagner, Apr. 1968 to Apr. 1971

Statistical Assistants

Melvina Gary, Dec. 1969 to Apr. 1971

Evelyn M. Schoop, from Feb. 1969

Statistical Clerks

Cleo L. Butler, to June 1971

Monica D. Harley, to Oct. 1972

Barbara R. Norsworthy, from Oct. 1971

Howard E. Smith, from May 1971

Irrigation and Drainage Branch

Earl R. Franklin, Chief (Irrigation), from Aug. 1968

Sharon Graves, Clerk-Typist, Jan. 1971 to Jan. 1972

P. Lorraine Stamm, Clerk-Typist, Jan. 1970 to Dec. 1972

Doris H. Osborne, Clerk-Typist, Jan. 1968 to Dec. 1970

Henry M. Fletcher, Clerk-Typist, Dec. 1968 to Apr. 1970

Joseph A. Horak, Assistant Chief (Drainage)

Statisticians

A. Dan Graf
Daniel R. Lindquist, from Jan. 1969

Statistical Assistants

John M. Dore, to Apr. 1970
Erma Waggener, from Feb. 1970

Statistical Clerks

Eleanor F. Folk
Aleze L. Harris, from Feb. 1970
Patricia M. Tyler, from Dec. 1969

Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas Branch

Hector Vila, Chief
Anne L. Vogel, Clerk-Typist, to Dec. 1969

Statisticians

Loyd C. Brown
Mary K. Richter
Donna Swenson, Sept. 1968 to June 1969

Statistical Assistant

Lidia B. Walters, Aug. 1969 to Feb. 1972

Statistical Clerks

John E. Madden
Lydia E. Morales, Aug. 1971 to May 1972

Agricultural Services Branch

Wilmer R. Maxham, Chief
Mary M. White, from July 1971 (Secretary to Assistant
Division Chief, to June 1971)
Mamie Carolyn Lail, Secretary, to June 1970

Statistician

Sheldon G. Ziman, from Dec. 1968

Statistical Assistants

William A. Gaston, to July 1970
Adolph J. Hrebar
Audrey M. Maynard, Aug. 1970 to Sept. 1971

Statistical Clerks

Mary L. Gordon
Shirley Hargrove, to July 1971
Mildred Harman
Nancy M. Ireson, from Mar. 1971

Research and Development Branch

Darrell D. Prochaska, Chief

Mathematical Statistician

Joy H. Stefan, from May 1969

Statisticians

Sidney O. Marcus, from May 1968
Delores Schmitt, to June 1969

Statistical Assistant

Dorothy M. Blackistone

Statistical Clerks

Bobby Anderson, from Sept. 1971
Katherine Campbell, from July 1970
Priscilla A. Herbert, from May 1970
Mary F. Tilghman, from June 1971

Research and Methods Branch

Harold V. Edwards, Chief, from Jan. 1972

Mathematical Statisticians

Bobby M. Bernard, from May 1968
Tommy W. Gaulden, from Oct. 1971
Margaret Barnes, Feb. 1969 to June 1970

Statisticians

Maurice R. Kniceley, Jr., Nov. 1969 to Nov. 1972
Thomas F. Moore, from Oct. 1971
Esther Staqback, from May 1968
William Williams, from Feb. 1972

Statistical Assistant

Napoleon Sobolewski, from May 1968

Programming Branch (transferred from Systems Division Oct. 1971)

Ralph A. Graham, Chief
Dorice Moncilovich, Clerk-Typist, from Oct. 1971 (tables and publication, June 1970 to Sept. 1971)
John E. Adkins, Section Head

Computer Programmers

Richard L. Buhrman, from Jan. 1972
William A. Eng, from Jan. 1972
Johnel Lance, from Oct. 1972
Reginald D. Masano
Joseph J. Pierini, Jan. to Oct. 1972

Statisticians

Jerome A. Benesch, May 1970 to Oct. 1972
Charles C. King, from June 1968

Procedures Branch (transferred from Systems Division Oct. 1971)

Jack H. Margolis, Chief
Sandy J. Andrus, Clerk-Typist

Statisticians

Geraldine G. Manuel
Ephraim Weinstein

Data Processing Analysts

Georgianna G. Griffin
Alice M. Drury
Gertrude M. Melle

STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Thomas B. Jabine, Chief, from Jan. 1969; Planning of the 1969 Census of Agriculture, to Jan. 1969
William N. Hurwitz, Chief, to Jan. 1969

Response Research Staff

John B. Forsythe (Questionnaire Variation Study; forms design)

Sampling and Survey Research Staff

Margaret Gurney (sampling estimation)
Maria E. Gonzalez (sampling errors; design of followup surveys)

SYSTEMS DIVISION (Abolished Sept. 1971)

Sol Dolleck, Chief
Jervis Braunstein, Assistant Chief for Agriculture Census and Special Surveys

Methods, Procedures and Quality Control Branch
(transferred to Agriculture Division, Aug. 1971)
Charles Merzel, Chief

Agriculture Methods and Procedures Branch (transferred to Agriculture Division, Aug. 1971)

Jack H. Margolis, Chief, from Oct. 1969
Henry F. Patt, Chief, to Sept. 1969
Georgianna G. Griffin (computer input procedures)
Carl D. Jablin (quality control, from Mar. 1969)

Agriculture Programming Branch (transferred to Agriculture Division, Aug. 1971)

Ralph A. Graham, Chief, from Jan. 1971; programming, to Dec. 1970
Barry M. Cohen, Chief, to Jan. 1971
John E. Adkins (mailing list preparation; county separates; State and county tables for vol. I)
Lowell T. Wrucke (format and display; diary; State cross-tabulations for vol. I)
Robert Taylor (computer edit), Aug. 1969 to Apr. 1971
John I. Quebedeaux (computer edit), May 1968 to May 1969

PROCESSING DIVISION

(Redesignated the Computer Facilities Division in Aug. 1971, and in Jan. 1972, redesignated the Computer Services Division)

James R. Pepal, Chief, from Aug. 1971
M. Douglas Fahey, Chief, to Aug. 1971
C. Thomas DiNenna, Assistant Chief for EDP Operations, from Nov. 1971
James W. Shores, Assistant Chief for EDP Operations, to Nov. 1971
Rudolf M. Micolý, Assistant Chief for Administration, to June 1972
William M. Gaines, Assistant Chief for Engineering (transferred to Engineering Division, Oct. 1972)
Walter H. Phillips, Program Manager, from Oct. 1972

Computer Operations Branch (redesignated the Facilities Operations Branch, Jan. 1972)

Jesse Verdeja, Chief, from Nov. 1971
C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, Jan. to Nov. 1971
Joseph F. Pewterbaugh, Chief, to Jan. 1971

Engineering Development Laboratory (transferred to Engineering Division, Oct. 1972)

Anthony A. Berlinsky, Chief, to Oct. 1972

Engineering Maintenance Branch (transferred to Engineering Division, Oct. 1972)

Joseph V. Marean, Chief, to Oct. 1972

Engineering Research Branch (transferred to Engineering Division, Oct. 1972)

McRae Anderson, Chief

Input Preparation Branch (redesignated Input Preparation Section, Facilities Operations Branch, Jan. 1972)

Anola Nightengale, Chief, from Feb. 1971
Joseph M. Weisinger, Chief, Mar. 1969 to Feb. 1971
Dorothy Brown, Chief, to Mar. 1969

Management Control Branch (transferred to Electronic Data Processing Division, Oct. 1972)

Walter H. Phillips, Chief, to Oct. 1972

Production Branch (redesignated Data Management Branch, Jan. 1972)

Willie E. Clark, Chief, from Aug. 1968
William R. Buettner, Chief, to Aug. 1968

Special Services Branch (redesignated the Customer Services Branch, Jan. 1972)

Denver C. Pitts, Chief, from Feb. 1971
C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, Sept. 1970 to Feb. 1971; Supervisor, Computer Processing Services, to Sept. 1970
Elizabeth T. North, Chief, to Sept. 1970

Tape Management Branch (redesignated Tape Management Section, Data Management Branch, Jan. 1972)

Francis A. Oleksak, Chief

JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS DIVISION
(Redesignated the Data Preparation Division in Jan. 1972)

Hobert A. Yerkey, Chief, from Feb. 1972
Robert L. Hagan, Chief, June 1971 to Apr. 1972
Joseph F. Arbena, Chief, to June 1971

JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS DIVISION—Continued

Jerry L. Hartman, Personnel Officer, from Jan. 1972
George M. Bowden, Personnel Officer, June 1968 to Dec. 1971
Rex L. Pullen, Assistant Chief for Planning and Methodology, from Jan. 1972; Assistant Chief for Agriculture Census Operations, Apr. 1969 to Jan. 1972
Don. L. Adams, Assistant Chief for Census Operations, from Feb. 1972; Assistant Operations Manager for Clerical Processing, Nov. 1969 to Feb. 1972
A. Reid Steele, Assistant Chief for Administrative Services, from Nov. 1968
Reese P. Helmer, Assistant Chief for Current Operations

Agriculture Census Operations Branch

Helen Luse, Acting Chief, from Dec. 1972; Supervisory Operations Assistant, Feb. to Dec. 1972
Rebecca Nesbit, Acting Chief, Feb. to Dec. 1972; Supervisory Operations Assistant, Jan. 1970 to Feb. 1972

Production Control and Scheduling Branch (redesignated the Operations Planning and Control Branch in 1972, then as Planning, Procedures, and Training Branch later in 1972)

Charles L. Adams, Acting Chief, from Feb. 1972
Jennie Spencer, Chief, Oct. 1970 to Jan. 1972
C. W. Kemp, Chief, to Oct. 1970

Statistical Methods Branch

Kathern M. Clay, Chief
Mary Ann Arnold, Quality Control Specialist
Valeria Gordon, Quality Control Specialist

Methods, Procedures, Quality Control, and Training Branch

Stanley D. Matchett, Acting Chief, June 1970 to June 1972

Management and Finance Branch (abolished in Jan. 1972; replaced by Budget and Finance Branch)

Hubert A. Smith, Acting Chief, from Feb. 1972; Fiscal Officer, to Jan. 1972

Management Section

David Primack, Chief, to Jan. 1972

Office Services Branch (abolished in Mar. 1972)

Henry J. Husmann, Chief, Apr. 1971 to Mar. 1972
Leonard Wilhelmus, Chief, to Apr. 1971

Reproduction and Materials Distribution Branch (redesignated
Administrative Services Branch, Mar. 1972)

William L. Pangburn, Chief

Data Processing Systems Branch

Harry S. Meyers, Acting Chief, from Jan. 1972
Kurt L. G. Legait, Chief, Jan. 1970 to Mar. 1972
A. Norris Barriger, Acting Chief, June 1969 to Jan. 1970
Jordan E. Horne, Chief, June 1968 to June 1969

FIELD DIVISION

Richard C. Burt, Chief, from Jan. 1972; Assistant Chief for
Programs, from Nov. 1969
Paul R. Squires, Chief, July 1970 to Dec. 1971; Assistant Chief
for Administration, to July 1970
Jefferson D. McPike, Chief, to July 1970
Leo C. Schilling, Assistant Chief, from Oct. 1972
Curtis T. Hill, Assistant Chief, Mar. to Dec. 1972
Hobert A. Yerkey, Assistant Chief, May 1971 to Apr. 1972

Demographic Coordination Special Surveys Branch

Robert C. Jung, Chief, from Sept. 1972
James L. Johnson, Chief, June 1969 to Sept. 1972
Kenneth A. Frail, Survey Statistician

Data Collection Centers: Regional Directors

Atlanta, Ga.: Thomas W. McWhirter
Boston, Mass.: Arthur G. Dukakis, from Jan. 1972; James W.
Turbitt, to Dec. 1971
Charlotte, N. C.: Joseph R. Norwood
Chicago, Ill.: Forrest P. Cawley, Jr., from Mar. 1972;
Curtis T. Hill, Aug. 1970 to Mar. 1972; Theodore F. Olson,
to July 1970
Dallas, Tex.: Percy R. Millard
Denver, Colo.: Walter A. Freeman, from Nov. 1969
Detroit, Mich.: Robert G. McWilliam, from June 1971;
Hobert A. Yerkey, to Apr. 1971
Los Angeles, Calif.: C. Michael Long, from June 1971;
Leonard C. Isley, to May 1971
New York, N.Y.: John C. Cullinane
Philadelphia, Pa.: John G. Gibson
St. Paul, Minn.: Guy A. Lutz
Seattle, Wash.: John E. Tharaldson

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICES
DIVISION**

(Divided into the Administrative Services Division and the
Publications Services Division in Jan. 1972; at that time
both divisions were transferred to SESA.)

Cecil B. Matthews, Chief, Feb. 1968 to Dec. 1971 (appointed
Chief of Administrative Services Division in Jan. 1972)

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICES
DIVISION—Continued**

Robert Makoff, Assistant for Censuses, from Feb. 1968 to
May 1971
Raymond J. Koski, Assistant to the Chief for Publications,
Aug. 1969 to Dec. 1971 (appointed Chief of Publications
Services Division in Jan. 1972)

Records and Facilities Branch (transferred to Administrative
Services Division in Jan. 1972)

S. F. Timothy Mullen, Chief, from Jan. 1972; Acting Chief,
May 1969 to Dec. 1971
Elden W. Grace, Acting Chief, Dec. 1968 to May 1969
Warren L. Schriver, Chief, Feb. to Dec. 1968
Merrill A. Haskell, Records Management Technician,
to July 1970

Property and Supply Branch (transferred to Administrative
Services Division in Jan. 1972)

Robert C. Long, Chief, from Feb. 1968

Publications Planning Branch (redesignated Publications
Planning and Graphics Branch and moved to the Publications
Services Division in Jan. 1972)

Gerald A. Mann, Chief, from Apr. 1970
Raymond J. Koski, Chief, Aug. 1967 to Aug. 1969
Geraldine Censky, Editor (Agriculture census), from Jan. 1969
Julia H. Moring, Editor (Agriculture census), to Dec. 1968
Debeorah Callison, Editorial Assistant, from June 1972

Forms Management Section (redesignated the Forms Branch
in Jan. 1971 and reassigned to Administrative Services
Division in Jan. 1972)

Gladys S. Potts, Chief
Cathern S. Kline, Management Technician
Joyce E. Teague, Management Technician, from June 1969
Lee F. Wine, Management Technician

Design and Graphics Section (moved to Publications Services
Division in Jan. 1972)

Nicholas A. Preftakes, Chief
Robert Schulman, Visual Information Specialist
Robert C. Hernick, Visual Information Specialist,
from Jan. 1972

Printing and Distribution Branch (redesignated the Printing
Branch and moved to Publications Services Division in
Jan. 1972)

Milton S. Andersen, Chief, from Sept. 1971
John F. Lanham, Chief, Dec. 1968 to Sept. 1971

Printing and Distribution Branch—Continued

Robert H. Brooks, Chief, to Dec. 1968
Charles E. Slauch, Supervisory Printing Specialist, to Oct. 1969
Barbara W. Doss, Supervisory Printing Clerk, from Sept. 1971;
Printing Clerk, Nov. 1968 to Sept. 1971
Donald E. Brennan, Printing Clerk, from July 1969
Sarajane C. Goodwin, Printing Specialist, from Jan. 1972;
Printing Assistant, to Dec. 1971
Kathryn M. Rogers, Supervisory Coldtype Composing Machine
Operator, to Dec. 1971
Rita G. Sockwell, Supervisory Administrative Assistant, to
Nov. 1971
Jacqueline Gans, Supervisory Publications Distribution
Technician, from Dec. 1971

Publications Composing Section (redesignated the Printing
Composition Branch and moved to Publications Services
Division in Jan. 1972)

Wayne H. Massey, Chief, from Sept. 1971; Special Assistant
to the Branch Chief, July 1969 to Aug. 1971; Printing
Specialist, Sept. 1967 to June 1969

Library Branch

Dorothy W. Kaufman, Chief

PERSONNEL DIVISION (transferred to SESA in Jan. 1972)

George M. Bowden, Chief, from Jan. 1972
J. Paul Taff, Chief, to Dec. 1971 (Assistant Administrator
for Administration, SESA, from Jan. 1972)
Stanley M. Domzalski, Special Assistant, from Mar. 1972

Employee Relations Branch

Donald L. Fay, Chief

Employment and Classification Branch (established in May 1971
by consolidating Employment Branch and Classification
Branch)

Walter J. Beller, Chief, from May 1971; Chief, Employment
Branch, to Apr. 1971
Gregory T. Diaz, Chief, Classification Branch, Apr. 1970 to
Feb. 1971
Paul A. Katz, Chief, Classification Branch, to Mar. 1970
Joseph Henry Gibson, Classification Specialist

Employment and Classification Branch—Continued

Paula A. Daigneault, Personnel Management Specialist
William Turanin, Supervisory Personnel Staffing Specialist,
to Jan. 1972

Employee Development Branch

Raymond Atteberry, Chief, from Oct. 1970
Paul A. Katz, Chief, Apr. to Sept. 1970
James E. Vawter, Chief, to Mar. 1970

Operations Branch

Dorothy Boyle, Chief

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION (transferred to SESA in Jan. 1972)

William E. Stiver, Chief

Budget Review and Analysis Branch

John J. Dycus, Senior Budget Analyst
David Mushrush, Budget Analyst

DATA USER SERVICES OFFICE (Established Aug. 1971)

Robert B. Voight, Chief, from Aug. 1971

Census History Staff (moved from General Reports Division
Jan. 1972; called History and Research Reports Branch to
Dec. 1971)

Phyllis Carter, Chief
William F. Micarelli, Agriculture Census Historian, from
Aug. 1971
Noreen T. Hoffmeier, Editor-Writer (assigned from Agriculture
Division), from Mar. 1972
Carol Donnelly, Editor-Writer (agriculture census procedures),
Mar. 1969 to Apr. 1971

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

John J. Casserly, Chief, from Aug. 1971; Special Assistant to
the Director for Public Affairs, Aug. 1970 to July 1971
A. Whitney Shoemaker, Acting Public Information Officer,
Nov. 1969 to Oct. 1970
John C. Baker, Public Information Officer, to Oct. 1969
Henry H. Smith, Supervisory Public Information Officer
Glen M. Hearin, Public Information Specialist, from Jan. 1968

Appendix B. Data Users Conferences

<u>Date conference was held</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>
Dec. 2, 1970	Nashville, Tenn.	Middle Tennessee Chapter, American Statistical Association.
Feb. 18, 1971	Washington, D.C.	Economic Research Service.
Mar. 23, 1971	Washington, D.C.	U.S. Department of Agriculture.
May 5, 1971	Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce Associated Industries of Arkansas, Inc. Industrial Research and Extension Center, University of Ark. Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. Memphis Business Services Field Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.
May 6, 1971	Memphis, Tenn.	Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce and the U.S. Dept of Commerce.
May 13, 1971	Lincoln, Nebr.	Nebraska Center for Continuing Education.
June 14, 1971	Bloomington, Ill.	Illinois Agricultural Association and F.S. Services, Inc.
July 8, 1971	Ithaca, N.Y.	Cornell University.
Dec. 6 and 7, 1971	Durham, N.H.	The New England Regional Center for Health and Demographic Statistics and New England Regional Commission.
May 11, 1972	Corvallis, Oreg.	Oregon State University.
Aug. 1, 1972	College Station, Tex.	Texas A and M University.

Appendix C. Outline of Principal Activities by Date

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE 50 STATES		
Planning and preparatory operations		
Screening procedures test	Jan. 1967	June 1967
Precanvass for the pretest	May 1967	Aug. 1967
Pretest		
Mailout	Jan. 1968	Jan. 1968
Followup	Jan. 1968	May 1968
Check-in	Jan. 1968	June 1968
Data keying	Apr. 1968	July 1968
Tabulation and analysis of results	Apr. 1968	Sept. 1968
Evaluation: Tenant search, CAPE, and post office check	Mar. 1968	Feb. 1969
Questionnaire trail		
Mailout	Oct. 1968	Nov. 1968
Followup	Jan. 1969	Feb. 1969
Analysis of results	Mar. 1969	May 1969
Precanvass: Phase I		
Mailing list development	May 1968	July 1968
Mailout	Aug. 1968	Aug. 1968
Followup	Sept. 1968	Jan. 1969
Check-in	Oct. 1968	Jan. 1969
Clerical edit	Oct. 1968	Jan. 1969
Data keying	Dec. 1968	Jan. 1969
Precanvass: Phase II		
Mailing list development	July 1968	Nov. 1968
Mailout	Jan. 1969	Jan. 1969
Followup	Jan. 1969	Mar. 1969
Check-in	Jan. 1969	Apr. 1969
Clerical edit	Apr. 1969	July 1969
Data keying	July 1969	July 1969
Historical data preparation (1964 Data)		
Data keying	July 1968	Oct. 1968
Computer processing	Sept. 1968	Dec. 1968
Correction (computer processing)	Sept. 1968	Jan. 1969
Correction (clerical)	Nov. 1968	Feb. 1969
State tapes completed	Dec. 1968	Feb. 1969
Enumeration		
Mailout	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1969
Mail followup		
Reminder card	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1970
1st mail followup	Feb. 1970	Feb. 1970
2d mail followup	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1970
3d mail followup	May 1970	May 1970
4th mail followup	June 1970	June 1970
Telephone followup	Apr. 1970	Nov. 1970
Field followup	July 1970	Sept. 1970

See footnotes at end of appendix.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
Data processing		
Specifications and programming:		
Computer, batch, and diary edits	May 1968	Dec. 1970
Volume I tabulations	Jan. 1971	Mar. 1971
Volume II tabulations	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1972
Check-in	Jan. 1970	Nov. 1970
Clerical edit	Jan. 1970	Oct. 1971
Data keying	Apr. 1970	Oct. 1971
Computer edit	Nov. 1970	Oct. 1971
Batch-edit	Nov. 1970	Nov. 1971
Batch-edit review	Nov. 1970	Dec. 1971
Diary edit	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1971
Preliminary tabulations	Jan. 1971	Jan. 1972
Final table review and disclosure analysis	Feb. 1971	Feb. 1972
Additional processing for volume I	Apr. 1971	May 1972
Additional processing for volume II	July 1972	May 1973
Additional processing for volume V, chapters 12 and 15	Aug. 1972	Apr. 1973
Evaluation and research program		
Questionnaire Variation Study	Nov. 1969	May 1973
Coverage check	Aug. 1969	May 1973
Processing sample	July 1971	May 1973
Publication program		
County reports	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1972
Computer tapes	Jan. 1972	June 1972
Volume I, Area Reports	July 1971	Sept. 1972
Volume II, General Report		
Chapter 1. General Information; Procedures for Collection, Processing, Classification	Sept. 1972	Mar. 1973
Chapter 2. Farms: Number, Use of Land, Size of Farm	Nov. 1972	Apr. 1973
Chapter 3. Farm Management, Farm Operators	Oct. 1972	May 1973
Chapter 4. Equipment, Labor, Expenditures, Chemicals	Nov. 1972	May 1973
Chapter 5. Livestock, Poultry, Livestock and Poultry Products ...	Nov. 1972	May 1973
Chapter 6. Crops, Nursery and Greenhouse Products, Forest Products	Dec. 1972	June 1973
Chapter 7. Value of Products, Economic Class, Contracts	Dec. 1972	June 1973
Chapter 8. Type of Farm	Jan. 1973	June 1973
Chapter 9. Irrigation and Drainage on Farms	Oct. 1972	Apr. 1973
Volume V ¹		
Part 12. Ranking Agricultural Counties	Nov. 1972	Feb. 1973
Part 13. Forms and Procedures	Apr. 1972	Sept. 1972
Part 14. Procedural History	Aug. 1971	Oct. 1973*
Part 15. Graphic Summary	Oct. 1972	Aug. 1973*
Part 16. Evaluation of Coverage	Dec. 1971	Sept. 1973*
PUERTO RICO CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE		
Planning and preparatory operations		
Report form development	June 1968	Oct. 1968
Tabulation program evaluation	Nov. 1968	Mar. 1969
Census pretest and evaluation	Apr. 1969	July 1969
Map preparation	Aug. 1969	Dec. 1969
Data collection		
Enumeration	Mar. 1970	May 1970
Call backs	May 1970	Sept. 1970
Followup	June 1970	Sept. 1970
Field review	Apr. 1970	Sept. 1970

See footnotes at end of appendix.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
PUERTO RICO CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued		
Data processing		
Specifications and programing	Aug. 1969	Nov. 1970
Review, editing, and coding	Oct. 1970	Dec. 1970
Tabulation, table review, and disclosure analysis	July 1971	Feb. 1972
Posting of historical data	Jan. 1972	Mar. 1972
Formatting and typing of tables	Apr. 1972	Sept. 1972
Publication program (Vol. I, Pt. 52)	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972

**THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM AND THE
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CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE**

Planning and preparatory operations		
Report form development	July 1969	Dec. 1969
Map preparation	Oct. 1969	Jan. 1970
Census office organization	Feb. 1970	Apr. 1970
Data collection		
Enumeration	Mar. 1970	July 1970
Followup	June 1970	July 1970
Field review	June 1970	July 1970
Data processing		
Review, editing, and coding	Nov. 1970	June 1971
Preliminary tabulations	June 1971	Dec. 1971
Table review and disclosure analysis	Jan. 1972	Oct. 1972
Publication program (Vol. I, Pts. 51, 53 to 55)	May 1972	Nov. 1972

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Planning and preparatory operations		
Report form development	June 1968	Dec. 1969
Pretest: Mailout, followup, and analysis of results	Jan. 1969	Aug. 1969
Enumeration		
Mailout	Feb. 1970	Feb. 1970
Mail and telephone followup	Mar. 1970	Dec. 1970
Data processing		
Specifications and programing	Mar. 1969	Aug. 1971
Check-in	Mar. 1970	Dec. 1970
Clerical edit	Sept. 1970	Feb. 1971
Data keying	Nov. 1970	Feb. 1971
Computer edit	Feb. 1971	June 1971
Edit correction	Mar. 1971	June 1971
Preliminary tabulations	June 1971	Sept. 1971
Final table review and disclosure analysis	Sept. 1971	Nov. 1971
Publication program (Vol. III)	Feb. 1972	Sept. 1972

See footnotes at end of appendix.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
HORTICULTURE²		
Planning the census: Report form development	Dec. 1969	June 1970
Enumeration	Jan. 1971	Oct. 1971
Data processing	May 1971	Mar. 1973
Publication program (Vol. V, Pt. 10)	Mar. 1973	June 1973
FARM FINANCE²		
Planning the census: Report form development	Sept. 1967	Dec. 1970
Enumeration	Feb. 1971	Dec. 1971
Data processing	Feb. 1971	Apr. 1973
Publication program (Vol. V, Pt. II)	Apr. 1973	June 1973
FARM ENTERPRISE²		
Planning the census: Report form development	Mar. 1969	Sept. 1971
Enumeration	Jan. 1972	Oct. 1972
Data processing	Feb. 1972	May 1973
Publication program (Vol. V, Pts. 1-9)	Mar. 1973	June 1973
IRRIGATION²		
Planning and preparatory operations	Aug. 1968	Dec. 1969
Enumeration	Jan. 1969	Mar. 1970
Data processing	Jan. 1970	Feb. 1973
Publication program (Vol. IV)	1972	Apr. 1973
DRAINAGE²		
Planning and preparatory operations	Jan. 1968	Nov. 1971
Enumeration: Drainage organizations	May 1972	Aug. 1972
Data processing	May 1972	Jan. 1973
Publication program (Vol. VI)	Nov. 1972	Apr. 1973

* Estimated.

¹ Other volumes and parts are listed with the respective programs.

² A detailed outline of principal activities can be found in Section 2 of Part 14, Volume V.

Appendix D. Publications in Selected Series

County Reports and State Summary

(Reports for 3,052 counties, parishes, independent cities, and in Alaska, combined districts were published. Each report consists of 8 pages and sells for 25 cents. Reports for 27 counties with less than 10 farms (excluding those in Alaska) were not published)

Geographic division and State	Number of reports	Date camera copy approved for printing		Date printed report approved for distribution	
		First report	Last report	First report	Last report
New England					
Maine	17	2/17/72	3/16/72	3/21/72	4/14/72
New Hampshire	11	2/25/72	2/26/72	4/10/72	4/14/72
Vermont	15	2/14/72	2/25/72	3/16/72	4/14/72
Massachusetts	14	2/17/72	2/25/72	3/21/72	4/14/72
Rhode Island	6	2/16/72	2/18/72	3/16/72	3/31/72
Connecticut	9	2/17/72	2/29/72	3/22/72	4/10/72
Middle Atlantic					
New York	58	8/10/71	8/23/71	8/27/71	9/15/71
New Jersey	22	3/18/71	4/2/71	3/25/71	4/13/71
Pennsylvania	68	8/23/71	8/31/71	9/13/71	9/28/71
East North Central					
Ohio	89	9/2/71	9/14/71	9/23/71	10/13/71
Indiana	93	6/24/71	7/2/71	7/13/71	7/30/71
Illinois	103	6/4/71	6/22/71	6/22/71	7/6/71
Michigan	82	6/16/71	6/25/71	7/6/71	7/22/71
Wisconsin	72	4/23/71	5/14/71	5/5/71	5/27/71
West North Central					
Minnesota	87	7/21/71	8/4/71	8/10/71	8/24/71
Iowa	100	7/7/71	7/29/71	8/2/71	8/24/71
Missouri	115	7/28/71	9/2/71	8/18/71	9/24/71
North Dakota	54	8/9/71	8/10/71	8/27/71	9/1/71
South Dakota	68	8/12/71	8/31/71	8/30/71	9/23/71
Nebraska	94	9/16/71	10/15/71	10/4/71	11/3/71
Kansas	106	9/13/71	9/23/71	10/1/71	10/28/71
South Atlantic					
Delaware	4	2/18/72	2/25/72	3/30/72	4/10/72
Maryland	24	2/9/72	2/16/72	2/18/72	3/2/72
Virginia	98	2/29/72	3/16/72	4/3/72	4/19/72
West Virginia	55	2/9/72	2/16/72	3/10/72	3/30/72
North Carolina	100	2/10/72	2/18/72	3/10/72	4/20/72
South Carolina	47	2/11/72	3/7/72	3/10/72	4/19/72
Georgia	160	2/25/72	3/24/72	3/29/72	4/19/72
Florida	66	2/16/72	2/29/72	3/16/72	4/19/72
East South Central					
Kentucky	121	2/4/72	2/14/72	3/7/72	3/30/72
Tennessee	96	1/14/72	1/31/72	2/14/72	3/24/72
Alabama	68	1/14/72	1/21/72	2/10/72	3/6/72
Mississippi	83	1/21/72	1/31/72	2/18/72	3/28/72

County Reports and State Summary—Continued

Geographic division and State	Number of reports	Date camera copy approved for printing		Date printed report approved for distribution	
		First report	Last report	First report	Last report
West South Central					
Arkansas	76	11/12/71	12/29/71	12/2/71	1/26/72
Louisiana	64	12/9/71	12/15/71	1/12/72	1/26/72
Oklahoma	78	1/4/72	1/27/72	1/26/72	3/21/72
Texas	255	1/28/72	2/16/72	2/9/72	4/18/72
Mountain					
Montana	57	9/27/71	10/5/71	10/26/71	10/28/71
Idaho	45	10/20/71	11/11/71	11/10/71	12/13/71
Wyoming	24	10/26/71	11/3/71	11/10/71	12/8/71
Colorado	60	11/5/71	11/26/71	12/9/71	12/28/71
New Mexico	32	11/26/71	12/2/71	12/23/71	1/6/72
Arizona	15	11/5/71	11/22/71	12/8/71	12/28/71
Utah	30	11/2/71	11/23/71	11/30/71	12/23/71
Nevada	17	11/22/71	12/2/71	12/23/71	1/6/72
Pacific					
Washington	40	9/21/71	9/30/71	10/15/71	10/28/71
Oregon	37	10/5/71	10/26/71	10/26/71	11/19/71
California	57	12/15/71	12/17/71	1/12/72	1/26/72
Alaska	5	2/26/72	3/3/72	3/31/72	4/11/72
Hawaii	5	3/24/72	3/24/72	4/13/72	4/18/72

Volume I, Area Reports

Part number	Geographic Division and State and Outlying Areas	Number of books	Date released for distribution	Number of printed pages	Price		
					Book 1	Book 2	Book 3
	New England						
1	Maine	1	Aug. 1972	447	\$3.50		
2	New Hampshire	1	Aug. 1972	381	3.00		
3	Vermont	1	Aug. 1972	413	3.25		
4	Massachusetts	1	Aug. 1972	407	3.00		
5	Rhode Island	1	Aug. 1972	239	2.75		
6	Connecticut	1	Aug. 1972	366	2.75		
	Middle Atlantic						
7	New York	2	June 1972	826	2.75	\$3.50	
8	New Jersey	1	Jan. 1972	522	4.00		
9	Pennsylvania	2	June 1972	908	2.75	4.00	
	East North Central						
10	Ohio	2	June 1972	1,080	2.75	5.25	
11	Indiana	2	May 1972	1,110	2.75	5.50	
12	Illinois	3	Apr. 1972	1,204	3.00	3.00	\$3.25
13	Michigan	2	June 1972	1,039	3.00	4.75	
14	Wisconsin	2	Apr. 1972	942	2.75	4.25	

Volume I, Area Reports—Continued

Part number	Geographic Division and State and Outlying Areas	Number of books	Date released for distribution	Number of printed pages	Price		
					Book 1	Book 2	Book 3
West North Central							
15	Minnesota	2	June 1972	1,049	2.75	5.00	
16	Iowa	3	June 1972	1,159	2.75	3.00	3.00
17	Missouri	3	June 1972	1,286	2.75	3.50	3.50
18	North Dakota	2	June 1972	775	2.50	3.25	
19	South Dakota	2	June 1972	890	2.75	4.00	
20	Nebraska	2	July 1972	1,103	2.75	5.50	
21	Kansas	3	June 1972	1,208	2.75	3.25	3.25
South Atlantic							
22	Delaware	1	Aug. 1972	324	2.50		
23	Maryland	1	July 1972	537	4.00		
24	Virginia	3	Sept. 1972	1,159	2.75	3.00	3.00
25	West Virginia	2	Aug. 1972	764	2.50	3.50	
26	North Carolina	3	July 1972	1,179	2.75	3.00	3.00
27	South Carolina	1	Aug. 1972	746	5.50		
28	Georgia	3	Aug. 1972	1,690	3.00	4.75	4.75
29	Florida	2	Sept. 1972	957	3.25	4.00	
East South Central							
30	Kentucky	3	July 1972	1,334	2.75	3.50	3.75
31	Tennessee	3	July 1972	1,161	3.00	3.00	3.00
32	Alabama	2	July 1972	908	2.75	4.00	
33	Mississippi	2	Aug. 1972	1,031	2.75	5.00	
West South Central							
34	Arkansas	2	July 1972	958	2.75	4.50	
35	Louisiana	2	July 1972	874	2.75	3.75	
36	Oklahoma	2	July 1972	991	2.75	4.50	
37	Texas	4	Aug. 1972	2,483	3.25	5.00	5.00*
Mountain							
38	Montana	2	June 1972	783	2.50	3.50	
39	Idaho	1	July 1972	711	5.25		
40	Wyoming	1	June 1972	520	4.00		
41	Colorado	2	July 1972	841	2.75	3.50	
42	New Mexico	1	July 1972	573	4.25		
43	Arizona	1	July 1972	448	3.50		
44	Utah	1	July 1972	587	4.25		
45	Nevada	1	July 1972	446	3.50		
Pacific							
46	Washington	1	June 1972	671	5.00		
47	Oregon	1	June 1972	647	4.75		
48	California	2	July 1972	858	3.00	3.50	
49	Alaska	1	Sept. 1972	250	2.25		
50	Hawaii	1	Aug. 1972	285	2.25		
Outlying Areas							
51	Guam	1	Nov. 1972	42	.40		
52	Puerto Rico	1	Dec. 1972	344	4.25		
53	Virgin Islands	1	Sept. 1972	50	.55		
54	American Samoa	1	Oct. 1972	36	.45		
55	Trust Territory	1	Nov. 1972	29	.50		

*Book 4 — \$5.00.

Volumes II to VI

<u>Volume</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date published</u>	<u>Number of pages</u>	<u>Price</u>
II	General Report			
Chapter 1	General Information; Procedures for Collection, Processing, Classification	Apr. 1973	46	\$.80
Chapter 2	Farms: Number, Use of Land, Size of Farm	July 1973	144	
Chapter 3	Farm Management, Farm Operators	Aug. 1973*	260*	
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V	Special Reports			
Part 1	Grains (Corn, Sorghum, Milo, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Rice, etc.), Soybeans, Dry Beans, Dry Peas		800*	
Part 2	Tobacco		300*	
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Part 4	Sugar Crops, Potatoes, and Other Specified Crops	Aug. 1973* to Oct. 1973*	400*	
Part 5	Vegetables, Including Tomatoes and Melons		350*	
Part 6	Fruits, Nuts, Berries		360*	
Part 7	Poultry		520*	
Part 8	Dairy		670*	
Part 9	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Goats		620*	
Part 10	Horticultural Specialities	Sept. 1973*	400*	
Part 11	Farm Finance	Nov. 1973*	75	
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Part 13	Data Collection Forms and Procedures	Sept. 1972	200*	
Part 14	Procedural History	Oct. 1973*	65*	
Part 15	Graphic Summary	Aug. 1973*	100*	
Part 16	Coverage Evaluation	Sept. 1973*		
VI	Drainage of Agricultural Lands	June 1973	236	2.85

* Estimated.

Division or State	All farms total	Farms with date reported	Average date of reporting	Percent of reports filed by date												
				Jan. 1 to 10	Jan. 11 to 24	Jan. 25 to Feb. 7	Feb. 8 to 21	Feb. 22 to Mar. 7	Mar. 8 to 21	Mar. 22 to April 4	April 5 to May 2	May 3 to 30	May 31 to June 27	June 28 to July 25	July 26 to Aug. 22	Aug. 23 and later
United States	2,730,250	2,487,916	2/21	10.7	23.8	16.6	19.8	6.1	4.0	1.9	6.5	3.8	2.2	3.0	1.6	.1
The Northeast	151,866	140,138	3/04	6.4	17.6	16.4	22.6	5.8	5.3	2.3	5.6	10.1	2.9	3.5	1.4	.1
The North Central	1,151,884	1,056,004	2/14	11.3	25.7	18.4	23.5	5.2	3.0	1.5	4.3	3.0	1.6	1.9	.5	.1
The South	1,161,399	1,047,882	2/27	11.1	23.2	14.4	15.5	7.2	4.6	2.3	9.0	3.7	2.6	3.6	2.6	.1
The West	265,101	243,892	2/26	8.8	21.4	18.1	21.1	5.4	4.4	2.2	5.5	4.1	2.1	4.4	2.2	.2
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																
New England	28,640	26,451	NA	6.5	17.2	14.2	18.2	5.0	5.6	2.8	6.5	13.2	3.7	4.6	2.5	.1
Middle Atlantic	123,226	113,687	NA	6.4	17.6	16.9	23.7	6.0	5.2	2.2	5.4	9.4	2.7	3.2	1.1	.1
East North Central	513,295	473,233	NA	11.1	23.0	17.9	24.4	5.6	3.2	1.7	4.5	4.2	1.7	2.2	.6	.1
West North Central	638,589	582,771	NA	11.5	27.9	18.7	22.7	4.9	2.9	1.3	4.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	.5	.1
South Atlantic	370,567	334,283	NA	10.6	21.0	13.8	15.2	6.5	5.4	2.6	8.9	4.2	2.5	4.3	4.8	.1
East South Central	391,543	350,908	NA	10.7	24.9	14.7	14.6	8.0	4.5	2.3	9.3	3.3	2.9	3.3	1.5	.1
West South Central	399,289	362,691	NA	11.9	23.7	14.7	16.5	7.0	4.0	2.1	8.7	3.7	2.5	3.2	1.8	.1
Mountain	119,902	109,936	NA	8.7	20.8	19.0	22.0	4.8	4.5	2.1	5.1	3.7	1.8	4.6	2.8	.1
Pacific	145,199	133,956	NA	9.0	21.9	17.4	20.3	5.9	4.4	2.4	5.7	4.5	2.3	4.1	1.8	.2
NEW ENGLAND:																
Maine	7,971	7,331	3/14	7.7	19.2	12.8	15.0	3.9	6.4	2.6	6.6	14.2	3.0	5.1	3.5	.1
New Hampshire	2,902	2,686	3/12	7.3	14.8	14.1	20.0	4.3	6.0	2.9	5.3	15.3	4.0	4.6	1.3	.2
Vermont	6,874	6,408	3/15	6.2	15.3	12.5	20.7	6.9	5.0	2.7	6.0	11.9	3.5	5.8	3.5	.1
Massachusetts	5,703	5,266	3/09	6.9	17.3	15.6	17.7	6.2	4.5	2.5	7.0	13.1	3.9	3.9	1.4	(Z)
Rhode Island	700	645	3/29	3.7	17.4	10.4	14.9	3.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	16.6	3.4	9.3	6.0	—
Connecticut	4,490	4,115	3/06	4.2	18.0	18.1	20.1	3.1	6.0	3.7	7.5	11.8	4.7	2.2	.7	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																
New York	51,909	47,978	3/04	4.3	17.5	16.7	24.0	7.9	4.9	2.2	5.6	9.3	2.7	3.4	1.2	.2
New Jersey	8,493	7,869	3/17	2.3	9.2	22.6	23.0	5.6	6.1	2.9	5.0	8.9	2.7	6.9	4.6	.1
Pennsylvania	62,824	57,840	2/26	8.7	18.9	16.3	23.4	4.5	5.4	2.1	5.3	9.6	2.7	2.5	.6	(Z)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Ohio	111,332	102,981	2/19	9.5	22.8	16.5	25.1	5.2	3.2	1.5	4.5	7.2	1.8	2.0	.5	(Z)
Indiana	101,479	92,748	2/16	13.9	22.8	16.8	21.0	6.3	3.7	2.2	5.6	2.0	1.9	3.1	.7	(Z)
Illinois	123,565	113,699	2/11	13.4	26.1	18.8	23.0	5.1	2.7	1.4	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	.6	.1
Michigan	77,946	72,127	2/23	8.8	19.6	17.7	23.8	6.3	3.5	1.9	4.7	9.0	2.1	2.0	.5	.1
Wisconsin	98,973	91,678	2/15	8.9	22.3	19.8	29.1	5.1	2.9	1.4	4.0	2.2	1.2	2.3	.7	.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Minnesota	110,747	100,298	2/15	8.8	27.1	17.7	23.7	6.2	3.5	1.5	4.8	2.5	1.5	1.9	.6	.1
Iowa	140,354	127,873	2/10	8.9	31.2	20.0	22.6	4.5	2.7	1.2	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	.5	.1
Missouri	137,067	123,357	2/15	13.2	25.6	16.0	19.8	6.3	3.7	1.9	6.6	2.3	2.3	1.8	.5	.1
North Dakota	46,381	42,905	2/08	12.9	29.4	20.2	21.3	3.8	2.4	1.1	3.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	.3	(Z)
South Dakota	45,726	42,115	2/07	13.7	28.3	21.6	22.6	3.4	2.2	.9	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.5	.3	.1
Nebraska	72,257	66,613	2/08	12.0	24.6	21.7	27.7	3.9	2.0	.8	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	.4	(Z)
Kansas	86,057	79,610	2/09	14.1	29.0	17.4	23.1	4.2	2.6	1.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	.5	.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
Delaware	3,710	3,281	2/19	1.8	13.7	19.2	20.6	8.2	5.4	3.0	6.9	4.3	1.7	6.2	8.6	.5
Maryland	17,181	15,572	2/23	8.4	21.6	18.0	21.3	4.7	5.8	2.7	7.3	3.4	2.9	2.9	.8	.1
District of Columbia																
Virginia	64,572	59,239	2/23	10.2	21.4	16.5	18.2	7.7	5.8	2.7	8.3	3.4	2.7	2.3	.9	(Z)
West Virginia	23,142	21,419	2/20	16.5	21.7	14.0	14.4	6.9	6.2	2.6	8.7	3.4	3.1	2.0	.3	.1
North Carolina	119,386	107,036	3/05	11.5	22.4	13.1	13.4	6.2	5.3	2.5	9.6	4.1	2.5	3.9	5.5	.1
South Carolina	39,559	35,533	3/26	8.5	17.7	11.6	12.5	6.3	5.0	2.5	8.9	4.9	1.6	7.6	12.9	.1
Georgia	67,431	60,036	3/10	10.0	21.0	12.4	15.2	6.5	4.7	2.3	9.0	5.1	2.2	5.4	6.0	.2
Florida	35,586	32,167	3/07	9.4	19.7	14.0	16.2	6.2	5.9	3.1	9.0	4.6	2.9	5.7	2.9	.3

See footnote at end of table.

Division or State	All farms total	Farms with date reported	Average date of reporting	Percent of reports filled by date													
				Jan. 1 to 10	Jan. 11 to 24	Jan. 25 to Feb. 7	Feb. 8 to 21	Feb. 22 to Mar. 7	Mar. 8 to 21	Mar. 22 to April 4	April 5 to May 2	May 3 to 30	May 31 to June 27	June 28 to July 25	July 26 to Aug. 22	Aug. 23 and later	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																	
Kentucky	125,069	112,898	2/21	13.4	24.7	14.3	13.8	8.2	4.3	2.3	9.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	.6	(Z)	
Tennessee	121,406	109,604	2/20	11.0	25.6	15.3	15.2	8.6	4.6	2.2	9.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	.6	(Z)	
Alabama	72,491	64,526	3/03	8.4	24.3	14.9	14.9	6.9	4.6	2.3	8.9	4.3	2.8	4.2	3.3	.2	
Mississippi	72,577	63,880	3/03	7.8	24.7	14.3	14.6	7.8	4.6	2.4	9.2	3.7	2.7	5.3	2.8	(Z)	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																	
Arkansas	60,433	54,235	2/24	12.8	24.5	13.6	14.1	7.8	4.1	2.1	10.4	3.6	2.9	3.0	1.1	.1	
Louisiana	42,269	38,390	3/15	6.5	22.7	13.8	12.7	6.7	4.1	2.2	10.3	5.0	2.2	6.4	7.4	.1	
Oklahoma	83,037	74,465	2/19	13.8	24.3	14.8	17.8	6.2	3.6	2.0	8.4	3.1	2.5	2.6	.8	(Z)	
Texas	213,550	195,601	2/22	12.1	23.4	15.1	17.4	7.2	4.2	2.1	8.0	3.8	2.5	2.9	1.2	.1	
MOUNTAIN:																	
Montana	24,951	23,016	2/13	11.1	25.1	20.2	23.8	4.1	3.4	1.5	4.1	2.4	1.3	2.1	.9	.1	
Idaho	25,475	23,107	2/27	8.3	19.9	17.7	23.4	5.7	4.2	2.1	5.2	4.3	2.0	4.9	2.2	.1	
Wyoming	8,838	8,120	2/19	10.7	21.9	21.8	22.5	3.2	4.0	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.7	3.4	1.6	.1	
Colorado	27,950	25,850	2/19	6.4	22.8	22.5	23.5	4.8	5.1	2.2	4.1	2.9	1.7	3.1	.9	.1	
New Mexico	11,641	10,593	3/03	9.8	19.6	16.9	19.5	5.0	4.8	2.3	6.2	4.9	2.1	6.1	2.8	.1	
Arizona	5,890	5,410	3/22	7.3	15.1	14.6	18.2	4.9	5.2	3.3	5.7	5.1	2.1	9.3	8.7	.4	
Utah	13,045	11,903	3/24	8.1	13.5	14.0	16.2	5.6	5.6	2.5	8.3	5.5	1.9	9.8	8.8	.2	
Nevada	2,112	1,937	3/12	7.0	16.8	18.4	19.9	3.8	5.0	3.2	6.2	4.7	2.2	3.8	8.5	.6	
PACIFIC:																	
Washington	34,033	31,439	2/20	11.3	24.4	17.3	19.4	5.1	4.7	2.2	6.2	3.0	1.9	3.3	1.0	.2	
Oregon	29,063	26,864	2/23	9.4	22.8	18.8	19.1	6.5	3.6	2.0	6.7	3.3	1.9	4.4	1.4	.2	
California	77,875	72,014	2/28	8.1	21.2	17.2	20.6	6.1	4.5	2.5	5.3	5.1	2.6	4.5	2.3	.2	
Alaska	332	236	3/03	0.4	28.4	18.6	16.5	3.8	6.4	1.3	7.2	8.1	4.7	3.8	.8	—	
Hawaii	3,896	3,403	3/15	5.3	6.9	11.6	33.4	5.6	6.3	2.6	2.1	14.6	6.2	1.6	3.3	.5	

(Z) Less than 0.05 percent.

Appendix F. Farms Included by Special Rule

Table 1. Farms Included in Census Count That Did Not Meet Farm Definition, by Reason for Including

Criteria				
Code	Item	For less than 10 acre farms ¹	For 10 acre or larger farms ²	Number of farms
1	Expenditures for seed and fertilizer	≥ \$500	≥ \$100	29,736
2	Cropland pasture	—	≥ 5.0	47,363
3	Acres of corn for grain	≥ 5.0	≥ 2.0	5,433
4	Acres of corn for silage	—	≥ 3.0	204
5	Acres of sorghum for grain	≥ 5.0	≥ 2.0	68
6	Acres of sorghum for silage	—	≥ 3.0	108
7	Acres of wheat	—	≥ 2.0	1,269
8	Acres of other small grain	—	≥ 2.0	1,160
9	Acres of hay	—	≥ 3.0	12,934
10	Acres of cotton	≥ 3.0	—	1,335
11	Acres of tobacco	≥ .3	≥ .3	791
12	Acres of vegetables	≥ 2.0	≥ .5	570
13	Acres of berries	≥ 2.0	≥ .5	68
14	Acres of fruit, nuts, and grapes	≥ 2.0	≥ .5	10,140
15	Cattle	≥ 10	≥ 5	5,600
16	Cows	≥ 4	≥ 2	3,343
17	Hogs	≥ 10	≥ 5	1,468
18	Sheep	≥ 10	≥ 5	1,787
19	Chickens 3 months old or older	≥ 100	≥ 50	976
20	Acres of other pastureland, for A1 converted to A2	—	≥ 50.0	6,103

¹ Farms with less than 10 acres and less than \$250 in sales.

² Farms with 10 acres or more and less than \$50 in sales.

Table 2. Farms Included in Census Count That Did Not Meet Farm Definition, by Number of Acres and Amount of Sales

<u>Number of acres and amount of sales</u>	<u>Number of farms</u>
Total	130,456
Less than 10 acres:	
No sales	5,966
Sales of \$1 to \$49	581
Sales of \$50 to \$249	6,933
10 acres or more:	
No sales	111,852
Sales of \$1 to \$49	5,124

Table 3. Farms With Sales of Less Than \$2,500 Included in Tabulations of Farms With Sales of \$2,500 or More, by Reason for Inclusion

<u>Code</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Number of farms</u>
1	Total expenses \geq \$7,500	12,570
2	Acres in place \geq 10,000	103
3	Acres irrigated \geq 100	490
4	Acres of cropland harvested \geq 200.0	698
5	Acres of corn for grain \geq 100.0	102
6	Acres of corn for silage \geq 100.0	2
7	Acres of sorghum for grain \geq 100.0	139
8	Acres of sorghum for silage \geq 100.0	—
9	Acres of wheat \geq 200.0	—
10	Acres of other small grain \geq 200.0	—
11	Acres of hay \geq 100.0	1,038
12	Acres of cotton \geq 20.0	6,424
13	Acres of tobacco \geq 5.0	898
14	Acres of soybeans \geq 50.0	3,024
15	Acres of peanuts \geq 50.0	19
16	Acres of Irish potatoes \geq 10.0	171
17	Acres of vegetables \geq 20.0	463
18	Acres of berries \geq 20.0	28
19	Acres of fruits, nuts, and grapes \geq 20.0	3,042
20	Acres of all other crops \geq 50	283
21	Square feet of nursery and greenhouse products under glass \geq 1,250	359
22	Cattle and calves on hand \geq 100	939

Table 3. Farms With Sales of Less Than \$2,500 Included in Tabulations of Farms With Sales of \$2,500 or More, by Reason for Inclusion—Continued

<u>Code</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Number of farms</u>
23	Cattle and calves sold \geq 50	92
24	Cows \geq 100	—
25	Milk cows \geq 20	4
26	Hogs and pigs on hand \geq 100	877
27	Hogs and pigs sold, excluding feeder pigs \geq 100	16
28	Feeder pigs \geq 200	18
29	Horses and ponies on hand \geq 20	3,317
30	Horses and ponies sold \geq 20	31
31	Sheep and lambs on hand \geq 200	234
32	Sheep and lambs sold \geq 200	4
33	Hens and pullets of laying age \geq 500	139
34	Chickens 3 months old or older sold \geq 1,000	135
35	Other livestock and poultry on hand \geq 1,000	62
36	Other livestock and poultry sold \geq 1,000	686
37	Total litters farrowed \geq 20	763
38	Acres of sugarcane harvested in 1969 \geq 5.0	8
39	Acres of sugarcane not harvested in 1969 \geq 20.0	4
40	Acres of pineapples harvested in 1969 \geq 5.0	—
41	Acres of pineapples not harvested in 1969 \geq 20.0	—

Table 4. Farms With Sales of Less Than \$2,500 Included in Tabulations of Farms With Sales of \$2,500 and More, by Number of Acres and Amount of Sales

<u>Number of acres and amount of sales</u>	<u>Number of farms</u>
Total	37,182
Less than 10 acres, with sales of—	
0	681
\$1 to \$49	21
\$50 to \$249	93
\$250 to \$2,499	2,033
10 acres or more, with sales of—	
0	4,994
\$1 to \$49	116
\$50 to \$2,499	29,244

Appendix G. Facsimiles of Selected Forms

SCREENING PROCEDURES TEST AND PRECANVASS FOR THE JANUARY 1968 PRETEST

With the exception of the short report form, ATF-1, which was used only in the Screening Procedure Test, all of these forms were used for both the Screening Procedures Test and for the Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest.

	<i>Page</i>
Short report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-1	G-3
Standard report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-2	G-5
ATF-14(F), note inserted with report form	G-9
First followup letter, ATF-11	G-10
Second followup letter, ATF-12	G-11
Third followup letter, ATF-21	G-12
Fourth followup letter, ATF-22	G-13

PRETEST, JANUARY 1968

Short report form, version A, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-3A	G-14
Short report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-3B	G-18
Standard report form, version A, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4A	G-22
Standard report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4B	G-32
Transmittal letter, ATF-1(L)	G-43
Instructions at bottom of transmittal letters ATF-4(L), ATF-5(L), ATF-2(L), ATF-3(L), for report forms for varying types of operations	G-44
First followup letter, ATF-6.1(L)	G-45
Fourth followup letter, ATF-9a(L)	G-46
Final followup letter, ATF-10(L)	G-47

QUESTIONNAIRE TRIAL

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture (Test)," 69-A1QT	G-48
Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT	G-59
Transmittal letter, 69-A30(L)QT	G-67
Reminder card, 69-A31(L)QT	G-68
Followup letter, 69-A32(L)QT	G-69

PRECANVASS FOR THE CENSUS, PHASE I

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A20	G-70
Transmittal letter, 69-A21(L)	G-74
Reminder card, 69-A22(L)	G-75
Followup letter, 69-A23(L)	G-76

PRECANVASS FOR THE CENSUS, PHASE II

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A25	G-77
Transmittal letter, 69-A26(L)	G-81
Reminder card, 69-A27(L)	G-82
First followup letter, 69-A28(L)	G-83
Final followup letter, 69-A29(L)	G-84

1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Standard report form "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1	G-85
Short report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A2	G-97

For facsimiles of other data-collection forms used in the 1969 census, see Census of Agriculture, 1969, Volume V, Part 13.

1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE EVALUATION

Report form, "Evaluation of the 1969 Census of Agriculture," 69-A90	G-101
Transmittal letter, 69-A91(L)	G-105
Reminder card, 69-A92(L)	G-106
Final followup letter, 69-A96(L)	G-107

PUERTO RICO PRETEST

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A1PR(X)	G-108
Short report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A2PR(X)	G-120
Instruction leaflet in Spanish, 69-A33PR(X)	G-124
Instruction leaflet in English, 69-A33PR(X)	G-127
Reminder card, 69-A14PR(X) (Spanish version)	G-131
Reminder card, 69-A14PR(X)	G-132

AGRICULTURE SERVICES PRETEST

Report form, "Census of Agricultural Services (Pretest)," A40X	G-133
Transmittal letter, A41X(L)	G-137
Reminder card, A42X(L)	G-138

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

With the exception of the short report form, ATF-1, which was used only in the Screening Procedures Test, all of these forms were used for both the Screening Procedures Test and for the Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest.

Short report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-1 (front)

Budget Bureau No. 41-66153; Approval Expires July 31, 1967																															
<p>FORM ATF-1 (12-13-66)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL AGRICULTURE SURVEY</p>	<p>NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.</p> <p>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to this Census File Number Social Security Number</p>																														
<p>RETURN TO:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233</p>	<p>(Please correct name and address, if necessary)</p>																														
<p>Dear Sir:</p> <p>As you may know, an Act of Congress requires the taking of an Agricultural Census every five years. In an active effort to improve efficiency, shorten time between the collection and release of the data, and minimize the cost, new methods and procedures are being tested. Will you please help us in this effort by filling out and returning the enclosed questionnaire.</p> <p>Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p>Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope, which requires no postage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours,</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>A. Ross Eckler</i> A. Ross Eckler Director Bureau of the Census</p> <p>Enclosure</p>																															
<p>1. Agricultural operations in 1966 - (Mark "Yes" or "No" for each question)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Did you operate a farm (or ranch) during 1966?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="font-size: small;">(An operator is the person who actually controls the day-to-day operations on a place, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He is not necessarily the owner of the place. He may be a member of the owner's household, or a tenant, sharecropper, or hired manager.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Did you at any time during 1966 have any of the following:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock or poultry?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field crops, such as: corn, hay, grain, etc.?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetables or berries for sale?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit or nut trees or grapevines?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursery or greenhouse products?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other, such as: fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">If any of the above questions are answered "Yes," skip to item 3. If all the questions are answered "No," complete item 2 below and item 7.</p>			Yes	No	a. Did you operate a farm (or ranch) during 1966?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(An operator is the person who actually controls the day-to-day operations on a place, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He is not necessarily the owner of the place. He may be a member of the owner's household, or a tenant, sharecropper, or hired manager.)			b. Did you at any time during 1966 have any of the following:			Livestock or poultry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Field crops, such as: corn, hay, grain, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetables or berries for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fruit or nut trees or grapevines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nursery or greenhouse products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, such as: fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No																													
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Other, such as: fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																													
<p>2. Other agricultural activities - (Mark appropriate boxes)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Landlord only - (Do not now operate a farm)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partner in farm operated by someone else - List name and address of operator in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shareholder in Enterprises operated by someone else - List name and address of operator in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Farm sold or rented out and now operated by someone else - List name and address of operator and date of transfer in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities other than production of farm commodities, such as: feed store, hatchery, food processor, feed mill, contract work, well-drilling, etc. - Specify in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, such as: whole farm idle, whole farm in Government Diversion Program, land sub-divided, etc. - Specify in remarks.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Remarks</p> <hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/><hr/> </td> </tr> </table>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Landlord only - (Do not now operate a farm)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partner in farm operated by someone else - List name and address of operator in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shareholder in Enterprises operated by someone else - List name and address of operator in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Farm sold or rented out and now operated by someone else - List name and address of operator and date of transfer in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities other than production of farm commodities, such as: feed store, hatchery, food processor, feed mill, contract work, well-drilling, etc. - Specify in remarks.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, such as: whole farm idle, whole farm in Government Diversion Program, land sub-divided, etc. - Specify in remarks.</p>	<p>Remarks</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>																												
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<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> </table>		1	2	3	4	5																									
1	2	3	4	5																											

Please complete report on reverse side

USCOMM-DC

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Short report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-1 (back)

3. Total acres used for your agricultural operations in 1966 <i>Include land owned and land rented from others; do not include land rented to others</i>		Total acres							
4. Location of agricultural operations in 1966									
a. State	b. County, (or parish)	c. Township (or other Minor Civil Division)							
d. Name or names, if any, by which farm (or other agricultural activity) is known locally									
5. Gross sales of agricultural products (crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.) in 1966 <i>(Mark appropriate box)</i>									
<input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,500 to \$1,999							
<input type="checkbox"/> Under \$50		<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 to \$2,499							
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 to \$249		<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999							
<input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$999		<input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999							
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to \$1,499		<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 and over							
6. How much of the day-to-day supervision is done by the person whose name is listed at the top of page 1? <i>(Mark appropriate box)</i>									
<input type="checkbox"/> All		<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount							
<input type="checkbox"/> Very little or none <i>(List name and address of person who does the greater part)</i> _____ _____ _____									
Remarks									
7. Name and address of person filling in this report									
Name of person filling in this report		Date filled							
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">Telephone</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Area code</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Number</td> </tr> </table>		Telephone		Area code	Number		
Telephone									
Area code	Number								
Address (Number, street, or rural route)		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">City and State</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">ZIP code</td> </tr> </table>		City and State	ZIP code				
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FOR CENSUS USE →	1	2	3	4	5				

Standard report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-2 (front)

FORM ATF-2
(5-2-67)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**SPECIAL
AGRICULTURE
SURVEY**

NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

In correspondence pertaining to this report please refer to this Census File number →

Social Security No.
or
Employer Ident. No. 7

(Please correct if necessary)

As you may know, an Act of Congress requires the taking of an Agricultural Census every five years. In an active effort to improve efficiency, shorten time between the collection and release of the data, and minimize the cost, new methods and procedures are being tested. Will you please help us in this effort by filling out and returning this questionnaire.

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures - 2

(Mark the box which best describes addressee)

- 1 ☐ Individual
- 2 ☐ Corporation
- 3 ☐ Partnership
- 4 ☐ Other (Indian Reservation, Grazing Association, Co-operative, etc.)
(Specify) 

If "Partnership," give information below:

Type of partner	Name (1)	Mail address (Number, street or rural route, city, State, ZIP code) (2)		Social Security Number (3)
Partner in charge				
Other partner				
Other partner				

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY →

1

2

3

4

5

US COMM-DC

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Standard report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-2 (page 2)

2. AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN 1967

Do you (as an individual, partnership, or corporation) now have or expect to have this year (1967) any of the following:

	Yes	No
a. Livestock?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Poultry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Field crops, such as: grain, legumes, cotton, tobacco, hay, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Vegetables or berries for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Fruit or nut trees or grapevines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Nursery or greenhouse products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other, such as: specialty crops, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores? (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(IF "NO" TO ALL ITEMS IN QUESTION 2 SKIP TO QUESTION 4)

3. RELATIONSHIP OF ADDRESSEE TO THE AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

(Mark the box below which describes addressee's relationship to any of the items marked "Yes" in question 2)

- 1 ☐ Operator (The person or organization controlling the day-to-day operations, either doing or directly supervising the work)
- 2 ☐ Landlord only
- ☐ Other - Explain _____

Skip to question 5

4. AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS PRIOR TO 1967

Did you have any of the agricultural operations listed in question 2 prior to this year?

- ☐ Yes - (If "Yes," mark appropriate box below) ☐ No - (If "No," skip to question 5)
- 2 ☐ Farm or ranch sold and now operated by someone else. (Give name and address of present operator and date of transfer in remarks)
- 3 ☐ Farm or ranch now rented out
- 4 ☐ Whole farm idle, in Government Diversion Program, land subdivided, etc. (Explain in remarks, giving year farm or ranch was last operated)

Remarks

FOR CENSUS
USE ONLY →

6

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FORM ATF-2 (5-2-67)

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Standard report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-2 (page 3)

5. SHARE TENANTS IN 1967					
a. Will you rent any land to others ON A SHARE BASIS for agricultural operations in 1967? (IF "NO" TO QUESTION 5a, SKIP TO QUESTION 6)				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. If "Yes" to question 5a - Will you furnish all of the tractor power or work animals, for any of these share tenants?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. If "Yes" to question 5b - Give information below for all of your share tenants:					
Name	Mail address (Number, street or rural route, city, State, ZIP code)	Social Security Number			
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
6. OTHER AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES					
Do you engage in other activities associated with the production of agricultural products, such as: agricultural crew leader, feed store, cotton gin, hatchery, food processing, contract work, well-drilling, etc.?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If "Yes," please describe: _____ _____ _____					
7. OPERATING UNITS IN 1967 (Fill this item only if you answered "Yes" to any items in question 2. If you answered "No" to all items in question 2, skip to question 9)					
How many separate units (farms, ranches, etc.) will be operated in 1967? (Do not include any units in which your participation was that of landlord only)				Number <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	
If "None," please explain: _____					
If 1 or more - Complete items A through G (page 4) for each operating unit					
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY →	11	12	13	14	15

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Standard report form, "Special Agriculture Survey," ATF-2 (page 4)

OPERATING UNIT NO. 1 <i>If more than one operating unit, use supplemental sheet</i>					
A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OPERATOR <i>(Mark appropriate box)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Same as the Addressee listed at the top of page 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Give name, mail address and association (e.g., farm manager, foreman, etc.)					
Name		Social Security No.		Association	
Number, street, or rural route		City		State	ZIP code
B. LOCATION OF LOCAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THIS UNIT					
State		County (or Parish)			
Township (or other minor civil division)		Telephone		Employer Ident. No.	
		Area code	Number		
C. TOTAL ACRES to be used for this agricultural operation THIS YEAR (1967) <i>(Include land owned and land rented FROM others, do not include land rented TO others)</i>			F. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES for this agricultural operation LAST YEAR (1966) <i>(Mark appropriate box)</i>		
D. If acreage in item C is located in more than one county, give names of counties and acreages in each.			<input type="checkbox"/> Under \$2,500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 – \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 – \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 – \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 – \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 or more		
County	State	Acres	G. APPROXIMATE GROSS VALUE OF SALES of the products from this agricultural operation LAST YEAR (1966) <i>(Mark appropriate box)</i>		
			<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 – \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 – \$2,499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 – \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 – \$4,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 – \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 – \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 or more		
TOTAL (Must equal acres in item C) →					
E. What do you expect to be the principal products from this agricultural operation THIS YEAR (1967)? <i>(Such as grains, livestock, dairy, poultry, fruit, etc.)</i>					
8. REPORTING ARRANGEMENT FOR THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS Person (or persons) to whom the Agriculture Census questionnaires should be sent. <i>(Mark appropriate boxes)</i>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Addressee listed at top of page 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Operators of separate agricultural operations reported in item A above <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Give name, mail address, and ZIP code					
Name					
Address (Number, street, or rural route)		City		State	ZIP code
9. Name and mail address of person filling in this report →		Name		Telephone	
				Area code	Number Extension
		Number, street, or rural route		City	State ZIP code
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY →		16	17	18	19 20

FORM ATF-2 (1-26-67)

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

ATF-14 (F), note inserted with report form

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS OFFICE
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

IF YOU RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE QUESTIONNAIRE

If you are associated with ONLY one farm or ranch operation and you received more than one questionnaire, please —

- Complete ONE of the questionnaires.
- Mail ALL questionnaires (except file copies) back to us in one envelope.
- Use the "Remarks" section included on the questionnaire for your convenience in making any explanations you feel are needed.

FORM ATF-14(F) (12-5-67)

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

First followup letter, ATF-11



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Sir:

A few days ago we sent you a form to be filled in for a **Special Agriculture Survey**. If you have already mailed your reply, please accept our thanks for the prompt response.

If you have not mailed your reply, please do so as soon as possible. We need this information to test new methods and procedures to improve efficiency and minimize the cost of taking the Census of Agriculture.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

In any correspondence relating to your report, please enclose this notice or refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your form.

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Second followup letter, ATF-12



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 23, 1967

Dear Sir:

Some time ago we mailed you a form to be filled in for a Special Agriculture Survey. This survey is part of the Bureau's program to improve the statistics of the Census of Agriculture and minimize costs.

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

If you have mailed your report within the last few days, it may not have arrived in time to be checked in before mailing this reminder. In this event, disregard this notice and accept our thanks.

If you have not yet mailed your report, please complete and return it as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

In any correspondence relating to your report, please enclose this notice or refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your form.

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Third followup letter, ATF-21



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 14, 1967

Dear Sir:

According to our records your completed report for a Special Agriculture Survey has not yet been received.

We urge you to complete and return your report without further delay. Another copy of the report form is enclosed for your use in case you have misplaced the one originally sent to you. An official envelope which requires no postage is provided.

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Please disregard this notice if your report has been mailed within the past few days.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

In any correspondence relating to your report, please enclose this notice or refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your form.

Screening Procedures Test and Precanvass for the January 1968 Pretest

Fourth followup letter, ATF-22



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Sir:

Your response to the Special Agriculture Survey has not yet been received. This is the fourth letter we have sent to you calling your attention to this matter. Response is required by law (Title 13 U.S. Code), which provides penalties for failure to report.

Your prompt attention is requested to avert possible legal action.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

In any correspondence relating to your report, please enclose this notice or refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your form.

ATF-22 (2-2-67)
USCOMM-DC

Pretest, January 1968
Short report form, version A, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-3A (page 1)

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT		Budget Bureau No. 41-567073; Approval Expires September 1968		
FORM ATF-3A (9-19-67)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.		
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (PRETEST) January 1, 1968		If you write to us about this report, please mention this Census File Number 		
INSTRUCTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please answer the questions on this form and return it to the Bureau of the Census.• Use records if you have them. If not, please give the best answers you can.• If an answer is "No" or "None," be sure to mark (X) the proper box.• Please answer all questions that apply, otherwise we may have to call on you for missing answers.• Fractions need not be reported except for tobacco and potato acreage.		(Please correct if necessary)		
CENSUS USE ONLY →		a.	b.	
c.		d.		
Section 1 - AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967				
1. At any time during 1967, did you have or produce any:		Yes	No	
a. Livestock or poultry?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Field crops (such as corn, hay, grain, etc.)?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Vegetables, melons, or berries for sale?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Fruit or nut trees or grapevines?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. Any other crops?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. Other (such as fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale)?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. At any time in 1967 did you own any land that was used by someone else for agricultural purposes?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
INSTRUCTIONS: If you answered "Yes" to ANY of the questions in Section 1, please go to Section 2. If you answered "No" to ALL the questions in Section 1, please turn to Section 12, on page 4.				
Section 2 - LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967 (Include acres diverted under Federal programs)				
		None	Whole acres	Frac- tions
1. Acres owned		<input type="checkbox"/>	01	
2. Acres rented or leased from others. (Include land worked on shares and land used rent free.)		<input type="checkbox"/>	02	
3. (Add items 1 and 2) →			03	
4. Acres rented or leased to others. (Include land worked on shares by others.)		<input type="checkbox"/>	04	
5. (Subtract item 4 from item 3. If "0," mark (X) the "None" box.) These are the acres in "YOUR PLACE" for this Census report →		<input type="checkbox"/>	05	
6. How many of the acres in "YOUR PLACE" (item 5) were diverted under Federal programs?		<input type="checkbox"/>	06	
7. Are there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings you own (item 1)?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	07
8. How many tenants or renters leased or rented land from you in 1967 (item 4)?		<input type="checkbox"/> None	Number of tenants or renters 08	
INSTRUCTIONS: All the remaining questions are about the agricultural activities on "YOUR PLACE" (acres in item 5). Do not report crops or livestock on land you leased or rented to others (item 4). If the answer to item 5 is "None," turn to Section 12, on page 4.				
Section 3 - LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967				
1. If your principal agricultural operations are in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label, mark (X) here → <input type="checkbox"/> If not, where are they? →				
County		State		
2. What is the name of the township, district, precinct, etc., where your principal agricultural operations are located?				
Township or other division of the county				

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Section 4 - CROPS (Report all crops harvested. Include crops grown under contract. Be sure to include landlord's share.)		Harvested in 1967		
	None	Whole acres	Fractions	Quantity
1. Corn for grain (1 bushel = 56 pounds shelled corn)	<input type="checkbox"/>	09		Bushels 10
2. Corn for silage, green or dry fodder, or hogged or grazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	11		
3. Sorghums for grain or seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	12		Bushels 13
4. Sorghums for silage, dry forage, or hay, or hogged or grazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	14		
5. Wheat for grain	<input type="checkbox"/>	15		Bushels 16
6. Other small grains (oats, barley, rye, rice, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	17		
7. Hay - all kinds (If two or more cuttings, count acres only once but report total tons of all cuttings.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	18		Tons 19
8. Cotton	<input type="checkbox"/>	20		Bales 21
9. Tobacco - all types (Report whole acres and tenths.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	10	Pounds 23
10. Soybeans for beans	<input type="checkbox"/>	24		Bushels 25
11. Peanuts for picking or threshing	<input type="checkbox"/>	26		Pounds 27
12. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes (Report whole acres and tenths.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	10	
13. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons for sale	<input type="checkbox"/>	29		
14. Berries for sale	<input type="checkbox"/>	30		
15. Tree fruits, nuts, and grapes (Report acres of all bearing and non-bearing trees and vines whether harvested or not.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	31		
16. All other crops (field seeds, sugar crops, farm garden, nursery and greenhouse products, sod, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	32		
17. TOTAL, ALL CROPS	<input type="checkbox"/>	33		

Section 5 - LAND USE IN 1967		None	Whole acres	Fractions
1. Land from which crops were harvested (Should be about the same as the total for all crops in Section 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>		34	
2. All other cropland (cropland pasture, crop failure, idle and fallow cropland, and cropland used for soil improvement crops)	<input type="checkbox"/>		35	
3. Woodland (Include woodland pasture.)	<input type="checkbox"/>		36	
4. All other land (Include other pasture, house lots, barn lots, ponds, lanes, roads, ditches, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>		37	
5. TOTAL LAND (Add acres reported in items 1 - 4) (Total should be same as the acres in "YOUR PLACE," Section 2, item 5. If not, please check your answers in Sections 2, 4, and 5.)	<input type="checkbox"/>		38	
6. How much of the total land reported in item 5 was irrigated in 1967?	<input type="checkbox"/>		39	

Section 6 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY (Be sure to report ALL livestock and poultry on "YOUR PLACE" or sold from your place no matter who owned them. Report livestock and poultry fed on contract or a custom basis as sold if they were taken off your place in 1967.)		On this place January 1, 1968		Sold in 1967	
	None	Number	None	Number	
1. Total cattle and calves of all ages	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	<input type="checkbox"/>		41
2. Of this number, how many were milk cows? (Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that have calved.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	42	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Total hogs and pigs of all ages	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	<input type="checkbox"/>		44
4. Total sheep and lambs of all ages	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	<input type="checkbox"/>		46
5. Chickens 3 months old or older (Do not include broilers.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	<input type="checkbox"/>		48
6. Of this number, how many were hens and pullets of laying age?	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Other livestock and poultry (goats, horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, turkeys, broilers, ducks, geese, hives of bees, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	<input type="checkbox"/>		51
	<input type="checkbox"/>	52	<input type="checkbox"/>		53
8. How many litters of pigs were farrowed on this place between December 1, 1966, and November 30, 1967?	<input type="checkbox"/> None				Litters farrowed 54

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Section 7 - MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS ON "YOUR PLACE" (Report all motor trucks and tractors on your place on January 1, 1968, no matter who owned them. Include only those in working order.)									
	None	Number							
1. Motor trucks (include pickups)	<input type="checkbox"/>	57							
2. Tractors, other than garden tractors and motor tillers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	58							

Section 8 - EXPENDITURES (Include expenses paid by your landlord; also include estimated production expenditures by others for crop or livestock produced under contract on your place.)									
Mark the box showing the amount spent in 1967 for each item									
How much was spent in 1967 for:	None	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$2,499	\$2,500 or more		
1. Livestock and poultry purchases? (Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	59	
2. Feed for livestock and poultry? (Grain, hay, mixed feeds, concentrates, antibiotics, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	60	
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	61	
4. Fertilizer? (Both dry and liquid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	62	
5. Lime? (Do not include lime used for sanitation.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	63	
6. Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business? (Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	64	
7. Machine hire and custom work? (Include contract work.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	65	
8. Hired farm labor? (Include money paid to family members and for Social Security taxes. Do not include house work, custom work, or contract work.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	66	
9. TOTAL FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES (Include all the expenditures listed above and all other farm expenses such as depreciation, taxes, interest, rent, insurance, repairs, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	If total is \$2,500 or more give amount →		67
							\$		

Section 9 - VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD, GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, AND OTHER INCOME									
Mark the box showing the amount received in 1967 for each item									
In 1967, BEFORE TAXES and EXPENSES, about how much was received for:	None	\$1-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500 or more
1. All agricultural products sold from your place, including forest products? (Include landlord's and contractor's share.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Forest products sold from your place? (Firewood, fuelwood, fenceposts, saw logs, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, standing timber or trees, maple products, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Government payments for farm programs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Custom work and other agricultural services provided for others? (Plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Recreational services? (Providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging or other recreational facilities on your place)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>

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(page 4)

Section 7 - MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS ON "YOUR PLACE" (Report all motor trucks and tractors on your place on January 1, 1968, no matter who owned them. Include only those in working order.)

	None	Number
1. Motor trucks (include pickups)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="57"/>
2. Tractors, other than garden tractors and motor tillers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="58"/>

Section 8 - EXPENDITURES (Include expenses paid by your landlord; also include estimated production expenditures by others for crop or livestock produced under contract on your place.)

Mark the box showing the amount spent in 1967 for each item

How much was spent in 1967 for:	None	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$2,499	\$2,500 or more
1. Livestock and poultry purchases? (Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Feed for livestock and poultry? (Grain, hay, mixed feeds, concentrates, antibiotics, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Fertilizer? (Both dry and liquid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Lime? (Do not include lime used for sanitation.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business? (Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Machine hire and custom work? (Include contract work.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Hired farm labor? (Include money paid to family members and for Social Security taxes. Do not include house work, custom work, or contract work.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. TOTAL FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES (Include all the expenditures listed above and all other farm expenses such as depreciation, taxes, interest, rent, insurance, repairs, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							If total is \$2,500 or more give amount → <input type="text" value="\$"/>

Section 9 - VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD, GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, AND OTHER INCOME

Mark the box showing the amount received in 1967 for each item

In 1967, BEFORE TAXES and EXPENSES, about how much was received for:	None	\$1-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500 or more
1. All agricultural products sold from your place, including forest products? (Include landlord's and contractor's share.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Forest products sold from your place? (Firewood, fuelwood, fenceposts, saw logs, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, standing timber or trees, maple products, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Government payments for farm programs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Custom work and other agricultural services provided for others? (Plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Recreational services? (Providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging or other recreational facilities on your place)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pretest, January 1968

Short report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest),"

ATF-3B (front, top)

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

Budget Bureau No. 41-S67073; Approval Expires September 1968

<p>FORM ATF-3B (9-28-67)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (PRETEST) January 1, 1968</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INSTRUCTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please answer the questions on this form and return it to the Bureau of the Census. ● Use records if you have them. If not, please give the best answers you can. ● If an answer is "No," or "None," be sure to mark (X) the proper box. ● Do not give fractions except for acres of tobacco and potatoes. ● Please answer all questions that apply, otherwise we may have to call on you for missing answers. 	<p>NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p>Please mention this Census File Number, if you write to us about this report</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATF-3B</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Please correct if necessary)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">CENSUS USE ONLY →</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">a.</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">b.</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">c.</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">d.</td> </tr> </table>	CENSUS USE ONLY →	a.	b.	c.	d.
CENSUS USE ONLY →	a.	b.	c.	d.		

Section 1 — AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. At any time during 1967, did you have or produce any: | | |
| a. Livestock or poultry? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Field crops (such as corn, hay, grain, etc.)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Vegetables, melons, or berries for sale? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Fruit or nut trees or grapevines? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Any other crops? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Other (such as fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. At any time in 1967, did you own any land that was used by someone else for agricultural purposes?
- Yes ☐ No ☐

INSTRUCTIONS: If you answered "Yes" to ANY of the questions in Section 1, please go to Section 2.

If you answered "No" to ALL of the questions in Section 1, please turn to Section 12, on the reverse side.

Section 2 — LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967 (Include acres diverted under Federal programs)

- | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Acres owned | None <input type="checkbox"/> or | _____ acres ⁰¹ | } | |
| 2. Acres rented or leased from others. (Include land worked on shares and land used rent free.) | None <input type="checkbox"/> or | _____ acres ⁰² | | |
| 3. (Add items 1 and 2) | | _____ acres ⁰³ | } | |
| 4. Acres rented or leased to others (Include land worked on shares by others) | None <input type="checkbox"/> or | _____ acres ⁰⁴ | | |
| 5. (Subtract item 4 from item 3. If "0," mark (X) the "None" box.)
These are the acres in "YOUR PLACE" for this Census report | None <input type="checkbox"/> or | _____ acres ⁰⁵ | | |
| 6. How many of the acres in "YOUR PLACE" (item 5) were diverted under Federal programs? | None <input type="checkbox"/> or | _____ acres ⁰⁶ | | |
| 7. Are there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings you own (item 1)? | | 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No <input type="checkbox"/> ⁰⁷ | | |
| 8. How many tenants or renters leased or rented land from you in 1967 (item 4)? | None <input type="checkbox"/> or | _____ ⁰⁸ | | Number of tenants or renters |

INSTRUCTIONS: All the remaining questions are about the agricultural activities on "YOUR PLACE" (acres in item 5). Do not report crops or livestock on land you leased or rented to others (item 4). If the answer to item 5 is "0," turn to Section 12, on the reverse side.

Pretest, January 1968

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ATF-3B (front, bottom)

Section 3 - LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967

1. Are your principal agricultural operations in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If "No," where are they? _____ County _____ State

2. What is the name of the township, district, precinct, etc., where your principal agricultural operations are located? _____

Township or other division of the county

Section 4 - CROPS IN 1967 (Report all crops harvested. Include crops grown under contract. Be sure to include landlord's share.)

	How many acres were harvested?	How much was harvested?
1. Corn for grain (1 bushel = 56 pounds shelled corn)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁰⁹	_____ bushels ¹⁰
2. Corn for silage, green or dry fodder, or hogged or grazed	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ¹¹	_____ bushels ¹²
3. Sorghums for grain or seed	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ¹³	_____ bushels ¹⁴
4. Sorghums for silage, dry forage, or hay, or hogged or grazed	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ¹⁵	_____ bushels ¹⁶
5. Wheat for grain	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ¹⁷	_____ bushels ¹⁸
6. Other small grains (oats, barley, rye, rice, etc.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ¹⁹	_____ bushels ²⁰
7. Hay - all kinds (If two or more cuttings, count acres only once but report total tons of all cuttings)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ²¹	_____ tons ²²
8. Cotton	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ²³	_____ bales ²⁴
9. Tobacco - all types (Report whole acres and tenths)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ $\frac{\quad}{10}$ acres ²⁵	_____ pounds ²⁶
10. Soybeans for beans	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ²⁷	_____ bushels ²⁸
11. Peanuts for picking and threshing	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ²⁹	_____ pounds ³⁰
12. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes (Report whole acres and tenths)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ $\frac{\quad}{10}$ acres ³¹	_____ bushels ³²
13. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons for sale	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ³³	_____ bushels ³⁴
14. Berries for sale	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ³⁵	_____ bushels ³⁶
15. Tree fruits, nuts, and grapes (Report acres of all bearing and non-bearing trees and vines whether harvested or not)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ³⁷	_____ bushels ³⁸
16. All other crops (field seeds, sugar crops, farm garden, nursery and green house products, sod, etc.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ³⁹	_____ bushels ⁴⁰
17. TOTAL ALL CROPS _____	_____ acres ⁴¹	

Section 5 - LAND USE IN 1967

1. Land from which crops were harvested (Should be about the same as the total for all crops in Section 4)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁴²
2. All other cropland (cropland pasture, crop failure, idle and fallow cropland, and cropland used for soil improvement crops.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁴³
3. Woodland (Include woodland pasture)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁴⁴
4. All other land (Include other pasture, house lots, barn lots, ponds, lanes, roads, ditches, etc.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁴⁵
5. TOTAL LAND (Add acres reported in items 1-4) (Total should be same as the acres in "YOUR PLACE," Section 2, item 5. If not, please check your answers in Sections 2, 4, and 5.) _____	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁴⁶
6. How much of the total land reported in item 5 was irrigated in 1967?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres ⁴⁷

PLEASE CONTINUE ON THE REVERSE SIDE

Pretest, January 1968

Short report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-3B (back, top)

Section 6 – LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY (Be sure to report ALL livestock and poultry on "YOUR PLACE" or sold from your place no matter who owned them. Report livestock and poultry fed on contract or custom basis as sold if they were taken off your place in 1967.)

	How many were on your place on January 1, 1968?	How many were sold from your place in 1967?
1. Total cattle and calves of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁰	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴¹
2. Of this number, how many were milk cows? (Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that have calved.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴²	
3. Total hogs and pigs of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴³	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁴
4. Total sheep and lambs of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁵	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁶
5. Chickens 3 months old or older (Do not include broilers)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁷	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁸
6. Of this number, how many were hens and pullets of laying age?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁴⁹	
7. Other livestock and poultry (goats, horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, turkeys, broilers, ducks, geese, hives of bees, etc.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁵⁰	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁵¹
_____	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁵²	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁵³
_____	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
8. How many litters of pigs were farrowed on this place between:		
a. December 1, 1966, and May 31, 1967?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ litters farrowed	⁵⁵
b. June 1, 1967, and November 30, 1967?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ litters farrowed	⁵⁶

Section 7 – MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS ON "YOUR PLACE" (Report all motor trucks and tractors on your place on January 1, 1968, no matter who owned them. Include only those in working order.)

1. Motor trucks (Include pickups.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁵⁷
2. Tractors, other than garden tractors and motor tillers	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number ⁵⁸

Section 8 – EXPENDITURES (Include expenses paid by your landlord; also include estimated production expenditures by others for crop or livestock produced under contract on your place.)

1. How much were the TOTAL production expenses for your place in 1967? (Include current operating expenses, depreciation, taxes, interest, rent, insurance, repairs, etc.)	\$ _____ .XX ⁵⁹
how much – Omit cents	
2. Of the total production expenses, how much was for:	
a. Livestock and poultry purchases? (Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc.)	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶⁰
how much	
b. Feed for livestock and poultry? (Grain, hay, mixed feeds, concentrates, antibiotics, etc.)	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶¹
how much	
c. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees?	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶²
how much	
d. Fertilizer (both dry and liquid)?	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶³
how much	
e. Lime? (Do not include lime used for sanitation.)	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶⁴
how much	
f. Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business? (Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.)	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶⁵
how much	
g. Machine hire and custom work? (Include contract work.)	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶⁶
how much	
h. Hired farm labor? (Include money paid to family members and for Social Security taxes. Do not include house work, custom work, or contract work.)	Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____ .XX ⁶⁷
how much	

Pretest, January 1968

Short report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest),"
ATF-3B (back, bottom)

Section 9 - VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD, GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, AND OTHER INCOME

In 1967, BEFORE TAXES AND EXPENSES, about how much was received for:

1. All agricultural products sold from your place including forest products?
(Include landlord's and contractor's share.) Nothing ☐ or \$ *Omit cents* .XX 68
how much
2. Forest products sold from your place?
(Firewood, fuelwood, fenceposts, saw logs, Christmas trees,
gum for naval stores, standing timber or trees, maple products, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$XX 69
how much
3. Government payments for farm programs? Nothing ☐ or \$XX 70
how much
4. Custom work and other agricultural services provided for others?
(Plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$XX 71
how much
5. Recreational services?
(Providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding
and lodging or other recreational facilities on your place.) Nothing ☐ or \$XX 72
how much

Section 10 - VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS (This should cover only the acres in your place, Section 2, item 5.)

About how much would the land and buildings sell for? \$XX 73
how much - Omit cents

Section 11 - OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS

1. How many of the day-to-day decisions about the work or the supervision of the work on this place are made by the person named in the address label? - Mark (X) the appropriate box

- ☐ 1 All
☐ 2 Substantial number
☐ 3 Very few or none - Answer a and b
- } Answer items 2 to 6 for the person named in the address label

- a. What is the name and address of the person who makes all or a substantial number of such decisions?

Name

Address

(Street, city, State, and ZIP code)

- b. What is his relationship to this place?

- ☐ 1 Manager ☐ 2 Foreman ☐ 3 Partner ☐ 4 Tenant or renter ☐ 5 Other →
- (Answer items 2 to 6 for the person named in a, above)

2. Does he live on any part of this place? ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No 75
3. In what year did he begin to operate this place? Year 76
4. How old is he? Years 77
5. Race? - Mark (X) the appropriate box ☐ 1 White ☐ 2 Negro ☐ 3 Other
6. How many days did he work off this place in 1967? (Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or profession, or on someone else's farm. Do not include exchange work.) - Mark (X) the appropriate box
- ☐ 1 None ☐ 2 1 - 49 days ☐ 3 50 - 99 days ☐ 4 100 - 199 days ☐ 5 200 or more days

Section 12 - SIGNATURE (Please check your answers, then sign below)

Name Date Telephone (Area code and number)

INSTRUCTIONS: Please mail this form in the enclosed envelope. No stamp is needed. Thank you very much for cooperating in this survey.

Pretest, January 1968

Standard report form, version A, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4A (page 1)

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

Budget Bureau No. 41-S67073; Approval Expires September 1968

FORM ATF-4A (10-17-67)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (PRETEST) January 1, 1968	<p>NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.</p> <p>Please mention this Census File Number if you write to us about this report</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATF-4A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY (Please correct any error in name or address including ZIP code)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">CENSUS USE ONLY →</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">a.</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">b.</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">c.</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">d.</td> </tr> </table>	CENSUS USE ONLY →	a.	b.	c.	d.																																																																												
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<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please answer the questions on this form and return it to the Bureau of the Census. • Use records if you have them. If not, please give the best answers you can. • If an answer is "No" or "None," be sure to mark the proper box. • Do not give fractions except where requested. • Please answer all questions that apply to you. Otherwise we may have to call on you for missing answers. <p>NOTE — The term "agricultural activity" as used in this report includes: livestock and poultry and their products; field crops (corn, hay, grain, etc.); vegetables, melons, or berries for sale; fruit or nut trees or grapevines (including nonbearing orchards and groves); nursery and greenhouse products (including sod); fur-bearing animals; bees and honey; maple products; naval stores; Christmas trees for sale; and timber for sale.</p>																																																																																			
<p>Section 1 — TYPE OF ORGANIZATION — Mark (X) the box which best describes the addressee</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Individual <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 50%;">Partnership <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corporation, do not include co-ops: <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family held <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(For example: Estate or trust, Indian reservation, Grazing Association, co-operative, etc.)</p>			Individual <input type="checkbox"/>	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporation, do not include co-ops: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Family held <input type="checkbox"/>		Other <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																										
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<p>Section 2 — LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967 (include acres diverted under Federal programs.)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">1. Acres owned <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">None</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Acres rented or leased from others. (Include land worked on shares, leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. Do not include land used under a grazing permit.) <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. (Add items 1 and 2) <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Acres rented or leased to others. (Include land worked on shares by others.) <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. (Subtract item 4 from item 3. If "0," mark (X) the "None" box.) These are the acres in "YOUR PLACE" for this Census report <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. How many of the acres in "YOUR PLACE" (item 5) were diverted under Federal programs? <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Are there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings you own (item 1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">8. If you rented land from others (item 2), give the following information for each landlord:</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Name of landlord</th> <th rowspan="3">Landlord's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)</th> <th rowspan="3">Acres</th> <th colspan="4">Rental arrangement in 1967</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Cash (Report total amount)</th> <th colspan="3">Mark (X) the box or boxes which apply</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> <th>Share of crops</th> <th>Share of livestock or products</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$</td> <td>XX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>XX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>XX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">(Attach extra sheet if needed. Account for all acres reported in item 2.)</p> <p>9. If you rented land to others (item 4), give the following information for each tenant or renter:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of tenant</th> <th>Tenant's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Tenant's Social Security Number (if known)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">(Attach extra sheet if needed. Account for all acres reported in item 4.)</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS: All the remaining questions are about the agricultural activities on "YOUR PLACE" (acres in item 5). Do not report crops or livestock on land you leased or rented to others (item 4). If the number of acres in item 5 is "0," turn to Section 37, on page 10.</p>			1. Acres owned <input type="checkbox"/>	None	Acres	2. Acres rented or leased from others. (Include land worked on shares, leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. Do not include land used under a grazing permit.) <input type="checkbox"/>			3. (Add items 1 and 2) <input type="checkbox"/>			4. Acres rented or leased to others. (Include land worked on shares by others.) <input type="checkbox"/>			5. (Subtract item 4 from item 3. If "0," mark (X) the "None" box.) These are the acres in "YOUR PLACE" for this Census report <input type="checkbox"/>			6. How many of the acres in "YOUR PLACE" (item 5) were diverted under Federal programs? <input type="checkbox"/>			7. Are there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings you own (item 1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			8. If you rented land from others (item 2), give the following information for each landlord:			Name of landlord	Landlord's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)	Acres	Rental arrangement in 1967				Cash (Report total amount)		Mark (X) the box or boxes which apply			Dollars	Cents	Share of crops	Share of livestock or products	Other				\$	XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name of tenant	Tenant's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)	Acres	Tenant's Social Security Number (if known)												
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<p>Section 3 — LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967</p> <p>1. If your principal agricultural operations are in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label, mark (X) here <input type="checkbox"/> If not, where are they? →</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">County</td> <td style="width: 50%;">State</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>2. What is the name of the township, district, precinct, etc., where your principal agricultural operations are located? →</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Township or other division of the county</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>3. If the acreage in "YOUR PLACE" (Section 2, item 5) is located in more than one county, give names of counties and acreages in each. — Attach extra sheet if needed.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>County</th> <th>State</th> <th>Acres</th> </tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">TOTAL (Must equal acres in Section 2, item 5) →</td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			County	State			Township or other division of the county		County	State	Acres													TOTAL (Must equal acres in Section 2, item 5) →																																																											
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Standard report form, version A. "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4A (page 2)

Section 4 - Was any FIELD CORN harvested for ANY PURPOSE in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information for the crops listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 5 61

Ⓐ

Section 5 - Were any SORGHUMS harvested for ANY PURPOSE in 1967?

If "Yes" give the following information for the crops listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 6 17
☐ No

ⓑ

Section 6 - Were any SMALL GRAINS harvested for GRAIN in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information for the crops listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 7— ☐ No

ⓑ

Section 7 - Were any of the following LEGUMES harvested for BEANS, PEAS, or NUTS in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information for the crops listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 8 ☐ No

©

Pretest, January 1968

Standard report form, version A, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4A (page 3)

Section 8 - Was any BROOMCORN, COTTON, HOPS, MINT FOR OIL, POPCORN, SUGAR BEETS, SUGAR CANE, or TOBACCO harvested in 1967? 01
If "Yes" give the following information for the crops listed below: If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 9 → ☐ No **(D)**

	Acres harvested in 1967		Any irrigated?			Any fertilized?			Quantity harvested in 1967	
	None	Acres	None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)	Unit of measure	Amount
1. Broomcorn	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	Tons of brush	05 / 10
2. Cotton	<input type="checkbox"/>	08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Bales	11
3. Hops	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	Pounds	17
4. Mint for oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	Pounds, oil	23
5. Popcorn	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	Pounds, ear corn	29
6. Sugar beets for sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	Tons	35
7. Sugar beets for seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	Pounds	41
8. Sugarcane for sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	46	Tons	47
9. Sugarcane for sirup	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	52	Gallons	53
10. Sugarcane for seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	56	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	57	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	58		
11. Tobacco - all types	<input type="checkbox"/>	61	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	62	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	63	Pounds	64

Section 9 - Were any IRISH POTATOES or SWEET POTATOES harvested in 1967? 67
If "Yes," give the following information for the crops listed below: If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 10 → ☐ No

	Acres harvested in 1967		Any irrigated?			Any fertilized?			Quantity harvested in 1967	
	None	Acres	None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)	Amount
1. Irish potatoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	68	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	69	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	70	Bu. (100 lbs.)	71
2. Sweet potatoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	76	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	77	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	78	Cwt. (162 lbs.)	79

Section 10 - Was any HAY or GRASS SILAGE harvested in 1967? 01
If "Yes," give the following information for the crops listed below: If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 11 → ☐ No **(E)**

NOTE: If two or more cuttings of a hay crop were made from the same field, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings combined.

	Acres harvested in 1967		Any irrigated?			Any fertilized?			Quantity harvested in 1967		
	None	Acres	None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)	Unit of measure	Amount	
1. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	Tons, dry	05	
2. Clover, timothy and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08		09	
3. Small grain hay	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12		13	
4. Lespedeza for hay	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16		17	
5. Coastal Bermuda grass for hay	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20		21	
6. Wild hay	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24		25	
7. Other hay (soybean, cowpea, peanut, Sudan grass, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28		29	
8. Grass silage	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32		Tons, green	33
9. Hay crops cut and fed green	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	36			37

Section 11 - Were any FIELD SEEDS harvested in 1967? 01
If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each crop harvested: If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 12 → ☐ No **(F)**

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Alfalfa seed	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Red fescue seed	20	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan grass seed
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Austrian winter peas	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Fescue seed (Ky. 31 or Alta)	21	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet clover seed
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Bentgrass seed	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Merion Kentucky bluegrass seed	22	<input type="checkbox"/> Timothy seed
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Bromegrass seed	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky bluegrass seed, other than Merion	23	<input type="checkbox"/> Hairy vetch seed
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Alsike clover seed	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Lespedeza seed	24	<input type="checkbox"/> Vetch seed, other than hairy
06	<input type="checkbox"/> Crimson clover seed	16	<input type="checkbox"/> Lupine seed	25	<input type="checkbox"/> Wheatgrass seed
07	<input type="checkbox"/> Ladino clover seed	17	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchardgrass seed	26	<input type="checkbox"/> All other field seeds (birdsfoot trefoil, bluestem, canary grass, etc.) - Name below
08	<input type="checkbox"/> Red clover seed	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Redtop seed		
09	<input type="checkbox"/> White clover seed	19	<input type="checkbox"/> Ryegrass seed		
10	<input type="checkbox"/> Chewings fescue seed				

Answer the following questions for each field seed crop marked above. Be sure to copy both the item number and the crop name from the above list. - Attach extra sheets if needed

Item No.	Crop name	Acres harvested in 1967	Any irrigated?			Any fertilized?			Quantity harvested in 1967	
			None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)	Unit of measure	Amount
80		02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	Pounds of clean seed	05
81		06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08		09
82		10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12		13

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Section 12 - Were ANY VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, or MELONS harvested in 1967 FOR SALE?

If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each crop harvested for fresh market, canning, freezing, or other processing

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 13

01

No

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Artichokes	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Carrots	20	<input type="checkbox"/> Onions, dry
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Asparagus	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Cauliflower	21	<input type="checkbox"/> Peas, green
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Beans, green lima	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Celery	22	<input type="checkbox"/> Peppers, sweet (except pimentos)
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Beans, snap (bush or pole)	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Cucumbers and pickles	23	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallots and green onions
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Beets	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Eggplant	24	<input type="checkbox"/> Spinach
06	<input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Escarole, endive, and chicory	25	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet corn
07	<input type="checkbox"/> Brussel sprouts	16	<input type="checkbox"/> Garlic	26	<input type="checkbox"/> Tomatoes
08	<input type="checkbox"/> Cabbage	17	<input type="checkbox"/> Honeydew melons	27	<input type="checkbox"/> Watermelons
09	<input type="checkbox"/> Cantaloups, Persians, and muskmelons	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Kale	28	<input type="checkbox"/> All other vegetables (blackeyes and other green cowpeas, pimentos, pumpkins, etc.) - Name below
		19	<input type="checkbox"/> Lettuce and romaine		

Answer the following questions for each vegetable and melon crop marked above. Be sure to copy both the item number and crop name from the above list - Attach extra sheet if needed.

Item No.	Crop name	Acres harvested in 1967	Any irrigated?			Any fertilized?		
			None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)
02		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10
05		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10
08		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10
11		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10
14		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10

Section 13 - Were any BERRIES harvested in 1967 FOR SALE?

If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each crop harvested

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 14

01

No

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackberries, tame	06	<input type="checkbox"/> Currants	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Strawberries
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Blueberries, tame	07	<input type="checkbox"/> Gooseberries	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Youngberries
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Blueberries, wild	08	<input type="checkbox"/> Loganberries	13	<input type="checkbox"/> All other berries - Name below
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Boysenberries	09	<input type="checkbox"/> Raspberries, black		
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Cranberries	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Raspberries, red		

Answer the following questions for each berry crop marked above. Be sure to copy both the item number and crop name from the above list - Attach extra sheet if needed.

Item No.	Crop name	Acres harvested 1967	Any irrigated?			Any fertilized?			Quantity harvested in 1967			
			None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)	Amount		
02		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	Lbs. (100)	12	13	14
09		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	Quart. (flat)	15	16	17
16		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/10	18	19	20	21

Section 14 - Were there 20 or more CITRUS TREES on your place in 1967?

If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each kind of citrus on your place

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 15

01

No

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Grapefruit	05	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, Temple	09	<input type="checkbox"/> Tangerines and mandarins
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Lemons	06	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, Valencia	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Other citrus - Name below
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Limes	07	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, other		
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, Navel	08	<input type="checkbox"/> Tangeloes		

Answer the following questions for each citrus crop marked above. Be sure to copy both the item number and crop name from the above list - Attach extra sheet if needed.

Item No.	Crop name	Total acres in trees of all ages	Trees not of bearing age		Trees of bearing age		Quantity harvested in 1966-67 from bloom of 1966			
			None	Number of trees	None	Number of trees	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)	Amount		
02		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	Lbs. (100)	05	06	07
08		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	09	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Field boxes	11	12	13
14		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	Tons	17	18	19
20		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	Lbs.	23	24	25
26		/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	29	30	31	

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Section 15 – Were there 20 or more NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES or GRAPEVINES on your place in 1967?

If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each kind of tree or vine on this place → 01 ☐ No (9)

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 16 →

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	Almonds	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	Grapes, American-type	18 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pears, Bartlett
02 <input type="checkbox"/>	Apples		Grapes, European-type	19 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pears, other than Bartlett
03 <input type="checkbox"/>	Apricots	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	Raisin varieties	20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pecans, improved
04 <input type="checkbox"/>	Avocados	12 <input type="checkbox"/>	Table varieties	21 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pecans, wild and seedling
05 <input type="checkbox"/>	Cherries, tart	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	Wine varieties	22 <input type="checkbox"/>	Plums
06 <input type="checkbox"/>	Cherries, sweet	14 <input type="checkbox"/>	Nectarines	23 <input type="checkbox"/>	Prunes
07 <input type="checkbox"/>	Dates	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Olives	24 <input type="checkbox"/>	Tung nuts
08 <input type="checkbox"/>	Figs	16 <input type="checkbox"/>	Peaches, Clingstone	25 <input type="checkbox"/>	Walnuts, Persian or English
09 <input type="checkbox"/>	Filberts and hazelnuts	17 <input type="checkbox"/>	Peaches, Freestone	26 <input type="checkbox"/>	All other tree fruits and tree nuts – Name below

Answer the following questions for each kind of noncitrus fruit or nut marked above. Be sure to copy both the item number and crop name from the above list. For avocados and olives in Arizona and California, report quantity harvested from bloom of 1966. For tung nuts report amount in the hull. – Attach extra sheet if needed

Item No.	Crop name	Total acres in trees and vines of all ages	Trees or vines not of bearing age		Trees or vines of bearing age		Quantity harvested in 1967					
			None	Number of trees	None	Number of trees	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)				Amount	
							None	Lbs.	Bu.	Fresh wt.		Dry wt.
80		02	/10	03 <input type="checkbox"/>		04 <input type="checkbox"/>		05 <input type="checkbox"/>	06 <input type="checkbox"/>	07 <input type="checkbox"/>	08 <input type="checkbox"/>	
81		09	/10	10 <input type="checkbox"/>		11 <input type="checkbox"/>		12 <input type="checkbox"/>	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	14 <input type="checkbox"/>	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	
82		16	/10	17 <input type="checkbox"/>		18 <input type="checkbox"/>		19 <input type="checkbox"/>	20 <input type="checkbox"/>	21 <input type="checkbox"/>	22 <input type="checkbox"/>	
83		23	/10	24 <input type="checkbox"/>		25 <input type="checkbox"/>		26 <input type="checkbox"/>	27 <input type="checkbox"/>	28 <input type="checkbox"/>	29 <input type="checkbox"/>	
84		30	/10	31 <input type="checkbox"/>		32 <input type="checkbox"/>		33 <input type="checkbox"/>	34 <input type="checkbox"/>	35 <input type="checkbox"/>	36 <input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 16 – LAND in bearing and non-bearing citrus fruit trees, noncitrus fruit trees, nut trees and grapevines

If "Yes," for either Section 14 or 15, or both, give the following information:

If "No," for both Sections 14 and 15, go to Section 17

Total acres in trees and vines of all ages	Any irrigated?		Any fertilized?	
	None	All	None	All
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	04 <input type="checkbox"/>	05 <input type="checkbox"/>

Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, groves, vineyards and planted nut trees ...

Section 17 – Were any NURSERY, GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, SOD, FLOWER or VEGETABLE SEEDS, PLANTS, MUSHROOMS, FLOWERS or BULBS grown FOR SALE in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information for the items listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 18 → 06 ☐ No

	Area used in 1967		Value of sales in 1967 (Mark (X) one box, or if \$2,000 or more, report approximate amount)					
	None	Acres in the open	None	\$1-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000 or more
1. Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, etc.)	07 <input type="checkbox"/>	/10		08 <input type="checkbox"/>	09 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	12 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sod	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	/10		14 <input type="checkbox"/>	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	16 <input type="checkbox"/>	17 <input type="checkbox"/>	18 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Cut flowers, potted plants, florist greens, and bedding plants	19 <input type="checkbox"/>	/10		20 <input type="checkbox"/>	21 <input type="checkbox"/>	22 <input type="checkbox"/>	23 <input type="checkbox"/>	24 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Vegetables grown under glass or other protection	25 <input type="checkbox"/>	/10		26 <input type="checkbox"/>	27 <input type="checkbox"/>	28 <input type="checkbox"/>	29 <input type="checkbox"/>	30 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Flower seeds and vegetable seeds or plants, bulbs, and mushrooms	31 <input type="checkbox"/>	/10		32 <input type="checkbox"/>	33 <input type="checkbox"/>	34 <input type="checkbox"/>	35 <input type="checkbox"/>	36 <input type="checkbox"/>

6. Of the total area reported above, how much was:

a. Irrigated? 19 ☐

b. Fertilized? 20 ☐

Section 18 – Were any OTHER CROPS grown in 1967?

If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each crop grown →

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 19 → 23 ☐ No

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01 <input type="checkbox"/>	Castor beans	05 <input type="checkbox"/>	Root crops for feed	09 <input type="checkbox"/>	Soybeans plowed under
02 <input type="checkbox"/>	Cowpeas hogged or grazed or cut for silage	06 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sesame for seed	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sunflower seed
03 <input type="checkbox"/>	Guar	07 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sorghums for sirup	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sweet corn for seed
04 <input type="checkbox"/>	Lentils	08 <input type="checkbox"/>	Soybeans hogged or grazed or cut for silage	12 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other crops grown – Name below

Answer the following questions for each crop marked above. Be sure to copy both the item number and crop name from the above list. – Attach extra sheet if needed.

Item No.	Crop name	Acres grown in 1967	Any irrigated?		Any fertilized?	
			None	All	None	All
80		24		25 <input type="checkbox"/>		26 <input type="checkbox"/>
81		27		28 <input type="checkbox"/>		29 <input type="checkbox"/>

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Section 19 - LAND USE in 1967 (Report all land in your place as it was used in 1967. Divide it among the uses listed below. If two or more uses were made of the same land, determine which of the uses appears first in the list below and include such acreage in only the first use listed.)

1. Land from which crops were harvested (Should be about the same as the total acres of crops harvested including acres in nonbearing and bearing fruit orchards, groves, and vineyards. If two or more crops were harvested from the same land, count that acreage only once.)
2. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing
3. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow
4. Cropland used for soil-improvement grasses, cover crops and legumes but not harvested and not pastured
5. Cropland on which all crops failed (EXCEPTION: Do not report land in fruit and nut trees and grapevines which failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1.)
6. Cropland idle
7. Woodland (Include all woodlots and timber tracts and cut-over and deforested land with young growth)
 - a. Woodland pastured
 - b. Woodland not pastured
8. Pasture land (not cropland pasture and not woodland pasture)
 - a. Improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush
 - b. Not improved
9. All other land (house lots, barn lots, roads, ponds, ditches and wasteland)
10. **TOTAL LAND** (Add acres reported in items 1 - 9)
(Total should be same as acres in your place, Section 2, item 5.
If not, please check your answers in Sections 2 and 19.)

None	Acres
<input type="checkbox"/>	59
<input type="checkbox"/>	60
<input type="checkbox"/>	61
<input type="checkbox"/>	62
<input type="checkbox"/>	63
<input type="checkbox"/>	64
<input type="checkbox"/>	65
<input type="checkbox"/>	66
<input type="checkbox"/>	67
<input type="checkbox"/>	68
<input type="checkbox"/>	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	70

Section 20 - LAND USE PRACTICES in 1967

	None	Total acres	Any irrigated in 1967?			Any fertilized in 1967?		
			None	All	Part (acres)	None	All	Part (acres)
1. Cropland pasture (Total should be the same as Section 19, item 2.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
2. Improved pasture land (Total should be the same as Section 19, item 8a.) .	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
3. Grain and row crops farmed on the contour in 1967	<input type="checkbox"/>	11						
4. Strip-cropping systems for soil erosion control in 1967	<input type="checkbox"/>	12						

Section 21 - Were any FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD in 1967?

If "Yes" give the following information for the products listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 22 → ☐ No

		Value of sales in 1967 (Mark (X) one box, or if \$1,000 or more, report approximate amount)					
		None	\$1— \$99	\$100— \$499	\$500— \$999	\$1,000 or more Dollars	Cents
1.	Standing timber or trees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	XX
			1	2	3	\$	
2.	Firewood and fuel wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	XX
			1	2	3		
3.	Sawlogs and veneer logs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	XX
			1	2	3		
4.	Pulpwood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	XX
			1	2	3		
5.	Other forest products (bark, bolts, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, fence posts, maple products, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	XX
			1	2	3		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY: Be sure to report all livestock and poultry on your place or sold from your place no matter who owned them. Report livestock and poultry fed on contract or on a custom basis as sold if they were taken off your place in 1967.

Section 22 - Did you or anyone else have any CHICKENS, TURKEYS, or OTHER POULTRY on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information for the poultry listed below:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 23 → ☐ No

	On your place, January 1, 1968		Sold in 1967	
	None	Number	None	Number
1. Total chickens 3 months old or older (Do not include broilers or started pullets raised for sale.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
2. Of the number on your place, how many were <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hens and pullets of laying age? b. Other chickens? (Do not include broilers.) Sum of a and b should equal total (item 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
3. Broilers sold	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	25
4. Started pullets sold	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	27
5. Total turkeys including turkey fryers	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	<input type="checkbox"/>	29
6. Of the number on your place, how many were <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Turkey hens kept for breeding? b. Other turkeys including turkey fryers? Sum of a and b should equal total (item 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	31
7. Ducks	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	<input type="checkbox"/>	33
8. Geese	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	<input type="checkbox"/>	35
9. Other poultry	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Section 23 - Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 24 → ☐ No

⑤

1. Total cattle and calves of all ages
2. Of the number on your place, how many were:
 - a. Milk cows? (Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that have calved.)
 - b. Other cows? (Include beef heifers that have calved.)
 - c. Heifers and heifer calves?
 - d. Bulls, bull calves, steers, and steer calves?

Sum of a through d should equal total (item 1)
3. Of the NUMBER SOLD, how many were:
 - a. Cattle 1 year old or older?
 - b. Calves under 1 year old?

Sum of a and b should equal total number sold

On your place, January 1, 1968		Sold in 1967	
None	Number	None	Number
<input type="checkbox"/> 37		<input type="checkbox"/> 38	
<input type="checkbox"/> 39			
<input type="checkbox"/> 40			
<input type="checkbox"/> 41			
<input type="checkbox"/> 42			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 43	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 44	

Section 24 - Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 25 → ☐ No

1. Total hogs and pigs of all ages
2. Of the number on your place, how many were:
 - a. Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding?
 - b. Other hogs and pigs?

Sum of a and b should equal total (item 1)

On your place, January 1, 1968		Sold in 1967	
None	Number	None	Number
<input type="checkbox"/> 46		<input type="checkbox"/> 47	
<input type="checkbox"/> 48			
<input type="checkbox"/> 49			

3. How many litters of pigs were farrowed on this place between:
 - a. December 1, 1966, and May 31, 1967?
 - b. June 1, 1967, and November 30, 1967?

None	Litters farrowed
<input type="checkbox"/> 50	
<input type="checkbox"/> 51	

Section 25 - Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 26 → ☐ No

1. Total sheep and lambs of all ages
2. Of the number on your place, how many were:
 - a. Lambs under 1 year old?
 - b. Ewes 1 year old or older?
 - c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or older?

Sum of a through c should equal total (item 1)

On your place, January 1, 1968		Sold in 1967	
None	Number	None	Number
<input type="checkbox"/> 53		<input type="checkbox"/> 54	
<input type="checkbox"/> 55			
<input type="checkbox"/> 56			
<input type="checkbox"/> 57			

Section 26 - Did you or anyone else have any OTHER LIVESTOCK on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

If "Yes," mark (X) the box for each type of livestock →

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 27 → ☐ No

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------|---|
| Item No. | Type | Item No. | Type | Item No. | Type |
| 01 | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinchillas | 04 | <input type="checkbox"/> Hives of bees | 07 | <input type="checkbox"/> Mules |
| 02 | <input type="checkbox"/> Goats, Angora | 05 | <input type="checkbox"/> Horses | 08 | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabbits |
| 03 | <input type="checkbox"/> Goats, other | 06 | <input type="checkbox"/> Mink | 09 | <input type="checkbox"/> All other livestock - Name below |

Answer the following questions for each type of livestock marked above.
Be sure to copy both the item number and the type of livestock from the above list.

Item No.	Type	On your place, January 1, 1968		Sold in 1967	
		None	Number	None	Number
59		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 60	
61		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 62	
63		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 64	
65		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 66	
67		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 68	
69		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 70	

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Section 27 — Did you have any **CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, or UNDERSTANDING** with a dealer, processor or cooperative **TO PRODUCE** any **FARM PRODUCTS** in 1967?

If "Yes," give the following information:

If "No," mark (X) the box and go to Section 28 → ☐ No (T)

Name of each product covered by contract, agreement, or understanding	Amount received under contract agreement for each product (Mark (X) one box, or if \$10,000 or more, report approximate amount)				Name and address of person or business with whom contract was made
	\$1—\$999	\$1,000—\$2,499	\$2,500—\$4,999	\$5,000—\$9,999	
	\$10,000 or more				
80	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dollars Cents
81	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	XX
82	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	XX
83	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	XX
84	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	XX

Section 28 — **MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT ON "YOUR PLACE"** (Report all equipment named below that was on your place on January 1, 1968, no matter who owned it. Include only equipment in working order.)

Item	Number on hand			Item	Number on hand		
	None	Manufactured 1958 or later	Manufactured before 1958		None	Manufactured 1958 or later	Manufactured before 1958
1. Automobiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	13	6. Grain and bean combines	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	23
2. Motor trucks (Include pickups)	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	15	7. Corn heads for combines	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	25
3. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	17	8. Other cornpickers and shellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	27
4. Crawler tractors	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	19	9. Pickup balers	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	29
5. Garden tractors and motor tillers	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	21	10. Field forage harvesters (shear bar)	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	31
				11. Field forage harvesters (flail type)	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	33

12. Value on January 1, 1968, of all the machinery and equipment usually kept on your place and used for farm business — Mark (X) the appropriate box

<input type="checkbox"/> Under \$2,500	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 — \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 — \$49,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 — \$4,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 — \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more — How much? →
<input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 — \$9,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 — \$29,999	\$ _____ XX

Section 29 — **HIRED WORKERS ON "YOUR PLACE"** in 1967

How many hired workers did farm work on your place in 1967 for:

- a. 150 days or more? ☐ 35
- b. Less than 150 days? (Do not include custom or contract work.) ☐ 36

Section 30 — **AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS USED ON "YOUR PLACE"** in 1967 (Include chemicals paid for by your landlord and applications by custom operators. For each of items 1a through f, list acres only once even though more than one application of the chemical was used.)

1. Chemicals used on land or crops	None	Acres on which used in 1967	Total tons used in 1967	Amount spent for quantity used in 1967 (Mark (X) one box, or if \$1,000 or more, report approximate amount)			
				\$1—\$99	\$100—\$499	\$500—\$999	\$1,000 or more
				Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
a. Dry fertilizer (Include rock phosphate)	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Liquid fertilizer (Include anhydrous ammonia)	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Lime (Do not include lime used for sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control insects on crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	46		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control disease on crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	48		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control weeds or brush in crops and pasture	<input type="checkbox"/>	50		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Expenditures for sprays, dusts, etc. used to control insects on livestock and poultry	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Section 31 - EXPENDITURES (Include expenses paid by your landlord; also include estimated production expenditures by others for crops or livestock produced under contract on your place.)

How much was spent in 1967 for:

1. Livestock and poultry purchases?
(Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc.)
2. Feed for livestock and poultry?
(Grain, hay, mixed feeds, concentrates, antibiotics, etc.)
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees?
4. Gasoline and other petroleum fuels and oil for the farm business? (Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.)
5. Hired labor?
(Include money paid to family members and for Social Security taxes. Do not include housework, custom work, or contract work.)
6. Contract labor?
(Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as fruit, vegetable, and berry harvesting, etc., performed by a contractor, crew leader, a cooperative, etc.)
7. Machine hire and custom work?
(Include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and custom work such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc.)

8. **TOTAL FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES**
(Include all the expenditures listed above, agricultural chemicals (Section 30), and all other farm expenses such as depreciation, taxes, interest, rent, insurance, repairs, etc.)

Mark (X) one box; or if \$5,000 or more, report approximate amount							
None	\$1- \$99	\$100- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$4,999	\$5,000 or more	
						Dollars	Cents
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	05	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	XX

Section 32 - VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY TYPE OF PRODUCT (Include landlord's and contractor's share.)

In 1967, BEFORE TAXES and EXPENSES, about how much was received from the sale of:

1. Cash grains?
(Corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans and dry peas)
2. Tobacco?
3. Cotton?
4. Field seeds, hay, forage and silage?
5. Other field crops?
(Peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, sugar cane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc.)
6. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons?
(Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.)
7. Fruit and tree nuts?
(Apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc.)
8. Poultry?
(Broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc.)
9. Dairy?
(Milk, cream, dairy cattle and calves, etc.)
10. Livestock?
(Cattle and calves (other than dairy), hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs, wool, goats, mohair.)
11. Miscellaneous?
(Forest products, greenhouse and nursery products, horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees and honey, etc.)

12. **ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD FROM YOUR PLACE** (Total of items above)

Mark (X) one box; or if \$5,000 or more, report approximate amount							
None	\$1- \$49	\$50- \$249	\$250- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$4,999	\$5,000 or more	
						Dollars	Cents
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	XX

Section 33 - GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS AND OTHER INCOME

In 1967, BEFORE TAXES and EXPENSES, about how much was received for:

1. Government payments for farm programs?
2. Custom work and other agricultural services provided for others? (Plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.)
3. Recreational services?
(Providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on your place)

Mark (X) one box; or if \$5,000 or more, report approximate amount							
None	\$1- \$49	\$50- \$249	\$250- \$999	\$1,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$4,999	\$5,000 or more	
						Dollars	Cents
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		XX

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GPO : 1947 O-281-22

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Standard report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4B (page 1)

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

Budget Bureau No. 41-567073; Approval Expires September 1968

<p>FORM ATF-4B (10-30-67)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (PRETEST) January 1, 1968</p>	<p>NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.</p> <p>Please mention this Census File Number if you write to us about this report</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATF-4B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY <small>(If you correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</small></p> <p>CENSUS USE ONLY → a. b. c. d.</p>																																																														
<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please answer the questions on this form and return it to the Bureau of the Census. • Use records if you have them. If not, please give the best answers you can. • If an answer is "No" or "None," be sure to mark the proper box. • Do not give fractions except where requested. • Please answer all questions that apply to you. Otherwise we may have to call on you for missing answers. <p>NOTE: The term "agricultural activity" as used in this report includes: livestock and poultry and their products; field crops (corn, hay, grain, etc.); vegetables, melons, or berries for sale; fruit or nut trees or grapevines (including nonbearing orchards and groves); nursery and greenhouse products (including sod); fur-bearing animals; bees and honey; maple products; naval stores; Christmas trees for sale, and timber for sale.</p>																																																															
<p>Section 1 - TYPE OF ORGANIZATION - Mark (X) the box which best describes the addressee</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Individual <input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td>Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corporation, do not include co-ops: <input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family held <input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>(For example: Estate or trust, Indian reservation, Grazing Association, co-operative, etc.)</small></p>		Individual <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Corporation, do not include co-ops: <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Family held <input type="checkbox"/> 3		Other <input type="checkbox"/> 3																																																							
Individual <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> 4																																																														
Corporation, do not include co-ops: <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 5																																																														
Family held <input type="checkbox"/> 3																																																															
Other <input type="checkbox"/> 3																																																															
<p>Section 2 - LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967 (Include acres diverted under Federal programs.)</p> <p>1. Acres owned None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres</p> <p>2. Acres rented or leased from others (Include land worked on shares, leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. Do not include land used under a grazing permit.) None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres</p> <p>3. (Add items 1 and 2) _____ acres</p> <p>4. Acres rented or leased to others (Include land worked on shares by others) None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres</p> <p>5. (Subtract item 4 from item 3. If "0," mark (X) the "None" box.) These are the acres in "YOUR PLACE" for this Census report None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres</p> <p>6. How many acres in "YOUR PLACE" (item 5) were diverted under Federal programs? None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres</p> <p>7. Are there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings you owned (item 1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>8. If you rented land from others (item 2), give the following information for each landlord:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Name of landlord</th> <th rowspan="3">Landlord's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)</th> <th rowspan="3">Acres</th> <th colspan="5">Rental arrangement in 1967</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Cash (Report total amount)</th> <th colspan="3">Mark (X) the box or boxes which apply</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> <th>Share of crops</th> <th>Share of livestock or products</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$</td> <td>XX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>XX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>XX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>(Attach extra sheet if needed. Account for all acres reported in item 2.)</small></p> <p>9. If you rented land to others (item 4), give the following information for each tenant or renter:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of tenant</th> <th>Tenant's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Tenant's Social Security Number (if known)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>(Attach extra sheet if needed. Account for all acres reported in item 4.)</small></p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS: All the remaining questions are about the agricultural activities on "YOUR PLACE" (acres in item 5). Do not report crops or livestock on land you leased or rented to others (item 4). If the number of acres in item 5 is "0," turn to Section 37, on page 17.</p>		Name of landlord	Landlord's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)	Acres	Rental arrangement in 1967					Cash (Report total amount)		Mark (X) the box or boxes which apply			Dollars	Cents	Share of crops	Share of livestock or products	Other				\$	XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name of tenant	Tenant's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)	Acres	Tenant's Social Security Number (if known)																
Name of landlord	Landlord's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)				Acres	Rental arrangement in 1967																																																									
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			\$	XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
				XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
				XX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
Name of tenant	Tenant's address (Street or route number, city, State, ZIP code)	Acres	Tenant's Social Security Number (if known)																																																												
<p>Section 3 - LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN 1967</p> <p>1. Are your principal agricultural operations in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - If "No," where are they? (County) _____ (State) _____</p> <p>2. What is the name of the township, district, precinct, etc., where your principal agricultural operations are located? _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>(Township or other division of the county)</small></p> <p>3. If the acreage in "YOUR PLACE" (Section 2, item 5) is located in more than one county, give names of counties and acreages in each. - Attach extra sheet if needed.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>County</th> <th>State</th> <th>Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total (Must equal acres in Section 2, item 5)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		County	State	Acres																Total (Must equal acres in Section 2, item 5)		_____																																									
County	State	Acres																																																													
Total (Must equal acres in Section 2, item 5)		_____																																																													

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROPS

- Include crops grown under contract.
- Be sure to include landlord's share.
- Mark (X) the "None" boxes where they apply.
- Report only whole acres except where tenths are requested.

- If none of the acreage of a crop was irrigated or fertilized, enter a dash in that column.
- For quantity harvested, be sure to mark (X) the box for the unit of measure used.

Section 4 - Did you harvest any FIELD CORN for ANY PURPOSE in 1967?

- ☐ Yes - Complete this section
☐ No - Go to Section 5

1. Field corn for grain ☐ None
 2. Field corn for silage ☐
 3. Field corn cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed ☐

In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?		How many acres were irrigated?
	Amount	Unit of measure	
02		Shelled corn (Mark (X) one box) Bu. Cwt. (56 lbs.) (100 lbs.)	05
07	08	Tons (green weight)	09
11			12

4. How many acres of field corn (harvested for any purpose in 1967) were fertilized? None ☐ or _____ acres
 5. How many tons of fertilizer were used? a. Dry None ☐ or _____ /10 tons
 b. Liquid None ☐ or _____ /10 tons

Section 5 - Did you harvest any SORGHUMS for ANY PURPOSE in 1967?

- ☐ Yes - Complete this section
☐ No - Go to Section 6

1. Sorghums for grain or seed ☐ None
 2. Sorghums for silage ☐
 3. Sorghums cut for dry forage or hay ☐
 4. Sorghums hogged or grazed ☐

In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?		How many acres were irrigated?
	Amount	Unit of measure	
18		(Mark (X) one box) Bu. Cwt. (100 lbs.)	21
23	24	Tons (green weight)	25
27	28	Tons	29
31			32

5. How many acres of sorghums (harvested for any purpose in 1967) were fertilized? None ☐ or _____ acres
 6. How many tons of fertilizer were used? a. Dry None ☐ or _____ /10 tons
 b. Liquid None ☐ or _____ /10 tons

Section 6 - Did you harvest any SMALL GRAINS for GRAIN in 1967?

- ☐ Yes - Complete this section
☐ No - Go to Section 7

1. Winter wheat ☐ None
 2. Spring wheat other than Durum ☐
 3. Durum wheat ☐
 4. Oats for grain ☐
 5. Barley for grain ☐
 6. Rye for grain ☐
 7. Flaxseed ☐
 8. Rice ☐
 9. Buckwheat ☐
 10. Safflower ☐
 11. Mustard seed ☐
 12. Other small grains (proso millet, emmer and spelt, mixed grains, etc.) ☐

In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?			How many acres did you --		How many tons of fertilizer were used?	
	Amount	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box) Bu. Cwt. Bbls. (100 lbs.) (162 lbs.)		Irrigate?	Fertilize?	Dry	Liquid
02		05 or 06		03	04	07	08
09		12 or 13		10	11	14	15
16		19 or 20		17	18	21	22
23		26 or 27		24	25	28	29
30		33 or 34		31	32	35	36
37		40 or 41		38	39	42	43
44		47 or 48		45	46	49	50
51		54 or 55	56	52	53	57	58
59		62 or 63		60	61	64	65
66		69 or 70		67	68	71	72
73		76 or 77		74	75	78	79
80		83 or 84		81	82	85	86
87		90 or 91		88	89	92	93

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Section 7 - Did you harvest any of the following LEGUMES for BEANS, PEAS, or NUTS in 1967?

☐ Yes - Complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 8

	In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?			How many acres did you --		How many tons of fertilizer were used?	
		Amount	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box) Bu. Cwt. (100 lbs.) Lbs.		Irrigate?	Fertilize?	Dry	Liquid
1. Soybeans for beans	02		05 or 06 or 07	03	04	08	09	
2. Peanuts for picking and threshing.	10		13 or 14 or 15	11	12	16	17	
3. Dry field and seed beans	18		21 or 22 or 23	19	20	24	25	
4. Dry lima beans	26		29 or 30 or 31	27	28	32	33	
5. Dry field and seed peas	34		37 or 38 or 39	35	36	40	41	
6. Cowpeas for peas	42		45 or 46 or 47	43	44	48	49	
7. Velvet beans for beans	50		53 or 54 or 55	51	52	56	57	
8. Mungbeans for beans	58		61 or 62 or 63	59	60	64	65	

Section 8 - Did you harvest any BROOMCORN, COTTON, HOPS, MINT FOR OIL, POPCORN, SUGAR BEETS, SUGARCANE, or TOBACCO in 1967?

☐ Yes - Complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 9

	In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?		How many acres did you --		How many tons of fertilizer were used?	
		Amount	Unit of measure	Irrigate?	Fertilize?	Dry	Liquid
1. Broomcorn	02	05	Tons of brush	03	04	08	09
2. Cotton	08	11	Bales	09	10	12	13
3. Hops	14	17	Pounds	15	16	18	19
4. Mint for oil	20	23	Pounds, oil	21	22	24	25
5. Popcorn	26	29	Pounds, ear corn	27	28	30	31
6. Sugar beets for sugar	32	35	Tons	33	34	36	37
7. Sugar beets for seed	38	41	Pounds	39	40	42	43
8. Sugarcane for sugar	44	47	Tons	45	46	48	49
9. Sugarcane for sirup	50	53	Gallons	51	52	54	55
10. Sugarcane for seed	56			57	58	59	60
11. Tobacco - all types	61	64	Pounds	62	63	65	66

Section 9 - Did you harvest any IRISH POTATOES or SWEETPOTATOES in 1967?

☐ Yes - Complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 10

	In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?		How many acres did you --		How many tons of fertilizer were used?	
		Amount	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box) Bu. Cwt. (100 lbs.) Bbls. (162 lbs.)	Irrigate?	Fertilize?	Dry	Liquid
1. Irish potatoes	68	71 or 72 or 73	69	70	74	75	
2. Sweetpotatoes	76	79 or 80	77	78	81	82	

Section 10 - Did you harvest any HAY or GRASS SILAGE in 1967?

☐ Yes - Complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 11

NOTE: If two or more cuttings were made from the same field, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE but report total tons of all cuttings combined.

	In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?		How many acres did you irrigate?
		Amount	Unit of measure	
1. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating	02	05	Tons, dry	03
2. Clover, timothy and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay	06	09		07
3. Small grain hay	10	13		11
4. Lespedeza for hay	14	17		18
5. Coastal Bermuda grass for hay	18	21		19
6. Wild hay	22	25		23
7. Other hay (soybean, coupea, peanut, Sudan grass, etc.)	26	29	Tons, green	27
8. Grass silage	30	33		31
9. Hay crops cut and fed green	34	37		35
10. How many acres of hay and grass silage harvested in 1967 were fertilized?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ acres			
11. How many tons of fertilizer were used?	a. Dry None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ tons			
	b. Liquid None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ tons			

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Section 11 - Did you harvest any FIELD SEEDS in 1967?

☐ Yes - Mark (X) the box for each crop harvested and complete a, b, and c, below:

☐ No - Go to Section 12

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Alfalfa seed	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Red fescue seed	20	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan grass seed
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Austrian winter peas	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Fescue seed (Ky. 31 or Alta)	21	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweetclover seed
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Bentgrass seed	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Merion Kentucky bluegrass seed	22	<input type="checkbox"/> Timothy seed
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Bromegrass seed	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky bluegrass seed, other than Merion	23	<input type="checkbox"/> Hairy vetch seed
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Alsike clover seed	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Lespedeza seed	24	<input type="checkbox"/> Vetch seed, other than hairy
06	<input type="checkbox"/> Crimson clover seed	16	<input type="checkbox"/> Lupine seed	25	<input type="checkbox"/> Wheatgrass seed
07	<input type="checkbox"/> Ladino clover seed	17	<input type="checkbox"/> Orchardgrass seed	26	<input type="checkbox"/> All other field seeds (birdsfoot trefoil, bluestem, canary grass, etc.) - Name below
08	<input type="checkbox"/> Red clover seed	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Redtop seed		
09	<input type="checkbox"/> White clover seed	19	<input type="checkbox"/> Ryegrass seed		
10	<input type="checkbox"/> Chewings fescue seed				

a. For each field seed crop marked above, give the following information (attach extra sheet if needed):

Copy from above list		In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?		How much was harvested?		How many acres did you irrigate?
Item No.	Crop name	02	03	Amount	Unit of measure	04
00					Pounds of clean seed	05
01						06
02						07
03						08

b. How many acres of field seeds harvested in 1967 were fertilized? None ☐ or acres

c. How many tons of fertilizer were used? (1) Dry None ☐ or /10 tons

(2) Liquid None ☐ or /10 tons

Section 12 - Did you harvest any VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, or MELONS in 1967 FOR SALE?

☐ Yes - Mark (X) the box for each crop harvested for fresh market, canning, freezing or other processing and complete a, b, and c, below:

☐ No - Go to Section 13

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Artichokes	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Carrots	20	<input type="checkbox"/> Onions, dry
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Asparagus	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Cauliflower	21	<input type="checkbox"/> Peas, green
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Beans, green lima	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Celery	22	<input type="checkbox"/> Peppers, sweet (except pimentos)
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Beans, snap (bush or pole)	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Cucumbers and pickles	23	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallots and green onions
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Beets	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Eggplant	24	<input type="checkbox"/> Spinach
06	<input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Escarole, endive, and chicory	25	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet corn
07	<input type="checkbox"/> Brussel sprouts	16	<input type="checkbox"/> Garlic	26	<input type="checkbox"/> Tomatoes
08	<input type="checkbox"/> Cabbage	17	<input type="checkbox"/> Honeydew melons	27	<input type="checkbox"/> Watermelons
09	<input type="checkbox"/> Cantaloups, Persians, and muskmelons	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Kale	28	<input type="checkbox"/> All other vegetables (blackeyes and other green cowpeas, pimentos, pumpkins, etc.) - Name below
		19	<input type="checkbox"/> Lettuce and romaine		

a. For each vegetable and melon crop marked above, give the following information (attach extra sheet if needed):

Copy from above list		In 1967, how many acres did you --	
Item No.	Crop name	Harvest?	Irrigate?
00		02	03
01		06	08
02		08	09
03		11	12
04		14	15
05		17	18

b. How many acres of vegetables, sweet corn, and melons harvested in 1967 were fertilized? None ☐ or /10 acres

c. How many tons of fertilizer were used? (1) Dry None ☐ or /10 tons

(2) Liquid None ☐ or /10 tons

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Section 13 - Did you harvest any BERRIES in 1967 for sale?

☐ Yes - Mark (X) the box for each crop harvested and complete a, b, and c, below

☐ No - Go to Section 14

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackberries, tame	06	<input type="checkbox"/> Currants	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Strawberries
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Blueberries, tame	07	<input type="checkbox"/> Gooseberries	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Youngberries
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Blueberries, wild	08	<input type="checkbox"/> Loganberries	13	<input type="checkbox"/> All other berries - Name below
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Boysenberries	09	<input type="checkbox"/> Raspberries, black		
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Cranberries	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Raspberries, red		

a. For each berry crop marked above, give the following information (attach extra sheet if needed):

Copy from above list		In 1967, how many acres did you harvest?	How much was harvested?						How many acres did you irrigate?
Item No.	Crop name		Amount	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)					
				Lbs. (100 lbs.)	Bbl. (5)	Qts. (10)	12 pint flats		
80		02	/10	05	06	07	08	03'	/10
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>					
81		09	/10	12	13	14	15	10	/10
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>					
82		16	/10	19	20	21	22	17	/10
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>					

b. How many acres of berries harvested in 1967 were fertilized? None ☐ or /10 acres

c. How many tons of fertilizer were used? (1) Dry None ☐ or /10 tons

(2) Liquid None ☐ or /10 tons

Section 14 - Did you have 20 or more CITRUS TREES on your place in 1967?

☐ Yes - Mark (X) the box for each kind of CITRUS on your place and complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 15

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Grapefruit	05	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, Temple	09	<input type="checkbox"/> Tangerines and mandarins
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Lemons	06	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, Valencia	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Other citrus - Name below
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Limes	07	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, other		
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Oranges, Navel	08	<input type="checkbox"/> Tangelos		

For each kind of CITRUS marked above give the following information (attach extra sheet if needed):

Copy from above list		Total acreage in trees of all ages	How many trees are of --		How much was harvested in 1966 - 67 from bloom of 1966?			
Item No.	Crop name		Nonbearing age?	Bearing age?	None	Amount	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)	
			None	Number of trees	None		Field boxes	Tons
80		02	/10	03	04		05	06
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>
81		08	/10	09	10		11	12
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>
82		14	/10	15	16		17	18
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>
83		20	/10	21	22		23	24
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 15 - Did you have 20 or more NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES or GRAPEVINES on your place in 1967?

☐ Yes - Mark (X) the box for each kind of tree or vine on your place and complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 16

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Almonds	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Grapes, American-type	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Pears, Bartlett
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Apples			19	<input type="checkbox"/> Pears, other than Bartlett
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Apricots	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Grapes, European-type	20	<input type="checkbox"/> Pecans, improved
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Avocados	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Raisin varieties	21	<input type="checkbox"/> Pecans, wild and seedling
05	<input type="checkbox"/> Cherries, tart	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Wine varieties	22	<input type="checkbox"/> Plums
06	<input type="checkbox"/> Cherries, sweet	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Nectarines	23	<input type="checkbox"/> Prunes
07	<input type="checkbox"/> Dates	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Olives	24	<input type="checkbox"/> Tung nuts
08	<input type="checkbox"/> Figs	16	<input type="checkbox"/> Peaches, Clingstone	25	<input type="checkbox"/> Walnuts, Persian or English
09	<input type="checkbox"/> Filberts and hazelnuts	17	<input type="checkbox"/> Peaches, Freestone	26	<input type="checkbox"/> All other tree fruits and tree nuts - Name below

For each NONCITRUS FRUIT and TREE NUT CROP marked above, give the following information. For avocados and olives in California report quantity harvested from the bloom of 1966. For tung nuts report amount in the hull. (Attach extra sheet if needed):

Copy from above list		Total acreage in trees of all ages	How many trees or vines are of --		How much was harvested in 1967?			
Item No.	Crop name		Nonbearing age?	Bearing age?	None	Amount	Unit of measure (Mark (X) one box)	
			None	Number of trees	None		Lbs.	Bu.
80		02	/10	03	04		05	06
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>
81		09	/10	10	11		12	13
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>
82		16	/10	17	18		19	20
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>
83		23	/10	24	25		26	27
				<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>

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Section 16 - LAND in bearing and nonbearing CITRUS FRUIT TREES, NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES, AND GRAPEVINES

If "Yes," for either Section 14 or 15, or both, complete this section

If "No," for both Sections 14 and 15, go to Section 17

1. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, groves, vineyards and planted nut trees

What was the acreage in trees and vines of all ages?	How many acres did you--	
	Irrigate?	Fertilize?
01	02	03

2. How many tons of fertilizer were used?

a. Dry None ☐ or ☐ /10 tons
b. Liquid None ☐ or ☐ /10 tons

Section 17 - Did you have any NURSERY or GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, SOD, FLOWER or VEGETABLE SEEDS, PLANTS, MUSHROOMS, FLOWERS, or BULBS grown FOR SALE in 1967?

☐ Yes - Complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 18

1. Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, etc.)
2. Sod
3. Cut flowers, potted plants, florist greens and bedding plants
4. Vegetables grown under glass or other protection
5. Flower seeds and vegetable seeds or plants, bulbs and mushrooms

Area used in 1967			Value of sales in 1967	
None	Square feet under glass or other protection	Acres in the open	None	Report approximate amount
				Dollars Cents
<input type="checkbox"/>	07	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	08 \$
<input type="checkbox"/>	09	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	16	/10	<input type="checkbox"/>	18

6. Of the total area reported above, how much was:

a. Irrigated? None ☐ or ☐ /10 acres

b. Fertilized? None ☐ or ☐ /10 acres

7. How many tons of fertilizer were used on the area reported above?

a. Dry None ☐ or ☐ /10 tons

b. Liquid None ☐ or ☐ /10 tons

Section 18 - Did you have any OTHER CROPS in 1967?

☐ Yes - Mark (X) the box for each crop grown and complete a, b, and c, below

☐ No - Go to Section 19

Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name	Item No.	Crop name
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Castor beans	05	<input type="checkbox"/> Root crops for feed	09	<input type="checkbox"/> Soybeans plowed under
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Cowpeas hogged or grazed or cut for silage	06	<input type="checkbox"/> Sesame for seed	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Sunflower seed
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Guar	07	<input type="checkbox"/> Sorghums for sirup	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet corn for seed
04	<input type="checkbox"/> Lentils	08	<input type="checkbox"/> Soybeans hogged or grazed or cut for silage	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Other crops grown - Name below

- a. For each of the crops marked above give the following information (attach extra sheet if needed):

Copy from above list		In 1967, how many acres did you--	
Item No.	Crop name	Harvest?	Irrigate?
24		25	
27		28	
30		31	
33		34	
36		37	
39		40	

- b. How many acres of "other" crops harvested in 1967 were fertilized? None ☐ or ☐ acres

- c. How many tons of fertilizer were used? (1) Dry None ☐ or ☐ /10 tons

(2) Liquid None ☐ or ☐ /10 tons

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Section 19 - LAND USE IN 1967 (Report all land in your place as it was used in 1967. Divide it among the uses listed below. If two or more uses were made of the same land, determine which of the uses appear first in the list below and include such acreage in only the first use that applies.)

- (R)
1. Land from which crops were harvested (Should be about the same as the total acres of crops harvested including acres in nonbearing and bearing fruit orchards, groves, and vineyards. If two or more crops were harvested from the same land, count that acreage only once.) None ☐ or _____ acres 59
2. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing None ☐ or _____ acres 60
3. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow None ☐ or _____ acres 61
4. Cropland used for soil improvement grasses, cover crops and legumes, but not harvested and not pastured None ☐ or _____ acres 62
5. Cropland on which all crops failed (EXCEPTION: Do not report land in fruit and nut trees and grapevines which failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1.) None ☐ or _____ acres 63
6. Cropland idle None ☐ or _____ acres 64
7. Woodland (Include all woodlots and timber tracts and cut-over and deforested land with young growth) { a. Woodland pastured None ☐ or _____ acres 65
b. Woodland not pastured None ☐ or _____ acres 66
8. Pasture land (not cropland pasture and not woodland pasture) { a. Improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush None ☐ or _____ acres 67
b. Not improved None ☐ or _____ acres 68
9. All other land (house lots, barn lots, roads, ponds, ditches and wasteland) None ☐ or _____ acres 69
10. **TOTAL LAND** (Add acres reported in items 1-9) (Total should be the same as the acres in "YOUR PLACE," Section 2, item 5. If not, please check your answers in Sections 2 and 19.) 70 _____ acres
- (R)

Section 20 - LAND USE PRACTICES IN 1967

- (S)
1. Of the cropland pasture (reported in Section 19, item 2): 02
- a. In 1967, how many acres were: (1) Irrigated? None ☐ or _____ acres 03
- (2) Fertilized? None ☐ or _____ acres 04
- b. How many tons of fertilizer were used? (1) Dry None ☐ or _____ /10 tons 05
- (2) Liquid None ☐ or _____ /10 tons 06
2. Of the improved pasture land (reported in Section 19, item 8a): 07
- a. In 1967, how many acres were: (1) Irrigated? None ☐ or _____ acres 08
- (2) Fertilized? None ☐ or _____ acres 09
- b. How many tons of fertilizer were used? (1) Dry None ☐ or _____ /10 tons 10
- (2) Liquid None ☐ or _____ /10 tons 11
3. How many acres of grain and row crops were farmed on the contour in 1967? None ☐ or _____ acres 12
4. How many acres were in strip-cropping systems for soil erosion control in 1967? None ☐ or _____ acres 13
- (S)

Section 21 - Did you sell any FOREST PRODUCTS in 1967?

☐ Yes - Complete this section

☐ No - Go to Section 22

In 1967, about how much was received from the sale of:

- (Omit cents)
- a. Standing timber or trees? Nothing ☐ or \$ _____ .XX 14
- b. Firewood and fuel wood? Nothing ☐ or \$ _____ .XX 15
- c. Sawlogs and veneer logs? Nothing ☐ or \$ _____ .XX 16
- d. Pulpwood? Nothing ☐ or \$ _____ .XX 17
- e. Other forest products (bark, bolts, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, fence posts, maple products, etc.)? Nothing ☐ or \$ _____ .XX 18

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY: Be sure to report all livestock and poultry on your place or sold from your place no matter who owned them. Report livestock and poultry fed on contract or on a custom basis as sold if they were taken off your place in 1967.

Section 22 – Did you or anyone else have any CHICKENS, TURKEYS or OTHER POULTRY on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

☐ Yes – Complete this section
☐ No – Go to Section 24

	How many were on your place on January 1, 1968?	How many were sold from your place in 1967?
1. Total chickens 3 months old or older (Do not include broilers or started pullets raised for sale)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
2. Of the number on your place, how many were		
a. Hens and pullets of laying age?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
b. Other chickens? (Do not include broilers)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
Sum of a and b should equal total (item 1)		
3. Broilers sold	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
4. Started pullets sold	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
5. Total turkeys including turkey fryers	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
6. Of the number on your place, how many were		
a. Turkey hens kept for breeding?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
b. Other turkeys including turkey fryers?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
Sum of a and b should equal total (item 5)		
7. Ducks	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
8. Geese	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
9. Other poultry	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number

Section 23 – Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

☐ Yes – Complete this section
☐ No – Go to Section 24

	How many were on your place on January 1, 1968?	How many were sold from your place in 1967?
1. Total cattle and calves of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
2. Of the number on your place, how many were		
a. Milk cows? (Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that have calved.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
b. Other cows? (Include beef heifers that have calved.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
c. Heifers and heifer calves?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
d. Bulls, bull calves, steers and steer calves?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
Sum of a through d should equal total (item 1)		
3. Of the NUMBER SOLD, how many were		
a. Cattle 1 year old or older?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
b. Calves under 1 year old?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
Sum of a and b should equal total number sold (item 1)		

Section 24 – Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?

☐ Yes – Complete this section
☐ No – Go to Section 25

	How many were on your place on January 1, 1968?	How many were sold from your place in 1967?
1. Total hogs and pigs of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
2. Of the number on your place, how many were		
a. Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
b. Other hogs and pigs?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	
Sum of a and b should equal total (item 1)		
3. How many litters of pigs were farrowed on this place between:		
a. December 1, 1966, and May 31, 1967?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ litters farrowed	
b. June 1, 1967, and November 30, 1967?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ litters farrowed	

Pretest, January 1968
Standard report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4B (page 9)

Section 25 – Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> No – Go to Section 26			
		How many were on your place on January 1, 1968? <small>53</small>	How many were sold from your place in 1967? <small>54</small>
1. Total sheep and lambs of all ages		None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number <small>55</small>	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number
2. Of the number on your place, how many were	a. Lambs under 1 year old?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number <small>56</small>	
	b. Ewes 1 year old or older?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number <small>57</small>	
	c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or older?	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number <small>Sum of a through c should equal total (item 1)</small>	
Section 26 – Did you or anyone else have any OTHER LIVESTOCK on your place on January 1, 1968, or were ANY SOLD in 1967?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Mark (X) the box for each type of livestock and complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> No – Go to Section 27			
Item No.	Type	Item No.	Type
01	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinchillas	04	<input type="checkbox"/> Hives of bees
02	<input type="checkbox"/> Goats, Angora	05	<input type="checkbox"/> Horses
03	<input type="checkbox"/> Goats, other	06	<input type="checkbox"/> Mink
		07	<input type="checkbox"/> Mules
		08	<input type="checkbox"/> Rabbits
		09	<input type="checkbox"/> All other livestock – Name below
For each type of livestock marked above, give the following information (attach extra sheet if needed):			
Copy from above list		How many were on your place January 1, 1968?	
Item No.	Type	None	Number
60		<input type="checkbox"/> 59	<input type="checkbox"/> 60
61		<input type="checkbox"/> 61	<input type="checkbox"/> 62
62		<input type="checkbox"/> 63	<input type="checkbox"/> 64
Section 27 – Did you have any CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, or UNDERSTANDING with a dealer, processor or cooperative TO PRODUCE any FARM PRODUCTS in 1967?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> No – Go to Section 28			
Name of each product covered by contract, agreement, or understanding		Amount you received under contract agreement for each product	
		Dollars	Cents
60		02	XX
61		03	XX
62		04	XX
Section 28 – MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT ON "YOUR PLACE" (Report all equipment named below that was on your place on January 1, 1968, no matter who owned it. Include only equipment in working order.)			
		Number on hand January 1, 1968	
		Manufactured 1958 or later	Manufactured before 1958
1. How many of the following were on your place?		12	13
a. Automobiles	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
b. Motor trucks (Include pickups)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
c. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
d. Crawler tractors	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
e. Garden tractors and motor tillers	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
f. Grain and bean combines	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
g. Corn heads for combines	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
h. Other cornpickers and shellers	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
i. Pickup balers	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
j. Field forage harvesters (shear bar)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
k. Field forage harvesters (flail type)	None <input type="checkbox"/> or _____ number	_____ number	_____ number
2. What was the value on January 1, 1968, of all the machinery and equipment usually kept on your place and used for the farm business?		Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> or \$ _____	_____ .XX (Omit cents)

Pretest, January 1968

Standard report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4B (page 10)

Section 29 - HIRED WORKERS ON "YOUR PLACE" IN 1967

How many hired workers did farm work on your place in 1967 for: a. 150 days or more? None ☐ or _____ number
b. Less than 150 days? (Do not include custom or contract work) None ☐ or _____ number

Section 30 - AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS USED ON "YOUR PLACE" IN 1967 (Include chemicals paid for by your landlord and applications by custom operators. For each of items 1a through d, list acres only once even though more than one application of the chemical was used.)

	None	On how many acres were they used in 1967?	How many tons were used in 1967?	About how much was spent for the quantity used in 1967?	
				Dollars	Cents
1. Chemicals used on land or crops					
a. Lime (Do not include lime used for sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	44	45	XX
b. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control insects on crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	46		47	XX
c. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control diseases on crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	48		49	XX
d. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control weeds or brush in crops and pasture	<input type="checkbox"/>	50		51	XX
2. Expenditures for sprays, dusts, etc. used to control insects on livestock and poultry	<input type="checkbox"/>			52	XX

Section 31 - EXPENDITURES (Include expenses paid by your landlord; also include estimated production expenditures by others for crops or livestock produced under contract on your place.)

1. How much were the TOTAL production expenses for your place in 1967? (Include current operating expenses, depreciation, taxes, interest, rent, insurance, repairs, etc.) \$.XX (Omit cents)
2. Of the total production expenses, how much was for:
- a. Livestock and poultry purchases? (Cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poulters, started pullets, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX (Omit cents)
 - b. Feed for livestock and poultry? (Grain, hay, mixed feeds, concentrates, antibiotics, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - c. Fertilizer? (Do not include cost of applying) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - d. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees? Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - e. Gasoline and other petroleum fuels and oil for the farm business? (Diesel fuel, L.P. gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - f. Hired labor? (Include money paid to family members and for Social Security taxes. Do not include housework, custom work, or contract work) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - g. Contract labor? (Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as fruit, vegetable, and berry harvesting, etc., performed by a contractor, crew leader, or cooperative, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - h. Machine hire and custom work? (Include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and custom work such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX

Section 32 - VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY TYPE OF PRODUCT (Include landlord's and contractor's share.)

1. In 1967, BEFORE TAXES and EXPENSES, about how much was received for ALL agricultural products sold from your place? \$.XX (Omit cents)
2. Of the total, about how much was received for:
- a. Cash grains? (Corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans and dry peas) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX (Omit cents)
 - b. Tobacco? Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - c. Cotton? Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - d. Field seeds, hay, forage and silage? Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - e. Other field crops? (Peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, sugar cane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - f. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons? (Do not include Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - g. Fruit and tree nuts? (Apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - h. Poultry? (Broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - i. Dairy? (Milk, cream, dairy cattle and calves, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - j. Livestock? (Cattle and calves (other than dairy), hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs, wool, goats, and mohair.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX
 - k. Miscellaneous? (Forest products, greenhouse and nursery products, horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees and honey, etc.) Nothing ☐ or \$.XX

Pretest, January 1968

Standard report form, version B, "Census of Agriculture (Pretest)," ATF-4B (page 11)

Section 33 – GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS AND OTHER INCOME																
In 1967, BEFORE TAXES and EXPENSES, about how much was received for:																
a. Government payments for farm programs?	22 Nothing or \$ XX (omit cents)															
b. Custom work and other agricultural services provided for others? (Plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.)	23 Nothing or \$ XX															
c. Recreational services? (Providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging or other recreational facilities on your place)	24 Nothing or \$ XX															
Section 34 – VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS (This should cover only the acres in "YOUR PLACE", Section 2, item 5.)																
About how much would the land and buildings sell for? \$ XX (omit cents)																
Section 35 – OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS																
<p>01 1. How many of the day-to-day decisions about the work or the supervision of the work on this place are made by the person named in the address label? – Mark (X) the appropriate box</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial number <input type="checkbox"/> Very few or none – Answer a and b </div> <div> <p>Answer items 2 to 6 for the person named in the address label</p> </div> </div> <p>a. What is the name and address of the person who makes all or a substantial number of such decisions?</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____ <small>(Street)</small> _____ <small>(City, State, and ZIP code)</small></p> <p>b. What is his relationship to this place?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Manager <input type="checkbox"/> Foreman <input type="checkbox"/> Partner </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Tenant or renter <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <p><small>(Answer items 2 to 6 for the person named in a, above)</small></p>	<p>02 2. Does the operator live on any part of this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3. In what year did he begin to operate this place? Year _____</p> <p>03 4. How old is he? _____ Years</p> <p>5. Race? – Mark (X) the appropriate box</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other </div> <p>6. How many days did he work off this place in 1967? (Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or profession, or on someone else's farm. Do not include exchange work.) – Mark (X) the appropriate box</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 49 days <input type="checkbox"/> 50 – 99 days </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 100 – 199 days <input type="checkbox"/> 200 or more days </div> </div> <p>04</p>															
Section 36 – A copy of this questionnaire was enclosed for use as a worksheet and for your files. Did you find it helpful? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																
REMARKS																
Section 37 – Person to be contacted if there are any questions regarding this report – Mark (X) the appropriate box																
<input type="checkbox"/> Addressee shown in the address label at the top of page 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Operator shown in Section 35, item 1a <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Give name, mailing address, and telephone number																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="5">Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Street address</td> <td>City</td> <td>State</td> <td>ZIP code</td> <td>Telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Area code Number</td> </tr> </table>		Name					Street address	City	State	ZIP code	Telephone					Area code Number
Name																
Street address	City	State	ZIP code	Telephone												
				Area code Number												
Section 38 – SIGNATURE (Please check your answers, then sign below)																
Name	Date <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area code</td> <td>Number</td> </tr> </table>	Telephone		Area code	Number											
Telephone																
Area code	Number															
INSTRUCTIONS: Please mail this form in the enclosed envelope. No stamp is needed. Thank you very much for cooperating in this pretest.																

Pretest, January 1968

Transmittal letter ATF-1 (L)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS OFFICE
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

ATF-1(L) (12-1-67)

Dear Sir:

Plans are now being made for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Extensive use of a mail-out mail-back procedure is expected to reduce costs as we would not have to hire and train the thousands of enumerators needed in previous censuses. In addition, you can answer the questions in privacy at your convenience. We ask your help in testing this procedure which should improve the accuracy and permit the earlier publication of census totals.

As you will notice some of the crops listed on the enclosed questionnaire are not usually grown in your part of the country; however, in the interests of economy the same forms are being used throughout the United States. Those questions which do not apply to your farm or ranch can be answered by simply checking a "No" box; in some instances whole sections of the questionnaire can be skipped.

Response to this inquiry is required by law, Title 13, United States Code, section 221. By the same law, your report is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Please complete the questionnaire and mail it to the Census Bureau within the next few days in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Pretest, January 1968

Instructions at bottom of transmittal letters, ATF-4(L), ATF-5(L), ATF-2(L), ATF-3(L) for report forms for varying types of operations. The rest of these transmittal letters were identical to ATF-1(L)

ATF-4(L)

NOTE: Earlier you reported to us that you have more than **one** operating unit. The **county** name on the label of each of the enclosed questionnaires indicates the location of each of the operating units which you reported. Will you please complete a questionnaire for each of these units.

ATF-5(L)

NOTE: Our records indicate you operate a **feed lot**. For census purposes, a complete questionnaire is required. Be sure to report in Section 23 to 25 all animals in your feed lot (or pasture) on Jan. 1, 1968 regardless of ownership. Also in Sections 23 to 25, report as sold all animals fed (30 days or more) and taken from your feed lot in 1967 whether owned by you or by others for whom you performed contract feeding; and in Section 32 report the gross value or estimated gross value of these animals at the time they left your feed lot.

ATF-2(L)

NOTE: In an attempt to improve county statistics, we are asking operators who have large acreages in **more than one** county to complete separate reports for their operations in each county. A questionnaire is enclosed for **each** of the counties in which you reported operations. The county name is shown on the address label of the questionnaire; report the land, crops, livestock, etc., located in that county. For some items it may be difficult to decide in which county they should be reported. Please allocate to the best of your ability. Section 35, Operator Characteristics, should be answered only on the questionnaire for the county where the operator lives.

ATF-3(L)

NOTE: In an attempt to improve county statistics, we are asking operators who have large acreages in **more than one** county to complete separate reports for their operations in each county. A questionnaire is enclosed for **each** of the counties in which you reported operations. The county name is shown on the address label of the questionnaire; report land, crops, livestock, etc., located in that county. For some items it may be difficult to decide in which county they should be reported. Please allocate to the best of your ability. Report Operator Characteristics, Section 35, only on the questionnaire for the county where the operator lives. A separate report is not required for any county in which your operations are less than 500 acres. Combine such operations with those for the county where the operator lives; be sure to mark "combined with (county name)" and return the questionnaires not used to us.

Pretest, January 1968

First followup letter, ATF-6.1 (L)



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

ATF-6.1(L) (4-68)

April 9, 1968

Dear Sir:

Some time ago we mailed you a questionnaire being used in testing methods and procedures for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. This pretest is part of the Census Bureau's effort to find ways to reduce the cost of taking censuses of agriculture.

Response to this inquiry is required by law, Title 13, United States Code, Section 221. By the same law, your individual report will be treated in a completely confidential manner. No one except sworn Census employees will see your questionnaire. Your report is combined with other reports to present statistical totals for your county. Your answers cannot be used for purposes of investigation or regulation.

If you have not mailed your report, please complete and return it as soon as possible.

If your report already has been mailed, please disregard this letter and accept our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

In any correspondence relating to your report, please enclose this notice or refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your form.

Pretest, January 1968

Fourth followup letter, ATF-9a (L)



Office of the
Director

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS OFFICE
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

ATF-9a(L) (4-68)

April 13, 1968

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you again concerning the Census of Agriculture Pretest which we are conducting in your State. The purpose of the pretest is to help us evaluate the most economical and efficient means of taking the 1969 nationwide Census of Agriculture.

As of April 12, our records show that we have not received your reports for the pretest. Your failure to respond increases the cost to the taxpayer and makes it more difficult for us to arrive at the best decisions.

The obligation relating to this survey is given in Title 13, United States Code, Section 221, which reads as follows:

"Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or wilfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey provided for by sub-chapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both."

Copies of the questionnaires are enclosed. Please complete the forms to the best of your ability, without delay. If for any reason(s) you feel that the inquiry does not apply to you, record them on the forms and complete the "Signature" block at the end. An envelope with prepaid postage is also enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. Ross Eckler", is written over the typed name.

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

In any correspondence relating to your reports, please refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your forms.

Pretest, January 1968

Final followup letter, ATF-10 (L)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE CENSUS OPERATIONS OFFICE
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

CERTIFIED MAIL

ATF-10(L) (12-67)

Dear Sir:

Our records indicate that your report for the Census of Agriculture Pretest has not been received as of the date shown above. We have previously sent you several letters reminding you to complete the report and mail it to us.

This certified letter constitutes official notice that you are subject to the penalties provided by Title 13, United States Code, section 221 for refusal to answer the questions on this census pretest. To avoid liability, you should complete the report form and return it immediately.

Another copy of the questionnaire form is enclosed for your use in case you have misplaced those sent to you. An official envelope which requires no postage is provided.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

In any correspondence relating to your report, please refer to the Census file number shown in the upper left corner of the address label on your form.

Questionnaire Trial

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture (Test)," 69-A1QT (page 1)

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

FORM 69-A1QT
(10-14-68)

**CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
(TEST)**
January 1, 1969

Please Read →

- ▶ Please answer the questions on this form and return it in the enclosed envelope.
- ▶ Give the best answers you can. If your records do not give you the information, please insert your best estimate.
- ▶ The enclosed Leaflet illustrates how to enter your answers and contains helpful information about many of the questions that have been troublesome in previous censuses. It will be easier for you to complete each part of this form if you first read about it. Leaflet notes 1, 2, and 3 will help you with Section 1.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Please mention this Census File Number if you write to us about this report

01

PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY
(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

CENSUS USE ONLY

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68075; Approval Expires December 1970

Section 1 — ACREAGE in 1968, OWNERSHIP, and LAND VALUE

		Acres	Your estimate of the current market value of this land and the buildings on it	
			Dollars	Cents
1. Land owned	None <input type="checkbox"/>	014	015	
2. Land rented or leased from others (Include land worked on shares, leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. Do not include land used under a grazing permit.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	016	017	
3. Land rented or leased to others (Include land worked on shares by others)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	018	019	

4. ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3).
Enter the number of acres in this answer space →

5. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, cotton, etc.?

6. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings you own?

7. Number of persons to whom you rented or leased land in 1968

8. If you rented land from others (item 2), give the following information by type of landlord.

Type of landlord (Account for all acres reported in item 2.)	Acres	Rental arrangement in 1968 Mark (X) the box or boxes which apply			
		Share of crops	Share of livestock or products	Cash as rent	Other arrangement
Individuals, partnerships, estates	025	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corporations (including railroad land)	026	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State lands (school lands, etc.)	027	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indian lands (leased)	028	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Federal lands (including leased Taylor Grazing)	029	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Grazing permits (Forest Service, Taylor Grazing, etc.)

030 Acres, if known 031 Number of head

Please Read → If there were no crops (grain, hay, vegetables, fruits, nursery products, etc.) grown in 1968 on the land reported in item 4 and if there were no livestock or poultry raised or kept on that land in 1968, you may be able to skip most of this form. Please read Leaflet note 4.
Also see Leaflet note 4 if there is no land reported in item 4 (the entry is "0" because all the land you own or rent is rented to someone else).

Section 2 — LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1968

1. Are your principal agricultural operations located in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?
☐ Yes ☐ No — If "No," where are they?
County _____ State _____

2. Location within county of your principal agricultural operations
Township, district, precinct, etc. _____

3. If the acreage in this place is located in more than one county, list the acres in the principal county on the first line below; and the names of the other counties and acres in each on the other lines. — Attach extra sheet if needed.

County	State	Acres
PRINCIPAL COUNTY		032
TOTAL (Must equal acres in Section 1, item 4)		

Please answer question 3 before beginning Section 3

Questionnaire Trial

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture (Test)," 69-A1QT (page 2)

Section 3 - Land Use in 1968 (See Leaflet note 5 for detailed information and an example showing how to report land by use.)			Acres	
REMINDER: Distribute all land in this place among the uses listed in items 1 through 5. If two or more uses were made of the same land, report that land only once - in the use shown first in this section.	1. Harvested cropland	Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut and land in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products.....	041	
	2. Other cropland	a. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing	042	
		b. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow	043	
		c. Cropland used for soil-improvement grasses, cover crops, and legumes, but not harvested and not pastured	044	
		d. Cropland on which all crops failed (EXCEPTION Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1.)	045	
		e. Cropland idle	046	
	3. Woodland	Include all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young growth. a. Woodland pastured	047	
		b. Woodland not pastured	048	
	4. Other pastureland and rangeland	Not cropland pasture and not woodland pasture a. Pastureland and rangeland improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush	049	
		b. Pastureland and rangeland not improved	050	
5. All other land	Include house lots, barn lots, roads, ponds, ditches, and wasteland	051		
6. Add the acres reported in items 1 through 5. Enter the total in this answer space. (This total should be the same as the total in Section 1, item 4.)			052	

Section 4 - IRRIGATION			Acres irrigated	
1. Has any land in this place been irrigated at any time during the 5 years since January 1, 1964? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - If "No," go to Section 5			053	
2. How many acres of land in this place were irrigated at any time last year (1968)? None <input type="checkbox"/> If "None," go to Section 5			054	
3. Land irrigated in 1968 according to major use shown in Section 3	a. Cropland harvested (reported in Section 3, item 1)	055		
	b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing (reported in Section 3, item 2a)	056		
	c. Improved pastureland (reported in Section 3, item 4a)	057		
4. Method of irrigation used in 1968	If more than one method was used on the same field, total acres will be greater than item 2 above.		058	
	a. Sprinklers	059		
	b. Furrows or ditches	060		
	c. Flooding	061		
5. Direct source of irrigation water used in 1968	Please be sure the percentages reported in questions a through d add to 100. (See Leaflet note 6.)		Percent	
	a. From a well or spring on this place	062	%	
	b. From a surface supply on or adjacent to this place (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond or reservoir)	063	%	
	c. From water supply organizations (mutual or cooperative water or ditch company, irrigation district, commercial company, municipal or community water system)	064	%	
	Give names and addresses (attach extra sheet if more space is needed)			
6. Estimated quantity of water used in 1968	Report in the unit of measure most convenient for you, but do not duplicate. See Leaflet note 6.			
	a. Acre feet (one acre-foot covers one acre, one foot deep)	066	Acre feet	Tenths
	b. Gallons (pumping capacity per minute times minutes)	067	Gallons	
	c. If you cannot include all of the water used in a or b above, estimate depth applied and area covered for remaining part.	068	Inches	Acres

Section 5 - ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE (See Leaflet note 7.)			Acres artificially drained	
1. Is any land in this place artificially drained (ditches, underground drains, grading for drainage, dikes or pumping to control water)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - If "No," go to Section 6			070	
Estimate the acres drained by each of the following systems but do not duplicate:			Total	By systems installed since January 1, 1968
2. A farm system which is independent of an organized drainage district or other public agency	071		072	
3. A farm system which drains into the system of an organized drainage district or other public agency	073		074	
4. A system installed entirely by an organized drainage district or other public agency	075		076	

Section 6 - PASTURELAND on this place FERTILIZED with commercial fertilizer in 1968			Dry fertilizer		Liquid fertilizer	
	Acres fertilized		Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Cropland pasture fertilized	077		078		079	
2. Improved pastureland fertilized	080		081		082	

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Section 11 - Were any BEANS, PEAS, or PEANUTS harvested from this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 12		Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Commercial fertilizer used				
					Acres fertilized	Dry		Liquid	
						Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Soybeans for beans		130	1 Bushels	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Peanuts for nuts		131	1 Pounds	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Dry field and seed beans		132	1 100-lb. bags	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Dry lima beans		133	1 100-lb. bags	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Dry field and seed peas		134	1 Pounds	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Cowpeas for peas		135	1 Bushels	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Velvetbeans for beans		136	1 Bushels	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Mungbeans for beans		137	1 Pounds	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section 12 - Was any COTTON, SUGAR BEETS, POPCORN, BROOMCORN, or MINT FOR OIL harvested from this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 13		Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Commercial fertilizer used				
					Acres fertilized	Dry		Liquid	
						Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Cotton		138	1 Bales	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Sugar beets for sugar		139	1 Tons	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Sugar beets for seed		140	1 Pounds	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Popcorn		141	1 Pounds, ear corn	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Broomcorn		142	1 Tons of brush	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Mint for oil		143	1 Pounds, oil	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section 13 - Were any IRISH POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, or TOBACCO harvested from this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 14		Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Commercial fertilizer used				
					Acres fertilized	Dry		Liquid	
						Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Irish potatoes		144	1 Hundredweight	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Sweetpotatoes		145	1 Bushels	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Tobacco (all types)		146	1 Pounds	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section 14 - Was any HAY or GRASS SILAGE harvested from this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 15 <small>If two or more cuttings were made from the same field, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings combined.</small>		Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated					
1. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating		147	1 Tons, dry	2					
2. Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay		148	1 Tons, dry	2					
3. Small grain hay		149	1 Tons, dry	2					
4. Lespedeza for hay		150	1 Tons, dry	2					
5. Coastal Bermuda grass for hay		151	1 Tons, dry	2					
6. Wild hay		152	1 Tons, dry	2					
7. Other hay (Sudan grass, soybean, cowpea, peanut, etc.)		153	1 Tons, dry	2					
8. Grass silage		154	1 Tons, green	2					
9. Hay crops cut and fed green		155	1 Tons, green	2					

		Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
10. Commercial fertilizer used on these crops		156	157	158

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Section 15 - Were any FIELD SEEDS harvested from this place in 1968?		Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 16		159	Pounds, clean seed	2
1. Red clover seed		160	Pounds, clean seed	2
2. Alfalfa seed		161	Pounds, clean seed	2
3. Lespedeza seed		162	Pounds, clean seed	2
4. Timothy seed		163	Pounds, clean seed	2
5. Bromegrass seed		164	Pounds, clean seed	2
6. Orchardgrass seed		165	Pounds, clean seed	2
7. Sweetclover seed			Pounds, clean seed	2
8. Other field seeds - Enter name and No. from list below.			Pounds, clean seed	2
Name	No.		Pounds, clean seed	2
Name	No.		Pounds, clean seed	2

Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.
Austrian winter peas ..	166	White clover seed	173	Kentucky bluegrass seed		Vetch seed, other	
Bahia grass seed	167	Fescue seed:	179	other than Merion	179	than hairy	185
Bentgrass seed	168	Chewings	174	Lupine seed	180	Wheatgrass seed	186
Birdsfoot trefoil seed ..	169	Red	175	Redtop seed	181	All other seeds	
Alsike clover seed	170	Tall (Ky. 31 and alto) ..	176	Ryegrass seed	182	(millet (foxtail),	
Crimson clover seed	171	Other	177	Sudan grass seed	183	bluestem, canarygrass,	
Ladino clover seed	172	Merion Kentucky	178	Hairy vetch seed	184	etc. - Give name)	187
		bluegrass seed	178				

Acres fertilized	Dry fertilizer		Liquid fertilizer	
	Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
192	193		194	

9. Commercial fertilizer used on field seeds

Section 16 - Were any VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, or MELONS harvested for sale from this place in 1968?		Acres harvested	Tenths	Acres irrigated	Tenths
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 17		195			
1. Tomatoes		196			
2. Sweet corn		197			
3. Cucumbers and pickles		198			
4. Watermelons		199			
5. Snap beans, bush and pole		200			
6. Dry onions		201			
7. Lettuce and romaine		202			
8. Asparagus		203			
9. Cantaloups, Persians and muskmelons		204			
10. Sweet peppers, except pimientos		205			
11. Green peas		206			
12. Cabbage		207			
13. Squash		208			
14. Green lima beans					
15. Other vegetable crops - Enter name and No. from list below.					
Name	No.				
Name	No.				

Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.
Artichokes	209	Cauliflower	215	Hot peppers	221	Spinach	227
Beets	210	Celery	216	Kale	222	Turnips	228
Blackeyes and other		Eggplant	217	Mustard greens	223	All other vegetables	
green cowpeas	211	Escarole, endive,		Pumpkins	224	(pimientos, turnip greens,	
Broccoli	212	and chicory	218	Radishes	225	etc. - Give name)	229
Brussel sprouts	213	Garlic	219	Shallots and			
Carrots	214	Honeydew melons	220	green onions	226		

Acres fertilized	Dry fertilizer		Liquid fertilizer	
	Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
234	235		236	

16. Commercial fertilizer used on vegetables, sweet corn, or melons

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Section 17 - Were any BERRIES harvested for sale from this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 18		Acres harvested	Tenths	Quantity harvested (1 1/2 quarts = 1 pound)	Acres irrigated	Tenths			
1. Strawberries		237	1	Pounds	2				
2. Raspberries, red		238	1	Pounds	2				
3. Raspberries, black		239	1	Pounds	2				
4. Cranberries		240	1	100-lb. barrels	2				
5. Other berries - Enter name and No. from list below			1	Pounds	2				
Name _____ No. _____			1	Pounds	2				
Name _____ No. _____			1	Pounds	2				
Name No. Name No. Name No. Name No. Blackberries and 243 Blueberries, wild..... 246 Gooseberries 246 All other berries - dewberries 241 Boysenberries 244 Loganberries 247 Give name 249 Blueberries, tame 242 Currants 245 Youngberries 248				Acres fertilized	Tenths	Dry fertilizer	Liquid fertilizer		
6. Commercial fertilizer used on berries		252		Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths		

Section 18 - Was there a COMBINED TOTAL of 20 or more nut trees, fruit trees, and grapevines on this place in 1968? (Do not include abandoned plantings. See Leaflet note 8.)									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 22, on page 7		Acres in trees and vines of all ages	Tenths	Acres irrigated	Tenths	Acres fertilized	Tenths	Commercial fertilizer used	
1. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, groves, vineyards and nut trees		255		256		257		Dry	Liquid
								Whole tons	Whole tons
								Tenths	Tenths
								258	259

Section 19 - Were there any NUT TREES on this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 20		Acres in trees of all ages	Tenths	Number of trees		Quantity harvested			
				Nonbearing age	Bearing age				
1. Pecans, improved		260	1	2	3	Pounds			
2. Pecans, wild and seedling		261	1	2	3	Pounds			
3. Walnuts, English or Persian		262	1	2	3	Tons			
4. Almonds		263	1	2	3	Tons			
5. Filberts and hazelnuts		264	1	2	3	Pounds			
6. Tung nuts		265	1	2	3	Pounds			
7. Other nut trees - Give name		266	1	2	3	Pounds			

Section 20 - Were there any NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES or GRAPEVINES on this place in 1968?									
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 21		Acres in trees or vines of all ages	Tenths	Number of trees or vines		Quantity harvested			
				Nonbearing age	Bearing age				
1. Apples		269	1	2	3	Pounds			
2. Peaches, clingstone		270	1	2	3	Pounds			
3. Peaches, freestone		271	1	2	3	Pounds			
4. Pears, Bartlett		272	1	2	3	Pounds			
5. Pears, other than Bartlett		273	1	2	3	Pounds			
6. Cherries, tart		274	1	2	3	Pounds			
7. Cherries, sweet		275	1	2	3	Pounds			
8. Avocados		276	1	2	3	Pounds			
9. Dates		277	1	2	3	Pounds			
10. Plums		278	1	2	3	Pounds, fresh			
11. Grapes, American type		279	1	2	3	Pounds			
12. Grapes, European type		280	1	2	3	Tons			
a. Raisin varieties		281	1	2	3	Tons			
b. Table varieties		282	1	2	3	Tons			
c. Wine varieties		283	1	2	3	Tons, dry			
13. Prunes		284	1	2	3	Tons			
14. Apricots		285	1	2	3	Tons			
15. Olives		286	1	2	3	Tons			
16. Figs - Mark unit of measure						3 <input type="checkbox"/> Pounds, fresh			
17. Other noncitrus fruit trees - Give name		287	1	2	3	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tons, dry			
						Pounds			

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Section 21 - Were there any CITRUS FRUIT TREES on this place in 1968?									
		Acres in trees of all ages	Number of trees		Quantity harvested				
			Nonbearing age	Bearing age					
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 22	1. Valencia oranges	297	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	2. Navel oranges	298	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	3. Temple oranges	299	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	4. Other oranges	300	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	5. Grapefruit	301	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	6. Tangerines and mandarins	302	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	7. Lemons	303	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	8. Tangeloes	304	1	2	3 Field boxes				
	9. Limes	305	1	2	3 Pounds				
	10. Kumquats	306	1	2	3 Pounds				
	11. Other citrus fruit trees - Give name	307	1	2	3 Pounds				
		307	1	2	3 Pounds				

Section 22 - Were any NURSERY or GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS grown for sale on this place in 1968?									
		Area used in 1968		Value of sales, 1968 (Report approximate amount)					
		Square feet under glass or other protection	Acres in the open	Dollars	Cents				
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 23	1. Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, etc.)		310	311	\$				
	2. Sod		312	313	\$				
	3. Bulbs		314	315	\$				
	4. Cut flowers, potted plants, florist greens, and bedding plants		317	318	\$				
	5. Flower seeds and vegetable seeds or plants		320	321	\$				
	6. Mushrooms		323	324	\$				
	7. Vegetables grown under glass or other protection		325	326	\$				
	a. Tomatoes		327	328	\$				
	b. Cucumbers		329	330	\$				
	c. Lettuce		331	332	\$				
	d. Other vegetables				\$				
	8. Area irrigated and commercial fertilizer used on these crops		333	334	335	336			

Section 23 - Were any OTHER CROPS harvested from this place in 1968?									
		Acres harvested		Acres irrigated					
		Acres	Tenths	Acres	Tenths				
<input type="checkbox"/> YES - Complete this section <input type="checkbox"/> NO - Go to Section 24	1. Root crops for feed	337		338					
	2. Sorghums for sirup	339		340					
	3. Soybeans hogged or grazed or cut for silage			341					
	4. Other crops - Enter name and No. from list below.			342					
	Name	No.							
	Name	No.							
	Name	No.							
	Name	No.							
	Name	No.							
	Name	No.							

Name		No.	Name		No.	Name		No.	Name		No.
Castor beans	340	Lentils	344	Sunflower seed	350	Chufas for nuts	355				
Cowpeas hogged or grazed or cut for silage	341	Sesame for seed	345	Sweet corn for seed	351	All other crops - Give name	356				
Guar	342	Soybeans plowed under	346	Vetch or peas alone or mixed	352						
Hops	343	Sugarcane for Sugar	347	Dill for oil	353						
		Sirup	348	Wormseed oil	354						
		Seed	349								

Acres fertilized		Dry fertilizer		Liquid fertilizer	
Acres	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
359		360		361	

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Section 28 - Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place on December 31, 1968, or were any sold from this place in 1968?

☐ YES - Complete this section

☐ NO - Go to Section 29

	Number on this place December 31, 1968	Number sold in 1968
1. Sheep and lambs of all ages	398	399
a. Lambs under 1 year old	400	
b. Ewes 1 year old or older	401	
c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or older	402	

Section 29 - Did you or anyone else have any OTHER LIVESTOCK on this place on December 31, 1968, or were any sold from this place in 1968?

☐ YES - Complete this section

☐ NO - Go to Section 30

	Number on this place December 31, 1968	Number sold in 1968
1. Horses of all ages (Do not include ponies.)	403	404
2. Ponies of all ages	405	406
3. Mules, burros, and donkeys of all ages	407	408
4. Angora goats	409	410
5. Milk goats	411	412
6. Other goats	413	414
7. Hives of bees on this place and honey sold	415	416 Pounds of honey
8. Mink	417	418 Mink and pelts
9. Rabbits	419	420 Rabbits and pelts
10. Chinchillas	421	422 Chinchillas and pelts
11. All other livestock - Specify	423	424

Please Read →

Information for the rest of the form will be found starting with Leaflet note 10.

Section 30 - Did you have any CONTRACT or BINDING AGREEMENT with a dealer, processor or cooperative to produce any farm products on this place in 1968?

☐ YES - Complete this section

☐ NO - Go to Section 31

Product	Mark (X) type of contract		Mark (X) the column which best describes the contractor						Mark (X) the column for each item furnished by the contractor						Amount received for each product		
	Oral	Written	Co-op	Inde- pend- ent dealer	Company dealer	Proc- essor	Other	Credit	Labor	Land & equip- ment	Seed	Feed	Other	Dollars	Cents		
1. Poultry and eggs	428	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	429	1	2	3	4	5	6	430	
2. Dairy products	431	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	432	1	2	3	4	5	6	433	
3. Cattle	434	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	435	1	2	3	4	5	6	436	
4. Hogs and other livestock	437	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	438	1	2	3	4	5	6	439	
5. Vegetables	440	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	441	1	2	3	4	5	6	442	
6. Fruits, citrus, nuts, or berries	443	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	444	1	2	3	4	5	6	445	
7. Other crops	446	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	447	1	2	3	4	5	6	448	

Section 31 - MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1968
(Include only equipment used in 1967 or 1968. See Leaflet note 11.)

	Dollars	Cents
1. Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business	456	

Machinery and equipment on this place December 31, 1968	Number manufactured in 1964 or later	Number manufactured in 1963 or earlier
2. Automobiles	457	458
3. Motortrucks - include pickups	459	460
4. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers	461	462
5. Crawler tractors	463	464
6. Riding garden tractors 7 H P. and over	465	466
7. Grain and bean combines - self-propelled only	467	468
8. Corn heads for combines	469	470
9. Other cornpickers and picker-shellers	471	472
10. Pickup balers	473	474
11. Windrowers - pull and self-propelled (Exclude mower conditioners.)	475	476
12. Field forage harvesters - shear bar only	477	478

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Section 32 - Were any HIRED WORKERS employed to do farm or ranch work on this place in 1968?

(Do not include employees of labor contractors who performed customwork for you. See Leaflet note 12.)

☐ YES - Complete this section

☐ NO -
Go to
Section 33

1. Of the hired workers, how many worked --

a. 150 days or more?
b. Less than 150 days?

Number of workers

480

481

Section 33 - AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS used on this place in 1968

(Include chemicals paid for by your landlord and custom operators.

List acres only once, but report cost of all applications made on these acres.)

	Tons used	Acres on which used	Estimated cost (Do not include cost of applying.)	
			Dollars	Cents
1. Lime (Do not include lime used for sanitation.)	482	483	484	
			\$	
2. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control --		485	486	
a. Insects on hay crops		487	488	
b. Insects on other crops		489	490	
3. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control diseases on crops		491	492	
4. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control --			\$	
a. Weeds or brush in crops		493	494	
b. Weeds or brush in pasture		495	496	
5. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control defoliation or growth in crops		497	498	
6. Sprays, dusts, etc. to control nematodes in crops			\$	
7. Expenditures for sprays, dusts, etc. used to control insects on livestock and poultry			499	
			\$	

Section 34 - Production EXPENSES for this place in 1968

(Include expenses paid by your landlord and your estimate of the expenses paid by others for crops or livestock produced under contract.)

1. Total production expenses

(Include current operating expenses, depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc. See Leaflet note 13.)

Dollars	Cents
500	
\$	

SELECTED PRODUCTION EXPENSES

Of the total production expenses, how much was for the purchase of:

	Tons purchased	Dollars	Cents
2. Livestock and poultry (cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poultry, starved pullets, etc.)		501	
		\$	
3. Feed for livestock and poultry (grain, hay, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.)		502	
		\$	
a. Commercially mixed formula feeds -- complete, supplement, concentrates (Do not include ingredients purchased separately such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea. See Leaflet note 13.)	503		
		Dollars	Cents
		504	
		\$	
b. Hay, green chop and silage		505	
		\$	
4. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees		506	
		\$	
5. Commercial fertilizer (all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum)		507	
		\$	
6. Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business (Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.)		508	
		Dollars	Cents
a. Gasoline for the farm business	509		
		\$	
b. Diesel oil for the farm business	510		
		\$	
c. LP gas, butane, and propane for the farm business		511	
		\$	
7. Hired farm labor (All money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. Do not include housework, customwork and contract work.)		512	
		\$	
8. Contract labor (Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as fruit, vegetable, and berry harvesting, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crew leader, a cooperative, etc.)		513	
		\$	
9. Machine hire and customwork (Include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc.)			\$

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Section 35 – MARKET VALUE of crops, livestock, livestock products, and other agricultural products sold from this place in 1968 (Include landlord's and contractor's share.)		Dollars	Cents
1. What was the market value of all agricultural products sold before taxes and expenses (See Leaflet note 14)?		\$14	\$
Of this total, about how much was for:		Dollars	Cents
2. Grains (corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans, and dry peas)		\$15	\$
3. Tobacco		\$16	\$
4. Cotton and cottonseed		\$17	\$
5. Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage		\$18	\$
6. Other field crops (peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc.) Specify		\$19	\$
7. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons (Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.)		\$20	\$
8. Fruits, nuts, and berries (apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc.)		\$21	\$
9. Poultry and poultry products (broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc.)		\$22	\$
10. Dairy products (milk, cream, etc. Report goat dairy products in item 14)		\$23	\$
11. Dairy cattle and calves		\$24	\$
12. Other cattle and calves		\$25	\$
13. Hogs, sheep, and goats (Include pigs, lambs, wool, and mohair.)		\$26	\$
14. Other agricultural products (forest products, greenhouse and nursery products, horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat dairy products, etc.) Specify		\$27	\$

Section 36 – FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1968 (Report amount received before taxes and expenses.)		Dollars	Cents
1. Payments you received for participation in Government farm programs (See Leaflet note 15. Do not include redeemable loans.)		\$28	\$
2. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others (plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.)		\$29	\$
3. Recreational services (providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place)		\$30	\$

Section 37 – Type of ORGANIZATION operating farm and FARM OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>1. Mark (X) the box which best describes the person shown in the address label at the top of page 1.</p> <p>531</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual and family farm, excluding partnership Corporation (Do not include co-ops.)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 10 shareholders</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more shareholders</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership, including family</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify _____</p> <p>(For example: Estate or trust, Indian reservation, grazing association, co-operative, etc.)</p>	<p>2. Does the operator – person in charge of the farm or ranch operations – live on any part of this place? .. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>533</p> <p>3. Year operator began to operate this place Year _____</p> <p>534</p> <p>4. Operator's age Years</p> <p>5. Race – Mark (X) the appropriate box.</p> <p>535 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>6. Number of days operator worked off this place in 1968 (Include work at a nonfarm job, business or profession, or on someone else's farm. Do not include exchange work.) – Mark (X) the appropriate box.</p> <p>536 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 50–99 days 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 or more days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1–49 days 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 100–199 days</p>

Please answer questions 2 through 6 before beginning Section 38.

Section 38 – Person to CONTACT if there are any questions regarding this report											
<p>If the person to contact is the one shown in the address label at top of page 1, please give his telephone number in the space provided, check this box <input type="checkbox"/> and go to Section 39.</p> <p>If someone other than the one shown, please complete this section, including the telephone number.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">537 Telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Name</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Area code</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Street</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">City</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">State</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">County</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ZIP code</td> </tr> </table>	537 Telephone		Name	Area code	Street	Number	City	State	County	ZIP code
537 Telephone											
Name	Area code										
Street	Number										
City	State										
County	ZIP code										
Remarks											

Section 39 – SIGNATURE – Please check your answers, then sign below.	
Name _____	Date _____

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 1, 2)



WHY TAKE A CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE?

FOR A NUMBER OF VERY IMPORTANT REASONS

- People on the nation's farms and in businesses associated with agriculture produce 40 percent of the nation's annual output.
- Rapidly increasing efficiency in agriculture is associated with rapid change — in number of farms; investment in machines; application of science; use of fertilizers, chemicals, and new plant varieties; but most of all in management of farms and ranches.
- Adjustment to all this change is sometimes difficult. It affects farmers, and many others as well, from zoning to protect agriculture at the local level to government programs at the Federal level.
- Decisions that will lead to improved programs and more responsive action must be based on reliable facts.
- Agriculture must be understood if the nation and our agricultural people are to prosper.
- Our farms and ranches — nearly 3 million independent businesses — are scattered all across the land of America.

THE FACT IS

A nationwide census of all farms and ranches is the only means of obtaining an up-to-date and accurate inventory of our agricultural resources.

WHY YOU?

You are one of about 4,800 persons who were farming in 1964 and who have been selected to help us try out the 1969 Agriculture Census form. The 4,800 of you live in all parts of the United States, but there are only a few of you in each State. Therefore, your answers on this test form are very important to the success of the nationwide census we are required by law to take next year.

FORM 69-A5QT
(11-20-68)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

HOW TO USE THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS FORM

This form is being used for farms and ranches throughout the United States. You will find that it contains many sections and inquiries which do not apply to you. It is much shorter than may first appear.

Where a section does not apply to your farm or ranch, you can simply mark the "No" box and go on to the next section.

Please begin with section 1, item 1, and answer each required item in turn. You will find explanations and instructions on the form and in this leaflet.

You may find there are sets of items you do not need to read. For instance, item 8 in section 1 asks several questions about landlords. If you did not rent any land from others, you can quickly skip to item 9.

NOTE 2 HOW TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS

- Please put your answers in the answer spaces provided. Do not write them on the dotted lines that lead from the items to the answer spaces.
- If the answer to an item is "No" or "None," please leave the answer spaces blank, except for the few times a small answer box is provided, as in section 1. The preferred way to mark an answer of "Yes," "No," or "None" in the small answer boxes is with an X.
- If you do not have exact figures available, please report your best estimate. You may mark the answer "est." if you wish.
- Do not include fractions or decimals in your answers except where the answer spaces call for them, as they do for tenths of tons of fertilizer in the last two lines on page 2.
- For dollar items, cents are not required. However, the form provides a shaded answer space for cents if you wish to report them.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 3, 4)

NOTE 3 → ACREAGE IN 1968, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND VALUE

Report all land in whole acres. If you had less than one acre, report it as being one acre. Be sure to report *all* land.

Partnerships – For farms operated as partnerships, include all partners' shares on the same report. Only one report is necessary. A partnership involves a legal contractual association of two or more persons as joint principals in the farm business.

Land owned – All lands held in 1968 under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate by you and/or your spouse, or the partnership or organizations for which you are reporting.

Land rented or leased from others – If you rented land from others or worked land on a share basis for others in 1968, you should report this land as operated by you even though the landlord may have supplied equipment, materials, and some supervision of your work.

In some States, government lands may be used for grazing under permit or special license, payment being made on a per-head-of-livestock basis. This land should *not* be included as part of item 2 or item 4. It should be reported only in item 9. But if any of your livestock was located on such land in 1968, they *should* be included in your report.

Land rented or leased to others – Include land which you rented from others and then sublet to others in 1968, and land rented out for residential or other nonfarm purposes. Be sure to report land worked for you on a share-of-the-crop basis by a cropper or sharecropper. Do *not* include in your report any crops or livestock on land rented to others. Your report should cover only the operations on "Acres in this place," as reported in item 4.

Acres in this place – This is the sum of all the land you owned in 1968 plus all the land you rented from others, minus all the land you rented to others. It is very important that you report this figure correctly since the remainder of the form is only for the "Acres in this place."

NOTE 4 → SHOULD YOU COMPLETE THIS FORM?

YES, if at any time during 1968 there were on this place:

- Any livestock or poultry or fur-bearing animals raised in captivity.
- Any crops planted or harvested, including tame or wild hay cut.
- Any vegetables, melons, or berries *grown for sale*.
- A combined total of 20 or more fruit or nut trees or grapevines.
- Any nursery or greenhouse products, mushrooms, or sod *grown for sale*.
- Any timber or other forest products *sold*.

NO, if you reported an acreage in section 1, item 4, but had no agricultural operations on that land in 1968 – or if all your land was operated by a renter or sharecropper and the entry in section 1, item 4, is "0."

You should:

1. Skip to the end of page 11 and complete section 38.
2. Explain reason briefly in the "Remarks" space. For example, "All land rented out;" "Sold farm in 1967;" "House lot only – no crops or livestock;" "Partnership – all operations are reported on form sent to person named in section 38."
3. Sign, date, and mail the form in the return envelope provided.

NOTE 5 → LAND USE IN 1968

These items are about the land you reported as "Acres in this place." If part of your land was used for more than one purpose in 1968, report this land only on the line for the first item which fits one of the purposes, and *not* on the line for the second purpose. For example, if you harvested a grain crop and later let cattle graze on the stubble, report the land as *harvested cropland*, but not as *cropland used only for pasture or grazing*. Please report in *whole acres*.

Harvested cropland – All land from which any crop was harvested. This includes hay cut (wild or tame), land in orchards, groves, vineyards (bearing and nonbearing, except for abandoned acreage), land in greenhouses, nurseries, and sod.

If all of a crop failed and you did not harvest any other crop from this land, report it in item 2d "crop failure." If only part of a crop was harvested, be sure to report only the harvested portion in item 1 – and only the harvested portion for the individual crop in sections 8 through 23.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 5, 6)

NOTE 6 IRRIGATION

Direct source of irrigation water used in 1968 – If you obtained water from more than one of the sources listed (for instance if you pumped from your own well and also obtained water from an irrigation district), estimate the percentage obtained from each source. One way of making such an estimate is to figure your acreage irrigated from each source as a percent. For example, 20% of the cropland harvested irrigated from your own well; 80% of the cropland harvested irrigated with water from a water supply organization.

Estimated quantity of water used in 1968 – The object of this item is to obtain a measure of the total quantity of water used for irrigation on your place. Use the listed methods that are the easiest for making your estimate. If you received all your irrigation water from an irrigation district which measured water in acre feet, report the water in acre feet and ignore methods b and c.

If you received part of your water measured in acre feet and pumped the rest, you may find it easiest to report that part measured in acre feet in item a, and the rest in b or c.

Usually you should not need to use both b and c methods.

For example, for a pump with a capacity of 100 gallons per minute that was operated an estimated 96 days at 20 hours per day:

100 gals. per min. X 60 minutes	= 6,000 gals. per hour
96 days X 20 hours per day	= 1,920 hours
6,000 gals. per hour X 1,920 hours	= 11,520,000 gals.

Enter 11,520,000 in the answer space for item 6b.

If you don't know your pump's capacity or how long it operated, you may find it easier to simply estimate about how many inches of water were applied to the acres irrigated. If you provide inches of water in item c along with the acres irrigated, we will calculate the quantity used.

If water was measured by or for you in some other unit (such as miners inches) and you are unable to convert to acre feet or gallons, enter the figure and unit of measure in the space to the left of items a, b, and c.

NOTE 7 ARTIFICIAL DRAINAGE

Acreage figures reported in this section are your estimate of the amount of land on your farm in 1968 which *was benefited* to some extent by drainage facilities. Your whole place may have been in a drainage district, but if only a part was benefited, report only that part.

We have worded items 2, 3, and 4 so that you should not include the same acres in more than one entry. However, if various parts of this place had different types of drainage systems, you will have entries in more than one item. If you had tile or ditches (installed by you or a former owner) that drain into (are connected with) a drainage district system (public drains), show this acreage under item 3 and *not* in either item 2 or 4.

NOTE 8 CROPS HARVESTED IN 1968

Sections 8 through 23 all concern crops. You will find it easier to report if you glance through pages 3 to 7 of the form to see how the crop items have been grouped before you begin to fill in the answers.

Report in each section only the crops called for there. For example, field corn is called for in section 8, popcorn in section 12, and sweet corn in section 16. Crops not called for anywhere else on the form are to be reported in section 23. Additional information for selected crops is given following the information about special crop reporting problems.

Special Crop Reporting Problems

• TWO OR MORE CROPS HARVESTED FROM THE SAME LAND

Example 1: If a 20-acre field from which oats were harvested in 1968 was then planted in soybeans and later harvested for beans, the 20 acres should be reported for oats in section 10, item 4, and also for soybeans for beans in section 11, item 1. Since 40 acres of crops were harvested from only 20 acres of land, 20 acres is the correct amount to include in the harvested land item in section 3.

Example 2: If a 10-acre field of red clover was cut for hay and the same 10 acres later were harvested for seed, 10 acres are to be reported for hay in section 14, item 2; 10 acres are to be reported for seed in section 15, item 1; and 10 acres (not 20) are to be included in the entry for harvested land in section 3, item 1.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 7, 8)

• HAY AND SILAGE HARVESTED FROM THE SAME LAND

If one cutting of alfalfa was cut for hay and another cutting was for green feed, report the acres for the alfalfa cut for hay in item 1 of section 14, and report the acres again for hay crops cut and fed green in item 9.

If two or more cuttings of alfalfa for hay were made from the same land, report the acres of land only once in section 14, item 1, but be sure to report the total tons from all cuttings in quantity harvested.

• INTERPLANTED CROPS AND "SKIP-ROW" PLANTING

If two crops were grown in the same field at the same time, report the approximate acres occupied by each crop.

Example 1: If a 40-acre tract of land was planted in cotton and soybeans, with two rows of cotton followed by an area of the same width planted in soybeans for beans, 20 acres should be reported for beans in section 11, item 1, and 20 acres should be reported for cotton in section 12, item 1.

Example 2: If the "skip" rows were left idle, report the planted portion of the acreage in the appropriate crop item, and the idle acres in section 3, item 2c.

Example 3: If the "skip" rows were planted in soil-improvement crops, report the harvested portion of the field in the appropriate crop item, and the soil-improvement acreage in section 3, item 2c.

• CROPS HARVESTED IN ORCHARDS

If a crop was grown and harvested in an orchard, report the total acres for the orchard in section 18, item 1; distribute the orchard acres in the appropriate fruit or nut items in sections 19, 20, and 21; and enter in the appropriate item an estimate of the portion of the orchard acres occupied by the nonfruit crop.

Example: If tomatoes were grown among the trees in a 10-acre apple orchard, report all 10 acres in section 18, item 1, and also in section 20, item 1. Report the estimated tomato acreage (perhaps 4 to 6 acres) in section 16, item 1.

NOTE 8 CROPS HARVESTED IN 1968 - Continued

Additional Information for Selected Crops

• VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN OR MELONS

Report any vegetable crops that were harvested in 1968 for all States except Florida. For Florida report any vegetable crops that were harvested between October 1, 1967, and September 30, 1968.

Report the entire acreage of each vegetable crop harvested. For example, if three acres of radishes were harvested from a field in 1968 and the field was replanted to radishes and harvested again, report 6 acres harvested in section 16, item 15, No. 225.

• FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES, AND GRAPEVINES

In counting the combined total of 20 or more trees and vines, include those kept for home use as well as those kept for sale of the production.

Include land in trees that did not bear in 1968 because the blossoms were killed by a freeze or frost.

If fruit and nut trees were planted in borders or were interplanted among other crops, estimate the number of acres by dividing the total number of such trees by the number of trees per acre usual for orchards in your locality.

Do not include acres in trees or vines that have been abandoned.

For nuts harvested, report quantity in the shell.

Pecans - Improved pecans refer to pecan trees that have been budded, grafted or top worked. Consider all other pecan trees as wild or seedling, whether grown in orchards, pastures, etc.

Walnuts, English or Persian - Include with English walnut trees not of bearing age any young black walnut seedlings planted in orchard position as rootstock for English walnuts. Report all other planted black walnuts in section 19, item 7, other nut trees.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 9, 10)

• NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES OR GRAPEVINES

Avocados – In *California* report the quantity harvested between October 1, 1967, and September 30, 1968. In *Florida* report the quantity harvested or to be harvested between July 1, 1968, and February 28, 1969.

Figs – Report either on a pounds fresh-weight basis or a tons dry-weight basis, according to how the figs were sold. If you sold by both methods, convert to one basis. Three pounds fresh weight equals about one pound dried.

Grapes – Report all grapes on a fresh-weight basis. One pound of raisins equals about 4 pounds of fresh grapes.

Please separate grapes among items 12a, 12b, and 12c of section 20 on the basis of variety and not on the basis of use. Some of the common varieties are as follows:

Item 12a. Raisin varieties – Muscat, Sultana, Thompson Seedless, and Zante Currant.

Item 12b. Table varieties – Emperor, Malaga, Red Malaga, Ribier, Tokay, Concord, and other American varieties.

Item 12c. Wine varieties – Alicante Bouschet, Carignane, Granche, Mataro, Mission, Petite Sirah, Zinfandel, Burger, Colombar, Franken Riesling, and Golden Chasselas.

Olives – In *California* and *Arizona*, report the quantity harvested or to be harvested from the bloom of 1968 for the 1968-69 harvest season – September 15, 1968, to about February 28, 1969. In all other States report the total 1968 crop.

• CITRUS FRUIT TREES

For each kind of citrus fruit grown on your place report the quantity harvested from the bloom of 1967.

NOTE 8 CROPS HARVESTED IN 1968 – Continued

Additional Information for Selected Crops – Continued

• NURSERY OR GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE

It is not necessary to make entries in the shaded answer spaces.

Mushrooms – Report the total area of bed space used in 1968 in square feet. Do not report the total floor space of the building or other area where the mushrooms were grown. For example, if there is an area of 20,000 square feet of bed space and two crops were harvested, report 40,000 square feet of mushrooms harvested.

• OTHER CROPS

In addition to the crops named, section 23 provides a place to report any crop not called for anywhere on the form.

Sugarcane – The sugarcane growing season differs in each of the three growing areas in the United States. Please report acres and production harvested (or to be harvested) during the current cutting season, as follows:

In Florida, November 1968 through April 1969.

In Louisiana, October 1968 through December 1968.

In Hawaii, October 1, 1967, through September 30, 1968.

In all three States acres of sugarcane planted for harvest later than the current cutting season is to be accounted for as crop-land idle, in section 3, item 2c.

• FOREST PRODUCTS

These items relate to the productivity of this place. All forest products sold from this place in 1968 are to be reported here, regardless of who made the sales. Sales made by the landlord should be included in the totals.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 11, 12)

NOTE 9 POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

● CHICKENS, TURKEYS, OTHER POULTRY

Please report all chickens, turkeys, and other poultry on this place no matter who owned them. *For example*, include those owned by persons or companies with whom you had a production contract in 1968.

For each item except 1b and 2, report the number of poultry on this place on December 31, 1968.

For each item except 1a and 3a, report the number of poultry sold from this place, or removed *for sale*, during 1968, including those raised or fed under a production contract.

● CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, OTHER LIVESTOCK

Animals owned by you or associated with this place which on December 31, 1968, were on land used on a permit basis (national forestland; grazing district land; or rangeland administered by the Bureau of Land Management) should be included as being on this place.

Report animals leaving this place as sold without regard to their ownership or who shared the receipts. Include those sold for a landlord or given to a landlord or others in trade or in payment for goods and services. Include animals fed under contract or on a custom basis if they were taken from this place in 1968. Do not include animals bought and then resold within 30 days.

Milk cows – Report as milk cows the cows which were kept to supply milk or dairy products for home use or for sale whether or not they were of a dairy breed. Dry milk cows as well as those milked on December 31, 1968, should be included.

Cattle or calves fattened for slaughter – Normally cattle or calves fattened on grain or concentrates are expected to produce a carcass which is equivalent to the USDA grade of "good" or better. Do not include in this column veal calves which were fattened primarily on milk, or dairy cows fed only the usual dairy ration before being sold for slaughter.

NOTE 10 CONTRACT OR BINDING AGREEMENT TO PRODUCE

The production of many farm products is arranged for by a contract or binding agreement made between the producer of the farm product and the person who buys, processes or uses the farm product or provides feed, etc. These contracts or agreements usually contain specifications regarding the kind and amount of the farm product to be produced, where or to whom it is to be delivered, what price the producer is to be paid or how the price is to be determined, etc. The contracts may contain provisions regarding the variety of crop or breed of animal or poultry to be produced, and also regarding services such as spraying, dusting, fertilizing, harvesting, packing, and selling. The contractor may provide supplies such as seed, fertilizer, and feed. He may also provide financial credit and a field man to give advice and to perform inspection of the product while it is being produced.

Report contracts for the growing of heifers for dairy farms, contracts involving cow pools, milking pools, and cow leasing agreements. Do not report contracts, such as the following, which do not provide specifically for the *production* of agricultural products:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ● Rental of land | ● Labor wage agreements and financing of farm operations |
| ● Purchase of feed, fertilizer, or other farm supplies | ● Agricultural services |
| ● Government program agreements | ● Farm machinery rentals |
| ● Custom work | ● Provisions for bargaining regarding prices or marketing |
| ● Hauling | |

Do not report an agreement providing only for the marketing of a product, such as milk. But, if the marketing contract provided also for supplying or furnishing – or the purchase of – feed, supplies, or equipment such as bulk milk tank, it should be reported as a production contract.

NOTE 11 MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The *estimated market value* in item 1 refers to all machinery and equipment kept on the place and used for farm business. The individual items listed in this section would normally be only part of the total machinery and equipment. The value should be an estimate of what the machinery and equipment would sell for in its present condition – not the replacement cost nor the depreciated value.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 13, 14)

NOTE 12 HIRED WORKERS

Do not include workers who worked full time in nonfarm-related jobs and do not include persons who performed contract work on this place as employees of a labor contractor, cooperative, processor, or dealer. Report all other hired workers, including members of your family if they were paid cash, who did farm or ranch work connected with the production of agricultural products. Report each person only once even though he may have worked at several different times during the year.

NOTE 13 PRODUCTION EXPENSES

Include expense, estimated if not known, paid by you and by anyone else for the production of crops, poultry, livestock, and other products on this place. For example, if you grew broilers or fed cattle for others, include in the production expenses, items 1 and 2, your best estimate of the value of the baby chicks or cattle at the time they were brought to your place. Also include, in items 1 and 3, the value and amount of all feed consumed but not produced on this place.

Expenses (and also sales) associated with trading and speculation, such as livestock dealer activities, as opposed to the production of agricultural products, should not be included.

Total production expenses - Total farm production expenses should include all the specified expenses and all other farm-related expenditures, such as purchase of irrigation water, costs of operating and maintaining irrigation systems, farm electricity, veterinary services and medicine, marketing charges, farm supplies, and other miscellaneous farm or ranch related purchases. Do not include as a production expense the landlord's share of crops or livestock produced on this place. Do not include any capital expenditures such as purchase of equipment or the cost of new buildings.

Livestock and poultry - Report the total amount spent by you or your landlord for all livestock and poultry purchased during 1968 for production, including feeding, on this place. For livestock or poultry grown under contract or fed on a custom basis on this place, report the estimated purchase price or value of the livestock or poultry when they came on this place. Do not include the purchase cost of livestock and poultry bought and then resold within 30 days.

NOTE 13 PRODUCTION EXPENSES - Continued

Feed - Report the total amount spent for the purchase of all feed for livestock and poultry during 1968. Include feed grain, hay, silage, commercially mixed feed supplements, and other concentrates. When feed was supplied by others, as in broiler contracts, estimate the cost of the feed used on the place. Do not include the cost of feed for livestock fed off this place.

Commercially mixed formula feeds - Include all complete feeds, concentrates, feed additive supplements, base mixes and pre-mixes fed in 1968. Report all feeds that were sold under a manufacturer's brand name, also all protein supplement meals. Give your best estimate of tons of feed fed if livestock and poultry were grown or fed for others under contract.

NOTE 14 MARKET VALUE

These questions are asked to obtain a measure of the agricultural productivity of *this place*. Information given in this report will be combined with that for other farms in your county and only totals will be published. By Federal law, information you give in this report is *confidential*, is to be used for statistical purposes only, and as an individual report cannot be revealed to anyone who is not a Census employee. Census employees are under oath not to reveal such information.

Report the total gross value of all crops, poultry, livestock, and their products sold from this place any time in 1968. Do not report your net income. If you rent land from others or work land on shares for others, include the value of the *landlord's share* of any products removed from this place. If you operate in partnership, include the total value of all products sold from this place for all partners.

Include the value of crops you have placed under government loan or seal in 1968 as income received. In reporting the value of crops sold, include any sales in 1968.

Crops under contract - For crops including vegetables and fruits grown under contract, report the gross value you received plus the cost value of any seeds, plants, fertilizer, sprays, dusts, and labor or equipment furnished by the contractor. For example, if you received \$1,000 and you estimate that the contractor furnished another \$500 in production and harvesting costs, report \$1,500 as the gross sales value of the crops grown under contract.

Questionnaire Trial

Instruction leaflet, "Agriculture 1969," 69-A5QT (pages 15, 16)

Poultry and livestock under contract – If poultry or other livestock or their products were produced on a contract basis, report your estimate of the total market value when they left this place. For example, if you produced 10,000 pounds of poultry or other livestock on a contract basis and you estimate the market price at 20 cents per pound, then you should report \$2,000 as the estimated market value.

Poultry and poultry products – Report the value of eggs, broilers, hens and roosters, started pullets, ducks, turkeys, and other poultry and their eggs sold or moved from this place during 1968. If the sale price is not known, please give us your best estimate of their market value when they left your place.

Dairy products – Include the gross value of all milk and cream sold. Report the total value before hauling costs and cooperatives dues are subtracted. Do *not* include the value of any dairy products not produced on this place.

Dairy cattle and calves sold – Report the total value of all dairy cattle and calves (including heifers, bulls, and bull calves) sold that were part of the dairy herd.

Other cattle and calves – Report the value of sales of all cattle and calves other than dairy from this place in 1968. Be sure to include the total value of sales without deducting cost of feed, cost of livestock purchased or cost of hauling and selling, etc. If the sales price is not known, please give your best estimate of their market value when they left your place. Normally, the value of sales of livestock purchased and kept on this place less than 30 days should *not* be included.

Do not report the value of sales of livestock owned by you but held on and sold from someone else's land. For example, do not report cattle purchased elsewhere, fed in and sold from a feedlot not part of this place.

Hogs, sheep, and goats – Include the value of all hogs and pigs, sheep, lambs, wool, goats, and mohair sold during 1968. Report the value of animals of all ages without regard to ownership or who shared the receipts. Include animals fed under contract or on a custom basis if the animals were taken from this place during 1968.

NOTE IS GOVERNMENT FARM PROGRAMS

Report all payments received by you from government farm programs. Include payments for any of the following *direct-payment* programs:

- Feed grain diversion and price support
- Wheat diversion and marketing certificate
- Upland cotton diversion and price support
- Agricultural conservation
- Emergency conservation
- Cropland adjustment
- Conservation reserve (soil bank)
- Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation
- Sugar
- Wool and mohair

This total amount may have been furnished to you recently in a "Report to the Producers" (notice sent to you by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service). If so, you may copy this figure to your Census report.

Questionnaire Trial

Transmittal letter, 69-A30 (L) QT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130**

69-A30(L)QT (10-68)

January 6, 1969

Dear Sir:

We need your help in testing the form which is being planned for taking the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

This will be a mail-out/mail-back procedure which is expected to cut costs. We will not have to hire and train thousands of enumerators as we have in the past. Also, you will find it easier to answer the questions at your convenience and in privacy.

Please fill out the form as soon as you can and mail it in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Your report will be held in complete confidence. It can be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Your help in completing this important Census test is most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Questionnaire Trial
Reminder card, 69-A31 (L) QT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

January 13, 1969

A reminder note

Have you returned the Agriculture Census questionnaire sent to you a few days ago?
If not, would you please fill it out and mail it right away?

If it's already in the mail, thank you for your promptness.

Bureau of the Census
Jeffersonville, Indiana

69-A31(L)QT (10-17-68)
USCOMM-DC

Questionnaire Trial
Followup letter, 69-A32 (L) QT



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

69-A32(L)QT (10-68)

February 4, 1969

Dear Sir:

Some time ago we sent you the Census form being used to test methods for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. This pretest is an important step in the Census Bureau's effort to find ways for cutting the cost of taking a census.

Your response is, therefore, especially important.

Let me assure you again--your response can be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

If you have not filled out and mailed your report, please do so just as soon as possible.

For your convenience, we are enclosing another copy of the form and an official envelope with prepaid postage.

If your report has already been mailed, please accept our thanks for your help.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Precanvass for the Census, Phase I
Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A20
(page 1)

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68045; Approval Expires March 1969

Please mention this Census File Number if you write to us about this report



NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

CENSUS USE ONLY

a.	b.
c.	d.

PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY

(Please correct any error in name or address including ZIP code)

FORM 69-A20
(5-31-68)

**1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
PRELIMINARY SURVEY
LARGE OPERATIONS**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A20

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this survey is to update the mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

Please complete and mail this form **not later than September 30, 1968**. Return to:

Bureau of the Census
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130

If you receive more than one copy of this form, please mark all extra copies as duplicates and enclose them with your return.

Employer Identification Numbers are requested so we can eliminate duplication in our mailing list preparation and avoid sending you more than one Census questionnaire for the same agricultural activity in the 1969 Census.

Your Employer Identification Number (EI No.) is the 9-digit number used on the Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees (Form 943) or the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return (Form 941).

Section 1 - AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

At any time this year did the addressee have or produce any of the following (include activities of any associated or subsidiary company):

	Yes	No
a. Livestock or poultry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Vegetables, melons, or berries for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Fruit or nut trees or grapevines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Any other crops?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other (such as fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Describe _____

If you answered "Yes" to ANY of the questions in Section 1, go to Section 2.
If you answered "No" to ALL of the questions in Section 1, go to Section 3.

USCOMM-DC

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A20
(page 2, top)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Separate physical location
- Separate records (or adequate estimates) of crop acreages and production, livestock inventories, machinery and equipment, operating expenditures and sales.

Use one block for each separate farm, ranch, or other agricultural activity (feedlot, nursery, greenhouse, etc.) that meets the two requirements listed in the first paragraph.

Line No.	Name by which you identify this place and Employer Identification Number (1)	Location (If more than one county, list each one)		Acres (4)	List principal products (cattle, grain, fruit, etc.) (5)	Estimated annual operating expenses (Mark one) (6)
		State (2)	County (3)			
1	Name					<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 - \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$50,000
	EI No.					
2	Name					<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 - \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$50,000
	EI No.					
3	Name					<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 - \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$50,000
	EI No.					
4	Name					<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 - \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$50,000
	EI No.					
5	Name					<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 - \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$50,000
	EI No.					

Precanvass for the Census, Phase I

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A20 (page 2, bottom)

Section 3 – AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND CUSTOM WORK PERFORMED THIS YEAR

At any time this year did the addressee perform for others any agricultural, animal husbandry or horticultural services on a FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS such as the following (include activities of any associated or subsidiary company):

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Custom grain grinding, corn shelling, hay baling or combining? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Citrus grove cultivation, or contract sorting,
grading and packing of fruits or vegetables? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Land preparation, or crop dusting, spraying or fertilizing? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Farm Management or farm labor contracting? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other — <i>Describe</i> _____ . . . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

➡ If "Yes" to ANY of the above, please complete this section. If "No" to ALL of the above, go to Section 4 on page 3.

Line No.	Name and address (including ZIP code) and Employer Identification Number of establishment performing agricultural services (1)	Type of agricultural service performed (2)	Estimated annual gross receipts from agricultural services (Mark one) (3)	Are agricultural service receipts 50% or more of your TOTAL receipts for this establishment? (4)	Is this agricultural service operation conducted as part of any activity in Section 2? (5)
1	Name and address EI No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 - \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If "Yes," give line No. ____ in Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	Name and address EI No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 - \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If "Yes," give line No. ____ in Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	Name and address EI No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 - \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If "Yes," give line No. ____ in Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

ATTACH EXTRA SHEET IF NEEDED

Go to Section 4 on page 3

Precanvass for the Census, Phase I

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A20

(page 3)

Section 4 - TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

(Mark (X) the box which describes the addressee and give the information requested for that type)

- a. ☐ Individual (Include non-corporate family farm) . . .

Social Security Number

Employer Identification Number

- b. ☐ Partnership

Employer Identification Number

- c. ☐ Corporation (Include family-held corporations. Co-ops mark item d) . .

Employer Identification Number

(1) Is this corporation owned or controlled by another company?

☐ Yes - Identify ➔

☐ No

Name

Employer Identification Number

Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)

(2) Does this corporation own or control any other companies?

☐ Yes - Be sure you have included in Sections 2 and 3 the required information for ALL companies having any agricultural activities or performing any agricultural services or custom work

☐ No

- d. ☐ Other (Such as Estate, Trust, Indian Reservation, Grazing Association, Cooperative, etc.)

Employer Identification Number

Describe

Section 5 - NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHICH CENSUS FORMS SHOULD BE SENT

Mark the appropriate box.

- ☐ Addressee shown in the address label at the top of page 1
☐ Other - Give name, mailing address, and telephone number ➔

Name

Telephone (Area code and number)

Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)

Remarks

Section 6 - SIGNATURE (Please recheck your answers and sign below)

Name

Date

Telephone (Area code and number)



Please mail this form in the enclosed envelope. No stamp is needed. Thank you very much for cooperating in this survey.

USCOMM-DC

G-73

Precanvass for the Census, Phase I

Transmittal letter, 69-A21 (L)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

Dear Sir:

The next Census of Agriculture is to be taken by mail. According to the records of the last Census you were in charge of a farm in 1964. Situations do change, however, and we do not want to send you a 1969 Census questionnaire if we should be contacting someone else.

It will save your time and ours, if you will complete the brief questionnaire enclosed and return it within the next few days. The information you give us is confidential and can be used only for statistical purposes.

If you receive more than one questionnaire, please complete one, mark the others "duplicate" and return them in the same envelope.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Precanvass for the Census, Phase I

Reminder card, 69-A22 (L)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

Dear Sir:

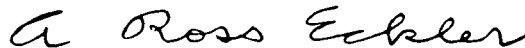
September 20, 1968

This is to remind you that our Form 69-A20, Preliminary Survey of Large Operations for the 1969 Census of Agriculture is due the end of this month.

The questionnaire is brief and will require only a few moments of your time. If you have not yet completed it, please do so and mail it promptly.

If you have already mailed it, thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,



A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

69-A22(L) (9-68)

Precanvass for the Census, Phase I

Followup letter, 69-A23 (L)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

69-A23(L) (9-68)

October 11, 1968

Dear Sir:

Some time ago we mailed you a questionnaire to update the mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. This Preliminary Survey of Large Operations is part of the Census Bureau's effort to reduce the cost of taking censuses of agriculture.

Response to this inquiry is required by law, which also provides that your individual report is confidential and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your answers cannot be used for purposes of investigation or regulation.

Our records indicate that we have not received your report. If you have mailed it within the last few days, please disregard this notice and accept our thanks.

If you have not yet mailed your report, please complete and return it as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A25 (page 1)

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68069; Approval Expires September 1969

Please mention this Census File Number if you write to us about this report



NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

CENSUS USE ONLY

a.	b.
c.	d.

PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY

(Please correct any error in name or address including ZIP code)

FORM 69-A25
(8-14-68)

1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE PRELIMINARY SURVEY LARGE OPERATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A25

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this survey is to update the mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

Please complete and mail this form **not later than February 1, 1969**. Return to:

Bureau of the Census
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130

If you receive more than one copy of this form, please mark all extra copies as duplicates and enclose them with your return.

Employer Identification Numbers are requested so we can eliminate duplication in our mailing list preparation and avoid sending you more than one Census questionnaire for the same agricultural activity in the 1969 Census.

Your Employer Identification Number (EI No.) is the 9-digit number used on the Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees (Form 943) or the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return (Form 941).

Section 1 - AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

At any time during 1968 did the addressee have or produce any of the following (include activities of any associated or subsidiary company):

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Livestock or poultry? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Vegetables, melons, or berries for sale? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Fruit or nut trees or grapevines? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Any other crops? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Other (such as fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Describe _____



If you answered "Yes" to ANY of the questions in Section 1, go to Section 2.

If you answered "No" to ALL of the questions in Section 1, go to Section 3.

USCOMM-DC

G-77

ATTACH EXTRA SHEET IF NEEDED

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A25 (page 2, bottom)

Section 3 – AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND CUSTOM WORK PERFORMED LAST YEAR (1968)

At any time during 1968 did the addressee perform for others any agricultural, animal husbandry or horticultural services on a **FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS** such as the following (include activities of any associated or subsidiary company):

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Custom grain grinding, corn shelling, hay baling or combining? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Citrus grove cultivation, or contract sorting, grading and packing of fruits or vegetables? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Land preparation, or crop dusting, spraying or fertilizing? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Farm Management or farm labor contracting? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other – Describe | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

➔ If "Yes" to ANY of the above, please complete this section. If "No" to ALL of the above, go to Section 4 on page 3.

Line No.	Name and address (including ZIP code) and Employer Identification Number of establishment performing agricultural services (1)	Type of agricultural service performed (2)	Estimated annual gross receipts from agricultural services (Mark one) (3)	Are agricultural service receipts 50% or more of your TOTAL receipts for this establishment? (4)	Is this agricultural service operation conducted as part of any activity in Section 2? (5)
1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; border: 1px solid black;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">EI No.</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>		<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 – \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 – \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – If "Yes," give line No. ____ in Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; border: 1px solid black;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">EI No.</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>		<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 – \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 – \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – If "Yes," give line No. ____ in Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; border: 1px solid black;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">EI No.</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>		<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 – \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 – \$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – If "Yes," give line No. ____ in Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

ATTACH EXTRA SHEET IF NEEDED

Go to Section 4 on page 3

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

Report form, "1969 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Survey, Large Operations," 69-A25 (page 3)

Section 4 – TYPE OF ORGANIZATION <i>(Mark (X) the box which describes the addressee and give the information requested for that type)</i>						
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual (Include non-corporate family farm) . . .	Social Security Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>	Employer Identification Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>				
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	Employer Identification Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>					
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation (Include family-held corporations. <i>Co-ops mark item d</i>) . .	Employer Identification Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>					
(1) Is this corporation owned or controlled by another company? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Identify <input type="checkbox"/> No </div>						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Name</td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 2px;">Employer Identification Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)</td> </tr> </table>			Name	Employer Identification Number	Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)	
Name	Employer Identification Number					
Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)						
(2) Does this corporation own or control any other companies? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – <i>Be sure you have included in Sections 2 and 3 the required information for ALL companies having any agricultural activities or performing any agricultural services or custom work</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No </div>						
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Such as Estate, Trust, Indian Reservation, Grazing Association, Cooperative, etc.)	Employer Identification Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>					
Describe _____ . . .						

Section 5 – NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHICH CENSUS FORMS SHOULD BE SENT					
<i>Mark the appropriate box.</i> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee shown in the address label at the top of page 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other – Give name, mailing address, and telephone number </div>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Name</td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 2px;">Telephone (Area code and number)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Telephone (Area code and number)	Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)		
Name	Telephone (Area code and number)				
Address (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code)					
Remarks					

Section 6 – SIGNATURE <i>(Please recheck your answers and sign below)</i>		
Name	Date	Telephone (Area code and number)

Please mail this form in the enclosed envelope. No stamp is needed. Thank you very much for cooperating in this survey.

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

Transmittal letter, 69-A26 (L)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Sir:

The next Census of Agriculture is to be taken by mail. According to our records, you have operated or may be operating a farm, ranch or other agricultural activity. Situations do change, however, and we do not want to send you a 1969 Census questionnaire if we should be contacting someone else.

It will save your time and ours, if you will complete the brief questionnaire enclosed and return it within the next few days. The information you give us is confidential and can be used only for statistical purposes.

If you receive more than one questionnaire, please complete one, mark the others "duplicate" and return them in the same envelope.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

Reminder card, 69-A27 (L)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

Dear Sir:

January 24, 1969

This is to remind you that our Form 69-A25, Preliminary Survey of Large Operations for the 1969 Census of Agriculture is due the end of this month.

The questionnaire is brief and will require only a few moments of your time. If you have not yet completed it, will you please do so and mail it promptly.

If you have already mailed it, thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

69-A27(L) (10-18-68)
USCOMM-DC

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

First followup letter, 69-A28 (L)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

69-A28(L) (10-68)

February 21, 1969

Dear Sir:

Some time ago we sent you a questionnaire to update the mailing list for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. This Preliminary Survey of Large Operations is part of the Census Bureau's effort to reduce the cost of taking censuses of agriculture.

Response to this inquiry is required by law, Title 13, United States Code, which also provides that your individual report can be used only for statistical purposes; no publication can be made whereby individual data can be identified. Only sworn Bureau of the Census employees can examine your individual report.

Our records indicate that we have not received your report. If you have mailed it within the last few days, please disregard this notice and accept our thanks.

If you have not yet mailed your report, please complete and return it as soon as possible. For your convenience we are enclosing another copy of the questionnaire, and an official envelope with prepaid postage.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Precanvass for the Census, Phase II

Final followup letter, 69-A29 (L)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

69-A29(L) (10-68)

March 21, 1969

Dear Sir:

Our records show that your completed report for the 1969 Census of Agriculture Preliminary Survey of Large Operations has not been received.

Response to this inquiry is required by law, Title 13, United States Code, which also provides that your individual report can be used only for statistical purposes; no publication can be made whereby individual data can be identified. Only sworn Bureau of the Census employees can examine your individual report.

For your convenience we are enclosing another copy of the questionnaire and an official envelope with prepaid postage.

Please disregard this notice if your report has been mailed within the past few days.

Sincerely yours,

A Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture-1969," 69-A1 (page 2)

Report Form No. 1-7000-5 Appendix December 1970

Form 69-A1a
7-69

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE — 1969

Please mention the Census File Number (the ten-digit number in the upper left corner of the address label) if you write to us about this report.

24

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by those Census employees and only for valid official statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are exempt from legal process.

Please read

- Please answer the questions on this form and return it in the enclosed envelope as soon as you can, preferably not later than February 15, 1970.
- Only one report is required for your agricultural operations. If more than one report is received, please write "Extra Copy" across the top of the first page of each additional report and return it along with the report you complete.
- Please give the best answers you can. Make an estimate if you do not have the actual number.
- The enclosed leaflet illustrates how to enter your answers and contains helpful information about the questions. Please read the leaflet introduction, then use the leaflet, as needed, while you are completing your report.

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

CENSUS USE ONLY 010 011 012 013

Section 1 — ACREAGE IN 1969, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND VALUE

(If there was any change in acreage operated during 1969, see Leaflet, section 1, part A.)

1. Land owned None ☐
2. Land rented or leased from others — include land rented on shares, leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.) None ☐
3. Land rented or leased to others — include land subleased and land worked on shares by others None ☐
4. Total acres — Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space ☐
5. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc.? None ☐
6. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings you own? None ☐
7. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? — include those working land on shares None ☐
8. How many acres of the land you rented or leased from others (item 2) did you subrent or sublease to others? — include land rented or leased by you which was worked on shares by others None ☐
9. If you rented land from others (item 2), give the following information by type of land ownership:

Ownership of land you rented from others (Account for all acres reported in item 2)	Acres	Mark with X all boxes which apply
		Share of crops 1 Share of products 2 Cash or other arrangement 3 Other 4
c. Individuals, partnerships, estates	020	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Corporations — include railroad land	026	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. State lands — school lands, etc.	022	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Indian lands — tribal or reservation, leased	028	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Federal lands — include leased acreage of Taylor Grazing lands (see Leaflet)	029	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Any grazing permits on a per-head basis — Forest Service, Taylor Grazing, etc. 050 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
- 091 Acres, if known
- 092 Number of head

Before continuing Please read

Acres	You estimate of the current market value of these acres and the buildings on them	CENTS NOT REQUIRED
	Dollars	Cents
014	015	
016	017	
018	019	
020	021	

These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report

- 022 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
- 023 Persons
- 024 Acres

Please read...

You may be able to skip most of this form if —
a. All the land you own or rent is rented to someone else
b. There were no crops or livestock in 1969 on the land reported in item 4
Before continuing please read "SHOULD YOU COMPLETE THIS FORM?" in Leaflet, Section 1, Part C.

Section 2 — LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1969

1. Are all of your agricultural operations located in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?

☐ No — Complete this item

Write name and acres for principal county on the first line; write names and acres for additional counties in spaces provided. If necessary, continue in Remarks on page 12.

Principal county	Name of county	State	Acres
029			
Other counties			
Total acres (Must equal acres in section 1, item 4)			

2. Location within county of your principal agricultural operations.

Township, district, precinct, etc. — See Leaflet, section 2.



1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

August 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CHANGE SHEET

Volume, V, Special Reports; part 14, Procedural History

Section A. 1969 Census of Agriculture and Census of Agricultural Services

Page G-86 of the above report presented page 1 of standard report form 69-A1 instead of page 2 as labeled. A substitute corrected page is printed on reverse of this page.

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 2)

Budget Bureau No. 41-568075; Approval Expires December 1970

Section 3 – Land USE in 1969

The purpose of this section is to distribute all acres in this place among items 1 through 4.
Please read Leaflet, section 3, before answering item 1a.

Reminder:
If the same land was used for two or more purposes, report that land only once – in the first item that applies.

Please check:
If the acres for item 5 do not agree with the acres shown in section 1, item 4, please read Leaflet, section 3, and check your entries.

1. Cropland	041	
a. Cropland harvested – Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products	042	Acres
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing	043	Acres
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but not harvested and not pastured	044	Acres
d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.)	045	Acres
e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow	046	Acres
f. Cropland idle	047	Acres
2. Woodland – Include here all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth.	048	Acres
a. Woodland pastured	049	Acres
b. Woodland not pastured	050	Acres
3. Other pastureland and rangeland – Include here any pasture other than cropland and woodland pasture.	051	Acres
a. Pastureland and rangeland improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or controlling weeds and brush	052	Acres
b. Pastureland and rangeland not improved		
4. All other land – Include here any land not reported above.		
a. Land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.		
5. Total acres in this place – Please add the acres in items 1 through 4 and enter the total in this space → (This total should be the same as the total in section 1, item 4.)		Total acres

Section 4 – Has any LAND in this place been IRRIGATED at any time during the 5 years since January 1, 1965?

053

1 ☐ Yes – Complete this section

2 ☐ No – Go to Section 5

Land irrigated in 1969	None	054
1. How many acres of land in this place were irrigated at any time in 1969?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acres
If "None," go to Section 5		
2. How many acres of –		
a. Cropland harvested (reported in section 3, item 1a) were irrigated?	055	Acres
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing (reported in section 3, item 1b) were irrigated?	056	Acres
c. Other pastureland (reported in section 3, item 3a) were irrigated?	057	Acres
d. Any other lands were irrigated? – Specify land use	058	Acres
Method of irrigation in 1969		
3. How many acres were irrigated in 1969 by each of the following methods – (If more than one method was used on the same field the total of these acres will be greater than item 1 above.)	059	
a. Sprinklers?	060	Acres
b. Furrows or ditches?	061	Acres
c. Flooding?	062	Acres
d. Subirrigation? (Water applied below ground surface, or artificial control of ground water)		
Source of water in 1969		
4. What percent of irrigation water used in 1969 was – (Please be sure the total percentages reported in questions a through c equal 100%. For other ways of estimating quantity of water, see Leaflet, section 4.)	063	Percent
a. From a well or spring on this place?	064	Percent
b. From a surface supply not controlled by a water supply organization (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond, or reservoir on or adjacent to this place)?	065	Percent
c. From water suppliers? (Mutual, private, cooperative or neighborhood ditches, irrigation district, commercial company, municipal or community water system, or another farm)		
Give name and address of each water supplier. (Use "Remarks," page 12 if more space is needed.)		
1. _____	2. _____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	

Estimated quantity of water used in 1969

5. Please estimate the quantity of water used for irrigation in 1969 – (Report in the unit or units of measure most convenient for you. See Leaflet, section 4.)	
a. Acre-feet (One acre-foot covers one acre, one foot deep)	066 Acre-feet/Tenths 10
b. Gallons (Pumping capacity per minute X 60 minutes X hours operated in season)	067 Gallons
c. If acre-feet or gallons cannot be estimated in a or b above, give both inches applied and acres covered (1) Depth applied.	068 Inches
(2) Area covered	069 Acres

1969 Census of Agriculture
Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 3)

Section 5 – Is any LAND in this place ARTIFICIALLY DRAINED? (Include ditches, underground drains, grading for drainage, dikes, or pumping to control water. Exclude drainage solely for the removal of irrigation waste water. See Leaflet, section 5.)

070

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 6

Please estimate the acres drained by each of the following systems but do not include the same acreage as drained by more than one system.

1. A farm system which is independent of an organized drainage district or other public agency
2. A farm system which drains into the system of an organized drainage district or other public agency
3. A system installed entirely by an organized drainage district or other public agency

Acres artificially drained

Total		By systems installed since January 1, 1969	
071		072	
073		074	
075		076	

Section 6 – Was any commercial FERTILIZER applied on PASTURELAND in 1969?
(Do not include land from which crops were harvested or hay cut.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 7

1. Cropland used only for pasture (reported in section 3, item 1b) fertilized
2. Other pastureland (reported in section 3, item 3a) fertilized

Acres
fertilized

Fertilizer used

Dry		Liquid or gas	
Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
077	078	079	
	10		10
080	081	082	
	10		10

Section 7 – Was CONTOUR PLANTING, STRIPCROPPING, or TERRACING in use on this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 8

1. Grain or row crops farmed on the contour
2. Stripcropping systems to control erosion
3. Cropland and pastureland having terraces

083

Acres

084

Acres

085

Acres

Please read...

Space is provided in the next 6 pages for reporting almost all the crops grown in any part of the United States. Similar crops such as small grains, hay crops, vegetables, etc., are grouped in sections. If you did not harvest any of the crops in a section, you can mark (X) the "No" box for the first question and skip to the next section. Please report only whole acres and whole units of production except where space is provided for reporting tenths. Leaflet, "Section 8-23," provides additional information and an example showing how to enter your answers.

Section 8 – Was any FIELD CORN harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 9

1. Field corn for grain – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either bushels or hundredweight of shelled corn
2. Field corn for silage
3. Field corn cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed (Do not include here acres already reported in item 1 or 2.)

Acres harvested	Quantity harvested		Acres irrigated
086	087	089	
	Bushels		
	088		
	Hundredweight		
090	091	092	
	Tons, green weight		
093		094	

Acres
fertilized

Fertilizer used

Dry		Liquid or gas	
Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
095	096	097	
	10		10

Section 9 – Were any SORGHUMS harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969? (Include both grain and sweet varieties. Do not report sorghum-sudan crosses in this section.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 10

1. Sorghums for grain or seed – Report quantity harvested to one unit only – either bushels or pounds
2. Sorghums for silage
3. Sorghums cut for dry forage or hay
4. Sorghums hogged or grazed (Do not include here acres already reported in items 1, 2, or 3.)

Acres harvested	Quantity harvested		Acres irrigated
098	099	101	
	Bushels		
	100		
	Pounds		
102	103	104	
	Tons, green weight		
105	106	107	
	Tons, dry weight		
108		109	

Acres
fertilized

Fertilizer used

Dry		Liquid or gas	
Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
110	111	112	
	10		10

5. Commercial fertilizer used on sorghums

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 4)

Section 10 – Were any SMALL GRAINS harvested for grain from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 11

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Acres fertilized	Commercial fertilizer used			
					Dry		Liquid or gas	
					Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Winter wheat	113	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
2. Spring wheat other than durum	114	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
3. Durum wheat	115	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
4. Oats for grain	116	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
5. Barley for grain	117	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
6. Rye for grain	118	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
7. Mixed grains	119	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
8. Flaxseed	120	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
9. Buckwheat	121	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
10. Proso millet	122	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
11. Emmer and spelt	123	Bushels	4	5	6	7	10	10
12. Rice – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either 100-lb. bags, bushels, or barrels	124	100-lb. bags	4	5	6	7	10	10
	2	Bushels						
	3	Barrels						
13. Safflower	125	Pounds	4	5	6	7	10	10
14. Mustard seed	126	Pounds	4	5	6	7	10	10

Section 11 – Were any DRY BEANS, DRY PEAS, or PEANUTS harvested from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 12

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Acres fertilized	Commercial fertilizer used			
					Dry		Liquid or gas	
					Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Soybeans for beans	130	Bushels	2	3	4	5	10	10
2. Peanuts for nuts	131	Pounds	2	3	4	5	10	10
3. Dry field and seed beans	132	100-lb. bags	2	3	4	5	10	10
4. Dry lima beans	133	100-lb. bags	2	3	4	5	10	10
5. Dry field and seed peas	134	Pounds	2	3	4	5	10	10
6. Cowpeas for dry peas	135	Bushels	2	3	4	5	10	10
7. Velvetbeans for beans	136	Bushels	2	3	4	5	10	10
8. Mungbeans for beans	137	Pounds	2	3	4	5	10	10

Section 12 – Was any COTTON, SUGAR BEETS, POPCORN, BROOMCORN, or MINT FOR OIL harvested from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 13

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Acres fertilized	Commercial fertilizer used			
					Dry		Liquid or gas	
					Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Cotton	138	Bales	2	3	4	5	10	10
2. Sugar beets for sugar	139	Tons	2	3	4	5	10	10
3. Sugar beets for seed	140	Pounds	2	3	4	5	10	10
4. Popcorn	141	Pounds, ear corn	2	3	4	5	10	10
5. Broomcorn	142	Tons of brush	2	3	4	5	10	10
6. Mint for oil	143	Pounds of oil	2	3	4	5	10	10

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 5)

Section 13 – Were any IRISH POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, or TOBACCO harvested from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 14

	Acres harvested	Tenths	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	Tenths	Commercial fertilizer used			
						Dry		Liquid or gas	
						Acres fertilized	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Irish potatoes	160	1	Hundred-weight	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Sweetpotatoes	161	1	Bushels	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Tobacco – all types	162	1	Pounds	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section 14 – Was any HAY or GRASS SILAGE harvested from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 15

If two or more cuttings were made from the same field, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings.

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
1. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating	170	Tons, dry	2
2. Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay	171	Tons, dry	2
3. Small grain hay	172	Tons, dry	2
4. Lespedeza for hay	173	Tons, dry	2
5. Coastal Bermuda grass for hay	174	Tons, dry	2
6. Wild hay	175	Tons, dry	2
7. Other hay – Sudan grass, sorghum-sudan crosses, soybean, cowpea, peanut, etc.	176	Tons, dry	2
8. Grass silage	177	Tons, green	2
9. Hay crops cut and fed green	178	Tons, green	2

	Acres fertilized	Fertilizer used			
		Dry		Liquid or gas	
		Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
10. Commercial fertilizer used on these crops	179	180	181	182	183

Section 15 – Were any FIELD SEEDS harvested from this place in 1969? (See Leaflet, section 15)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 16

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
1. Red clover seed	190	Pounds, clean seed	2
2. Alfalfa seed	191	Pounds, clean seed	2
3. Lespedeza seed	192	Pounds, clean seed	2
4. Timothy seed	193	Pounds, clean seed	2
5. Bromegrass seed	194	Pounds, clean seed	2
6. Orchardgrass seed	195	Pounds, clean seed	2
7. Sweetclover seed	196	Pounds, clean seed	2
8. Other field seeds – Enter name and No. from list below.			
Name _____ No. _____		Pounds, clean seed	2
Name _____ No. _____		Pounds, clean seed	2

Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.
Austrian winter peas	197	White clover seed	204	Kentucky bluegrass seed		Vetch seed, other	
Bahia grass seed	198	Fescue seed	205	other than Merion	210	than hairy	216
Bentgrass seed	199	Chewings	206	Lupine seed	211	Wheatgrass seed	217
Birdsfoot trefoil seed	200	Red	207	Redtop seed	212	All other seeds	218
Alsike clover seed	201	Tall (Ky. 31 and extra)	208	Ryegrass seed	213	(millet (foxtail),	
Crimson clover seed	202	Other	209	Sudan grass seed	214	bluestem, canarygrass,	
Ladino clover seed	203	Merion Kentucky bluegrass seed	209	Hairy vetch seed	215	etc.) – Write name above	

	Acres fertilized	Fertilizer used			
		Dry		Liquid or gas	
		Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
9. Commercial fertilizer used on field seeds (See Leaflet, section 15.)	219	220	221	222	223

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 6)

Section 16 – Was there a COMBINED TOTAL of 20 or more fruit trees, including citrus, grapevines; and nut trees on this place in 1969?
(Do not include abandoned trees or plantings. See Leaflet, section 16.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 20,
on page 7

	Acres in trees and vines of all ages	Tenths	Acres irrigated	Tenths	Acres fertilized	Tenths	Commercial fertilizer used			
							Dry		Liquid or gas	
							Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
1. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees	230	/10	231	/10	232	/10	233	/10	234	/10

Section 17 – Were there any NONCITRUS FRUIT TREES or GRAPEVINES on this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 18

	Trees or vines of all ages				Quantity harvested	
	Acres	Tenths	Number not of bearing age	Number of bearing age		
1. Apples	240	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
2. Peaches, clingstone	241	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
3. Peaches, freestone	242	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
4. Pears, Bartlett	243	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
5. Pears, other than Bartlett	244	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
6. Cherries, tart	245	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
7. Cherries, sweet	246	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
8. Avocados (See Leaflet, section 17)	247	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
9. Dates	248	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
10. Grapes, American type	249	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
11. Grapes, European type	250	/10	1	2	3	Tons, fresh
a. Raisin varieties – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either tons fresh or tons dry		/10			4 or	Tons, dry
b. Table varieties	251	/10	1	2	3	Tons
c. Wine varieties	252	/10	1	2	3	Tons
12. Plums	253	/10	1	2	3	Pounds, fresh
13. Prunes – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either pounds fresh or tons dry	254	/10	1	2	3 or 4	Pounds, fresh Tons, dry
14. Apricots	255	/10	1	2	3	Tons
15. Olives (See Leaflet, section 17)	256	/10	1	2	3	Tons
16. Figs – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either pounds fresh or tons dry	257	/10	1	2	3 or 4	Pounds, fresh Tons, dry

Report any other noncitrus fruit trees in the space provided at the end of section 19.

Section 18 – Were there any CITRUS FRUIT TREES on this place in 1969? (See Leaflet, section 18.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 19

	Trees of all ages				Quantity harvested in 1968–69 from bloom of 1968	
	Acres	Tenths	Number not of bearing age	Number of bearing age		
1. Valencia oranges	270	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
2. Navel oranges	271	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
3. Temple oranges	272	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
4. Other oranges	273	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
5. Tangerines and mandarins	274	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
6. Tangelos	275	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
7. Grapefruit	276	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
8. Lemons	277	/10	1	2	3	Field boxes
9. Limes	278	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
10. Kumquats	279	/10	1	2	3	Pounds

Report any other citrus fruit trees in the space provided at the end of section 19.

Section 19 – Were there any NUT TREES on this place in 1969? (See Leaflet, section 19.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 20

	Trees of all ages				Quantity harvested	
	Acres	Tenths	Number not of bearing age	Number of bearing age		
1. Walnuts, English or Persian	280	/10	1	2	3	Tons
2. Almonds	281	/10	1	2	3	Tons
3. Pecans, improved	282	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
4. Pecans, wild and seedling	283	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
5. Filberts and hazelnuts	284	/10	1	2	3	Pounds
6. Tung nuts	285	/10	1	2	3	Pounds in husk
7. Other fruit and nut trees – Give name	286	/10	1	2	3	Pounds

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 7)

Section 20 – Were any BERRIES harvested for sale from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 21

	Acres harvested Report tenths of acres	Tenths	Quantity harvested (1 quart 1 ¹ / ₂ pounds)	Acres irrigated Report tenths of acres	Tenths
290 1. Strawberries		10	Pounds	2	10
291 2. Raspberries, red		10	Pounds	2	10
292 3. Raspberries, black		10	Pounds	2	10
293 4. Cranberries		10	100-lb. barrels	2	10
5. Other berries – Enter name and No. from list below		10	Pounds	2	10
Name _____ No. _____		10	Pounds	2	10
Name _____ No. _____		10	Pounds	2	10

Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.
Blackberries and dewberries	294	Blueberries, wild.....	296	Gooseberries	299	All other berries – Write name above	302
Blueberries, tame	295	Boysenberries	297	Loganberries	300		
		Currants	298	Youngberries	301		

Acres fertilized Report tenths of acres	Tenths	Fertilizer used			
		Dry		Liquid or gas	
		Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
303 6. Commercial fertilizer used on berries	10	304	10	305	10

Section 21 – Were any VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, or MELONS harvested for sale from this place in 1969?

(Include crops harvested for fresh market, canning, freezing, or other processing. See Leaflet, section 21.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 22

	Acres harvested Report tenths of acres	Tenths	Acres irrigated Report tenths of acres	Tenths
310 1. Tomatoes		10		10
311 2. Sweet corn		10		10
312 3. Cucumbers and pickles		10		10
313 4. Watermelons		10		10
314 5. Snap beans, bush and pole		10		10
315 6. Dry onions		10		10
316 7. Lettuce and romaine		10		10
317 8. Asparagus		10		10
318 9. Cantaloups, Persians, and muskmelons		10		10
319 10. Sweet peppers, except pimientos		10		10
320 11. Green peas		10		10
321 12. Cabbage		10		10
322 13. Squash		10		10
323 14. Green lima beans		10		10
15. Other vegetable crops – Enter name and No. from list below		10		10
Name _____ No. _____		10		10
Name _____ No. _____		10		10

Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.
Artichokes	334	Cauliflower	340	Hot peppers	346	Spinach	352
Beets	335	Celery	341	Kale	347	Turnips	353
Blackeyes and other green cowpeas	336	Eggplant	342	Mustard greens	348	All other vegetables	354
Broccoli	337	Escarole, endive, and chicory	343	Pumpkins	349	(pimientos, turnip greens, etc.) – Write name above	
Brussels sprouts	338	Garlic	344	Radishes	350		
Carrots	339	Honeydew melons	345	Shallots and green onions	351		

Acres fertilized Report tenths of acres	Tenths	Fertilizer used			
		Dry		Liquid or gas	
		Whole tons	Tenths	Whole tons	Tenths
355 16. Commercial fertilizer used on vegetables, sweet corn, or melons	10	356	10	357	10

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 8)

G-92

1969 Census of Agriculture
Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 9)

Please read...

The answers you give in Sections 25 through 29 will provide the information needed for livestock, poultry, and their products, whether owned by you or someone else. Please read Leaflet, "Section 25-29," before completing these sections.

Section 25 – Did you or anyone else have any CHICKENS, TURKEYS, or OTHER POULTRY on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969? (See Leaflet, section 25.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 26

	Number on this place December 31, 1969	Total number sold in 1969 Include poultry fed on a contract basis and taken from this place
1. Chickens 3 months old or older:	455	456
a. Hens and pullets of laying age (Exclude started pullets being raised for sale)		
b. Pullets 3 months old or older not yet of laying age – Include started pullets being raised for sale or sold	457	458
c. Any other chickens 3 months old or older not included above—roosters, capons, etc.	459	460
2. Broilers and other meat-type chickens less than 3 months old	461	462
3. Turkeys of all ages:	463	464
a. Turkey hens kept for breeding	465	466
b. Other turkeys – Include fryers	467	468
4. Ducks	469	470
5. Geese		
6. Other poultry – Include game birds raised in captivity – Specify	471	472

Section 26 – Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969? (See Leaflet, section 26.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 27

	Number on this place December 31, 1969	
1. Cattle and calves of all ages (Total of a, b, and c)	480	
a. Cows – Include dry cows and heifers that had calved	481	
b. Heifers and heifer calves (Do not include heifers that had calved)	482	
c. Bulls, bull calves, steers, and steer calves	483	
2. Milk cows – Of the total cows reported in item 1a, how many were milk cows? Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved	484	Number of milk cows on this place December 31, 1969
3. Was any whole milk sold to plants or dealers in 1969?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Cattle and calves sold from this place in 1969 – Include those fed on this place on contract or custom basis.	486	Total number sold
a. Calves sold	488	Number fattened on grain or concentrates 30 days or more and sold for slaughter (See Leaflet)
b. Cattle other than calves sold		487

Section 27 – Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969? (See Leaflet, section 27.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 28

	Number on this place December 31, 1969	
1. Hogs and pigs of all ages (Total of a and b)	490	
a. Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding	491	
b. Other hogs and pigs	492	
2. Litters farrowed on this place between –		Number of litters
a. December 1, 1968, and May 31, 1969	493	
b. June 1, 1969, and November 30, 1969	494	
3. Hogs and pigs sold from this place in 1969	495	Total number sold
		Number sold as feeder pigs for further feeding

Section 28 – Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 29

	Number on this place December 31, 1969	Number sold in 1969
1. Sheep and lambs of all ages (Total of a, b, and c)	500	501
a. Lambs under 1 year old	502	
b. Ewes 1 year old or older	503	
c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or older	504	

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 10)

Section 29 – Did you or anyone else have any OTHER LIVESTOCK on this place on December 31, 1969, or were any sold from this place in 1969?

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 30

	Number on this place December 31, 1969	Number sold in 1969
1. Horses of all ages (Do not include ponies)	510	511
2. Ponies of all ages	512	513
3. Mules, burros, and donkeys of all ages	514	515
4. Angora goats	516	517
5. Milk goats	518	519
6. Other goats	520	521
7. Hives of bees on this place and honey sold	522	523 Pounds of honey
8. Mink	524	525 Mink and pelts
9. Rabbits	526	527 Rabbits and pelts
10. Chinchillas	528	529 Chinchillas and pelts
11. All other livestock – Specify	530	531

Section 30 – Did you have any CONTRACT or BINDING AGREEMENT to produce or market any farm products from this place in 1969?
(See Leaflet, section 30.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 31

For each group of products, mark (X) the column which best describes the purpose of the contract or agreement and the type of contractor. If both production and marketing for the product, mark under production. Also mark the items furnished and report the amount received.

	Production contract or agreement						Marketing or sales contract or agreement						Mark (X) as many columns as apply for each item furnished by the contractor							Amount received from contractor for each product	
	Co-op	Processor	Other	Marketing association	Co-op	Other	Credit	Labor	Equipment	Seed	Feed	Other	Nothing furnished							Dollars	Cents
1. Poultry and eggs	540	1	2	3	4	5	6	541	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	542					
2. Dairy products	543	1	2	3	4	5	6	544	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	545					
3. Cattle	546	1	2	3	4	5	6	547	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	548					
4. Hogs and other livestock	549	1	2	3	4	5	6	550	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	551					
5. Vegetables – melons, etc.	552	1	2	3	4	5	6	553	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	554					
6. Fruits, citrus, nuts, or berries	555	1	2	3	4	5	6	556	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	557					
7. Other crops – sugar beets, peanuts, etc.	558	1	2	3	4	5	6	559	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	560					

8. For each product for which you had a contract or agreement, write the name of the product and indicate whether the contract was written, oral, or both.

Name of product	1	2	3
1. _____	561	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. _____	562	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. _____	563	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 31 – MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1969. (Include only equipment used in 1968 or 1969. See Leaflet, section 31.)

Selected machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1969

1. Automobiles	570	571
2. Motortrucks – <i>Include pickups</i>	572	573
3. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers	574	575
4. Crawler tractors	576	577
5. Riding garden tractors, 7 hp. and over	578	579
6. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only	580	581
7. Corn heads for combines	582	583
8. Other compickers and picker-shellers	584	585
9. Pickup balers	586	587
10. Windrowers – pull and self-propelled (<i>Exclude mower conditioners</i>)	588	589
11. Field forage harvesters, shear bar only	590	591

CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
Dollars	Cents
592	
\$	

12. Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business – <i>Include the items listed above and any other machinery and equipment.</i>	592	
--	-----	--

CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
Dollars	Cents
592	
\$	

Section 32 – Were any HIRED WORKERS employed to do farm or ranch work on this place in 1969? (Do not include employees of labor contractors who performed customwork for you. See Leaflet, section 32.)

☐ Yes – Complete this section

☐ No –
Go to
Section 33

1. Of the hired workers, how many worked –

- a. 150 days or more on this place?
b. Less than 150 days on this place?

Number of workers
600
601

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 11)

Section 33 - INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, LIME and OTHER CHEMICALS used on this place in 1969.

Include any of these materials paid for by your landlord and by custom operators. For each item listed, report acres only once, but report cost of all such materials used on these acres in 1969. (See Leaflet, section 33.)

	Tons used	Acres on which used	Estimated cost (Do not include cost of applying) CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
			Dollars	Cents
1. Lime (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)	610	611	612	
2. Sprays, dusts, fumigants, etc. to control -		613	614	
a. Insects on hay crops		615	616	
b. Insects on other crops (corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, trees, vines, etc.)		617	618	
c. Nematodes in crops		619	620	
d. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.)		621	622	
e. Weeds or grass in crops - include both pre-emergence and post-emergence		623	624	
f. Weeds or brush in pasture		625	626	
3. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit			627	
4. Expenditures for insect control on livestock and poultry				

Section 34 - Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969.

Include your best estimate of expenses paid by others - your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc. - for crops, livestock or livestock products produced on this place. (See Leaflet, section 34.)

	Tons	Tenths	Dollars	Cents	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
					Dollars	Cents
1. Livestock and poultry purchased - cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc.					630	
2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry - grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. (Total of dollars for a, b, c, and d)					631	
a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased - complete, supplement, concentrates. (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)	632	10	633			
b. Ingredients purchased - such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, urea, etc., millfeeds or other milling byproducts. (Do not include whole grains.)	634	10	635			
c. Whole grains purchased - such as corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, rye, etc. Include cracked grain. (Do not include millfeeds or other milling byproducts, or green chop.)	636	10	637			
d. Hay, green chop, silage, etc.	638	10	639			
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased					640	
4. Commercial fertilizer purchased - all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum					641	
5. Total gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business - Diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc. (Total of a, b, c, and d)					642	
a. Gasoline for the farm business			643			
b. Diesel fuel for the farm business			644			
c. LP gas, butane, and propane for the farm business			645			
d. Motor oil, grease, piped gas, kerosene, and fuel oil for the farm business			646			
6. Hired farm labor - include all money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. (Do not include housework, customwork, and contract work.)					647	
7. Contract labor - include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crewleader, a cooperative, etc.					648	
8. Machine hire and customwork - include expenditures primarily for use of equipment, and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, silo filling, spraying, dusting, etc.					649	
9. Agricultural chemicals purchased - Add dollars reported in section 33 and enter total here					650	
10. All other production expenses - include current operating expenses, and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc., for the farm business. (See Leaflet, section 34.)					651	
11. Total production expenses - Add dollars for items 1 through 10 and enter total here					652	

1969 Census of Agriculture

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A1 (page 12)

Section 35 - MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 - crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.

Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share. (See Leaflet, section 35.)		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
	1. Grains - corn for grain, small grains, soybeans for beans, grain sorghums, cowpeas for peas, dry beans, and dry peas	660	
		\$	
	2. Tobacco	661	
		\$	
	3. Cotton and cottonseed	662	
		\$	
	4. Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage	663	
		\$	
	5. Other field crops - peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet-potatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc. - Specify	664	
		\$	
	6. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons (Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.)	665	
		\$	
	7. Fruits, nuts, and berries - apples, berries, citrus, grapes, peaches, pecans, pears, etc.	666	
		\$	
	8. Poultry and poultry products - broilers, other chickens, eggs, ducks, turkeys, etc.	667	
		\$	
	9. Dairy products - milk, cream, etc. (Report goat dairy products in item 13.)	668	
		\$	
	10. Dairy cattle and calves	669	
		\$	
	11. Other cattle and calves	670	
		\$	
	12. Hogs, sheep, and goats - Include pigs, lambs, wool, and mohair.	671	
		\$	
	13. Other livestock and livestock products - horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat dairy products, etc. - Specify	672	
		\$	
	14. Nursery and greenhouse products sold - Add dollars reported in section 22 and enter total here.	673	
		\$	
	15. Forest products sold - Add dollars reported in section 24 and enter total here.	674	
		\$	
	16. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses - Add dollars for items 1 through 15 and enter total here	675	
		\$	

Section 36 - FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969

Report amount received before taxes and expenses.		CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
	1. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others - plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.	680	
		\$	
	2. Recreational services - providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place	681	
		\$	
	3. Payments you received for participation in Government farm programs (Do not include redeemable loans. See Leaflet, section 36.)	682	
		\$	

Section 37 - Type of ORGANIZATION

1. Mark (X) the box which best describes this operation.

690	Corporation, including family (Do not include co-ops.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Individual or family farm, excluding partnership and corporation	
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 or fewer shareholders	
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Partnership, including family	
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 shareholders	

For example: Estate or trust, Indian reservation, prison farm, grazing association, co-operative, etc.

Section 38 - FARM OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS

1. Does the operator - the person in charge of the farm or ranch operations - live on this place? 691 ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Year operator began to operate any part of this place 692 _____ Year

3. Operator's age 693 _____ Years old

4. Race - Mark (X) the appropriate box. 694 ☐ White ☐ Negro or black ☐ Indian (Amer.) ☐ Other

5. Number of days operator worked off this place in 1969 - Include work at a nonfarm job, business or profession, or on someone else's farm. (Do not include exchange work.) - Mark (X) the appropriate box. 695 ☐ None ☐ 1-49 days ☐ 50-99 days ☐ 100-199 days ☐ 200 days or more

Section 39 - SIGNATURE of person filling this report - Please check your answers, then sign below.

Name _____	Date _____	Telephone	
		Area code	Number

Remarks - Attach separate sheet, if needed.

1969 Census of Agriculture
Short report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A2
(page 1)

<small>FORM 69-A2 (5) (6-20-69)</small>	<small>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</small>	<small>Budget Bureau No. 41-568075 Approval Expires December 1970</small>																					
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE - 1969																							
<small>Please mention the Census File Number (the ten-digit number in the upper left corner of the address label) if you write to us about this report.</small>		<small>Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</small>																					
5																							
		CENSUS USE ONLY																					
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">801</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">802</td></tr><tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">803</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">804</td></tr><tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> </td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> </td></tr></table>	801	802	803	804																	
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<small>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</small>																							
<div style="display: flex;"><div style="flex: 1;"><p>Please read...</p><p>This form is being used in all parts of the United States. Please answer the questions that apply to your operations and return this form in the enclosed envelope.</p><p>Please put your answers in the unshaded answer spaces. Explanations and comments may be written in the shaded areas to the left of the answer spaces or in the "Remarks" space on page 4.</p><p>If you do not have exact figures, please give your best estimate. You may mark the answer "est." (for estimate), if you wish.</p><p>Do not include fractions in your answers except in section 4, items 11 through 16.</p><p>For dollar items, cents are not required. If you prefer to report both dollars and cents, please write the cents in the "Cents" column.</p><p>If the answer to an item is "No" or "None," please leave the answer space blank, unless a small answer box is provided, as in section 1. Please mark answers of "Yes," "No," or "None" by placing an X in the small answer box.</p></div><div style="flex: 2;"><p>Section 1 - AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY in 1969</p><p>1. At any time during 1969, did you have or produce any:</p><table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 80%;">a. Livestock, poultry, or their products?</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</td></tr><tr><td>b. Corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>c. Vegetables, sweet corn, melons, or berries for sale?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>d. A combined total of 20 or more fruit trees (including citrus), nut trees, and grapevines?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>f. Any other crops?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>g. Other agricultural products - horses, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale, etc.?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table><p>What products? _____</p><p>2. At any time in 1969, did you own any land that was used by someone else for agricultural purposes? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p><p style="text-align: center;"><small>If you answered "No" to ALL of the questions above, please skip to page 4, complete section 13, and return this form.</small></p></div></div>			a. Livestock, poultry, or their products?	Yes	No	b. Corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Vegetables, sweet corn, melons, or berries for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. A combined total of 20 or more fruit trees (including citrus), nut trees, and grapevines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. Nursery or greenhouse products or sod?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Any other crops?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. Other agricultural products - horses, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a. Livestock, poultry, or their products?	Yes	No																					
b. Corn, sorghums, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
c. Vegetables, sweet corn, melons, or berries for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
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g. Other agricultural products - horses, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, maple products, naval stores, Christmas trees or timber for sale, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
<p>Section 2 - ACREAGE in 1969 and OWNERSHIP</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 60%;">1. Land owned</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">None</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">810</td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Acres</td></tr><tr><td>2. Land rented or leased from others - Include land worked on shares or share-cropped for others; leased Federal, State, and railroad land; and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.)</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">811</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3. Land rented or leased to others - Include land subleased and land worked on shares or share-cropped by others.</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">812</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4. Total acres - Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space. These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report. ➔</td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">813</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>5. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> 815 _____ Acres</p> <p>6. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings you own? 816 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>7. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? - Include those working land on shares. <input type="checkbox"/> 817 _____ Persons</p> <p>8. How many acres of the land you rented or leased from others (item 2) did you subrent or sublease to others? - Include land rented or leased by you which was worked on shares by others. <input type="checkbox"/> 818 _____ Acres</p> <p><small>Please read... If you reported an acreage in item 4, but had no crops or livestock on that land in 1969 or if the answer to item 4 was "0" because the land was rented out, sold, or for another reason, please skip to page 4, explain in the "Remarks" section, complete section 13, and return this form.</small></p>			1. Land owned	None	810	Acres	2. Land rented or leased from others - Include land worked on shares or share-cropped for others; leased Federal, State, and railroad land; and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	811		3. Land rented or leased to others - Include land subleased and land worked on shares or share-cropped by others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	812		4. Total acres - Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space. These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report. ➔		813						
1. Land owned	None	810	Acres																				
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<p>Section 3 - LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1969</p> <p>1. Are your principal agricultural operations located in the county shown in the upper right corner of the address label?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Give county _____ and State _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2. Location within county of your principal agricultural operations _____ Township, district, precinct, etc.</p>																							

1969 Census of Agriculture

Short report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A2 (page 2)

Section 4 — CROPS harvested for any purpose from this place in 1969 — Report all crops harvested. Include crops grown under contract. Be sure to include landlord's share.

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested
1. Field corn for grain — Report quantity on a shelled basis and in one unit only — either bushels or hundredweight	820	821 Bushels 822 or Hundredweight
2. Field corn for silage, cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed (Do not include acres already reported in item 1) . . .	823	
3. Sorghums for grain or seed — Report quantity harvested in one unit only — either bushels or pounds	824	825 Bushels 826 or Pounds
4. Sorghums for silage, cut for dry forage or hay, or hogged or grazed (Do not include here acres already reported in item 3.)	827	
5. Wheat for grain	828	829 Bushels
6. Other small grains for grain — oats, barley, rye, rice, etc. . .	830	
7. Soybeans for beans	831	832 Bushels
8. Hay — all kinds except sorghum hay (If two or more cuttings were made from the same land, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings.)	833	834 Tons, dry
9. Cotton	835	836 Bales
10. Peanuts for nuts	837	838 Pounds
NOTE: For items 11 through 16, report whole acres and tenths		
11. Tobacco — all types	839	840 Pounds
12. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes	841	
13. Vegetables, sweet corn, or melons for sale	842	
14. Berries for sale	843	
15. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages — Include land on which the fruit crop failed. (Do not include abandoned plantings.)	844	
16. All other crops — Include field seeds, sugar crops, garden, nursery and greenhouse products, sod, etc.	845	
17. If any greenhouse products were sold, how many square feet were under glass or other protection?	846	Square feet

Section 5 — Land USE in 1969 — The purpose of this section is to distribute all acres in this place among items 1 through 5.

1. Cropland harvested — Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products. (If two crops were harvested from the same land in 1969, report the acres only once.)	860	Acres
2. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing	861	Acres
3. All other cropland — Include cropland used for soil-improvement crops, crop failure, cultivated summer fallow, and idle cropland.	862	Acres
4. Woodland — Include woodland pasture	863	Acres
5. All other land — Include pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture, rangeland, and land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc.	864	Acres
6. Total acres in this place — Please add the acres reported in items 1 through 5 and enter the total in this space (This total should be the same as the total in section 2, item 4.)	865	Total acres
7. How much of the total land reported in item 6 was irrigated in 1969?	866	Acres

FORM 69-A2(B) (6-20-69)

1969 Census of Agriculture
Short report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A2
(page 3)

Section 6 – LIVESTOCK and POULTRY – Be sure to report all livestock and poultry on this place on December 31, 1969, no matter who owned them. – Include as sold all livestock and poultry fed on a contract or custom basis and taken from this place in 1969.

	Number on this place December 31, 1969	Number sold in 1969
1. Cattle and calves of all ages	870	871
a. Cows – Include dry cows and heifers that had calved	872	
(1) Of the total cows reported in item 1a, how many were kept for milk production? – Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved	873	
2. Hogs and pigs of all ages	874	875
a. Of the total sold, how many were sold as feeder pigs for further feeding?		876
3. Sheep and lambs of all ages	877	878
4. Horses and ponies of all ages	879	880
5. Hens and pullets of laying age (Exclude started pullets being raised for sale.)	881	882
6. Any other chickens 3 months old or older (roosters, capons, started pullets)	883	884
7. Broilers and other meat-type chickens less than 3 months old	885	886
8. Other livestock and poultry – goats, mules, fur-bearing animals, turkeys, ducks, geese, hives of bees, etc.	887	888
What kind? _____	887	888
9. Litters of pigs farrowed on this place between –	Number of litters	
a. December 1, 1968, and May 31, 1969	889	
b. June 1, 1969, and November 30, 1969	890	

Section 7 – Production EXPENSES for this place in 1969 – Report expenses paid by you and by others – your landlord, contractors, buyers, etc. – for crops, livestock, or livestock products produced on this place. Use estimates if exact figures are not available.

	CENTS NOT REQUIRED			
		Dollars	Cents	
1. Livestock and poultry purchased – cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, poults, started pullets, etc.	900	\$		
2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry – grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.	901	\$		
a. Commercial mixed formula feeds purchased – complete, supplement, concentrates (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)	902	Tons purchased 10	Dollars \$	Cents
3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased	904	\$		
4. Commercial fertilizer purchased – all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum	905	\$		
5. Lime (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)	906	\$		
6. All insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, growth control chemicals, and defoliants used for crops, livestock, and poultry on this place in 1969 – Include any of these materials paid for by your landlord and by custom operators.	907	\$		
7. Total gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business – diesel fuel, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.	908	\$		
8. Hired farm labor – Include all money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members, and for Social Security taxes. (Do not include housework, customwork, and contract work.)	909	\$		
9. Contract labor, machine hire, and customwork – Include expenditures for labor performed on a contract basis by a contractor, a crew leader, a cooperative, etc., and expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork.	910	\$		
10. All other production expenses – Include current operating expenses, and depreciation, taxes, interest, cash rent, insurance, repairs, etc., for the farm business	911	\$		
11. Total production expenses – Add dollars for items 1 through 10 and enter total here _____	912	\$		

1969 Census of Agriculture
Short report form, "Census of Agriculture—1969," 69-A2
(page 4)

Section 8 — MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 —
crops, livestock, livestock products, etc. — Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share.

	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
	Dollars	Cents
1. Livestock, poultry, and their products	920	
	\$	
2. Crops including nursery products and hay sold	921	
	\$	
3. Forest products — firewood, fuelwood, fenceposts, sawlogs, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, standing timber or trees, maple products, etc.	922	
	\$	
4. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses — Add dollars for items 1 through 3 and enter total here —————→	923	
	\$	

Section 9 — FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969 — Report amount received before taxes and expenses.

	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
	Dollars	Cents
1. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others — plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.	930	
	\$	
2. Recreational services — providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place	931	
	\$	
3. Payments you received for participation in government farm programs (Do not include redeemable loans.)	932	
	\$	

**Section 10 — MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1969, whether owned by you or by
others — Include only equipment used in 1968 or 1969.**

Selected machinery and equipment on this place December 31, 1969	Number manufactured in —	
	1965 or later	1964 or earlier
1. Automobiles	940	941
2. Motortrucks — Include pickups	942	943
3. Tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers	944	945
4. Riding garden tractors 7 hp. and over	946	947
5. Grain and bean combines — self-propelled only	948	949
6. Cornpickers and picker-shellers, including corn heads for combines	950	951
7. Pickup balers	952	953

	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
	Dollars	Cents
8. Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment usually kept on this place and used for the farm business — Include the items listed above and any other machinery and equipment	954	
	\$	

Section 11 — VALUE of land and BUILDINGS on this place

	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
	Dollars	Cents
1. Please enter your estimate of the current market value of the acres you operated (owned and rented acres in section 2, item 4) and the buildings on them	960	
	\$	

Section 12 — FARM OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS

1. Does the operator — the person in charge of the farm
or ranch operations — live on this place? 970 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
971
2. Year operator began to operate any part of this place 972 _____ Year
3. Operator's age 973 _____ Years old
4. Race — Mark (X) the appropriate box 974 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Negro or black 3 ☐ Indian (Amer.) 4 ☐ Other
5. Number of days operator worked off this place in 1969 — Include work at a nonfarm job, business or profession,
or on someone else's farm. (Do not include exchange work.) Mark (X) the appropriate box.
974 1 ☐ None 2 ☐ 1–49 days 3 ☐ 50–99 days 4 ☐ 100–199 days 5 ☐ 200 days or more

**Section 13 — SIGNATURE of person filling this report — Please check your
answers, then sign below.**

Name _____ Date _____

Telephone	
975	976
Area code	Number

Remarks — Attach separate sheet, if needed.

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation
Report form, "Evaluation of the 1969 Census of Agriculture," 69-A90
(page 1)

FORM 69-A90
(8-8-70)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**EVALUATION OF THE
1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE**

Budget Bureau No. 41-S70046
Approval Expires June 30, 1971

Please mention the Census File Number (the number in the upper left corner of the address label) if you write to us about this report.

Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Return form in the enclosed postage-paid envelope to:

Agriculture Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

CENSUS USE ONLY	010	011	012	013
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Section 1 - ACREAGE and OWNERSHIP as of December 31, 1969

	None	Acres
1. Land owned on December 31, 1969	<input type="checkbox"/>	014
2. Land rented or leased from others on December 31, 1969 - Include land worked on shares or share-cropped for others; leased Federal, State, and railroad land; and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	015
3. Land rented or leased to others on December 31, 1969 - Include land subleased and land worked on shares or share-cropped by others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	016
4. Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space. ➔		017
5. How many acres were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc., in 1969?	<input type="checkbox"/>	018 _____ Acres
6. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? - Include those working land on shares.	<input type="checkbox"/>	019 _____ Persons
7. How many acres of the land you rented or leased from others (item 2) did you subrent or sublease to others? - Include land rented or leased by you which was worked on shares by others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	020 _____ Acres
8. Did the number of acres you operated change at any time during 1969?		

☐ Yes - Complete the following

☐ No -
Go to
Section 2

Type of change	No	Yes	If yes, give number of acres and date of change	
			Acres	Date (Mo./Yr.)
a. Bought additional land			021	022
b. Sold land			023	024
c. Rented land from others - Include rent free land			025	026
d. Rented land to others - Include rent free land			027	028
e. Other changes - Specify			029	030

Section 2 - LOCATION of agricultural activity in 1969

1. In what county and State were your principal agricultural operations located?

County _____ State _____

2. Did you have agricultural operations in any other county or counties?

☐ Yes - Complete the following

☐ No -
Skip to
Section 3

Give names of counties, States, and acres located in each.		
County	State	Acres
		031
		032
		033

Please read ... All of your 1969 agricultural operations, no matter where located, should be included in this report.

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation
Report form, "Evaluation of the 1969 Census of Agriculture," 69-A90
(page 2)

Section 3 - OPERATIONAL STATUS - Your farm may have been included in the agriculture census under a different name or address. The information requested in this section will be used to check the completeness of the census.

1. In the past two years have you received mail at any address other than the one listed in the address label on page 1 of this form? - Include different ways mail can be addressed to you at your present location.

☐ Yes - Enter other address
☐ No

Route, box No., or street		
City	State	ZIP code

2. Do you have a Social Security number?

☐ Yes - Enter number
☐ No

040 Social Security number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Do you have an Employer Identification (EI) number?

☐ Yes - Enter number
☐ No

041 EI number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4. Mark (X) the box which best describes the operator of this farm.

☐ An individual } Go to item 5
☐ A partnership }

☐ Other - Specify type of organization then skip to item 6

☐ Corporation, less than 10 stockholders } Skip to item 6
☐ Corporation, 10 stockholders or more }

5. Since January 1, 1968, have there been any partners, landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers associated with this place or has there been any other person who received any share of crops, livestock, or other production in cash or kind from the operation of this place?

☐ No - Skip to item 7

☐ Yes - Who are they? - Fill table below

ANSWER IF AN INDIVIDUAL OR A PARTNERSHIP	Name	Address	What is this person's family relationship to the operator of this farm? (For example, parent, son, uncle, or not related.)	Enter description of person, e.g., partner, landlord, tenant, share- cropper, other - Specify	What year did this person become associated with this farm?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Route, box No., or street			
		City, State, ZIP code			
		Route, box No., or street			
		City, State, ZIP code			
		Route, box No., or street			
		City, State, ZIP code			

After completing above table, skip to item 7

ANSWER
IF A
CORPORATION
OR OTHER
TYPE OF
ORGANIZATION

6. Is the name and address of the corporation or other organization that operates this place the same as that shown in the address label?

☐ Yes - Skip to item 7

☐ No - What is the correct name and address of the corporation that operates this place?

Name
Route, box No., or street
City, State, ZIP code

NOTE: Answer questions 7 through 12 for the person in charge of the operation.
If a corporation answer for the manager.
If a partnership answer for the senior partner.

042

7. Year you began to operate any part of this place Year

8. If you began operating this place on or after January 1, 1968, who operated this place before you?

Name		
Route, box No., or street		
City	State	ZIP code

9. Does the operator - the person in charge of the farm or ranch operations - live on this place?

043 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

10. Operator's age Years old

044

11. Race - Mark (X) the appropriate box 045 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Negro or Black 3 ☐ Indian (Amer.) 4 ☐ Other

12. Number of days operator worked off this place in 1969 - Include work at a nonfarm job, business or profession, or on someone else's farm. (Do not include exchange work.) Mark (X) the appropriate box.

046 1 ☐ None 2 ☐ 1-49 days 3 ☐ 50-99 days 4 ☐ 100-199 days 5 ☐ 200 days or more

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation

Report form, "Evaluation of the 1969 Census of Agriculture," 69-A90

(page 3)

Section 4 – CROPS harvested for any purpose from land you operated in 1969 – Report all crops harvested. Include crops grown under contract. Be sure to include landlord's share, if you rent cropland from others.

		Acres harvested		Quantity harvested
1. Field corn for grain – Report quantity harvested on a shelled basis and in one unit only – either bushels or hundredweight.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	050	051	Bushels
			052	Hundred-weight
2. Field corn for silage, cut for green or dry fodder, hogged or grazed (Do not include acres reported in item 1.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	053	054	Tons
		055	056	Bushels
3. Sorghums for grain or seed – Report quantity harvested in one unit only – either bushels or pounds	None <input type="checkbox"/>		057	Pounds
		058	059	Tons
4. Sorghums for silage, cut for dry forage or hay, or hogged or grazed (Do not include here acres already reported in item 3.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	060	061	Bushels
5. Wheat for grain	None <input type="checkbox"/>	062	063	Bushels
6. Other small grains for grain – oats, barley, rye, rice, etc.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	064	065	Bushels
7. Soybeans for beans		066	067	Tons, dry
8. Hay – all kinds except sorghum hay if two or more cuttings were made from the same land. REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE, but report total tons of all cuttings	None <input type="checkbox"/>	068	069	Bales
9. Cotton	None <input type="checkbox"/>	070	071	Pounds
10. Peanuts for nuts				
NOTE: For items 11 through 16, report whole acres and tenths				
11. Tobacco – all types	None <input type="checkbox"/>	072	073	Pounds
			10	
12. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes	None <input type="checkbox"/>	074	075	Hundred-weight
			10	
13. Vegetables, sweet corn, or melons for sale	None <input type="checkbox"/>	076	077	Dollar value sold
			10	
14. Berries for sale	None <input type="checkbox"/>	078	079	Pounds
			10	
15. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages – Include land on which the fruit crop failed. (Do not include abandoned plantings.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	080	081	Pounds
			10	
16. All other crops – Include field seeds, sugar crops, garden nursery and greenhouse products, sod, etc.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	082		
			10	
17. If any greenhouse products were sold, how many square feet were under glass or other protection?	None <input type="checkbox"/>		083	Square feet

Section 5 – LIVESTOCK and POULTRY – Be sure to report all livestock and poultry on this place on December 31, 1969, no matter who owned them. – Include as sold all livestock and poultry fed on a contract or custom basis and taken from this place in 1969

		Number on this place December 31, 1969		Number sold in 1969
1. Cattle and calves of all ages.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	085	086	
a. Cows – Include dry cows and heifers that had calved.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	087		
(1) Of the total cows reported in item 1a, how many were kept for milk production? – Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	088		
		089	090	
2. Hogs and pigs of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/>		091	
a. Of the total sold, how many were sold as feeder pigs for further feeding?	None <input type="checkbox"/>			
3. Sheep and lambs of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/>	092	093	
4. Horses and ponies of all ages	None <input type="checkbox"/>	094	095	
5. Hens and pullets of laying age (Exclude started pullets being raised for sale.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	096	097	
6. Any other chickens 3 months old or older (roosters, capons, started pullets)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	098	099	
7. Broilers and other meat-type chickens less than 3 months old	None <input type="checkbox"/>	100	101	
8. Other livestock and poultry – goats, mules, fur-bearing animals, turkeys, ducks, geese, hives of bees, etc.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	102	103	
What kind?				
9. Litters of pigs farrowed on this place between –				Number of litters
a. December 1, 1968, and May 31, 1969	None <input type="checkbox"/>		104	
b. June 1, 1969, and November 30, 1969.	None <input type="checkbox"/>		105	

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation

Report form, "Evaluation of the 1969 Census of Agriculture," 69-A90
(page 4)

Section 6 - CONTRACTS

1. At any time during 1969, did you have any CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, or UNDERSTANDING with a dealer, processor, or cooperative to PRODUCE any CROPS, LIVESTOCK or LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, or POULTRY or POULTRY PRODUCTS?

☐ Yes - Fill table below

☐ No - Go to Section 7

Name of crop, livestock, poultry, or product covered by contract, agreement, or understanding	Name and address of person or business with whom contract was made		
	Name		
	Route, box No., or street		
	City	State	ZIP code
	Name		
	Route, box No., or street		
	City	State	ZIP code

Section 7 - MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products SOLD in 1969 - crops, livestock, livestock products, etc. - Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share.

	None <input type="checkbox"/>	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
1. Livestock, poultry, and their products sold	<input type="checkbox"/>	200 \$	
2. Crops including nursery products and hay sold	<input type="checkbox"/>	201 \$	
3. Forest products sold - firewood, fuelwood, fenceposts, sawlogs, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, standing timber or trees, maple products, etc. . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	202 \$	
4. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses - Add dollars for items 1 through 3 and enter total here →		203 \$	

Section 8 - FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969 - Report amount received before taxes and expenses

	None <input type="checkbox"/>	CENTS NOT REQUIRED	
		Dollars	Cents
1. Customwork and other agricultural services provided for others - plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	204 \$	
2. Recreational services - providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding, lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place	<input type="checkbox"/>	205 \$	
3. Payments you received for participation in government farm programs (Do not include redeemable loans.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	206 \$	

Section 9 - CENSUS STATUS - In January 1970, U.S. Census of Agriculture questionnaires were sent to farm operators throughout the United States.

1. Did you receive one of these forms?

☐ No - Skip to Section 10

☐ Yes - Were the name and address on that form the same as shown in the address label on this form?

☐ Yes - Go to Section 10

☐ No - Enter address →

Name		
Route, box No., or street		
City	State	ZIP code

Section 10 - SIGNATURE of person filling this report - Please check your answers, then sign below.

207	Telephone	
	Area code	Number

Name _____ Date _____

Remarks - Attach separate sheet, if needed.

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation

Transmittal letter, 69-A91 (L)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Dear Sir:

We need your help in measuring the completeness of the 1969 Census of Agriculture—your answers to the questions in the enclosed form.

Report forms for the 1969 Census of Agriculture were mailed in January of this year to people connected with farming and ranching. However, our checking shows that a report form was not sent to a small number of persons who should have received one. It appears that you may be one of the farm operators who was not included on the original mailing list used for the Census.

It is very important that we have a complete measure of the nation's agricultural activity. Your response to the enclosed form will help us to determine how good a job has been done.

Please fill out this form and mail it back to us as soon as possible in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Even if you have filled out and returned a report for the 1969 Census of Agriculture, we need your answers on the enclosed form.

Your report will be held in complete confidence. It can be seen only by Census employees and used only for statistical purposes. The law (Title 13, United States Code) provides that it cannot be shown to or used by anyone outside the Bureau of the Census for any purpose.

Your help in carrying out this important study is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Thomas Breen

J. THOMAS BREEN, Chief
Agriculture Division
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures
USCOMM-DC
69-A91(L)
(6-70)

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation

Reminder card, 69-A92 (L)

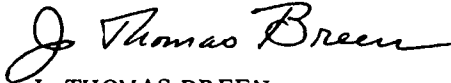
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

A reminder

Recently we sent you a form to be filled out to help in evaluating the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

We appreciate your cooperation and if you have already mailed it back to us we thank you for your promptness.

If you have not completed the report form it would be a great help to us if you would fill it out now and mail it back right away.



J. THOMAS BREEN
Chief, Agriculture Division
Bureau of the Census

*If you write us,
please enclose this card.*

69-A92(L) (8-70)
USCOMM-DC

1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation

Final followup letter, 69-A96 (L)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

September 24, 1970

Dear Sir:

Our records indicate that you have failed to satisfy the requirement for returning your completed report for the 1969 Census of Agriculture Evaluation Survey. This report is required by law (Title 13, United States Code) and is needed to provide proper evaluation of the 1969 Census.

Practically all persons in this survey have already sent in their filled-out forms. I hope you will cooperate by making a prompt return, so that we may have complete results in the near future. If we do not receive your report by mail it may be necessary to send a census enumerator to obtain a completed report.

Another copy of the form is enclosed for use in case you have misplaced the ones previously sent you. We are also enclosing an official envelope which requires no postage.

We appreciate your cooperation in our survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Thomas Breen", is positioned above the typed name.

J. THOMAS BREEN, Chief
Agriculture Division
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

If you have any question about your report and want to write us about it, please include in your letter the file number which appears on the address label.

69-A96(L)
(9-18-70)

Puerto Rico Pretest

Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A1 PR(X)

(page 1)

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68088; Approval Expires September 1969

<p>FORM 69-A1 PR(x) (1-29-69)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1970 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO (TEST)</p> <p>NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">P and H serial number</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farm serial number</td> <td style="text-align: center;">011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ED number</td> <td style="text-align: center;">012</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">PLEASE READ</p> <p>Please complete and return this form in the envelope provided to the Census office in Puerto Rico.</p> <p>Use records if you have them. If not, please give the best answers you can.</p> <p>If an answer is "No" or "None," be sure to mark (X) the proper box.</p> <p>Please answer all questions that apply, otherwise we may have to call on you for missing answers.</p> <p>When you need to report part of a cuerda, write in whole numbers under "Centesimos," never in fractions or decimals.</p>	P and H serial number	010	Farm serial number	011	ED number	012
P and H serial number	010						
Farm serial number	011						
ED number	012						

Section 1 - OPERATOR

<p>1. What is your name?</p> <p>2. What is your mailing address?</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">First name</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Middle initial or name</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Surnames</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">P.O. Box, rural post office box, number and street</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Barrio</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">City or town</td> <td>ZIP code</td> </tr> </table>	First name	Middle initial or name	Surnames	P.O. Box, rural post office box, number and street			Barrio			City or town		ZIP code
First name	Middle initial or name	Surnames											
P.O. Box, rural post office box, number and street													
Barrio													
City or town		ZIP code											

Section 2 - LAND IN AGRICULTURE

	None	Cuerdas	Cent.
3. How many cuerdas do you own?	013		
4. How many cuerdas do you rent from others?	014		
5. <i>ADD items 3 and 4</i> →	015		
6. How many cuerdas do you operate for others as a hired or salaried manager?	016		
7. How many cuerdas do you rent to others?	017		
8. TOTAL CUERDAS ON THE PLACE (Item 5 or 6 minus item 7) →	018		

9. What type of operating organization does this farm have? (Mark one)
If a manager, specify if working for an individual, partnership, corporation, coop, estate, trust, etc.

019 1 ☐ Individual

 2 ☐ Partnership

 3 ☐ Corporation (Do not include coops or Government corporations)

 4 ☐ Government corporation or agency

 5 ☐ Other (Coop, estate, trust, etc.)

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Section 2 - LAND IN AGRICULTURE - Continued

10. Are there any debts represented by real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings owned? (Mark one)

220 1 ☐ No land owned

2 ☐ Yes

3 ☐ No

11. If renting land FROM OTHERS, give the following information for each of the landlords; or if a salaried manager, give the following information for the employer.

Name	Mailing address	Cuerdas	Cent.

12. If renting land TO OTHERS, give the following information for each tenant.

Name	Mailing address	Cuerdas	Cent.

Section 3 - LOCATION OF FARMLAND

13. If all the land is in the same barrio and municipio, enter the names.....

Barrio

Municipio

14. If the land is located in more than one barrio, give the number of cuerdas by barrio and municipio.

Barrio	Municipio	Cuerdas	Cent.

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Section 4 - LAND USE

	None	Cuerdas	Cent.
15. How many cuerdas are in cultivated crops? (Should equal cuerdas reported under "Cuerdas planted or ready for planting" in Section 5, minus cuerdas intercropped.)		020	
16. How many cuerdas are in cultivated and improved pasture? (Should be equal to question 77, column 1.)		021	
17. How many cuerdas are in other cropland (cropland pasture not included above, crop failure, idle and fallow cropland, etc.)?		022	
18. How many cuerdas are in other pastures or grazing land (include woodland pasture)?		023	
19. How many cuerdas are in woodland and underbrush (do not include woodland pasture)?		024	
20. How many cuerdas are in other uses? (For example, building lots, roads, fences, lakes, wasteland, etc.)		025	
21. TOTAL LAND (Equal to question 8, Section 2, and the sum of questions 15-20) →		026	
22. Total land irrigated in 1968		027	
a. By public irrigation		028	
b. By private irrigation		029	

Section 5 - CROPS

SUGARCANE

23. Do you have any sugarcane planted now, or did you harvest any last year on this place?
030 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No - Go to question 29

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)			Quantity harvested (3)	Cuerdas irrigated in 1968 (4)			Cuerdas fertilized in 1968 (5)		
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	Tons	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.
24. Gran cultura...		031			1		2		3			4	
25. Primavera.....		032			1		2		3			4	
26. Retonos.....		033			1		2		3			4	
27. Quedada.....		034			1		2		3			4	
28. TOTAL →		035			1		2		3			4	

PINEAPPLE, TOBACCO, AND COFFEE

29. Do you have any pineapple, tobacco, or coffee planted now, or did you harvest any of these crops last year on this place?
045 ☐ Yes ☐ No - Go to question 33

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)			Quantity harvested (3)	Cuerdas fertilized in 1968 (4)		
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.		None	Cuerdas	Cent.
30. Pineapple.....		040			1		2 Tons		3	
31. Tobacco.....		041			1		2 Lb.		3	
32. Coffee.....		042			1		2 Lb.		3	
a. How many pounds of coffee were sold from this place last year?									None	043 Lb.
b. How much of the coffee produced on this place was consumed on the farm or given to others?										044 Lb.

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Section 5 - CROPS - Continued

GRAINS AND FARINACEOUS CROPS

Which of the following products do you have planted now, or did you harvest last year on this place?

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)			Quantity harvested (3)	Quantity sold (4)	Consumed on the farm or given away (5)
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
33. Pigeon peas		050			1		2	3	4
34. Beans, dry		051			1		2	3	4
35. Corn		052			1		2	3	4
36. Taniers		053			1		2	3	4
37. Dasheens		054			1		2	3	4
38. Cassava		055			1		2	3	4
39. Yams		056			1		2	3	4
40. Sweet potatoes		057			1		2	3	4
41. Celeriac		058			1		2	3	4

VEGETABLES

42. Do you have any vegetables planted for sale, or did you sell any last year from this place?

059 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - Go to question 52

Which of the following vegetables are planted now, or did you harvest for sale last year?

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)			Quantity harvested (3)	Quantity sold (4)	Consumed on the farm or given away (5)
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.			
43. Eggplants		060			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
44. Pumpkins		061			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
45. String beans		062			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
46. Lettuce		063			1		2 Bunches	3 Bunches	4 Bunches
47. Peppers		064			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
48. Tomatoes		065			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
49. Cabbage		066			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
50. Okra		067			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.
51. Cucumbers		068			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.

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Section 5 - CROPS - Continued

FRUITS

Which of the following fruits do you have planted now, or did you harvest last year on this place?

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting			Cuerdas harvested in 1968			Quantity harvested	Quantity sold	Consumed on the farm or given away
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.			
	070						2	3	4
52. Plantains							Bunches	Bunches	Bunches
	071						2	3	4
53. Bananas							Bunches	Bunches	Bunches
	072						2	3	4
54. Coconuts							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	073						2	3	4
55. Grapefruits							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	074						2	3	4
56. Oranges							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	075						2	3	4
57. Avocados							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	076						2	3	4
58. Mangos							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	077						2	3	4
59. Limes							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	078						2	3	4
60. Breadfruits							Fruits	Fruits	Fruits
	079						2	3	4
61. Guavas							Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
	080						2	3	4
62. Citrons							Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
	081						2	3	4
63. West Indies Cherries							Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
	082						2	3	4
64. Papayas							Lb.	Lb.	Lb.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, FLOWERS, AND LAWN GRASS

65. Do you have any ornamental or flowering plants or lawn grass planted for sale or did you sell any from this place last year?

084 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - Go to question 68

66. How many cuerdas do you now have in -

a. Ornamental plants?

b. Flowering plants?

c. Lawn grass?

67. What was the value of sales in 1968 of -

a. Ornamental plants?

b. Flowering plants?

c. Lawn grass?

None	Cuerdas	Cent.
	085	
	086	
	087	
None	Dollars	Cents
	088	
	\$	
	089	
	\$	
	090	
	\$	

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Section 5 - CROPS - Continued

CULTIVATED AND/OR IMPROVED PASTURE

68. Do you have now or did you have last year any land in cultivated and/or improved pastures?

101 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - Go to question 78

Which of the following grasses do you or did you cultivate on this farm?

	Cuerdas cultivated or ready to be planted (1)			Cuerdas in 1968 (2)								Cuerdas irrigated in 1968 (3)			Cuerdas fertilized in 1968 (4)			
				Total (a)			For cutting (b)		For grazing (c)		For both cutting and grazing (d)							
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	Cuerdas	Cent.	Cuerdas	Cent.	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.
69. Paragrass		091			1		2		3		4			5			6	
70. Guinea grass		092			1		2		3		4			5			6	
71. Merker grass		093			1		2		3		4			5			6	
72. Pangola grass		094			1		2		3		4			5			6	
73. Molasses grass		095			1		2		3		4			5			6	
74. Milo (sorghums)		096			1		2		3		4			5			6	
75. Elephant grass		097			1		2		3		4			5			6	
76. Any other (Guatemala, etc.) - Specify																		

77. TOTAL →		100			1		2		3		4			5			6	

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Section 6 - POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK ON THE FARM NOW AND NUMBER SOLD IN 1968

Report all poultry and livestock on the place when filling this report, regardless of ownership. Include all poultry and livestock belonging to the agregados and sharecroppers living on the farm. Report sales of poultry and livestock from this place, regardless of ownership.

POULTRY

78. a. Are there any chicken hens, pullets, broilers, roosters, or turkeys on this place? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } If "No" to both, go to question 85
b. Were any sold in 1968? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No }

79. Chicken hens

a. Laying hens

b. Others (native, etc.).

80. Pullets

a. Started pullets

b. Other

81. Chickens

a. Broilers

b. Other

82. Roosters

83. Turkeys

84. How many dozens of eggs were sold in 1968?

On this place (1)		Sold in 1968 (2)	
None	Number	None	Number
	105		106
	107		
	108		
	109		110
	111		
	112		
	113		114
	115		
	116		
	117		118
	119		120
			121
			Dozens

CATTLE AND CALVES

85. a. Are there any cattle or calves on this place? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } If "No" to both, go to question 93
b. Were any cattle sold in 1968? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No }

86. Cows, including heifers calved

87. Heifers

88. Calves

89. Steers and bulls

90. Oxen

91. TOTAL CATTLE AND CALVES →

92. How many quarts of milk were sold in 1968?

On this place (1)					Sold in 1968 (2)	
None	Total	Breed			None	Number
		Milk	Beef	Other		
	125	1	2	3		4
	126	1	2	3		4
	127	1	2	3		4
	128	1	2	3		4
	129			3		4
	130	1	2	3		
						131
						Quarts

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(page 8)

Section 6 - POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK ON THE FARM NOW AND NUMBER SOLD IN 1968 - Continued

HOGS AND PIGS

93. a. Are there any hogs or pigs on this place? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } If "No" to both,
b. Were any sold in 1968? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } go to question 95

94. Total hogs and pigs
- a. Less than 6 months old
- b. 6 months old or older
- (1) Number of sows

On this place (1)		Sold in 1968 (2)	
None	Number	None	Number
	135		136
	137		
	138		
	139		

OTHER LIVESTOCK

95. Are there any other farm animals on this place or were any other ¹⁴⁸ farm animals sold in 1968? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No - Go to question 100

96. Horses, all ages
97. Donkeys and mules
98. Goats, all ages
99. Other farm animals (sheep, rabbits, etc.) - Specify

On this place (1)		Sold in 1968 (2)	
None	Number	None	Number
	140		141
	142		143
	144		145

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Standard report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A1 PR(X)
(page 9)

Section 7 – EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, AND BUILDINGS ON THIS PLACE

Report all specified equipment, regardless of ownership, provided it is in operating condition.

How many of the following are on this place?

	None	Number
100. Wheel tractors		150
101. Crawler tractors		151
102. Sugar cane loaders, not including guas		152
103. Sugar cane harvest machines		153
104. Tractor carts (carts pulled by tractors)		154
105. Coffee pulping machines		155
106. Coffee drying platforms		156
107. Coffee dryers		157
108. Farm ponds		158
109. Motortrucks		159
110. Jeeps and pick-up trucks		160
111. Milking machines		161
112. Milk coolers		162
113. Milking parlor		163
114. Silos		164
115. Tobacco barns		165
116. Storage buildings		166
117. Poultry buildings		167
118. Livestock barns		168
119. Agregados' houses		169
120. Other employees' houses		170
121. Other buildings – Specify		

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Section 8 – SELECTED FARM EXPENDITURES IN 1968			
	None	Dollars	Cents
122. How much was spent for the following items in 1968?			
a. Buying poultry	175	\$	
b. Buying livestock	176	\$	
c. Buying poultry feed	177	\$	
d. Buying livestock feed	178	\$	
e. Buying seeds	179	\$	
f. Buying fertilizer	180	\$	
g. Buying weed killers, insecticides, fungicides	181	\$	
h. Buying machinery and equipment	182	\$	
i. Wages and salaries	183	\$	
j. Buying gasoline and other petroleum fuels and oils for the farm business (Diesel fuel, LP gas, kerosene, butane, propane, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc.)	184	\$	
k. Machine hire and customwork	185	\$	
l. Other expenditures – <i>Specify</i>	186	\$	
		\$	
Section 9 – APPROXIMATE GROSS VALUE OF SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE IN 1968			
	None	Dollars	Cents
123. What was the value of sales in 1968 of the following items?			
a. Sugar cane	190	\$	
b. Coffee	191	\$	
c. Tobacco	192	\$	
d. Pineapples	193	\$	
e. Grains	194	\$	
f. Farinaceous crops	195	\$	
g. Fruits, including bananas and plaintains	196	\$	
h. Vegetables	197	\$	
i. Ornamental plants, flowers, and lawn grass	198	\$	
j. Hay, forage, and silage	199	\$	
k. Livestock	200	\$	
l. Milk	201	\$	
m. Poultry and eggs	202	\$	
n. Miscellaneous products (honey, goats milk, forest products, etc.)	203	\$	

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Section 10 – VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS

Value reported here should cover only the land reported in question 8 and any buildings on it. "X" appropriate box.

124. Approximately how much would this place sell for on today's market?

205 1 ☐ Under \$2,500

7 ☐ \$20,000–\$29,999

2 ☐ \$2,500–\$4,999

8 ☐ \$30,000–\$49,999

3 ☐ \$5,000–\$7,499

9 ☐ \$50,000–\$74,999

4 ☐ \$7,500–\$9,999

10 ☐ \$75,000–\$99,999

5 ☐ \$10,000–\$14,999

11 ☐ \$100,000 and over —————→ Report approximate value

6 ☐ \$15,000–\$19,999

\$ _____ .00

Section 11 – OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS

The following questions are related to the person in charge of operating this place.

125. Do you live on this place (on the land reported in question 8)?

213 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

126. In what year did you begin to operate this place?

206

Year

207

127. How old were you on your last birthday?

Age

128. What is your main occupation?

208 1 ☐ Agricultural

2 ☐ Nonagricultural

None

209

129. How many days did you work away from this farm in 1968?

Days

Section 12 – AGREGADOS AND SHARECROPPERS

130. Is any agregado family living on this place or is any sharecropper working on this place?

214 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No – Go to question 134

131. How many agregado families are living on this place?

None

210

Families

132. How many sharecroppers are working on this place?

211

Number

133. How many cuerdas are cultivated by these sharecroppers?

212

Cuerdas

Cent.

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Section 13 - REMARKS

134. Who furnished the information in this report? (Mark one)

215 1 ☐ Operator

5 ☐ Neighbor

2 ☐ Wife or other member of operator's family

6 ☐ Other - Give name

3 ☐ Hired laborer

4 ☐ Landlord

This space is for you to make any remarks you feel are necessary about this farm, the owner or operator, or the crops cultivated on the farm. Give the name of the farm if it is known by any name.

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Short report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A2 PR(X)
(page 1)

Budget Bureau No. 41-S68088; Approval Expires September 1969

<p>FORM 69-A2 PR(x) (1-15-69)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1970 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO (TEST)</p>	<p>NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; height: 30px;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P and H serial number</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farm serial number</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		010	P and H serial number			011	Farm serial number	
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<p>Section 2 - LAND IN AGRICULTURE</p> <p>3. How many cuerdas do you own?</p> <p>4. How many cuerdas do you rent FROM OTHERS?</p> <p>5. Add items 3 and 4 →</p> <p>6. How many cuerdas do you rent TO OTHERS?</p> <p>7. TOTAL CUERDAS ON THE PLACE (Item 5 minus item 6) →</p> <p>8. Are there any debts represented by real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on the land and buildings owned? (Mark one)</p> <p>220 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No land owned 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">None</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Cuerdas</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Cent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">013</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">014</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">015</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">017</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">018</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	None	Cuerdas	Cent.		013			014			015			017			018	
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	017																		
	018																		

<p>9. If renting or leasing land to others, what is the number of tenants?</p> <p>10. Is this holding producing mainly for home consumption or for sale?</p> <p>022 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Home consumption - Go to question 12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sale</p> <p>11. If mainly for sale, what type of holding is it? (Mark one)</p> <p>023 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Crops holding 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed holding</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock and/or poultry holding 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">021</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Number of tenants</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>	021	Number of tenants	
021				
Number of tenants				

Puerto Rico Pretest

Short report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A2 PR(X)

(page 2)

Section 3 - CROPS

SUGARCANE, TOBACCO, AND COFFEE

12. Do you have any sugarcane, tobacco, or coffee planted, or did you harvest any last year on this place?

030 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - Go to question 16

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)			Quantity harvested (3)	Quantity sold (4)
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.		
13. Sugarcane		035			1		2 Tons	
14. Tobacco		041			1		2 Lb.	
15. Coffee		042			1		2 Lb.	3 Lb.

VEGETABLES

16. Do you have any vegetables planted for sale or did you sell any last year from this place?

060 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - Go to question 21

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)			Quantity harvested (Pounds) (3)	Quantity sold (Pounds) (4)
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.		
17. Pumpkins		061			1		2	3
18. Peppers		064			1		2	3
19. Tomatoes		065			1		2	3
20. Other vegetables		069			1			

FRUITS, GRAINS, AND FARINACEOUS CROPS

Which of the following products do you have planted now, or did you harvest last year on this place?

	Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Number of scattered trees (2)	Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (3)			Number of scattered trees harvested (4)	Quantity harvested (5)		Quantity sold (6)
	None	Cuerdas	Cent.		None	Cuerdas	Cent.		From cuerdas	From scattered trees	
21. Pigeon peas		050				2			4 Lb.		6 Lb.
22. Beans, dry		051				2			4 Lb.		6 Lb.
23. Taniers		053				2			4 Lb.		6 Lb.
24. Yams		056				2			4 Lb.		6 Lb.
25. Sweet potatoes ..		057				2			4 Lb.		6 Lb.
26. Plantains		070		1		2		3	4 Bunches	5 Bunches	6 Bunches
27. Bananas		071		1		2		3	4 Bunches	5 Bunches	6 Bunches
28. Coconuts		072		1		2		3	4 Fruits	5 Fruits	6 Fruits
29. Oranges		074		1		2		3	4 Fruits	5 Fruits	6 Fruits
30. Avocados		075		1		2		3	4 Fruits	5 Fruits	6 Fruits

Puerto Rico Pretest

Short report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A2 PR(X)
(page 3)

Section 3 - CROPS - Continued

OTHER CROPS

31. Do you have any other crops planted or did you harvest any other crops last year on this place?

098 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - Go to question 33

32. All other crops, total

Cuerdas planted or ready for planting (1)			Cuerdas harvested in 1968 (2)		
None	Cuerdas	Cent.	None	Cuerdas	Cent.
	099			1	

Section 4 - LAND USE

33. How many cuerdas are in cultivated crops? (Should equal cuerdas reported under "Cuerdas planted or ready for planting" in Section 3 minus cuerdas intercropped.)

34. How many cuerdas are in cultivated and improved pasture?

35. How many cuerdas are in other cropland? (Cropland pasture not included above, crop failure, idle and fallow cropland, etc.)

36. How many cuerdas are in other pastures or grazing land? (Include woodland pasture; do NOT include cropland pasture.)

37. How many cuerdas are in woodland and underbrush? (Do NOT include woodland pasture.)

38. How many cuerdas are in other uses? (Wasteland, lakes, ponds, building lots, roads, fences, etc.)

39. **TOTAL LAND**
(Should equal question 7 and the sum of questions 33-38) →

None	Cuerdas	Cent.
	230	
	231	
	232	
	233	
	234	
	235	
	236	

Section 5 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ON THIS PLACE

Report all livestock and poultry on the place on enumeration day, regardless of ownership.

40. Total cattle and calves

41. Total hogs and pigs

42. Total goats, all ages

43. Total horses, all ages

44. Other farm animals (mules, donkeys, sheep, rabbits, etc.) - Specify

45. Chicken hens

46. Pullets and roosters

47. Chickens

48. Turkeys

None	Number on this place
	130
	135
	144
	140
	105
	109
	113
	119

Puerto Rico Pretest

Short report form, "Census of Agriculture, 1970 Census of Puerto Rico (Test)," 69-A2 PR(X)
(page 4)

Section 6 – SELECTED FARM EXPENDITURES DURING 1968		None	Dollars	Cents
How much was spent for each of the following items in 1968?				
49. Livestock		176		
50. Poultry		175		
51. Feed for livestock		178		
52. Feed for poultry		177		
53. Seeds		179		
54. Fertilizer		180		
55. Weed killers, insecticides, and fungicides		181		
56. Hired labor (wages and salaries)		183		
Section 7 – APPROXIMATE GROSS VALUE OF SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE IN 1968				
57. What was the value of sales of farm products from this place in 1968? (Mark one)				
204 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$150	3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500–\$1,199	\$00		
2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150–\$499	4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,200 or more – Specify value →			
Section 8 – OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS				
<i>The following questions are related to the person in charge of operating this place.</i>				
58. Do you live on this place (on the land included in question 7)?				
213 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
59. In what year did you begin to operate this place?		206		
		Year		
60. How old were you on your last birthday?		207		
		Age		
61. What is your main occupation?				
208 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonagricultural			
62. How many days did you work away from this farm in 1968?		None	209	
			Days	
Section 9 – ENUMERATOR'S RECORD				
63. Who furnished the information in this report? (Mark one)				
215 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Operator	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord			
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife or other member of operator's family	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor			
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hired laborer	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Give name _____			
Remarks				
Municipio		Barrio		ED number
Date	Certified by (Enumerator)			
Date	Inspected by (Crew Leader)			

Puerto Rico Pretest

Instrucciones a la Persona que ha de Completar el Cuestionario Agrícola Regular

Forma 69-A33 PR(x)
(1-17-69)

Departamento de Comercio de los Estados Unidos
Negociado del Censo
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

Instrucciones a la Persona que ha de Completar el Cuestionario Agrícola Regular.

Fincas de dos o más unidades de terrenos:

La información que usted provee en este cuestionario debe abarcar todos los terrenos que usted opera. Esto aplica, no importa si el terreno se encuentra todo en una sola unidad o en varias unidades, o si están en el mismo barrio, o en distintos pueblos de la isla. Cuando se mantienen libros de contabilidad separados para estas terrenos, se debe completar un cuestionario por cada lugar que usted opera. También se deben completar cuestionarios separados para los terrenos que usted posee y los terrenos que usted opera como un administrador asalariado.

Esté seguro de incluir como "Cuerdas en esta finca" (pregunta 8), todo el terreno de su propiedad, todo el terreno arrendado de otros, todas las fincas trabajadas a medias y todo el terreno que usted opera sin pagar arrendamiento si todo este terreno esta incluido en una sola operación agrícola.

Fincas operadas por terratenientes:

Para propósitos del Censo Agrícola, un terrateniente es una persona que arrienda terrenos a otros, o que tiene una finca trabajada a medias por otros. Si usted es un terrateniente y también opera terrenos, usted debe completar un cuestionario agrícola solamente por la finca que usted opera. Cualquier terreno que usted arrienda a otros o cualquier finca operada a medias por otros debe reportarse en la pregunta 7. Esos terrenos no deben ser incluidos como parte de las "Cuerdas en este lugar" que usted reporte en su cuestionario.

Las anotaciones para cosechas, ganado, uso de terrenos, etc. en su cuestionario deben referirse solamente a los terrenos que usted opera. No incluya nada referente a fincas operadas por arrendatarios o trabajadas a medias por otros.

Fincas operadas por arrendatarios o trabajadas a medias por otros:

Si usted opera terrenos que son propiedad de otros y arrendados por usted o usados sin pagar renta, o si usted trabaja una finca a medias para otros, usted es la persona encargada de la finca. Todos los terrenos que usted opera y todas sus operaciones agrícolas deben ser reportadas en un cuestionario completado en su nombre, ya sean los terrenos propiedad de uno, dos o más dueños.

Las partidas para las cosechas recogidas, la cantidad de cosechas vendidas y el número y valor del ganado y productos de ganadería vendidos deben incluir cualquier parte dada al terrateniente al igual que la parte que le corresponde a usted. Igualmente, las cifras para gastos y valor de las ventas deben incluir tanto las cantidades pagadas y recibidas por usted como por el terrateniente.

Fincas operadas por un operador nuevo:

El cuestionario debe ser completado en nombre de la persona encargada del terreno en el momento que se levanta, el censo, aún cuando usted haya estado encargado del terreno por un período corto de tiempo. El cuestionario debe incluir todos los terrenos que usted opera al momento de la enumeración y todas las cosechas, ganado, ventas, gastos, etc. durante el período indicado sin tomar en consideración quién estaba encargado en ese tiempo. Usted debe informar, tan exactamente como sus conocimientos le permitan, las operaciones en los terrenos para ese período.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Instrucciones a la Persona que ha de Completar el Cuestionario Agrícola Regular—Continued

Sociedades:

Complete solamente un cuestionario para los lugares operados en sociedad por dos o más personas. Incluya todos los terrenos usados para las operaciones de la sociedad en un cuestionario. Si usted o uno o más de sus socios tiene operaciones agrícolas separadas para las cuales se mantienen libros de contabilidad separados, debe completar un cuestionario separado para cada operación. Las operaciones individuales no deben ser incluidas en el cuestionario para la sociedad. Las operaciones individuales deben incluirse en cuestionarios separados a nombre de la persona encargada.

Complete el cuestionario para la sociedad a nombre del socio que está a cargo de las operaciones agrícolas principalmente. Si todos los socios comparten el trabajo mas o menos por igual, considere al socio más viejo como la persona encargada. Anote los nombres de los otros socios en la sección para comentarios al final del cuestionario.

Las sociedades de padre e hijo son muy comunes. Si tanto el padre como el hijo operan la finca, se considera al padre como la persona encargada, y el cuestionario debe llenarse en su nombre. Sin embargo, si el hijo es quien tiene la responsabilidad principal para las operaciones de la finca, él es la persona encargada. Recuerde que la persona que posee la propiedad y el equipo agrícola no es necesariamente la persona encargada de las operaciones agrícolas.

En los casos en que hermanos o personas no relacionadas entre sí forman una sociedad, se siguen las mismas reglas para determinar el nombre a anotarse en la pregunta 1.

Corporaciones e Instituciones:

Usted debe completar un cuestionario agrícola si usted está encargado de una operación agrícola para una corporación, escuela, hospital, prisión estación experimental, asociación u otra institución. Los terrenos o edificios usados para propósitos no-agrícola no deben incluirse en el cuestionario. Anote el nombre del administrador de la operación agrícola en la pregunta 1 y el nombre de la corporación o institución en el encasillado para dueños bajo la pregunta 11. En los cuestionarios para instituciones, informe como ventas cualquier artículo agrícola producido en los terrenos operados por la institución y consumido por las personas que viven en la institución.

Administradores Asalariados:

Un administrador asalariado es una persona a la cual se le paga un salario o jornal por operar los terrenos para otra persona o para una corporación, institución u otra organización. Esta persona es regularmente responsable por las operaciones agrícolas en esos terrenos y puede supervisar la labor de otros al realizar dichas operaciones. Como tal, él es la persona encargada del lugar administrado.

Si usted es un administrador asalariado de una operación agrícola, complete el cuestionario o haga que el administrador general de la organización lo complete, anotando el nombre de la organización en la pregunta 11. Si el cuestionario es completado por el administrador general de la organización, él debe informar solamente los terrenos que usted opera. Se debe usar un cuestionario separado para cualquier otra operación similar supervisada por otros administradores asalariados.

Si los libros de contabilidad para las diferentes operaciones agrícolas se mantienen juntos y no se puede obtener la información para las operaciones por separados, el administrador general debe completar el cuestionario en su nombre para la operación total de la organización y hacer una anotación apropiada en la sección para "Comentarios".

Si usted opera una finca por su cuenta, además de administrar una finca para su patrono, usted debe completar un cuestionario por separado para su operación según las instrucciones dadas (anteriormente) para el operador individual. No incluya su finca en el cuestionario para la operación que usted administra para otros.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Instrucciones a la Persona que ha de Completar el Cuestionario Agrícola Regular —Continued

Operaciones agrícolas en una vivienda en la zona urbana:

Usted debe llenar un cuestionario agrícola si usted vive en una área urbana y opera un lugar fuera de los límites de la ciudad, pueblo o aldea, y va a dicho lugar según sea necesario. Si usted tiene ganado o aves o maquinaria agrícola en los terrenos donde está localizada su vivienda o lleva a cabo allí cualquier otra operación agrícola (con excepción de la siembra de vegetales para uso en el hogar) incluya todo lo que usted tenga en su vivienda como parte de la operación agrícola.

Operaciones Agrícolas por Contrato:

En casos de operaciones agrícolas por contrato (para aves, ganado o cosechas) informe todas sus operaciones por contrato en el cuestionario junto a su operación regular. Informe todos los gastos para el lugar, ya sean estos incurridos por usted o por el contratante. Informe además en su cuestionario el total bruto de las ventas aún cuando usted no recibiera ingreso alguno de dichas ventas. Si usted no sabe las cantidades gastadas o recibidas, dé el mejor estimado que pueda. No informe los pagos que usted recibió del contratante sino el valor de las ventas del producto agrícola. Informe en su cuestionario todas las cosechas, ganado, o aves producidos o vendidos bajo contrato y considérelas como vendidas si el contratante los ha sacado de su finca.

Una finca de su propiedad que está siendo operada bajo contrato por una organización, como por ejemplo, una central azucarera, en la cual usted no toma parte activa en las decisiones relativas a la operación agrícola, se debe considerar como terreno arrendado a otros. Si usted no tiene ninguna otra operación agrícola, usted no debe completar un cuestionario. Usted debe, sin embargo, completar un cuestionario para cualquier operación agrícola que usted lleve a cabo. En este respecto, el terreno que está bajo contrato a una organización debe reportarse en la sección 2, pregunta 7 como terreno arrendado a otros. Este terreno no debe incluirse en el "total de cuerdas en este lugar", en la pregunta 8, en su cuestionario.

Operaciones agrícolas combinadas con actividades no-agrícolas:

A veces las operaciones agrícolas se encuentran combinadas con actividades no-agrícolas. Por ejemplo, una plantación de caña de azúcar puede tener su propia central azucarera. Si usted tiene a su cargo esa operación que cambia la forma del producto agrícola (caña de azúcar a azúcar) o es una operación de elaboración normalmente llevada a cabo por y para otras personas (fábrica de enlatado de tomates o piñas) no debe incluir dicha operación en su cuestionario como parte de su operación agrícola.

Sin embargo, en casos en los cuales la operación es principalmente para la disposición de materias primas producidas en la finca en la cual está localizada la planta elaboradora considere este proceso como parte de las operaciones de su finca e inclúyala en su cuestionario agrícola. Por ejemplo, la operación de empacar las frutas a ser enviadas al mercado es parte de la actividad agrícola y los gastos, etc., deben ser informados en el cuestionario.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Respondent Instructions to Accompany Regular Agriculture Questionnaire, 69-A33 PR(X)

Form 69-A33 PR(X)
(1-17-69)

Respondent Instructions to Accompany Regular Agriculture Questionnaire

Farms of two or more tracts:

The information which you furnish in this questionnaire should cover all the land and all the farms which you operate. This is true regardless of whether the land is in only one tract or in several tracts or is in the same barrio or in different towns of the island. Where separate records are kept, a questionnaire should be filled for each place you operate. Separate questionnaires should also be filled for land owned and for land which you operate as a salaried manager.

Be sure to include as "Cuerdas in this place" (question 8), all land owned, all land rented or leased from others, a farm worked on shares, and all land operated rent free, so long as it is included in one operating unit.

Farms operated by landlords:

For purposes of the agricultural census, a landlord is a person who rents or leases land to others, or has a farm worked on shares by others. If you are a landlord and also operate land yourself, you should complete an agricultural questionnaire covering the farm you operate. Any land which you rent or lease to others or any farm worked on shares by others is to be recorded in question 7. It must not be included as part of the "Acres in this place" reported on your questionnaire.

The entries for crops, livestock, land use, etc., on your questionnaire must relate only to the land which you operate. Do not include anything relating to farms operated by tenants or worked on shares by others.

Farms operated by tenants or worked on shares by others:

If you operate land which is rented or leased from others or used rent free, or you work a farm on shares for others, you are the person in charge. All land you operate and all your agricultural operations must be reported on a questionnaire filled in your name, whether the land belongs to only one landlord or to two or more.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Respondent Instructions to Accompany Regular Agriculture Questionnaire, 69-A33 PR(X) –Continued

The entries for crops harvested, amounts of crops sold, and number and value of livestock and livestock products sold must include any shares given to the landlord as well as your share. Likewise, figures for expenditures and value of sales must include the amounts paid and received by both you and the landlord.

Farms operated by a new operator:

The questionnaire should always be filled in the name of the person in charge at the time of the census, even though you may have been in charge for only a short time. The questionnaire must include all the land you operate at the time of the enumeration and all of the crops, livestock, sales, expenses, etc., during the period indicated without regard to who was in charge at that time. You should report as accurately as your knowledge will permit for the operations on the land for that period.

Partnerships:

Fill only one questionnaire for places operated in partnership by two or more persons. Include all land used for the partnership operations in one questionnaire. If you or one or more of your partners have separate agricultural operations for which separate records are maintained, a separate questionnaire must be filled for each operation. Individual operations should not be included in the questionnaire for the partnership. The individual operations should be included in separate questionnaires in the name of the person in charge.

Fill the partnership questionnaire in the name of the partner who is mainly in charge of the agricultural operations. If all partners share the work about equally, consider the eldest partner as the person in charge. List the names of the other partners in the remarks section at the end of the questionnaire.

Father-son partnerships are quite common. If both the father and son operate the farm, the father is to be considered the person in charge, and the questionnaire should be filled in his name. However, if the son has chief responsibility for the farm operations, he is the person in charge. Remember that the person who owns the farm property and equipment is not necessarily the person in charge of the agricultural operations.

In cases where brothers or unrelated persons have partnerships, the same rules should be followed for determination of the name to be entered in question 1.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Respondent Instructions to Accompany Regular Agriculture Questionnaire, 69-A33 PR(X) - Continued

Corporations and institutions:

You must fill an agricultural questionnaire if you are in charge of an agricultural operation for a corporation, school, hospital, prison, experiment station, association, or other institution. Land or buildings used for nonfarm purposes should not be included on the questionnaire. Enter the name of the manager of the agricultural operation in question 1 and the name of the corporation or institution in the block for landlords under question 11. On questionnaires for institutions, report as sold any agricultural items produced on the land operated by the institution and consumed by inmates of the institution.

Hired managers:

A hired manager is a person who is paid a salary or wage to operate land for another person or for a corporation, institution, or other organization. He is usually responsible for the agricultural operations on that land and may supervise others in performing those operations. As such he is the person in charge of the place he manages.

If you are a hired manager of such an agricultural operation, fill the questionnaire, or have the general manager of the organization fill it, entering your name in question 1 and the name of the organization in question 11. If the questionnaire is filled by the general manager of the organization, he should enter only information for the land which you operate. A separate questionnaire should be used for each other such operation supervised by other hired managers. If records for the separately managed operations are kept together and the data cannot be feasibly prorated, the general manager should fill the questionnaire in his name for the total operation and make appropriate notes in the "Remarks" section.

If you operate a farm for yourself in addition to managing one for your employer, you should fill a separate questionnaire for your operation following the instructions for the individual operator. Do not include your operation in the questionnaire of the operation you manage for others.

Agricultural operations at an urban dwelling:

You must fill an agricultural questionnaire, if you live in an urban area and operate a place outside the limits of the city, town, or village, and go to the place as necessary. If you keep livestock or poultry, or farm machinery on the land where your dwelling is located, or carry on some other farming operations there (not just a home garden), include all you have at your dwelling as part of the operation.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Respondent Instructions to Accompany Regular Agriculture Questionnaire, 69-A33 PR(X) —Continued

Contract farming:

In contract farming operations for poultry, livestock or crops, report all your contract operations on the questionnaire with your regular operation. Report all expenditures for the place, whether made by you or the contractor. Also report the total gross sales on your questionnaire, whether or not you received any income from the sales. If you do not know the amounts spent or received, give your best estimate. Do not report the payment you received from the contractor but the value of sales of the agricultural product. Report all crops, livestock, or poultry grown or sold under contract on your questionnaire and consider them as sold if the contractor has taken them from your place.

A farm owned by you which is operated under contract by an organization, such as a sugar mill, whereby you take no active part in the decisions concerning the agricultural operation, is to be considered as land rented to others. If you have no other agricultural operation, you should not fill a questionnaire. You should, however, complete a questionnaire for any agricultural operation you conduct. Herein, the land which is under contract to the organization must be recorded in Section 2, Question 7, as land rented to others. This land must not be included in "total cuerdas on this place", Section 2, Question 8, on your questionnaire.

An organization which operates one or more farms under contract from the owner (s) must report all such land in Section 2, Question 4, as land rented from others. This land must be included in Section 2, Question 8, on your questionnaire.

Farming combined with nonfarm activities:

Sometimes farming is combined with nonfarm activities. For example, a sugarcane plantation may have its own sugar mill. If you have such an operation which changes the form of the agricultural product (sugarcane to sugar) or is a processing operation normally conducted by and for other people (tomato or pineapple canning plant), it should not be included on your questionnaire as a part of your agricultural operation.

However, in cases where the processing is mainly for the disposal of raw materials produced on the farm where the plant is located, consider the plant a part of your farm and include it in your agricultural questionnaire. For example, a packing shed operation for fruits to be shipped to market is part of the farm activity, and the expenditures, etc., should be reported on the questionnaire.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Reminder card, 69-A14 PR(X) (Spanish version)

**DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
NEGOCIADO DEL CENSO
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233**

SI USTED RECIBE MÁS DE UN CUESTIONARIO:

Si usted está asociado con solamente una finca y recibió más de un cuestionario, favor de:

- Completar solamente uno de los cuestionarios, aunque los terrenos estén localizados en diferentes sitios.
- Devolvemos todos los cuestionarios en un sobre, a menos que usted quiera guardar una copia para su archivo personal.
- Usar la sección bajo "Observaciones", que se incluye en el cuestionario para su conveniencia, para anotar cualquier explicación que usted crea sea necesaria.

Puerto Rico Pretest

Reminder card, 69-A14 PR(X)

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233**

IF YOU RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE QUESTIONNAIRE:

If you are associated with **ONLY** one farm and you received more than one questionnaire, please —

- Complete only **ONE** of the questionnaires, even if the land is located in more than one place.
- Mail **ALL** questionnaires back to us in one envelope unless you want to keep a copy for your personal files.
- Use the “Remarks” section, included on the questionnaire for your convenience, in making any explanations you feel are needed.

Agricultural Services Pretest

Report form, "Census of Agricultural Services (Pretest)," A40X (page 1)

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

DUE DATE - FEBRUARY 14, 1969

Please mention your Employer Identification (E.I.) Number if you write to us about this report

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 41-S68086
APPROVAL EXPIRES JUNE 1969

NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

CENSUS USE ONLY

a.	b.
c.	d.

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

FORM 69-A40X
(12-18-68)

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (PRETEST) January 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A40X

Section 1 - PHYSICAL LOCATION AND EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

a. Is the address printed in the address box the principal headquarters of this establishment?

☐ Yes - Go to question b ☐ No - Enter the address of the principal headquarters

Number and street		City, village, or other place
State	ZIP code	County

b. Is the Employer Identification (E.I.) Number printed in the address box the same as that used for this establishment on your Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees (Form 943) or Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return (Form 941)?

☐ Yes - Go to Section 2 ☐ No - Enter currently assigned E.I. No. (9 digits) _____

Section 2 - AGRICULTURAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

At any time during 1968 did this establishment perform for others any agricultural, animal husbandry, horticultural, or wildlife services on a fee or contract basis such as the following:

	Yes	No
a. Cotton ginning and compressing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Custom grain grinding, corn shelling, hay baling or combining?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Contract picking, sorting, grading or packing of fruits, vegetables, or edible tree nuts or citrus grove cultivation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Contract land preparation, fertilization or crop dusting or spraying?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Farm management or farm labor contracting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Animal husbandry services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Horticultural counseling, landscaping, or lawn and garden care?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Commercial hunting, trapping, or game propagation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Other services performed on a fee or contract basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTE

If "YES" to ANY of the above, go to Section 3. If "NO" to all of the above, go to Section 5.

USCOMM-DC

Agricultural Services Pretest

Report form, "Census of Agricultural Services (Pretest)," A40X (page 2, top)

Section 3 – GROSS RECEIPTS FOR AGRICULTURAL SERVICES PERFORMED DURING 1968 The following examples of agricultural services are provided as a guide to assist you in reporting your operation(s). If your operation is not listed and you consider it an agricultural service, please describe it in the appropriate part of Section 3. Report only operations performed on a fee or contract basis. Enter your nonagricultural service operation(s) in Section 5.				
Description of operation		Census code	Gross receipts for services performed during 1968	
			Dollars	Cents
Part A – ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES	1. Animal hospitals	07 221		
	2. Boarding kennels	07 222		
	3. Veterinarian services	07 223		
	4. Poultry hatcheries	07 230		
	5. Animal training and showing	07 291		
	6. Artificial insemination	07 292		
	7. Cattle feedlots and stockyards, exclusively for fattening	07 293		
	8. Testing of dairy cows	07 294		
	9. Boarding or training horses (including race horses)	07 295		
	10. Pedigree record services	07 296		
	11. Custom slaughtering for individuals	07 297		
	12. Other – <i>Please specify</i>	07 299		
Part B – HORTICULTURAL SERVICES	13. Horticultural counseling	07 311		
	14. Landscape planning	07 312		
	15. Lawn seeding, sprigging and sodding	07 313		
	16. Ornamental shrub and tree planting	07 314		
	17. Spraying, dusting, and fertilizing	07 315		
	18. Shrub and tree trimming, surgery, and removal	07 316		
	19. Lawn care	07 317		
	20. Garden care	07 318		
	21. Other – <i>Please specify</i>	07 399		
Part C – OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	22. Cotton ginning and/or compressing	07 121		
	23. Cotton ginning and warehousing, combined	07 122		
	24. Cotton pickery	07 123		
	25. Custom grinding	07 131		
	26. Corn shelling	07 141		
	27. Hay baling	07 142		
	28. Combining and threshing	07 143		
	29. Picking, sorting, grading, packing, and shipping	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin: 0;"> <div style="width: 40%;"></div> <div style="width: 60%;"> <div style="padding-left: 10px;">a. Fruits for others</div> <div style="padding-left: 10px;">b. Vegetables for others</div> </div> </div>	07 151	
			07 152	
	30. Picking, hulling, and shelling edible tree nuts for others	07 153		
	31. Potato curing	07 154		
	32. Citrus grove cultivation	07 191		
	33. Crop dusting and spraying	07 192		

Agricultural Services Pretest

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34. Crew leaders and farm labor contractors (supplying labor only)	07 193	
35. Lime and fertilizer hauling and spreading	07 194	
36. Picking only		
a. Edible tree nuts	07 195	
b. Fruits	07 196	
c. Vegetables	07 197	
37. Plowing and seed bed preparation	07 198	
38. Other — Please specify	07 199	
Part D — HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND GAME PROPAGATION		07 410

Section 4 — LABOR FOR AGRICULTURAL SERVICES PERFORMED DURING 1968

Services performed	Unpaid employees (Include self and unpaid family members)		Hired employees (Include paid family members)			
	Number working		Number working		Annual payroll (cash payments only)	
	150 days or more	Less than 150 days	150 days or more	Less than 150 days	Dollars	Cents
A. Animal husbandry services	1	2	3	4	5	
B. Horticultural services	6	7	8	9	10	
C. Other agricultural services	11	12	13	14	15	
D. Hunting, trapping, and game propagation	16	17	18	19	20	

Section 5 — OTHER OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1968

At any time during 1968 were any other operations performed by the individual or establishment listed in the address box?
(Include any farming, ranching, and nonagricultural business activities) . . . ☐ Yes — Describe ☒ No — Go to Section 6

Description of operation	Census use only	Number of persons working		Gross receipts for 1968	
		150 days or more	Less than 150 days	Dollars	Cents

Section 6 — GENERAL INFORMATION

Please give the following information for your entire organization											
a. Type of organization (Mark (X) the box which describes the addressee) 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other — Please describe	b. Number of persons working during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month for each month shown. (Include self, paid and unpaid employees.) <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> <tr> <td>March</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>August</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </table>	Month	Number	March	22	May	23	August	24	November	25
Month	Number										
March	22										
May	23										
August	24										
November	25										
c. Total annual payroll for 1968 (cash payments only)	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> </tr> <tr> <td>26</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Dollars	Cents	26							
Dollars	Cents										
26											
d. Total gross receipts for 1968 (Sum of Sections 3 and 5)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>27</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	27									
27											



► Please recheck your answers, then sign on page 3 ◀

Agricultural Services Pretest

Report form, "Census of Agricultural Services (Pretest)," A40X (page 3)

Remarks

Section 7 – SIGNATURE

Name	Date	Telephone	
		Area code	Number
 Please mail this form in the enclosed envelope. No stamp is needed. Thank you very much for cooperating in this survey. 			

Agricultural Services Pretest

Transmittal letter, A41X (L)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130**

69-A41X(L) (10-68)

January 13, 1969

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a pretest questionnaire for the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services. For the first time, Agricultural Services are being covered in conjunction with the Census of Agriculture. This pretest is being conducted to evaluate the form proposed for use in the Census.

Response to this inquiry is required by law, Title 13, United States Code, which also provides that your individual report can be used only for statistical purposes; no publication can be made whereby individual data can be identified. Only sworn Bureau of the Census employees can examine your individual report.

Please complete the enclosed form and return it to us as soon as possible. An official envelope with prepaid postage has also been enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Agricultural Services Pretest

Reminder card, A42X (L)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130

Dear Sir:

January 31, 1969

Recently you were sent a questionnaire for the 1969 Census of Agricultural Services Pretest. We have not yet received your report. If you have not completed your questionnaire, would you fill it out and mail it right away.

If it is already in the mail, thank you for your promptness.

Sincerely yours,



A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

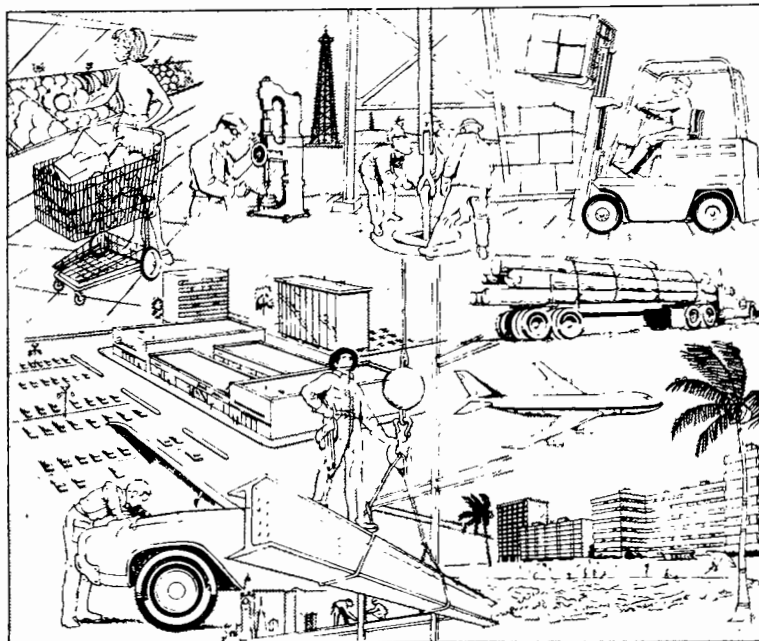
69-A42X(L) (10-30-68)
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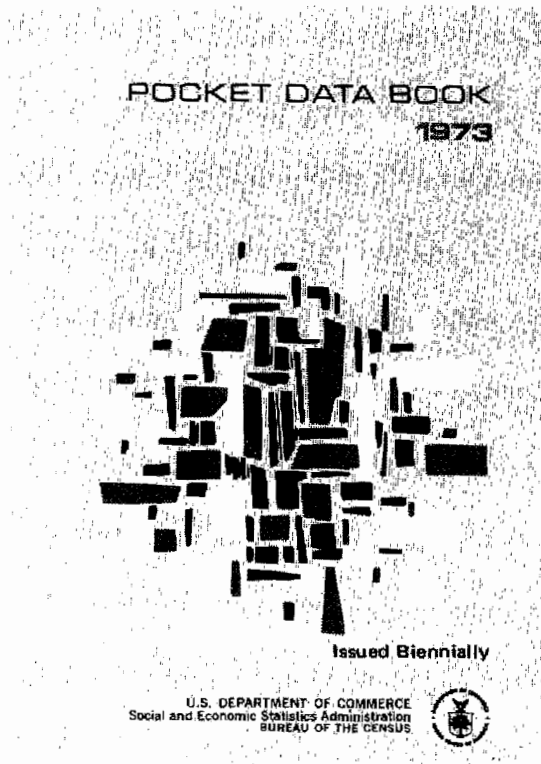
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