APPENDIX A. General Explanation

TAKING THE CENSUS	A-1
DATA PROCESSING	۹-3
COMPARABILITY OF DATA	۹-4
MAJOR CHANGES IN DATA COLLECTED	۹-4
FOLLOW-ON SURVEYS AND THE CENSUS OF HORTI-	
CULTURAL SPECIALTIES	4-5
DISCLOSURES.	A-5
1974 DATA CORRECTIONS	۹-5
DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS	A-5
FARM CLASSIFICATIONS	11
UNPUBLISHED DATA A	12
NONSAMPLING ERRORS	13
CENSUS COVERAGE	13
STATISTICAL ADJUSTMENTS	13

TABLES

Α.	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL REPRESENTED BY ADJUST-	
	MENT FOR WHOLE FARM NONRESPONSE: 1978	A-14
В.	ESTIMATES OF THE SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF	
	STATE TOTALS FOR SELECTED ITEMS: 1978	A-16
С.	ESTIMATES OF THE SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF	
	FARMS REPORTING AN ITEM IN THE COUNTY: 1978	A-16
D.	ESTIMATES OF THE SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF	
	COUNTY TOTALS FOR SELECTED ITEMS: 1978	A-17

TAKING THE CENSUS

Method of Enumeration

The 1978 Census of Agriculture was the first census to include a mailout/mailback enumeration supplemented by a thorough direct interview of all households in a sample of area segments. This combination list-direct enumeration sample approach was instituted to improve completeness of coverage for State level agriculture census statistics.

In censuses prior to 1969, enumerators were assigned to a specific area and called on all farms within the area. Beginning with the 1950 census, copies of the report form were mailed prior to the enumeration date to each boxholder served by post offices in predominantly rural areas and farmers were asked to complete the forms and have them ready for the enumerator to pick up. Enumerators going door-to-door in rural areas collected and reviewed all forms that had been completed; they also completed forms for those places with agricultural operations which did not have forms ready.

For the 1969 and 1974 censuses, data were collected primarily by a self-enumeration, mailout/mailback procedure. This procedure was made possible by the availability of specialty lists and several administrative lists, including records from the prior agriculture census, from which a list of agriculture-related names and addresses was constructed.

The mailout/mailback enumeration procedure was not used in taking the agriculture census in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. A discussion of the direct enumeration methods used appears in the reports for these outlying areas.

Mail List

The mail list for the 1978 census was comprised of all individuals, businesses, and organizations that could be readily identified as being associated with agriculture. The list was assembled from the records of the 1974 census and administrative records of various government agencies, primarily the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The administrative lists used for 1978 were more accurate and extensive than those used for the 1974 and 1969 censuses. For 1978, most administrative lists were used in their entirety; whereas, for 1974 and 1969 some lists were sampled so that only selected records were included in the census mailing list.

Lists of large or specialized operations, such as nurseries, broiler growers, fish farms, and livestock range and feedlot operations, which might not be identified in other administrative records, were obtained from State and Federal agencies, trade associations, and similar organizations. Lists of multiestablishment companies having one or more establishments (or locations) producing agricultural products or providing agricultural services were obtained from the 1974 census and updated using results of the 1976 and 1977 Company Organization Surveys conducted by the Economic Surveys Division of the Census Bureau.

A preliminary census mail list was assembled using names and addresses from the 1974 census and administrative source lists available early in 1978. Those records identified as most likely not to be farms, since the name appeared on only one source list or on selected combinations of list sources which had yielded a low percentage of farm operators for the 1974 census, were then selected for inclusion in the 1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey. Slightly over 4 million of the short identification forms were mailed in May of 1978 to identify persons who were not active farm operators, to identify tenant and successor operators who were not on administrative source lists, and to update the name, address, and size information for the identified active farm operators. Approximately 1.9 million survey returns were classified as out-of-scope (nonfarms), and an additional 400,000 reports were returned by the Postal Service as being undeliverable, resulting in over 2.3 million names and addresses being deleted from the census mail list as a result of the 1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey. The final census mail list containing 4,241,000 names and addresses was developed using results of the 1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, names and addresses from the unduplicated preliminary list that were retained without precensus verification, and new or updated source lists acquired after the preliminary unduplication.

The preliminary and final census mail lists were both constructed by merging and unduplicating the names and addresses from the various source lists on the basis of Employer Identification numbers, Social Security numbers, and names and addresses. To facilitate processing, each name on the administrative source lists was assigned a geographic code indicating the State and county location of the operation and a size code indicating an estimated value of sales. Most duplicates were identified and resolved during computer processing; an additional group of possible duplicates identified during computer processing was resolved clerically. Other duplicate names not identified prior to mailing were either reported by respondents or located during office processing.

Direct Enumeration Area Sample

When the evaluation survey conducted for the 1974 census confirmed the results of the evaluation survey for 1969 (i.e., an unacceptable number of midsize and a larger number of smaller farms were not included in the mail list), the decision was made to incorporate into the 1978 data collection procedures a direct enumeration area sample to provide State level estimates of the number and statistical characteristics of farms found not to be included in the mail list. The effect of this combination mail list-direct enumeration sample approach has been to drastically reduce the number and effect of missed farms in State totals.

The direct enumeration sample consisted of approximately 6,400 segments in "rural" areas (areas outside places with 2,500 or more population in 1970) in all States, except Alaska and Hawaii. The segments were created and selected using enumeration district maps and data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. In October and November 1978, enumerators visited each household in these segments to determine if anyone in the household was associated with an agricultural operation. A 78-A1(A) report form was completed for each person with agricultural operations. This form was similar to the 78-A1(S) sample form but collected additional information on alternate names and addresses and other individuals associated with the operation for use in matching these cases to the census mail file. The front page of the 78-A1(A) report form is reproduced in appendix D. During the enumeration, each operator received an orange-colored sticker and was instructed that if he/she received a census form in the mail, the form should not be filled but returned with the sticker attached indicating that a report had already been completed.

During office processing, a concentrated effort was made to match the direct enumeration sample returns to names and addresses on the census mail list using the sticker returns, microfilm search of the mail file for all associated names, telephone calls to all cases that could be reached by phone, and any other available information. Direct enumeration sample returns not matched to the census mail list after this extensive research comprise the sample representing farms in the State not on the census mail list. Data from these unmatched direct enumeration sample returns were used to provide estimates at the State level for farms not on the census mail list. For each State, these data have been tabulated and published as a "pseudo" county and are an integral part of the State totals. The direct enumeration sample estimates have not been included in individual county totals.

Report Forms

The Census Bureau recognizes the need to minimize both respondent burden and census cost by limiting the number of items for which data are requested to those most needed by users as the basis for current understanding and future planning. In addition to limiting data items, the most recent eight censuses of agriculture have also used sampling techniques to further minimize reporting burden and census cost. For 1945, additional items were included in the enumeration of designated geographic segments, but were omitted from the report forms used for all other areas. For the 1950, 1954, 1959, and 1964 censuses, similar goals were met by instructing the enumerators to determine whether to ask or omit the items in designated sections of the report forms. For the 1969, 1974, and 1978 mailout/mailback censuses, two report forms were used again with the result of minimizing the reporting burden, particularly for smaller farms.

For 1978, the two report forms were a 5-page report form (78-A1(S)) containing all the items asked in the census, and a 4-page form (78-A1 (N)) omitting the sample items (sections 22 through 27). Form 78-A1(N) and the 78-A1(S) sample items are reproduced in appendix D. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the sample form (A1(S)) was mailed to all certainty addresses (large farms) and to 20 percent of the noncertainty addresses; the nonsample form (A1(N)) was mailed to the remaining noncertainty addresses. The sample form was mailed to all Alaska addresses. For Hawaii, a modified version of the sample form was used for all farms. The modifications were made principally in the crops section in order to cover the specialized agriculture on the islands. The Statistical Adjustments section of this appendix defines certainty farms and includes a discussion of the criteria used to determine whether the sample or nonsample form was to be mailed to noncertainty addresses.

Initial Mailing

The report forms were distributed by the U.S. Postal Service during the last week of December 1978 to all individuals, businesses, and organizations on the mail list. Approximately 4,241,000 forms were included in the initial mailing (3,140,000 nonsample forms and 1,101,000 sample forms).

From February through August 1979, additional initial mailings were sent primarily to new tenants and successors identified during report form processing. Thus, the total mailing list for the 1978 Census of Agriculture was 4,430,000.

An information sheet containing detailed instructions for completing the form was included with each report form (see appendix D). Additional special instructions were included with report forms sent to identifiable producers of poultry under contract, bees and honey, laboratory animals, feedlot operations, and nursery and greenhouse products.

In an effort to provide additional help in completing reports, approximately 60,000 copies of a Farm Census Guide booklet were sent to county agricultural agencies and related institutions or businesses to whom farmers might turn for help. Included were rural banks, accountants, vocational agriculture instructors, and the following U.S. Department of Agriculture county offices: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, and Agricultural Extension Service. This guide contained descriptions and definitions for various items in more detail than the instructions included with each report form. Representatives of the above agencies graciously consented to assist farmers in completing their report forms if assistance was requested. In addition, the telephone number for the Jeffersonville, Ind. processing office was provided in the original mailing in case the respondent requested assistance or had additional questions which were not covered in the instructions.

Followup Procedures

The data collection effort included seven followup letters to nonrespondents, three of which were accompanied by a report form. To evenly distribute the workloads in mailing, receipts, and processing, the mail list was divided into three groups for followup purposes. In late January, the first followup letter was sent to all nonrespondents reminding them of the February 15 due date. The other reminders followed on a flow basis at 3- to 4-week intervals starting in late February and continuing into July.

In low response areas, additional efforts were made. State Commissioners of Agriculture were asked to issue supporting statements urging farmers to complete and return their reports. In early April 1979, nonrespondents in about 300 counties with the lowest response rates were mailed an additional letter using simpler language in large print suggesting that if they needed help in completing their report, they could call collect to the Jeffersonville, Ind. processing office.

From March to November 1979, telephone calls were made to nonrespondents who were large (for most States, those with expected sales of \$80,000 or more) or were located in about 60 counties with low response. Data for large farms were obtained by telephone from secondary sources if the addressee could not be contacted or refused to provide information. Most of the nonresponse calls were made by the staff of the Jeffersonville, Ind. processing office. However, calls to the larger and more complex operations were made by the Agriculture Division staff. Upon completion of data collection, all counties had response rates exceeding 75 percent of the final mail list including additional addresses. The overall response rate for the 50 United States was 88 percent for all addresses and nearly 95 percent for addresses with a known history of farm operations. A significant proportion of the nonresponse cases was found not to have qualifying agricultural operations for 1978. For a description of the adjustment for nonresponse, see Statistical Adjustments.

DATA PROCESSING

All report forms were subjected to a clerical screening review, during which they were corrected to make them acceptable for keying onto magnetic tape. Farm operators completing a nonsample form who reported sales or acres above the certainty level were sent correspondence requesting the additional sample data. Reports for special list cases identified on the mail list as producing specific products such as broilers or cattle were checked to insure that the special item had been reported. Problem reports requiring special review or additional handling were referred to technical assistants, or if necessary, to statisticians for resolution. Report forms with sales or acreage above levels listed as State "must" were subjected to a more stringent precomputer review, including completeness checks for key basic data items. Reports from multiunit operations and institutional and government-operated farms were reviewed and edited by statisticans. All farms with expected or reported sales of \$1,000,000 or more or 30,000 acres or more, all Alaska and Hawaii reports, selected multiunit operations, and other selected problem reports were reviewed by statisticians in the Agriculture Division. Omissions, inconsistencies, and other problems that could not be resolved by reference to other information on the report were resolved by contacting the respondents by telephone or correspondence.

All successors and the more significant tenant names and addresses reported in the census were researched on microfilm of the census mail file. Report forms were mailed to addresses not located on the mail file. Research was also conducted on reports from selected respondents claiming that they had previously completed a census form to eliminate possible duplication.

Data for each report form were subjected to a detailed item-by-item computer edit. The edit included comprehensive checks for consistency and reasonableness, corrected data found to be in error or inconsistent, supplied missing data based on similar size farms within the same county, and assigned farm classification codes which were necessary for tabulating the data. Entries of large magnitude and significant computergenerated changes to the data were manually verified. Obvious errors such as reports of cotton or citrus in the Northern States were also identified and corrected.

Many of the acceptability limits on data were necessarily wide making it impossible to identify and correct all errors or to always supply precise estimates for all the incompleteness in the reports. These factors and others may affect the reliability of data for some minor items, but they should not have a significant effect on major data items in any county.

In the computer edit, those farms with sales or acreage exceeding State "must" levels were tested for historical consistency. Key items such as acreage, number of livestock sold, crops, and sales were compared for significant changes between 1974 and 1978. Problems in historical consistency were resolved usually by telephone.

In order to reduce duplicate reporting because of more than one completed report being received for the same operation under different names, computer listings of reports with similar operator names and size of operation were produced and duplicate reports were deleted prior to tabulations.

After each report was screened, computer edited, and had all identified problems corrected, each data item on the report was added into the total for that item for the county. The result was a computer tabulation matrix for each county containing the sum of individual entries for each data item. This matrix enabled the easy and precise construction of the published tables.

Prior to publication of preliminary reports and volume 1 reports, tabulated totals were reviewed by statisticians to

identify remaining inconsistencies and potential coverage problems. Comparisons were made with historical census trends as well as current year State level estimates published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies as part of the coverage review. Selected report forms were reviewed and problem entries were either verified as being correct or the data were corrected.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA

Significant changes were made to the data collection procedures to improve the coverage of the 1978 census, including a more complete mail list and the use of a direct enumeration area sample to supplement the mail list. The effect of these improvements has been to increase the 1978 State farm counts above what they would have been using previous methods. The 1978 State farm counts, consisting of totals from the mail list and the direct enumeration area sample, include farms that would have been missed in the 1974 and 1969 censuses.

The 1978 county farm counts do not include any totals from the direct enumeration sample. However, for some counties, the counts may have increased substantially because of the improved coverage of small farms in the 1978 mail list. County level data on acreages and inventories are generally comparable.

Estimates of the net proportion of farms missed in the 1974 census varied widely by State, from a low of 0.7 percent in Nebraska to a high of 33.0 percent in West Virginia. Appendix C shows adjusted farm counts by State. Because missed farms were typically small, the percent missed was generally higher in States having a relatively large proportion of small farms and urbanized areas having a sizable number of part-time farms. The proportion of the total farms in each State represented by the direct enumeration sample in 1978 can be expected to follow a pattern similar to that for missed farms in 1974.

Since most of the farms identified in the direct enumeration sample were small, these farms have a much greater effect on the State counts of farms and farms reporting than on measures of agricultural production such as land in farms, sales of agricultural products, acres and production of crops, and inventory and sales of livestock and poultry.

Changes in the farm definition also affect the comparability of data. In general, data for 1978 and 1974 would be directly comparable with data for 1969 and earlier censuses only for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more because the data for these farms are not affected by changes in the farm definition. A difference in timing and the change from personal interview to mail enumeration affect comparability with data from censuses prior to 1969. The effect of the 1974 definition change for selected State and county totals is shown in appendix B.

Dollar figures shown for expenses and agricultural product sales have not been adjusted for changes in price levels between census years. Crop and livestock production and sales and expense data are for the calendar year 1978, except for a few crops (such as citrus) for which the production year overlaps the calendar year. Inventories of livestock, poultry, and other specified items are as of December 31, 1978. The reporting period and inventory date are the same as for the 1974 and 1969 censuses. Censuses prior to 1969 were taken by enumerators, each assigned to a specific geographic area. Field work for the 1959 and 1964 censuses was completed mainly in October, November, and December of the reference year. Livestock and poultry inventories for these two censuses were as of the time of enumeration. Other variations in the time of enumeration occurred prior to 1959.

MAJOR CHANGES IN DATA COLLECTED

Unusually strong adverse reaction to the length and content of the 1974 census report form stimulated an intensive review and rejustification of all data inquiries accepted for collection on the 1978 census report form. Data users were requested to provide the Bureau with their data requirements, including the level of publication needed-county, State, or national. Each data item requested was reviewed to determine if it was needed at the county level and if so, whether on a complete or sample basis. Some data items needed only at the State or regional level were relegated to one or another of the follow-on surveys scheduled to be conducted in 1980 for calendar year 1979. By eliminating many items included on the 1974 report form, redesigning the form to accommodate two columns of items per page, and converting many more items to write-in status, especially in the crops sections, the report form was reduced from a 20-page booklet to a 4-page form for most farms and a 5-page form for certainty and sample farms. Data items on the 1974 report form which were eliminated on the 1978 report form were:

Type of rental arrangement Sales of forest products Commercial fertilizer used for specific crops Irrigation methods and quantity of water used Drainage Grain storage facilities Futures markets Contracts Injuries and illnesses Other production expenses Income and expenses from farm-related sources Farm credit Family income from off-farm sources

Much of the detailed data collected in 1974 for costs of materials for individual types of agricultural chemicals and for quantities and costs of several feed categories including roughages purchased were deleted from the report form. In addition, many of the redundant totals used on the 1974 report form for cross checking data, especially in the production expenses and value of agricultural products sold sections, were eliminated.

The following high priority new data items were added to the 1978 report form:

- Set-aside acres in Federal Farm Program
- Government Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans for grain and cotton
- Direct sales to consumers
- Foreign ownership of farmland
- Greater detail on expenses for energy

FOLLOW-ON SURVEYS AND THE CENSUS OF HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTIES

Integral to each census of agriculture program are the follow-on surveys conducted after the main census. The purpose of these specialized surveys is to collect additional, much needed agriculture-related information from highly specialized operations or from only a sample of farms without burdening all farm operators. Thus, allowing the use of a shorter report form for the general census. The follow-on surveys are limited to high priority data items that yield United States, regional, or State level estimates, which in and of themselves or in association with general census data, are used as the basis for current decisionmaking and future planning.

Data from the Farm Finance, the Farm and Ranch Irrigation, and the Farm Energy Surveys, conducted in 1980 covering calendar year 1979, are published in Volume 5, Special Reports, of the 1978 Census of Agriculture.

The Farm Finance Survey provides detailed farm financial data, including debts, expenses, taxes, credits, assets, and farm and off-farm incomes for farm operators. Many of these items as well as detailed data concerning land ownership and landlord characteristics are also being collected from the landlords of the farms involved in the survey.

The Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey provides high priority data on water use by irrigated farms. Included in the data are: acreage irrigated, yields for irrigated and nonirrigated crops, quantity of water used, methods of distribution, types of pumps, and number of wells.

The Farm Energy Survey provides detailed data on energy purchased by type of energy source, storage capacity, and selected kinds of energy-consuming machinery and equipment.

The 1979 Census of Horticultural Specialties covers the operations of producers of nursery and greenhouse products, mushrooms, and sod in much greater detail than the main census of agriculture. This census has been conducted in 1890, 1930, 1950, and every 10 years since, in association with the census of agriculture. Data for this census are published in Volume 5, Special Reports.

DISCLOSURES

In many tables, data are suppressed and a (D) is used instead of a number. To ensure the confidentiality of information on a characteristic of an individual farm, it is necessary to suppress data when the value of an item for one or two farms can be definitely or approximately determined by mathematical manipulations.

Suppressions of data made within frequency distributions are accomplished in a way that will maintain maximum integrity of the frequency groups as suppressions are made whenever possible in adjacent frequency classes. This allows the user, by subtraction from the total, to have a farm count and total quantity reported for the combined suppressed frequencies. Although the published frequency data are not complete, the truncated frequency distribution is available for analysis purposes.

1974 DATA CORRECTIONS

Some 1974 data have been revised since the 1974 volume I publications were released. The major revisions were for:

Madera County, California-number of heavy breed turkeys sold and related data.

Maricopa County, Arizona-acreage of improved pecans and related data.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Definitions and explanations of terms in this section provide more detailed descriptions for selected items and terms than are available on the report form or in the tables. Differences in definitions between censuses, data deficiencies, and special processing performed for individual or related data items are also explained. For an exact wording of the questions on the sample and nonsample forms used in 1978 for the conterminous United States, and the information sheet which accompanied these forms, see appendix D.

For all tables, historical data are shown whenever individual items are comparable, otherwise an (NA) is used. Some historical data may differ slightly from totals included in prior census publications due to rounding of fractions and dollar values.

Farms or farms reporting—The term "farms" or "farms reporting" in the presentation of data denotes the number of farms reporting the item. For example, if there are 3,710 farms in a State and 842 of them had 28,594 cattle and calves, the data for those farms reporting cattle and calves would appear as:

Cattle and calves	 	 •	•	•	• •	•	•	•	.farms		•			842
									number	•		2	28,	594

Land in farms—The acreage designated in the tables as "land in farms" consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for pasture or grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator's total operation. Large acreages of woodland or wasteland held for nonagricultural purposes were deleted from individual reports during the processing operations.

Land in farms is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land used rent free was to be reported as land rented from others. Except for open range and grazing land used under government permits, all grazing land was included as "land in farms" provided it was part of a farm or ranch. Grazing land operated by grazing associations was to be reported by the person chiefly responsible for conducting the business of the association. All land in Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was to be included as land in farms. Land in Indian reservations not reported by individual Indians or non-Indians was to be reported in the name of the cooperative group that used the land. In some instances, an entire Indian reservation was reported as one farm. Land area—The approximate total land area of counties and States shown for 1978 represents the land area as determined by records and calculations updated as of January 1, 1979. These data are updated periodically; however, the acreage shown for 1978 are essentially the same as in 1974. Any differences between the land area in 1978 and 1974 are due to annexations, disincorporations, and other changes affecting county boundaries.

Land in two or more counties—With few exceptions, the land in each farm was tabulated as being in the operator's principal county. The principal county was defined as the one where the largest value of agricultural products were raised or produced. It was usually the county containing all or the largest proportion of the land in the farm. For a limited number of Western States, this procedure has resulted in the allocation of more land in farms to a county than the total land area of the county. To minimize this distortion, separate reports were required for large farms, identified from the 1974 census and prior special surveys as having more than one separately reportable farm unit. Other reports received showing land in more than one county were separated into two or more reports if the data would significantly affect the county totals. These reports were assigned to the appropriate counties during office processing.

Value of land and buildings—Farm operators receiving the sample form were asked to report their estimate of the current market value of land and buildings owned, rented or leased from others, and rented or leased to others. Market value refers to the respondent's estimate of what the land and buildings would sell for under current market conditions. For 1978, this information is estimated from the replies of a sample of farms; whereas for 1974, all farm operators were asked to provide these data. If the value of land and buildings was not reported, it was estimated during processing by using the average value of land and buildings from a similar farm in the same geographic area.

Other land—This category includes land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. The definition of "other land" is the same in 1978 and 1974 only for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. In 1974, for farms with sales of less than \$2,500, "other land" included pastureland and rangeland other than cropland and woodland pasture in addition to land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, and wasteland.

Land set aside in the Federal Farm Program-The 1978 report form included a new inquiry on the number of acres set aside in 1978 under the provisions of the Federal Farm Program. These data are for acres of cropland taken out of production by growers of wheat, corn, grain sorghums, and barley, and instead planted in cover crops, soil-improvement grasses, etc. No information was obtained as to which grains would have been grown on the acres set aside.

Foreign ownership of agricultural land—An inquiry measuring the impact of foreign ownership of agricultural land was added to the 1978 report forms. All farm operators were asked to report the number of acres owned by individuals who are not U.S. citizens; or owned by foreign-held corporations, unincorporated associations, or foreign governments.

In some cases, operators using land owned by others may not know the beneficiary owner of the land or, if the owner is known, they may not know the citizenship of the landlord. Therefore, a "don't know" category was included on the report form. Corporations with 50 percent or more of the stock held by foreign investors were considered foreign owned. Any land owned and operated by such corporations was included as land held under foreign ownership.

County summary table 36 provides operators response to the foreign ownership inquiry. Counts are provided for those responding "yes," "no," "don't know," and "no response." No attempt was made to contact nonrespondents.

Operator-The term "operator" designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work or making day-to-day decisions about such things as planting, harvesting, feeding, marketing, etc. The operator may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a salaried manager, a tenant, a renter, or a sharecropper. If he/she rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he/she is considered the operator only of the land which he/she retains for his/her own operation. For partnerships, only one partner is counted as an operator. If there is no clear-cut partner in charge, then the senior or oldest active partner is considered to be the operator. For census purposes, the number of operators is the same as the number of farms. In some cases, the operator was not the individual named on the address label of the report form, but another family member, a partner, or a hired manager who was actually in charge of the farm operations.

Operator characteristics—Data on characteristics such as residence, race, Spanish origin, age, sex, principal occupation, and off-farm work were collected from all operators in 1978. In the 1974 census, operator characteristics were collected only for all farms with sales of less than \$2,500 and for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more operated by individuals (sole proprietorships) and partnerships. If operator characteristics of race, age, sex, and principal occupation were not reported for 1978, they were derived based on reports with similar acreage size, tenure, and sales size. No adjustments were made for nonresponse to residence, Spanish origin, and off-farm work.

Extensive verification and recontacting were done for positive responses to Spanish origin, especially in Southern States. It was found that a number of these responses were in error, apparently the word American in "Mexican American" was mistaken as American origin.

Write-in entries of "other" race were clerically reviewed and recoded where necessary; entries without an accompanying write-in description were not verified by recontacting the respondent. Based on demographic classifications, "other" race is limited to native non-Spanish populations of Central and South American countries.

In the presentation of data on race of operator, the classification "Black and other races" includes Blacks, American Indians, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and any other separate racial group excluding White. For the 1978 census, operators of

Spanish origin are tabulated by reported race. Prior censuses included Spanish origin as "White" whenever separate data for the White race were shown.

The 1978 Census of Agriculture is the first census to collect data on the sex of the operator. For farm operations where both husband and wife participated, the response was determined by the parties involved.

Selected production expenses—Data on selected production expenses incurred in 1978 were requested from farm operators reporting on the sample form. Only selected production expenses were requested; thus, the expense data cannot be used in combination with gross sales to calculate net farm income. The 1974 census attempted to gather selected expenses plus a category "all other production expenses" to arrive at total expenses. This category was to include items such as depreciation, taxes, interest, rent, and insurance for the farm business. Because of the burden to respondents and inaccuracy in reporting, the "all other production expenses" inquiry was not included on the 1978 report form. The 1979 Farm Finance Survey provides estimates on net farm income.

For 1978, as with earlier censuses, expense data in some cases were not fully reported especially by operations producing crops, livestock, or poultry on a contract basis. Many such operators were unable or unwilling to estimate the value of production inputs furnished by the contractor. Estimates were made for individual expense items based on reported crop and livestock information, or on averages or ratios of expense items reported by similar farms in the same geographic area.

Commercial fertilizer—The expense for commercial fertilizer is the amount spent on fertilizer during 1978, excluding the cost of application. Some fertilizer purchased in 1978 may not have been applied during the year. If the fertilizer was applied by someone other than the operator, the cost of application is included as an expense for customwork, machine hire, and rental of machinery and equipment. Some operators may have included the cost of application with the amount spent on fertilizer.

Other agricultural chemicals, including lime-Expenses include the cost of all insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, lime, etc., excluding costs of application. Data exclude commercial fertilizer purchased.

Customwork, machine hire, and rental of machinery and equipment—This expense represents costs incurred for having customwork done on the place and for renting machines to perform agricultural operations. The cost of cotton ginning is excluded. The cost of labor involved in the customwork service is included in the customwork expense. The cost of labor used on rented or hired machinery is included as a hired farm and ranch labor expense.

Energy and petroleum products—More extensive data on energy usage for the farm business were collected in the 1978 census than in prior censuses. Data were collected on expenses, gallons purchased, and storage capacity for gasoline; diesel fuel; LP gas, butane, and propane; and fuel oil. In addition, data on expenses for natural gas; kerosene, motor oil, and grease; electricity; and all other energy sources were collected. Data for 1974 include only storage capacity and expenses for gasoline; diesel; LP gas, butane, and propane; and a combined total expense for motor oil, grease, piped gas, kerosene, and fuel oil. The 1978 energy data were collected from a sample of farms. Additional data on energy usage and storage capacity are available from the 1979 Farm Energy Survey.

Caution should be used in evaluating storage capacity. Farms not reporting storage capacity were not identifiable from farms with no storage capacity; therefore, the totals understate the actual storage capacity available.

Value of agricultural products sold—This item represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 1978 regardless of who received the payment. It includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, and others associated with the operation.

The value of agricultural products sold represents the sum of all crops including nursery products sold, and livestock and poultry and their products sold. It does not include income from farm-related sources such as customwork or agricultural services, or income from nonfarm sources. For 1974 and 1969, the value of agricultural products sold included sales of forest products from farms and ranches.

The value of crops sold in 1978 does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested in 1978. Data include sales from crops produced in earlier years and exclude some crops produced in 1978, but held in storage and not sold in 1978. For crops sold through a co-op which made payments in several installments, only the total value received in 1978 was to be reported.

The value of agricultural products sold was collected from all operators. Where the operator failed to report a value of sales, estimates were made based on the amount of crops harvested or the number of livestock or poultry sold. Extensive estimation was required for operators growing crops or livestock under contract.

Caution should be applied when comparing sales in 1978 with sales reported in earlier censuses due to the extreme fluctuations in per-unit prices between census years.

Income from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services—This category consists of gross income received during 1978 by farm operators for providing machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services for others such as plowing, planting, harvesting, etc. Entries were deleted when duplicate information was reported in the 1978 Census of Agricultural Services, or when entries were large enough to consider the agricultural services activity separate from the farm or ranch. The agricultural services part of a farming operation was generally considered a separate operation when income from agricultural services was greater than \$500,000, or when it was \$10,000 or more and greater than the value of agricultural products sold. Data for establishments primarily engaged in agricultural services are published separately in volume 3. Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption—This item represents the value of agricultural products produced and sold directly to individuals for human consumption from roadside stands, farmers' markets, pick-your-own sites, etc. By definition, it excludes nonedible products such as nursery products, cut flowers, wool, grains, etc. Sales of agricultural products by vertically integrated operations through their own processing and marketing operations were excluded where identified.

Fertilizer and lime—Detailed inquiries on acreage fertilized and tonnage of fertilizer applied by crop, which were included on the 1974 census form, were not collected in 1978. Data collected for 1978 are limited to total acres of cropland fertilized excluding cropland used only for pasture, and total acres of pastureland and rangeland fertilized. Data on lime use were requested in both 1978 and 1974. Land fertilized and limed data were collected from a sample of farms in 1978. Total acres of individual crops fertilized and, therefore, may include duplication where two or more crops using the same acreage were each fertilized during the year.

Irrigation-The 1978 report forms included inquiries on acres irrigated for specific crops and total acres irrigated for harvested cropland, pastureland or rangeland, and any other land. Data on methods of irrigation and estimated quantity of irrigation water used by farms and ranches collected in the 1974 and 1969 censuses are available from the 1979 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey and are included in Volume 5, Special Reports. Irrigation data collected on the 1978 report form are summarized in more detail in volume 2, Part 9, Irrigation on Farms and in Volume 4, Irrigation, which also includes data from off-farm water suppliers covered in the 1978 Census of Irrigation Organizations.

Value of livestock and poultry on farms-Data for the value of livestock and poultry on farms were obtained by multiplying the inventory of each major age and sex group by the State average price. The State average prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, angora goats, hens and pullets of laying age, and turkeys were obtained primarily from data published by the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prices applied to other livestock and poultry were census-derived averages based primarily on reported value of sales in the 1978 Census of Agriculture. The 1974 and 1969 data were developed in a similar manner.

Poultry hatched—The 1978 data include all poultry hatched during the year that were placed or sold; whereas for 1974, data include only poultry sold. For example, chickens hatched and raised for layer replacement on the same farm are included in 1978 data for poultry hatched, but excluded from 1974 totals. The value of hatchery sales is included in the category "Poultry and Poultry products."

Fish and other aquaculture products-The raising of fish and other aquaculture products in captivity was included as agri-

cultural production by the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification, and data for such operations were included in the agriculture census for the first time in 1974. The value of fish and other aquaculture products sold is included in the category "Other livestock and livestock products." Production in salt water was considered not to be in captivity and was excluded.

Bees and honey—Bee and honey production was enumerated and tabulated in the county in which the home farm was located (even though hives are often moved from farm to farm over a wide geographic area for pollination of crops). The completeness and accuracy of these data are affected by the fact that some bee operations may not have been on the mail list and some operators on the mail list may not have considered beekeeping to be an agricultural operation, and therefore did not report.

Citrus enumeration-For the 1978 census, reports for selected citrus caretakers in Arizona, Florida, and Texas were obtained by direct enumeration. This special enumeration has been used in recent censuses because of the difficulty in identifying and enumerating absentee grove owners who often do not know the information that is needed to adequately complete the report form. A citrus caretaker is an organization or person caring for or managing citrus groves for others. Each citrus caretaker was enumerated as a farm operator and requested to complete one report form for all groves cared for and to furnish a list of grove owners' names, addresses, and number of acres of citrus. The names on the lists were matched to completed grove owners' reports to eliminate duplication. The caretaker was also requested to inform the grove owner that he had already reported for the citrus under his care and that the grove owner was not to report again. In the 1978 census, 8 caretakers in Arizona reported 250 grove owners having 12,000 acres of citrus; the 100 caretakers in Florida reported 6,600 grove owners having 240,000 acres of citrus; and 27 caretakers in Texas reported 1,500 grove owners having 30,000 acres of citrus.

More detailed information by State and county are included in volume 2, part 6.

Crop year or season covered—Acres and quantity harvested are for the calendar year 1978 except for citrus fruits, avocados, and olives; vegetables in Florida; sugarcane in Florida and Texas; and pineapples and coffee in Hawaii.

Citrus fruits—The data relate to the crops harvested from the bloom of 1977 for the 1977-78 marketing season.

Avocados-The data for California relate to the quantity harvested from November 1, 1977 through November 30, 1978; the data for Florida relate to the quantity harvested or to be harvested from April 1978 through March 1979.

Olives—The data relate to the quantity harvested from the bloom of 1977 for the October 1977 to March 1978 harvest season.

Vegetables—The data for Florida relate to the crop harvested for the September 1, 1977 through August 31, 1978, harvest season.

Sugarcane-The data for Florida and Texas relate to the reported cuttings from November 1977 through April 1978.

Pineapples and coffee-The data for Hawaii for pineapples relate to quantity harvested for the year ending May 31, 1978, and coffee for the 1977-78 crop.

Acres and quantity harvested—Crops were reported in whole acres, except for the following crops which were reported in 10ths of acres: Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, fruit and nut crops including land in orchards, berries, vegetables, and nursery and greenhouse products; in Hawaii, taro, ginger root, and lotus root. Totals for crops reported in tenths of acres were rounded to whole acres at the aggregate level during the tabulation process.

If two or more crops were harvested from the same land during the year, the acres would be counted for each crop. Therefore, the total acres of all crops harvested generally exceeds the acres of cropland harvested. The exception to this procedure is hay crops. When more than one cutting of hay was taken from the same acres, the acres are counted only once but the quantity harvested includes all cuttings. However, hay cut for both dry hay and green chop or silage would be reported for each applicable crop. For interplanted crops or "skip-row" crops, acres were to be reported according to the portion of the field occupied by each crop.

If a crop was planted but not harvested, the acres were not to be reported as harvested. These acres were to be reported in the "land use" section under the appropriate cropland items cropland used only for pasture or grazing, cropland used for cover crops, cropland on which all crops failed, cropland in cultivated summer fallow, or cropland idle.

For crops grown purposely for grazing, quantity harvested was not requested. Acres for these crops were to be reported as "cropland harvested" and not as "cropland used only for pasture or grazing." This procedure applies to the following crops:

Corn cut for dry fodder, hogged or grazed Cowpeas hogged or grazed or cut for silage Sorghums hogged or grazed Soybeans hogged or grazed or cut for silage

Quantity harvested was not obtained for crops such as vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products, and soybeans plowed under.

Acres of land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees were to be reported as harvested cropland regardless of whether the crop was harvested or failed. However, abandoned orchards were to be reported as cropland idle, not as harvested cropland or for the individual crop acreages.

Data for hay represent all hay crops, including grass silage and hay crops cut and fed green. In production data, dry tons represent dry tonnage for the various hay categories and dry weight equivalents for grass silage and hay cut and fed green. The conversion used was 3 tons of green weight to 1 ton of dry weight. **Crop units of measure**—For some crops, the operator could report quantity harvested in a unit of measure currently in use in the area. These crops were: Corn for grain or seed, in bushels shelled or hundredweight shelled; sorghums for grain or seed, in bushels or pounds; rice in 100-lb. bags, bushels, or 162-lb. barrels. Corn for grain and sorghums for grain are published in bushels and rice in 100-lb. bags. Grapes could be reported in dry weight or fresh weight; plums and prunes in fresh weight or prunes in dry weight; and in Hawaii, coffee in pounds parchment or pounds cherry, and macadamia nuts in pounds husked, unshelled or pounds shelled. For other fruit and nut crops and citrus, the operator was given a choice of units of measure of pounds, tons, or boxes. The quantity harvested for these crops are published in pounds.

Write-in crops—To reduce the length of the report form, only the major crops for the United States were prelisted (see sections 2 and 3 of the report form). For the other crops, the respondent was requested to look at a list of crops in each section and write in the crop name and its code (see sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the report form). For crops that had no individual code listed on the report form, the respondent was to write in the crop name and code the crop into the appropriate "all other" category for that section. Crops not coded by the respondent were coded during processing before keying. Writein crops coded as "all other" were reviewed and assigned a specific code when possible. Crops not assigned a specific code were left in the appropriate "all other" category.

In some cases, the reviewers were unable to determine the specific crop reported by the respondent because of incomplete or generalized crop names. To ensure proper coding, most of these respondents were telephoned; reports for those not telephoned were changed on the basis of other reports for the area.

Misreported or miscoded crops—In a few instances, tabulated data may be inaccurate because respondents misunderstood or misinterpreted questions on the report form. Data may have been reported on the wrong line or in the wrong section of the report, or the wrong crop code may have been placed beside the name of a write-in crop. Some of these errors as well as some keying errors may not have been identified during processing and therefore were not corrected. Reports with unusual crops for the area were examined to minimize the possibility that they were in error.

Comparability of crop data—For the 1974 and 1969 censuses, data for all crops are available for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more while only data for the major crops—corn, sorghums, soybeans, peanuts, wheat, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, hay, vegetables, land in orchards, and berries are available for all farms. For 1978, data for all crops are available for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more and for all farms.

For a number of commodities, less detailed data were collected in 1978 than in 1974. In these instances, 1974 data have been combined to provide comparable figures wherever possible.

The "acres of vegetables harvested" in 1978 and 1969 was the summation of the acres of individual vegetables harvested, but in 1974 it was the total land used for vegetable crops. For "land used for vegetable crops," the acres were to be reported only once even though two or more harvests of a vegetable or more than one vegetable were harvested from the same acres.

The "other crops" in the tables are not comparable from census to census as crops are added and deleted from the report form each census.

Value of crop production-This item represents the estimated value of all crops harvested during the 1978 crop year. Data for the value of crops harvested were obtained by multiplying the average estimated value per unit by the reported acres or quantity harvested. Generally, harvested units of production (pounds, bushels, bales, etc.) were multiplied by State estimates of prices per unit. If only acres harvested were reported, State estimates for value of production per acre were used. The State average production price and production value per acre used in these calculations were obtained in most part from publications of the Economic, Statistics, and Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). When USDA estimates were not available, Bureau of the Census statisticians made estimates using available sources such as data from adjacent States, respondents, report forms, county extension agents, and other persons knowledgeable about specific crops.

"See Text" References

Items in the tables which carry the note "See text" are explained or defined in this section. Also, additional definitions and explanations for some items are provided.

Data for 1978 are based on a sample of farms-Sections 22 through 27 of the census report form 78-A1(S), which include inquiries on commercial fertilizer and lime, chemicals, machinery and equipment, expenses for energy and petroleum products, selected production expenses, and value of land and buildings, were requested of all certainty (large) farms and approximately 20 percent of all other farms. As these data are subject to sampling error, estimates of the sampling reliability of county totals for selected items are shown in table D.

Farms operated by Black and other races—For 1974 and 1978, "other races" includes American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and all other racial groups other than White. The 1969 data are limited to farms operated by Blacks. Additional information on race of operator is provided under "operator characteristics".

All other races—This category is limited to native non-Spanish populations of Central and South American countries.

1974 data apply only to individual or family operations (sole proprietorships) and partnerships—For 1974, farm operator characteristics were not collected from corporations, co-operatives, prison farms, grazing associations, and Indian reservations. For 1978, characteristics and occupation of the senior partner or person in charge were collected from all farms, regardless of the type of organization.

Other type of organization—This category includes cooperatives, estates or trusts, prison farms, grazing associations, and Indian reservations.

Market value of agricultural products sold—This item represents the gross market value, before taxes and expenses, of all agricultural products sold in the œnsus year including livestock and poultry and their products, and crops including nursery products and hay. The data include landlords' and contractors' shares. The 1974 and 1969 data include sales of forest products.

Farms with value of agricultural products sold less than \$2,500-In 1978, this category includes all farms, except abnormal farms, with sales less than \$2,500. In 1969 and 1974, farms reporting sales less than \$2,500 but having the production potential for sales of \$2,500 and over are included in the category farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. In frequency distributions, the 1969 and 1974 farms with potential sales of \$2,500 and over are included in the group.

Other livestock and livestock products—Production of fish and laboratory animals is included in this category in 1974 and 1978; whereas, production of these items was excluded entirely from the 1969 census.

Poultry hatched—For 1978, this category includes all poultry hatched during the year that were placed or sold; whereas for 1974, it only included poultry sold. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1978, is tabulated under the column heading Inventory and the number of poultry hatched is under the heading Sales.

Worms-For 1978, the production of worms was separately identified; whereas for 1974, it was not. Inventory consists of the number of standard worm beds in production. A standard worm bed was considered to be 24 cubic feet measuring 8 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot. Sales of worms are shown in pounds. Worm casting sales are included in livestock products sold.

Hay crops (tons, dry)—Data shown for hay represent all hay crops, including grass silage and hay crops cut and fed green. In production data, dry tons represent dry tonnage for the various hay categories and dry weight equivalents for grass silage and hay cut and fed green. The conversion used was 3 tons of green weight to 1 ton of dry weight.

Other tame dry hay-The 1974 categories clover-timothy hay, lespedeza hay, coastal Bermuda grass hay, and other hay have been combined into "other tame dry hay" in 1978.

All vegetables harvested for sale-In 1978 and 1969, the acres of vegetables harvested is the summation of the acres of individual vegetables harvested; while in 1974, it is the total land used for vegetable crops.

Land used for vegetables—Data are the total land used for vegetable crops. The acres are reported only once, even though two or more harvests of a vegetable or more than one vegetable were harvested from the same acres.

Grapes (pounds)—Farm operators were given the option of reporting the quantity of grapes harvested in dry weight or fresh weight. For publication purposes, all quantities of grapes harvested have been converted to pounds fresh weight.

All nursery and greenhouse products—Data are a summation of the individual items presented.

Excludes abnormal farms—Abnormal farms include institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.

Farms by standard industrial classification—See explanation under Farm Classifications.

FARM CLASSIFICATIONS

State tables 29 through 35 present detailed 1978 data for all farms classified by specified characteristics—tenure of operator, type of organization, age and principal occupation of operator, size of farm (acres), value of agricultural products sold, and standard industrial classification. In 1974, comparable detailed data were tabulated only for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. Other tables include data classified by value of sales groups, or other characteristics of the farm or the operator.

Farms by value of agricultural products sold or value of sales—In a number of State and county tables, data are shown separately for all farms and for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more, and for various value of agricultural products sold or value of sales size groups.

For 1978, all farms except abnormal farms have been tabulated by size based on reported sales. Thus, the category "farms with sales of \$2,500 or more" includes only farms with actual sales of \$2,500 or more. For 1969 and 1974, farms reporting sales of less than \$2,500 but having the production potential for sales of \$2,500 or more are included in most tables under the category farms with sales of \$2,500 or more based on potential sales.

In 1969, 1974, and 1978, abnormal farms were not tabulated based on actual or potential sales. Detailed data for abnormal farms are included in all farm data shown in State table 34, but are excluded from totals for all farms shown in other State tables 29 through 35. Otherwise, data for abnormal farms are included in totals for all farms, but are excluded from totals for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.

In 1969 and earlier censuses, data were classified into nine groups referred to as "economic classes." For farms with sales of \$2,500 or more, the value-of-products-sold classifications used in 1974 and 1978 are the same as the value ranges used for establishing economic classes 1 through 5. Data for farms with sales of less than \$2,500, classified in 1969 and earlier censuses as class 6, part time and part retirement, are not directly comparable to the 1974 and 1978 value-of-product classes because of the change in farm definition and modifications in farm classification. Farms by tenure of operator—The classifications of tenure used for both the 1978 and 1974 censuses are:

Full owners, who operate only land they own.

Part owners, who operate land they own and also land they rent from others.

Tenants, who operate only land they rent from others or work on shares for others.

Detailed 1978 data by tenure of operator are shown in State table 29 for all farms, excluding abnormal farms, and for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.

Farms by type of organization—The 1978 Census of Agriculture was the first census in which all farms were classified by type of organization. In the 1969 and 1974 censuses, these data were collected and tabulated only for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.

The classifications used were:

Individual or family operation (sole proprietorship), excluding partnership and corporation.

Partnership operation, including family partnership.

Corporation, including family corporation.

Other, such as cooperative, estate or trust, institutional farm, etc.

For 1978, corporations were subclassified by two additional characteristics into:

- a. Family held.
 - Other than family held.
- b. More than 10 stockholders.
 10 or less stockholders

These subclassifications were not used in the 1974 Census of Agriculture. However, somewhat similar classifications were obtained in a follow-on survey of all corporations identified in the census, which were published in volume IV, part 5 of the 1974 Census of Agriculture. This survey collected detailed information on family and nonfamily corporations, number of shareholders, and other classifications and characteristics of corporations at both the firm (company) and farm levels. In the 1969 census, corporations were classified only by number of shareholders; those having more than 10 or those having 10 or fewer shareholders.

Caution should be exercised when comparing 1978 corporation data to those of the 1974 survey and the 1969 census. For the 1974 survey, respondents were given a choice of four kinds of corporations from which to select the one that best described their operation: Family corporation, independent corporation, parent corporation (with one or more subsidiaries), and subsidiary of another corporation. Classification rules used prevented an independent, parent, or subsidiary corporation from being classified as a family corporation. The two-way choice of family held or other than family held used in 1978 has resulted in a decrease in the number and proportion of nonfamily held corporations reported.

A followup study of the 1969 data indicated that a sizable number of farms were incorrectly reported as corporations, especially in the Southern States. The 1974 survey was used to identify and correct the misreporting of corporations in that census. In the 1978 census, some reports incorrectly had both individual or family operation (sole proprietorship) and family held corporation indicated. These reports were reviewed during the processing phase and resolved based on whether or not the respondent operated under a corporate name, had reported as a corporation in the 1974 census, or was shown to be a corporation on one or more of the administrative records used in developing the census mail list.

Farms by age and principal occupation of operator-Data on age and principal occupation were obtained from all operators for 1978. In 1974, these data were collected only for all farms with sales of less than \$2,500 and for farms with sales of \$2,500 or more operated by individuals (sole proprietorships) and partnerships. Detailed characteristics are shown by six age-of-operator groups in combination with occupation information for all farms in State table 31 and for farms with sales of less than \$20,000 in State table 32. The principal occupation classifications used for 1978 were:

- Farming-The operator spent 50 percent or more of his work time in 1978 in farming or ranching.
- Other-- The operator spent 50 percent or more of his worktime in 1978 in occupations other than farming. Some operators engaged in ranching marked "other" as their principal occupation. Most such obvious errors were corrected during processing.

Farms by size—All farms were classified by size according to the total land area in each operation. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant's farm and not the owner's. Detailed characteristics of all farms by 12 size-of-farm groups are presented in State table 33.

Farms by standard industrial classification— As in the 1974 census, agricultural production establishments (farms, ranches, nurseries, greenhouses, etc.) are classified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in the 1978 census. These classifications, found in the 1972 SIC Manual, are used to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies.

An establishment primarily engaged in crop production (major group 01) or livestock production (major group 02) is classified in the 3- or 4-digit industry group which accounts for 50 percent or more of the total value of sales of its agricultural products. If the total value of sales of agricultural products of an establishment was less than 50 percent from a single 4-digit industry, but 50 percent or more from the products of two or more 4-digit industries within the same 3-digit industry group, the establishment is classified in the miscellaneous industry of that industry 0191 or a general livestock farm in industry 0291.

All farms in the 1978 census were classified by SIC. In the 1974 census, farms with sales of less than \$2,500 were not classified by SIC. In 1978, those agricultural producers having no sales reported were retained as farms and classified as general livestock farms in industry 0291 if livestock or pasture were reported or as general crop farms in industry 0191. Characteristics of all farms by selected SIC groupings are shown in State tables 11 and 35. Additional and more complete 1978 data for various SIC classifications are published in volume 2, part 8.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

Additional data have been assembled in a series of unpublished tables. The unpublished State table "Summary by Standard Industrial Classification of Farms by Value of Sales: 1978" has a format similar to State table 34. The largest size group in the boxhead is \$100,000 or more. Data are shown for the following SIC groupings:

Cash grain farms (011) Field crop farms except cash grain farms (013) Cotton farms (0131) Tobacco farms (0132) Sugar crop, Irish potato, hay, peanut, and other field crop farms (0133) Vegetable and melon farms (016) Fruit and tree nut farms (017) Horticultural specialty farms (018) General farms, primarily crop (019) Livestock farms except dairy, poultry, and animal specialty (021)Beef cattle farms, except feedlots (0212) Dairy farms (024) Poultry and egg farms (025) Animal specialty farms (027) General farms, primarily livestock (0291)

The following unpublished county summary tables include data tabulated by detailed size groupings:

Farms by Size of Farm: 1978 and 1974 Acreage and Value of Owned and Rented Land: 1978 Farms by Acres of Cropland Harvested: 1978 and 1974 Place of Residence of Operator by Occupation and Off-Farm Work: 1978 Hired Farm Labor by Number of Hired Workers: 1978 Farms by Expenses for Hired Farm or Contract Labor: 1978 Broilers Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978 Cows and Heifers That Had Calved-Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1978 Beef Cows Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1978 Milk Cows Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1978 Cattle and Calves Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1978 Cattle and Calves Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978 Fattened Cattle Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978 Hogs and Pigs Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1978 Hogs and Pigs Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978 Feeder Pigs Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978 Other Hogs and Pigs Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978 Sheep and Lambs Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1978 Sheep and Lambs Sales by Number Sold Per Farm: 1978

Data similar to that shown in State table 28 for the acreages of crops harvested and production by acreage size have been summarized at the county level, but have not been tabulated.

These summaries can be tabulated at a minimal cost depending on the detail of data requested.

For information on the availability and cost of unpublished tabulations, please write to the Chief, Agriculture Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

NONSAMPLING ERRORS

Every census or survey is subject to errors. In addition to sampling variability, errors may arise from such sources as incorrect or incomplete reporting, processing, and the inability to obtain a report from each eligible reporting unit. Sampling variability is discussed in Statistical Adjustments.

Reported data in the census may be incorrect as a result of the misunderstanding of questions or because of the use of estimates in reporting. During processing, adjustments were made to data items which appeared to be inconsistent with other items reported for the same farm.

Respondents may have failed to provide all of the information requested. In some cases, the respondent may have indicated the presence of an item but not the amount. Imputations were made for missing data on the quantities and sales of crops and livestock but no imputations were made for place of residence or foreign ownership of land.

Careful efforts were made to keep errors introduced during clerical and electronic processing to a controlled level through the use of quality control, verification, and check measures on specific operations.

Extreme values in the direct enumeration sample (those contributing a substantial proportion of the estimated total) were reviewed individually and sometimes reduced. This will result in a possible downward bias in estimated totals.

Inclusion of the direct enumeration sample in 1978 resulted in a matching operation to identify names and addresses included in both the direct enumeration sample and the mail list. This matching operation was subjected to critical review and verification, including telephone calls to most respondents in the direct enumeration sample who were not matched in normal processing. Duplicates which were not identified during the matching process will result in an upward bias in estimated totals.

An adjustment was made for nonrespondent operations on the mail list. This adjustment employed sampling of both nonrespondent and respondent cases and variation from the adjustment is measured in sampling error; however, any systematic bias is not measured.

An evaluation of coverage is being conducted to measure the extent of undercount or overcount of farms in the census. A description of this evaluation is included in Census Coverage.

CENSUS COVERAGE

Although a complete and fully accurate count of farms, farmland, and farm production is the aim of each nationwide census of agriculture, the complex structure of America's agriculture makes this aim difficult to achieve. Among the complexities are the many places to be included, the variety of arrangements under which farms are operated, the continuing changes in the relationship of operators to the farm operated, the expiration of leases and the initiation or renewal of leases, the problem of obtaining a complete list of agricultural operations, the difficulty of locating and identifying some types of farms, the operator's absence from the farm during the data collection period, and the operator's opinion that part or all of the operation does not qualify and should not be included in the census.

An evaluation of coverage has been conducted for each census of agriculture since 1945. Although the primary purpose of these evaluations is to identify problem areas and supply evidence as a basis for improvements, they also provide users of census data with estimates of the completeness of census counts. The results of the coverage evaluation study were published for the 1974 census in Volume IV, **Special Reports**, part 3. This report included estimates of the net percentage of all farms missed in the census. Farm counts for 1974, adjusted for this net undercount, are shown in appendix C.

The inclusion of a direct enumeration sample to supplement the mail list for the 1978 census partially eliminates the major source of undercoverage of farms, namely, incompleteness of the mail list. However, inaccurate counting may still occur because (1) by design, the sample omitted the selection of area segments in places that had 2,500 or more population in 1970; (2) direct enumeration sample interviewers may have under counted or over counted farms; and (3) respondents may have been misclassified as farms or nonfarms during processing.

The coverage evaluation for the 1978 census includes a re-enumeration of a subsample of the direct enumeration segments with matching and verification of differences, identification of operators not included on the mail list in places with 2,500 or more population in 1970 using supplemental questions on the Annual Housing Survey, and verification of the farm-nonfarm classification for a sample of respondents.

The changes in data collection procedures implemented for the 1978 census should substantially reduce undercoverage, and the proportion of farms not included in the census is expected to be between 2 and 3 percent for the United States. Results of the coverage evaluation and other evaluative material are included in volume 5.

STATISTICAL ADJUSTMENTS

Report forms were obtained and tabulated for all the identified larger farms (in general, those with expected sales of \$80,000 or more). In the few instances where the operator did not supply the required information, data were obtained from secondary sources. By means of detailed, programed edit specifications, adjustments or corrections were made during the computer edit operation for internally incomplete or inconsistent data. The review procedures provided for computer printouts of edit changes that exceeded specified limits for the item. These changes were then reviewed for reasonableness by members of the processing staff and necessary corrections made.

Nonresponse

The statistics for each State and county were adjusted to account for nonrespondent smaller operations. The number of

farms for which adjustment was made was estimated on the basis of the results of a canvass of a random sample of mail list addressees who did not respond to the census during the regular followup period. The canvass, using an abbreviated form, was accomplished with the use of the mail and telephone. The sample for each State was designed to provide estimates of the number of nonrespondent farms with a relative standard error of approximately 6 percent. However, approximately one third of the sample could not be contacted resulting in a potential bias in the estimates. The sample estimate of the number of nonrespondent farms at the State level was allocated to strata at the county level using the number of nonrespondents and the proportion of census farms among respondents. A sample of respondent data records was selected by stratum and weighted to represent the nonrespondent farms.

Table A shows for selected items for the State the percent of the published total that the whole farm nonresponse adjustment represents. Adjustment for individual item nonresponse on respondent forms is not included in the percentages. These percentages indicate the potential for bias in published figures resulting from nonresponse, i.e., the extent to which the actual data for nonrespondents may not agree with the nonresponse adjustments. The probable range of difference is unknown. However, the degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data increases as the percentage of the total represented by the nonrespondent adjustment increases.

Direct Enumeration Sample

Because of undercoverage problems with the mail list for the 1969 and 1974 censuses, a direct enumeration area sample was included to supplement the mail list for the 1978 census. Enumeration district maps and data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing were used to construct the sampling frame from which the direct enumeration sample was selected. The frame was stratified by State and by a farm density ratio (the ratio of farm households to total households). In this State, the selected sample consisted of 123 segments. The expected number of farms per segment varied by strata from none in residential areas to 12 in intensive farm areas and averaged about 10 farms. Farms enumerated in the direct enumeration sample were matched to the mail list and the data for the unmatched farms were weighted by the reciprocal of the probability of selection for the segment to make State estimates for farm operations not represented on the mail list.

Table A Percent of State Total Represented by Adjustment for Whole Farm Nonresponse: 1978

Item	Percent of total
Farms.	3.9
Land in farms	.1
Value of agricultural products sold	.4
Harvested cropland,	1.0
Corn for grain or seed acres	1.0
Wheat for grain acres	. 2
Cattle and calves	.4
Hens and pullets of laying age	.3
Hogs and pigs	1.9

Mail List Sampling

To obtain county data for appropriate items without burdening all farm operators, data for Sections 22 through 27 of the report form 78-A1(S) were collected only from a sample of farms. The sample was selected from the mail list and consisted of all addresses in a certainty stratum and a random sample of addresses from the noncertainty stratum. The certainty stratum consisted of all addresses meeting specified size criteria in terms of indicated acreage and/or value of sales. Certainty size criteria varied by State from 1,000 to 5,000 indicated acres and from \$40,000 to \$200,000 indicated value of sales based on historic or mail list source data. All addresses in counties with less than 100 farms in 1974 were also selected as certainty. Noncertainty addresses in counties with 100 to 199 farms in 1974 were sampled at a rate of 1 in 2, and noncertainty addresses in counties with 200 farms or more in 1974 were sampled at a rate of 1 in 5.

Several elements of the sampling from the mail list and associated data collection may introduce substantial variation and a potential bias into the resulting data. First, the mail list from which the sample was selected contained about 50 percent nonfarm names and addresses which were not identifiable at the time of selection. Both farm and nonfarm names and addresses were selected into the sample. As a result, the farm data actually tabulated came only from part of the sample, specifically the names and addresses which represented farms. Secondly, the stratification was based on size information from several sources and of varying quality. Size information was not available for a substantial proportion of the names and addresses. In addition, sample and nonsample forms may have been returned at a different rate by respondents.

In order to improve the precision and minimize the bias of estimates from the sample, post-stratification was used to produce estimates. Basically, this consisted of classifying all farms into relatively homogenous strata and weighting sample farms within each stratum by the ratio of total farms to sample farms.

Farms meeting certainty size criteria during sample selection and those identified during processing as meeting similar criteria were assigned to a certainty stratum. All other farms were assigned to 64 strata. Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 were classified into eight size-of-farm groups (less than 10 acres, 10 to 49 acres, 50 to 69 acres, 70 to 99 acres, 100 to 199 acres, 200 to 259 acres, 260 to 499 acres, and 500 acres or more); within each of two value-of-sales groups (less than \$1,500 and \$1,500 to \$2,499); within each of two type-of-farm groups (crop or general farms and livestock or poultry farms). Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more were classified into four size-of-farm groups (less than 50 acres, 50 to 99 acres, 100 to 259 acres, and 260 acres or more); within each of the four value-of-sales groups (\$2,500 to \$4,999, \$5,000 to \$9,999, \$10,000 to \$19,999, and \$20,000 or more); within each of two type-of-farm groups (crop or general farms and livestock or poultry farms).

Each stratum was examined and collapsed into another stratum if (1) the stratum contained less than 20 sample farms; or (2) the calculated weight for the stratum was greater than 10 in counties sampled at a rate of 1 in 5 and greater than 4 in counties sampled at a rate of 1 in 2.

The post-stratification provided weights to be assigned to farms in each of the final collapsed strata such that the total of the weights for sample farms in the stratum would be equal to the total number of farms in the stratum.

Estimates were prepared for items in Sections 22 through 27 of the report form by multiplying the data for each item for each farm in the sample by the weight assigned to the farm. The weight for a certainty farm was 1.

Reliability of Census Estimates

Sampling variability in census data may arise from several sources, some affecting all data and others affecting only certain items or geographic levels of tabulation.

The sampling involved in the imputation for nonrespondents affects all data items at all geographic levels of tabulation. However, farms above specified size limits were not eligible for selection to represent nonrespondents. The size limits varied by State from \$60,000 to \$150,000 and from 1,000 to 2,000 acres. As a result of these limits, the sampling variability arises primarily from smaller farms. For computing the estimates of variability due to weighting for nonresponse, the farms selected for weighting were considered to be a random sample of all farms in the stratum from which they were selected.

Estimates from the direct enumeration sample are not included in county totals but contribute to sampling variability of State totals for all data items.

The sample selected from the mail list provides estimated data only for Sections 22 through 27 of the report form. It contributes to sampling variability only for the items in these sections. Including the certainty farms and sample farms, data for Sections 22 through 27 were collected on approximately 26 percent of the farms nationwide.

Table B includes estimates of sampling reliability of State totals for a selected set of items. The estimates of sampling reliability for total number of farms, land in farms, harvested cropland, irrigated land, crops harvested, livestock, and value of agricultural products sold include components of variation for nonresponse imputation and for the direct enumeration sample. The component of variation for nonresponse imputation is relatively small and the direct enumeration sample is the major source of variation for these items. Estimates of sampling reliability for fertilizer use, chemical use, value of machinery and equipment, and value of land and buildings contain components of variation for the direct enumeration sample and the mail list sample.

Table C contains estimates of sampling reliability for the estimated number of farms in a county reporting an item in table D. These estimates of sampling reliability contain com-

ponents of variation arising from the mail list sample. The approximate standard error in percent may be read directly from the table based on the number of farms reporting the item. For a number of farms not shown in the table, a linear interpolation will provide a reasonable approximation. These estimates should not be applied to counties indicated to be certainty in table D.

Table D shows estimates of the sampling variability of selected items for each county and for the portion of the State total pertaining to farms not on the mail list. Estimates for county totals contain variation from the mail list sample and estimates for the portion not on the mail list contain variation from the direct enumeration sample. Items for counties indicated to be certainty in the table are subject to some sampling error but this is expected to be small and is not included. Items in county publications with data collected from all farms contain a component of variation from nonrespondent imputation. This component is usually small and is not shown in the sampling variability tables.

The sample estimates and the estimates of standard errors presented in tables B, C, and D permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples.

If all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

- a. Approximately 67 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.
- b. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.

For example, suppose the estimated number of farms in a State is 50,000 with a relative standard error of 3.0 percent. Then the standard error is 1,500 (3.0 percent of 50,000) and the chances are 2 out of 3 (67 percent) that complete coverage using the same survey methods would yield between 48,500 and 51,500 farms.

As calculated, the standard error also partially measures the effect of nonsampling errors but does not measure the effect of any systematic biases in the data arising from incorrect reporting by respondents, adjustments for nonresponse, incomplete unduplication, or incomplete coverage of farms.

Table B. Estimates of the Sampling Reliability of State Totals for Selected Items: 1978

	All far	ms	Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more			
Item	Quantity	Standard error (percent)	Quantity	Standard error (percent)		
Farmsnumber.	7,660	4.3	4,982	1.9		
Land in farmsacres	38,657,700	.3	17,115,674	•3		
Harvested croplandfarms.	3,975	2.0	2,991	1.8		
acres	1,113,890	.6	1,074,707	.6		
Irrigated landfarms	4,852	3.1	3,409	2.4		
acres.,	1,210,568	.8	1,153,661	1.9		
Agricultural products soldfarms	7,660	4.2	4,982 1,284,763	.6		
\$1,000	1,317,770	2.2	2,618	2.0		
Cropsfarms.	3,126 659,552	.7	649,319	.7		
\$1,000	5,082	5.9	3,136	2.9		
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms \$1,000	658,218	1.0	635,444	1.0		
Value of machinery and equipmentfarms	7,608	4.3	4,929	2.1		
value of machinery and equipment	356,087	1.4	323,249	1.4		
Average value of land and buildings per farmdollars	1,002,923	.8	1,058,730	.8		
Corn for grain or seedfarms	201	21.0	121	1.3		
acres.,	34,175	1.5	29,810	1.5		
bushels	2,916,476	1.6	2,709,779 432	1.0		
Wheat for grainfarms	500	8.3	101,696	1.6		
ACTOS	104,500	1.6	7,379,141	1.5		
bushels	7,552,742	3.2	19	3.2		
Soybeans for beansfarms	3,929	3.1	3,860	3.1		
acres bushels	94,359	3.4	92,993	3.4		
	4,064	5.9	2,584	3.2		
Cattle and calves inventoryfarms	1,265,896	1.3	1,133,464	1.3		
Cattle and calves soldfarms.	3,806	4.9	2,615	3.4		
cattle and calves soldnumber.	1,203,595	1.0	1,159,312	1.0		
\$1,000	509,810	1.1	496,034	1.1		
Hogs and pigs inventoryfarms.	1,158	20.0	386	12.0		
number.	192,146	12.0	155,415	14.0		
Hogs and pigs sold farms.	827	25.0	189,800	1.9		
number \$1,000	197,169 19,302	2.4	18,689	1.9		
Sheep and lambs inventoryfarms	387	6.3	211	4.5		
number	447,866	1.7	214,651	1.7 5.0		
Sheep and lambs sold farms.	315	6.8	187 161,900	1.6		
number	283,197	1.6 15.0	662	11.0		
Hens and pullets of laying age inventoryfarms	1,489	6.5	618,278	6.7		
number	641,456 184	45.0	97	42.0		
Hens and pullets of laying age soldnumber	447,984	5.0	438,377	5.0		
	3,174	3.4	2,547	2.8		
Commercial fertilizer usedfarms acres	1,044,466	.9	1,013,733	.9		
	3,344	3.3	2,634	2.7		
Commercial fertilizer purchasedfarms \$1.000	45,195	.8	44,101	.9		
Agricultural chemicals purchasedfarms.	3,075	2.2	2,530	1.9		
Agricultural chemicals purchased	46,356	.9	45,161	2.4		
Chemicals used on crops for insect controlfarms	1,912	2.4		1.0		
acres	770,425	1.0		8.		
Chemicals used on crops for disease controlfarms acres	394 91,954	.7				
			1. 41.7	2.0		
Gasoline purchasedfarms	7,224	4.5 1.1		(NA		
1,000 gallons	23,454	1.]		1.		
\$1,000	13,941 2,823	3.1		2.		
Diesel fuel purchasedfarms 1,000 gallons	27,450	1.2		(NA		
\$1,000 gartons \$1,000	12,380	1.3		1.		
Livestock and poultry purchased	3,288	8.7		5.		
\$1,000	260,854	•4		3.4		
Feed purchased	5,025	6.4		•		
\$1,000	218,830 3,552	2.0		2.		
Hired farm labor	129,977			•		
\$1,000	129,9//	•••				

Table C. Estimates of the Sampling Reliability of Farms Reporting an Item in the County: 1978

Farms reporting item	Standard error (percent)	Farms reporting item	Standard error (percent)
25 farms	12.0 10.0 6.0 3.0	1,000 farms 1,500 farms 2,000 farms 3,000 farms 4,000 farms 5,000 farms	1.0 1.0 (NA) (NA)

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	4				[7	Che	micals used	on crops for		
County	Average value of land and buildings per farm		Value of mac equip		Acres fer	tílízed	Insect o	ontrol	Disease	control	
	Value (dollars)	Standard error (percent)	Value (\$1,000)	Standard error (percent)	Астев	Standard error (percent)	Acres	Standard error (percent)	Acres	Standard error (percent)	
Apache Cochise. Coconino. Gila. Graham. Greenlee. Maricopa. Mohave. Navajo. Pinal. Santa Cruz. Yavapai. Yuma. Farms not on mail list	3,258,597 662,649 2,684,881 2,066,776 1,517,312 283,809 819,911 1,163,122 3,005,121 1,188,807 1,437,512 1,207,914 1,082,198 924,582 96,970	0.5 2.0 .9 1.2 1.8 8.3 1.7 1.3 4.9 3.1 3.8 1.6 22.0	5,376 26,381 4,186 1,866 17,529 2,681 127,287 4,356 6,682 15,716 61,204 1,813 7,629 62,515 10,865	2.4 6.0 1.8 5.8 7.9 8.7 1.4 2.2 6.6 3.1 6.1 7.7 3.0 24.0	2,344 75,171 96 38,741 4,183 406,573 10,180 2,952 38,957 197,550 854 5,565 256,041 4,673	17.0 6.3 17.0 9.4 9.2 10.0 .8 1.3 5.3 3.0 2.4 53.0 11.0 1.3 47.0	3,542 49,963 146 481 24,845 2,006 304,586 3,751 (D) 25,052 142,058 (D) 663 211,253 1,840	27.0 7.2 16.0 12.0 1.1 2.8 (D) 3.7 2.3 (D) .6 1.4 85.0	(D) 4,974 (D) (D) 395 46,355 472 55 585 10,969 - 273 27,556 207	(D) 2.0 (D) (D) 18.0 9 .3 31.0 9.4 .0 0 .0 4.2 1.6 73.0	
			·····		Farm productio	on expenses					
County	Gasol	ine	Diesel	fuel	Livestock and poultry purchased		Fee	a	Hired farm labor		
	Expense (\$1,000)	Standard error (percent)	Expense (\$1,000)	Standard error (percent)	Expense (\$1,000)	Standard error (percent)	Expense (\$1,000)	Standard error (percent)	Expense (\$1,000)	Standard error (percent)	
Apache	365 820 304 150 524 123 4,464 321 492 565 1,911 136 430 2,979	3.9 4.5 1.4 6.0 7.5 4.2 1.5 4.3 2.0 2.6 8.5 5.0 1.9	48 630 56 667 700 4,550 137 93 482 2,448 45 99 2,869	4.3 5.9 1.5 17.0 9.7 7.1 1.6 .5 4.1 2.1 19.0 20.0 1.9	$1,924 \\ 5,556 \\ 3,171 \\ 759 \\ 6,750 \\ 446 \\ 82,381 \\ 3,131 \\ 2,206 \\ 4,146 \\ 96,691 \\ 1,046 \\ 5,231 \\ 40,307 \\ \end{cases}$	0.6 8.5 .5 3.9 1.2 5.4 .6 .7 1.7 1.8 2.4 7.6 7.7 .3	1,116 2,926 2,190 358 5,891 529 81,637 1,366 4,558 6,913 73,984 607 1,810 32,197	5.7 2.7 .4 12.0 3.4 1.5 .5 2.9 .8 3.2 1 17.0 3.8 .3	1,276 4,675 1,049 640 3,199 330 54,114 1,284 1,329 5,003 18,943 568 1,576 35,531	7.6 5.3 5.1 11.0 7.2 4.0 .7 4.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 8.4 7.0 1.2	
Farms not on mail list	357	23.0	152	46.0		31.0					

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Table D. Estimates of the Sampling Reliability of County Totals for Selected Items: 1978

APPENDIX B. Farms by Current and Prior Definitions and Value of Agricultural Products Sold: 1978 and 1974

	Definition used for 1974 and 1978				Definitio	n used for 1	959, 1964, and	1969	Operations excluded by current definition but not by 1959 definition			
	Forms			Value of products sold (\$1,000)				Value of products sold (\$1,000)			Value of products sold (\$1,000)	
	1978	1974	1978	1974	1978	1974	1978	1974	1978	1974	1978	1974
Arizona	7 660	5 803	1 317 770	1 080 530	10 637	6 423	1 318 695	1 080 728	2 977	620	925	198
Apache	232 719 149 132 288 124 2 028 193 269 406 525 130 379 724	217 721 125 113 289 140 1 842 155 216 328 525 113 320 699	10 100 47 097 16 627 32 384 3 761 539 435 11 260 16 596 50 134 287 661 4 306 19 526 542	9 225 32 884 7 805 2 408 27 857 2 053 418 335 5 100 9 061 40 123 296 034 6 269 7 598 215 777	262 805 176 164 321 144 2 436 209 336 500 568 146 471 746	232 780 154 136 311 148 2 084 167 254 391 546 130 371 719	10 107 47 117 16 637 4 098 32 397 3 767 539 603 11 267 16 613 50 176 620 4 310 19 554 288 655	9 227 32 898 7 816 2 414 27 862 2 056 418 427 5 102 9 069 40 146 296 042 6 270 7 614 215 784	30 86 27 32 33 20 408 67 94 43 16 92 22	15 59 29 22 8 242 12 38 63 21 17 51 20	8 20 9 13 6 168 7 17 42 19 4 27 12	2 14 11 6 5 3 92 2 8 23 8 1 16 7
Forms not on mail list	1 362	(NA)	6 312	(NA)	3 353	(NA)	6 875	(NA)	1 991	(NA)	563	(NA)

APPENDIX C. Comparison of 1974 Farm Counts With 1978 Farm Counts

The 1978 Census of Agriculture preliminary reports show that there are 2,475,171 farms in the continental United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii). In 1974 there were 2,310,702 farms reported. However, these figures are not directly comparable because improvements in methodology and coverage account significantly for the higher 1978 counts. If the improved 1978 procedures had been used in 1974, an estimated 2.6 million farms would have been included in the census. It should be noted that farms missed in the 1974 census were generally small and affected the farm count to a greater degree than other data. The missed farms accounted for about 5 percent of the land in farms and 3 percent of the total value of agricultural products sold. This appendix briefly describes census procedures and provides 1974 farm counts adjusted for net missed farms and compared with 1978 farm counts.

The State totals from the 1978 Census of Agriculture are based on two separate sources.

The primary source is the mail portion of the census. As in the 1974 and 1969 censuses, this part of the operation involved mailing out a report form to each name believed to be associated with agriculture. Mail and telephone followups were used to secure the highest possible rate of return of completed forms from the operators of the Nation's farms.

However, the evaluation studies conducted show that some farms were missed in the 1974 and 1969 censuses. Despite every effort to assemble a complete list, some operators did not get on the mail list.

To improve the coverage of the 1978 census, additional mail list sources were used. Also, recognizing the shortcomings of the mail method, especially in counting the number of small farms, it was decided to take another step to ensure a more complete count.

The second step involved conducting a complete enumeration of all households in approximately 6,400 sample segments in rural areas in all States, except Alaska and Hawaii. Farms enumerated in this sample were matched to the mail list. The sample farms not located on the mail list provided reliable estimates by State of the number and characteristics of the farms not represented in the mail portion of the census.

Estimates for such farms are an integral part of the State counts in 1978, but they are not a part of the county counts. The sample was not large enough to provide reliable estimates for each county.

Because of the procedures described above, the State counts for 1978 are not directly comparable with the counts for 1974 and 1969.

To bridge the gap between the 1974 and the 1978 farm counts, this appendix provides adjusted farm counts for 1974 which are approximately comparable with farm counts for 1978.

The adjustment factors are based on data from table 13 of 1974 Census of Agriculture volume IV, Part 3, Coverage Evaluation, which presented data showing the estimated percent of farms missed and overcounted by regions and States. The estimated net percent of farms missed was derived by subtracting overcounted farms from missed farms.

The 1974 coverage evaluation did not include Alaska and Hawaii; thus the 1978 and the 1974 data for these States are exclusively from farms on the mail list. Improvements in the 1978 mail list, especially for Hawaii, have contributed to the increased farm counts.

Table A presents adjusted 1974 farm counts by value of agricultural products sold categories. For each State, the adjusted farm counts for the two value-of-sales categories were derived using the 1974 published farm counts and the net percent missed. The adjusted counts for the two size categories were then added together to obtain the adjusted State count. The State counts were summed to obtain division, region, and U.S. level counts. As a result, adjusted counts derived by summation may not be exactly consistent with the indicated percent missed. The 1978 farm counts are from the preliminary reports and may differ slightly from final counts.

Table B shows 1974 reported and adjusted counts compared with 1978 counts for regions by farm size and tenure of operator categories. Adjusted counts in these tables were proportionally adjusted to regional counts from table A and summed to the U.S. level. As a result, the indicated percent missed will not always agree with adjusted data.

All data published in 1974 were based on reported numbers. The adjusted counts should be used only for comparison with 1978 counts and not for comparison with other 1974 data.

Both the 1974 and 1978 farm counts are subject to sampling variability. For 1974, the coefficient of variation for the adjusted farm counts is approximately 0.4 percent at the U.S. level and ranges from 1.0 percent to 6.0 percent for individual States. Measures of sampling variability for 1978 counts are presented in appendix A.

Table A Farms by Areas and Value of Agricultural Products Sold: 1978 and 1974

Final, 1979 Bit Descent publicher States ¹				Farms, 1974		Percent change,
Part with slats of - 10 <th></th> <th>Farms, 1978¹</th> <th>Published</th> <th></th> <th>Adjusted</th> <th>adjusted 1974</th>		Farms, 1978 ¹	Published		Adjusted	adjusted 1974
4400, 000 or mode. 122,050 122,050 -0.0 194,071 49.4 000, 000 to 10, 979 305,040 324,040 124,050 1.0 327,040 410.0 000, 000 to 10, 979 331,040 326,040 326,040 1.0 325,040 420.0 420.0 000, 000 to 10, 979 331,040 326,040 220.0 420.0 420.0 420.0 100, 000 to 10, 979 314,040 100,010 100,000 420.0	United States ²	2,475,171	2,310,702	10.7	2,622,416	-5.6
abs.000 bbs.000 bbs.0000 bbs.000 bbs.000						
325,000 to \$37,997 325,425 2.0 327,526 326,425 35,000 to \$37,997 331,525 389,511 11.4 326,525 327,531 Leer Mon \$2,500 327,531 15.5 13.9 827,531 15.5 327,331 Leer Mon \$2,500 327,531 15.5 15.7 327,331 15.5 15.7 327,331 Leer Mon \$2,500 327,939 15.7 15.7 327,331 15.5 15.7,331 1.5 Leer Mon \$2,500 15.7,130 15.7,130 15.7,130 12.9 12.9 13.1,133 \$40,000 co \$37,997 15.7,130 12.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 13.7,131 14.3,137 1						
41.0 00: to 50; 999						
b::00 to b::00 300.044 226,002 6.1 326,002 42.5 test that 0::00 400.936 117,551 16.5 152,730 -2.2 test that 1:00 120,000 600.02 1.9 6.2 2.3 3.0 test that 1:00 1.9 6.22 1.5 3.0 4.0 3.0	\$10,000 to \$19,999					
Less than \$2,500 615,527 615,527 55.9 625,527 27.2 scrthasts 149,385 127,331 16.5 132,730 -27.3 scrthasts 113,649 6,053 1.7 6,322 133.3 scrthasts 15,600 57,553 6.7 6,322 133.3 scrthasts 15,600 57,553 6.7 13,640 -33.3 scrthasts 15,600 57,563 6.7 13,640 -33.3 scrthasts 15,600 13,140 15,700 13,140 14,713,11 16,513 13,140 14,713,11 14,000 15,130 14,013 <t< td=""><td>\$5,000 to $\$9,999$</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>322,002</td><td></td></t<>	\$5,000 to $$9,999$				322,002	
Parms with sales of 100000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 10000000 10000000 1000000000000000000000000000000000000						
\$100,000 c area d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d		149,385	127,531	16.5	152,730	-2.2
88.0 000 to \$97,997		12,699	8.003	1.9	8,282	+53.3
410,000 to \$13,999 14,194 14,900 9.5 15,600 9.5 15,700 11,10 11,17 </td <td>\$40,000 to \$99,999</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	\$40,000 to \$99,999					
32,300 to 32,905 15,123 3.1 15,707 421.31 15,100 to 15,100 15,140 15,140 15,140 15,120 15,100			20,543			
32,300, to 44,999 15,188 16,7 1,019 -22.4 Merch Central 1,027,319 1,027,347 6.3 1,036,333 -6.3 310,000 or none 105,4449 69,440 -2.1 57,123 35,53 3200,000 c 35,999 137,422 140,444 69,440 -2.1 57,123 35,59 320,000 c 53,999 137,422 146,644 165,544 4.0 127,199 -14.0 35,400 c 53,999 132,677 131,677 6.1 135,733 -6.2 -6.2 420,000 c 53,999 120,300 c 76,740 10,016,007 930,099 12.2 1,00,302 -27.2 420,000 c 539,999 120,300 c 76,95 2.2 1,01,200 -6.2 420,000 c 539,999 120,300 c 76,95 1.2 1,00,400 -11,10 -11,10 350,000 c 539,999 120,200 c 76,95 1.2 1,00,400 -11,10 -11,20 -6.2 350,000 c 539,999 120,200 c 13,999 120,200 c 13,999 120,200 c 13,999 -2.2 -6,65 +11,10 350,000 c 539,999 132,770 5.1 120,000 c 14,959,99						
Less than \$2,500						
Farm with males of 10 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
340,000 to 599,999		1,027,319	1,017,367	6.3	1,096,353	-6.3
\$20,000 c 339,999						
\$10,000 to \$19,999			,			
35,000 to 39,999						
Lase than \$2,500	\$5,000 to \$9,999					
South 1,016,070 99,099 15.2 1,107,200 -6.2 Farming 10,000 er more 67,490 45,755 -2.7 44,568 +51.3 \$40,000 to \$39,999 15.2 1,107,200 -6.2 +5.455 +1.13 \$40,000 to \$39,999 15.2 16,557 +1.16 +5.455 +1.16 \$40,000 to \$39,999 15.2 16,557 +1.16 +5.455 +1.16 \$41,000 to \$49,999 15.2 15.93 16.6 +7.551 +1.16 \$42,000 to \$49,999 131,197 135,540 135,450 +3.5 Use \$1,000 co or more 28,999 29,642 2 29,498 +3.7 \$40,000 to \$39,999 31,274 30,911 -9 30,477 +1.6 \$20,000 to \$39,999 31,274 30,911 -9 30,977 +1.6 \$210,000 os \$15,999 33,360 27,268 17.8 79,256 +2.7 Sec tags \$2,500 to \$1,999 33,360 27,268 17.8 50,222 +0.4						
Parms with sales of \$100,000 ro more that the sales of same same same same same same same same						
\$40,000 to \$99,999						
\$20,000 to 39,999						
\$10,000 co \$13,999						
\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999					
Less than \$2,500						
Parms with sales of \$100,000 cr more. 16,6490 35,100 cr more. 29,642 35,116 2 29,643 35,116 20,637 36,675 21,7 4,8 \$20,000 cr \$37,999. 37,581 31,274 35,116 0 36,675 +7,8 \$20,000 cr \$37,999. 30,577 29,483 6,8 31,416 -2,6 \$5,000 cr \$47,999. 31,350 27,260 10,6 30,222 +10,4 \$2,500 cr \$47,999. 33,360 27,260 10,6 30,222 +10,4 Less than \$2,500. 81,369 35,269 17,8 28,568 +5,6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 18,844 16,667 5,2 17,517 +7,6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 86,047 75,455 5,7 80,022 +1,4 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 33,011 28,004 34,662 14,2 50,0427 -4,0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 33,011 28,004 34,662 14,2 50,0427 -4,0 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500. 11,313 66,047 75,453 5,7 80,049 -2,7 New York. 9						
\$100,000 or more.		282,397	235,705	9,5	266,133	+6.1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100,000 or more					
30,587 29,483 6.8 31,416 -2.6 \$25,000 to \$4,999 33,360 27,206 10.0 29,889 +6.2 \$2,500 to \$4,999 33,360 27,206 10.6 30,222 +10.4 Less than \$2,500 81,369 55,260 27.8 79,256 +2.7 New England ³ 30,157 23,269 17.8 28,548 4.5.6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more 18,844 16,667 5.2 17,517 +7.6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more 19,228 104,262 16.2 124,182 -4.0 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 33,181 28,904 34.6 43,090 -24.7 New York sales of \$2,500 or more 33,181 28,904 34.6 44,00 -24.7 New York sales of \$2,500 or more 33,181 28,904 34.6 44,00 -24.7 New York sales of \$2,500 or more 35,075 32,232 43,3682 14.2 50,847 -3.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more 9,932 7,409 14.5 8,760 +4.2 <						
31,736 27,087 10.0 29,889 +6.2 \$2,500 54,999						
Less than \$2,500						
New England ² 30,157 23,269 17.8 28,548 -5.6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 18,844 16,667 5.2 17,517 -7.6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 19,928 104,262 16.2 124,182 -4.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 86,047 75,458 5.7 80,092 -7.4 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 33,181 28,804 34.6 44,090 -24.7 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 35,095 32,230 4.3 33,678 +4.2 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 9,323 7,409 14.5 8,760 +13.4 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 9,323 7,409 14.5 8,760 +13.4 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 9,973 53,171 18.3 64,575 -7.1 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 44,210 37,698 7.2 40,623 +4.6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 46,713 15,473 35.4 23,955 -7.1						
Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 18,844 16,667 5.2 17,517 +7.6 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500. 11,313 6,602 39.6 11,031 +2.6 Middle Atlantic. 119,228 104,262 16.2 124,182 -4.0 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 more. 86,047 75,458 5.7 80,092 -7.4 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 more. 49,323 43,682 14.2 50,847 -3.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 49,323 43,682 14.2 50,847 -3.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 9,932 7,409 14.5 8,760 +13.4 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 11,319 1,573 35.47 2,969 +7.4 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 3,190 1,879 36.7 2,969 +7.4 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 15,763 15,773 35.4 23,952 -4.6 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 44,210 37,698 7.2 40,623 +8.6 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 15,7		{				
Middle Atlantic. 119,228 104,262 16.2 124,182 -4.0 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 33,181 23,804 34.6 44,090 -7.4 New York. 49,323 43,682 14.2 50,847 -3.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 35,095 32,220 4.3 35,678 +4.2 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500 14,228 11,452 33.3 17,169 -7.7.1 New Jersey. 9,932 7,409 14.5 8,760 +13.4 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 6,742 5,530 4.5 5,791 +16.4 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 59,973 53,171 18.3 64,575 -7.1 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 59,973 53,171 18.3 64,575 -7.1 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 59,973 15,763 15,763 2.9,969 -7.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 44,210 77,698 7.1 486,098 -7.0 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 73,641 70,338 2.1 71,847 -2.2 </td <td>Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more</td> <td>18,844</td> <td>16,667</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>17,517</td> <td>+7.6</td>	Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	18,844	16,667	5.2	17,517	+7.6
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	11,313	6,602	39.6	11,031	+2.6
Parms with sales of less than \$2,500	Middle Atlantic	119,228			124,182	
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more		33,181				
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	New York	49.323	43,682	14.2	50,847	-3.0
New Jersey9,9327,40914.58,760 $+13.4$ Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more6,7425,5304.55,791 $+16.4$ Parms with sales of less than \$2,5003,1901,87936.72,969 $+7.4$ Pennsylvania59,97353,17118.364,575 -7.1 Parms with sales of \$2,500 or more44,21037,6987.240,623 $+8.8$ Parms with sales of less than \$2,50015,76315,47335.423,952 -34.2 Lest North Central452,213444,6957.1486,098 -7.0 Parms with sales of less than \$2,500366,051360,0192.9371,995 -1.6 Farms with sales of less than \$2,50095,82192,1584.996,899 -1.1 Farms with sales of less than \$2,50021,98021,82012.925,052 -12.3 Indiana73,84170,3382.171,847 $+2.8$ Farms with sales of less than \$2,50086,16287,9157.295,341 -7.2 Parms with sales of less than \$2,50088,45887,9157.295,341 -7.2 Parms with sales of less than \$2,50071,68170,9863.673,637 -2.7 Parms with sales of less than \$2,50016,77716,92922.021,704 -22.7 Illinois109,770111,0499.1126,295 -13.1 Parms with sales of less than \$2,50096,28997,7383.8 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>						
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 6,742 5,530 4.5 5,791 +16.4 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500. 3,190 1,879 36.7 2,969 +7.4 Pennsylvania. 59,973 53,171 18.3 64,575 -7.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 44,210 37,698 7.2 40,623 +8.8 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500. 15,763 15,473 35.4 23,952 -34.2 East North Central. 452,213 444,695 7.1 486,098 -7.0 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. 366,051 360,619 2.9 371,995 -1.6 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500. 86,162 84,076 24.1 114,103 -24.5 Ohio. 95,821 92,158 4.9 96,899 -1.1 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500. 21,980 21,820 12.9 25,052 -12.3 Indiana. 73,841 70,938 2.1 71,847 +2.8 72.7 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500. 16,777 16,929 22.0 21,704 -2.7 <td>Farms with sales of less than \$2,500</td> <td>14,228</td> <td>11,452</td> <td>33.3</td> <td>17,169</td> <td>-17.1</td>	Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	14,228	11,452	33.3	17,169	-17.1
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 3,190 1,879 36.7 2,969 +7.4 Pennsylvania 59,973 53,171 18.3 64,575 -7.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 44,210 37,698 7.2 40,623 +8.8 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 15,763 15,473 35.4 23,952 -34.2 East North Central 452,213 444,695 7.1 486,098 -7.0 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 366,051 360,619 2.9 371,995 -1.6 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 86,162 84,076 24.1 114,103 -24.5 Ohio	New Jersey					
Pennsylvania						
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	5,190	1,075	50.7	2,505	+7.4
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 15,763 15,473 35.4 23,952 -34.2 East North Central 452,213 444,695 7.1 486,098 -7.0 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 366,051 360,619 2.9 371,995 -1.6 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 86,162 84,076 24.1 114,103 -24.5 Ohio 95,821 92,158 4.9 96,899 -1.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 73,841 70,338 2.1 71,847 +2.8 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 21,980 21,820 12.9 25,052 -12.3 Indiana 78,643 70,986 3.6 73,637 -2.7 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 16,777 16,929 22.0 21,704 -22.7 Illinois 109,770 111,049 9.1 126,295 -13.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 20,389 97,738 3.8 101,599 -5.1						
East North Central						
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	Farms with sales of less than $\phi_{2,3}$, so \cdots	15,705		00.1	20,752	3412
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 86,162 84,076 24.1 114,103 -24.5 Ohio 95,821 92,158 4.9 96,899 -1.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 95,821 92,158 4.9 96,899 -1.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 73,841 70,338 2.1 71,847 +2.8 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 21,980 21,820 12.9 25,052 -12.3 Indiana 88,458 87,915 7.2 95,341 -7.2 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 71,681 70,986 3.6 73,637 -2.7 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 16,777 16,929 22.0 21,704 -22.7 Illinois 109,770 111,049 9.1 126,295 -13.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 96,389 97,738 3.8 101,599 -5.1						
Ohio						
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 73,841 70,338 2.1 71,847 +2.8 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 21,980 21,820 12.9 25,052 -12.3 Indiana 88,458 87,915 7.2 95,341 -7.2 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 71,681 70,986 3.6 73,637 -2.7 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 16,777 16,929 22.0 21,704 -22.7 Illinois 109,770 111,049 9.1 126,295 -13.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 96,389 97,738 3.8 101,599 -5.1	Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	00,102	04,070	27,1	114,105	-24.5
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 21,980 21,820 12.9 25,052 -12.3 Indiana 88,458 87,915 7.2 95,341 -7.2 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 71,681 70,986 3.6 73,637 -2.7 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 16,777 16,929 22.0 21,704 -22.7 Illinois 109,770 111,049 9.1 126,295 -13.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 96,389 97,738 3.8 101,599 -5.1	Ohio					
Indiana						
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	Farms with sales of less than \$2,300	21,900	21,020	12.7	20,002	-12.5
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 71,681 70,986 3.6 73,637 -2.7 Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 16,777 16,929 22.0 21,704 -22.7 Illinois 109,770 111,049 9.1 126,295 -13.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 96,389 97,738 3.8 101,599 -5.1						
Illinois 109,770 111,049 9.1 126,295 -13.1 Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more 96,389 97,738 3.8 101,599 -5.1	Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more					
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	16,777	10,929	22.0	21,704	-22.7
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	Illinois	109,770	111,049	9.1		
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500 13,381 13,311 46.1 24,696 -45.8	Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	96,389				
	Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	13,381 (13,311	40.1	24,090	-42.8[

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Farms by Areas and Value of Agricultural Products Sold: 1978 and 1974 - Con.

[Percent change,		
	Farms, 1978 ¹	Published	Net percent missed	Adjusted	adjusted 1974 to 1978
East North CentralCon.					
Michigan	68,158	64,094	9.9	71,213	-4.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	47,767	46,670	6.0	49,649	-3.8
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	20,391	17,424	19.2	21,564	-5.4
Wisconsin	90,006	89,479	5.3	96,350	-6.6
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	76,373	74,887	.5	75,263	+1.5
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	13,633	14,592	30.8	21,087	-35.3
West North Central	575,106	572,672	5.6	610,255	-5.8
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	508,033	497,726	3.2	513,996	-1.2
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	67,073	74,946	21.8	96,259	-30.3
Minnesota	102,984	98,537	9.0	108,614	-5.2
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	87,753	85,926	5.5	90,927	-3.5
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	15,231	12,611	28.7	17,687	-13.9
Iowa	126,379	126,104	4.4	133,125	-5.1
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	117,704	117,142	3.2	121,014	-2.7
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	8,675	8,962	26.0	12,111	-28.4
Missouri	121,826	115,711	9.6	128,948	-5.5
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	97,848	82,421	4.7	86,486	+13.1
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	23,978	33,290	21.6	42,462	-43.5
North Dakota	41,172	42,710	4.4	45,649	-9.8
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	38,914	40,681	3.2	42,026	-7.4
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	2,258	2,029	44.0	3,623	-37.7
South Dakota	39,667	42,825	1.5	43,420	-8.6
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	36,927	39,849	1.6	40,497	-8.8
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	2,740	2,976	-1.8	2,923	-6.3
Nebraska	65,991	67,597	.7	68,480	-3.6
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	61,507	62,594	.0	62,594	-1.7
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	4,484	5,003	15.0	5,886	-23.8
Kansas	77,087	79,188	3.7	82,019	-6.0
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	67,380	69,113	1.9	70,452	-4.4
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	9,707	10,075	12.9	11,567	-16.1
South Atlantic	325,678	296,103	16.6	362,451	-10.1
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	216,297	189,339	7.0	203,934	+6.1
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	109,381	106,764	30.3	158,517	-31.0
Delaware and Maryland ³	22,600	18,563	7.1	19,952	+13.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	17,287	14,592	3.0	15,043	+14.9
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	5,313	3,971	19.1	4,909	+8.2
Virginia	56,685	52,699	13.5	61,636	-8.0
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	38,416	31,738	4.5	33,234	+15.6
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	18,269	20,961	26.2	28,402	-35.7
West Virginia	20,619	16,909	33.0	26,195	-21.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	9,603	6,122	11.7	6,933	+38.5
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	11,016	10,787	44.0	19,262	-42.8
North Carolina	89,477	91,280	14.1	105,774	-15.4
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	64,897	62,518	9.2	68,852	-5.7
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	24,580	28,762	22.1	36,922	-33.4
South Carolina	33,450	29,275	22.8	43,034	-22.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	18,979	17,534	.8	17,675	+7.4
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	14,471	11,741	53.7	25,359	-42.9
Georgia	58,682	54,911	13.2	63,133	-7.1
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	38,906	35,874	8.1	39,036	3
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	19,776	19,037	21.0	24,097	-17.9
Florida	44,165	32,466	22.6	42,727	+3.4
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	28,209	20,961	9.5	23,161	+21.8
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	15,956	11,505	41.2	19,566	-18.5
East South Central	318,640	306,010	14.8	360,164	-11.5
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	211,915	171,372	7.8	185,880	+14.0
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	106,725	134,638	22.3	174,284	-38.8
Kentucky	110,002	102,053	10.5	113,897	-3.4
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	83,433	67,662	6.3	72,211	+15.5
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	26,569	34,391	17.5	41,686	-36.3
Tennessee	96,792	93,659	18.8	115,683	-15.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	63,407	48,320	11.2	54,414	+16.3
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	33,385	45,339	26.0	61,269	-45.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Farms by Areas and Value of Agricultural Products Sold: 1978 and 1974 - Con.

Γ			Farms, 1974		Percent change,
	Farms, 1978 ¹	Published	Net percent missed	Adjusted	adjusted 1974 to 1978
East South CentralCon.					
Alabama	57,540	56,678	13.3	64,821	-11.2
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	34,665	29,303	7.5	31,679	+9.4
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	22,875	27, 375	17.4	33,142	-31.0
Mississippi	54,306	53,620	17.2	65,763	-17.4
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	30,410	26,087	5.4	27,576	+10.3
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	23,896	27,533	27.9	38,187	-37.4
West South Central	371,752	327,986	14.5	384,585	-3.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	256,589	203,804	7.3	219,738	+16.8
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	115,163	124,182	25.0	164,847	-30.1
Arkansas	58,788	50,959	16.7	61,489	-4.4
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	40,669	31,299	10.0	34,777	+17.0
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	18,119	19,660	26.4	26,712	-32.2
Louisiana	38,973	33,240	23.7	43,264	-9.9
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	22,683	18,580	12.3	21,186	+7.1
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	16,290	14,660	33.6	22,078	-26.2
Oklahoma	79,530	69,719	11.7	79,243	+.4
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	58,781	47,833	5.6	50,671	+16.0
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	20,749	21,886	23.4	28,572	-27.4
Texas	194,461	174,068	12.6	200,589	-3.1
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	134,456	106,092	6.2	113,104	+18.9
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	60,005	67,976	22.3	87,485	-31.4
Mountain ³	127,881	111,868	6.7	122,588	+4.3
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	97,876	90,449	2.4	92,673	+5.6
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	30,005	21,419	28.4	29, 915	+.3
Pacific ²	154,516	123,837	11.6	143,545	+7.6
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	103,152	88,996	5.6	94,204	+9.5
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	51,364	34,841	27.5	49,341	+4.1
Washington	37,778	29,410	10.8	32,999	+14.5
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	24,737	21,079	6.4	22,520	+9.8
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	13,041	8,331	20.5	-10,479	+24.5
Oregon	34,875	26,753	15.5	31,788	+9.7
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	21,071	17,043	6.3	18,189	+15.8
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	13,804	9,710	28.6	13,599	+1.5
California	81,863	67,674	10.5	78,758	+3.9
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more	57,344	50,874	4.9	53,495	+7.2
Farms with sales of less than \$2,500	24,519	16,800	33.5	25,263	-2.9

¹Data are from preliminary reports and may differ slightly from final counts. ²Alaska and Hawaii not included. ³Data not compiled for individual States.

Table B. Farms by Size of Farm and Tenure of Operator: 1978 and 1974

Γ		Percent change,			
	Farms, 1978 ¹	Published	Net percent missed	Adjusted	adjusted 1974 to 1978
UNITED STATES ²					
Farma	2,475,171	2,310,702	10.7	2,622,416	-5.6
Farms by size:				174,773	+21.9
1 to 9 acres	213,110 474,535	126,604 378,631	26.1 22.9	494,024	-3.9
50 to 179 acres	813,944	827,506	11.0	936,797	-13.1 -7.8
180 to 499 acres 500 acres or more	596,268 377,314	615,913 362,048	3.9 1.5	646,957 369,865	+2.0
Tenure of operator:					
Full owner	1,450,414	1,422,367	13.0 5.2	1,650,942 667,402	-12.1 +6.8
Part owner Tenant	712,844 311,913	627,648 260,687	12.6	304,072	+2.6
NORTHEAST					
Farms	149,385	127,531	16.5	152,730	-2.2
Farms by size:					
1 to 9 acres	13,534	7,689	16.8	9,301	+45.5
10 to 49 acres	28,098 61,017	19,416 54,901	31.2 17.1	28,403 66,655	-1.1
180 to 499 acres	38,288	37,864	6.0	40,542	-5.6
500 acres or more	8,448	7,661	1.5	7,829	+7.9
Tenure of operator: Full owner	93,880	83,389	19.5	103,110	-9.0
Part owner	43,680	36,112	4.9	37,797	+15.6
Tenant	11,825	8,030	32.4	11,823	
NORTH CENTRAL	1 007 010	1 017 267	()	1 00(353	
Farms	1,027,319	1,017,367	6.3	1,096,353	-6.3
Farms by size: 1 to 9 acres	58,168	36,065	30.8	52,227	+11.4
10 to 49 acres	138,016	108,756	18.5	133,716	+3.2
50 to 179 acres	324,583 321,482	350,343 345,610	6.8 2.5	376,663	-13.8 -9.5
500 acres or more	185,070	176,593	.9	355,187 178,560	+3.6
Tenure of operator:					
Full owner	542,504 334,287	568,866 313,364	7.5	620,166 329,173	-12.5
Tenant	150,528	135, 137	7.3	147,014	+1.6 +2.4
South					
Farms	1,016,070	930,099	15.2	1,107,200	-8.2
Farms by size:					
1 to 9 acres	95,711	55,659	31.1	81,428	+17.5
10 to 49 acres	232,908 370,928	194,050 369,648	24.2 4.0	258,033 433,227	-9.7 -14.4
180 to 499 acres	197,023	196,395	7.8	214,701	-14.4
500 acres or more	119,500	114,347	3.8	119,811	3
Tenure of operator: Full owner	633,455	623,219	17.4	757 206	
Part owner	264,029	214,061	7.5	757,206	-16.3 +13.7
Tenant	118,586	92,819	20.9	117,755	+.7
WEST ²					
Farms	282,397	235,705	9.5	266,133	+6.1
Farms by size:	15 607	47 103	10.7		
1 to 9 acres	45,697 75,513	27,191 56,409	12.7 22.0	31,817 73,872	+43.6
50 to 179 acres	57,416	52,614	10.8	60,252	+2.2
180 to 499 acres	39,475 64,296	36,044 63,447	8 -1.8	36,527	+8.1 +1.0
Tenure of operator:		•		,	+1.0
Full owner	180,575	146,893	12.1	170,460	+5.9
Part owner Tenant	70,848 30,974	64,111 24,701	4.1 8.3	68,193 27,480	+3.9 +12.7

 $^1 \rm Data$ are from the preliminary reports and may differ slightly from final counts. $^2 \rm Alaska$ and Hawaii not included.

APPENDIX D. Report Forms

UE BY FEBRUARY 15, 1979											Approved:				
NOTICE Response to this ingul THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONF	ry is req	uired by law (title 13, i L. It may be seen of	U.S. Code).	By the same law	YOUR REPORT TO	FORM 7	8-A1(N)			۹. ن	DEPARTNI	INT OF	COMMERC HE CENT		
only for statiatical purposes. Yo The law also provides that copies	ur report	CANNOT be used for	purposes of	f taxation, investig	ation, or regulation.	14-10-71	FNG			1978 CENSUS					
in correspondence pertaining to th	ils report	, please refer to the 11-	digit Cens	us File Number (Cl	·#)					OF					
						78	6		101		-	E			
						7ks	•	4			RICUL		<u> </u>		
						COMPL	ETE ANG) RETURN	TO	> 120	reau of the C)i East Tent	h Street	47194		
						Neda					Tersonvillé, l				
						Note					Sheet before		-		
						if book i filing by sent to (CFN) a	Feb. 15 the abo s shown	re not avai causes an ve address in your add	liable, undue inc ress li	. reasons : burden, :lutie you sbel in a	ble estimate a time extern or 11-digit C il correspond	s may b sion requests ansus P lance to	e used, i pest may b 'ile Numbi us.		
						If you re port form	ceived m	tore than or tra Census ind return	ne re- Pile			III	Ш		
						copies W	ith your c	ompietedre	iport.		037				
						CENSUS USE	035	03			041	038			
		terrors in name, addre	es, and ZIF	code.)		ONLY	L								
SECTION 1 ACREAGE IN 197 If the acres you operated in 197		ed during the year, refe	r to the		INSTRUCTIO	.					ops in the a				
INFORMATION SHEET, Section	1.				INSTRUCTION	• J	o not inc	iude crops :	erowa	on land (rented to oth ted in sectio	ers, Use	e section 8		
Report land owned, rented, or u corporation, or organization for	which yo	ou are reporting. Includ	te ALL LA		SECTION 2						t from this p				
REGARDLESS OF LOCATION rangeland, woodland, idle land,			d, None	Number of acres											
1. All land owned			n	043			None	Acres		Quan	tity harveste	\$	Acres		
2. All land rented or leased FROM					1. Field corn for g			067	ſ	068	OR	. 06	9		
you on shares, used rent free, i of taxes, etc. include leased f	n exchar	ge for services, payme	nt	044	S680 (Report qu a shelled-weigh		•••		ો	1	0/ Cw	n.			
(DO.NOT include land used on	a per-hez	id basis under a grazing	g	044	2. Field corn for s			070		071	To		2		
permit.) Also complete item 5 3. All land rented or leased TO O				045	or green chop.			073		074	gre	075	; ;		
shares by others and land suble	ased. A	iso complete item 6 bel	low.		3. Wheat for grain		-	076		077	Bu	078	,		
4. ACRES IN THIS PLACE - ADD				046	4. Oats for grain			075		080	Bu	081			
acres rented (item 2), then SUB OTHERS (item 3), and enter the			>		5. Barley for grain	•••••		082	- 7	083	Bu	h oa	4		
For this consus report these are if the entry is zero please refer				t	 Sorghums for gra seed (include m 				{		OR	s.			
5. If you rented land FROM OTHE	mati) 29	7) enter the following i	nformation	for each landlord	 Sorghums for si or green chop (e) 			085		086	Te	087	,		
Name of landlord		lling address (Include .		Number of acres	sorghum-sudan		•• 🗆				To:	en			
				047	8. Soybeans for be	ans'	\cdots	088		089	Bu				
	1			048	9. Cotton	• • • • • • •	\cdots			092	Ba	_			
				049	10. Tobacco - ali t	ypes	$\cdot \cdot \Box$	094	/10	095	Lb		/1		
List additional landlords on a a	eparate d	iheat of paper.			11. Irish potatoes.	•••••	•••	097	/10	098	Cw		<u>/1</u>		
6. If you rented land TO OTHERS	(item 3),	enter the following info	ormation for	each renter.	12. Sweetpolatoes a	and yams .	•• 🗆	100	/10	101	Bu	102	/1		
Name of renter	Ma	iling address (Include 2	LIP code)	Number of acres	SECTION 3	is any DR	Y HAY,	GRASS SIL	AGE,	HAYLAG	E, 🛛 GREEI	I CHOP	cut		
				050	- -	d hey cut	from pag	tures.)		(1901900	aorghum-out	an ordel			
				051	1	YES		ie this soot	100						
				052		-					•				
List additional renters on a sep					If outlings were same fields, rep GRASS SILAGE	cort the ac	ni ecsen	the appropriate	riste i	taga, nay tama und	inge, or give Wr DRY HAY	n chop h and also	iom Ehe Lunder		
a. Of the land you rented or lea how many acres did you own?		iers, None	053	Acres	. DRY HAY	a the term		uneen on							
7. During 1978, did you have any f	ederal o				(If two or more made from the s	8/78 80745	s, report	some only		Acres	Quantity h (Asport a)	the drv	Acres		
State grazing permits on a per-h such as Forest Service, Taylor			054		once, but report		· · · · · ·	(cuttings.)		arvested	or green as indic	weight sted)	irrigates		
Indian Reservations, etc.?			1 TYes	2 🛄 No	 Alfalfa and alfa hay or dehydrat 	ing	e2 Hûl		103		104	Tons, dry	105		
8. How many set aside acres did y	ou have	None	055		2. Small grain hay				106		107	Tons, dry	108		
in the Federal Farm Program in	1978?	····· 🗖	<u> </u>	Acres	3. Other tame dry	hay, clove	or, lespe	leza,	105		110	Tons,	<u></u>		
9. LOCATION OF AGRICULTURA	L ACTIV	ITY FOR THIS PLACE	E	•	timothy, Bermul	1. The second	· -				+	dry			
a. In what county was the		County name	State	Number of acres	4. Wild hay					· 	113	Tons, ary	114		
	rincipal			056	 GRASS SILAGE GREEN CHOP 				1				1		
raised or produced?	ounty			057	(If two or more heylage, or gree	en chod w	ere made	from the	1				1		
b. If you also have agricul-	(058	same acres, rep report tatal tan	seres Inde	anly one	e, but			1	TARE	ļ.,		
other county(ies), enter	ther sunties			L	5. Grass silage ar	nd haylage	3. v	• • • • • • • •		_	116	Tons, green	1		
the county name(s), etc	l			059	6. Hay crops cut a	and fed gr	een (gree	n chop)	. 111	8	119	Tons, green			

		ned total of 20		TREES,	including Gi	RAPEVINE	s, CITRUS and	INUT	TREE	S ON	THIS PLACE	in 1978	r (Da nol	include al	bandoned trees)
004 1 YES	•	ilete this sectlo a soution 5	*7		Tol	tal acres	Acres	irrigat	ed							
1. TOTAL ACRES in beari			orchards, citri	15	Whole a	icres Ten	hs Whole acr	69 7	Fenths		`					
or other groves, vineyar	ts, and i	nul trees on this	s place	••••	· [10	i	/10		NONCITRI			CITRUS (Fleport o		Çade
2. From the list at the rigi requested information fo	it, enter	name and code	for the fruit to	ees, grape	vines, and n	lut trees on	this place in	1978.	Repor	t the	Apples Apricote . Avocados		. 129	harveste	umany 1 in 1977-78 11 of 1977)	
trees, estimate the area	Covered	by each kind of	f fruit. If othe	t ctops we	re interplan	ted with tre	es, see inform	ation	Sheet.	111104	informati	on Sheet	135	Grapetru	11	267
		NUMBE TREES OR	R OF		in trees	T		of me			Grapes - 1 Grapes - 1	iry weigh tesh wei	147 t 171 ght 177	Uranges	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 297
Crop name	Code	Nonbearing	Bearing		ines of ages	Quan	tity ited	·····	1 12	Lbs.	Olives - S Informati	on Sheet	, . 207	Tangarin		
		age	age	Whole ac	res Tenths		4	Tons	80	per box	Peaches . Pears		231	Other cit	rus - Specity .	315
			1	2	/10	3	10	T	30	5	Plums and fresh we	ght	243	NUT CR	op juuntity in	Cade
			1	2		3		20		5	Prunes	litrus		the shell Almonds	9	321
				2	/10	3	A	******		5	Specify.	• • • • • • •	261	Elfbarts.	and hazelnuts improved	. 27
				2	/10	3		2	3	5				Pecans, and an	wild Wild	. 145
					/10	ļ		20	3 🗍					or Pers	(English (an)	. 357
	[[]		2	/10	е	<u>[]</u>	2	3	°					t trees	
It more space is headed, y SECTION 5 Wate say		rate about of pay ABLES, SWEET			hanvosi-d		SECTION 7			TP	WOEDDIEA	CORNER	DOLES -	* ೧೯೪೯	BERRIES harv	es ta i ²
FOR SAL	E from t	his place in 197	87	AU.S., 1916., 1	ណា «ដងដេស៊						e this place		usruga, i	K VINCA	REULIES INTA	03 40 U
I YES		iete this sectio	let i]			🗆 YE	S - C	ompiete this	section				
2 🗋 NO	- Qo ta	section 8							-		o to section i					
For Flotide, report for 3 August 31, 1978 herves	season,	; for all	gh				From the lis unit specifie				name and co	XIO. Rap	ort quanti	iy harvest	ad in	
other States report for a	alondar .	year 1978.	Acr Whole acre		Acres in	rigeted	Crop na		T,	de L	Acres harve	and the second division of the second divisio	Charantito	harvested	Acrès irri	
1. Land from which vegeta harvested in 1978			375	/10	376	/10	010p 110		+		Whole acres	Tenths	1		Whole acres	Tenths
2. From the list below, en			de fot each ci		ed in 1978.				_	_		/10				/10
It more than one vageta aboh crop. Report crop	ble crop	was harvested	from the same	acres, 100	ort acras fo	r						/10	1		2	/10
Crop name	-	Cod			Acres in	rigated						/10	1		2	/10
	- <u>4</u>			/10	1	/10		e is n	aodud,	<i>use</i> \$	eparate shee				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
				/10	1	/10	Crop name Blackbarrie	hne e	dawbai	ries (c	Code SOP (sounds)			diame Alexies (n	ounda)	Code 532
				/10	1	/10	Blueberries Blueberries	, tame	(pount	ls)	512		Stra	whereins in	ounds) es (pounds)	\$36
				/10	1	/10	Cranberries	(100-	ib, bari	els).	\$21		6 #	eolity		<u>539</u>
				/10	1	/10	SECTION 8	wi ca lli	ere anj eld sed	OTNI Vie su	ER CROPS hi Igar crops, or	arvested in the cro	from this	place in 19 evicualy fo	178 - rice, pea voorted?	nuts,
				/10	Ľ	i /10	Ů				ompiele this			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
It more space is nooded, u Crap name		rate sneet of pe Crop Asma		la Crop n	ama	Code		2) Q	o to section	\$				
Asparagus Beans, snap (bush	379	Cucumbers and Egeplant	pickles. 41	1 Peppel 5 Peppel	s, sweet .	443	From the lis	t belo	w, enti	er crop	name and co	de. Rep	ort quanti	ty harvest	d la	
and pole)	381 1	Garlic		1 Pumpk 3 Radiat	ina 108	449	unit specific									
Broccoll	391	Lettuce and rom Lima beans, gre	18)no 42 1911 42	7 Spinac 9 Squast	h 	459	Crop	näme		00	de Acres	harveste	and the second secon	tity herves		rigated
Cantaloups and Persian melons	395	Mustard greens Onions, dry		3 Tomat	CD/B	463							1		2	
Carrots		Onions, green	43	7 Turnip	s	467							1		2	
Celery Collards Cowpeas (blackeyed and	401 · 407	Pass, grean, in English (exclu green cowpeas	ide	Other	ielońs vegetables - //y	~				+					2	
other green cowpeas).	409	Erect company	.,										-+		2	
		ty and GREENH etable seeds an								\square						
protection	, or MUS	SHROOMS grown	FOR SALE O	n this plac	a in 1978?	U 141U2							1		2	
I VES		lete this sectio	·····	ň.	ea irrigated								1		2	
> 🗆 NO	- 00 te	ection 7	None	Squara fei		s Tenths							- ,		2	
1. Nursery and greenhouse	product	s irrigated in 19	978 🗖 🐴	7	478	/10										
2. From the list below, en	ter the p	roduct name and	t code for eact	n product g	yown.		If more space	e /s /t	eedód,	ușd a	aparata shaa Ci	t of paper sie Crop				Code
		Square feet un	der Acres	In the oper 1978		in 1978	Alfalfa see Beans, dry	l (pou field d	nds) . Vid se	 d		42 Pros	s milløt (i			. 865
Product name	Code	glass or othe protection in 1	0 to 1	res Tenth	a Doilars	Cents	(100-pound Beans, dry	i baga)		5	54 Rice	f (100-c	(ound bage) sis) or) QY	. 677 . 680
				/1	2		(100-pound Buckwheat	l bags	;) ;)	· · · ·		17	L (berre	18) l .		. 663
	{		1	/1	0 \$	1	Corn cut foi	' dru fi	oddar.	hnada	4	B1 Santu	rass seed	(pounds) nds) lot dry fora		685 452
t			1	/1	12		or grazed Cowpeas fo Emmer and	r dry p spelt	iaas (b (bushe	ustiājs Is))	Mi of t	lay (tona,	diy weigh	8	. <u>(1)</u>
Il more space l'i neaded, u	50 GANDAN	rate shoet of pa	per.				Fescue see Flaxseed (b	d (pou ushel	nds} . s)	••••		02 Sorgh 55 Suitai	uma hoga beets fü	ieti (ir grazi 1 suzer (toi	₩(. 701 . 710
Product name Bedding plants (include veg	etable o	lants) 479 🛛 🗜	voduct name oliage and flo	weiling pla	nts	Code 491	Grains, mix Kentucky B	uegra	85 500	d (pou	nda) 🥵	4 Sugar 19 See	cane tor Informati	on Sheet	j}	· 722 · 725
Bulbs Cut flowers and cut florist	greens	. 482 M	od harvosted		· · · · · · · · ·	494	Lespedeza Mint for oil Peanuts for	(pound	ds of o	fI)		18 Sugar 64 Sunfi 56 Timo	WHIT BOOM	d (pounds) . (pounds) .		· 734
Nursary products - environ lining-out stock, fruit and	nmentals I nut tre	es, G	egetable and f reenhouse vag ther - Specify	etables .		503	Peas, dry ti Pepcorn (po	eld ar	id seec	(pour	ds) 🖡	19 Othéi	r crops (p	ounds) —		

1 gitte 78-63 HL & 16 781

Page 2

SECTION 9 GROSS VALUE of CROPS SOLD from this place in 1978, BEFORE taxes and expenses (Refer to the INFORMATTION SHEET, Bection 9.)	SECTION 12 Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place in 19787						
Report your best estimate of the value for each of the following groups of crops	2 VES - Complete this section						
sold from this place in 1978. Include the value of the landlord's end/or contractor's	Number on this						
share, estimating if necessary. Include value of Government CCC loans.	BO3 Total						
Grains sold in 1978, including Government CCC loans – None Dollars C- corn for grain, grain sorghums, rice, wheat and other small grains, soybeans, dry beans, dry beas and cowpeas.	1. CATTLE AND CALVES of all ages (Total of a, b, c, and d below)						
flaxseed, sunflower seed, popcorn, and safflower	a. BEEF COWS - include beet helfers that Beef cows						
a. Of the total, how much was None Dollars Cents	b. MILK COWS kept for production of milk or cream						
Government CCC loans?	for sale or home use - include dry milk cowe and Milk milk helfere that had ceived						
	806 Heifers						
2. Cotton and cottonseed, including Government CCC loans	c, HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES - Exclude heifer helfere that had calved						
	d. STEERS, STEER CALVES, BULLS						
a. Of the total, how much was None Dollars Center received in 1978 from 779	AND BULL CALVES						
Government CCC loans?	CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD						
3. Tobacco	FROM THIS PLACE IN 1976 In 1976 Dollars Cents						
4. Field Seeds, grass seeds, hay, torage, and silage	contract or custom basis. Also report es acid, catting moved from this place to a cutoff the further further further to the fu						
5. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melens - DO NOT include Irish patetoes of sweetpotetoes, report them in item 8 below.	to a leadiol for further feeding. 608 809						
6. Fruits, nuts, berries - apples, peaches, grapes,	2. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds C						
citrus, pecans, strawberries, etc	3. Cattle, including calves weighing 500 pounds or more						
7. Nursery and greenhouse products	a. Of the total cattle sold, how many						
sugar beets, sugarcane, mint	were FATTENED on this place on GRAIN 812 813						
far oll, hops, etc specify s	or CONCENTRATES for 30 days or more and SOL D for SLAUGHTER?						
SECTION 10 LAND USE IN 1978 1. Copy ACRES IN THIS PLACE from section 1, item 4, page 1 Acr	A DALRY PRODUCTS SOLD FROM						
NOTE: If the same land had more than one use in 1978, REPORT THAT LAND	THIS PLACE IN 1978 Gross value of sales						
ONLY ONCE - in the use first listed below that applies. For example, cropland harvested and also pastured is to be reported only as "Cropland harvested."	4. Gross value of sales of DAIRY PRODUCTS						
2. CROPLAND None Number of ac	from this place in 1978. Report goat datry products in section 15						
a. Cropland harvested - include all land from which crops were 787	SECTION 13 Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place in 1978?						
harvested or hay was out, and all land in orchards, citrus graves, vineyards, and nursery and greanhouse products	013 1 YES - Complete this section						
Cropland used only for pasture or grazing – include rotation pasture and grazing lend that could have been used for crops without additional improvements	2 NO ~ Go to apotion 14 INVENTORY Rumber on this						
without additional improvements.	DECEMBER 31, 1978 INVENTORY None piace Dec. 31, 1978 015						
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but NOT harvested and NOT pastured	1. HOGS and PIGS of all ages (Tates of a and b below),						
d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report	a. HOGS and PIGS used or to be used for BREEDING						
hare land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 2a.)	b. OTHER HOGS and PIGS Other						
e. Cropland in cultivated summer failow	UTTERS FARROWED						
f. Cropland idle	2. LITTERS FARROWED on this place between - None Number of litters						
3. Waadland include all woodlots (*. December 1, 1977 and May 31, 1978						
and timber tracte and cutover 8. Woodland pastured []	b. June 1, 1978 and November 30, 1978						
timber prowth. b. Woodiand not pastured	·						
4. Other pastureland and rangeland - include any pestureland other than crupiand and woodland pesture	Number sold Gross value of sales						
5. All other land - Land in house lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. 797	RUGS AND PIGS SOLD 820 821						
include any lend not reported in items 2 through 4 above	3. HOGS and PIGS SOLD from this place in 1978						
6. TOTAL AGRES - Add the sores reported in items 2 through 5 (Should be the same as item 1 above.)	4. Of the hogs and pigs sold, how many were sold						
SECTION 11 Was any LAND in this place IRRIGATED at any time in 1978?	as FEEDER PIGS for further feeding?						
irrigeted land is all land watered by any artificial or controlled means sprinklers, furrows or ditches, spreader dikes, etc. include supplemental,	SECTION 14 Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place in 19787 ⁰¹⁴ : YES - Complete this section						
partial, and proplant irrigation.	2 NO Go to esotion 15						
0^{11} YES - Complete this section $2 \square NO$ ~ Go to section 12	INVENTORY SALES						
1. How many acres of each of the following classifications Number of ac							
of land were irrigated in 1978? None irrigated a. HARVESTED LAND reported in section 10. 759	1. SHEEP and LAMBS of all ages						
item 28 - include land from which hay was out	a. EWES 1 year old or older						
and land in bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut crops							
section 10, items 2b and 4 - include spring flooding	None Number short: Fainds of wool short						
if water diverted or spread by dons, spreader dikes, censis, ditches, pipes, or other works.	2. SHEEP and LAMBS SHORN						
c. ANY OTHER LANDS - Such as land not harvested due to	Province in the second se						
complete failure, idle fand, land in cultivated summer fallow, or land in cover crops and soil-improvement grasses	Grous value of seles Nane Dollers Centa						
d. TOTAL LAND IRRIGATED (Total of a, b, and o above.)	3. What was the gross value of sales of sheep,						
FORM 78-A1(N) (4-10-78)	Page 3						

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SECTION 15 Did you or anyone else have any HORSES, BEES, LIVESTOCK, or ANIMAL SPECIALTIES in 1978?	FISH, OTHER	SECTION 17 Income from MACHINE WORK, CUSTOMWORK, and OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES PROVIDED for others in 1978					
015 YES - Complete this section		Total amount received from machine work, customwork, None Dollars Cen					
2 NO - Go to section 16		and other agricultural services PROVIDED FOR OTHERS (919) in 1978 - planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc					
INVENTORY Number on Total this place sold in							
None Dec. 31, 1978 I. Horses and ponies of 830 831	Dollars Cents	Specify kind of work done SECTION 18 During 1978 did you SELL any cross, livestock, or livestock products					
ali ages	\$	DIRECTLY to individuals FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION - roadside					
2. Mules, burros, and donkeys	835 \$	stands, farmers markets, pick your own, etc.?					
3. Mink and their pelts	836	1 YES - Complete this section Dollars Cents 2 NO - Go to section 19 920 1					
a. Mink females used for 863	\$	1. What was the gross value of these direct sales?					
breeding		Specify products sold - vegetables, eggs, etc.					
4. Other livestock or animal specialties in captivity		SECTION 19 TYPE OF ORGANIZATION					
(Enter name and code from "List A" below.)		Mark (X) the one item which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1978.					
Name Code 1	\$	Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 19. • FAMILY or INDIVIDUAL operation (sole proprie 921					
5. Livestock or animal Acres under water Total quant for aquaculture in 19		torship), excluding partnership and corporation					
products (Enter name and code from "List B" below.)		INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAW					
Name Code	Pounds	Answer BOTH a and b a. Is this a family held corporation?					
6. Fish and other aquaculture	Gallons						
products (Enter name and	Pounds 2	b. Are there more than 10 stockholders? {s					
code from "List C" below.) 3 OR - Name Code /10	}s	•OTHER, such as cooperative, estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc7					
///	Number	SECTION 20 CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner					
Name Code Name Code	Name Code	or person in charge) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 20.					
Colonies of bees 839 Other goats	Worms 857	1. RESIDENCE – Does the operator (senior partner or s23 person in charge) live on this place?					
Milk goats	Specify	924 (1 □ White					
Name Code Name	Code Name Code	2 🗍 Negro or Black					
Mohair sold	875 Specity 884	2. RACE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) American Indian					
Honey sold	Other aquaculture 880 products - Specify 888	9 🗍 Other - Specify					
If more space is needed, use separate sheet of paper	Specify dee	L					
SECTION 16 Did you or anyone else have any POULTRY such a DUCKS, etc., on this place in 1978? (Include poul		3. AGE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) Years old					
contract basis.) 016	INVENTORY	4. SEX of operator (senior partner or person in charge)					
1 YES - Complete this section	Number on Total number this place sold in 1978	5. SPANISH ORIGIN - is the operator (senior partner					
	Dec. 31, 1978 892 893	or person in charge) of Spanish origin or descent 927 (Mexican, Mexican American, Cuban, or other Spanish)?1 [] Yes 2 [] No					
1. HENS and PULLETS of laying age	894 895	6. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION - At which occupation					
2. PULLETS 3 months old or older not yet of laying age	896 897	did the operator spend the majority (50 percent or more) of his work time in 1978? For pertnerships					
3. PULLET CHICKS and PULLETS under 3 months old (Exclude commercial broilers.)		consider all members of the partnership together t [] Farming 2 [] Other					
4. BROILERS, fryers, and other meat type chickens, including capons and roasters	898 899	7. OFF FARM WORK - How many days did the operator sign (senior partner or person in charge) work at least					
5. TURKEYS	900 901	4 hours per day off this place in 1978? Include work at a nonterm job, business, or on someone else's term. 3 _ 50-99 days					
a. Turkeys for slaughter (Exclude breeders.)	902 903	(Exclude exchange farm work.)					
b. Turkey HENS kept for breeding	902 903	s <u></u> 150−199 days s 200 days or more					
6. OTHER POULTRY raised in captivity – ducks, geese, pigeons or squab, pheasants, quail, etc. (Enter poultry		SECTION 21 Was any of the last in this class hald under CODEION OWNEDBUID In 10789					
name and code from the list below.)	1	SECTION 21 Was any of the land in this place held under FOREIGN OWNERSHIP in 1978? 1 YES - Complete this section					
Poultry name Code	1	2 NO 3 Don't Go to section 28					
Poultry name Code		know None Acres					
Name Code Name Code Ducks	Quail 912	Ur the total acres in this place, now many were owned by -					
Geese	Àll öther poultry – Specify	2. A foreign held corporation or unincorporated					
7. POULTRY HATCHED on this place in	one Number	association, or a foreign government?					
1978 and placed or sold - chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc Specify kind of poultry	916	SECTION 28 PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT - Please print					
8. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1978		Name 999 Date					
9. What was the gross value of sales of poultry and poultry products (eggs, etc.) from this	oss value of sales	Telephone Area code Number					
and pourity products (0860; cros) ment tine	1 I						
place in 1978? Include estimated value of None poultry and poultry products moved from this 918	Dollars Cents	When the data have been tabulated, do you want a summary 029 sheet showing major census results for your county? YES 2 NO					

Page 4

(Sections 22 through 27 were collected from only 20 percent of the farms; see text)

SECTION 22 Was any COMMERCIAL FERTILIZ LIME used on this place during 197		HOSPHATE, or	SECTION 25 EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY and perform products for the form business during 1978								
922 1 YES - Complete this section		Acres	include expanditures paid by you and others for production of crups,	Expenditures	Gation						
2 🔲 NO Go to section 23	Nor		livestock, and other agricultural products from this place None in 1978.	Dollars Cen	1	6 (in gellons)					
1. Acres of cropland fertilized in 1978, other than c used only for pastures reported in section 10, ite	ropland m 25	1	1. Gasoline for farm business 📋	966 \$	967	968					
2. Acres of pastureland and rangeland fertilized	رے 	933	2. Dieset fuel for the farm business	969 S	\$70						
in 1978 reported in section 10, items 2b and 4	····· □		3. LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business (4.5 lbs.=	972	973	974					
3. LIME - tona of time used and acres on N which applied (Do not include tand plaster	one Tons of lime	Acres timed	i gallon)	\$ 975	976	977					
or gypeum or line for sanitation.)	·····		4. Fuel oil for the farm business S. Natural gas for the farm	\$ 978							
SECTION 23 Were any INSECTICIDES, HERBICH OTHER PESTICIDES, or OTHER C	DES, FUNGICIDES, N HEMICALS used on th	EMATICIDES, is place in 1978?	business	\$							
023 1 🛄 YES - Gomplete this section			6. Kerosene, motor oil, grease, for the farm business	\$							
2 🗌 NO 🥌 Go to section 24			7. Electricity for the farm business	\$							
Include any materials provided by you, your landt item listed, report acres only once. If multipurpo	ords, or contractors. I se chemicals were use	For each id, report	8. Other-coal, wood, coke, etc. 📺	981 \$							
acreage treated for each purpose.	. г		SECTION 26 SELECTED PRODUC for this place in 1978	TION EXPENSES paid	by you and othe	rs					
1. Sprays, dusts, granules, fumigants, etc., (fungion herbicide, insecticide, nematicide) to control	None	Number of acres on which used 936	include your best estimates of expe buyers, and others for production of	crops, livestock, and i	ther agriculture	st l					
a, insects on hey and other crops		937	products in 1978. DO NOT INCLUI customwork for others, operation of	DE expenses connected nonfarm activities, bus	with performing						
b. Nemetodes in crops		938	or household expenses not related t	o the farm business.	6	lected excenditures					
c. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts rusts, etc.)			 Livestock and poultry purchased – hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goals, ho 	and all all all a	None	Dollars Cents					
d. Woods, grass, or brush in crops and pasture		939	nogs, pigs, sneep, iamos, goals, no poults, started pullets, etc 2. Total feed purchased for livestock a	••••••							
2. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control		940	hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentra #. Commercially mixed formula feed	tes, etc	····· 🗆 🛓						
of crops of thinning of holt	al		complete, supplement, concentral (Do not include	tes.							
3, were any chemicals used for -			ingredients purchased Ton separately, such as 984 soybean mest, flore	s Tenths Doffar	Cents						
n. Insect control on livestock and poultry, including treatment of buildings?	\$41 . T Yes	2 🗆 No	cottonseed maai, and urea.)	/10 \$							
b Semitation radant and hird control atc 2	_	<u>`</u>	 Animal health costs for livestock an vetarinerian services, serums, vacco 	nd poullry. Include lines, medicines, etc	····· 🗆 🔓						
(Include lime for sanitation).	(2 🗌 No (31, 1978	4. Seeds, builds, plants, and trees purc 5. Commercial fertilizer purchased - a		····· 🗆 🛓	87 I					
Instale only equipment went for equ			phosphate and gypsum. Report cust item 9 below.	om application costs in							
. Value of ALL machinery and equipment on this		978	 Agricultural chemicals purchased – fungicides, other pesticides, lime, i 	· insecticides, herbicidi etc. <i>Report custom</i>	s, ⁹	89					
 What is the estimated market value of ALL machinequipment, and implements usually kept on this planet. 	ace Esti	mated market velue	application costs in item 9 below. 7. Hired farm of ranch labor (see into	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		90					
and used for the faith of ranch business? Include Invoke, trectore, combines, plows, dieks, herowa, pumps, motore, infightion equipment, dairy equipm	dryers,	ollars Cents	a. Of the hired workers, including p family workers, how many -	aid None Numbe	of workers	-					
including milkers and buik tanks, livestook feeder grinding and mixing aquipment, etc	3.	 	(1) Worked 150 days or more?	1.1.1							
	ſ	Of the total, HOW	(2) Worked less than 150 days?								
• SELECTED machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1978. (Report	Total number on this place on December 31, 1978	MANY were manufac- tured in the last 5 years (19741978)?	 Contract labor - Include expenditur as harvesting of truit, vegetables, I contract basis by a contractor, crew 	berries, etc., performed	on a						
only is used in 1977 as 1978.) None	944	(Number) 945	9. Customwork, machine hire and ronte	al of machinery and							
2. Automobiles	946	947	Bquipment - Include expenditures for customwork such as grinding an combining, corn picking, drying, sil	d mixing feed, plowing,	e 9	94					
3. Motortrijske (Include plokupe)	948	949	dusting, fertilizing, etc. (Exclude of SECTION 27 ESTIMATED MARKET	cost of cotton ginning)	<u> </u>						
tractors and motor tillers	950	951	Please give your best ESTIMATE of	of the CURRENT	Estimated ci	urrent market value					
5. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only ,			MARKET VALUE of land and build reported in section 1, items 1, 2, an	ings for the acres nd 3, page 1. Noi	Dotta	and buildings t\$ Cents					
6. Corn heads for combines	952	953	1. All land owned		996 \$ 997						
7. Other com pickers and picker-shellers	954	955	2. All land rented or leased FROM OT		\$ 998						
8. Cotton pickers (Exclude option strippers)	956	957	3. All land rented or leased TO OTHE	:KS] [\$						
9. Nower conditioners	960	961									
10. Pickup balers	962	963									
11. Field forage harvesters, shear bar or flywheel type											

FORM 78-A1(5) (4-10-78)

GENERAL INFORMATION

WE NEED A COMPLETED REPORT FORM FROM EVERYONE receiving this request. Please follow the instructions given below for completing section 1. You will then be able to determine what additional information is to be provided.

- The enclosed census report form is being used by farms and ranches throughout the entire United States. Because it is meant for use in all parts of the country, it may contain sections and inquiries which do not apply to you. In this case, mark the "None" or "No" box and go on to the next item or section.
- 2. If You Receive More Than One Report Form If you have multiple farming operations, you should complete a peport for EACH SEPARATE and DISTINCT production unit, that is, each individual farm, ranch, feedlot, greenhouse, etc.; or combination of farms, etc., for which you maintain SEPARATE records of operating expenses and sales, livestock and other inventories, crop acreages, and production. Return any duplicate or extra report forms in the same envelope with the report(s) you complete so we can remove the extra addresses from our mail register. In the space provided to the right of the address label of the report form you complete, write the 11-digit number from the label of the extra form or forms.

3. Partnership Operations

A partnership is an association of two or more persons who have agreed (informally or under legal contract) on the amount of their contributions and profit distributions.

Complete only ONE report for the entire partnership farm and ranch operation, including all partners' shares on the same report. If two or more report forms were received for the partnership see 2 above.

Partners who also have separate operations of their own should complete reports for those separate operations. For additional information on Partnerships see section 19 below.

4. How To Enter Your Responses On The Report Form

Please enter your answers in the proper spaces, on the correct lines, and in the units requested, i.e., dollars, bushels, tons, etc. Write any explanation outside the answer spaces or on a separate sheet of paper.

Enter whole numbers unless the "Tenths" column is provided, such as reporting acres of Irish potatoes in section 2. If you have 1/2, 1/4, or 1/3 of an acre, convert to tenths. For example convert 1/2 to 5/10, 1/3 to 3/10, 1/4 to 2/10, etc.

If you do not recall exact figures, please give your best estimate. You may indicate "Est." (for estimated) beside the answer, if you like. For all dollar items, we need only whole dollars, although a "Cents" column is provided for those who wish to report cents.

COMPLETING THE REPORT FORM

Section 1 - ACREAGE IN 1978

This section determines the land for which you should report agricultural activities. It also provides space for reporting landlords, renters, and location(s) of agricultural activities.

Changes in the Acres Operated in 1978 – Report all land that YOU USED during 1978, and the crops and livestock production on that land, even if some or all of it was no longer a part of your operation on December 31, 1978.

If you had agriculture operations at any time during 1978, but quit farmingbefore December 31, 1978, report your 1978 crop and livestock production and sales from that land for the portion of the year that you operated the land. Please explain in the margin of the report form (or on a separate sheet of paper) that you quit farming or ranching during 1978 and give the approximate date and the name and address of the present operator, if known.

INFORMATION SHEET

1978 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

If you acquired land for agricultural operations, but did not use it for livestock or crop production in 1978, include the land in section 1. Please explain in the margin or on a separate sheet of paper.

Completing Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Section 1 – Use items 1, 2, and 3 to determine the acres of land that are your responsibility for the purpose of making the agriculture census report. Include all land that you were associated with in 1978, regardless of location or use, but do not include holdings of residential property not associated with agricultural operations. Report all land in whole acres in this section.

Item 1 – Land Owned – Report all land owned in 1978 whether held under title, purchase contract or mortgage, homestead law, or as her or trustee of an undivided estate, by you and/or your spouse, or by the partnership, corporation, or organization for which you are reporting.

INCLUDE in item 2 -

- Land (for agricultural uses) that you rented FROM others for cash payments
- b. Land worked on a share basis
- Land (owned by someone else) which you used rent-free
- d. Federal, State, Indian, or railroad land rented or leased by the acre

DO NOT INCLUDE in item 2- Land used on a per-head or animal unit license or permit basis, such as land used under section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, National Forest Land, or Indian Reservation Permit Land.

Item 3 – Land Rented TO OTHERS – Cash tenants, share tenants, and share croppers are farm operators for census purposes and are responsible for making the agriculture census report for the land they operate.

INCLUDE in item 3 -

- a. Owned land rented TO others for cash or a share of the crops or livestock
- b. Land which you rented from others and then subleased to others in 1978
- c. Land rented out for residential or other nonfarm purposes, if it was part of the land reported in item 1 or 2
- d. Land worked for you by someone else on a share-of-crop basis
- Land which you allowed others to use rentfree

NOTE: Please enter the names and addresses of renters, tenants, and sharecroppers in item 6.

Item 4 – Acres in this Place – This is the sum of the land that you owned in 1978 (item 1), PLUS the land that you rented FROM others (item 2), MINUS the land that you rented TO others (item 3). It is very important that you report this figure correctly (even if "0" acres), since the remainder of your report should cover only those operations on "the Acres in This Place" reported in item 4.

"Zero Acres in Place" - Should you complete the rest of this form?

If you yourself had crop or livestock activities on the land for any portion of the year, you should complete the rest of the form. See "Changes in Acres Operated in 1978," above.

If all your land was operated by a renter or sharecropper for all of 1978, you do not have to complete the entire form. In this case, you should:

- a. Complete item 6 for renter.
- b. Skip to section 28 and complete Name, Address, Telephone number, etc.
- c. Explain briefly in the margin or on separate paper that you did not operate a farm or ranch in 1978. For example, "All land rented out," "Solid Farm," "Retired," etc., and give the approximate date that

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

you quit operating. If you sold your farm, please give the name and address of current owner or operator, if known.

d. Mail the form in the return envelope provided.

Item 7 – Grazing Permits – In some States, government lands and Indian lands are used for grazing livestock under permit or special license, with payments on a per-head or animal unit basis. This land should NOT be included as part of item 2, "Land rented or leased FROM others," or item 4, "Total Acres in This Place." But you should include in your report any livestock located on permit land in 1978.

Sections 2-8 - CROPS

Sections 2 through 8 provide space for reporting crops harvested during the 1978 crop year from the land shown in section 1, item 4, of your report. Please report your crops in the appropriate section. Do not include any crops grown on land rented, leased, or worked on shares by others during 1978.

Acres Harvested - Enter the acres harvested in 1978. Round fractions to whole acres except where tenths are requested, as for frish potatoes.

Quantity Harvested – The units of measure on the report form are those most commonly used throughout the country. If you use a different unit of measure, please convert your figure for quantity harvested to the unit requested. If harvest is incomplete by Decomber 31, 1978, please estimate the total quantity harvested.

Crop Irrigation – For each crop irrigated, report number of acres irrigated. Irrigation is defined as land watered by artificial or controlled means – sprinklers, furrows or ditches, spreader dikes, purposeful flooding, etc. Include acres that received supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation. For any crop not irrigated, leave "Acres irrigated" blank.

How to Report Crops Harvested

- a. Sections 2 and 3 In these two sections, separate lines are provided for reporting each of several crops widely grown in the United States. Do not write in data for any other crops.
- b. Sections 4-8 In each of these sections, report any of the crops listed in the same section. To report a crop in any of these sections, (1) find the crop name and the code number in the list in the section; (2) enter crop name and code in the first two columns of the first available answer line in the section; (3) enter the information requested in the headings of the remaining columns.

Example: A farmer harvested 20 acres of alfalfa seed, yielding 6,000 pounds, and 30 acres of red clover seed, yielding 8,400 pounds. (He did not irrigate either crop.) He would enter the following in section 8:

ors lield see	ls, maar o	tabl' at again clobe	n this place at 15 and providesly co	H = men, praneta. ported?
		to then spectrum		
1C) 80	- Go fe a	act-on #		
From the hist below enter and specified with crop r		and code Meaning	evanisty harvesta	¢
Crep Aller	Cope	Acies Advested	Quantity Marines	ed Atres magates
alfait part	542	20	6,000	1
	671	30	\$ 400	,
Relation a soul	671	30	\$ 400	1

If more space is needed, use separate sheet of paper.

Two or More Crops Harvested From The Same Land (Double-Cropping) – Report the total acres and production of each harvested crop in the appropriate section of the report form.

Example: A farmer harvested 1,230 bushels of wheat from 40 acres in 1978, then planted and harvested 1,550 bushels of soybeans from the same 40 acres before the end of the year. He irrigated the soybeans but not the wheat.

Corre	ect entries	Acres	Bushels	Acres irrigated
Item 3	Wheat	40	1,230	
item 8	Soybeans	40	1,550	40

Sections 2–8 – CROPS – Continued

Interplanted Crops and "Skip Row" Planting – If two crops were grown at the same time in alternating strips in the same field, report the portion of the field used for each crop.

Example: A 60 acre field was planted in cotton and soybeans, with two rows of cotton followed by an area of the same width planted in soybeans. Thirty acres of soybeans would be reported in section 2, item 8, and 30 acres of cotton in section 2, item 9.

Vegetables – Report acres of vegetables harvested FOR SALE. Do not report acres of vegetables for home use. Report the total acreage of each vegetable crop harvested.

Example: You harvested 10 acres of lettuce from a field in 1978, then replanted the field to lettuce and harvested the 10 acres again. Enter only 10 acres of land from which vegetables were harvested in item 1 of section 5, but write in 20 acres of lettuce harvested in item 2 of section 5.

Fruit and Nuts – In counting the combined total of 20 or more trees and vines, include those for home use as well as those maintained for sale of the production (exclude abandoned trees).

If crops other than fruit and nut trees and vines were interplanted with trees or vines, report the total acres for BOTH the orchard and the interplanted crops harvested.

Example: If 20 acres of cotton were grown in a 30 acre pecan orchard, you would report 20 acres of cotton in section 2, item 9, and 30 acres of pecans in section 4.

Avocados, Olives, Sugarcane

Avocados – For California report the quantity harvested from November 1, 1977 through November 30, 1978. For Florida report the quantity harvested from April 1978 through March 1979, estimating if necessary.

Olives -- Report the quantity harvested from the bloom of 1977 for the October 1977 to March 1978 harvest season.

Sugarcane – For Florida and Texas report cuttings from November 1977 through April 1978. For Louisiana and Hawaii report for the 1978 crop year.

Section 9 ~ GROSS VALUE OF CROPS SOLD

Report the values received during 1978, regardless of the year in which the crops were harvested. Give gross values (before deducting taxes and expenses). If full payment was not received for a crop or crops sold in 1978, report only the amount actually received in 1978.

For value of grains and cotton, include as sold the value of government CCC loans received in 1978 but not loans obtained from any other government or private source.

Section 10 - LAND USE

The purpose of this section is to classify the acres you reported in section 1, item 4, by principal use in 1978. Do not include any acres you rented TO others (reported in section 1, item 3).

Land Used for Multiple Purposes – If part of your land was used for more than one purpose in 1978, report that land on the line for the use first listed, and NOT on the line for the second use. For example, if you plowed under a cover crop, and planted and harvested agrain crop, report the land in item 2a, "Cropland harvested," but NOT as "Cropland used for cover crop, legumes, ... etc." (item 2c).

Double Cropping — When more than one crop was hervested from the same land in 1978, report that land only ONCE as "Cropland Harvested," item 2a of this section.

Interplanted Crops – If you interplanted crops, such as cotton in an orchard, report the total land used for both crops only ONCE, as "Cropland Harvested," in item 2a.

Section 12-16 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animals and Poultry to be included in the Report – Report all animals and poultry on the place on December 31, 1978. Include all owned by you and any kept by you for others. Include animals on unfenced land, on National Forest land, on land, or on rangeland administered by the Bureau of Land Management on a per-heed or lesse basis (such as on wheat pasture). Include poultry (broilers, layers, turkeys, etc.) fed under contract on "This Place." Include livestock and poultry kept on this place for home use, 4H projects, etc.

Number sold — Report all animals and poultry sold or removed from this place including those sold for a landlord or given to a landlord as his share or to others in trade or in payment for goods and services. Include animals of all ages without regard to ownership or who shared in the receipts if the animals were located on the place 30 days or more and were sold or removed from the place in 1978.

Sales from Contract and Custom Feeding Operations - Include animals and poultry (including poultry under contract) fed on this place on a contract or custom basis if they were removed from the place in 1978.

Value of Sales – Be sure to report the total gross value of sales of animals and poultry without deducting cost of feed, cost of livestock purchased, cost of hauling and selling, etc. If the sale price or value is not known, give your best estimate of their value when they left this place.

Animals Moved to Another Place – For animals removed from this place to another place, such as for further feeding, report the number as sold and give your best estimate of their market value when they left this place.

Animals to be Excluded from the Report – Do not report any animals or poultry kept under a share arrangement on land rented TO others in 1978.

Animals Sold from Another Place – Animals owned by you, but held and sold from someone else's place should NOT be included. For example, do not report cattle purchased elsewhere, fed in, and sold from a feedlot not part of this place.

Animals Bought and Sold - Do not include animals bought and resold within 30 days. Such purchases and sales are considered "dealer" transactions.

Fat Cattle Sales - Do not include with fattened cattle in item 3a of section 12:

- Veal calves which were fattened primarily on milk, or
- b. Dairy cows fed only the usual dairy ration before being sold, or
- c. Cattle and calves that were sold for further feeding.

All Other Livestock – Specify the name of any other livestock, animal specialty, or livestock products on or sold from this place that have not been accounted for elsewhere on this form.

Example: Bees sold (colonies, packages, pounds); semen sales, animals bred and sold for laboratory use; birds, frogs, etc.

Section 19 - TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

.

Use the following definitions to assist you in determining the t/pe of organization for your operation:

Individual or Family Operation (Sole Proprietorship) - Defined as a farm or business organization controlled and operated by an individual. Includes family operations that are not incorporated and not operated under a partnership argement. Partnership Operation – Defined as two or more persons who have agreed on the amount of their contribution (capital and effort) and the distribution of profits. Co-ownership of land by husband and wife or joint filing of income tax forms by husband and wife does not constitute a partnership, unless the agreement to share contributions, decisionmaking, profits, and liabilities exists. Producing products under contract or under a share rental agreement does not constitute a partnership.

Corporation - Defined as a legal entity or artificial person created under the laws of a State to carry on a business. This definition does not include cooperatives.

Other — Such as cooperative (defined as an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise or association created and formad jointly by the members), estate or trust (defined as fund of money or property administered for the benefit of another individual or organization), prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc.

Section 20 - OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION

This section applies to the characteristics and occupation of the individual owner, operator, senior partner, or person in charge for the type of organization reported in section 19 of the form.

For Individual or Family Operation (Sole Proprietorship) — Complete this section for the operator.

operator. For Partnership Operations - Complete items 1 through 5 and 7 (of this section) for the "Senior Partner." The "Senior Partner" is the individual who is mainly responsible for the agricultural operations on this place. Consider the oldest partner as the "Senior Partner" if each shares equally in the day-to-day management decisions. For item 6 (Principal Occupation) consider all members of the partnership togother. Please include as "Farming" worktime at all types of agricultural enterprises, including specialties, such as greenhouses, nurseries, mushrooms, ranching, feed lots, broiler feeding, etc.

For Incorporated and Other Operations (Cooperatives, Estates, etc.) – Complete section 20 for the person in charge, such as hired manager, business manager, or other person primarily responsible for the on-site, day-to-day operation of the farm or ranch business.

Section 22 - COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

Report acres on which commercial fertilizer was applied during 1978. If some acres where fertilized more than once, report acres ONLY ONCE.

Section 24 - MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The estimated market value in item 1 refers to ALL machinery and equipment kept on this place and used for the farm business. The value should be an estimate of what the machinery and equipment would sell for in its present condition, not the replacement or depreciated value.

Section 26 - SELECTED PRODUCTION EXPENSES

Include expenses paid by you and by anyone else for the production of crops, poultry, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place. Also include expenses incurred even if payment was not made in 1978. Please give estimates if you do not know the exact figures. For example, if you grew broilers or fed cattle for others, include in item 1, as purchases, your best estimate of the value of the baby chicks or cattle at the time they were brought to this place. Also include in item 2, the value and amount of all feed purchased by you or someone else for use on this place.

Do not include expenses related to nonfarm activities (trading and speculation, or livestock dealer activities).

Hired Labor – Expenditures for hired labor should include gross wages or selaries, commissions, paid bonusse, and leave pay before deductions, plus the value of benefits paid by you – Social Security taxes, unemployment insurance, etc. Do not include room and board, house rent, or other items paid in kind.

FORM 78-A1(1) (8-17-76)

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1978 CENSUS O		URE	039	·····	QAD		*****	042		
	SAMPLE					041		Q42		
6 7			Key Id	antification c						
Part I - IDENTIFICATION					Part II - TYPE OF ORG		N - Continued			
items 1 through 5 - C 1. State 2. County			14 A3	Line number	Type C - INCORPORATED	NDER	Name			
					3		Mailing address -	Route/Box/Stre	ət	
5. Name - First, Middle initial, Last 6. Mailing a. Route/Box 'Street			• • •		 What is the current name and melling address of this curporation? 		Post Office	State	ZIP code	
address b. Post Office		10		TID and	2. Is this a family-hald corpo	allon?	D YES	[] NO	4	
		5	taté	ZIP code	3. Are there more than 10 sto	kholders?	🖸 YES	D NO		
7. What is your (the Area code Number person isted in item 5) telephone number?		in what y you begi operate a	n to iny part	Year 060	4. Boos this corporation have [] YES - Enter location(s			and ranch operat SKIP to item 5	iana t	
9. Do you have a Federal TVES - Enter I	huv	of this p	4643		(1) Location (State and coun	ly)	Name			
Employer Identification I 100 - Enter in Number for this farm or I NO			11		(2) Location (State and coun		Name			
Part II - TYPE OF ORGANIZATIO		<u> </u>	1		L					
Mark (X) type of organization as shown in colum	n 8 of A3 Listing S	heet and	ask que	itions	5. During the past two years, has this farm or range		Name			
for thet type. Complete only one part of this pay of questionnaire relate only to the specific open	x subseq	uent sec	tions	used any name or address other than the current	T YES-	Marling address -	s - Route/Box/Street			
Type A - INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY OPERATION (Sole proprietorship)	Name				corporation name and mail(address?	[_] NO	Post Office	State	ZIP code	
1. For business purposes, []) YES	Mailing address -	Route/Bo	ox/Stree	1			L		1	
operated under any name (NO other than your own?	Post Office		State	ZIP code	6. Does this farm or ranch em manager who is primarily in the farm or sanch operation	charge of	, 1 []] YES - Go to	2 🛄 NG	\$K P to	
2. During the past two	Name				7. Who is the hired manager? ["] Person named in part 1.		Tean T		30010 0	
years, have you received mail at any address NO other than the one	Mailing address -	Route/Bo	x/Stree		item 5 - SKIP to pege		Name			
bave listed?	-				[] Other - Specily and and Interview		Mailing address -	Poute Poy/Stre		
3. Does this farm or ranch employ a hired manager who is primarily in charge of	Post Office		State	ZIP code	 8. Who is primarily in charge the farm or ranch operation 	of T				
	* [_] YES - Go to ftem 4	2 []	NO - S	KIP to age 2	[] Person named in part 1, item 5 - SKIP to page	,	Post Office	State	ZIP code	
	Name		F		[] Other - Specify and and interview	· / ·				
 Who is the hired manager? Person named in part 1, 	Mailing address -	Route/Bo	x/Stree		Type D - OTHER ORGANIZA	TIONS				
Item 5 - SKIP to page 2					1. What type of organization o		ntrols the operations	of this farm or	ranch unit?	
to page 2	Post Office		State	ZIP code	sps 3 [1] Estate	4 🗍 State	or Local &) Other - Speci	Kuc,	
Type 5 - PARTNERSHIP OPERATIONS (include family permerships)	Name		h	L	2 () Trust	Gover	nment	, • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	
2 1. For business purposes, what name and mailing	Mailing address -	Route/Bo	x/Stree	·	t [] Cooperative	s []] Feder	al Government			
addreas is used for this partnership?	Post Office		State	ZIP code	2. What is the name and matting address of		Name			
•			Jiate	211 0000	this organization?	·····	Maring address -	Route: Box/Stre	et	
2. How many pariners are there?	Partners		•				Post Office	State	ZIP code	
3. What is the name and mailing address of Person named in part 1, item 5 - Do							L	k	l	
[]] Person named in part 1, new 5 - 00 [[]] Other - Specify (Use "Remetks" if n		9d.),			3. What is the name and matili address used for this farm	*	Name			
a.	þ.	<u>×</u>			or ranch operation?	****	Mailing address -	Route/Box/Stre	et	
Name Mailing address - Route/Box/Street	Name Mailing addres	s - Roul	e/Box/	Street			Post Office	State	ZIP code	
Post Office State ZIP code	Post Office		State	ZIP code	4. During the past two years, has this farm or ranch	[_] YE\$>	Name	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
4. Does this partnership employ a bired man			- Gp tr	(tem 5	used any other name or malling address?	(_) NO	Mailing address -	Route/Box/Stre	et	
primarily in charge of the farm or ranch o 5. Who is the hired manager?	hatarinisi ,						Post Office	State	ZIP code	
Person named in part 1,	Nате				 5. Does this organization emp manager who is primarily in 	charge of	L	(L	
item 5 - SKIP to page 2 Other - Specify and end Interview>	Mailing address - F	Route/Bo	×/Street		the farm or ranch operations 6. Who is the hired manager?	r,,,	. 1 [] YES Go to Item 6	2 (] NÖ	- SKIP to Item 7	
6. Which pertner is primarily in charge	Post Office			ZIP code	Person named in part 1,					
Person named in part 1, item 5 -					rtem 5 – SKIP to page 2					
SKIP to page 2	lew _				ent interview	t the	Name			
None - Go to Item 7	7				7. Who is primarily in charge of farm or tanch operations?	a str#	Mailing address - i	Pourla / Boy / Street		
	Name				[] Person named in part 1, item 5 - Go to page 2	*				
Person named in part 1,					Other - Specify and	/	Post Office	State	ZIP code	

Note: Remainder of form same as A1(S).