

# 1982

## Census of Agriculture

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AC82-SS-4

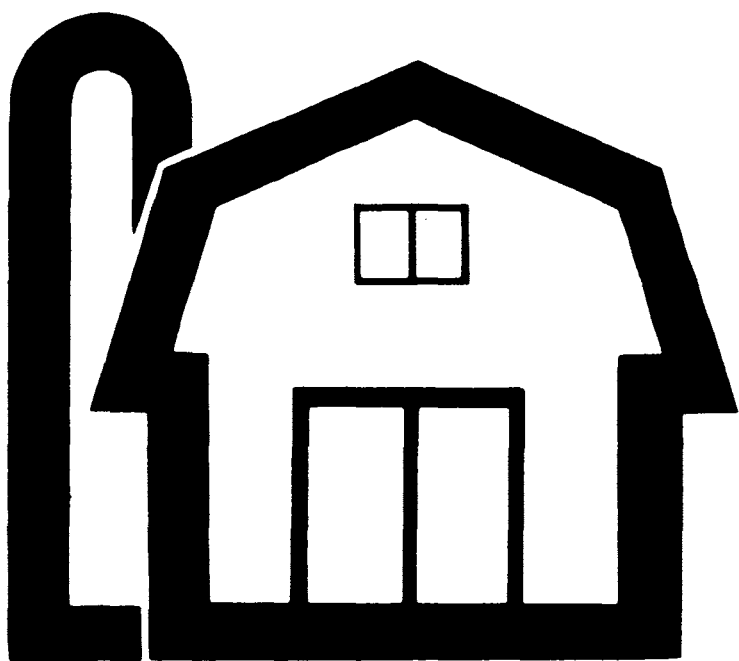
Volume 2

SUBJECT SERIES

Part 4

# History

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The publications  
from the 1982 Economic and  
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated  
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,  
Associate Director for Economic Fields.  
During her career at the Bureau of the  
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually  
directed efforts to improve  
the timeliness and accuracy of  
economic statistics.

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# **1982**

## **Census of Agriculture**

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AC82-SS-4

Volume 2  
SUBJECT SERIES

Part 4  
**History**

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Issued July 1987



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
Clarence J. Brown, Acting Secretary  
Robert Ortner, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
John G. Keane, Director

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# CHAPTER 1.

## Introduction

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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The census of agriculture provides a periodic statistical picture of a vital sector of the Nation's economy. While much of the same *kind* of information collected in the census is gathered by other Federal or State agencies in periodic or occasional surveys, the agriculture census is the only source of data comparable, county by county, and State by State, on a national basis. Further, the census publications are the only statistical files that provide such data while classifying farms by size, type, tenure, type of organization, and market value of farm products sold.

The first census of agriculture was concluded in 1840, as part of a decennial census program that collected data on manufacturing, agriculture, and mining, as well as on population. The agriculture census remained part of the decennial program until 1925, when a mid-decade enumeration covering various economic areas—including agriculture—was added. Thereafter, the precise year of each agriculture census was subject to some adjustment, although it usually followed a 5-year, or quinquennial, cycle. Through 1940 the agriculture censuses were taken concurrently with the other economic enumerations, but subsequent changes in the time schedule for the censuses caused a divergence of the reference years. In the 1950's, the agriculture census reference years were altered from years ending in "0" and "5" to those ending in "4" and "9," and by the early 1970's the economic censuses were being conducted for years ending in "2" and "7." In 1972, the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Commerce recommended that the economic and agriculture censuses cover the same reference year, and thus provide a greater degree of data comparability among the various censuses. In 1976, Congress enacted legislation (Public Law 94-229) incorporating this recommendation, and the intercensal periods following the 1974 and 1978 agriculture censuses were shortened to 4 years each. The 1982 Census of Agriculture, the 22d such enumeration, was carried out simultaneously with the other economic censuses. (For more information on reference and enumeration dates, see App. B, "Historical Background".)

## 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

### An Overview of the Census Operation

**Data collection**—The 1982 Census of Agriculture can be divided into three principal phases—data collection, processing, and publication. The 1969 and later agriculture censuses were carried out primarily by mail. For the 1982 census, report forms were mailed to approximately 3.6 million addresses in the last week of December 1982, with the request that they be completed and mailed back to the Bureau. There were seven followup mailings to nonrespondent addresses between January 1 and July 1, 1983. Large nonresponse cases (those believed to have \$200,000 or more in sales during the census year) were selected for telephone followup.

The 1982 census enumerated 2,240,976 farms with an average of 440 acres each. The market value of all agricultural products sold was over \$131 billion for 1982.

**Data processing and publication**—The data from the report forms were entered on computer tape at the Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, facility. After transmission to the main computer facility at Bureau headquarters in Suitland, MD, the data were edited, processed, and tabulated on a flow basis; tabulations for States and counties were completed and published over a period of several months. The first preliminary State and county reports were released in August 1983, and all were published by May 1984. The final reports were issued over a period of several months beginning in February 1984. Computer data tapes for the data file for each State were prepared and released as the comparable printed reports were published, and microfiche copies of all published reports were available within 6 months after the release of the printed volumes.

### Legal Authority

The census of agriculture is carried out by the Bureau of the Census, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Bureau's operations are governed by the provisions of Title 13, United States Code, which directs the censuses be taken and at what intervals, establishes certain administrative procedures, and describes the duties of various officials.

Chapter 1 (Administration) of Title 13 covers basic administrative practices within the Bureau and establishes procedures for (1) the collection and treatment of census and survey data, (2) the authorization of appropriations, and (3) the qualifications and duties of census supervisors and other employees. Section 5 makes the Secretary of Commerce responsible for preparing the census report forms and for determining the number and kind of inquiries included. Section 9 requires that the data collected in the census remain confidential and forbids the "use of the information furnished . . . for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it was supplied . . ." This section also restricts access to census report forms to sworn Department of Commerce or Bureau of the Census employees, and

forbids publication of any information that would identify any individual person or establishment.

Chapter 5 (Censuses) establishes the type, frequency, and geographic scope of the censuses to be carried out by the Bureau; and section 195 authorizes the use of sampling to carry out the provisions of Title 13 (excluding its use in determining population for purposes of apportionment of congressional representation).

Sections 221 and 224 of chapter 7 (Offenses and Penalties) require response to the censuses and establish penalties (a fine of \$100 for individuals and \$500 for organizations) for non-compliance. Section 214 prescribes the penalties (a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment of up to 5 years, or both) for any employee or staff member who publishes or otherwise communicates to any person other than sworn Department or Bureau employees any data covered by the confidentiality provisions of the census law.

## Scope and Reference Dates

**General information**—The 1982 Census of Agriculture was a basic census program; that is, it restricted data collection activities to the enumeration of all farms and ranches. Budget constraints did not permit inclusion of the extensive follow-on survey program that had been done after the 1974 and 1978 censuses, nor the area-segment sample survey that had been part of the 1978 census. Further, language in the Bureau's appropriation bills since 1980 forbade the expenditure of funds for a census of agricultural services or a survey of farm finance. (A separate census of agricultural services was introduced in the 1969 Census of Agriculture and was carried out again as part of the 1974 and 1978 programs.)

**Scope of the 1982 census**—The traditional basis of the census of agriculture is the operating unit—generally the individual farm. The 1982 census covered all farms in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. (See "Definition of a Farm" below for information on what constituted a farm for census purposes.) Data were collected from all farms on:

- Acreage
- Crops
- Fruits and nuts
- Vegetables
- Nursery and greenhouse products
- Value of sales
- Land use
- Irrigation and source of irrigation water
- Livestock and poultry
- Type of organization
- Characteristics and occupation of operator
- Year operator began operating farm

A sample of approximately 1 in 5 of all respondents was asked to provide data on:

- Uses of commercial fertilizers or lime
- Use of insecticides, herbicides, nematocides, other pesticides, or other chemicals
- Machinery and equipment
- Interest expense
- Expenditures for energy
- Selected production expenses
- Estimated current market value of land and buildings

**Reference periods and dates**—Reference dates for the 1982 Census of Agriculture varied depending on the area involved.

Area	Inventory data	Production data
United States	Dec. 31, 1982	Calendar year 1982
Puerto Rico	July 1, 1983	12 months ending June 30, 1983
Guam	Date of enumeration	Calendar year 1982
Virgin Islands of the United States	Date of enumeration	Calendar year 1982

## LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE CENSUS

The 1982 Census of Agriculture was the first agricultural enumeration since 1950 carried out concurrently with the economic censuses. As noted above, Public Law 94-229, in 1976, shortened the interval between the two censuses following the 1974 enumeration to 4 years to bring the agriculture and economic censuses into conjunction without interrupting the data series of the agriculture censuses.

The scope of the census of agriculture also was changed in 1976, with Public Law 94-521—sometimes known as the "mid-decade census law" because its main provisions required a population "census" during the period *between* the decennial censuses of population and housing. This law had a direct influence on the census of agriculture through modifications it made to the language of several sections of Title 13. Section 191, paragraph (a) of the census statute was altered specifically to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (as distinct from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) in all censuses of agriculture.<sup>1</sup>

## DEFINITION OF A FARM

The census first established a definition of a farm for the 1850 census, when any place that had \$100 or more in value of sales of agricultural products qualified. The definition has been changed over the years, with acreage requirements added or deleted, or with various changes in the value of sales needed to qualify (see App. B, "Historical Background," for details), but two general criteria always have applied: (1) the land involved must be used for or associated with agricultural operations, and (2) it must be operated under the day-to-day control of one individual or management (partnership, corporation).

To be a farm (for census purposes the terms "farm" and "ranch" are interchangeable), the agricultural operation must be involved in the production of livestock, poultry, or animal specialties and their products; and/or the production of crops, including fruits, and greenhouse or nursery products. The census and farm counts are made on the basis of the individual operating unit, but the land comprising the "farm" need not make up a single contiguous tract; i.e., several separate pieces of land may be a single farm provided they are operated as a single unit. In cases where the land of a single farm was located in two or more counties, the data for the farm were tabulated with the principal county's data.

<sup>1</sup>The Trust Territory and American Samoa have been included only in agriculture enumerations carried out during, or close to, the decennial censuses of population and housing. The Northern Marianas were enumerated for agriculture census purposes as part of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. (The agriculture data were collected in April 1980 and were published as part of the 1978 Census of Agriculture program.) The Northern Marianas remained part of the Trust Territory through the 1982 Census of Agriculture and hence were not part of that census program.

For the 1982 Census of Agriculture, a farm was defined as any place that met the above criteria with respect to agricultural operations and individual control, and that had, or normally would have had, \$1,000 or more in total value of sales of agricultural products during the reference year. The definition of a farm for Puerto Rico and in the outlying areas involved different minimum sales or acreages, or specified inventories of livestock or poultry. For details of the definitions used in these areas, see chapters 7 (Puerto Rico) and 8 (outlying areas).

USES OF AGRICULTURE CENSUS DATA

Billions of dollars of investment capital, potential sales of various products, and government tax funds are at least partially dependent on the availability of accurate information on agriculture in the United States. With these facts in mind, it is obvious that the accuracy and completeness of the census of agriculture are of vital importance, both to the individual farmer and to data users who rely on these statistics for a clear view of an essential part of the American economy.

Some of the major users of census of agriculture data are the following:

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) uses agriculture census data to (1) establish benchmarks or comparisons for many of its periodic sample estimates and projections; (2) aid in administering marketing orders, tracking marketing patterns, and promoting the sale of agricultural products; (3) provide background information for improved operation and evaluation of community and conservation programs; (4) measure distribution and production volume of various plants and animals to aid in the control and eradication of pests and diseases; and (5) identify economic trends in the agriculture sector.
- Other U.S. Government agencies use agriculture census data on production, sales, and size and type of farm as part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, farm income estimates, and indexes of productivity and price levels. Data from the census also are used to (1) develop risk/benefit analyses of certain chemicals undergoing regulatory review, (2) prepare studies and reports on trade and tariff matters, and (3) perform studies for, and answer requests from, Congress.
- Administrative and legislative bodies at all levels of government use the census data in developing farm and rural programs and in analyzing the results of such programs.
- Private businesses, farm cooperatives, and commodity and trade associations rely on the census data as an aid in locating new plants, service and distribution facilities; allocating research resources; forecasting markets; selecting marketing areas; and in activities aimed at providing better service to the farm community.
- Farm and agriculture-oriented news media use census data to provide technical background for news stories and feature articles, to determine their share of a specific market, and to identify types of agricultural operations they wish to reach.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Bureau of the Census is organized under a Director and a Deputy Director, with five associate directors responsible for specific areas of the Bureau's overall activities. Until April 1983 there were six associate directors, supervising operations in

demographic fields, economic fields, statistical standards and methodology, field operations, administration, and information technology. Subordinate to the associate directors were seven assistant directors, responsible for demographic censuses, international programs, economic and agriculture censuses, administration, statistical research, data processing, and computer services.

In April 1983 the Bureau was reorganized, primarily to consolidate administrative and data processing activities. The offices of the associate directors for administration and information technology were abolished, and an associate director for management services position was created. At the same time, the post of assistant director for statistical research was abolished, while the areas for data processing and computer services were taken over by an assistant director for automatic data processing, and two new assistant directors were appointed, for communications and for economic surveys.

The Director's staff is responsible for supervising the activities of the various divisions and offices that comprise the Bureau. These units can be divided into several broad functional categories: (1) subject matter (e.g., Agriculture, Population), (2) data collection and processing (Data Preparation, Systems Support), (3) statistical services (Statistical Research, Center for Survey Methods Research), (4) administrative services (Budget, Personnel), and (5) communications and public services (Public Information, Data User Services).

The 1982 Census of Agriculture was carried out by the Agriculture Division under the overall supervision of the Associate Director for Economic Fields and the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses. Other Bureau divisions made major contributions to the census, especially the Field Division, which operated the Bureau's 12 regional offices and trained and supervised the field interview staffs; the Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, IN, which handled mailing, much of the telephone followup, and most of the clerical processing of the report forms; and the various divisions concerned with automated data processing and publication services. A list of the key personnel and divisions that took part in the census, as well as charts of the Bureau's organization during the census period, are included in appendix C.

EXPENDITURES

Planning for the 1982 Census of Agriculture began in 1980, while the 1978 census processing was in full swing. As noted earlier, significant cuts in funding for the Bureau compelled a general reduction in the scale of the 1982 census compared with its predecessor. Nevertheless, resources were made available for improvements in the quality of the census mailing list, while new computer facilities and preparatory work enabled the Bureau to process and publish the data much more quickly than in earlier censuses. Total expenditures for the 1982 Census of Agriculture were \$57.4 million. Expenditures for each fiscal year in which funds were earmarked for the 1982 agricultural census program were as follows:

Fiscal year	Expenditures
Total	\$ 57,462,000
1980	911,000
1981	2,772,000
1982	10,915,000
1983	22,812,000
1984	13,785,000
1985	6,267,000

# CHAPTER 2.

## Planning and Preliminary Operations

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### PLANNING

#### Initial Considerations

Planning every census of agriculture is an exercise in balancing conflicting needs. American agriculture and related industries account for billions of dollars of the Nation's gross national product (GNP) and feed not only its entire population, but millions of people around the world. Anyone wanting a clear picture of the United States, or of virtually any part of it—whether geographic, political, economic, or demographic—will need information on agriculture.

The core of American agriculture is farm and ranch production. Farm and ranch operators, and their counterparts in agriculture-related industries, must supply the information data users want. Most of these farmers and businessmen see better ways to spend their time than filling out questionnaires from the Government, particularly when asked certain information normally supplied only to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for tax purposes, and they have little patience with requests for detailed information. Thus the first major compromise in any census planning lies between the demands from data users for more and more information, and the response burden that can reasonably be imposed on data suppliers.

Once collected, the data are processed and tabulated and, again, the more detailed the tabulations and cross-tabulations, the better for data users. Unfortunately, tabulation consumes both money and time, and the supply of both is limited. Available funding restricts the volume and detail of tabulations, as does the need to publish data on a *timely* basis. With unlimited money and time, more detailed and complex—and hence more revealing—tabulations and cross-tabulations could be done, but *obsolete* statistics are of little use, so further compromises must be made to make valid statistical data available to users within a reasonable time. This equation is further complicated by the Census Bureau's legal responsibility to protect the confidentiality of the data respondents supply to the census. This responsibility embraces not only the protection of the information on the

individual report forms—that is, restricting access to those forms—but also the prevention of information disclosure in the published statistics that might make possible identification of an individual operation or operator.

#### Preliminary Planning

The 1982 Census of Agriculture, like that for 1978, was carried out after a shortened (4 years instead of 5) intercensal period, to bring the reference years of the economic and agriculture censuses into conjunction. Conducting the censuses simultaneously enabled the Bureau to combine some planning, preparatory, and operational functions while obtaining a more complete statistical picture of the American economy than would be possible with censuses covering different reference years. There was, therefore, close coordination between the Agriculture Division and the other economic area divisions in drawing up the general plans for the censuses.

Planning the 1982 census comprised two related efforts: (1) general preparations and operations for all the censuses that could be coordinated to obtain maximum efficiency and economies of scale, and (2) specialized facets of the census requiring concentration on specifically agriculture-oriented activities. The former included standardization of address labels, report form check-in, handling of correspondence, use of an interactive system for keying data, and some followup and publication activities. The more specialized planning areas included identification of agricultural operations; determination of census report form format, design, and content; publicity for the census; and editing, most data processing, and tabulation.

Early plans for the census envisioned little or no change in the basic design of the "sample" and "nonsample" report forms used for 1978—a limited number of items would be requested of *all* respondents while selected data would be asked of only a 20-percent sample. This kept response burden relatively low while enabling the Bureau to collect data on certain sensitive, or difficult, items from a sample large enough to provide reliable county-level estimates. The Bureau anticipated further reductions in response burden by the adoption of "regionalized" report forms (see "Report Form Content and Format" below).

The 1978 census included a farm and ranch identification survey and an area-segment sample survey. The former was carried out to help prepare the mail list and was used to determine whether certain "doubtful" addresses represented farm operations according to the census definition. The area-segment sample survey was conducted just prior to the initial census mailout and was designed to provide State-level statistical estimates of the number and characteristics of farms not on the census mail list. Early plans for the 1982 census included both operations; budget constraints, however, eliminated the area-segment sample, but the farm and ranch identification survey (described in Ch. 3, "Preparatory Operations") again was part of the mail list preparations.

## INTEGRATION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Carrying out simultaneous agriculture and economic censuses provided great advantages to data users and the Bureau, but also presented certain administrative and operational problems for the Bureau. Prior to 1982, the censuses' staggered reference years allowed the workload for the operation to be distributed over a considerable period of time—no minor point when only limited resources are available. With concurrent censuses, the Bureau had to obtain maximum economies to publish data in a timely manner.

Compilation of mail lists and preparation of report forms and mailing packages for the various censuses were independent operations. For the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the mail list of multiunit agricultural operations was drawn for the first time from the Bureau's standard statistical establishment list (SSEL).<sup>1</sup> The Bureau introduced barcoded address labels to facilitate check-in by machine in the 1978 agriculture census and extended their use to the economic censuses for 1982. The address label format for all 1982 censuses was standardized, although the agriculture census label information was modified slightly to accommodate the different identification numbering system. More extensive use of form letters and paragraphs in place of individual "tailored" responses occurred; this usually took the form of specialized paragraphs that could be inserted into a form letter to respond to a specific inquiry or situation. The followup letters, i.e., those sent to nonrespondents in routine mailings, were written specifically for each census. However, the followup dates were coordinated so that economic and agriculture census mailings were done at the same time to take advantage of processing economies and reduced postal rates.

Staffing was one area in which simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, censuses could result in significant economies. For the 1982 censuses, a single staff checked in report forms for all censuses. Similarly, the same staffs handled correspondence for both censuses.

The introduction of interactive computer systems (see Ch. 6, "Data Processing," for more information on these systems) in the place of the slower and more costly microfiche record system enabled the Bureau to place on line computer research of records of individual report forms for display and review.

While the content of the publications for the censuses differed, the Bureau was able to standardize the process of preparing the reports themselves for printing. The table image processor system (TIPS) was first used as part of the publication program of the 1977 Economic Censuses. The TIPS photocomposed (in conjunction with the Bureau's computer output to microfilm production (COMp80) device, and the Government Printing Office's (GPO's) VideoComp system) large numbers of tables for the census reports. The Bureau completely redesigned TIPS for the 1982 censuses and adopted the new system, called TIPS II, for use in the agriculture and economic censuses. (For details of the TIPS II system, see Ch. 6, "Data Processing.")

## REPORT FORM CONTENT AND FORMAT

The Secretary of Commerce has the official responsibility for determining the content of all census report forms, but delegates this authority to the Director of the Bureau of the Census. The

actual design of the report forms for the 1982 Census of Agriculture was done by the Bureau's Agriculture Division, assisted by the Forms Design Branch of the Administrative Services Division, and with the advice of the Bureau's Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics and major data users in the public and private sectors. (For a list of member organizations, see p. 8 below.)

When designing report forms for use in its censuses or surveys, the Bureau must decide whether particular items suggested for inclusion meet high-priority data needs, and whether respondents can answer each item accurately. There are also limits on both the number and kind of questions that can be asked with a reasonable certainty of obtaining the information requested. Response to the census is required by statute, but the Bureau does not use the coercive powers of the law. The legal requirement primarily denotes the importance of the census. Not only would the application of the authority to try to compel response probably be unproductive in the specific case or cases involved, but it also undoubtedly would have unfortunate consequences in terms of the public's image of the Bureau and inclination to cooperate in other census activities.

Design of the 1982 Census of Agriculture report forms began with consideration of the forms used for the 1978 census, and requests from data users for items to be added to the census. The 1978 report forms had been very successful—obtaining generally favorable operator reaction and response—and the Bureau decided to adopt the same overall design for the 1982 enumeration, with "nonsample" and "sample" forms. Most of the 1978 census items were retained on the 1982 forms, with the exception of questions on direct sales of products for human consumption, foreign ownership of farm land, and the number of pieces of selected kinds of machinery built in the 5 years preceding the census.

While the general kinds of information requested for 1982 remained similar to those asked for in the 1978 census, the Bureau modified the format of the report forms by adopting "regionalized" forms—separate versions of the sample and nonsample report forms developed for each of 12 geographic regions of the United States. All had identical formats, consisting of a core of standardized nonsample and sample inquiries asked of all agricultural operators in all regions (e.g., acreage, total value of sales, operator characteristics, etc.), and a set of production, inventory, and sales items (e.g., field crops, fruit trees and nuts, etc.) that applied specifically to agricultural operations within each region. Different color ink shadings and form numbers were used to facilitate sorting and processing. The new form numbering system adopted was similar to that used in the economic censuses, modified for agriculture census use. The prefix "82-A" designated the report form as a 1982 Census of Agriculture questionnaire and was followed by four digits, the first two identifying the report form as a nonsample (01), sample (02), or "must" (03) form, and the last two the geographic region covered by that particular form—01 through 12. Respondent burden and irritation were reduced because it was no longer necessary for respondents to go through lists of crops and livestock that, while important in some parts of the country, might not be significant in others.

The Bureau tested the proposed report form design and wording in July 1981, in a national mailing involving approximately 4,800 addresses. The results were used to refine the design prior to the finalization of the content.

Descriptions of the changes in the general content of the report forms are provided in appendix H, together with a facsimile of a representative report form.

<sup>1</sup>A computerized name and address file of all known multi- and single-establishment employer firms in the United States. The Bureau uses the employer identification (EI) number and the SSEL file number to identify parent companies, subsidiaries, and their establishments.

## CONSULTATION ON THE CENSUS

### General Information

The Bureau of the Census is, essentially, a statistical service agency that collects, tabulates, and publishes data for use by others. Thus, one of its primary concerns is determining which data are needed. Inasmuch as the data the Bureau collects must be supplied by individuals and/or organizations *outside* the Bureau itself, a second major concern must be the ability, and the inclination, of respondents to provide the information desired.

The Bureau maintains regular contact with data users and respondents through several permanent advisory committees, a varying number of temporary consultation groups, and meetings with data users. For the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau's principal sources of regular contact with the data users and respondents were the interagency task force formed to review and coordinate Federal agency data needs, and the Bureau's Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics.

### Interagency Task Force

Prior to the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) established for the Bureau an interagency task force of all Federal agencies that make direct or indirect use of census of agriculture statistics. This task force coordinated the data needs of Federal agencies with the Census Bureau. The task force was reconstituted early in 1980 and consisted of the following agencies:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture
  - Agricultural Cooperative Service
  - Agricultural Marketing Service
  - Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
  - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
  - Economic Research Service
  - Extension Service
  - Farmers Home Administration
  - Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
  - Federal Grain Inspection Service
  - Office of Minority Affairs
  - Office of Rural Development Policy
  - Packers and Stockyards Administration
  - Rural Electrification Administration
  - Soil Conservation Service
- U.S. Department of Commerce
  - Bureau of Economic Analysis
  - Small Business Administration
- U.S. Department of Energy
  - Energy Information Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
  - Farm Credit Administration
- U.S. Department of the Interior
  - Bureau of Reclamation
- International Trade Commission
  - Office of Industries
- Library of Congress
  - Congressional Research Service

The task force met formally once, in January 1980, thereafter carrying out its work through individual meetings and correspondence. The Census Bureau asked member agencies to submit their recommendations and justifications for census data items by February 1981.

The task force was primarily concerned with content, but also considered the Bureau's 1982 tabulation plans and publication program. Individual members reviewed the 1974 and 1978 census publications and reported the specific tables each member's agency used in its own operations, so the Bureau could determine whether the tabulations shown should be retained, consolidated, or eliminated from the publications. The task force also recommended changes to the tabulations and/or table format.

### The Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics

The Bureau obtained the charter for the permanent Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics in 1962. From 1940 through 1959, agriculture census advisory committees were assembled before each census and disbanded after the publication of the data; before 1940 any advice to the Bureau on the agriculture census was provided by a general advisory committee that reviewed all of the Bureau's statistical programs. The Committee served as the Bureau's primary contact with data users *outside* the Federal Government and offered recommendations on the content and format of report forms, the ability of operators to supply the data requested, general data-collection methodology, data tabulation, and publicity for the census. The Committee was composed of representatives of the following organizations:

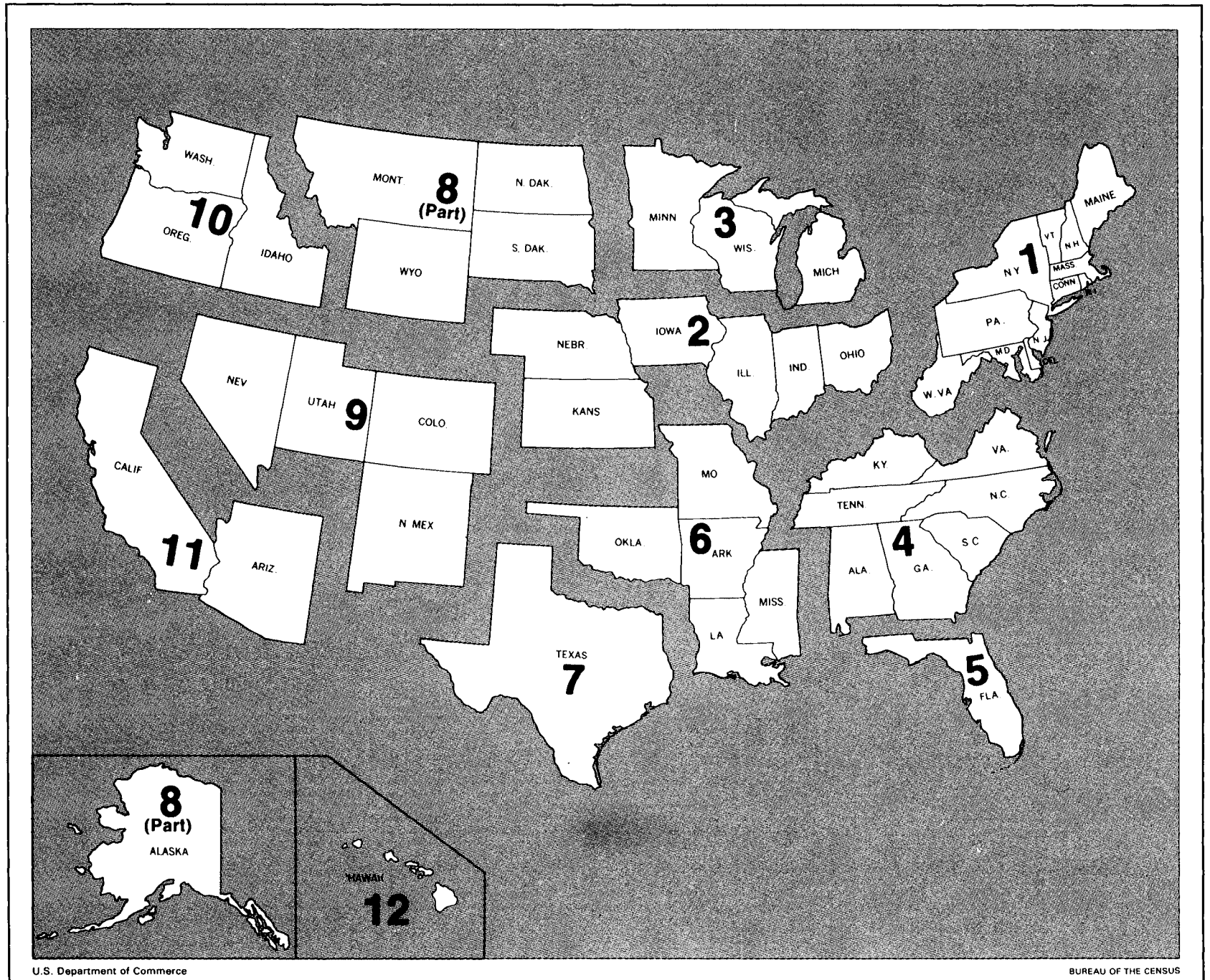
- Agricultural Publishers Association
- American Agricultural Economics Association
- American Farm Bureau Federation
- American Feed Manufacturers Association
- American Meat Institute
- Association of Research Directors, Inc.
- Conference of Consumer Organizations
- Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute
- Federal Statistics Users' Conference
- Irrigation Association
- National Agricultural Chemicals Association
- National Agri-Marketing Association
- National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
- National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
- National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
- National Farmers Organization
- National Farmers Union
- National Food Processors Association
- National Grange
- Rural Sociological Society
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
  - Statistical Reporting Service

For a list of the individuals who served on the Committee during the 1982 census period, see appendix C.

Meetings of the Committee are open and frequently are attended by observers from Statistics Canada, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, as well as other Government agencies, private organizations, and members of the public. Outside observers and the general public may ask questions and offer statements or recommendations during a time set aside for that purpose at each meeting. The Bureau prepares and publishes minutes of each meeting, including Committee recommendations and the Bureau's responses.



# States by Regions for the 1982 Census of Agriculture



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## THE JUNE 1981 CONTENT TEST

### Background Information

The Bureau conducts one or more tests of proposed report forms before the final designs are determined. Plans for the 1982 Census of Agriculture were to minimize changes in the overall format and content of the 1978 design. This was a direct result of the good reception the 1978 format received from respondents (the regionalization of the report forms involved little more than substituting the appropriate lists of crops common to their designated geographic regions for the general listing used in the 1978 questionnaire). Certain modifications were made to the format and wording of selected data items, some new items were added, and several others were dropped from the forms.

The Bureau completed preliminary design work on the basic report form in the spring of 1981. This form included all items the Bureau proposed to collect from a sample of agricultural operations; later a "nonsample" version of the form was produced by deleting the sample items from the basic design. The Bureau conducted the June 1981 content test to evaluate the following factors with respect to this preliminary design:

1. The effect of changes in the wording, sequence, and/or design of selected questions.
2. Respondent burden and quality of response for items not included in previous censuses.
3. Response rates compared to the 1978 census.
4. Reasons for nonresponse (respondents were asked to make suggestions to help simplify and clarify the questionnaire).
5. The effectiveness of the screening questions in the cover letter prompting a response from types of operators who usually had high rates of nonresponse.

### Report Forms

The Bureau used two versions of the *sample* report form in the content test, the forms 81-A1 and 81-A2. Both forms were identical in length (six numbered pages) and general format to the 1978 sample form, and both were mailed to a sample of farms throughout the Nation (except Alaska and Hawaii). The A1 version was sent to a sample of farms in all States except Arizona and California, and contained the same crop listings for sections 2-8 (crops, vegetables, berries, etc.) as in the 1978 form. The A2 was used only for a sample of farms in Arizona and California and had prelisted in sections 2-8 crops and units of measurement found in those two States.

The principal changes in the content of the report forms were as follows:

Section 1: Land Ownership	An item was added asking acres rented from the Federal or State governments, or from Indian reservations.
Section 2: Cash Grains and Field Crops	General design was similar to 1978, but more crops, fruits, etc., were prelisted (for the 1982 census, the listings would include only crops, etc., common to specified geographic regions).
Section 4: Vegetables	
Section 6: Berries	
Section 7: Other Crops	
Section 8: Fruits and Nuts	
Section 9: Value of Crops	More detail on grain sold was requested; 1978 item on Government Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans was moved to section 17.

Section 14: Sheep and Lambs Sold	Deleted "sales" from column heading, using "number sold" instead.
Section 17: CCC Loans and Custom-work	Item on CCC loans was moved from section 9.
Section 24: Interest (sample item)	This was a new section added for 1982.
Section 28: Value of Land and Buildings (sample item)	Item added on value of Federal, State, or Indian reservation land rented.

Both test report forms were 14" x 27" sheets, folded to 14" x 10 1/2", with six numbered pages. Identical in size, format, and layout, the only difference between the forms—other than the crop listings used in sections 2-8—was that the A1 version used black ink and a yellow shading on white paper stock, while the A2 used black ink and blue-green shading.

### Sample Selection

The Bureau designed a sample containing 4,800 agricultural operations for the content test, drawn from the 1978 census files. The sample excluded farms and ranches (1) in Alaska and Hawaii, (2) that were in any of the 1978 follow-on surveys or the 1978 area segment sample survey, (3) with sales of \$250,000 or more, and (4) multiunit and "abnormal" ("abnormal" farms include agriculture research stations, farms operated by hospitals, Indian reservations, and the like) establishments. Selected nonfarm cases from the 1978 census were included in the sample to determine whether wording changes being tested might have an effect on the way nonfarmers on the list responded.

The sample consisted of three subsamples: (1) a national sample, (2) eight "cluster" counties, and (3) a list of cases with specific characteristics selected to test specific changes, primarily in the regional sections of the report forms. The national sample included approximately 3,100 cases randomly selected from the 1978 census farm list for each State. The "cluster" counties' sample consisted of about 1,400 addresses selected from the 1978 farm and nonfarm lists for the following eight counties:

Chester, PA	Marion, OR
Frederick, MD	Robertson, TN
Jackson, FL	Rush, IN
Kern, CA	Sussex, DE

The Bureau selected these counties for the cluster sample because they included a wide variety of agricultural operations. Addresses from the 1978 nonfarm list were included in the cluster counties' sample. Interviewers were to review the individual cases to determine if the wording or other changes in the report forms made any difference in whether addressees identified themselves as having agricultural operations.

The special-characteristics case sample included about 300 addresses drawn from the 1978 farm list. This sample was used to evaluate several areas of Bureau concern, including the regional crops listings on the form 81-A2, wording of the item on family-held corporations, and reporting of Federal, State, or Indian land and its value.

## Mailout and Followup

**Mailing packages**—Each mailing package for the test consisted of the appropriate report form, a sheet of instructions, a cover letter (form 81-A1(L1)T), and a return envelope. The cover letter requested prompt response, and included a number of screening questions in case the addressee had not farmed in 1980, was deceased, or had sold the agricultural land.

**Mailout and mail followup**—The first mailout, on June 25, 1981, consisted of 4,363 A1-form packages and 411 A2-form packages. (The Bureau mailed 1,389 packages to addressees in the eight cluster counties [1,058 of these cases were farms in 1978 and 331 were from the 1978 nonfarm list].)

Within 3 weeks of the test mailing, the Bureau had received 1,364 responses, along with 164 postmaster returns (PMR's—packages returned by the Postal Service as undeliverable), yielding a response rate of approximately 32 percent. Respondents' addresses were matched to the content test mailing list, and 3,246 nonrespondent and PMR cases were remailed with a followup letter, form 81-A1(L2)T, on July 16. The A1(L2)T requested response and asked addressees for suggestions for improving the census for 1982.

**Field interviews**—In late August and the first week of September, personnel from Bureau headquarters and the Jeffersonville office interviewed 350 addressees in the eight cluster counties. They discussed the census report forms and instructions, problems encountered in completing the forms and respondents' recommendations, reasons for nonresponse, and so on.

## Results

**Response rates**—At the time of the single mail followup, the response rate for the test (32.3 percent) was 4 percent higher than the comparable rate achieved for the 1978 census. When the test was closed out at the end of July, the response rate was 55.3 percent (representing some 2,650 cases, including PMR's), about 6 percent higher than at a comparable point in the 1978 census. The Bureau anticipated slightly higher response rates for the test due to (1) the use of a mailout envelope asking for response within 15 days (compared with a requested response within 6 weeks in the 1978 census), and (2) the exclusion of larger farms from the sample.

**Processing**—Respondents were asked to mail their completed forms to the Jeffersonville office. Upon receipt, the test forms were checked in and clerically edited. The clerical edit was concerned principally with determining whether the data on the forms were keyable and did not include an analysis of questionable entries. Selected data items from the report forms were hand tallied for analysis.

**Analysis and results**—There was no significant difference in the rates of response obtained by the two test report forms. The average time required to complete a report form was 67 minutes while the mean time was 45 minutes. Less than 10 percent of the respondents reported that they made use of the information sheet, and most reported that they consulted their records despite explicit statements in the instructions that "best estimates" for data were acceptable. The latter practice has a considerable impact on the time required to complete the report form. The Bureau was not able to determine the effect of the screening questions in the cover letter on the response rate, but many respondents used the "comments" section of the letter to explain their situations, which might have led to an increase in the clerical workload if similar screening material was used in the census.

**Comments from respondents**—Respondents' reactions to the report forms were generally favorable; they were gratified at the expanded use of prelisted crops and the Bureau's plans to regionalize these sections. Respondents were sensitive to questions involving finance, such as the sample sections on "Interest Expenses" and "Value of Land and Buildings."

Analysis of the quality of response obtained for specific items and/or sections of the report form suggested that some instructions on the forms and/or the information sheet needed clarification. This was particularly true with respect to sections requesting data on land owned or rented and financial information. Complete response was not received for information on land rented from the Federal or State governments, or from Indian reservations—only 47 percent reporting such land estimated its value. The Bureau subsequently deleted the request for the value of such land from section 25 (Value of Land and Buildings). Response to the crop sections was generally very good, and the Bureau went ahead with plans to use fully "regionalized" forms (i.e., with prelisted crops common to specified geographic regions) in the census.

# CHAPTER 3.

## Preparatory Operations

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### INTRODUCTION

By the fall of 1981, the essential characteristics of the 1982 Census of Agriculture had been decided and the Bureau began final preparations for the enumeration. These preparatory operations embraced four major activities: (1) finalization of the content of the census report forms, (2) compilation of the census mail list, (3) promotion of the census, and (4) printing and addressing the report forms for the initial mailout.

The preparation of the census mail list involved the acquisition, compilation, and unduplication of various lists of addresses believed to represent agricultural operations. The compilation was done in two major phases, the first involving not only the assembly of lists of addresses from various sources, but a major screening operation in early 1982—the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey—that was used to delete nonfarm cases from the list. The second phase involved both the list prepared in the identification survey and additional source lists not available for the construction of the initial list.

While the mail list was being assembled and unduplicated, the Bureau carried out a promotional campaign (see ch. 4) directed toward explaining the need for the census and encouraging cooperation and prompt response. Once again, the Bureau made extensive use of the broadcast media in its publicity campaign and encouraged dissemination of information about the census through vocational agriculture classes by distributing lesson plans and census guides to vocational agriculture teachers.

The content of the census report forms was finalized in January 1982. The content pretest had checked the capacity of the general design of the report form, but numerous changes were made after the pretest was completed. (See ch. 2 for a

general description of report forms.) The report forms were printed by private contractors, who in some cases assembled the mailing packages. Once the initial census mail list was complete, the Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, facility printed the address labels and affixed them to the mailing packages. Altogether, approximately 3.6 million packages were prepared for the initial census mailing in December 1982.

These activities are described in greater detail below.

### ADDRESS LIST COMPILATION

#### Introduction

The Bureau of the Census introduced the mail collection of agriculture census information in the 1969 enumeration. The use of a mailout/mailback procedure requires an accurate and complete list of the addresses of agricultural operations meeting the Bureau's definition of a farm. Moreover, the list must not only cover the farms and ranches from which data are required, but must contain as few duplicate addresses as possible, since repeated requests for information increases both respondent burden and irritation.

For these reasons, the compilation of the census address list is a major part of the census. In the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau used a two-phase compilation—the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey and a final mail list compilation.

#### General Procedures

The Bureau compiled the agriculture census mail list from the records of previous censuses and from current administrative records supplied by a variety of Federal agencies and private associations. Names and addresses for specific agricultural operations frequently appeared on more than one source list, hence the various lists had to be matched to each other and "unduplicated" to delete multiple entries for a single agricultural operation. Two sources not previously used in the mail list compilation—the 1978 agriculture census out-of-scope and duplicate records files—were employed in the development of the 1982 address list to facilitate identification of agricultural operations and duplicate addresses.

The Bureau used nearly identical procedures in assembling the mail lists for the two phases of the address list compilation, with the major differences consisting primarily of modifications made to permit incorporation of the results of the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey to the main address list. Each list-construction program included five major operations: (1) formatting and standardizing all records in the source files, (2) matching and unduplicating employer identification number (EIN) and social security number (SSN), (3) geographic coding, (4) matching and unduplicating name and address, and (5) establishing controls and assigning identification codes. In addition, the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey involved a mail survey of addresses from the preliminary list whose status as agricultural operations was in doubt, while the final address

compilation program included matching the new source lists to the preliminary address file. The survey and the final address list compilation are described below.

## Sources

**Preliminary list**—The Bureau began developing the identification survey mail list in the fall of 1981, with approximately 15.8 million addresses, using the main computer facilities at Suitland to compile and process the records. This list was a preliminary census mail list and was drawn from most of the sources that would be used for the final census mail address list. The sources used in the compilation of this list, and the number of addresses drawn from each, were as follows:

Source	Addresses
Total	15,835,422
1978 farms file	2,241,130
1978 multiunits and abnormals <sup>1</sup>	21,721
1978 nonrespondents	447,061
1978 census nonfarm file	1,290,677
1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey nonfarm file	1,948,564
1980 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) file	4,974,853
1980 Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) list frame file for 31 States	1,861,737
1980 Business Master File (BMF) <sup>2</sup>	432,788
1980 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form 1040C and 1040F files <sup>3</sup>	2,436,872
1980 SRS large operator list	66,138
Special lists	113,881

<sup>1</sup>Multiunits are companies or organizations with substantial agricultural operations at more than one location. Abnormal farms are farms operated by institutions, such as State agricultural research establishments, Indian reservations, and so forth.

<sup>2</sup>Includes IRS records for forms 1120, Corporation Income Tax Returns; 1065, Partnership Return of Income; and 941/943, Employers' Annual Tax Returns for Employees (941 coded SIC 01, 02, and 07 (Agriculture) for nonagricultural workers, 943 for agricultural workers).

<sup>3</sup>IRS form 1040C, Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profession (coded SIC 01, 02, and 07 (Agriculture)), and form 1040F, Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses, attached to form 1040, Individual Income Tax Return.

**Final List**—The preliminary mail list linkage process yielded a probable in-scope list of 1,916,000 addresses, while the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey identified 816,083 more in-scope records. These files, along with the names and addresses of that survey's nonrespondents, were combined with a number of new source files to assemble the proposed final unduplicated mail list of 6 million names and addresses. The sources used in the assembly of this unduplicated list, and the number of addresses drawn from each, were as follows:

Source	Addresses
Total	6,506,031
Preliminary list linkage, in-scope	1,916,000
1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, in-scope	816,083
1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, nonrespondents	522,422
IRS form 1040C and 1040F, 1981 tax year files	2,699,615
1981 Business Master File	491,071
1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey tenant/successor adds	34,840
Special lists	26,000

## Format and Standardization

Prior to record linkage and the deletions of duplicates from the mail files, the Bureau had to establish a computer record format compatible with its processing programs and standardize the variety of computerized records assembled from the source

lists. This involved a series of operations to identify each record's components, and reformat them as necessary, including the (1) assignment of a unique identification number, the source file number (SFN), to each record; (2) source record edit; (3) determination of name control; (4) insertion of surname locator; (5) address identification; (6) assignment of size codes; and (7) assignment of potential partnership or corporation (PPC) flags.

**Assignment of source file number (SFN)**—The format program assigned a unique identification to each computerized record to locate and identify it and the source from which it was drawn. Ranges of eight-digit numbers were reserved for each source used and the computer assigned numbers from these ranges to the appropriate records.

**Source record edit**—The basic edit program placed all records in a common format for processing. This format consisted of four data fields: (1) codes and data used in linkage and census processing, (2) primary and secondary names, (3) address, and (4) place. Each record was assigned an address priority code to identify the source from which it had been drawn and the comparative reliability of that source (for use in the linkage phase of the address list processing to retain the record most likely to contain the most recent address). The edit program also removed commas, periods, and certain special symbols (e.g., "&," "#") from the name and address field, inserted standard two-digit State abbreviations, and inserted a space between adjacent numeric and alphabetic figures. For example:

John A. Smith, Jr.		John A Smith Jr.
123 Main #201	became	123 Main 201
Doright, Idaho		Doright ID

**Determination of name control**—The name control (not the same as the name recode, which is discussed on p. 16) was normally the first four characters of the last name in the name field. The formatting program scanned the primary name field from *right to left* until it identified a nonnumeric word with three or more characters. The word was matched to a dictionary (called the "skip list") of 1,037 words and abbreviations to be ignored (e.g., "Farm," "Dairy," "Bros.," and so on). The first nonnumeric three-character word encountered that was not on the "skip list" was used to determine the name control. The first four characters (from left to right) of this word were inserted in the record's name control field. (If the word had four or fewer characters, the entire word was inserted in the field.) If the computer found no usable word after scanning the entire primary name field, the original name in the field was used as the control. A blank field was left blank.

**Surname locator**—The surname locator was an indicator inserted in each record identifying the field position of the first letter (character) of the name control. If no name control existed (i.e., if the field was blank) the surname locator was set at zero, and the record could not be recoded for name and address linkage.

**Address identification**—In address identification, the formatting program extracted numeric characters from the address field for use in determining the status of possible match records. Box numbers, rural route numbers, and street address numbers were identified in the address field and placed in two special data fields, one for box numbers and street address numbers, the other for rural route numbers. To extract the numeric characters, the program scanned the address from left to right until a numeric



word (i.e., one or more numeric characters) was encountered. If it was the *first* word in the field, it was stored in the box/street field; otherwise the word preceding (to the left) the numeric word was matched to a dictionary of acceptable words (e.g., "Box," "Rural Route," "RR"). If the word appeared in the dictionary, the numeric then was stored in the appropriate field (words such as "No" or "Number" were ignored). If the word did not appear in the dictionary, the rest of the field was scanned and, if no values had been extracted for either of the storage fields but one or more numeric words had been identified, the program returned to the first of these and placed it in the box/street field. If no numeric words were found in the address field, the storage fields were left blank.

**Size coding**—The format program assigned a size code derived from size indicators in the records when received from the sources. This code was placed in a specific data field, depending on the source of the individual record. During the record linkage process, all of the size codes for any record were retained by transferring the code from any record deleted as a duplicate to the appropriate field of the retained record. Once linkage and deletion of duplicates was complete, the computer program scanned the size codes in each record; if multiple codes were present, the specific code to be retained for the record was determined on the basis of the the source priority code for each size code. The sources, and the size indicators used for each, were as follows:

Source	Indicator used
IRS forms 1040C, 1040F, 1065, and 1120	Gross receipts
1978 Census of Agriculture I/S (in scope)	Total value of products from 1978 census report
IRS forms 941/943	Cash wages code
1978 Census of Agriculture nonrespondents	1978 mail list size code
Special lists	Varied by list—value of sales, acreage, and so on
ASCS list	No size indicator present
Tenant/successor file	No size indicator present
SRS sample frame list	Total value of production (when available)
1978 Census of Agriculture O/S (out of scope) and 1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey O/S	1978 mail list size code

If no size indicator could be derived from any source, size code 13 (unknown) was assigned.

**Assigning potential partnership or corporation (PPC) flags**—To prevent deletion of matched partnership or corporate records and individual records, the computer identified and "flagged" certain records as possible partnership or corporation (PPC) cases. For example, John Jones might have had both a sole proprietorship operation and a partnership with Joe Smith. In such a case, the computer edit program might match the partnership record to Jones' individual record on the basis of *his* name and employer identification number (EIN), and delete one or the other record as a duplicate. A PPC flag on the Jones/Smith record would change the match status to "possible duplicate" and a clerical review of the case would determine final disposition. The specific method used to identify PPC cases varied, depending on the source list involved.

The format and standardization program identified agricultural services records and deleted them from the mail file. Records

with ZIP Codes for areas outside the 50 States also were removed from the file (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Guam were part of the 1982 Census of Agriculture but were enumerated by field interview). The following computer files were established in order to facilitate computer processing of the mail file:

- Agricultural services records (for deletion)
- Records with ZIP Codes for areas outside the 50 States (for deletion)
- Trace sample (see p. 17)
- Records without an employer identification number (EIN) or social security number (SSN)
- Records with EIN's or SSN's
- "Short" records<sup>1</sup> with EIN's, with or without SSN's
- "Short" records with SSN's only
- "Short" post office name records for records without EIN's or SSN's
- Tally file (by size and geographic code)
- All serialized records (all records from the input files with their SFN's)

## Geographic Coding

**General information**—The name and address linkage for the address list was carried out within ZIP Code number, but all the records in the input file had to be geographically coded before the linkage could be done. The Bureau developed the geographic coding system to ensure that every record entering the name and address linkage system had standardized and edited agriculture census geographic codes, i.e., State and county numeric codes, county "alpha" (letter) codes, and ZIP Codes.

**Master Geographic Reference File**—The information needed to update and standardize the geographic codes in the address records was obtained from the Master Geographic Reference File. This file was created by combining computerized information from the ZIP Code Reference File and the 1974 census in-scope files.<sup>2</sup> The ZIP Code file contained a list of all the post office names and ZIP Codes in the United States. Each post office name was entered in its standard full spelling and in many variations, as well as in a full recoded spelling, along with the State and county numeric and alpha codes, ZIP Code, and telephone area code for each. All ZIP Codes with fewer than six in-scope records were deleted from the 1974 in-scope file. After this, the Bureau matched the 1974 in-scope file to the ZIP Code Reference File to produce a master file of unique ZIP Codes with the proper and common variant spellings of most post office names and the "most probable" county location for each ZIP Code based on reported primary location of the majority of the farm records from the 1974 in-scope file. The county location of the post office was not used to code *all* records, since about 25 percent of the post offices served more than one county. ZIP Codes not matched to the 1974 in-scope file retained their original county code.

<sup>1</sup>These were formatted complete records minus the names and addresses. Using them saved computer time in sorting and linkage operations. After EIN/SSN linkage, they were matched to the master records in the mail file using the SFN's to identify duplicates.

<sup>2</sup>The post office names were recoded in the same fashion as the names and addresses of operators. See p. 16 for information on the name recode. The Bureau had to use the 1974 in-scope file because no majority county tally files were run for the 1978 census file; i.e., no tallies were made of farm ZIP Codes reported by county.

**Processing the mail file**—Once the Master Geographic Reference File was prepared, it was used to edit the census mail file records in a series of computer operations that (1) checked the validity of the ZIP Code/post office name match on each record; (2) inserted ZIP Codes, post office names, and State and county alpha codes into records missing these items; (3) standardized spellings of post office names; and (4) assigned State and county numeric codes.

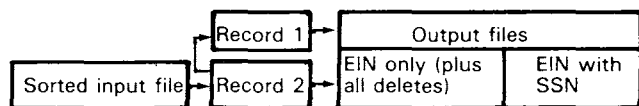
Once the entire mail file had been edited and geographically coded, it was ready for record linkage.

## EIN/SSN Record Linkage

**General information**—The EIN's and SSN's provided the simplest method of linking records from the various source lists. Approximately 89 percent of all the records in the initial mail file had an EIN, SSN, or both. The Bureau's computer programs matched the EIN's and SSN's on each record to other records in the file to identify individual records, possible duplicates, and positive duplicates. When a possible duplicate record was found, the suspect records were displayed (printed out) for clerical review; a positive duplicate (i.e., the EIN's and SSN's were identical, the name controls matched, and no possible partnership or corporation (PPC) flags were present) resulted in a computerized review of the address priority code, and the deletion of the record with the lower address priority. Record linkage was based on matching EIN's to EIN's and SSN's to SSN's; records with both went through two separate linking processes. While the EIN and SSN linkages were done separately, clerical review of possible duplicates from both was done in one operation.

**EIN linkage**—All records with an EIN were submitted to the EIN linkage process. The records were sorted by EIN by PPC flag, name control, and address priority code, and entered the matching cycle in code priority order. This meant that records to be deleted always entered the matching cycle *after* the record that served as the original—called the “deleting”—record.

Records were read from the sorted input file into two temporary storage “locations” for comparison, as diagrammed:



When records did not match—i.e., the EIN's were not the same—“record 1” was written out into the appropriate output file, “record 2” was moved to the record 1 location, and a new record from the input file was read into record 2 for comparison. When the EIN's of two records matched, the computer program reviewed the name controls and checked for a PPC flag; if the name control matched and there was no PPC flag, the records were declared a positive match. The sort done prior to the linkage ensured that record 2 had a lower address priority code than record 1; hence it was flagged for deletion. Its codes were transferred to record 1, and it was read into the appropriate output file while a new record moved into the record 2 location.

When EIN's matched, but name controls did not, or one or both records contained a PPC flag, the records were declared possible duplicates. No codes were transferred, but a possible-duplicate pair number was inserted in both records, linking them so that they could be displayed together for clerical review. If record 1 already contained one pair number, the same number was inserted into record 2, and record 1 was written into the appropriate output file, while record 2 was moved into the record 1 location. This cycle continued until the input file was

exhausted, all duplicates had been flagged, and all possible duplicates assigned pair numbers.

**SSN linkage**—The “EIN with SSN” output file from the EIN linkage operation was merged with the “SSN only” file to create the input file for the SSN linkage process. The input file was sorted by SSN, PPC flag, name control, and address priority code, and the basic matching and linkage procedures were the same as were used in the EIN linkage, except for the use of “dummy” file records and a slightly different procedure for assigning pair numbers.

“Dummy” records had to be used because there were records drawn from the IRS 1040C and 1040F lists that contained two social security numbers (usually, but not always, spouses) and some means had to be used to link records to both SSN's. The linkage itself was done on only one data field for each record, hence dummy records were created for form 1040C and 1040F records with two SSN's. The dummy records were duplicates of the master records except that the second SSN was substituted for the original, thus allowing linkage on both records. After the linkage procedure was completed, the dummy records were matched back to their masters, any codes picked up during processing were transferred to the master, and the dummy records were deleted.

Pair-number assignment in the SSN linkage phase followed the general procedures used during EIN linkage; the pair numbers assigned were a continuation of the sequence of the numbers used in the previous linkage operation. However, there were cases in which two records were possible duplicates in the SSN linkage, but each had a different pair number assigned from the EIN linkage. In such situations, the suspected duplicate cases retained their original pair numbers, and a secondary “collision” pair number was inserted into each record to tie suspected duplicates to the SSN-linked record.

**Clerical resolution of possible duplicates**—After EIN/SSN computerized linkage and deletion of positive duplicate records was completed, possible duplicates were sorted by pair number and displayed (i.e., computer printouts of the records were produced) in sets of two or more records—numbered sequentially within each set with a “label position number” (LPN)—with the same pair numbers. Clerks reviewed the records to determine whether or not the records within each set were duplicates. Records identified as duplicates were designated for deletion by circling the pair number and LPN and entering the “deleting record's LPN” (the DLPN) in the record for deletion so that the computer would transfer its identification codes to the deleting record. The pair-number/LPN/DLPN data were keyed for all clerical deletes and the results of the clerical review were processed by the computer program by matching these actions against the possible-duplicate file.

## Name and Address Linkage

**General information**—All of the records not deleted from the mail file in the EIN/SSN linkage operation were subjected to a third matching operation using names and addresses. The name and address linkage involved the use of a SOUNDEX system<sup>3</sup> similar to that employed for the 1974 and 1978 censuses to compare the names and addresses on the records remaining in the file. Modifications were made to the 1978 system to improve (1) identification of name parts and secondary names, (2) linkage

<sup>3</sup>An index system based on the sound of the surname, rather than its spelling. In a SOUNDEX file, records for “Schumacher,” and “Schoumacher,” for example, would be indexed together to facilitate checking variant spellings of the name.

using first initial, (3) use of a middle initial, and (4) use of numeric address characters. (For a description of the 1978 procedures, see the 1978 Census of Agriculture *Procedural History*.)

The sequence of name and address linkage procedures for the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, namely, (1) identification of name parts, (2) name and address recode, (3) name and address linkage and deletion of duplicate records, was carried over to the final mail list linkage operations.

**Identification of name parts**—Before the names and addresses in the records could be recoded for linkage, the name parts in the first and second name fields in each had to be identified. To do this, all of the words in each name field were compared to the “skip list” referred to above and were ignored if matched to any words on that list. The name fields then were scanned, and all the remaining characters and “character strings” (groups of characters) were classified as a surname, single letter, conjunction, nickname, or “other.” Nicknames and conjunctions were identified by comparing each word in the field to another computerized dictionary and were classified accordingly. The classification codes used were:

Character string type	Code
Single letter	2
Surname	3
Conjunction	4
Other, including nickname	1

After each character and character-string in each field had been coded, the codes were retained in sequence and became the name pattern. The name pattern for each record then was used to identify each word or letter in the field. The fields were scanned from left to right—conjunctions were ignored and single letters merely identified as such—sequentially identifying each word as a first name, first initial (single letter), middle initial (single letter), or last name by comparing the name pattern to the computerized file of acceptable name patterns. There were 136 possible name patterns used for name-part identification. Approximately 99.3 percent of the name and address input file records were successfully matched to the pattern file. Records were rejected by the name-pattern matching program primarily because the surname locator code had been set at zero, or because a particular pattern did not match any of the acceptable ones. The latter situation occurred most frequently in multiple name strings, such as “Tom A Dick B and Harry C Smith.”

**Name and address recode**—Once name-part identification was completed, the last name on the record was recoded by retaining the first letter of the name, deleting the second of each double character, and deleting all vowels (including “y”). The recoded name was left-justified and moved into a four-character storage cell (if the recode had fewer than four letters, the last character space(s) was left blank) with any excess characters (reading from left to right) dropped from the cell. For example:

HOLLAND became first, HOL-AND, then H-L-ND, and finally, HLND

SCHAEFER became first, SCH\_\_F\_\_R, then was truncated to SCHF

JONES became first, J\_\_N\_\_S, then was left justified to JNS\_\_

The first name was recoded in the same way (e.g., JAMES became J\_\_M\_\_S, then JMS-; ROBERT, R\_\_B\_\_RT, RBRT, and so on), and first initials were identified and used alone. Middle names were not recoded, but the middle initial was identified and used. Once the first name was identified, it was checked against the “nickname dictionary” (a list of familiar names—“Dick,” “Tom,” “Bill,” “Becky,” and so on); if the name was found in the dictionary it was converted to the proper name (“Richard,” “Thomas,” “William,” “Rebecca”) and recoded. Nicknames that could represent several proper names (e.g., “Ed,” “Ted”) were recoded using the most frequently encountered proper name (e.g., for “Ed,” “Edward”). Abbreviated names, such as “Geo.” or “Chas.,” were converted and had their proper names recoded.

A substantial number of records showed multiple name patterns—i.e., the record had a name following a conjunction such as “and,” “or,” or “&”—in the name field. When a record with a multiple name pattern was identified, dummy records were created for each possible name. Each dummy record carried all of the identification codes of its master record so that it could be matched back to that master after linkage was completed. Dummy records also were created for spouse names (except from IRS 1040C and 1040F source lists), names in the second name field, and partnership names.

For example, the name field for a record contained “John Jones & William Smith.” The recode program identified the conjunction “&” following the middle name (in this case “Jones”), and determined that identifiable first and second alphabetic names followed it. The name field then was recoded with three possible combinations of names, “John Jones Smith,” “John Jones,” and “William Smith.” If the character following the middle, or second, name was a conjunction followed by only a single name—e.g., “Smith Jones & Green”—all three names were recoded with individual dummy records, to identify partnerships that might change name order in different source file records.

The address recode actually was completed in the format and standardization processing, and involved identifying box/street and rural route numbers (see pp. 13-14 for details).

**Record linkage**—After recoding, master and dummy records were sorted successively by name and address recodes within each ZIP group, as follows: last name, first initial, PPC flag, dummy flag, box (number), rural route (number), first name, and source priority code. Once sorted, the file was ready for linkage.

The purpose of the linkage operation was to classify each record as (1) a duplicate, (2) a possible duplicate, or (3) a nonduplicate. Six key items were used to classify records: last name, first initial, first name, box/street, rural route, and middle initial. A match between the last names and first initials of any two records was required before further comparisons were made (records with matching last names but no first initials or names were sent through the entire linking cycle). If the last name and first initial matched, the records were compared successively on the other key items. Comparisons were made on all combinations of the match keys, and classification was based on the presence and extent of agreement among the various match keys.

As a result, the records were classified as nonduplicates, possible duplicates, or computer deletes (duplicates). Records in these classifications met the following descriptions:

**Nonduplicates**—Records matched on last name recode only, or records matched on last name recode but with different



first initials. Most records matching on last-name recode/first-initial/name recode, but with different *middle* initials, were classified as nonduplicates.

**Possible duplicates**—Records matched on first and last name recodes, but address information was absent or did not match. Records with only a first initial that matched on last name recode and address were classified as possible duplicates.

**Computer deletes**—Records matched on first and last names and on address information. (If a record in a set had a “Sr.” or “Jr.” attached to the name, the records were classified as possible duplicates and were displayed for clerical resolution, but if the two records had conflicting Sr./Jr. names (e.g., “James Jones Jr” and “James Jones Sr”), they were classified as nonduplicates.)

When a duplicate record was identified, identification codes were transferred from the case with the lower source priority code to the one with the higher priority, and the former was flagged for deletion. Possible duplicates were displayed (i.e., printed out) for clerical resolution. The clerks compared the linked records, determined whether they matched, identified the record to be deleted by circling the pair number and label position number of the duplicate, and entered the label position number of the deleting record on the duplicate. The duplicate/deleting record data for all clerical deletes were keyed into the computerized file and the results were processed in the computer by matching these actions to the file of possible duplicate records.

## Final List Matching

The final address list compilation used a different matching scheme for the name and address linkage in which the *new* source records were matched to the preliminary mail file. All non-matches then were unduplicated among themselves based on name and address procedures similar to those used in the preliminary compilation process. The residual records were added to the preliminary mail file to form the final census mail file.

## Controls

**General information**—The Bureau established a system of checks and controls on the address fields in both the identification survey and final list phases of the compilation operation. These included a ZIP Code sample for possible testing of each phase of the processing, a trace sample for quality control of the overall operation, and control counts of records in the file at each processing step.

**ZIP Code sample**—A sample of records in the initial input files for both the identification survey and final mail list compilation was selected before the computer production runs began for possible testing of each phase of the computerized formatting, linkage, and deletion processes. All of the records in specified three-digit ZIP groups within various States became part of the sample. Plans originally called for processing the samples in the test runs so that any problems in the programs could be identified and corrected prior to actual production runs on the main files. However, while some testing and check operations were carried out, the entire planned testing program was cancelled because of time and staffing constraints.

**Trace sample**—A trace sample is a device used to observe the effect of processing on records. The Bureau assembled a trace sample for the mail list compilation by using the computer to flag every 1,000th record in the mail file prior to input to the format and standardization phase of the operation. When each record was selected for the sample it was displayed and reviewed by the research and analysis staff, this operation was repeated after each step in the processing of the mail file. This provided the Bureau’s staff with files showing each sample record as it entered the compilation, and the changes made to it at each point in the processing cycle. The sample was used as a quality control tool and for research projects concerning the processing of the address file.

**Control counts**—At each stage of the processing cycle, the computer generated control counts of the number of records (1) in the input file, (2) in the output file, and (3) deleted. The counts served as numerical checkpoints at each phase of the processing. For example, the control counts for the EIN/SSN record linkage phase of the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey mail list compilation included the following:

Count	Records
Input to EIN/SSN record linkage	13,819,763
Computer deletes	6,488,703
Clerical deletes	299,473
Sets reviewed	318,000
Records reviewed	762,299
Output file	7,031,587

## FARM AND RANCH IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

### Introduction

The Bureau of the Census compiled the address list for the 1982 Census of Agriculture from a number of sources—primarily records from the previous agriculture census and other Federal agencies. The names and addresses on the “outside” source list generally represented individuals or places that were identified, for one reason or another, as having agricultural operations and qualified for participation in agriculture-oriented programs administered by the responsible agencies. The Bureau of the Census faced two major problems in using the lists compiled by these agencies: (1) duplication of address from one list to another, and (2) identification of agricultural operations that qualified as farms *under the Bureau’s* definition.

The various matching procedures carried out during compilation of the list identified many duplicate addresses, as well as some of the operations that did not qualify as farms. However, a significant number of addresses on the list apparently represented farms under the Bureau definition, but they lacked sufficient confirming information for them to be positively identified. The Bureau introduced the farm and ranch identification survey in the 1978 Census of Agriculture as a means of attacking this problem; this proved so successful that it was included in the 1982 program as well.

Essentially, the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey involved the compilation and unduplication of a preliminary census address list, followed by a mail survey of operations whose status as agricultural was doubtful (usually because they appeared on only one source list). The results of the survey were used to identify out-of-scope cases for deletion from the final address file, as well as successors to persons who had discontinued agricultural operations and tenants not on the source lists.

Further, the information collected in the survey was used to update size information (i.e., acreage, volume of sales) for farm operators on the final mail list.

## Pretest

**Background information**—The Bureau scheduled the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey for the early summer of 1982—several months before the final census mail list was established. While the report form used was similar to that employed in the 1978 survey, the Bureau considered a number of changes and tested the proposed survey report form format and content in the first quarter of 1981.

**Report forms**—The Bureau developed two report forms for testing. Form 80-A4(A)-T1 was designed to test sample groups consisting primarily of out-of-scope (O/S) cases. O/S cases were reports indicating that either the addressee was no longer associated with agricultural production, had already filed a return for the operation under another listing, or did not have sufficient agricultural production to qualify as a farm. This form incorporated a "skip" option in item 1, asking respondents if they had grown any crops or had any livestock or poultry during 1980. Respondents replying "yes" were instructed to answer questions about farm acreage, crops and livestock, value of sales, and type of organization. A "no" meant the respondents had only to check off why the farm was not in operation. Form 80-A4(B)-T1 was designed for use in cases where respondents were less likely to be O/S. An initial screening question was not used. After the respondents completed the basic agricultural questions, items 1 through 5, they were asked in item 6 whether they had reported any crops, livestock, or sales in items 3, 4, or 5. Respondents replying "yes" were instructed to skip item 7 (type of farm or ranch operation) and go on to item 8 (requesting Employer Identification Number (EIN)). Respondents replying "no" to item 6 were asked questions on land use and other agricultural-related activities. Both forms had remarks and identification sections.

**The test sample**—The Bureau selected a random sample of 2,320 addresses from the 1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey files and the 1980 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) Survey nonrespondent lists for the test. Possible duplicate records, farms or ranches with sales of \$100,000 or more, and addresses included in any of the 1978 census follow-on surveys were excluded from the sample. While the sample was geographically dispersed—i.e., the sample frame included files from each State—it was not a probability sample of the entire mail file and was not considered representative of the expected 1982 identification survey mail list. O/S and highly doubtful addresses (the ASCS survey nonrespondent list, for example, was considered a relatively unreliable source of in-scope (I/S) addresses) deliberately were included to test the capacity of the survey to obtain responses from, and identify, O/S addresses.

The sample was divided into nine subgroups to evaluate response rates achieved for addresses from various sources, then split into two files, one to be mailed the A4(A) form, the other the A4(B). The subgroups and the mail files by form type, were as follows:

Subgroup	Addresses	Form A4(A)-T1	Form A4(B)-T1
Total	2,320	1,142	1,178
1978 survey, O/S	308	308	—
1980 ASCS Survey nonrespondents	190	190	—
1978 survey I/S, census I/S, sales of less than \$1,000	304	152	152
1978 survey I/S, census O/S, sales of less than 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	283	142	141
1978 survey I/S, census I/S, sales of \$1,000 or more	304	152	152
1978 survey I/S, census O/S, sales of \$1,000 or more <sup>2</sup>	174	87	87
1978 census O/S	222	111	111
1978 census farms	307	—	307
1978 census criteria farms <sup>3</sup>	228	—	228

<sup>1</sup>Operations identified as farms, but which the census determined were not farms under the census definition.

<sup>2</sup>Operations that did not have sufficient sales in terms of *agricultural commodity production* to qualify as in-scope.

<sup>3</sup>Operations that normally would be expected, on the basis of inventories, acreage, and so on, to have sufficient volume of sales to qualify as farms, but did not do so, according to ASCS records for 1980.

**Mailout and followup**—The test packages, each containing the appropriate report form, cover letter, and a return envelope, were assembled at the Jeffersonville, IN, facility and mailed in two "waves." The first wave on January 30, 1983, consisted of 1,178 form 80-A4(B)-T1 packages. Mailout was completed on February 2, with the 1,142 A4(A)-T1 packages.

The Bureau carried out a single mail followup on February 19, mailing duplicate complete test packages to *all* addresses in the test file. Receipts were closed out on March 15, 1982.

**Response and processing**—The test achieved an overall response rate of 70.1 percent, slightly lower than in the 1978 identification survey pretest. Sample group B (ASCS nonrespondents) had the lowest response—only 26.3 percent—and was deleted from the totals so as not to distort the results. (This reduced the total A4(A) mail file to 952 addresses.) The Bureau received a total of 702 A4(A) report forms, yielding a response rate from the A4(A) file of 73.7 percent (excluding the ASCS addresses), while respondents returned 874 A4(B)'s, achieving a 74.1-percent response rate. With the aberrant group B response deleted, the Bureau considered the differences in response rates between the two forms to be negligible.

Upon receipt at Jeffersonville, the test forms were checked in and given a technical review. Report forms were classified as either I/S or O/S based on the respondents' reported crops, livestock, and expected agricultural product sales value. In some cases a "point" system was needed to determine if an operation was I/S. Points were assigned based on the acres of crop land harvested and inventory of livestock. Total points then determined whether or not an operation met the farm definition.

A random sample telephone followup of respondents and nonrespondents was made to check data accuracy and determine reasons for nonresponse. A total of 25 I/S and 46 O/S cases were contacted and their status confirmed, although several O/S cases were found to have been misclassified because respondents did not follow directions. Fifty-five nonrespondents were contacted, most of whom indicated they had not realized the survey applied to their operations.

**Results**—Pretest response was considered good, with only a negligible difference between form 80-A4(A)-T1 and form 80-A4(B)-T1. Less than 29 percent of the total respondents

correctly followed the skip question. Over two-thirds of the respondents either left the skip question blank or followed the skip pattern incorrectly. Over one-quarter of the report forms received required application of the point system to determine whether the operation was I/S or O/S.

Since the difference in response between the two test forms was negligible, the Bureau adopted a modified version of the A4(B)-T1 report form for the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey. This form used the skip questions, immediately followed by reasons for nonfarm status, and greater detail in the crops and livestock sections, enabling the Bureau to make more accurate classification using the point system.

## Development of Farm and Ranch Identification Survey Mail List

The initial list assembled for the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey was half-again as large as the file collected for the 1978 survey, and it was subjected to record linkage and unduplication procedures similar to those that would be used in preparing the census address list. (These procedures are described in more detail on pp. 15-16.) For the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey mail list only, one additional clerical operation, designated "Phase III clerical review" also was carried out. In this procedure, all records with "2+" numbers (those multiple record sets identified in the 1978 Census of Agriculture) and their associated linkages from the EIN/SSN and the name and address linkage operations were displayed for an additional clerical review. Sets including a partnership or corporate record were displayed and considered for inclusion in the identification survey. All possible duplicate pairs also were displayed and reviewed for possible inclusion.

After (1) linkage and (2) deletion of duplicate and unmatched 1978 O/S records, the preliminary mail file contained 4,969,809 addresses.

Based on previous census results and research, the Bureau considered addresses on the unduplicated preliminary list that had been found on only one source list, or on two or more selected lists that had high proportions of nonfarm addresses, to be candidates for the survey, including those from the following sources or combinations of sources:

- 1978 Census of Agriculture I/S, size code 13 (sales of less than \$1,000)
- 1980 ASCS Survey only
- 1980 IRS form 1040F only (less than \$100,000 in receipts)
- 1980 Business Master File (BMF) only (less than \$100,000 in receipts)
- 1978 Census of Agriculture I/S only, size codes 4-12 (sales under \$100,000)
- 1978 Census of Agriculture I/S, size codes 4-12, and 1980 ASCS Survey
- 1978 Census of Agriculture nonrespondent only
- 1978 Census of Agriculture nonrespondent and 1980 ASCS list
- 1978 Census of Agriculture nonrespondent and 1980 SRS list
- 1980 SRS list only
- 1980 SRS and 1980 ASCS Survey lists
- 1978 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey or 1978 Census of Agriculture I/S and "miscellaneous" 1980 source
- Special lists only
- Possible duplicates identified during clerical review
- 1978 Census of Agriculture I/S and 1980 SRS lists; 1980 SRS and ASCS and 1978 Census of Agriculture I/S size codes 4-12

A computer selection of the preliminary file identified addresses from these sources for inclusion in the identification survey. The resultant file contained 3,053,806 addresses. In December 1981, the Bureau prepared computer tapes for use in the production of address labels for the mailing packages and began preparations for the mailout from Jeffersonville.

## Mailout and Followup

**Preparations and initial mailout**—The identification survey mail file was split into three "waves" to distribute labeling production and package assembly workload. Each wave contained approximately 1 million addresses drawn from the States of two or more census divisions. The divisions and States covered by each wave were as follows:

Wave	Census divisions	States
1	1	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
	2	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
	3	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
2	6	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
	4	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
	5	Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
3	7	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
	8	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
	9	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

The Bureau prepared computer tapes of the addresses on the mail list and printed address labels in ZIP Code sequence using the high-speed printers at the Jeffersonville office.

The Jeffersonville staff assembled, labeled, and mailed the survey packages as the labels were produced and delivered. Approximately 2.9 million packages were assembled for the initial mailout consisting of the report form 82-A4, 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, a form 82-A4(L1) transmittal letter explaining the need for the survey and requesting prompt response, and a form EC-4A return envelope, overprinted "AG-FR" in the lower left-hand corner. About 200,000 more packages were prepared that included all of the above contents plus a form 82-A4(I) insert sheet requesting respondents who received more than one report form to either complete one copy and mark the others "duplicate" (returning all to the Bureau in the same package) if they were all for the same operation, or to complete a separate report form for each *separate* operation. (The A4(I) insert sheet was used only in the first mailout for possible partnership and/or multiunit operations identified during phase III clerical review [see above].)

The initial mailout to 3,053,325 addresses was carried out on a flow basis (by wave and in ZIP Code sequence within each wave) from March 5 through March 10. The details of the mailing were as follows:

Initial mailout	Began	Completed	Contents	Packages
General	3/5/82	3/10/82	A4 report form, A4(L1) transmittal letter, EC-4A return envelope	2,860,541
A4(I) Insert <sup>1</sup>	3/5/82	3/10/82	A4 report form, A4(L1) transmittal letter, form A4(I) insert, EC-4A return envelope	192,784

<sup>1</sup>After the initial mailout, cases that originally received packages including the A4(I) insert were treated as regular cases for followup purposes.

**Followup mailings**—The first of five followup mailings for the survey began approximately 5 weeks after the initial mailout was completed, on a flow basis beginning with wave 1 addresses and working through wave 3. The first followup employed a 4" x 6" reminder card, form 82-A4(P), to request replies to the survey from nonrespondents. The remaining four mailings involved complete survey packages identical—except for the transmittal letter—to that used in the initial mailout.

The cutoff date for response to the first mailout was April 13. A new computer tape of nonrespondent and postmaster return (PMR) addresses as of that date was prepared and used to print mailing labels, each of which included codes identifying the address as a nonrespondent or PMR. The packages were preassembled at Jeffersonville so that the staff needed only to affix the new address labels. An identical routine was followed after each cutoff date, although not all PMR's were remailed (see below). The period between the completion of each mailing and the closeout date for response tended to shorten as the survey proceeded. The mailing dates, package contents, and total number of packages mailed for each mailout were:

Mailout	Began	Completed	Contents	Packages
1st followup	4/13/82	4/22/82	A4(P) reminder	1,313,375
2nd followup	5/11/82	5/21/82	A4 report form, A4(L2) transmittal letter, EC-4A return envelope	1,159,000
3rd followup	6/2/82	6/10/82	A4 report form, A4(L3) transmittal letter, EC-4A return envelope	678,357
4th followup	6/22/82	6/24/82	A4 report form, A4(L4)transmittal letter, EC-4A return envelope	417,323
5th followup	7/13/82	7/15/82	A4 report form, A4(L5) transmittal letter, EC-4A return envelope	289,477

**Telephone survey of nonrespondents**—The Bureau carried out a telephone survey of nonrespondents to the identification survey to (1) determine reasons for nonresponse, and (2) develop ratios of in-scope to out-of-scope cases for all nonrespondents and for specific source groups of nonrespondents. The Bureau drew a random 1-in-1,000 sample of the survey nonrespondent file as of July 15, 1982. This yielded 562 cases, including 91 A4(I) cases that were deleted, reducing the actual sample to 471 addresses.

An address label was prepared for each sample case and was attached to an A4 report form, together with a cover sheet containing a number of questions on the clarity of items on the A4 and of the purpose of the survey. The Agriculture Division staff at Suitland tried to contact each addressee in the sample and complete a report form for his/her operation, as well as obtain responses to the cover sheet survey questions. A number of problems were encountered in the study, not the least of which was the fact that over a third of the sample nonrespondents (184 in all, or 39 percent) had unlisted telephone numbers and could not be reached. Contacting the farm *operator* proved a problem as well; frequently a spouse answered the telephone, and many operators held off-farm jobs and could not be reached during normal working hours.

The Bureau managed to contact 169 persons during the survey, 78 of whom said they had received a report form, while 31 asserted that they had not and 50 "did not know." About half of those who said they had received a form claimed to have completed it. The reason given most often for not completing

and returning the report was that the respondent was "not in the farming business." Of the cases classified in the nonrespondent survey, 75.5 percent were identified as out of scope, indicating a high probability that nonrespondent addresses did not represent farms under the Bureau's definition.

**Postmaster returns (PMR's)**—Inasmuch as the addresses selected for the identification survey were those on the census mailing list considered least likely to represent farms, the Bureau decided that it could not justify extensive followup efforts to addresses that the Postal Service could not locate. Therefore, postmaster returns (PMR's) were remailed only in the first mail followup to the identification survey, and PMR's with SRS-only or ASCS-only source codes (some 277,245 cases) were not remailed at all.

New mailout packages for PMR's to be remailed in the first followup were assembled at Jeffersonville. These were identical to the initial mailout packages except that the outgoing envelope was overprinted "Please complete and return within 7 days," in the lower left corner, and "M2" in the lower right. PMR's with an address change, or with an indication that the addressee was deceased, were referred to the correspondence unit for remailing or for successor search. New address labels bearing primary and secondary codes of "2-1," "2-2," and "2-3" (for addresses from waves 1, 2, and 3, respectively), were prepared and affixed through the windows of the outgoing envelopes. The PMR remailing to 135,282 addresses was carried out simultaneously with the mailing of the reminder cards during the third week of April 1982. Some second-time PMR's were received, but no further mailings were done.

## Processing

**Receipt, batch and check-in**—Upon receipt at Jeffersonville, the unopened packages were sorted into (1) nonagricultural mail, (2) A4 receipts with visible barcodes, (3) PMR's, (4) census-originated correspondence (AGCOR), post office address corrections (including PMR's with corrections), and (6) other receipts (including A4 receipts without visible barcodes). The sorted mail was referred as follows:

Receipt type	Referred to—
Nonagricultural mail	Mail room for distribution
A4 report forms with visible barcodes	Batch for check-in
Postmaster returns (PMR's)	PMR sort
AGCOR	Correspondence unit
Postal address corrections (includes PMR's with corrections)	Name and address keying (for mail list updating)
Other receipts (includes A4 receipts without barcodes)	Sorting—receipts without visible barcodes

The batching unit grouped A4 packages with visible barcodes into work units of about 500 forms each, placed them in a plastic bag with a form A402 Check-In Work Unit Cover Sheet (the A402 contained the work unit number assigned to the batch, along with the date, primary and secondary status codes, and the count), and sent them to the check-in unit for barcode reading and automatic check-in. At the check-in unit the A4 packages were removed from their plastic bags, the data on the A402 were entered on computer tape, and the unopened A4 packages were placed on a conveyor for barcode reading. The barcode reader used a laser device to scan the barcoded CFN's on each mailing label and transferred the data to computer tape. Barcodes rejected by the automatic scanner were checked in using hand-held laser "wands," which also captured and transferred the

CFN information to tape. Data from the computer tapes were transmitted daily to Suitland and were used to update the check-in control file. After confirmation from Suitland that the tapes had been received and loaded into the control file, the checked-in A4 receipts were released for clerical review.

Receipts without visible barcodes were referred to a manual sorting unit where each package was opened. The CFN, if any, was identified, keyed into the computer, and the case was referred to one of the units according to its contents. Nonagricultural mail was referred to the mail room for distribution. Respondent-originated correspondence and report forms with correspondence attached were sent to the correspondence unit, and A4 receipts were checked for (1) presence of a CFN, (2) acreage reported, (3) tenants indicated (i.e., any reported on the place), and (4) remarks. Congressional correspondence (correspondence (1) from a member of Congress, or (2) from a respondent who indicated he or she had contacted their Representative or Senator about the census) was sent immediately to the supervisor. Report forms with CFN's were sent to batch for check-in, and respondent-originated correspondence with CFN's were sent for batching for check-in keying.

**Clerical review**—A clerical review of the A4 report forms determined whether or not a given operation was I/S or O/S. If the data on the A4 indicated an agricultural operation, the reviewing clerk wrote "I/S" in the label area of the form and referred the case for keying. O/S cases were reviewed to determine if the respondent named a tenant, successor (the A4 requested respondents with no agricultural operations of their own to provide the names and addresses of any tenants or successors that might have such operations), partner, or another person who may have filed a report form. The appropriate code was written in red ink at the center of the upper margin of the face of the report form as:

T = Tenant  
S = Successor  
P = Partner  
CF = Claims filed

These cases then were referred for research.

Report forms for cases determined to be O/S were coded "O/S" in red ink in the upper right-hand corner of the face of the form, along with a numeric code indicating the reason the case was identified as O/S. These codes were:

O/S-2 Deceased  
O/S-3 Landlord only  
O/S-4 Nonagriculture without land  
O/S-5 Nonagriculture with land  
O/S-7 All others not covered by the above categories

As the individual report forms were reviewed, they were grouped by code for further processing. When more than one code was present (e.g., "I/S" and "2+") disposition was determined by the priority assigned to the codes. The codes, in priority order, and the disposition of the report forms after clerical processing, were:

Code groups by priority	Disposition
1. R	Problem-solving analyst
2. 2+	"2+" analyst
3. Form letter assigned	Correspondence typing
4. S, T, P, or CF	Research
5. O/S without address change	Laser wand check-in grouped by reason O/S code
6. O/S with address change	Laser wand check-in grouped by reason O/S code
7. I/S	Batch for data keying

**Technical review and interactive research**—The technical review unit was responsible for resolving problem cases referred to it from the receipt-and-sort, data-keying, correspondence, clerical-review, and research units, as well as for checking "large" farm cases (i.e., places with total values of products (TVP) sold of \$100,000 or more, or with 1,000 acres or more of land) and "2+" reports. Cases were referred to technical review because (1) I/S or O/S determination could not be made, (2) names and addresses of tenants or successors had not been adequately reported, (3) reported tenants and successors were possible matches to the census mail file, (4) attached correspondence was in conflict with reported data or the content of the correspondence was not understood, or (5) referrals from the clerical unit required O/S review. Report forms were reviewed in more detail than in the clerical review and responses were analyzed to determine the status of each case and to identify tenants or successors and so on. Cases were designated I/S if the reported data indicated \$750 in estimated value of agricultural production in 1982, or if the data could be assigned a specified number of "points" based on acreage, production of various crops, or livestock inventories. In addition, any respondent producing crops, livestock, or poultry under contract was considered I/S. Other problem cases (e.g., large acreages of idle land, blank reports, refusals, abnormal farms, and so on) were referred to senior analysts for detailed review, while Alaska and Hawaii cases were sent to subject-matter specialists at Suitland.

After technical review, the coded report forms were either sent to the control unit for return to the processing cycle, or to special units (senior analysts, correspondence, or telephone) for further disposition. Respondents who had recently sold or rented their property were asked to report the successors' and/or tenants' names, which then were referred to the interactive search unit for matching to the preliminary mail list using computer terminals and the interactive SOUNDEX name-search system (see p. 15). Tenant/successor names that did not appear on the list were keyed during the data entry phase of the survey operation and were considered new operators for the final mail list compilation.

**Data keying and computer processing**—Report forms were batched into work units of 100-200 forms each for data keying and for keying of tenant/successor names and addresses ("adds"). The electronic key-to-disk system at Jeffersonville was used and allowed data to be keyed to disk and then transferred to computer tape for transmission to the main computer facility in Suitland using the telephone data link system. The general I/S file from the identification survey was assembled for use in the compilation and unduplication of the final census mail list.

## Results

**Response to the survey**—The 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey achieved an overall response rate of 82.9 percent, including approximately 14.6 percent PMR's. This was considered fairly good response, although somewhat lower than was attained in the 1978 identification survey. (In 1978, the overall response rate was 89.9 percent, with 9.3 percent PMR's. The difference in both the size of the survey mailout [slightly over 4 million for 1978 and slightly more than 3 million for 1982] and the lower response rate for 1982 were partly the result of improved identification and deletion of I/S operations in compiling the survey mail list.) Response rates varied considerably depending on the source list for any given address. The highest rates of response were achieved for addresses drawn from various combinations of sources involving the 1978 I/S list,

ranging from a low of 87 percent for addresses from the 1978 "I/S only list," to 93 percent for the "1978 I/S and others" list. The lowest response rate attained was for addresses drawn from the 1978 census nonrespondent list—only 48 percent. Respondents returned 2,085,728 report forms to the Bureau, and 445,175 PMR cases were received.

**Results**—The Bureau classified 1,269,645 (60.9 percent) of the report forms received from the identification survey as O/S. These cases included landlords with no agricultural operations of their own, ex-owners, duplicate addresses, and so on, as well as persons who simply had no connection with agriculture. The O/S names and addresses, and the identification survey PMR cases were deleted from the final mail file. Corrections to names and addresses, acreage and other size codes, and other data from the 816,083 I/S cases identified in the survey were used to update the final census mail list.

## FINAL MAIL LIST PREPARATION

### General Information

The Bureau carried out a second address list compilation and linkage process between September and December 1982 to prepare a final mail address list for the census proper. The in-scope lists from the preliminary address linkage, the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, and additional source lists not available until the late summer and early fall of 1982 were incorporated into a proposed final address list for linkage and preparation for the census. The principal operations involved in the assembly and linkage of the final address list were:

1. Assembly of the mail list from sources.
2. Formatting and standardization of all records.
3. EIN/SSN record linkage and deletion of duplicate records.
4. Geographic coding.
5. Name and address record linkage and deletion of duplicate records.
6. Establishment of controls and assignment of identification codes.

These procedures were similar to those employed in the compilation of the preliminary list from which the Farm and Ranch Identification Survey mail list was drawn, except that a variety of new source lists were included in the final file and the name and address record linkage was modified to reduce costs and time required for processing. (See pp. 12-17 for details.) The final mail list preparation included several additional steps:

7. Assignment of census file numbers (CFN's).
8. Identification of "must" and "certainty" cases.
9. Mail list sampling.

These activities are described below.

### Census File Numbers

Final preparation of the mail lists for both the identification survey and the census proper included the assignment of a unique identification number, the census file number (CFN), to each record. The CFN consisted of 11 digits arranged in three groups. The first five digits were the State and county codes for the address on the record, the second five digits comprised the serial number identifying the specific operation within its county, and the eleventh digit was a check digit. The check digit provided a mathematical check for quality control during data keying of the returns.

## Must and Certainty Cases

"Must" cases were agricultural operations so large that failure to include their data would significantly distort the census statistics, or which required special handling, such as multiunits. "Must" cases were selected by computer after record linkage was completed for the final mail list. Using size codes and lists of multiunits from the 1978 census in-scope list, and other size indicators from the mail files, the computer program selected addresses (1) the Bureau believed represented operations so large that some data had to be obtained, rather than imputed, in cases of nonresponse; (2) for which an explanation was needed of why the addressee was not engaged in agricultural operations; and (3) for which there were indications the census return would require a special analyst's review. These broad categories embraced the following types of addresses:

**Multiunits**—Multiunits were companies or organizations with substantial agricultural operations at more than one location. In general, two or more report forms were required for each organization, and each establishment was considered a separate farm. Separate mail files were maintained for each master (company/organization) record and each associated establishment. Multiunits identified before the census mailing had multiunit identification numbers assigned in the alpha/plant field of the address label, indicating whether the report form was for the master or an associated establishment.<sup>4</sup>

**Abnormal farms**—Abnormal farms were farms operated by institutions such as State agricultural research establishments, prisons, Indian reservations, and so forth.

**Other farms**—The "other farms" category included addresses believed to represent individual agricultural operations large enough to qualify as "must" cases. The criteria used for determining status as a must case, the expected total value of products (TVP) sold and/or total acreage, varied among States. The minimum criteria for assignment as a must case for Florida, for example, were a TVP of \$500,000, or a total of 2,000 acres or more. On the other hand, a must case for West Virginia had to have a TVP of \$100,000 or more, or at least 1,000 acres of land. The requirements for most other States were TVP's of \$200,000 or more, and minimum acreages varying from 1,000 to 10,000. (Acreage and TVP requirements tended to be lowest in the Eastern States.)

"Certainty" cases were cases that did not qualify as "must" cases on the basis of size or type of farm, but were considered sufficiently important to justify intense followup. A portion of the "certainty" cases were selected on the basis of acreage and TVP. The minimum acreage requirement generally was the same as for "must" cases—i.e., ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 acres. Minimum TVP (based on historic and mail source list data) varied from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The "certainty" cases also included all farms in counties that had fewer than 100 farms enumerated in the 1978 Census of Agriculture.

<sup>4</sup>The numeric "alpha" code identifying the company was a six-digit number in the alpha field of each of the various establishments' records. The "plant" code was a four-digit establishment identifier. The master record for a multiunit would have the company identifier in the alpha field and four zeros in the plant field, while each associated establishment had the company identification plus an identifying number in the plant field. Each report form for a master or an associated establishment was assigned a unique serial number, the associated establishments being assigned numbers in immediate sequence following the master.



## Mail List Sampling

The Bureau reintroduced sampling as an agriculture enumeration technique in the 1978 Census of Agriculture (it previously used sampling in the 1945 Census of Agriculture, but had restricted it primarily to follow-on surveys since that time) as a means of collecting selected data while keeping respondent burden to a minimum. The technique was very successful and the Bureau decided to use it again for the 1982 census. The sample employed for the 1982 enumeration was drawn in essentially the same manner used for 1978; it included all "must" and "certainty" cases, and a sample of all other addresses on the census mail list.

Sampling of noncertainty cases—i.e., the "regular" sample—was done on a county basis, with the sampling rate determined by the number of farms enumerated in each county in the 1978 census. For counties with fewer than 200 farms, but more than 100, 1 in every 2 farms was added to the sample, while in counties that had more than 200 farms, 1 in every 6 farms was selected. The "must" and "certainty" cases drawn from the final census mail list totaled 326,131 addresses, and the "regular" sample of all other farms added 573,052 to the sample list. These 899,183 addresses comprised an approximate 25-percent sample of the 3.65 million records on the final mail list, one large enough to provide reliable county-level estimates for the sample items. The sample addresses—"must," "certainty," and "regular"—would be mailed report forms that included both the "core" items asked of all farms and the sample items. (These sample report forms reflected the Bureau's questionnaire-regionalization policy in that the sample forms in each region were adapted from the regionalized nonsample questionnaire for that region.)

## PRINTING AND ADDRESSING REPORT FORMS

### General Information

For the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau employed printing and package assembly procedures generally similar to those used for the 1978 enumeration. Private contractors printed all the census materials and assembled the mailing packages, and forwarded the packages to the Bureau's Jeffersonville facility for final preparation and mailout.

### Address Labels

In the 1978, census the Bureau used a private contractor to print the address labels for the census mailings. The need to maintain the confidentiality of the census mail file required extraordinary security measures, and the Bureau decided to avoid these complications in the 1982 census by preparing the mailing labels "in-house." Bureau headquarters prepared computer tapes of the mail file and sent them to Jeffersonville by courier. The Jeffersonville computer facilities included six Printronix high-speed printers, which had all the capabilities needed to print the address labels—including machine-readable bar codes—and these were used to produce the address labels for the initial and followup mailings.

The first of approximately 200 reels of computer tape containing the final mail file for the initial census mailout were sent to Jeffersonville at the end of August 1982, with the rest arriving on a flow basis as the file was completed. Printing of the labels began in September, and the last of the 3.65 million needed for

the census mailing were delivered in mid-November. After each followup mailing closeout, the Bureau updated the nonrespondent list and dispatched computer tapes with the new mail file to Jeffersonville for label preparation. Separate address labels were used for all mailings except the first followup, which employed the form 82-A01(L2) reminder card. The computerized address files and the Printronix printers were used to print addresses directly onto the face of the cards.

## Printing, Assembling, and Addressing

**General**—Eight private contractors printed the report forms and the other census mailout materials, and assembled the mailing packages according to Bureau specifications. Each contractor printed *all* the materials for a given package (e.g., the package for the initial mailing to nonsample addresses in a particular geographic region), assembled the packages, and sent them to Jeffersonville. The printing contractors also printed and assembled (1) the mailing packages for the followup mailings; (2) additional nonsample, sample, and "must" packages for mailing to postmaster return (PMR) cases and "adds;" and (3) all types of report forms as general reference materials and for mailing to respondents on request. At the Jeffersonville facility, Bureau personnel carried out quality-control checks (see below), added special instruction sheets to some packages (about 75,000 addresses were identified as requiring special instructions—e.g., bee and honey producers, contract poultry producers, or worm producers), and applied the address labels for the mailout.

**Quantities**—The total number of standard report forms printed, and those used for the initial mailout, by form type and geographic region, are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Standard Report Forms Printed

Region	Report forms					
	A01 (nonsample)		A02 (sample)		A03 (must)	
	Total	Initial mailout	Total	Initial mailout	Total	Initial mailout
Total <sup>1</sup>	6,246,300	3,234,000	2,393,000	1,023,000	411,900	157,400
01 . . . .	430,000	245,000	162,000	82,000	32,200	15,400
02 . . . .	1,307,000	724,000	422,000	209,000	55,300	27,500
03 . . . .	604,000	327,000	218,000	106,000	27,200	12,000
04 . . . .	1,317,000	689,000	474,000	227,000	47,100	22,000
05 . . . .	116,500	60,000	38,500	18,000	14,500	5,500
06 . . . .	963,000	481,000	319,000	146,000	48,300	23,000
07 . . . .	500,300	242,000	155,000	72,000	27,100	12,000
08 . . . .	249,500	135,000	102,000	47,000	50,600	11,000
09 . . . .	159,500	80,000	64,000	30,000	19,000	9,000
10 . . . .	224,500	123,000	72,000	35,000	19,000	9,000
11 . . . .	244,000	128,000	92,000	42,000	26,600	11,000
12 <sup>2</sup> . . .	—	—	20,500	9,000		

<sup>1</sup>Includes quantities of each type, for each region, *not* included in packages. These, by type, were: 82-A01 (nonsample), 131,000; 82-A02 (sample), 254,000; 82-A03 (must) 45,000.

<sup>2</sup>Hawaii.

A facsimile of a representative report form is included in appendix G.

Other items ordered for the data collection mailings included the following informational materials, letters, and envelopes.

Form number	Description	Quantity
82-AO1(I)	Information sheet	8,191,200
82-AO1(B)	Brochure	4,663,400
82-AO1(L1)	Transmittal letter	5,091,400
82-AO1(L2)	Reminder card	2,650,000
82-AO1(L3)	Followup letter	2,152,000
82-AO1(L4)	Followup letter	1,452,000
82-AO1(L5)	Followup letter	1,106,325
82-AO1(L6)	Followup letter	1,741,000
82-AO1(L7)	Followup letter	250,000
82-A31	Special instruction sheets	112,500
82-A31A	Abnormal farms—institutional	4,000
82-A31B	Abnormal farms—grazing associations	500
82-A31C	Contract poultry producers	40,000
82-A31D	Bee and honey producers	2,400
82-A31E	Laboratory animal producers	200
82-A31F	Feedlot operators	10,100
82-A31G	Nursery and greenhouse products	50,000
82-A31H	Worm producers	900
82-A31I	Fish and aquaculture	1,400
82-A31J	Multiunits	3,000
82-A7A	Outgoing envelope	4,850,000
82-A7A (Rev.)	Outgoing envelope	200,000
82-A7B	Outgoing envelope	3,400,000
82-A7C	Outgoing envelope	300,000
82-A7D	Outgoing envelope	600,000
82-A8	Return envelope	8,900,000
82-A9	Letter envelope	3,000,000

Facsimiles of the information sheet, transmittal letter, reminder card, and followup letters are included in appendix G.

**Quality control**—The contents of the initial mailing packages for nonsample, “must,” and sample cases are given in table 2.

Upon receipt in Jeffersonville, each shipment of assembled packages was submitted to a quality control check. This involved a manual, random sampling of three packages from each carton if the shipment comprised fewer than 10 cartons, from 5 randomly selected cartons for shipments of from 10 to 150 cartons, and from 20 cartons for shipments of more than 150 cartons. The packages pulled for the check were opened and their contents inspected to ensure that all of the required items were included, in the right order, and that the label area of the report form was visible through the open window of the mailout

envelope. If everything was correct, the cartons and shipment were accepted; if not, the remaining packages in any carton with a defective package were inspected either manually or by shadowgraph. If 2.5 percent or more of the packages within a carton were defective, all the cartons in the shipment were subjected to 100-percent inspection. Once all defects had been corrected, the packages were returned to the mailing preparation cycle.

**Multiunits and abnormalities**—Multiunits with agricultural operations were mailed agriculture census “must” forms in the general mailout to multiunits carried out by the Economic Census Staff as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. During preparation of the final mailing list for the agriculture census, the Agriculture Division established a separate computerized file of multiunits with agricultural operations drawn from its source lists—approximately 5,800 addresses. In August 1982, Agriculture Division sent this file to the Economic Census Staff for matching to the latter’s list (drawn from the Standard Statistical Establishment List [SSEL]) of multiunits with possible agricultural operations. After matching, the agriculture census multiunits were treated as part of the general multiunit file. Agriculture report forms for multiunits were mailed by the Economic Census Staff, either as individual company packages to companies involved only in agricultural operations, or as part of larger, multiform packages to companies with a variety of economic activities.

Abnormal operations were handled as “must” cases and were sent the appropriate report forms as part of the initial agriculture census mailout.

**Labeling**—Mailing labels for the census packages were printed by form number in ZIP Code sequence. All of the report forms were labeled by machine. Each package was addressed by applying the appropriate label to the report form through the open window of the form 82-A7A outgoing envelope. Four labeling machines at Jeffersonville carried out this task, at the rate of 10,000 labels per hour each, during the last two weeks of November. (The Bureau carried out the initial mailout for the agriculture census in the last week of December 1982; see ch. 5.)

Table 2. Contents of Initial Mailout Packages

Type	Outgoing envelope	Report form	File copy	Information sheet	Return envelope	Brochure	Cover letter
Nonsample	82-A7A(1st class)	82-AO101 through 82-AO111 (as appropriate) “Blue-green”	82-AO101 through 82-AO111 (as appropriate) “Grey”	82-AO1(I)	82-A8	82-AO1(B)	82-AO1(L1)
Sample <sup>1</sup>	82-A7A(1st)	82-AO201 through 82-AO212 (as appropriate) “Yellow”	82-AO201 through 82-AO212 (as appropriate) “Grey”	82-AO1(I)	82-A8	82-AO1(B)	82-AO1(L1)
Must	82-A7A (1st class)	82-AO301 through 82-AO311 (as appropriate) “Green”	82-AO301 through 82-AO311 (as appropriate) “Grey”	82-AO1(I)	82-A8	82-AO1(B)	82-AO1(L1)

<sup>1</sup>Hawaii comprised a “region” by itself, and employed only a sample form, hence there were only 11 regionalized versions of the nonsample and “must” forms.



# CHAPTER 4.

## Public Awareness Program

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### INTRODUCTION

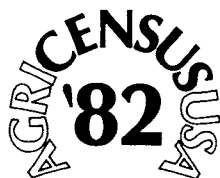
#### General Information

The public information program is a crucial part of any mail census, since the prompt and willing cooperation of people receiving report forms is absolutely necessary for the quick and economic collection of the data. This is, perhaps, particularly true with respect to agriculture operators, who are subjects of an extraordinary number of data-collection programs. The publicity program for the 1978 Census of Agriculture emphasized informing farm and ranch operators of the need for prompt response, and about how the data they supplied were used. The Bureau believed the 1978 campaign had been successful and planned to use a similar program for 1982.

The 1982 Census of Agriculture publicity campaign was a multimedia effort by the Bureau's Agriculture Division and Public Information Office (PIO) involving newspapers, farm publications, television, and radio. Briefings were held for Members of Congress, farm organization representatives, and agriculture editors. Informational materials were distributed to schools, businesses, individuals, and organizations throughout the country. The public information program continued through the enumeration period, with the main effort directed toward encouraging response through mid-1983, after which emphasis was switched to informing the public (especially potential data users) about the available data.

#### Theme and Logo

The Bureau used a very simple logo for the 1982 enumeration—the number "82" surrounded by "AGRICENSUSUSA" in a three-quarter circle. This was the same logo used for the 1978 census except for the year indicator.



### CENSUS PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

#### Radio and Television

The Bureau planned and carried out an extensive awareness campaign by radio as part of the 1982 publicity effort. In May 1982, planning and preparations for this campaign began with a meeting between Bureau staff and an advisory group composed of six members of the National Association of Farm Broadcasters (NAFB). This committee made suggestions and recommendations respecting the use of radio in the census publicity campaign.

The 1982 radio campaign was based on the 1978 effort, but on a somewhat reduced scale. A news story announcing the forthcoming census of agriculture was released to approximately 7,000 news media outlets, including over 1,000 radio stations, in April 1982. The primary radio publicity vehicle used thereafter was a 40-minute awareness-program tape, which consisted of a series of 1 1/2- to 3-minute public service announcements; statements of support for the census by agribusiness leaders, government officials, members of farm and ranch organizations; and interviews with prominent agriculture and agribusiness leaders. This tape was prepared by a public relations firm in the late summer and early fall of 1982, and 1,400 copies were distributed in January 1983, just as the census got underway. The Bureau also prepared a script for a 10-second public-service announcement and distributed copies to some 300 NAFB-affiliated radio stations and/or networks. Broadcasters provided "free time" for the census publicity announcements.

The expansion of special-interest programming and "networking" in recent years made television useful for reaching some groups. As part of the 1982 census publicity program, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce prepared a 30-minute panel discussion about the census and used it in broadcasts on its Biz-Net business television service. In December 1982, as the census was about to begin, the Bureau sent press kits—each containing a poster, a selection of news releases, and information brochures—to the ABC, CBS, and NBC television network morning news shows for use in preparing stories on the agriculture census. Kits containing a set of color slides illustrating the census story, together with a 10-second recorded public service announcement, were sent to 75 television stations around the country.

Agriculture Division also mailed a station-identification slide to 232 television stations in selected markets. This slide included the census logo, the mailbox from the census poster, and a short message: "Answer the Census of Agriculture."

#### Printed Materials

**General**—The 1982 census publicity program made extensive use of printed materials, including posters, information brochures, articles and information for distribution to magazines and newspapers, drop-in advertisements, standardized

speeches, agriculture census guides and lesson plans, and a series of census-related stories tailored to each State for use by local media.

**Posters**—The Bureau printed 152,000 10 1/2" x 14" posters, in green, yellow, and black ink on heavy stock, for use in the publicity campaign. Approximately 11,400 copies were delivered to USDA for distribution by its agencies, and 3,800 more were sent to the Farm Credit Administration. Ten copies of the poster went to each of 9,000 vocational agriculture teachers, while 2,000 were sent to the National Grange. A transmittal letter requested teachers to ask their students to place the posters in the windows of local businesses. The Bureau distributed additional copies to various private organizations and associations.

**Brochures and standardized speeches and statements**—The Bureau prepared three general-information brochures on the census for distribution at agriculture shows and conventions during the fall and winter of 1982. The first of these, form 82-A02(B), "Census of Agriculture Serves You," was a four-page folder that explained the need for the census, how the data are used, and when operators could expect to receive the report forms. The second, the form 82-A21, "A Preview of the 1982 Census of Agriculture"—an eight-page booklet—covered much the same territory, with additional information on the history, legal background, and scope of the enumeration. The brochure form 82-A01(B), "Your Farm or Ranch Counts," was used at shows and conventions, but its primary use was as part of the census mailout. There were 50,000 copies of the form A02(B), 15,000 of the A21 booklets, and over 60,000 A01(B) brochures printed for the publicity program.

The Bureau prepared a standard 6-minute speech for distribution to USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)—3,100 copies, and Extension Service (ES)—2,900 copies. The Bureau contacted the Jaycees (junior chambers of commerce), Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs national headquarters, and these organizations ran notices in their respective newsletters on the speech availability.

**Newspapers and magazines**—In October and November 1982, the Bureau held meetings in Chicago, Atlanta, Washington, DC, and New York City to brief representatives of the business and agricultural press on the 1982 economic and agriculture censuses. The Bureau began early distribution of printed publicity materials in November 1982, when it sent 3,100 county governments promotional kits containing a press release announcing the start of the census, the text of a proposed county proclamation of the census, and a cover letter from the Bureau.

In 1982, the Bureau prepared and issued a series of 50 feature stories on agriculture, 1 for each State, and in December 1982, distributed copies to 6,000 weekly newspapers. At the same time, news releases explaining the census report forms were sent to 2,100 large daily newspapers throughout the country, as well as to 50 State bureaus of the Associated Press International (API) and United Press International (UPI) wire services. Press kits, containing the news releases announcing the census and explaining the report forms, brochures on the need for the census and the confidentiality of the data, and lists of questions frequently asked about the census, were sent to 2,400 trade publications, trade associations, and local chambers of commerce. The Bureau approached the editors of about 150 leading agricultural magazines and asked them to devote either their December 1982 or January 1983 issues' covers to publicize the census and offered oversize census envelopes and blank report

forms for magazine staff photographers to use in producing color photographs to illustrate stories on the census. About 80 magazines made use of these materials.

**Low-response stories**—During June and July 1983, while data collection still was underway, the Agriculture Division produced a series of articles describing the benefits derived from census data for publication in the 10 lowest-response States. Local data users, such as universities and research programs, were prominently mentioned.

**Agriculture Census Guide**—The *Agriculture Census Guide* (form 82-A20) was a 45-page reference manual prepared for use by county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, and others who helped farmers, ranchers, and other respondents complete their report forms. It contained step-by-step instructions for each section; each item was listed with an explanation of what kind of information was being requested and specific instructions on what *not* to include in any response. Copies of the guide, together with cover letters and/or additional materials (as listed), were distributed as follows:

Organization or agency	Copies	Contents
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)	6,300	A20 Guide, 82-A20(L) cover letter
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	3,200	A20 Guide, 82-A20(L) cover letter
Extension Service (ES)	3,100	A20 Guide, 82-A20(L) cover letter
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)	2,350	A20 Guide, 82-A20(L) cover letter
Statistical Research Service (SRS)	100	A20 Guide Service
Farm Credit Administration	3,800	A20 Guide, 82-A20(L) cover letter
High school, college, and university vocational agriculture departments	15,000	A20 Guide, 82-A01(B) "Census of Agriculture Serves You" brochure, 82-A17 lesson plan, 82-A17 (L) cover letter

The Bureau distributed copies of the guide to its regional offices for reference purposes, and 2,000 copies were reserved for distribution at agriculture trade shows and conventions.

**Agriculture census lesson plans**—The Agriculture Division prepared lesson plans for use in vocational agriculture classes and distributed copies to 8,000 vocational agriculture teachers around the country. The first of these, distributed prior to the census, concentrated on proper completion of the census report forms. The *Agriculture Census Guide* was included in the mailing packages with this plan. A second lesson plan, covering use of the census data, was distributed after the census was completed. This plan had three parts—agriculture production, agribusiness development, and community development. Each post-census lesson plan package included a selection of preliminary reports— one U.S. summary, two State, and three county—to enable teachers to use the plan for local- as well as national-level data.

## Special Materials

In addition to the printed and broadcast materials, the Bureau prepared an 11-minute program of 43 color slides and a cassette-recorded narration for use by civic groups through county

Cooperative Extension Service offices. The Bureau distributed 2,900 slide-show kits to county offices in January 1983, just as census data-collection began.

About the same time, the Bureau purchased approximately 3,800 1982 Census of Agriculture caps. These were similar to the baseball caps many companies furnish to customers as courtesy gifts, but bore the 1982 Census of Agriculture logo in place of the company name and logo. Several members of the Bureau's advisory committee on agriculture statistics had suggested distributing these caps as a means of getting free publicity, and the Bureau decided to try it on a small scale. About 1,700 caps were given away at shows and conventions, and a special program was undertaken in which some 200 farm broadcasters ran contests on census data with approximately 1,500 caps as prizes. The rest of the caps were distributed on request.

## Agribusiness and Agricultural Organizations

The largest single user of agriculture census data is the Federal Government, but private business, particularly agribusiness, is a close second. Since the Bureau and agribusiness have a community of interest in achieving as complete and accurate a census as possible, the Bureau always has tried to get help from agribusiness in publicizing the enumeration and obtaining cooperation from agriculture operators. The publicity and informational materials (posters, brochures, guides, and so forth) distributed to the news media, county agents, vocational-agriculture teachers, and so on, were made available to agribusinesses and agribusiness associations, either directly from the Bureau or indirectly through USDA or other agencies. For use in their newsletters and in-house publications, the Bureau provided private businesses and/or business associations with copies of the "drop-in" advertisements distributed to the news media.

In December 1982, the Bureau began a major program to work with farmer and commodity organizations to promote the census. At the Bureau's request, the Secretary of Agriculture sent letters to 65 farm organization leaders reviewing the importance of census data and asking their help in encouraging response. In addition, special news features were prepared and sent to farm organizations' publications, and the Bureau provided staff and materials for information booths at conventions held by a variety of agriculture organizations.

The associations and organizations represented on the Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics (see p. 8 for list) cooperated with the publicity program to the fullest extent possible, including publicizing the census through their own promotional facilities, and having their representatives record and/or film interviews or statements supporting the census.

## POST-CENSUS PUBLICITY AND ASSISTANCE TO DATA USERS

### News Releases and Stories

**News releases**—Once the census was completed, the Census Bureau mounted a publicity campaign to inform prospective data users of the kinds of data being published and their availability. The Bureau prepared a series of news releases based on the 1982 census results. Beginning in September 1983, 50 stories were written from the preliminary data—one for each State—and copies were mailed to the national wire services, national and local daily newspapers, and local weekly papers, as well as

to agriculture-oriented magazines. Each two-page story contained highlights of the 1982 census data and comparative 1978 figures for each State, including information on number of farms, acres, sales, crops, livestock, and characteristics of farm operators, as well as illustrative charts. In addition, press releases for over 3,000 counties were mailed to daily and weekly papers nationwide.

**Summary story**—The State stories were followed in August 1984, by another on the Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series*, Part 51, *United States Summary and State Data*, which highlighted the statistics in that publication. The story concentrated on the increases in the value of all agricultural products sold and on the number of small farms as measured by the census. A detailed analysis of U. S. data also was prepared for release to agriculture finance and marketing media.

**Feature stories**—In 1985, the Agriculture Division staff wrote and distributed a series of feature articles on 1982 census data for small farms, irrigation, the decline in the number of medium-sized farms, farms with sales of \$500,000 or more, changes in the dairy industry, and the growth of the wheat industry.

### Professional Meetings

To publicize the census, Bureau representatives attended trade shows and meetings of trade and commodity associations, and organizations representing the agriculture news media. In particular, they attended and sometimes spoke at meetings of such organizations as the American Agricultural Editors' Association, Newspaper Farm Editors of America, National Association of Farm Broadcasters, National Grange, National Turkey Federation, and the National Farmers Union. Attendance at such professional meetings provided opportunities not only to publicize census activities, but to receive suggestions for improving the Bureau's efforts. For example, responding to suggestions made by attendees at these meetings, the Bureau began including charts and graphs illustrating the census data in its agriculture census news releases.

### Census Tables

The census tables program initiated by the Bureau was designed to provide data users with opportunities to see what information was available from the Bureau's programs and to meet and discuss the data with the Bureau's subject-matter specialists. The census table meetings were organized on the basis of subject matter and were "sponsored" by the Bureau's regional offices, which were responsible for determining whether a meeting should be held, scheduling the activity, providing support services, and inviting data users and the appropriate Bureau staff. Nine census table meetings on 1982 Census of Agriculture data were conducted in 1984-1985; the locations and dates of the meetings, and the sponsoring regional offices, were:

Location	Date	Sponsoring office
Bakersfield, CA	4/24/84	Los Angeles, CA
Davis, CA	4/25/84	Los Angeles, CA
Fresno, CA	4/26/84	Los Angeles, CA
Greenville, NC	10/11/84	Charlotte, NC <sup>1</sup>
West Lafayette, IN	11/7/84	Chicago, IL
Topeka, KS	12/6/84	Kansas City, KS
Hopkinsville, KY	3/26/85	Charlotte, NC <sup>2</sup>
Athens, GA	5/12/85	Atlanta, GA
Auburn, AL	5/15/85	Atlanta, GA

<sup>1</sup>Co-sponsored by the North Carolina State Data Center.

<sup>2</sup>Co-sponsored by the Pennyrile Area Development District (an affiliate of the Kentucky State Data Center).

## Audiovisual Program

The Agriculture Division and the PIO prepared an audiovisual program about the 1982 Census of Agriculture for public information use. The program kit consisted of 62 color slides and a recorded narration (on audio cassette) providing a brief outline of the census operation and statistical highlights from the results of the 1982 Census of Agriculture. The program was designed for use by the Bureau's regional offices and State data centers, USDA Extension Service (or other) offices, farmer organizations, and other farmer and/or data user oriented activities. A total of 1,500 program kits were prepared and distributed to regional offices, USDA offices, and agriculture organizations in the spring and summer of 1985.

## Guide to the 1982 Census of Agriculture and Related Statistics

In 1984, the Bureau's Data User Services Division (DUSD), in cooperation with the Agriculture Division, prepared a 23-page *Guide to the 1982 Census of Agriculture and Related Statistics*. The guide consisted of a brief outline of the background and

procedures of the census, descriptions of the agriculture census data series and the media in which they were available, together with descriptions of other Census Bureau data sets that included agriculture-related information. The publication schedules for both the 1982 economic and agriculture census programs, lists of reference sources, and order forms for the data products were included. Copies of the guide were distributed to the Bureau's regional offices and professional advisory committee members. They were made available to the public on request at Census Bureau booths or presentations at conferences and conventions around the country and from Agriculture Division or DUSD.

## Analysis of Clippings

The Bureau carried out a study of the effectiveness of its publicity campaign by collecting and reviewing newspaper and magazine articles derived from the 1982 Census of Agriculture press releases. The releases appeared as editorials, stories, as one-paragraph fillers, and as feature stories complete with a dot map and occupying as much as 20 column inches. Stories that appeared to get the most "play" were the 1982 State data from preliminary reports.

# CHAPTER 5.

## Data Collection

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## INTRODUCTION

The Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, office carried out most of the data-collection activities associated with the 1982 Census of Agriculture, with the close supervision and assistance of the Agriculture Division. The principal data-collection effort was a mail enumeration, involving an initial mailout in December 1982 to approximately 3.65 million addresses. This was followed by a mailing of reminder cards to nonrespondents at the end of February 1983, and a special mailing in April to addresses in low-response States and counties. Five additional followup mailings were carried out beginning about 3 weeks after the reminder cards were sent and continued at about 4-week intervals thereafter. The initial mailing and two of the followups involved entire census packages—report forms, information sheets, letters, and so forth to nonrespondents, while the remainder were letters requesting response.

Beginning in April 1983, the Bureau carried out a telephone followup of selected large nonrespondent cases (i.e., estimated sales of \$100,000 or more) and a mail survey of selected small nonrespondent cases (i.e., less than \$100,000 in sales). (For details of the telephone operations, see pp. 31-33, and p. 33 for details of the mail survey.)

The primary data-collection effort for the census was made in the spring and summer of 1983, although citrus producers were enumerated in the summer and early fall of 1982 to collect data on the bloom of 1982.

## CENSUS MAIL OPERATIONS

### General Information

The census mail list was divided, by State, into eight geographic segments for purposes of preparing the followup

address list, addressing followup materials, and mailing. The States in each segment were:

Segment	States
1	Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont
2	Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin
3	Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota
4	Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia
5	Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and South Carolina
6	Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee
7	Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
8	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

These geographic segments did not correspond to the "regions" established by the Bureau for the design and use of the agriculture census report forms, or to the standard Bureau geographic regions or divisions. Rather, they served as an administrative and processing convenience, with closeout dates and mailing dates staggered among them to ensure a fairly even flow of work.

### Initial Mailout

**General**—The Bureau carried out the initial census mailing during the last week of December 1982. This mailout involved approximately 3.65 million addresses throughout the 50 States. (See ch. 3 for information on the compilation of the mail list and the printing and addressing of the report forms.)

The Jeffersonville office handled the bulk of the mailing operations, except for the packages for abnormal farms, all of which were mailed directly from Suitland headquarters. Labeling was done on a flow basis, but all packages were held and mailed simultaneously by region, using first-class postage. The quantities mailed, by form type, were:

Type	Quantity
Total	3,653,114
Nonsample, forms 82-A0101 to -A0111	2,753,931
Sample (excluding abnormal)	897,507
General sample, forms 82-A0201 to -A0212	732,651
Must cases, forms 82-A0301 to -A0311	164,856
Abnormals, forms 82-A0301 to -A0311	1,676

The initial mail package consisted of:

- Form 82-A01(L) cover letter
- Appropriate report form
- File copy of report form
- Form 82-A01(I) information sheet
- Form 82-A8 return envelope
- Form 82-A01(B) brochure describing why the census of agriculture is important

Special instruction sheets for special operations identified before mailout, such as beekeepers, broiler operators, and nurseries

**Multinits**—Agriculture census report forms (82-A0301 to -A0311) for approximately 5,800 multiunit establishments identified as having agricultural operations were included in the multiunit packages for the general economic census mailing carried out late in December 1982 and in its followup program. (For details of the mail followup to the economic censuses, see the *History of the 1982 Economic Censuses*.)

## First Followup (Reminder Card)

The transmittal letter included in the census mailing package requested response by February 15, 1983. Between February 22 and March 5, the Bureau mailed form 82-A01(L2) reminder cards requesting response to the census to nonrespondent addresses in each geographic segment after a specified closeout date. The closeout dates by segment were:

Segment	Closeout date
1	2/2/83
2	2/23/83
3	2/28/83
4	3/1/83
5,6	3/2/83
7,8	3/4/83

The Bureau prepared computer tape listings, on a flow basis, of the addresses in each segment still delinquent at each closeout date and transmitted them to Jeffersonville where they were used to address the reminder cards. The four Printronix high-speed printers used to prepare the address labels for the initial mailout this time printed the addresses for nonrespondent cases directly onto the faces of the reminder cards. Mailout began on February 23 to nonrespondent cases in segment 1 and continued on a flow basis through March 5, by which time a total of 1,829,528 form 82-A01(L2) cards had been sent. (Facsimiles of the reminder card and the standard followup letters are included in app. G.)

## Second Followup

The second mail followup began in mid-March and continued into the last week of the month. The closeout date for segment 1 was March 15, while segment 8 closed out on March 23. This followup consisted of remailing report forms to most nonrespondents, but included a "variation test" in which a sample of nonrespondents in segments 1-6 were sent followup letters only, in an attempt to measure any differences in response rates achieved using complete packages or letters only. (For details of the mail response variation test, see ch. 9.)

The followup mail packages for each type of report form (must, sample, and nonsample) were similar to those used in the initial mailing, except that the report form file copy and information brochure were eliminated and the followup letter form 82-A01(L3) was substituted for the original transmittal letter. The addresses selected for the mail variation test were sent form 82-A01(L4) letters. The bulk of the packages were preassembled by private contractors and were subjected to the same quality-control procedures as the initial mailing packages.

The quantities of packages mailed, by type of form, for the regular followup, were:

Form	Quantity
Total	1,517,181
Nonsample	1,134,437
Sample	382,744
Must	79,179
Certainty	64,816
Regular	238,749

The quantities of packages mailed in the mail variation test, by type of address, were:

Type	Quantity
Total	41,461
Nonsample	23,714
Sample	17,747

## Special April Followup

By April 1 the census had achieved an overall response rate of 64 percent, including postmaster returns (PMR's). Certain States in the South and West, and a number of counties within other States, had response rates well below the average—as much as 17 percent in some cases. Slow overall response for a State, or even for counties within a State, could impede closing out data collection and cause problems not only in tabulating and publishing statistics for the specific jurisdictions involved, but for States and the United States as a whole. Accordingly, the Bureau carried out a special letter followup to all nonrespondent addresses in 10 Southern and Western States—Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Utah—and in a total of 188 low-response counties in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Private contractors assembled and delivered form 82-A01(L7) or 82-A01(L8) followup letters to Jeffersonville the first week of April. The Bureau used the L7 letter for nonrespondent operations with estimated sales under \$40,000 in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and selected counties in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. The L8 letter was used for nonrespondents with estimated sales over \$40,000 in these States, in selected counties in Texas, and in Arizona, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The two letters were identical in content, although wording differed slightly—the L7 using a simplified text—and both included a toll-free telephone number to call if an addressee wanted assistance or had any questions. A total of 202,261 form 82-A01(L7) letters and 106,445 form 82-A01(L8) letters were mailed during the second week of April.

## Third Followup

The third mail followup consisted once again of a regular mailing to nonrespondent addresses, and a followup to addresses in the mail-variation test sample. This time, "regular" nonrespondent addresses received the form 82-A01(L4) followup letter, while variation-test addresses were sent complete census followup packages—with the form 82-A01(L3) transmittal letter substituted for the original cover letter.

Closeout dates and the number of cases in each mailing were:

Third mail followup:

Segment	Closeout date	Quantity
Total		1,038,319
2, 4	4/13/83	273,832
1, 3	4/14/83	221,156
5, 6	4/20/83	239,402
7, 8	4/22/83	303,929

Mail variation test:

Total		32,479
Nonsample	4/15/83	19,563
Sample	4/21/83	12,916

## Fourth Followup

By the beginning of May, overall response to the census approached 75 percent. The fourth followup comprised a mailing of followup letters— form 82-A01(L5) was used in the 48 contiguous States and the form 82-A02(L5) in Alaska and Hawaii—to cases still nonrespondent after the mail closeout dates for each segment (May 10 for segments 5 and 6, May 11 for segments 3 and 4, May 12 for segments 1 and 2, and segments 7 and 8 on May 17). However, six States had rates of response significantly higher than average, and the Bureau decided to try to close out data collection in these States as early as possible by carrying out a "special" followup as part of the general mailing. Accordingly, the Bureau constructed a file of cases still nonrespondent as of May 5 in Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and sent them followup census packages containing a form 82-A01(L3) transmittal letter, information sheet, return envelope, and the appropriate report form.

The followup packages were assembled at Jeffersonville and mailed from there. The special followup to the six priority States was carried out at the end of the first week of May and comprised some 60,660 packages— approximately 44,430 nonsample, 13,680 sample, and 2,550 "must" cases in all. The regular letter followup to 827,915 nonrespondent addresses in the remaining 44 States was completed on a flow basis during the second and third weeks of May.

## Fifth Followup

The Bureau originally planned only five followup mailings to the 1982 census, but decided to insert an additional letter mailout in the followup program prior to the final report-form operation. This became the fifth mail followup, and consisted of a form 82-A01(L5)A letter, sent to some 790,000 nonrespondent addresses between June 2 and June 10. The mailing packages had been preassembled and address labels were applied at Jeffersonville. The response cutoff date for the "priority States" was May 25, while cutoff dates for other States, by segment, ranged from May 31 to June 7.

Segment	Quantity mailed
Total	789,572
Priority States (see above)	50,448
1, 2	132,530
3, 4	193,533
5, 6	190,234
7, 8	222,827

## Sixth Followup

The sixth followup involved mailing complete census packages—the appropriate report form, information sheet, and return envelope—together with a followup letter form 82-A02(L6) for the 48 contiguous States, and form 82-A01(L6) for Alaska and Hawaii. The L6 letter requested response to the census, informed addressees that response to the census was required by law, and quoted excerpts from Title 13. A toll-free telephone number also was included for use by respondents who needed assistance in completing their report forms.

The bulk of the mailing packages for the sixth followup had been prestuffed, but the Bureau anticipated a need for more "must" packages and prepared an additional 4,100 at Jeffersonville for the mailout.

The closeout period for response to the sixth followup began on June 21, for segments 1 and 2, and ended on June 28 for segments 7 and 8. Address labels were prepared and affixed in the usual way. The quantities mailed were:

Type	Quantity mailed
Total	716,181
Nonsample	544,238
Sample	171,943
Regular (including certainty)	141,986
Must	29,957

## Postmaster Returns

Postmaster returns (PMR's) were mailing packages returned by the Postal Service as undeliverable, for whatever reason. The Bureau identified PMR's during the receipt and check-in phase of the processing operations (see ch. 6), generated address labels for these cases, and affixed the labels to mailing packages for remailing. These packages were identical to those used in the initial mailout for each address, except the form letter 82-A01(L1A) replaced the standard cover letter, and were mailed on a flow basis to approximately 147,900 "first-time" PMR addresses, beginning January 19. (A "first-time" PMR was a package from a mailing that had been returned as undeliverable and had not previously been checked-in by the Bureau's receipt and check-in operation. "Second-time" PMR's were cases that previously had been checked-in and had been remailed once, but had again been returned as undeliverable.) The computer check-in program identified "second-time" PMR's by comparing their label codes to computerized list of check-in actions and deleted cases previously checked in from the remail file. No second-time PMR's were remailed, although some PMR "must" cases were sent to the technical staff for review or referral for possible telephone followup.

## TELEPHONE FOLLOWUP

### Introduction

**General information**—The Bureau established its principal telephone unit at the Jeffersonville office, with a smaller telephone staff at Suitland headquarters. In general, the telephone unit had three major functions: (1) to provide assistance to respondents calling with questions about the report forms; (2) to verify suspect data and obtain missing data for report forms received; and (3) to secure completed report forms for selected nonrespondent cases. In addition, the telephone

staff carried out a test of the computer-assisted telephone-interviewing (CATI) system. (For details of the CATI system test, see ch. 9.) Telephone followup began in January and ended in September 1983.

The specific cases referred to the telephone units included data referrals from the technical review staff, large nonrespondent cases (i.e., those with estimated total value of annual sales of agricultural products of \$100,000 or more, or whose acreage met the criteria of a "must" case regardless of sales value), a sample of the general nonrespondent list, and, after June 1983, nonrespondents in low-response counties. The Jeffersonville unit carried out most of the telephone followup activities, while the Suitland unit handled the CATI test sample cases.

**Adaptation of the census report form for telephone interviewing**—The Bureau had developed the standard report forms as self-administered questionnaires, hence use by telephone interviewers required rewording items as questions asked by an interviewer of a respondent. For example, the implied question of "All land owned" had to be changed to "How many acres of land did you own?"

The Bureau used the general sample report form as the basis for the one used for nonrespondent telephone enumeration, reverting to the general crop and livestock listings used for "nonregionalized" reporting, with more space for write-in information. Sections also were added to record on each form the outcome of each attempted call to the nonrespondent and for callback scheduling. The new form 82-AO313, Telephone Enumeration Report Form, was used for telephone cases in all 50 States.

## Telephone Staff

The Bureau's Jeffersonville office included a staff and facilities for conducting a variety of telephone operations. The telephone unit for the 1982 Census of Agriculture was established in December 1982, first to handle incoming calls for assistance from respondents, then, from April 1983, to carry out telephone followup of selected nonrespondent cases.

The telephone staff began operations in January, when six interviewers were assigned to handle incoming calls. The bulk of the interviewers did not join the staff until April, when telephone followup began. By that time, the telephone unit included 94 persons, including supervisors and lead clerks, and reached its maximum of 115 in June. Initial training for the telephone interviewers was carried out in the last week of March and the first week of April, each interviewer attending a 3-day course in telephone operations and census enumeration.

The staff was divided into two nonoverlapping shifts of approximately equal size. Calls were made between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., local time (i.e., in the nonrespondent's time zone).

## Telephone Operations

**Work assignments**—The primary functions of the telephone unit were (1) resolution of problem referrals from the correspondence and technical review units, and (2) followup of large nonrespondent cases. "Problem referrals," i.e., cases with inconsistent, incomplete, or obviously wrong information, began to arrive at the telephone unit in early January 1983, while nonresponse cases for telephone followup were selected early in April, after the second mail followup. Candidates for telephone followup

included any nonrespondent with an estimated total value of products sold of \$100,000 or more, or with estimated acreage of 2,000 or more. In June, lists of delinquent cases, regardless of size, in 80 counties with response rates below 75 percent also were referred to the telephone staff.

Subject-matter specialists from the Agriculture Division and the Jeffersonville staff reviewed all completed reports during the interviewers' first weeks of work. After the initial "break-in" period, this review function shifted to the lead telephone interview clerks assigned to each shift (at least four per shift), who checked completed report forms on a 100-percent basis to verify that the data collected were consistent and reasonable.

The telephone unit was divided into several subunits, according to function. These subunits (1) obtained telephone numbers for nonrespondent cases, (2) interviewed nonrespondents and respondents for problem referrals, (3) handled incoming calls, and (4) called secondary sources for data for nonrespondents who could not be contacted. Personnel generally were assigned to a single subunit for the duration of their service with the telephone unit.

The telephone staff used the regular central exchange (CENTREX) telephone system serving the Jeffersonville office, which included 37 Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) lines and 23 Wide Area Telecommunications System (WATS) lines. The CENTREX system automatically would use an FTS line or, if none was available, a WATS line for the call. The telephone staff had 70 reserved instruments, of which 6 were used exclusively for incoming calls, while the remainder were used for interviews and telephone numbers research.

**Procedures for telephone followup**—The Bureau compiled the initial telephone followup file after the second mail followup and prepared a set of adhesive address labels. Each label was applied mechanically to a form 82-AO313, Telephone Enumeration Report Form, as part of the general labeling operation before the followup file was referred to the telephone unit. Referral cases came from agricultural analysts in the problem-solving and coverage units. Form EC-59 Referral Sheets, attached to the standard report form, described any problem with the case and specified the questions to ask. Most problem referral cases had telephone numbers; cases without telephone numbers were referred to the telephone research unit.

All delinquent nonresponse cases were reviewed periodically for check-in status by matching their CFN's to the receipts file, using interactive terminals. All cases with a check-in status indicating mail receipt were removed from the followup. The remaining cases were sorted by State and sent to the telephone number research unit. After research, cases were batched into work units of approximately 20 report forms each, with a Telephone Unit Enumerator's Daily Tally Sheet and Work Unit Control Record attached, and sent to an interviewer. The interviewer entered his or her own identification number on the daily tally sheet and a tally of cases completed or not completed as calls were made. At the end of each shift the telephone enumerators entered the count of completed cases and non-completed cases for the work unit by type of case (i.e., in scope, out of scope, refusal, will file, and so on). All cases assigned to each work unit had to be accounted for on the tally sheet and returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift for disposition. Completed followup cases were disposed as:

*Mail receipt*—Delinquent cases received by mail prior to telephone followup were deleted from the followup.



*In scope, completed report form*—Report forms for cases completed by telephone enumeration were batched for check-in and forwarded to the agriculture data-keying unit.

*Out of scope*—Out-of-scope cases were batched together for check-in and subsequent forwarding to the agriculture coverage analysts.

*Nonresponse sample*—The telephone interviewer tried to obtain information to complete a form 82-A46 (which asked for a few items to determine whether any agricultural production had taken place). Cases then were batched for check-in and forwarded to the agriculture coverage research unit.

*Respondent promised to file (will file)*—The date of the call and nature of the conversation were noted on the telephone record label and the case was placed in the suspense file. If, after 2 weeks, the interactive terminal check-in status indicated the case still was unsatisfied, it was recycled through the telephone unit.

*Respondent refuses to provide information*—A second attempt was made to obtain information from respondents who refused to provide any data. Once a respondent refused a second time the dates of the refusals, the name(s) of the person(s) contacted, and the initials of the interviewer(s) involved were noted on the record label; and the case was referred for completion from secondary sources.

*No answer when called*—After four attempts to make contact (two on each of two work days), the telephone number was researched again; if it was correct, the case was referred for completion from secondary sources.

*No listing*—Cases for which no telephone number could be found were referred for completion from secondary sources.

*Call back*—When respondents requested the Bureau to call back, the interviewer attempted to make an appointment for a convenient time.

The telephone interview staff returned problem-referral cases resolved by telephone to the originating unit. Referral cases that could not be resolved by telephone also were returned to the originating unit, but for an analyst's review.

The lead clerks batched and sent completed "nonresponse" cases to the check-in unit, after which the telephone cases followed the normal processing program. Cases referred for completion from secondary sources were edited by analysts using information obtained from one or more sources *outside* the subject operation itself. The most important of these sources was USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), which had offices in every State, and over 2,700 county and consolidated county offices as well. Other USDA offices, notably the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the Extension Service (ES), and the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) also served as major sources of information about nonrespondent farms.

## NONRESPONSE SURVEY

The nonresponse survey was needed to enable the Census Bureau to impute data for nonrespondent farms with estimated

annual sales of less than \$100,000. The eligible universe of nonrespondent addresses was stratified based on source and estimated sales, as follows:

Stratum	Source	Estimated sales
2	1978 Census inscope	\$10,000-99,999
3	1978 Census inscope	\$0-9,999
4	Other sources	\$10,000-99,999
5	Other sources	\$0-9,999
6	NA	Unknown

A single-stage systematic sample of the eligible nonrespondents was used to select a total of 13,489 addresses for the survey. Selection rates varied by stratum and State so that the Bureau could estimate the number of nonrespondent census farms at the State level with an error rate of plus or minus 6 percent. The Bureau prepared and printed a short questionnaire—form 82-A46—consisting of a letter to the addressee requesting that he or she complete the form; excerpts from Title 13, United States Code describing the Census Bureau's authority to conduct the census and the legal requirement for response; and a few questions on production, tenure, organization, and sales. The headquarters staff in Suitland prepared mailing packages consisting of the A46 form and a return envelope, and mailed them to the sample addresses on a flow basis.

The sample had been selected in three successive phases, for groups of States nearing mail-enumeration closeout. The initial mailing to sample cases in 6 States was done on April 26-28, 1983; mailout to 15 more States was completed a month later on May 25-26; and the A46 forms were sent to sample cases in the remaining States on July 14-15 (mailout to cases in Hawaii was actually done on August 1). A single followup mailing, consisting of an A46 form and return envelope, was made to the nonrespondent sample addresses—again in three phases—about 2 weeks after the initial mailout for each group of States.

Responses to the survey were mailed directly to the Bureau's Suitland headquarters, where members of the Agriculture Division staff checked in and processed the report forms. Sample addresses were matched to the census check-in "alert" lists weekly and addresses from which a census report form had been received (about 2,400 in all, or 18 percent of the total sample) were deleted from the sample file.

When mail enumeration was closed out early in September 1983, 7,057 completed A46 report forms had been received, for a response rate (excluding cases matched to census returns) of 64 percent. Of the total receipts, 2,941 were from inscope addresses—i.e., addresses qualifying as farms under the census definition—while the remaining 4,116 were out of scope. All 7,057 responses were used to develop the imputation estimates. (For more information on imputation for nonresponse see ch. 6.)

## CITRUS CARETAKERS

### Background Information

The Census Bureau obtained reports by direct field enumeration from selected citrus caretakers in Arizona, Florida, and Texas for the 1982 census. This procedure has been used in recent censuses because of the difficulty in identifying and enumerating absentee grove owners, who frequently did not have the information available to complete the report form. Owners often employed "caretakers" for their groves (a citrus caretaker is an

organization or individual caring for, supervising, or managing citrus groves for owners), and these caretakers generally were the most reliable sources of census information. Individual caretakers' operations could vary considerably; some were responsible for the entire management and care of the groves, while others performed only selected grove work; many did not do the harvesting.

The 1964 Census of Agriculture was the first to include a special field operation to collect data from citrus caretakers in Florida to improve coverage of the groves. A report form was completed for each caretaker, who also was asked to provide a list of the grove owners' names and addresses and the number of acres owned by each. The names and addresses of the grove owners were matched to the file of completed census report forms to eliminate possible duplication. For the 1969 census, direct canvassing of the citrus caretakers was continued, despite the change to a mailout/mailback procedure for the general census. In the 1974 census, the direct enumeration technique was extended to citrus operation in Texas; while in the 1978 census it was further expanded to cover some caretakers in Arizona.

1982 Enumeration

Personnel from the Bureau's Suitland and Jeffersonville offices carried out the direct enumeration of Texas citrus caretakers in June 1982, while Florida caretakers were visited in September and October, and those in Arizona in November 1982. These were the periods when the caretakers' workload was lightest and information from the 1981-82 harvest season was available. A version of the standard report form was developed—form 82-A0214—which excluded the crop and livestock sections except for a special section for reporting citrus trees, acres, and production. A write-in section was provided for reporting livestock and crops other than citrus. Caretakers that reported livestock and/or other crops were contacted by telephone in January 1983 for complete data. The form included the data sections employed in the "sample" forms used in the mail census.

To prevent duplication of reporting, each caretaker was given a "caretaker number" and was asked to inform his or her grove

owners that they should mark "citrus reported by caretaker #\_\_\_\_\_ " on any report form they might receive, but to be sure to supply the data requested for any other agricultural operations they might have. The list of owners' names and addresses supplied by each caretaker was matched to the "status report list" of the regular census; where duplicate reports were identified, the owners' citrus data were deleted from the file.

The number of citrus caretakers, the approximate number of grove owners they served, and the approximate acreage involved in their operations, by State, were:

State	Caretakers	Grove owners	Acreage
Total	128	7,610	293,000
Florida	99	5,900	250,000
Texas	21	1,500	30,000
Arizona	8	210	13,000

Grove owners not associated with these selected caretakers were enumerated in the regular data-collection effort beginning in December 1982.

RESULTS

The 1982 Census of Agriculture achieved an overall response rate of approximately 85.7 percent (including PMR's), obtaining responses from 3,131,342 addresses from a total mailout of nearly 3.7 million. The Bureau handled some 3 million cases, including 147,900 first-time PMR's, by mail. (Approximately 128,000 second-time PMR's were received, but the Bureau did not remail them a second time.) Telephone followup accounted for 126,334 completed cases—84,492 from interviews with respondents, including some 4,380 cases enumerated as part of the CATI test, and 41,842 from secondary sources.

Response to the census included 2,240,976 agricultural operations that met the census definition of a farm. These represented over 987 million acres of land in farms, and nearly \$132 billion in total value of sales of agricultural products.

# CHAPTER 6.

## Data Processing

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### INTRODUCTION

The Census Bureau carried out the 1982 Census of Agriculture concurrently with the 1982 Economic Censuses and combined all phases of the processing operations that did not require specialized knowledge or expertise. Receipt, check-in, and much of the correspondence were handled by a combined staff at the Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, processing center. Data entry was carried out by a separate staff, and the computerized processing of the data required specialized edit and tabulation programs for the various censuses.

The data collected in the agriculture census were processed in two phases—a "precomputer" operation carried out primarily at Jeffersonville and a "computer" operation using the main equipment at Bureau headquarters in Suitland, MD. The Jeffersonville phase of the processing activities included receipt and check-in of the report forms, correspondence for the census, keying the data (i.e., data entry) from the report forms to computer disks, then transferring it to tape for transmission to the main computer in Suitland, and review of problem cases from both the data-collection operation and the computer edit. Computerized processing at the Bureau's main facility in Suitland involved formatting, editing, and tabulating the data received from Jeffersonville. The Bureau expanded the use of automated and computerized equipment over that of previous censuses even in the "precomputer" phase of the processing. There, it employed automated barcode check-in equipment (introduced in the 1977-78 censuses) and mechanical sorters for much of the check-in sorting, and replaced the old microfilm research units with interactive computer terminals.

### PRECOMPUTER PROCESSING

#### General Information

The Bureau mailed 3.65 million agriculture census report forms from Jeffersonville in December 1982, and carried out a series of followup mailings over the next 7 months. Responses to the census began arriving at the Data Preparation Division (DPD) in Jeffersonville in January 1983. Receipts early in the census cycle reached as many as 312,000 pieces of mail per day. At the peak

of the processing cycle, approximately 950 employees worked on the combined processing operation at Jeffersonville.

Incoming mail, presorted by the Postal Service, was checked in and sorted using high-speed laser scanners and mechanical sorters. Various special units handled correspondence and research on problem cases.

After keying, the data were transferred from disk to magnetic tape for transmission to Suitland. The report forms were held until the Jeffersonville unit received disposition listings showing any problem cases. Clerks and/or analysts resolved any problems, sending corrections for keying.

#### Receipt and Check-In

**Receipt and initial sort**—The Postal Service presorted incoming mail for the Bureau's Jeffersonville facility into four major categories—agriculture census receipts, agriculture postmaster returns (PMR's), mail for the economic censuses, and other mail.<sup>1</sup>

The DPD clerical staff quickly fanned through agriculture receipts in the mail trays, faced receipts in the same direction, sorted them by type, and removed receipts without visible barcodes. Packages with visible barcodes, including PMR's, were sent to the batching unit. Receipts without visible barcodes were sent to a clerical unit where they were opened and the contents sorted. Report forms with and without attached correspondence, Bureau-originated correspondence with a CFN (census file number) present, "2+" cases,<sup>2</sup> agriculture multiunit report forms with adhesive barcoded labels, and out-of-scope recycles (primarily from special-case processing) all were referred to the batching unit. Congressional correspondence was referred to supervisors for disposition, and Bureau-originated correspondence without CFN's went to the suspense file, while other materials without CFN's were sent to the research unit.

**Batch and check-in**—The batching unit received materials from both the initial sorting area and the opening and sorting unit. Clerks collected receipts, still in their return envelopes, into batches of 600-700 pieces each, and grouped out-of-envelope materials into batches of approximately 100 pieces each. Each batch was placed in a plastic mail tray with a form EC-38 Batch Cover Sheet attached, on which the clerks listed the date, assigned destination of the batch, the estimated (batches going to laser check-in) or actual (batches referred for check-in or completeness/coverage keying) count and type of the pieces in the batch, a seven-digit batch number, and a two-digit check-in status code. The status codes, batch number<sup>3</sup> and date

<sup>1</sup>The Postal Service identified the Census Bureau's incoming mail by ZIP Code. The agricultural returns had a ZIP Code different from the economic returns. The Bureau estimated that presorting the incoming mail saved about \$250,000.

<sup>2</sup>Cases in which two or more single-unit report forms were enclosed in the same envelope, or in which additional CFN's were written in a designated area on the report form.

<sup>3</sup>Assigned sequentially within each status code group.

transmitted for each batch were entered in the Batch Log for Check-In Control, and the batch was referred for further processing.

Three laser barcode-reading machines, each with a six-pocket mechanical sorter, performed the bulk of check-in, since about 75 percent of all receipts were report forms in return envelopes with visible barcodes. The laser machine terminal operator entered the batch and status codes of each arriving batch for check-in in the laser machine's microprocessor. The computer checked the codes, and if they were unacceptable, rejected the batch. In that case, the terminal operator determined the proper codes and entered them in the file, using the keyboard terminal.

The laser machines checked in and sorted up to 400 receipts per minute each, using the six-pocket sorter to group them into unreadable barcode cases (pocket 1), agriculture census receipts (pockets 2, 4, and 6), PMR's (pocket 3—these were inadvertently included in batches of agriculture census receipts), and all other trade-area codes (pocket 5—these were nonagriculture census receipts inadvertently included in the agriculture census batches). Batches of PMR's were run through the laser machines and checked in separately from census receipts. Clerks at 15 laser-wand stations checked receipts referred from the opening and sorting area—such as 2+ reports, report forms with attached correspondence, and agriculture multiunits with adhesive barcoded labels, as well as cases rejected by the laser machines. The laser equipment "read" the barcodes on the address labels—which included a trade-area code (i.e., a code identifying the type of activity—agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and so on), CFN for the address, and the processing sort code—checking in each receipt, and capturing and storing the required check-in data for use in updating the census nonrespondent file. The check-in unit held the agriculture census receipts until it received control listings and resolved any problems with the transmitted and checked-in data. Receipts then were referred for further sorting.

**Mechanical sort**—After bar-code check-in, the Bureau used laser barcode readers and two 24-pocket mechanical sorters to sort report forms still in their envelopes. The sort was carried out in two "passes"—a primary sort by type of case and census geographic division<sup>4</sup> and a secondary sort by State. In the primary sort, the laser reader scanned the barcode on each address label, and the sorter mechanically sorted the receipts as:

Pocket	Case and geographic division
1	Unable to read barcode
2	Master processing sample, all divisions
4	Abnormal, all divisions
6	Must, divisions 1, 2, 3, 6
8	Must, divisions 4, 5
10	Must, divisions 7, 8, 9
12, 14	Nonmust sample, divisions 1, 2, 3, 6
16, 18	Nonmust sample, divisions 4, 5
20, 22	Nonmust sample, divisions 7, 8, 9
3, 5, 7	Nonsample, divisions 7, 8, 9
9, 11, 13	Nonsample, divisions 4, 5
15, 17, 19, 21	Nonsample, divisions 1, 2, 3, 6
23	Incorrect trade area code
24	Machine failure, unable to sort

Cases with unreadable bar codes were resubmitted for laser sorting three times. If they were not successfully identified and sorted they were collected and referred to the Remove Contents and Sort Unit, which also received, after the primary sort, abnormal cases, and those with incorrect trade-area codes.

<sup>4</sup>See ch. 2, p. 9 for a map.

The remaining sorted cases were submitted for the secondary, or State-level, sort by type of case (must, nonmust sample, non-sample) and geographic division in three waves: cases from divisions 1, 2, 3, and 6; cases from divisions 4 and 5; and cases from divisions 7, 8, and 9. The sorters automatically slit open the envelopes during the secondary sort, and the sorted receipts, still in their now-opened envelopes, were collected and referred to the Remove Contents and Sort Unit.

**Manual sort**—Report forms that had been removed from their envelopes and checked in at the wand/keyboard stations were referred to the Remove Contents and Sort Unit and manually sorted into the same categories described above in the mechanical sort. The primary function of the Remove Contents and Sort Unit involved removing report forms from their envelopes after barcode check-in, scanning the forms and designating them as either special cases (i.e., report forms with attached correspondence, no positive data on the front page, or remarks on the front or back pages), or keyable report forms. Special-case report forms were referred to the Special Case Processing Unit; report forms in the master processing sample, "abnormal" report forms, and report forms from Hawaii and Alaska were referred to Agriculture Division; and keyable report forms were sent to be batched for data keying.

## Correspondence

**General information**—The Correspondence Unit at Jeffersonville handled the bulk of census-related correspondence received. The unit consisted of five major subunits responsible for (1) reading and classifying correspondence; (2) analysis of special and problem cases; (3) interactive processing (keying); (4) the suspense file; and (5) typing labels or filling special requests.

**Reading subunit**—The Reading Subunit read and sorted all incoming correspondence: Bureau-originated correspondence (BOC) was referred to the suspense file, requests that seemed to require a tailored letter in reply were routed to an analyst and documents without CFN's to the interactive search unit, and other respondent-originated correspondence (ROC) was evaluated to determine the appropriate action. For ROC cases, readers referred to a list of problem descriptions and actions for the closest match to the subject of the correspondence. The readers annotated the correspondence with the two-digit unit code, a three-digit category or other referral code, and a time extension date if required. The two-digit unit code designated the processing unit to which the case was to be referred (e.g., "45"= interactive research, "47"= analysts, "50"= mailout), while the three-digit category code identified the general type of problem or subject of the correspondence (e.g., "118"= Title 13 request and agriculture question on confidentiality, "200"= better physical location information needed). The time extension date code showed the date after which the case, if still delinquent, would be referred for further followup. (Normally, these extensions were set for the response cutoff date immediately following receipt of the request, generally 4-6 weeks.)

Quality control in the reading unit involved verification on a 100-percent basis of all batches of 60 or fewer pieces and sample verification of all other batches. The sampling rate for batches with over 60 pieces varied from 1 in 3 pieces (from a random start) to 1 in 10, depending on the size of the batch, with a minimum sample size of 15 items from each batch. Clerks

reviewed each piece selected for verification and corrected every error detected. Batches verified 100-percent were accepted if the error rate was 3 percent or less, while sample-verified batches were acceptable if the number of errors was equal to or less than a specific number—ranging from 2 to 5—depending on the size of the sample (e.g., a sample of 15-27 pieces of correspondence with 2 errors was accepted; a sample of 47-66 pieces was accepted if only 4 errors were detected). All batches verified on a 100-percent basis were released for further processing along with sample-verified batches accepted by the quality-control clerks. Rejected batches were recycled through the correspondence unit process and the reading quality-control procedures. The reading clerks' performance was evaluated on the basis of the rejection rate for batches processed, using blocks of 10 consecutive batches as a "decision line" for each clerk's performance. To maintain their work status, clerks had to have two or fewer batches rejected in a decision line; a clerk whose rejection rate exceeded this was retrained.

The reading subunit also checked single-unit PMR cases with name and address corrections to make certain that the information needed for keying—the CFN and the name and address change—were clearly readable. Readers referred first-time single-unit PMR cases to the interactive processing subunit for keying.

**Correspondence analysts**—Unresolved cases (e.g., multiunits, economic census cases, and so on) and cases requiring a tailored reply from the Bureau were referred to a correspondence analyst for evaluation and resolution. Generally, this involved either routing the case to the appropriate processing unit or preparing and mailing a letter responding to the incoming correspondence. The analysts made maximum use of "standard paragraphs" prepared for use in written responses to frequent questions or objections concerning the census. Analysts could "assemble" letters from these paragraphs, modify the paragraphs as required to address a point more specifically, or draft an entire letter to respond to a particular case. Analysts in Jeffersonville handled agriculture census correspondence, while economic censuses correspondence was referred to the Economic Census Staff in Suitland.

**Interactive processing subunit (keyers)**—The interactive processing subunit (not to be confused with the Interactive Research Unit [see p. 38]) used computer terminals with access to the Bureau's computerized mail list to update that list by keying the identification data and action codes—i.e., CFN, correspondence category code, time extension code, name/address corrections, and so on—to the census mail file. The computer programs automatically incorporated name and address corrections so that corrected address labels would be generated for mail followup, held addresses that had received time extensions out of the followup file until the expiration of the extension, and so on.

The interactive processing subunit's work also was subjected to quality control. Batches were verified on the same general system used for the reader verification (i.e., 100-percent for batches of 60 or fewer cases, sample verification of all others). Verifiers used an automated quality-control system to carry out the actual review of cases; the verification clerk identified each case to be reviewed, and the computer program identified and displayed each error detected on a printout. A batch was accepted if it had a critical-error rate of 3 percent or less (a "critical" error was one that would lead to misidentification of

the specific case [e.g., CFN or SIC code error]), or an overall error rate of 5 percent or less. Rejected batches were recycled through the interactive processing subunit until they met the quality control standards.

**Suspense file**—The suspense file held all ROC cases requiring a reply, regardless of the unit of origin for the specific case.

## Special Case, "2+," and Multiunit Processing

**Special cases**—The Special Case Unit reviewed report forms and other documents referred to it by the sorting and check-in keying staffs. The clerical staff (1) reviewed report forms and other materials to determine whether or not they represented farms, and assigned in-scope or out-of-scope codes as required; (2) assigned correspondence category codes for cases requiring reply or to avoid double handling by correspondence readers; and (3) referred cases as necessary. In-scope cases not requiring replies were sent for data keying; problem cases went to the agriculture analysts; successors, partnerships, and claims-filed cases were referred to the Interactive Research Unit; and cases that seemed to require a tailored letter were referred to correspondence analysts. Nonfarm cases were sorted by reason for being classified as out-of-scope, and referred either to the staff analyst (further processing for these cases depended on the results of research by the analyst), or to check-in.

**"2 + " cases**—The "2+" Processing Unit received material on a flow basis from both the check-in and correspondence staffs. Most 2+ reports resulted from (1) two reports returned by the same individual who may or may not have operated two farms (e.g., one report mailed by J. S. Jones, and a second by John Jones, who was the same person); (2) two or more report forms mailed to two individuals involved in the same operations (e.g., husband and wife, two or more partners, several heirs of an estate, and so forth); or (3) two or more report forms mailed to an accountant or trust manager who returned multiple forms in a single envelope. Clerks in the 2+ Processing Unit reviewed each case to determine whether (1) the report forms represented a single operation or multiple operations, (2) each report form represented a farm, and (3) linkage of the individual report forms was needed for further processing. Linkage was required if (1) different CFN's had been assigned to the same operation, (2) one of the report forms showed an in-scope tenant or successor accounting for an operation listed as in scope in 1978 but reporting as out of scope for 1982, or (3) one respondent was shown to have ownership or operator interest in more than one operation. Report forms were linked by the reviewing clerk, who assigned a single-digit linkage code to each form and entered it in the "extra CFN" space on the form. If more than three report forms had to be linked, a form 82-A306 Linkage Document was completed with the CFN's and linkage codes for all the report forms involved and was added to the case folder. In each case, the clerks assigned a "primary linkage" code to one CFN (i.e., a report form with the selected CFN) and "secondary linkage" codes to the other report forms/CFN's in the case. The primary code served to characterize the entire case, while the secondary codes linked each individual report form/CFN back to the original CFN.

The 2+ Processing Unit's work was verified using procedures similar to those employed for the reading and other precomputer processing units. After verification, the clerks referred cases for further processing using a set of tables describing actions to be taken in specified circumstances.

**Multiunits**—The Agriculture Division established 1978 and 1982 multiunit company folders for agriculture multiunits identified prior to the census, but report forms for these cases were included in the multiunit packages mailed out as part of the general mailing for the 1982 Economic Censuses, and followup was carried out by the Economic Census Staff as part of the regular followup to economic multiunit cases. Agriculture report forms returned by multiunits were identified during the completeness and coverage keying phase of the economic census processing operation. Completeness and coverage keying involved verification that (1) all the establishments of a multiunit company had been covered in the census, (2) essential data had been reported for each establishment, and (3) the data were accurate (determined by comparison with historical data). Data keyers used interactive computer terminals and a screening program to check individual report forms. Since the agriculture census report forms used for multiunit establishments did not request the same kinds of payroll and employment data as did the economic census forms (the latter asked for the same kind and detail of information as required by the IRS form 941 tax returns), these items were left blank on the computerized record for each agriculture case.

The edit programs used in the economic censuses to check the completeness of the records rejected the agriculture records as incomplete and displayed both the record rejected and historical data. Thus the edit programs automatically identified the agriculture cases. All agriculture-related multiunit cases identified during completeness and coverage keying were referred to the agriculture staff for processing and tabulation as part of the agriculture census. Agricultural multiunits identified during the agriculture census itself, rather than before, were enumerated as part of the agriculture census telephone followup.

Agriculture census analysts accumulated report forms from a multiunit in its company folder until they had accounted for each of its identified agriculture operations, and then reviewed the materials in the folder before sending them for data keying. The analysts checked the completeness of individual report forms for each company, reviewed and edited data entries, and identified and corrected any duplication among various agricultural operations of each company. Incomplete report forms were referred for telephone followup and the company folder involved was held out of the processing cycle until followup was completed. All the report forms for a given company were reviewed before release for data keying. Report forms from operations determined to be nonfarms were identified as such by the analyst with a final disposition code of "5X" written on the address label. Company folders in which all the report forms were out of scope—that is, none of the report forms were from operations qualifying as farms under the Bureau's definition—were identified by a strip of black tape applied along the top edge after review. Folders that included at least one in-scope report form had a strip of green tape applied. All in-scope report forms and correction documents were pulled from the folders and referred for data keying; the folders themselves were refilled at Jeffersonville.

## Interactive Research

**General information**—The Interactive Research Unit was responsible for resolving coverage problems for selected cases. The bulk of its workload consisted of searching the 1982 census mail file for matches for the following kinds of cases:

- **Successors**—A successor was the current operator of a farm listed in the census file under a different operator's name.

Successors' names not matched to the census mail list became "adds" to the census file.

- **Partners**—A partner case was one in which a respondent supplied the name or names of other persons who had filed or would file a report form for the same operation.
- **Claims filed**—A respondent claimed to have returned a completed report form.

Research clerks used interactive computer terminals to search the census data base to try to match these cases to report forms already checked in. The interactive terminals and the specialized search programs employed replaced the manual microfilm search operations used in previous censuses.

**Name and address searching**—Research clerks entered the name, State, and ZIP Code if known, of the case being searched into the computer. The name and address search routine programmed for the research unit used the SOUNDEX principle to search the census data base with only the reported last name of the operator and the ZIP Code of the farm in question.<sup>5</sup> The SOUNDEX system provided for variant spellings or misspellings of a name. The routine carried out searches at three successive geographic levels—first at the five-digit ZIP Code level, then at three-digit ZIP Code level, and finally, if no match had been made, at the State level.

Each possible match was displayed to a clerk for review and confirmation of status. The clerks annotated the report forms with identifying CFN's and status codes, and with match codes "M" (matched), "PM" (possible match), "NM" (nonmatch), or "NA" (nonacceptable name [i.e., illegible, obviously fictitious, or government agency]), and referred the cases for further processing. Cases identified as out of scope after review of the status codes were referred to batch for check-in. All in-scope successor cases were routed to the agriculture analysts.

**CFN searching**—The census file number (CFN) was the principal numeric identifier for each report form or case received and/or processed. Report forms or correspondence received with an incomplete or wholly or partially obliterated CFN, or lacking one altogether, were submitted to the Interactive Research Unit and were processed using the same search disposition routines as were used for the name and address search.

The processing operation referred 78,329 cases to the Interactive Research Unit. Research clerks resolved 59,159 of these, or over 75.5 percent; the remaining 19,170 cases were referred to analysts for review and determination of status.

## Data Entry

**General information**—The 1982 data entry system, together with the format and simple edit operation (see below), replaced most functions of the 1978 clerical screening operation as well as parts of the technical and "must" case reviews. Data were keyed on a key-to-disk system with an edit program that displayed questions to identify various conditions on the form as data were keyed. The interactive input programs were automatically linked, based on responses to the questions. This helped lead the keyer through the interactive routine. The keyers

<sup>5</sup>For cases with no address information provided by the respondent, the ZIP Code on the outgoing address label was used. If the name and address agreed with the label, but the ZIP Code was missing, the label code was used. If the respondent provided a ZIP Code that differed from the label code, the case was referred for ZIP Code research for confirmation of the correct ZIP Code for the reported address.

corrected and/or flagged many of the problems previously corrected in clerical screening.

The agriculture census data entry staff used 9 data entry systems, each with 16 key stations. Each station consisted of a keyboard and a cathode-ray tube (CRT) viewing screen, enabling the operator to monitor and edit keyed data and receive messages or queries displayed by the input program.

Each keyer's work was subject to quality-control verification, which involved review of a sample of the report forms in each work unit and, when necessary, correction of any keying errors.

After verification and correction, the data were moved from the disks to a magnetic "pooler" tape containing data for only one State (report forms were batched into work units for keying by State), and transmitted to the Suitland headquarters computer facility by telephone data links. As soon as the data were "read" at Suitland, the pooler tapes were erased and reused.

**Data keying operations**—Report forms, linkage documents, and correction documents referred for data keying were batched into work units of 50-100 cases each by type of form (i.e., must, sample, and nonsample) and State. Each work unit was placed in a plastic envelope with a form 82-A405 Batch Cover Sheet attached, and stored in a rolling bin until ready for keying. The batching subunit released materials to the keying/screening operation according to State priorities. In general, work units for a single State were released for keying in groups of approximately 5,000-10,000 report forms each.

Data entry involved keying and general screening of the individual report forms in a single operation. The keyers opened each batch and checked the report forms prior to attempting to enter the data. Report forms were pulled from the work unit and "rejected" from data entry for the following reasons:

- **State code**—State code (first two digits of the CFN) on the label did not match the State code on the cover sheet or within the report form itself.
- **Photocopied report**—An unattached photocopied report preceded or followed an original report, and the CFN's matched.
- **Linkage code**—Linkage code (numeric code linking different establishments of a 2+ or multiunit) for 2+ or multiunit report was missing.
- **Check digit failure**—During keying, the CFN, extra CFN, or geographic area code check digit failed the input edit program three times.

Keyers pulled each rejected report form from the batch, circled in red the linkage code, check digit, and/or CFN for State rejects, and wrote "REJECT" in the top margin of the report forms identified as nonkeyable-report rejects, or "DUPLICATE," for photocopied rejects. Rejects were held out of the batch until the remaining report forms were keyed. The batch then was checked to make certain all components were accounted for; the numbers of report forms keyed and rejected were entered on the form 82-A405 Batch Cover Sheet, and the rejected forms were placed on the top of the batch.

The keying/screening system introduced for the 1982 census was a significant change from previous censuses in that it transferred much of the responsibility for screening individual report forms to the data keyers themselves, eliminating a costly clerical operation. The new system employed two basic kinds of process routines for keying the contents of the report forms: In the first three programs, or "formats," were used successively in keying fixed data items from each report form, the first for

name/address corrections (if any) for each case, the second to confirm county location, and the third to confirm State location if the county location reported by the respondent did not match the four-letter county code on the address label. In each case, the program displayed questions that identified conditions requiring action. In this fashion, the program provided guidance for keying corrections to the names and addresses, and geographic locations. The second used two types of input formats—one for the section identifier and the other for reported data. The processing routine automatically linked the section identifiers and section 1 of each report form,<sup>8</sup> since virtually all forms received included some data in that section. Reported data in sections 2-29 were keyed in the following manner:

- **Data for section identifier.** Keyers selected this format if data and/or remarks were reported within a specific section. The format number for the format to be used was identical to the section number (e.g., format 16 was selected for keying section 16).
- **Reported data.** Once the first format was selected, the format for reported data for the specified section linked automatically with the data file for that section, and the operator could key the data cell keycodes and reported data.

The data entry system used a fixed-length input record for reported data; this consisted of a single keycode/data field for each data cell or item. Only data cells containing data within each section were keyed. After selecting and entering the appropriate format number for a section, the keyer proceeded through the section, entering first the main keycode (three-digit code located in the upper left corner of the data cell and/or below the write-in crop, fruit, livestock, or poultry sections of the report form).

With the keying/screening system, keyers were expected to resolve many of the problems previously identified and corrected in a separate clerical operation. These included:

- **Nonnumeric entries.** Respondent reported an alphabetic equivalent of a numeric value (e.g., "five hundred ten" instead of "510").
- **Data outside of a cell.**
- **Altered stub.** The "stub" is the list of subject headings or titles usually running down one side of a statistical table or report form. The change or addition differed from the preprinted items or descriptions on the report form.
- **Dollars/cents.** Respondent reported specific value instead of dollar value only.
- **Extra CFN.** One or more extra CFN's—identical to the CFN on the address label or otherwise—reported.
- **Double entries.** Multiple entries for a single data cell.
- **Fractions/decimals.** Fractions/decimals reported where not requested, or fractions other than "tenths" reported when "tenths" requested, e.g., "1/2," "1/4."
- **Range entries.** Upper and lower range reported instead of specific number.

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<sup>8</sup>Section 1 requested data on acreage, including all land owned, leased, or rented, and all land leased or rented to others; the names and addresses of landlords and tenants; whether the respondent had Federal or State grazing permits; and locations of agricultural activities for this place and for agricultural operations in other counties.



- *Reference to other data.* E.g., "same," "ditto," "all," and symbols such as arrows pointing to other data.
- *Summation entries.* A single entry reported for several cells.
- *Incorrect units reported.* Units reported inconsistent with those requested.

The keyers checked any respondent's remarks sections of the form and determined whether the case (1) should be referred to a supervisor (if it required a reply of some sort), (2) contained data, (3) indicated the respondent may not have operated a farm or was a possible landlord, or (4) required a change in the reported data indicated by a remark "flag." The remark flag alerted technical reviewers to reporting errors. Report forms with one or more illegible entries (but not so many as to render the entire form a reject case) were referred to the Agriculture "contact coder" for correction, then keyed.

Batch edit referrals (i.e., lists of item codes for items rejected by the computer edit program), generated from rejected report forms, were referred to Agriculture Division subject-matter analysts after each batch had passed through keying, while cases that seemed to require some sort of written response were routed to the correspondence unit.

**Verification**—As with other major clerical operations, data entry for the census was subject to quality control to ensure completeness and accuracy in keying information from the report forms. Each data keyer's work was reviewed to identify and correct any errors. An "error" was defined as (1) a keystroke error in keying an item code or data item, (2) an omission of a field or document, (3) a procedural error (i.e., the keyer failed to follow keying procedures for an item or document), or (4) duplication of a field or document. All errors were to be corrected before the data involved were released for output to computer tape.

Data keyers progressed through three major phases of verification of their work: training, proficiency qualification, and production. These three phases were divided into six stages of verification—stage 0 for training, stages 1-3 for proficiency qualification, and stages 4-5 for production work. During training, the work of keyers in stages 0 and 1 was verified on a 100-percent basis, and stage 2 on a sample basis.<sup>8</sup> Stages 0-2 lasted 5 working days. To advance from one stage to the next, a keyer could have a field error rate (i.e., the rate of data fields identified as defective because of data entry problems) no larger than 3.5 percent for stages 0-1, and 2.5 percent for stage 2. Keyers failing to qualify were retrained, while qualified keyers moved on to stage 3. Keyers remained in stage 3 until they attained an error rate of no more than 1.5 percent, at which time they were moved to stage 4.

During stage 4, keyers' work was verified on a sample basis, and maintenance of an error rate of 1.5 percent or less was required. A keyer receiving 5 or more consecutive "accept" decisions in a sequence of 10 or fewer keyer decisions, qualified for advancement to stage 5. A "keyer decision" was made on the basis of the number of keyer errors relative to the total number of data fields keyed, and the number of decisions determined whether a work unit was accepted or rejected.

A keyer in stage 5 had an acceptable error rate of only 1.0 percent, and in sample verification had to receive 8 "accept" decisions in a sequence of 10 keyer decisions. Failure to maintain these standards resulted in reversion to stage 4.

Every error detected was to be corrected and reverified before data were accepted for transmittal to Suitland for computer processing.

After data keying and verification, the keyed report forms were kept in a holding area until computer processing of the data was satisfactorily completed. Thereafter, the processed forms went to central files for sorting, boxing, and storage.

## COMPUTER PROCESSING

### General Information

While the 1982 Census of Agriculture required a considerable amount of manual sorting, reviewing, and checking (described above), it also made extensive use of programmable mechanical sorting equipment and interactive computer terminals for data entry. Much of the data assembly, editing (the mechanical process that validated, cross-checked, and refined a data file), and tabulation was carried out on the mainframe computers at Bureau headquarters in Suitland. Computer processing began as soon as the first group of report forms arriving at Jeffersonville were keyed and the data cleared for transmission to Suitland, and continued until the final tabulations were completed in July 1984. Approximately 3 million individual census records were edited; of these, some 2.24 million represented agricultural operations meeting the Bureau's definition of a farm and were incorporated into the agriculture census file.

The computer processing cycle was divided into three major phases—formatting and simple editing, complex edit and edit correction, and data tabulation. These operations are described below.

### Format and Simple Edit

The format and simple edit operation (1) converted the individual data records into binary records that could be manipulated using the processing program, (2) carried the problem flags set during keying operation to the computerized record, and (3) established "flags" for problems identified during the formatting process.

The individual data records created for each census report form during data entry had to be converted from the "fixed" record layout used for the input data into a "variable" output record that had binary coding for numeric values for use in all subsequent computerized editing and/or tabulation. The formatted record consisted of a fixed-length section containing all of the record's identifying information—such as State and county codes, CFN, SIC code, and so on—and a variable-length section containing keycodes, original data, current data (i.e., data inserted by any editing), flags, and the like. The variable-length section included a computer "word," or record segment, for each item reported, imputed, or changed, but nothing for sections or items left blank in the original record. The computer processing programs identified the data items from keycodes and ignored blank segments of any record.

The format and simple-edit program also ensured that flags set during data entry were carried to the computer records and established flags for problems identified during formatting, including the following:

<sup>7</sup>An Agriculture Division subject-matter specialist.

<sup>8</sup>The sample selected for verification depended on the size of each batch. Batches with up to 9 documents were verified 100 percent, while larger batches were randomly sampled at rates ranging from 1 in 5 (for batches of 10-19 cases) to 1 in 40 (for batches of 80 or more cases).



- *Form reject flags.* Cases with illegal State, county, or report form codes (i.e., codes outside acceptable ranges); non-numeric State or county codes, or CFN's; invalid check-digit; or 10 or more individual data-item rejects.
- *Simple-edit out-of-scope flags.* Cases with no reported sales or livestock inventory.
- *Item rejects.* Cases with individual items flagged, such as illegal keycodes, invalid data, invalid crop coded for a particular State (e.g., pineapples for Maine), keycode out of section or sequence, invalid keycode for report-form type, or invalid enumeration date.
- *Simple-edit referrals.* Cases with altered stubs; double, illegible, or summarized entries; "other" livestock/crop coding; or invalid units for a particular item. (Most of these problems would have been flagged during data entry, but those not previously identified were flagged by the format/simple edit program.)

## Complex Edit

**General information**—While the simple edit and format procedure converted the data records into binary codes and set certain problem flags, the complex edit program (1) checked key items in the data files; (2) matched selected ratios and reported data against set limits based on experience in previous censuses; and (3) corrected errors by rounding individual data items, substituting sums of detailed items for a reported total, or imputed on the basis of one of a variety of ratios that included the questionable component.

The computer programs used to perform these tasks comprised several thousand individual operations in total, although usually only a fraction of this number was required in editing the data for any particular report form. Agriculture subject-matter specialists transmitted the edit program requirements—or computer edit specifications—to the computer programmers by means of decision logic tables (DLT's), i.e., tabular displays of the elements of various edit operations from the conception to the solution. The actual editing was done by State, in batches consisting of formatted records sorted by State, county, and CFN, assembled by setting specific cutoff dates.

**Computer edit**—Using these edit programs, the computer checked each data record and—

- Supplied missing entries. (Specific items were imputed based on reported information for operations of a similar type in the same geographic area.)
- Reconciled acres reported for individual items with the total acreage reported.
- Imputed production for crops when the reported production was outside acceptable limits.
- Edited to assure consistency between and within various sections of each record.
- Calculated and checked values for products sold, using average prices in each State for each production item, and substituted these values for reported values if the latter were outside acceptable limits.
- Determined whether each record represented agricultural operations meeting the Bureau's definition of a farm.

- Classified (and coded) individual records by acreage, tenure of operator, value of agricultural products sold, type of organization, and SIC code (type of farm).

Records for operations determined to be out of scope of the census were deleted from the data file and transferred to the out-of-scope file. Printouts were made listing cases identified as out of scope during computer edit, and the clerical staff at the Jeffersonville facility reviewed the report forms for these cases to ensure accurate keying and correct classification.

The edit programs also enabled the computer to identify and retain in the data file records for agricultural operations that lacked in the census year, but normally would be expected to have, total annual agricultural products sales value of \$1,000 or more. The records for these places were tested against criteria developed to identify agricultural operations that normally would qualify as farms under the Bureau's definition. Thirteen criteria codes were used for these "farms" to identify the general type of product (cash grains, livestock, and so forth) where minimum acreage or inventory had been specified.

In addition to identifying records for places that "normally" would qualify as farms, the computer-edit program also identified nonsample records representing farms meeting the certainty criteria established for each State, and converted these nonsample certainty records to sample records. (Certainty criteria varied between States from minimum sales of \$100,000 to \$500,000, or minimum acreage of 1,000 to 10,000 acres.) Institutional and other special cases also were included in the certainty classification even if they failed to meet the minimum sales or acreage criteria, as were all records for addresses in counties that had fewer than 100 farms in 1978. The Bureau obtained the additional detailed data needed for conversion by correspondence with the addresses involved or by imputation based on responses from farms of similar size in the same geographical area. Any conversions based on reported sales or acreage were coded as certainty cases.

**Failed-edit correction**—The last step in the computer edit was the referral split, in which the computer identified cases that failed the complex edit process (i.e., cases that required correction and re-editing because of one or more failed items), and generated batch edit listings (BEL's) that included a printout for each individual data report with "nonsuppressible" flags.<sup>9</sup> The listings showed the item or items for each report that (1) had failed the edit, (2) had been changed by the edit, or (3) had a referral flag. No listing page contained items for more than one farm record, although printouts for single cases sometimes ran to more than a single page.

The batch edit listings were referred to Jeffersonville, where they were matched to the report form file, and the listing sheets and corresponding report forms reviewed clerically. The clerks checked each case and determined the general action to be taken, assigning the appropriate disposition codes, as:

Code	Action
1	Make corrections, re-edit record.
2	Make corrections, bypass specified sections of edit.
3	Make corrections, bypass edit except coding, SIC coding, and summing.
4	No corrections; change failed edit to passed edit.
5	Delete record from file.
6	Make corrections, change referral disposition code to 3.

<sup>9</sup>Flags denoting geographic code errors, "other" crops entries, remarks on the report form, altered stubs, and wrong units reported.

Reports requiring numerous corrections were recycled through the entire processing operations—keying, formatting, and editing. For most cases, corrections were marked on the batch-edit listing sheets and the *corrections* were keyed to tape, verified 100 percent, and transmitted to Suitland, where they were matched to the data file. The corrected files then were re-edited to ensure the required changes had been made and to determine whether more were needed.

**Data merge**—After computer edit and failed-edit corrections were completed, the corrected data files for each State were merged into a single file in sequential order by State, county, and identification number. The merge program tallied farms by size, value of products sold, and type (used to help add data for nonrespondent cases), and identified and displayed problem cases for review and correction before tabulation. The resulting computerized data file then was unduplicated using a census file number (CFN) matching program to identify and print out duplicate records for review. Usually, the first of the duplicate records displayed was retained, while the rest were deleted from the file.

## Statistical Adjustments

**General information**—Approximately 14 percent of the addressees on the census mail list, generally smaller farms, never responded to the census, while certain data were collected only from about one out of every five farms. The Bureau of the Census employed two kinds of statistical adjustment to compensate for (1) nonresponse and (2) the use of sampling to collect certain data: Imputation for nonresponse was carried out using a statistical procedure and data collected in a sample survey of addresses still nonrespondent to the census in April 1983, while stratification and sample weighting was a statistical procedure used to provide data estimates by extrapolating the characteristics of sample farms to estimate totals for selected data for all farms.

**Imputation for nonresponse**—The Bureau imputed census data for nonrespondents after the data files were corrected, merged, and unduplicated. Nonrespondent addresses were classified as “large” or “small” farms based on expected annual sales of agricultural products (a “large” farm had to have expected sales of \$100,000 or more). The Bureau carried out a telephone followup of “large” nonrespondent cases and, in April 1983, selected a sample of approximately 13,500 small nonrespondents for a special mail followup to collect the data necessary to develop estimates of the number of nonresponse cases that were farms. (See ch. 5 for details of general telephone operations and for information on the nonresponse survey.)

The Bureau used the State-level estimates of the percentage of nonrespondents to estimate the number of nonrespondents for each county. Respondent farms from similar groups in each county then were randomly sampled to represent the nonrespondent farms. This meant simply that selected farms were counted twice in the tabulation, while all other farms were counted only once. This nonresponse adjustment procedure assumed that the respondent and nonrespondent farms had similar statistical characteristics. The procedures assumed that, for example, a respondent dairy farm and a nonrespondent dairy farm, in the same county and with similar value of sales (one reported, the other estimated), had approximately similar characteristics in terms of acreage, size of herd, and so on.

**Stratification and sample weighting**—The 1982 Census of Agriculture, like the 1978 enumeration, included data collected from a sample of all farms. Report forms containing sample items were mailed to all addresses in Alaska and Hawaii, and to a sample of all other addresses on the census mail list. The sample selected included all “certainty” cases, i.e., abnormal farms, farms with a complex organizational structure (e.g., multiunit operations), and all addresses identified as “large” farms. The definition of a large operation for sampling purposes varied by State, from a low of 1,000 acres or \$100,000 in sales in New England to as high as 10,000 acres or \$500,000 in sales in some Western States. Large farms identified during processing were sent a supplemental report form containing only the sample items. In addition to the abnormal, complex, and large operations, all farms in counties with fewer than 100 farms in 1978, and all farms in SIC code groups with very few farms at the State level in 1978, were included as well. The resulting file constituted an approximate 20-percent sample of all farms.

Sampling introduced into the census data several factors that could cause substantial variation and/or bias. In the initial, pre-enumeration selection, fully half the addresses from which the sample data were to be collected did not represent farms; thus tabulated data came only from part of this sample—those addresses representing farms. Further, the sample was stratified using sources of variable quality, and the response rate for addresses in the sample may have been different than for nonsample cases.

To improve the accuracy of the estimates drawn from the sample, the Bureau carried out a “poststratification” of the noncertainty sample operations by creating 128 new strata, formed by 8 sales groups, in turn divided by 8 SIC code groups, then by 2 acreage classifications. These were:

Sales	SIC code groups	Acres
\$1 to \$999	011 Cash grains	0 to 69
\$1,000 to \$2,499	013 Field crops, except cash grains	70 or more
\$2,500 to \$4,999	016 and 018 Vegetables and melons, and horticultural specialties	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	017 and 019 Fruits and tree nuts, and general farms, primarily crops	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	024 and 021 (except industry 0212) Dairy farms; and livestock, except dairy, poultry, and animal specialties (except beef cattle [except feed lots])	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	0212 and 027 Beef cattle, except feed lots, and animal specialties	
\$40,000 to \$99,999	025 Poultry and eggs	
\$100,000 or more	029 General farms, primarily livestock	

The Bureau multiplied the data from sample farms by the ratio of total farms to sample farms in each stratum to develop the estimates for the sample items. The weight of a certainty farm remained “1.”

## Tabulation and Data Review

**General information**—After edit, correction, and merge, the data records were ready for tabulation. The individual records were tabulated by computer into a series of detailed data matrices, each comprising several thousand different items that would provide the basic inputs for most of the data tables drawn from the census file. The Bureau also employed these data matrices to

prepare matrix tabulations, after analytical corrections, in a detailed county-level format, for use in reviewing and identifying problems in the preliminary data.

After the tabulations were reviewed and problem records corrected, the Bureau made a special tabulation of the corrected records as they were before and after correction. The uncorrected data then were subtracted from the corrected data, and the net totals merged into the data matrices. The corrected matrices formed the detail data file and served as the data source for the preliminary reports and the review tabulation for final Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series*, reports. After completion and correction of the review of the volume 1 tables, the final volume 1 tabulations were run from the master matrices. State-level cross-tabulations were run in a separate computer pass after the final correction of the volume 1 tabulations.

**Analytical tabulations**—County-level analytical tabulations were used to review the aggregated data. All of the items reported on the individual report forms were tabulated for each county and State, for all farms (that is, for all operations meeting the Bureau's definition of a farm), and for farms with sales of \$10,000 or more. Historical data from the 1978 census final reports<sup>10</sup> were included for use in reviewing the 1982 data for completeness and accuracy. Agriculture Division analysts used the analytical tables as their basic review documents, but also employed substantial amounts of related data, drawn mostly from USDA estimates. The analysts wrote detailed descriptions and criticisms of data problems on form 82-A302 Table Review Criticism Sheets. These provided for subsequent use records of what was questioned, what action was suggested, and the net change for each item questioned.

Representatives of USDA's Statistical Reporting Service's (SRS) State offices also reviewed the analytical tables and the criticism sheets. The SRS reviewers identified any additional problems they found in the tabulations and offered additional or alternative solutions to problems noted previously.

The detailed criticisms of the data, together with suggested corrective action, were transmitted to Jeffersonville.

**Data corrections**—Corrections to the data record and all deletions from the data file were made by the Jeffersonville staff using the form 82-A210 Individual Form Correction Transcription Record. An A210, completed for each individual record requiring correction, was filled out with the identification data (State and county codes, CFN, and so forth), and with the keycode for each item to be corrected or changed, together with the correct datum.

After completing the A210's, the staff—

- Reviewed the critique and corrective action for problem data suggested by the reviewers.
- Validated the data in the submitted criticisms, or made the necessary corrections.
- Obtained reports from farm operators for places that had not been included in the tabulation.

- Corrected data-keying, reporting, and processing errors.
- Identified and deleted from the data file duplicate records not previously detected.
- Assigned correct State and county codes for large operations to ensure these operations were tabulated in the proper geographic location.

All the corrections made were reviewed by the Agriculture Division staff for accuracy and to ensure that the data criticism were satisfied. The preliminary reports then were tabulated and reviewed. Any additional corrections needed were made by computer, or hand corrections were made to the tabulation printout. The data file was corrected as often as necessary to ensure its accuracy.

**Tabulations for counties, States, divisions, regions, and the United States**—County and State tables were drawn from the data matrices, and State cross-tabulations directly from the data file. Data for census geographic divisions and regions, and for the United States, were prepared by summing data from the States. The historical data for the 1982 State tables were taken from the 1978 tabulations less estimates from the 1978 area sample survey.

**Final disclosure analysis**—The Bureau of the Census, prohibited by law from publishing data that could be used to identify any individual respondent to any of its censuses or surveys, employed a procedure called "disclosure analysis" to maintain the confidentiality of the data. This involved a review of all data tables before they were released for publication. This review identified and suppressed data items whose publication (1) would result in direct disclosure of the data for a particular respondent, or (2) could be used to reveal information about an individual by derivation—that is, adding or subtracting a published subtotal from a published total would reveal individual data. Publication of the number of farms reporting an item was not in itself considered a disclosure; only related information about an item was suppressed.

As a rule, the Bureau did not publish any data for counties with 10 or fewer farms in 1982. The disclosure procedures established lower limits for the number of farms reporting a particular item before the data could be published. When the minimum acceptable number of farms reported an item, the Bureau published the data unless comparison of different tables could result in disclosing that one or two farms accounted for over half of the total published. There were exceptions to these general practices, usually when very large specialty operations were involved. For example, there were numerous cases of data involving poultry producers, feedlots, greenhouses, and so forth, in any of which the publication of the data might result in the identification of a specific operation, but whose absence from the tabulations would grossly distort the totals.

Various tables included identical information arranged under several different classifications, so that the identification and suppression of a figure in one table required review of all related tables and the suppression of the datum in them as well.

The disclosure analysis of the 1982 census tabulations was carried out partly by computer and partly by Agriculture Division statisticians, as the computer programs were incapable of completing the entire analysis.

<sup>10</sup>The 1978 State-level data incorporated estimates based on the results of the 1978 Area Sample Survey. Since no comparable survey was part of the 1982 census program, the 1978 data used for comparison purposes were produced by subtracting the area-sample data from the 1978 data, leaving only data reported by farms on the mail list.

# CHAPTER 7.

## Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico

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### INTRODUCTION

#### Historical Background

The Bureau of the Census conducted its first enumeration of agriculture in Puerto Rico in 1910; from 1910 through 1950, censuses of agriculture in Puerto Rico were carried out every 10 years in conjunction with the decennial censuses of population. Congress authorized quinquennial enumerations of agriculture in the United States in 1915 (although the first census of agriculture independent of the population census was not carried out until 1925), but neither Puerto Rico nor the outlying areas (see ch. 8) were included in this quinquennial program until 1964. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration conducted a special enumeration of agriculture on the island in 1935, but this was entirely a local effort.

Congress changed the dates of the agricultural censuses in 1952, requiring that they be taken every 5 years for years ending in "4" and "9." Puerto Rico was not included in the 1954 Census of Agriculture, but the 1960 agriculture census collected data for the 1959-60 crop year—approximately the same agricultural production year as the census for the 50 States (the agricultural enumeration for the United States proper began in October 1959 and covered the 1959 production year). Puerto Rico became part of the regular quinquennial agriculture census cycle in the 1964 enumeration. In 1972, Congress again altered the census schedule, this time to bring the economic and agriculture censuses into conjunction. The economic censuses covered years ending in "2" and "7," so the Bureau shortened the intercensal period following the 1974 and the resulting 1978 censuses of agriculture by 1 year. This was done to avoid gaps or a serious distortion of the agriculture census data series while providing for "simultaneous" economic and agriculture censuses for 1982.

For Puerto Rico, the convergence of the censuses came somewhat earlier—at least in part. For the 1978 Census of Agriculture in the Commonwealth, the Bureau decided to take

advantage of the presence of office staffs and facilities from the 1977 Economic Censuses, which had been carried out in the first half of 1978, and advanced the schedule for the 1978 agricultural enumeration by a full year. (The enumeration normally would have been carried out in the summer of 1979, just as the data collection for the census in the 50 States was being completed.) The Bureau made similar arrangements for the 1982 census, although the change in the timing of the agriculture census meant that for 1982, the enumeration in Puerto Rico was carried out in the summer of 1983, just as the census of the 50 States was being completed.

#### Legal Authority and Special Agreement

The conduct of the 1982 Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico was governed by the provisions of Title 13, United States Code, and the relevant acts of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, providing that these do not conflict with Federal regulations. The Director of the Bureau of the Census and representatives of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico signed a special agreement in February 1983 that established the functions and responsibilities of the Bureau and the Commonwealth Government in the census of agriculture. The Bureau of the Census had final responsibility for planning and carrying out the census, including the appointment of a supervisor and of Bureau personnel as advisors and liaison with the census, recruitment and training of the census staff, and maintenance of confidentiality. The Commonwealth Government agreed to provide, without charge and so far as possible without disruption of its normal operations, space in Extension Service and Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture offices for testing prospective census employees and training enumeration personnel, and to assist in recruiting staff for the field enumeration and in publicizing the census. The Bureau of the Census retained final authority to determine the content and design of the report forms, enumeration procedures, tabulations to be made, and data to be published, but agreed to consult advisory committees and the interested agencies of the Government of Puerto Rico on these matters. The Bureau of the Census bore the entire cost of the basic census program.

#### Definition of a Farm

The definition of a farm for census purposes in Puerto Rico had remained relatively unchanged for some time prior to the 1982 census; it had required data be collected and published for places of 3 or more cuerdas<sup>1</sup> where agricultural products were grown, other than vegetables for home consumption, or that had livestock or 15 or more poultry, together with places of less than 3 cuerdas if their gross sales of agricultural products during the census year, or expected gross sales in the following year, were \$100 or more. For 1982, the Bureau of the Census introduced a new definition based primarily on sales of agricultural

<sup>1</sup>A cuerda is .97 of an acre.

production. For the 1982 Census of Agriculture, a farm was any place that had, or normally would have had, sales of \$500 or more of agricultural products during the 12 months between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983, or that had 10 cuerdas or more from which \$100 or more in agricultural products were sold, or normally would have been sold, between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983. This brought the definition of a farm in Puerto Rico closer to that used in the 50 States, where the status of any place as a farm was determined by value of sales of agricultural products.

## Planning

**Planning**—Planning for 1982 began as early as mid-1980, when Census Bureau officials met with members of the Puerto Rico Planning Board to discuss data needs and enumeration methodologies. Budget restrictions compelled the Bureau in mid-July 1980 to suspend all preliminary preparations for the Puerto Rico census. The Bureau reinstated full preparatory operations in November 1982, and Census Bureau representatives met again with Commonwealth officials to draw up the special agreement covering the two parties' responsibilities in the enumeration (see above for details of the agreement), and to begin organizing the census effort.

**General plan of the census**—The 1982 Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico was primarily a field canvass, but the Bureau prepared a list of "special" farms—i.e., "large" operations with \$10,000 or more in sales, or with 50 or more cuerdas identified from the 1978 census records. These farms would be mailed report forms, together with an information booklet and a cover letter requesting the recipient to complete the report form and hold it until an enumerator picked it up during the field enumeration in July and August. (If an enumerator *did not* pick up the report form, the respondent was instructed to mail the completed questionnaire to the Census Bureau office at Hato Rey, PR.) "Regular farms" would be enumerated by enumerators who canvassed each farm and completed a report form using information supplied by the operator.

To reduce respondent burden, the Bureau planned to use sampling to collect selected detailed economic data. All farms were to be requested to supply basic inventory and production data, while special farms (including any identified during the general field enumeration) were asked additional questions covering expenses, use of chemicals, and so on. Statistical procedures would be used to expand the data to provide totals at the municipio level in the published tabulations.

The Bureau also planned to introduce the use of microcomputers for certain processing operations in the Puerto Rico central office. The microcomputers would be used for some clerical operations, preliminary edits, and tallies of selected crops, while the detailed tabulations would be done on the mainframe computer at the Bureau headquarters in Suitland, MD.

**Census schedule**—After census preparations were resumed, Bureau staff drew up a schedule for the census. The planned and actual beginning and completion dates for the major activities of the census were as follows:

Activity	Beginning		Completion	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Design report forms	11/82	11/82	3/83	2/83
Print report forms	1/83	2/83	3/83	2/83
Prepare special farms mail list	12/82	12/82	5/83	4/83
Prepare maps	11/82	11/82	3/83	2/83
Memorandum of agreement with the Commonwealth Government	11/82	11/82	1/83	2/83
Prepare enumeration materials	11/82	11/82	5/83	5/83
Establish agriculture census office in Puerto Rico	3/83	3/83	3/83	3/83
Mailout to special farms	6/83	5/83	6/83	6/83
Recruit enumerators	5/83	4/83	6/83	7/83
Train enumerators	7/83	7/83	7/83	7/83
Field enumeration	7/83	7/83	8/83	9/83
Close agriculture census office	9/83	9/83	9/83	9/83
Processing	7/83	7/83	11/84	5/84
Publication	11/84	6/84	12/84	7/84

## PREPARATORY OPERATIONS

### Report Forms

The Bureau developed a single report form for use in the Commonwealth, the form 82-A1(PR)SP. The questionnaire was a single 22" x 14" sheet of white stock, with printing and shading in green ink, folded to 11" x 14" with four numbered pages. The standard version of the form was in Spanish (the "SP" suffix on the form number) and was used for both the mailing to special farms and the field enumeration. An English-language version of the form (printed on green stock with printing in black ink) also was produced.

The report form consisted of 26 sections in all. All farm operators were requested to provide data on the following subjects in sections 1-20:

- Land owned and/or rented/leased from others
- Land rented/leased to others
- Location (barrio and municipio) of land operated
- Cuerdas and amount harvested of selected crops
- Value of sales of selected crops
- Land use
- Irrigation
- Livestock and poultry inventory and sales, including livestock and poultry products
- Organization
- Farm-related income (from other than sales of agriculture products)
- Operator characteristics

Sections 21-25 requested additional information from "large" and "sample" farms covering—

- Products for home consumption
- Use of chemicals (pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and lime)
- Expenses
- Machinery and equipment, buildings and facilities
- Hired workers, including *agregados*<sup>2</sup> and sharecroppers

Section 26 requested identification information on the person completing the report form. (A facsimile of the form 82-A1(PR)SP is reproduced in app. C.)

<sup>2</sup>An *agregado* is a member of a family living on a farm not operated by any member of the family. An *agregado* might or might not be an employee of the farm operator and might or might not produce any agriculture products. An *agregado* might own, rent, or use rent-free the house he/she lives in. The land operated by, livestock belonging to, and the products marketed by an *agregado* are included in the totals of the farm operator in charge of the place on which the *agregado* lives.

Inventory data, as well as information on machinery and equipment and on *agregados* or sharecroppers on the place, were collected as of July 1, 1983. Other data were requested for the 12-month period from July 1, 1982, through June 30, 1983.

A total of 55,000 form 82-A1(PR)SP (Spanish language) questionnaires were printed, together with 700 English language versions (form 82-A1(PR)). The Spanish version was used in the field in conjunction with the form 82-A5(PR) Record Books, of which 1,200 were printed. In addition, there were 8,100 form 82-A1(PR)SP-L1 cover letters, and a like number of form 82-A1(PR)SP(I) Instruction Booklets produced for use in the mailout to "special" farms. (For details of the field enumeration and special-farms mailing, see pp. 47-48.)

## Field Organization and Training

**General organization**—A local office staff carried out the 1982 Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico—a combined mail/field enumeration—with supervision and assistance from Bureau headquarters and the Atlanta regional office. The Bureau's Field Division had primary operational responsibility for the field enumeration, although Agriculture Division's Outlying Areas Branch compiled the list of special farms and the Data Preparation Division mailed out the report forms. A member of the Field Division staff who had resided in Puerto Rico managed the 1982 Economic Censuses and the 1982 Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico, while the Agriculture Division assigned members of its staff to serve as technical advisors and reviewers during the agricultural enumeration, followup, and processing in Puerto Rico.

The Bureau of the Census opened its Puerto Rico office in November 1982, when space was acquired in the Hato Rey Federal Building. This office and its staff were concerned first with the preparations and conduct of the 1982 Economic Censuses in Puerto Rico; but from mid-April 1983, when the economic field enumeration was completed, the office became increasingly involved in agriculture census activities. The office space was contracted for by the General Services Administration (GSA), and office equipment either was provided by GSA or rented locally.

**Recruiting and training**—Many of the office clerical staff and the field operations assistants were carried over from the economic censuses to the agriculture census staff, but the agriculture census also required a field staff of approximately 70 crew leaders, 50 quality-control (QC) enumerators, and 700 enumerators. Recruiting for the field enumeration staff began in April 1983 with hiring based on the results of written tests. The field operations assistants began administering the tests in mid-April. By the beginning of June some 5,600 applicants had been tested and the staff was selected from qualified applicants with the highest overall scores.

Crew leaders had been selected by the first week of June, and the field operations assistants conducted a 3-day crew leader training course during the period June 3-9. The crew leaders then were responsible for training the enumerators for their own crew leader districts (CLD's) during the 3-day period of July 11-13. By July 13th the recruiting and training effort was complete and the enumeration began.

The census staff were salaried temporary employees of the Bureau of the Census and were paid on standard U.S. Government GS pay scales for the appropriate grades.

**Training and reference materials**—The Bureau's Agriculture and Field Divisions prepared a series of training and reference guides

for use in the agriculture census in Puerto Rico. The two principal administrative guides used in the field office were the Administrative Manual (form 30(PR)SP) and the Office Procedures Manual (form A46(PR)SP). The Crew Leaders' Training Guide (form A53(PR)SP) and Crew Leaders' Manual (form A7(PR)SP) served as the training and general reference sources for crew leaders. The Enumerator's Manual (form A10(PR)SP) and Enumerator's Training Guide (A52(PR)SP) were the basic procedural volumes used to instruct the field staff. The Enumerator's Manual was the principal reference source for enumeration in the field and was included in each enumerator's kit. (See below.)

All of these materials were prepared in English, then translated into Spanish at Bureau headquarters. The various guides and manuals were printed by private contractors to Bureau specifications.

## Maps

The census office and field staffs needed detailed maps of the Commonwealth to facilitate complete enumeration. Three kinds of maps were produced: (1) a master map for use in the census office, (2) crew leaders' maps, and (3) enumeration district (ED) maps for each of the 885 ED's. (The ED's were delineated by the Bureau of the Census and were identical to those used in the 1980 population census—i.e., they corresponded to the local barrios—except in the city of San Juan, where the five 1980 ED's were consolidated into two for the agriculture census.) The ED maps were inserted into the A5 Record Book for each ED.

## Publicity

The public information campaign for the 1982 agriculture census in Puerto Rico served two major purposes: Recruiting the census staff and publicizing the census to encourage cooperation and response. The Bureau's Public Information Office (PIO) and Agriculture Division cooperated in the design and production of a poster announcing the census and that job applicants were needed. In April, 2,600 copies of the poster, each with 10 job-application/reply cards attached, were shipped to the Commonwealth for distribution through local government offices and by the census office staff. A census flyer, announcing the census of agriculture and urging cooperation in the enumeration, also was prepared and 40,000 copies were shipped to the Hato Rey office in the first week of May. The central office distributed supplies of the flyers to the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and to the municipio offices of the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture Extension Service. Enumerators also were provided with copies of the flyers as handouts for distribution to local businesses in their ED's.

Broadcast media also participated in the publicity program. A set of four 20-second, one 30-second, and one 60-second radio spots was distributed to 95 radio stations in the Commonwealth for broadcast as public service announcements.

In addition, a 30-minute videotape discussion of the census by Bureau of the Census staff and officials of the Puerto Rico Extension Service was sent to three Puerto Rico television stations. All of these materials, developed initially by the Bureau's Agriculture Division and PIO, were translated and recorded at Department of Commerce facilities in Washington, DC.

As in the 1978 census, the Bureau asked the Governor of Puerto Rico to issue a formal proclamation of a census day or week. The proclamation was prepared and signed, declaring July 11, 1983, "Census of Agriculture Day," and the Governor of the Commonwealth presented the proclamation to the Bureau's Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses in a formal ceremony shown on television throughout Puerto Rico.



## FIELD ENUMERATION

### Taking the Census

**Enumeration portfolios**—The enumerators were provided with enumeration portfolios containing the forms and records required for the census. Each portfolio contained a map of the enumeration district (ED) assigned to that enumerator, a supply of forms in Spanish (82-A1(PR)SP), the form A10 Enumerator's Manual, and the form A5 Record Book. The ED map showed boundaries of the ED outlined in heavy orange lines, as well as the principal surface features and roads within the ED. The enumerator was to complete a report form for each farm within the ED (the Spanish language form was the "standard"). The form A5 Record Book included form A3(PR) listing sheets and a supply of form 82-A4(PR) nonresident operator/closeout data cards. The A3 listing sheets served as a record of the canvass of the ED and contained a series of screening questions for use in identifying households operating a farm, with space for listing each household canvassed. The A4 cards were used to obtain certain basic information about nonresident operators and for households the enumerator was unable to enumerate.

The cover for the A5 Record Book served as the enumerators' progress report. At the end of each week of enumeration, the enumerator completed a column in part 1 of the cover with the date, the number completed to date of (1) A3 lines (i.e., households canvassed and either enumerated or identified as out of scope), (2) A1 report forms, and (3) A4 cards, as well as hours worked.

**Field enumeration procedures**—Enumerators used two canvassing procedures in the field enumeration—procedure A for predominantly rural ED's and procedure B in urbanized ED's. Procedure A was a door-to-door canvass of every household in the ED, except in built-up residential areas designated as "clusters."

A cluster was any group of 25 or more houses, buildings, or other structures, with each house or dwelling on half a cuerda or less of land. When enumerators found clusters not already shown on their ED maps, they outlined them on the ED maps, assigning a code letter ("A," "B," "C," and so on, in sequence), and enumerated the cluster by trying to identify the persons living there who operated farms, and visiting those addresses.

Procedure B was used for urbanized ED's or for ED's in which 10 or fewer farms had been enumerated in the 1978 Census of Agriculture in Puerto Rico. For procedure-B ED's, the names and addresses or name alone of farm operators located in the ED were prelisted on the A3 Listing Pages in the Record Book for the ED, and enumerators visited each prelisted address. In addition to completing report forms for places qualifying as farms, enumerators asked respondents whether anyone else in the area operated a farm and visited any places mentioned that were not already listed.

In both procedures, enumerators began each interview by asking the name of the head of the household, and a series of screening questions to determine whether the place qualified as a farm and help classify the operation by size. Respondents first were asked if, in the previous 12 months, they had raised, produced, or sold any crops, vegetables or ornamental or flowering plants, or had any livestock or poultry. An affirmative answer meant a completed questionnaire might be required, and the enumerator proceeded to ask (1) whether the place had or expected to have annual agricultural product sales of \$400 or more, and (if not), (2) whether the place had 10 or more cuerdas and annual or expected sales of \$100. Enumerators assigned a farm serial number (beginning in each ED with 001, and

continuing sequentially 002, 003, and so on), a census file number (CFN—an .11-digit number consisting of the municipio and barrio numbers, the farm serial number, and a check digit [the check digit was assigned to each CFN during subsequent processing]) and completed a report form for each place qualified as a farm.

For places that qualified as farms, but contained no housing unit, or had operators who lived elsewhere, or for farms where no responsible person was available to interview after repeated callbacks (see below), enumerators completed a form 82-A4(PR)SP Nonresident Farm Operator/Closeout Data Card with name and address of the nonresident or absent operator and whatever basic information (e.g., cuerdas, kinds of livestock, types of crops) could be obtained from neighbors or other sources, and assigned an A4 serial number. Each A4 case was identified on the card as a "nonresident operator" or a "closeout" case. Enumerators gave copies of the A4 cards completed each week to their crew leaders, who referred the nonresident cases either to the appropriate enumerator or other crew leader responsible for canvassing the ED in which the farm operator lived.

As enumerators canvassed their ED's, they plotted on their maps each farm, nonfarm operator, cluster, and so on. This enabled each enumerator, as well as the responsible crew leader, to monitor the canvassing of their ED's.

**Callbacks**—Callbacks were additional contacts with a household after an enumerator's initial visit. Enumerators made callbacks to addresses when they had learned from a responsible member of the household or neighbor that someone in the household, absent at the time of the first visit, had agricultural operations. Enumerators tried to schedule callbacks for a time convenient to the operator, and noted the appointment in the "callback" column of the A3 listing sheet for the line containing that address. The *only* purpose for making a callback was to complete an A1 report form for the address, and enumerators made no more than two callbacks to any household (i.e., three contacts altogether, counting the initial visit and two callbacks), after which they tried to obtain the necessary information from some other "eligible respondent," such as another responsible adult within the household who was familiar with the farm operation, or a foreman or hired manager who supervised the farm operations. Enumerators included callbacks in their regular work schedule and tried to make callback visits as soon as possible after the initial visit to avoid accumulation of delayed work.

### Special Farms

**Compilation of the special farms list and mailout**—The 1978 agriculture census in Puerto Rico employed a two-stage enumeration procedure, involving a precensus farm identification mail survey and attempted enumeration of "large farms" to determine their current agricultural status and address, and a field enumeration of all other farms. The Bureau defined a "special farm" in Puerto Rico for the 1982 census as any place with expected annual agricultural product sales of \$10,000 or more, or with 50 cuerdas or more. The special farms mail list was compiled in April 1983 from the 1978 farm list for Puerto Rico; a total of approximately 4,200 addresses that met the criteria as special farms based on their 1978 census records were identified and listed.

Time constraints prevented repetition of this mail enumeration of special farms attempted in 1978. The mail operation had not, in any event, been a great success; the Bureau obtained

only an approximate 16-percent mail response from addresses on the mail list, the rest had to be enumerated by field interview. For 1982, the Bureau planned a variation of the two-phase enumeration; special farms once again would be identified and mailed report forms, but respondents would be asked to complete and hold them until a field enumerator stopped to pick them up.

The Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, office prepared mailing packages, each consisting of a report form 82-A1(PR)SP, a form 82-A1(PR)SP(I) Information Booklet, and a form 82-A1(PR)SP(L1) cover letter requesting the respondent to complete and hold the report form until an enumerator stopped to pick it up. The special farms packages were mailed directly from Jeffersonville on June 1, 1983.

**Field followup**—The special farms were visited and enumerated by census interviewers in the course of their regular canvassing. Special farms in each enumeration district (ED) were prelisted on the A3 listing sheets attached to the A5 Record Book for each ED, and enumerators were directed to visit and complete a report form for every address listed.

## Field Review and Quality Control

The quality control plan for the 1982 enumeration was similar to that used in 1978, consisting of (1) a period of observation of selected enumerators' work, (2) a field review of each enumerator's work, and (3) a coverage check made by matching enumerators' farm lists to prelisted addresses in each ED.

The crew leaders were responsible for the field quality-control effort. Each crew leader selected the four enumerators he or she considered most likely to have difficulties in completing their work and spent approximately one-half day with each as they canvassed their ED's. The crew leaders made notes of procedures the enumerators completed well, and of any for which the enumerator required retraining. The enumerators were retrained as necessary. No enumerator selected for observation began canvassing without supervision until the enumerator had demonstrated to the crew leader the capacity to adequately perform the job.

Crew leaders carried out formal reviews of the enumerators' completed work at the weekly meetings with each and again at the completion of the canvass of each ED. These reviews were concerned primarily with proper canvassing and enumerative techniques and consisted of five basic steps:

1. Matching check of lines on the A3 listing sheets to the ED map to ensure thorough canvassing.
2. Checking A3 listing sheets and A4 nonresident operator cards to make certain they were filled out correctly, completely, and legibly.
3. Matching completed A1 report forms to the A3 listing sheets to ensure each listed farm had been enumerated.
4. Checking the report forms for completeness and legibility.
5. Checking procedure-B (see above) and special-farm listings to make certain they were visited.

The crew leader discussed any problems with the enumerator concerned and arranged to observe enumerators that had difficulties to make certain they were applying all the canvassing procedures correctly. Crew leaders also carried out coverage checks of their CLD's at their weekly meetings with their enumerators.

Prior to the start of the enumeration, quality control (QC) enumerators visited the ED's and divided each into four "quadrants" for enumeration purposes. They then selected a

place at random in each quadrant of each ED, listed that place and the four succeeding places on the most likely enumeration route, and carried out short interviews to determine whether or not an A1 was required for each place. The crew leaders used these lists to check the coverage obtained by the regular enumerator. The QC enumerator joined the crew leader and enumerator(s) for each ED concerned at their weekly meeting until the enumerator(s) had covered each quadrant. The enumerators' A3 listing sheets were matched to the prelisted addresses for the part of each ED canvassed to that point. Prelisted addresses matched to the A3 listing sheets then were checked to determine whether a report form was needed, and whether one had been completed. For cases where a matched address had not been identified as a farm by the field enumerator, the QC enumerator revisited the address to resolve the question. The crew leader visited and completed a report form if necessary for any prelisted farms missed by one of his or her field enumerators.

Quality control checks indicated that the field enumeration staff generally obtained good coverage.

## DATA PROCESSING

### General Information

Prior to the 1982 census, the field offices established for the agriculture enumerations in Puerto Rico had served as the headquarters for the field enumeration and carried out preliminary clerical review of the report forms before shipping them to Bureau headquarters for detailed edit, computer processing, and tabulation. For the 1982 economic and agriculture censuses, the Bureau used a microcomputer system in the San Juan (Hato Rey) office to help process the report forms and reported data more quickly. In the agriculture census, the microcomputers were used to (1) check in reports for large farms, (2) key data to magnetic tape, (3) perform consistency edits, (4) provide totals of selected data items by municipios and for Puerto Rico and to aid in the detection of coverage problems, and (5) determine whether a given case met the criteria for a farm.

After the enumeration was completed and the data had been keyed to tape at the San Juan office, the tapes and the report forms were shipped to Suitland for further processing using the Bureau's mainframe computers. The data underwent detailed computer editing, tabulation, and final review and correction before publication.

### Field Office Processing

**Clerical operations**—Report forms and other enumeration materials were sent to the field office for processing on a flow basis as canvassing was completed in each ED. The clerical staff first checked each enumerator's portfolio to make certain it contained an A5 Record Book, ED map, completed report forms, and other enumeration materials, and that all special-farm cases were accounted for. Incomplete portfolios were pulled from processing and the crew leader involved contacted and informed of any problem. Once corrective action was taken, the portfolio was returned to processing. The contents of accepted portfolios were removed and sorted. The A5 Record Books and A4 nonresident operator cards were stored for shipment to Suitland, while the report forms were sorted into special-farm and "nonspecial" farm categories. Clerks batched the sorted forms into work units of approximately 100 forms each; the special-farm batches were sent for check-in and then data keying, while the other batches were referred directly to data keying.



**Check-in, data keying and microcomputer edit**—The microcomputer system was employed for both check-in and data keying. Keyers received batches of report forms for check-in keying and entered the batch number for each batch, then the CFN (CFN's were preassigned to special farms cases, and were assigned by enumerators for other farms) for each report form. The computer program automatically checked each CFN to make certain it was a "legal" number—i.e., that the municipio and ED codes contained in the CFN were acceptable. Acceptable CFN's were added to the file, while keyers used the municipio and barrio information in section 1 of the report form to correct "illegal" CFN's.

After check-in, the work units were held by control clerks until data keying could begin. When each batch was released for keying, the data keyers entered the batch number for each, then the CFN for the first case. The computer program matched the CFN against the check-in file and, if the CFN had been checked in, accepted the record for data keying. The keyer then keyed the data on the report form, skipping blank data cells and entering the keycodes and responses only for cells containing information. The keying program provided performed a series of tests on the data as they were entered, checking for nonnumeric entries, illegal values (some items could be answered only with specified values or ranges of values), and checking for entries that were either too long or too short for a particular data cell. After the last item from the form had been entered, the keyer could review any item or the entire form. Any problem detected was corrected as necessary, after which the keyer entered the edit code. The edit routine reviewed the data keyed, flagged questionable items (i.e., set indicators recognizable by the computer and human reviewers that an item was incorrect or inconsistent with other information in the records), and displayed the flagged items on the microcomputer terminal's cathode ray tube (CRT) screen for the keyer's review. The keyer made any correction required and the data were re-edited. If the record failed the edit a second time, the keyer stored the record for an analyst's review and went on to the next report form in the batch.

**Local tallies**—As data were keyed, the computer system was used to compile weekly municipio and Commonwealth totals of number of farms and selected production items. These tallies provided a continuous progress report on census coverage for the Commonwealth and for each municipio, and gave the program manager the opportunity to identify local coverage problems.

**Office closeout**—The Puerto Rico census office was closed on September 30, 1983. During the last two weeks of September, the staff completed local processing of the report forms, and packed the report forms, review materials for use by Agriculture Division analysts, and the computer tapes containing the agriculture data. These materials were shipped to Suitland for complex computer edit and data tabulation.

## Computer Processing

The microcomputer system in the census office in Puerto Rico had performed basic edits of the individual data records, but the detailed edits were done using the mainframe computers at the Bureau's Suitland, MD, headquarters. The data first had to be reformatted for use with the larger systems. The data were reorganized using a format program developed from specifications established by subject-matter specialists in the Agriculture

Division. The program allowed the computer to rearrange the data into workable computerized records and check each record for illegal items (usually keying errors), nonresponse to required items, negative values, out-of-scope records, and the correct check digit in the CFN of each record. Rejected records were printed out for analysts' review and correction. Formatted records, and records corrected and returned to the file, underwent a second, more detailed edit.

The second edit program consisted of an item-by-item check of each data record that—

- Made consistency checks (that is, matched reported data totals to the sum of reported data detail).
- Set flags for questionable items.
- Imputed data for missing or obviously incorrect entries or printed a code that indicated the type and location of the problem. These items were reviewed individually for accuracy and corrected, as necessary.
- Coded each record for size by cuerdas, economic class, type of farm, and age and tenure of operator.

A listing of flagged cases was printed out, the problem records reviewed and corrected by Agriculture Division analysts, and the corrections entered in the data record using key-to-tape encoders. The flagged records then were edited again by the computer. A flagged case might undergo several computer edits, as changing any given item could cause inconsistencies in related items, thus requiring further editing and correction, but no record was added to the data file until it had passed the edit. Once all the records had been edited and all the necessary corrections made, the data file was ready for tabulation.

## Sampling and Statistical Adjustment

To reduce respondent burden, the detailed economic data in sections 21-25 of the report form were asked only of a sample of farms. The sample selected included "large" or "certainty" farms—i.e., those with sales of \$20,000 or more, or with 50 cuerdas or more—plus *all* farms in municipios that had fewer than 250 farms in the 1978 census, and a random 1-in-5 sample of all farms in municipios that had more than 250 farms in 1978.

During processing, the "noncertainty" sample farms were stratified into 128 strata, formed by creating 7 groups based on sales value, 10 on type of farm, and 3 on size of farm, and then cross-identifying operations to assign them to an individual stratum (e.g., a sugar farm of 10 to 19 cuerdas with sales of \$1,200 to \$2,499 was in a different stratum than one of 10 to 19 cuerdas with \$2,500 to \$4,999 in sales). The tabulating program made possible estimates of various items collected from sample farms by multiplying the data item for each sample farm by the sample "weight" assigned to that farm. The sample weight was determined by the ratio of sample farms to all farms in each stratum. "Certainty" farms then had a weight of 1, since all farms selected with certainty were part of the sample. Weights assigned to the other sample farms ranged from 1 to 10.

## Tabulation

Agriculture Division subject-matter specialists prepared table layouts and specifications for tabulating the Puerto Rico census data. The Bureau used its general tabulating system (GTS) and table image processing system (TIPS II—for a discussion of TIPS II, see ch. 10) software packages, with the mainframe computers at Suitland, to prepare three sets of tabulations for publication: 15 tables of data for all farms in the Commonwealth;

53 tables for farms by municipio and for the 5 geographic regions (as delineated by the Puerto Rican Government); and 6 tables of more detailed data for farms in the Commonwealth with sales of \$2,500 or more, classified by tenure, type of organization, type of farm, size of farm, market value of products sold, and main occupation and age of operator.

Agriculture Division subject-matter specialists reviewed the tabulations as they were produced, using the Bureau's high-speed printer (HSP), for accuracy and consistency. The data corrections were shipped to the Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, facility and keyed to the file.

## COMPARABILITY OF DATA

To provide comparable historical data for publication in the 1982 census report, the Bureau revised data from the 1978 census to conform to the 1982 farm definition. Appendix B of the 1982 census report (see below) allowed data users to see the impact on the statistics of the change in definition by showing 1978 data for selected items under both the old and new definitions.

The use of sampling to collect selected data also affected the comparability of the statistics. To reduce respondent burden, only a sample of farm operators was asked to provide information on agricultural production for home consumption, chemicals used, expenses, machinery and equipment, and hired labor. (For details for the sampling procedures, see p. 49.)

Data collection for 1982 was carried out, as in the 1978 enumeration, by a combination of mail and personal interviews and had no significant influence on comparability. However, the

1969, 1974, and 1978 censuses had included data for some places of 3 cuerdas or less, and with sales of less than \$500, and this, together with variations in the timing of data collection in the various censuses, did have some effect on data comparability.

## PUBLICATION PROGRAM

No preliminary report was published for Puerto Rico. The census data were published in July 1984 in Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series*, Part 52, *Puerto Rico*, which included statistics on all farms for the island as a whole, for five agricultural "regions," and for individual municipios. Tables 1-15 showed data for the entire island, tables 16-68 contained data by region and municipio, and tables 69-74 had more detailed information on farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. The data presented for all farms included farms; land in farms; land use; operator characteristics; organization; hired labor; agregados and sharecroppers; selected machinery and equipment; agricultural chemicals used; irrigation; selected production expenses; sales value of agricultural production; livestock, poultry, and their products; farm-related income; ornamental and flowering plants; products for home consumption; crops harvested; selected vegetables harvested for sale; and cultivated and/or improved pastures. For farms with annual sales over \$2,500, additional summary data were shown on tenure, organization, main occupation and age of operator, size of farm, market value of agricultural product sales, and types of farm.

The Bureau did not make available any unpublished data from the 1982 census in Puerto Rico.

# CHAPTER 8.

## Census of Agriculture on Guam and in the Virgin Islands of the United States

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### INTRODUCTION

#### General Information

**Historical background**—The 1982 Census of Agriculture was the 10th such enumeration on Guam and in the Virgin Islands. The first census of agriculture on Guam was carried out as part of the census of population in 1920 and continued as part of the decennial census program through 1960. The first agricultural enumeration of the Virgin Islands was part of a special census undertaken in 1917, shortly after the islands were purchased from Denmark. The second was in 1930, when the islands were incorporated into the general decennial census program. In 1964, Title 13, United States Code, section 191(a) was changed to include Guam and the Virgin Islands in the quinquennial censuses of agriculture.

**Legal authority**—Title 13, United States Code—Census, authorizes the collection of agriculture data on Guam and in the Virgin Islands. Section 142(a) directs the taking of censuses of agriculture in 1979, in 1983, and every fifth year thereafter. Section 191(b) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to use data collected by the Governors or other Federal officials (so long as the data are collected in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Secretary) for censuses taken in Guam, the Virgin Islands, and in other areas or possessions under U.S. jurisdiction, sovereignty, or control.

**Special arrangements**—The Acting Director of Commerce for Guam and the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Virgin Islands signed agreements with the Bureau of the Census in November 1982 for the conduct of the census of agriculture in their respective jurisdictions. The Bureau agreed to provide report forms, training materials and instructions, and other necessary materials, as well as special training as census project managers for a representative of each of the respective governments. The separate territorial governments accepted responsibility for recruiting and training local field and office staffs, supervising appointments and payrolls, and other local administrative matters.

**Farm definition and reporting periods**—For the 1982 Census of Agriculture on Guam, a farm was defined as any "place" on which any crops, vegetables, or fruit were harvested or gathered during 1982, or on which there was any livestock or 15 or more

poultry at the time of the enumeration. For the Virgin Islands, a farm was any "place" of 3 acres or more on which any field or forage crops or vegetables were harvested for sale during the 12-month period between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983, or on which there was a combined total of 10 or more fruit or nut trees or plants, any livestock, or 10 or more poultry at the time of the enumeration. Places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms if they had \$100 or more in sales of agricultural products between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983, or if they normally could expect to produce sufficient agricultural products to provide sales of at least \$100 in a 12-month period.

Operators were asked to report acreage, equipment and facilities, and inventory items (fruit, nut, and tree crops, and livestock and poultry on the place) as of the enumeration date. Land use, expenses, hired workers, volume of production, and sales of agricultural products were requested for calendar 1982 on Guam, and for the 12-month period preceding the date of enumeration in the Virgin Islands.

#### Census Schedule

The 1982 Census of Agriculture on Guam was carried out in late March 1983, and in the Virgin Islands in the summer of 1983, immediately after the closeout of the 1982 Economic Censuses in those areas. On Guam, the agriculture census office was established in office space in Agana previously occupied by the economic censuses staff, while in the Virgin Islands the census office was established in Kingshill, St. Croix, at the Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture.

Preparations for the 1982 census in the outlying areas began late in 1982, when the first contacts were made with the territorial governments to begin planning the census, and a tentative schedule of census activities drawn up. The census was carried out on the following schedule:

	Guam		Virgin Islands	
	Began	Completed	Began	Completed
Development of report form	11/82	1/83	11/82	2/83
Preparation of other forms and materials	11/82	1/83	1/83	3/83
Memorandum of agreement with Territorial Governments	11/82	11/82	11/82	1/83
Development of farm list	1/83	2/83	2/83	4/83
Preparation of enumeration materials	11/82	2/83	11/82	4/83
Assembly of enumeration materials	1/83	3/83	4/83	4/83
Establishment of census office	3/83	3/83	6/83	6/83
Recruiting of staff	3/83	3/83	6/83	6/83
Training	3/83	3/83	6/83	6/83
Enumeration	3/83	6/83	7/83	8/83
Receipt and check-in	4/83	6/83	8/83	8/83
Close census office	—	7/83	—	8/83
Processing	7/83	12/83	9/83	11/83
Tabulation	11/83	12/83	11/83	11/83
Publication	—	2/84	—	2/84

## 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

### Maps

The Bureau's Jeffersonville, IN, facility prepared a series of maps for use by the central census offices, crew leaders, and the enumeration staff. These maps were reproduced from 1980 Census of Population and Housing maps, with enumeration districts (ED's) numbered and boundaries marked with heavy orange lines. Crew leaders checked the maps for their areas to (1) familiarize themselves with the ED's, (2) check the size of each ED to make certain none was too large for a single enumerator to cover, and (3) identify places that presented special enumerations problems (such as farms split between two ED's).

### Farm Lists

Prior to the census on Guam and in the Virgin Islands the Bureau used 1978 Census of Agriculture data to prepare a list of "special" farms in each area, that is, operations considered to be large farms in the local context. For Guam, any farm with 5 acres or more of land or annual sales of agricultural products of \$500 or more in 1978 was considered a special farm; in the Virgin Islands, the definition called for 15 or more acres or 1978 sales of \$500. A total of 135 special farms were listed for Guam and 178 for the Virgin Islands. These operations were listed on the A2 Listing Sheet in the enumerators' A5 Record Books.

### Training and Reference Materials

The Procedures Manual, form 82-A25 (G) for Guam and (VI) for the Virgin Islands respectively, described the duties of each member of the census staffs and also were the principal guides for recruiting and training the census staffs and for conducting the censuses. A series of reference manuals explained the particular tasks and responsibilities of various staff members. Supervisors and crew leaders received copies of the Supervisor's Reference Manual, form A20, for their own use, and copies of the Training Guide, form A15, to use in the training courses they conducted for their field enumeration staff. Each enumerator received an Enumerator's Reference Manual, form A10, which explained the duties of an enumerator and gave detailed instructions for conducting interviews and completing the necessary documents.

### Staffs and Training

The census staffs for Guam and the Virgin Islands were similarly organized, although the field enumeration staff for Guam was larger than for the Virgin Islands. The composition of the staffs was:

	Guam	Virgin Islands
Total	21	10
Project manager	1	1
Crew leaders	2	1
Office clerical staff	3	2
Enumerators	15	6

The census staffs were salaried temporary employees of the local Governments paid on standard U.S. Government GS pay scales for the appropriate grades.

The project managers were responsible to the Director of the Bureau of the Census for all phases of the census in their areas, including securing office space and equipment; recruiting, testing and selecting personnel; publicity; training crew leaders and enumerators; supervising pre-enumeration activities; the enumeration; the clerical operations in the local office; and reporting enumeration progress to the Bureau. The crew leaders served as assistants to the census managers and were responsible for the direct supervision of the enumeration staff. Crew leaders' duties included assisting in recruiting, testing, and training enumerators; and supervising the field enumeration. They reviewed each enumerator's work, made periodic progress reports to the census manager, and performed any related duties assigned by the census manager.

Recruiting the census staffs began in early March 1983 on Guam, and in the first week of June 1983 in the Virgin Islands. The Acting Director of Commerce for Guam and the Virgin Islands Commissioner of Agriculture appointed the project managers for the censuses in their respective areas, but all other candidates for census positions had to submit to written examinations and were notified later of their appointments.

The project manager for Guam came to Bureau headquarters in January 1983 for his supervisor's training, while a Bureau staff member went to St. Croix in June to conduct the supervisors' (including crew leader's) training course for the Virgin Islands staff. The 2-day enumerators' training was carried out by the project managers in the last week of March for Guam, and in the third week of June for the Virgin Islands.

### Taking the Census

**Enumeration materials**—Each enumerator was given an enumeration "portfolio" containing the forms and records needed in the enumeration. Each portfolio contained an assignment map, a supply of agriculture census report forms (form 82-A1(G) or 82-A1(VI)), and a form A5 Record Book. The assignment map showed the boundaries, principal ground features, and roads of the area each enumerator was to cover. The enumerator was to complete a report form for each farm within his or her enumeration district. The A5 Record Book included three forms the enumerator used daily: The A2 Listing Sheets, the form A3 Enumerator's Daily Report, and the A4 Enumerator's Daily Record of Progress. The A2 Listing Sheets served as a record of the canvass of each ED and contained a series of questions for use by the enumerator in determining whether or not a place qualified as a farm. The sheets also contained prelisted names and addresses of large agricultural operations compiled by the Bureau from 1978 records and local Department of Agriculture listings. The A3 Enumerator's Daily Report was a postcard each enumerator was to complete at the end of each working day and mail the next morning (at the *latest*) to his or her crew leader. The A3 included the island's name or the enumeration district's (ED) name, the ED number, and the date, as well as miles traveled, hours worked, number of report forms completed each day and to date, and number of cases pending. The A4 Daily Record of Progress was a record of daily work as well, but was kept in the Record Book.

**Enumeration districts**—Each enumerator was assigned a specific geographic area and made responsible for its complete enumeration. Guam was divided into 19 ED's, corresponding to the island's election districts, and an enumerator was assigned to each. The Virgin Islands were divided into six ED's, four on St. Croix and one each on St. Thomas and St. John; each enumerator was assigned one ED.

**Methods of enumeration**—Enumerators interviewed each household head in the assigned ED, asking a series of screening questions to determine whether or not the household was engaged in agricultural operations meeting the Bureau's definition of a farm. If no one was at home, enumerators were instructed to try to obtain information from neighbors or other persons, such as hired workers, to decide whether an A1 should be completed for the place. If so, the enumerator made a "callback" later to enumerate the operation. The enumerator identified as "operator" whoever had the day-to-day management of the farm. For partnerships, the partner in charge of operations or the senior partner was identified as operator, while corporations and institutions with land used for agricultural purposes were identified as operators, and the names of the persons in charge entered in the "Remarks" section of the A1 form and identified as "managers."

Places of two or more tracts or in two or more ED's required special handling. For multiple-tract places, enumerators were instructed to use the same report form for all land operated by one person, regardless of where the land was located. For cases in which an operator had land in more than one ED, the entire place was enumerated in the ED where the operator resided.

In the Virgin Islands, enumerators used lists of large operations prepared from the 1978 census and from information supplied by the Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture. Enumerators also were to visit every household not listed within their assigned ED that appeared to have agricultural operations.

On Guam a procedure code—"A," "B," or "C"—was assigned to each ED to indicate how it was to be enumerated. In rural (code A) areas, enumerators visited every occupied dwelling, completing A1 forms as necessary and making certain an A2 Listing Sheet line number and dwelling symbol were entered on their assignment maps for each dwelling. Procedure code B ED's were built-up areas; here, enumerators followed code A procedures except for localities with 25 or more buildings, each on less than 1 acre. For these areas, only dwellings with associated agricultural operations were listed. (These places were outlined in green pencil on the assignment maps.) Procedure code C was assigned to ED's that had 10 or fewer farms recorded in the 1978 census. Farm operators were prelisted for these areas and enumerators were to visit each address. In addition, the enumerators also were to check with respondents, local stores, service stations, and so forth, to obtain information on any other place in the ED that might qualify as a farm. Enumerators visited any nonlisted place that might be a farm and listed it and completed a form A1 for it, if appropriate.

**Callbacks**—Enumerators sometimes were unable to complete the necessary report form on a first visit to a household because the operator was not home, available records were incomplete, or there was some other reason not connected with an operator's refusal to cooperate. In these cases, the enumerator made arrangements for a return visit, a "callback," to complete the enumeration. Whenever possible, callbacks were made by appointment, at the respondent's convenience and within 3 days of the first visit.

**Refusals**—In cases of a refusal, enumerators were encouraged to try to persuade the respondent to provide the data requested, and to explain the legal requirement for response. If an individual continued to refuse to cooperate, the enumerator identified the case as a partial or complete refusal, as applicable, in the record book and reported the case to his/her crew leader, who determined whether further followup should be attempted.

**Controls and reports**—Each enumerator completed a form A3 daily and submitted it to his/her crew leader, who, in turn, summarized the information from the A3's to complete a form A6, Weekly Progress Report of Enumeration. The A6 showed the number of (1) lines filled on the A2 listings, (2) questionnaires completed, and (3) callbacks pending, as well as mileage for vehicles used and hours worked by enumerators. Crew leaders sent completed A6 forms to the project manager every Monday in Guam, and every Wednesday in the Virgin Islands, and the data were cabled to the Bureau, providing a weekly report of the progress of the enumeration.

**Field review**—The crew leaders were responsible to the project manager for the conduct of the enumeration. In addition to reporting progress, crew leaders supervised and reviewed the work of their enumerators. Crew leaders checked slow ones as needed, reviewed each enumerator's canvassing plan to ensure use of the most efficient route of enumeration, and carried out two systematic reviews of each enumerator's work—an initial review during the first 3 or 4 days of the census, and a final review after the completion of the canvass in the enumerator's assignment. In the first review, the crew leader checked to make certain (1) each enumerator was using proper procedures and covering the area assigned, (2) all information was being entered correctly on the listing pages and maps, (3) A1 forms were being properly completed, and (4) callbacks were not accumulating. Crew leaders pointed out any error or problem and ensured the enumerator concerned took corrective action. The final review was done as each enumerator completed his or her assignment. Crew leaders examined all of the enumerators' materials, checking the points covered in the initial review, and also looked at a sample of completed agriculture census report forms. On Guam every fifth and in the Virgin Islands every third form A1 was checked thoroughly, unless there were fewer than 10 report forms in the assignment, in which case *all* were checked. If two or more of the report forms examined were incomplete, all of the report forms associated with the assignment were reviewed. Crew leaders returned incomplete or unusual report forms to the enumerators concerned for callback visits, unless a satisfactory explanation could be given as to why the data were omitted. Satisfactory explanations included (1) the enumerator was unable to locate any member of the household or the farm operator, after two visits; (2) the housing unit was vacant; or (3) the respondent refused to provide the data.

## Data Processing

**Introduction**—All computerized processing of the data, including editing and tabulations, were completed at Bureau headquarters in Suitland, MD. However, to ensure completeness of the census and the accuracy and clarity of the information on the report form, the census materials were checked in, and a preliminary review and coverage edit of the report forms was carried out at the territorial census offices.

**Check-in and screening**—As materials for each ED were received at the central offices in Agana or Kingshill, clerks checked each portfolio to make certain that record books and assignment maps were returned with the report forms. They reviewed the A2 Listing Sheets in the Record Book to determine if there was a complete report form for every place that required one. The ED number and the number of A1's received for each ED were entered on form A17, Check-in Record, and the individual report

forms were reviewed to make certain the following were present: (1) farm serial number; (2) ED number; (3) name and address of operator; (4) at least one entry in sections 2 (land in agriculture) and 4 (land use); and (5) at least one entry in sections 3 (crops harvested), or 5 (livestock and poultry), or (for Guam only) section 6 (fishery). Unacceptable report forms were referred either to an enumerator for any followup needed, or to the office supervisor to determine any further action needed. No census portfolio was submitted for clerical review until *all* the report forms satisfied the acceptability requirements.

**Preliminary clerical review**—After check-in and screening, the census portfolios were submitted to a preliminary clerical review in which clerks checked the data entries on each report form to make certain all entries were legible, consistent, and complete. Report forms with obvious errors, inconsistencies, or other problems were referred to the office supervisor for disposition. After clerical review, the census portfolios were collected to await shipment to Suitland for processing.

The central office on Guam was closed on July 8, while the Virgin Islands central office completed local operations and closed on August 19.

**Precomputer edit and data entry**—The report forms for Guam and the Virgin Islands were shipped to the Agriculture Division at the Bureau's Suitland headquarters when the census offices closed. Agriculture Division staff carried out a detailed review and edit of each report form and coded the forms for data entry. A1's for places that did not meet the Bureau's criteria for a farm were removed from the processing cycle. The remaining in-scope forms were checked for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. Editors corrected errors in computations and units of measure, and imputed data items for incomplete report forms based on information from other parts of the report form involved or from nearby farms of similar type and size.

After all of the report forms for each of the outlying areas had been reviewed, they were sent to the Bureau's Jeffersonville,

IN, facility for keying. Once encoded on magnetic computer tape, the data were transmitted by telephone datalink back to the Bureau's main computer facility at Suitland for further processing.

**Computer edit and tabulation**—The computerized data files were subjected to a detailed computer edit in which each individual data record was analyzed by computer for completeness and consistency. Inconsistent entries or other problem items were "flagged" by the edit program and were reviewed by subject-matter specialists. Any correction required was keyed to the records and the corrected data file was tabulated by computer and printed out for review. After the tabulations were reviewed, any correction needed was carried to the files, and the data were retabulated. While the computer was used to make the basic tabulations and cross-tabulations, it was not used to reproduce the publication tables. Instead, the Agriculture Division's Outlying Areas Branch prepared and typed the table outlines and posted the computer tabulations to the tables by hand. After table verification and review, the data were typed by the Bureau's Publications Services Division (PSD) at Suitland and subjected to disclosure analysis and were released for printing in November 1983.

## Publication Program

Data from the 1982 Census of Agriculture for the Virgin Islands and Guam were published in November and December 1983, respectively, in Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series*, Part 53, *Guam*; and Part 54, *Virgin Islands of the United States*. No preliminary reports were issued for either area.

The volume 1 reports presented data on farms and farm characteristics; land in farms and land use; tenure and characteristics of operator; selected farm expenses; acres planted, amount harvested, and sales value of fruits and nuts, vegetables and field crops; selected machinery and equipment; and inventory and sales of livestock and poultry and their products.

# CHAPTER 9.

## Coverage Evaluation and Research

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### COVERAGE EVALUATION

#### Introduction

The Bureau of the Census carried out the first coverage evaluation of the census of agriculture in 1945, and first released the findings of the agriculture census coverage evaluation for the 1950 census. Since then, the Bureau routinely has measured the accuracy and completeness of farm counts and selected data item totals for each agricultural enumeration and has published information on the limitations of the data. The basic methodology employed in the evaluation has remained relatively unchanged, although techniques have been refined and sample designs modified and improved.

The principal objectives of the 1982 coverage evaluation program were:

- Provide measures of the coverage of the census farm counts and of selected data items, such as land in farms, value of agricultural product sales, and operator characteristics.
- Provide estimates of selected characteristics for undercounted farms.
- Inform census data users of any known deficiencies that might affect the interpretation or use of the data.

#### General Procedures

The 1982 coverage evaluation program consisted of two major studies, an area-segment survey designed to measure the number and characteristics of farms not on the census mail list, and a classification-error study intended to estimate the number and characteristics of farms on the mail list that were overcounted or misclassified as out of scope (nonfarm). For the area-segment sample, an area probability sample of segments was drawn from the 1978 Census of Agriculture Area Sample (CAAS) to use as a representative base for measuring the census universe. The classification-error study employed a stratified sample drawn from the 3.7 million names and addresses on the 1982 census mail list. The Bureau used more intensive enumeration and processing techniques with these samples than were feasible in the regular census.

Data for the area-segment survey were collected by canvassing each area segment, but telephone enumeration was used for the classification-error study. The farms enumerated in the

samples were matched to the census mail list to establish the relationship between the sample cases and the census, and the results were processed, tabulated, analyzed, and published.

#### Sample Survey Designs and Methodologies

**Area-segment survey**—The area-segment survey was designed to collect information on the characteristics of farms in rural areas (areas with a population of less than 2,500) not on the the 1982 census mail list. The survey was based on a subsample of land-area segments (see below). The 1978 CAAS was originally developed to supplement the census mail-list data at the State level and above by providing estimates of the number and characteristics of farms not on the census mail list. Budget constraints prevented its duplication for the 1982 census, but the 1978 sample frame provided a source for the 1982 area-segment survey.

The CAAS sample frame consisted of all the enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups listed in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing in each State. The sample unit, the "area segment," was a defined geographic area of land that could vary in geographic size and in the total number of housing units and/or farms it contained, depending on the stratum to which it was assigned. The *average* number of farms per segment was 10, but the actual number varied from none in low-density farm areas to as high as 12 in high-density areas. A total of 6,400 area segments was selected for the CAAS.

For the 1982 area-segment sample, the 6,400 segments originally selected for the 1978 CAAS were stratified by geographic region (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) and by number of farms identified in the CAAS as not on 1978 mail list (0, 1, 2 or 3, and 4 or more). The segments in each strata then were ordered by farm density and segment number. A size measure, based on 1978 CAAS weights, was assigned to each segment; and the sample of segments was selected from each stratum with probability proportional to this size measure.

The Bureau determined that a sample of 344 segments would provide an absolute standard error of 2.0 percent, at the regional level, for the estimated proportion of census farms not on the mail list. Strata sample sizes within each region were based on an approximate optimum allocation of the sample, with the single requirement that at least two segments be allocated to each stratum. Once the CAAS subsample was selected, the Bureau then identified 344 *adjacent* area segments for use in the 1982 area-segment sample. The adjacent segments were used to avoid any bias from the earlier census enumeration. The selection probability of a 1982 sample segment was equal to the selection probability of the adjacent CAAS segment.

**Classification error study**—Coverage evaluation of recent censuses indicated that approximately 3 to 5 percent of farms on the census mail lists were misclassified as nonfarms, with an additional 1 to 2 percent of the nonfarms incorrectly identified as farms or overcounted because of duplication of report forms.



Classification errors could result from misinterpretation of census definitions or instructions, incomplete or erroneous reporting by respondents, or errors in census processing. The classification-error study (CES) was designed to provide estimates of the number and characteristics of farms on the 1982 census mail list but (1) misclassified as nonfarms, or (2) overcounted.

The CES sample was selected from the final census mail list prior to the initial census mailout. Addresses in Alaska and Hawaii were excluded from the sample because of budget constraints, while farms with expected annual sales of \$500,000 or more, institutional farms ("abnormals"), and some multiunits were excluded because they were subject to intensive mail and/or telephone followup as well as report form review to ensure the accuracy and completeness of reported data as part of the census procedures. The first stage was the selection of a systematic sample of the census mail list. The sampling rate varied among census geographic regions as follows:

Region	Sampling rate
Northeast	1 in 187
Midwest	1 in 1,250
South	1 in 1,250
West	1 in 375

These rates yielded a sample of about 4,700 names and addresses, with approximately equal numbers from each region, which was sufficient to provide acceptable regional-level estimates of classification error.

The second stage of the sample selection was carried out after enumeration. Cases selected for the CES had an "alpha" symbol—"A," "B," or "C"—on the second line of the printed address labels. When the report forms returned through the mail, the symbols were used to identify the CES cases and separate them from regular returns for photocopying, after which the original report forms were returned to the processing cycle. Agriculture Division staff reviewed the photocopies and classified the sample as: 2,700 farms, 1,400 nonfarms, 500 nonrespondents, and 100 PMR's. A systematic sample of 1 in 2 of the farm cases then was selected for matching to the census mail list to identify any duplicates. Nonduplicate farm cases then were systematically subsampled by geographic region at a rate of 1 in 5 in the Midwest, Northeast, and South, and 1 in 7 in the West. Subsampling reduced the initial CES sample of 4,700 addresses to approximately 1,800 cases selected for re-enumeration (1,400 nonfarms, 300 farms, and 100 PMR's; nonresponse cases were deleted from the file).

**Data collection**—The area-segment sample was enumerated by field interviewers. Beginning in February 1983, the field staff from the Bureau's regional offices canvassed each segment, listing the name of the reference person (usually the owner or renter) in each household, and asking a series of screening questions to determine whether the household was involved in agricultural operations. The enumerators completed a form 82-A90, "Evaluation of the 1982 Census of Agriculture" questionnaire for each household having agricultural activity. The field operation was closed in May 1983; 4,276 completed A90 report forms were returned to Suitland, MD, headquarters for processing.

Data for the CES were collected primarily by telephone. Experienced Census Bureau telephone interviewers in Suitland attempted to place calls to each address on the CES sample list. When a farm operator was contacted by telephone, the interviewer re-enumerated the household, completing a form 82-A90. When households could not be contacted by telephone, they

were mailed an evaluation report form with a request for response. Data collection continued until all 1,800 cases were enumerated.

## Processing

Processing procedures were similar for *all* coverage evaluation cases. Upon receipt, the A90 forms were reviewed and classified as farm or nonfarm cases according to the census farm definition. (About 4 percent of the evaluation surveys addresses could not be classified because of refusals, incomplete data, or failure to contact for data collection. This caused a slight downward bias in estimates for misclassified and overcounted farms, and in the estimated totals.) Once classified, the evaluation report forms were matched to the census mail list. Area-segment sample farms matched to farms on the mail list were classified as *matched* farms, while nonmatched farms were classified as farms *not on the mail list*. The CES report forms were compared to the census report forms received for the same farms to identify farms misclassified as nonfarms, farms that were PMR in the census, nonfarms incorrectly classified as farms in the census, and duplicate report forms for the same farm.

After matching and comparison, the forms were reviewed clerically again, and coverage classification codes were assigned for census errors identified. The data then were keyed to tape, edited by computer, and tabulated in February 1984 to provide estimates of the undercount and overcount of farms, and characteristics of farms not on the census mail list.

## Estimation Procedures

The coverage evaluation provided estimates of the undercount and overcount for the census. The undercount estimates included farm counts and totals for selected characteristics, while the overcount estimates were made only for the farm counts. Estimates of the total for some characteristics of all farms were calculated by combining the census published number and the undercount minus the overcount. The undercount was split into two components—farms not on the census mail list and farms on the mail list but misclassified as nonfarms. Estimates for farms not on the mail list also were derived from the area-segment survey, while estimates for the overcount and for totals of selected characteristics for misclassified farms were derived from the CES.

## Publication of Results

The results of the coverage evaluation program were published in April 1985 in the 1982 Census of Agriculture, Volume 2, *Subject Series, Part 2, Coverage Evaluation*. The publication included text outlining the coverage evaluation program and describing estimation techniques employed, and charts and tables showing estimates of census farm coverage, farms by selected characteristics and components of coverage, selected items for undercounted farms, land in farms by sales group and components of coverage, and value of agricultural products sold by sales group and components of coverage. Since the samples used were too small to provide reliable county- or State-level data, estimates were published only for regions and the United States.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### Mail Variation Test

**Introduction**—The objective of the mail variation test was to determine whether there was a statistical difference in the mail



response obtained by the census between a report-form followup and a letter followup. Addresses selected for the mail variation test sample were included in the initial census mailout and the first mail followup. The mail variation test procedures were carried out as part of the second and third census mail followups, reversing, for the test sample, the usual report form/followup letter mailing order.

**Sample design**—The test sample was designed to detect a variation of 2 percent or more in response. The sampling frame employed was the census nonrespondent mailing lists for 13 States, 7 in the South (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) and 6 from the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Ohio). These States were chosen because they represented very different areas in terms of farm size and historical response to the census.

A total of approximately 100,000 cases—both census non-sample and sample—were selected by a systematic sample designed to reflect the ratio of nonsample to sample cases in the census mail file. The resulting file was split into a test sample of approximately 42,000 names and addresses, and a control sample of about 58,000. The test sample would be subject to the mail variation test, while the control-sample nonrespondents were subject to the same followup procedures as the census nonrespondents. Once the test period was completed, the response rates achieved for the test and control cases were compared and analyzed.

**Mailout and followup**—The initial mailing for the variation test was carried out as part of the second census mail followup in the week following March 18, 1983. While the regular mail followup consisted of a complete enumeration package, the variation test sample—41,461 addresses—was sent only a form 82-A01(L4) followup letter requesting response.

The followup to the variation test mailing was carried out as part of the third census mail followup in the third week of April 1983. All nonrespondent cases on the variation test sample mail list were sent complete enumeration packages, including the appropriate report form, a cover letter, instruction sheet, and return envelope.

**Results**—The responses to the samples were compared at the time of the second, third, and fourth followup mailings. Analysis of response achieved in the test and control samples indicated (1) significantly better response rates were achieved by report-form followups; (2) the level of response to the mail variation test differed between the Southern and Midwestern States, with somewhat better response obtained from the latter; and (3) there was no significant difference in response achieved between sample and nonsample forms (i.e., between “long” and “short” forms).

## The CATI Test

**General information**—Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is a method of data collection that employs an interactive computer system to centralize telephone interviewing, data entry, editing, and coding. CATI systems already were used in a wide range of data collection activities, and the Bureau of the Census became interested in the possible census applications of CATI in the early 1970’s, beginning active research in 1980. The first major test of a Census CATI system was part of the nonresponse followup to the 1982 National Survey of Natural

and Social Scientists and Engineers. The second large-scale test was part of the telephone followup of 1982 Census of Agriculture nonrespondents.

The CATI system used in the agriculture census followup employed telephone interviewers who read to each respondent questions appearing on a computer display terminal. Responses were recorded by means of a keyboard entry system and the computer performed selected consistency and validity checks as the responses were entered. The computer could request additional data or corrected information as necessary. Once a response was accepted by the computer, it was stored and the next appropriate question appeared on the screen. The interactive system automatically followed any “skip pattern” built into the census report form.

**Sample selection**—The Bureau selected a test sample of approximately 10,000 nonrespondents with expected value of sales of between \$100,000 and \$999,999, and fewer than 30,000 acres. (Expected sales and acreages were based on 1978 census data.) A comparison sample of 10,000 similar cases also was selected; the test sample was to be followed up using CATI techniques, but the comparison sample by conventional telephone interviewing.

The Bureau used a stratified cluster sample within each of the 48 contiguous States to assemble the CATI test and comparison sample. The number of cases selected in each State was proportional to the number of nonrespondents in each. The address list for each State was stratified on the basis of source, mail size code (i.e., estimated value of sales and/or acreage), and type of operation (crop or livestock). The strata were sorted by State, county, and ZIP Code. A systematic sample of pairs of nonrespondents was selected and then the cases in each pair were randomly assigned to either the CATI or comparison samples. The cases from 12 States were deleted prior to the start of interviewing because of their early closeout dates, so the actual size of the samples was reduced to approximately 8,500 cases each.

**Adaptation of the census report form for use with CATI**—Modifications to the standard “sample” form for use in telephone interviewing produced the form 82-A0313, Telephone Enumeration Report Form (see p. 32 for a description of the changes made to the regular form). The computer terminal screens used for CATI usually displayed only 20 to 24 lines of text at once, so long question sequences had to be broken into shorter sets, tables had to be rearranged, and the “skip” instructions of the regular form had to be rewritten for the telephone questionnaire to be used with the CATI system. To program the modified questionnaire to “run” on the CATI system, the Bureau’s CATI Project staff utilized a user language—Questionnaire Implementation System—Census (QISC)—based on several questionnaire implementation system (QIS) languages developed by the Universities of California at Los Angeles and Berkeley. The questionnaire was set up in QISC, usually section by section, and then a translator program converted QISC to FORTRAN and compiled the FORTRAN program for a running version for production interviewing.

**Staffing and training**—The Bureau established a CATI test facility at its headquarters in Suitland in the summer of 1982, and in April 1983, the Agriculture and Field Divisions began selecting interviewers for the agriculture census CATI test. The staff consisted of a facility manager (a Field Division survey statistician), three “unit managers,” and 20 interviewers. Interviewer training

was carried out at the Suitland facility and consisted of a 2-week course, the first week devoted to subject-matter review (i.e., familiarization with the agriculture census forms, terminology, and so on), and the second covering CATI procedures. Training was carried out in the last two weeks of April 1983. Six replacements were trained in early August for interviewers who had left the CATI staff.

**CATI operations**—Production interviewing began on May 9—the Monday following completion of interviewer training—and continued until the operation closed on September 16. (A telephone-numbers research unit in Jeffersonville obtained numbers from the telephone companies' directory assistance for each sample case and attempted to contact operators between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. local [operator's] time.) The distribution of the final resolution of both the CATI and the comparison samples were:

Type	CATI sample	Comparison sample
Total	8,512	8,523
Enumerated by mail (deleted)	824	3,096
Completed interview (farm and nonfarm)	4,159	2,499
Partial interview	174	—
Refusal	337	535
Claimed filed	715	582
Other noninterview	1,094	670
Unlocatable (no telephone number)	1,142	819
No contact	67	322

**Results**—Resolution of the "average" CATI case required approximately 5.0 telephone calls, while an average of 3.4 calls were required to resolve a comparison sample case; completing an interview with a farm operator required an average 4.6 telephone calls and 36 minutes for CATI cases, and 3.3 calls and 26.2 minutes for comparison sample cases. Completing an interview for a nonfarm operator required an average 3.8 calls and 10.8 minutes (CATI) or 3.0 calls and 11.4 minutes (comparison sample).

Specific problems encountered in the CATI test included incompatibility between the CATI computer data file format and that of the Bureau's mainframe computers. This required programming conversion and reformatting routines for the CATI file before it could be merged with the census data file. There also were difficulties in maintaining a smooth flow of cases to CATI interviewers. Cases were referred to the CATI staff by State and, in several instances, groups of cases for States were not always ready to be entered in the call scheduler when the previous set had been completed or nearly completed. The requirement that CATI data for States be transmitted back to Jeffersonville before the closeout date for each State meant the CATI test closeout date for that State had to be 3 days earlier than for Jeffersonville. This resulted in some cases that had not reached the call cutoff limits being designated "unresolved," and their referral by Jeffersonville for resolution from secondary sources. In general, the separate sites for the CATI sample and main processing operations required special procedures to handle transmissions of data between the two facilities. Clerks reviewing CATI cases that failed computer edit at Jeffersonville also received special training.

## Comparability Study

One of the basic objectives of a continuing census program is to maintain data series for historical comparisons. A variety

of factors affect comparability, including farm definition and enumeration methods. The definition of a farm for census purposes was different in the 1974 census than in previous enumerations, so that data for the 1974, 1978, and 1982 censuses, when compared with earlier censuses, are not consistent in the "all farms" categories. More direct comparability of data was possible in the categories of farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.

The 1982 Census of Agriculture used the same basic mailout/mailback data collection procedures as were used in the 1969, 1974, and 1978 censuses. However, the 1978 census State- and national-level estimates, included data derived from both the census mail list and the 1978 Census of Agriculture Area Segment Survey (CAAS)—a field canvass of some 6,400 geographically defined area segments. This difference in the method of enumeration used affects data comparisons between the 1974 and 1978, and between the 1978 and 1982 censuses. The Bureau, believing that differences in universe coverage were an important factor contributing to comparability of the data between recent censuses, initiated a study to evaluate 1982 census coverage in relation to the coverage attained in earlier censuses.

The Bureau's coverage evaluation program provided measures of the number and characteristics of farms not accounted for in the census. (For details of the 1982 coverage evaluation, see pp. 55-56.) The 1974 coverage evaluation program was designed to provide State-level estimates of the components of coverage—i.e., farms included in the census, overcounted in the census, and missed in the census—while the 1978 and 1982 programs developed regional estimates only. The 1978 census included the CAAS as a supplement to the census mail list, and coverage estimates for the 1978 census indicated that the 1978 census enumeration procedure provided better coverage than was obtained in the previous census.

To compare coverage of the 1978 mail list with coverage of the 1974 and 1982 mail list censuses, coverage estimates for 1978 were calculated for the 1978 "mail list only" totals. This enabled the Bureau to evaluate data produced by more nearly equivalent methodologies for all three agricultural censuses, as well as providing some measure of the impact the CAAS had on the coverage estimates of the 1978 census. Estimates were calculated (using the same coverage-error estimator employed in the 1982 coverage evaluation program) for three categories within each of the major coverage components: (1) All farms, (2) farms with sales of less than \$2,500, and (3) farms with sales of \$2,500 or more.

The comparability study indicated that in terms of results based only on census mail list procedures, the net coverage error for "large" farms (with sales of \$2,500 or more) for 1982 was small and was relatively close to that achieved by the 1978 mail-list/area sample. No statistical adjustment of 1982 data for undercoverage of large farms seemed necessary to achieve comparability between published data from these two censuses. For farms with sales of less than \$2,500, coverage attained varied considerably by regions between the censuses. Thus, the difference in data collection methodology between the 1978 and 1982 censuses primarily affected the comparability of the data on numbers of farms with sales of less than \$2,500 and total numbers of farms, but had relatively little effect on farm characteristics or on numbers of "large farms."

# CHAPTER 10.

## Agriculture Census Publication Program

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### INTRODUCTION

#### General Information

This program's goal was to make data available to users as quickly as possible after collection, while maintaining the high standards of statistical quality, reliability, and comparability. The general plan for the 1982 publication program directed that the data be published in one or more forms—printed reports, computer tapes, microfiche, and microcomputer diskettes. Individual preliminary county and State reports would be issued, while the detailed final county- and State-level tabulations would be included in Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series* reports—one for each State, Puerto Rico, two outlying areas, and a United States summary. The preliminary and final reports would present data for all operations qualifying as farms under the census definition (that is, with a sales value in the census year of \$1,000 or more) as well as data only for farms with sales of \$10,000 or more.

#### Use of Video-Composition Systems

The bulk of the published material in any census of agriculture consists of statistical tables. To facilitate efficient production of publication-quality tables, the Bureau made extensive use of video-composition systems in the 1982 census publication program. The computer output-to-microfilm video composition (COMp80) system was used to develop reproduction copy, in conjunction with the table image processor system (TIPS) originally developed for use in the 1977 Economic Censuses publication program.

TIPS was designed by the Bureau's Systems Software Division (SSD) and Publications Services Division (PSD) for use in producing large volumes of statistical tables in census reports. The system actually was a computer program that controlled the COMp80 or the Government Printing Office's Video COMp systems. An updated version, TIPS II, was developed for the 1982 censuses. The TIPS II system could use the table-layout instructions, stub, and data file for a given report to compose a single "instance" of a table, and produce either a cathode ray tube (CRT) screen display or rough proof copy of the table for review. The system automatically applied any correction made to the data file to the tables and provided corrected input files

for table composition. Once the tables were reviewed and approved, the tape files were sent to the GPO, which used them to produce photographic negatives of the publication pages. These then were returned to the Census Bureau and used to make dylux copies of each page for final review before being sent for publication.

All published reports were produced by photo-offset in the standard 8 1/2" x 11" page size.

#### Quantity Of 1982 Statistics Published

The quantity of data published for the 1982 Census of Agriculture was reduced through elimination of the major-results reports for counties and the reformatting of the county data tables in the volume 1 reports, resulting in a substantial reduction in the total number of pages in the printed reports. The number of pages of text and tables in the preliminary reports for 1982 was slightly higher than for 1978, over 12,400 pages in all, compared with approximately 12,300 in the earlier census; however, the 54-part Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series, State and County Data* set included final State and county (or equivalent) data for the 50 States and each outlying area, as well as a United States summary, and contained approximately 19,300 pages of text and tabular data, compared with some 28,800 pages in the 1978 volume 1 reports. These savings were realized primarily by the elimination of the separate multipage county reports used in previous volume 1 publications. For 1982, combined subject-matter tables were designed showing the specific data item in the stub, with the counties listed in the header. While the number of pages in the 1982 volume 1 reports was reduced by 33 percent, reformatting the county tables meant that the *volume of data published* was virtually the same as for the 1978 census. Volume 2, *Subject Series*, for 1982 comprised four reports—the *Graphic Summary*, with 188 pages of maps illustrating national agriculture statistics; the *Coverage Evaluation*, 32 pages; the *Ranking of States and Counties*, with 112 pages of tables showing comparative rankings of States and counties for selected subjects; and this *History*.

### PUBLICATION PROCESS

#### Production Control and Reporting System

The Agriculture Division developed the tables and text for the census data volumes, and the Publications Services Division (PSD) had primary responsibility for preparing these materials for publication. PSD used a centralized control and reporting system to monitor the flow of work from receipt of the specifications for a report to the return of the volumes from the printers. A control record was prepared for each step of the planning, editing, design and graphics work, printing, and printing review activities to ensure an orderly flow of work through production, and to keep editors and others informed of the status of each project. These control records also permitted any component of a publication to be located prior to printing, so that corrections, if any, could be made. Periodic progress reports on

the publication work for each report series were made to sponsoring units so they knew the status of their publications.

## Publication Steps

The major steps in the 1982 Census of Agriculture publication process are outlined below.

### 1. Steps required for implementing the publication program:

Prepare timetables for the steps listed below and estimate completion dates, adjusted as required.

Plan series format (e.g., cover design, typeface for titles, headings, text, and table format) and select means of reproducing text and tables.

Select appropriate maps and plan basic design.

Prepare and submit a form CD-27, Publication Clearance Request.

### 2. Steps required for processing:

#### A. Tables:

Prepare manuscript of tables showing boxheads and stubs. Submit table manuscript to Economic Census Staff (ECS) for review and approval.

Edit and plan table outlines, marking specifications for typing or automatic data processing.

For TIPS II processing:

Code tables for computer run.

Prepare base table images (BTI's) from planned layouts.

Produce and expand BTI's.

Review and correct BTI's.

Merge boxhead and stub image with data to produce final page.

Prepare film negatives of table pages with all heads, stubs, data, rules, and page numbers.

Mask with tape the frame identification numbers of each negative.

Prepare and distribute dylux<sup>1</sup> copies for review.

Consolidate all revisions or corrections onto a master proof.

Review and correct film images.

For typewritten processing:

Prepare table outlines showing proposed stubs and boxheads.

Edit and plan horizontal and vertical spacing for each page.

Prepare and procure preprints for repetitive materials (boxheads and stubs for multipage tables of 10 or more pages).

Provide data to be typed.

Type and proofread stubs and data fields.

Review and correct tables.

Add folios and rule tables.

#### B. Text and introductory materials:

Plan and write manuscript.

Send to ECS for review and approval.

<sup>1</sup>A "dylux" copy is a readable photocopy made from a negative. The copy is made on special yellow paper and, while readable, is not of photo-offset print quality. Dylux copies frequently are used for review and correction of printed materials.

Edit and mark manuscript (using Bureau style, policy, and grammar) for composition.

Review and correct galleys.

Prepare page dummies.

Review and correct page dummies.

Prepare camera copy (mechanicals).

Preprint repetitive copy.

#### C. Maps:

Select appropriate maps, produce camera copy.<sup>2</sup>

Prepare computer files required for production of multicolor and dot maps.<sup>3</sup>

Produce positive copy—including text, fonts, and so forth, on maps— using COMp80 unit.

Produce negatives and color keys from positive copy.

Review and verify accuracy.

### 3. Completed report:

Assemble component parts.

Send to ECS for review and approval.

Prepare printing requisition, form CD-10.

Carry out final editorial review of camera copy.

Mark camera copy with printing specifications.

Procure printing.

## Printing

The printed reports for the 1982 Census of Agriculture were produced using photo-offset print. The negatives required for this process were made from pages of tables generated by the GPO's video-composition systems. After composition, the camera copy was reviewed for conformity with Census Bureau standards for printed material. All of the actual printing was procured through the GPO, which subcontracted both the preliminary and final reports to private printers.

When printed materials were received from the printers, they were inspected by PSD and Agriculture Division personnel to ensure that the reports were complete and met the Census Bureau's print-quality standards. Packages of preliminary reports were randomly checked to make certain all of the individual county reports were included. Packages of volume 1 reports for each State were opened and four copies were randomly selected for inspection by publication specialists in PSD; two copies from each box of reports also were randomly chosen and inspected by Agriculture Division personnel. No problems were discovered in the preliminary reports, but the volume 1 reports for Utah and Louisiana had to be reprinted.

## Grouping and Binding Reports

The 1982 Census of Agriculture print publication program consisted of the preliminary reports; the Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series* final reports; and the Volume 2, *Subject Series* reports. The Bureau issued 4-page preliminary reports for over 3,000 counties with 10 or more farms in 1982, for each State (but not for Puerto Rico or the outlying areas), and for the United States.

<sup>2</sup>Only a single State map, showing county outlines, was included in the Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series*, reports, but the Volume 2, *Graphic Summary*, contained many national maps.

<sup>3</sup>The automated statistical mapping system developed by the Census Bureau generated a computer tape of commands that directed the plotter (the COMp80 unit was capable of plotting a map in a matter of minutes) to draw maps on 310mm paper or film at publication size.

The reports were grouped and released by State beginning in August 1983; with the last report—the United States — published in April 1984. The Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series*, contained final data for States and counties, or their equivalents, and were bound in one paperbound book per State. Separate books were prepared for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the United States.

The Volume 2, *Subject Series* reports were bound in four books by subject.

## Pricing and Distributing Reports

The Superintendent of Documents at GPO was responsible for sales and distribution of selected Government publications. The sponsoring agency for each publication—in this case the Bureau of the Census—paid all production costs and for printing copies for its own use. Prices for individual publications sold through GPO were based on a schedule established by that agency, but the only costs passed on to other buyers of the reports were for the actual printing, postage, and handling of the reports purchased.

The Superintendent of Documents also was responsible for distribution of Census Bureau publications to some 1,500 Government and Census depository libraries. About 150 of the former, usually those at very large educational institutions, received all or nearly all, Bureau publications, while the remaining libraries indicated which reports they wished to receive. All were sent the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, containing summary data from the most recent censuses.

The Census Bureau distributed copies of its publications to its own 12 regional offices; to Department of Commerce district offices in 47 cities throughout the Nation; and to approximately 250 State data centers (SDC's) and their 1,050 affiliates located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (The SDC's were sent all of the Census Bureau's publications for their States or areas, while the affiliates indicated which reports they wished to receive.)

The availability of census reports was publicized through the Superintendent of Documents, the Department of Commerce and its field offices, and other organizations. The Bureau issued press releases about new publications, as well as distributed order forms, publication schedules, a monthly product announcement, and an annual catalog of publications. Most of these materials included brief descriptions of the reports and actual or estimated publication dates.

The Bureau of the Census maintained a supply of its various publications for its own use at its Jeffersonville, IN, facility, but the primary responsibility for storage and sales of census reports was in the hands of the Superintendent of Documents.

## DATA PUBLICATIONS

### Printed Reports<sup>4</sup>

**Preliminary reports**—Prior to publication of the final census data reports, the Bureau prepared and published a 4-page preliminary report for each county, parish (in Louisiana), independent city, or combined election district (in Alaska) with 10 or more farms; for each State; and for the United States. The reports presented selected data items, including all farms (i.e., agricultural operations with sales during the census year of \$1,000 or more),

<sup>4</sup>Each report had a series number. The preliminary reports were numbered AC82-A-00(P) to -56(P) (for the States) and AC82-01-001(P) to -56-045(P) (for counties). The volume 1 reports were numbered AC82-A-1 to -54. The volume 2 reports were numbered AC82-SS-1 to -4.

land in farms, land use, irrigation, market value of agricultural products sold, type of organization, operator characteristics, principal crops and livestock, and selected items for farms with sales of \$10,000 or more. The preliminary reports were published between August 1983 and May 1984.

### Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, State and County Data—

The volume 1 reports contained the final data reports for geographic areas for the census and consisted of individual reports for the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and a United States summary. Each report consisted of a standard introductory text and two chapters of statistical tables—one of detailed data for the State (or area), the second of detailed county-level data.

Chapter 1 (State data) consisted of 50 statistical tables; tables 1 through 43 showed detailed State-level data and covered all of the items collected in the census, while tables 44 through 50 covered selected 1982 summary State data cross-tabulated by various farm classifications, such as size of farm, tenure, type of organization, operator characteristics, and standard industrial classification (SIC) code identification. Data were presented by county or county equivalent in chapter 2. Tables 1 through 16 showed selected data for all counties classified by SIC classification or size of farm, as well as information on operator characteristics and tenure, agricultural chemicals used, machinery and equipment, hired farm labor and payroll, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans, agricultural services and direct sales, livestock and poultry inventories and sales, and so on. In tables 17 through 36, data were provided for counties where three or more operations reported the particular item. Data for these items (e.g., various animal specialties, nursery and greenhouse products, farms operated by persons of selected racial groups or of Spanish origin) for counties with fewer than three farms reporting were combined into an "all other counties" category for the State. The first volume 1 report (Delaware) was published in February 1984, and the last (United States) was published in October 1984.

**Volume 2, Subject Series**—Volume 2 consisted of four special reports:

*Graphic Summary* presented a profile of agriculture in the United States in a series of national maps, many printed in color.

*Coverage Evaluation* provided national- and regional-level estimates on the completeness of the census in terms both of the number of all farms missed and the characteristics of farms missed.

*Ranking of States and Counties* showed data and ranking of importance (i.e., volume of production or value of sales) for selected items for 1982. The report also contained, for most tables, comparative data and ranking from the 1978 census.

#### History

These reports were published between February 1985 and July 1987.

## Other Publishing Media

### Preliminary data files on microcomputer diskette—

Microcomputer diskettes are 5.25-inch-diameter flexible vinyl disks (generally referred to as "floppy disks" to distinguish them from the rigid disks used in mainframe and some personal computers [PC's]) magnetically imprinted with machine-readable data. They were designed to be used with PC's, which had

reduced, although still considerable, capability compared with the mainframe machines, but were much less expensive and required far less sophistication on the part of users (given appropriate "software"—or programming diskettes).

The Census Bureau began making some of its data available on diskettes at about the same time as the first 1982 agriculture census data appeared, and issued 104 diskettes containing the preliminary reports for each State and for each county with 10 or more farms. The Bureau's diskettes were double sided, double density, and formatted with 320,000 bytes per side to be compatible with the Microsoft-Disk Operating System (MS-DOS), and the IBM Personal Computer-Disk Operating System (PC-DOS). The data could be accessed using any one of several commercial spread sheet, word processing, or data base software packages, or the BASIC programming language. The Bureau developed two versions of a BASIC program on diskette to display data by item: the DOS 1.1 version for use with disk drives, and the DOS 2.1 version for hard-disk storage systems.

**Microfiche**—A microfiche is a 4" x 6" sheet of photographic film containing up to 98 frames (or pages) of text, tables, or other printed matter, reduced 24 times from their original size. Thus the entire 964-page volume 1 report for Texas could be contained on 10 microfiche, and the whole volume 1 data set, stored on microfiche, could be carried in a shoe box.

All the data from the final 1982 Census of Agriculture volumes were published on microfiche and were available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents approximately 1 month after publication of the printed reports.

**Computer tapes**—The Bureau of the Census began making computer tapes of agriculture census data available to users in 1965, when tapes of the preliminary county reports from the 1964 census were produced and sold. For the 1969 and 1974 censuses, county-level data tapes were prepared from the final county tabulations, while 1978 census users' requests prompted the Bureau to release tapes of the preliminary county data—to release data in machine-readable format as quickly as possible—and later, to produce tapes from the final data. (The latter tapes were produced and sold by the Agriculture Division, as a special tabulation.)

For the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the Bureau issued three tape files, one each for the preliminary and final county data files, and a third for the final State data and cross-tabulations. The preliminary data tapes contained all of the information in the preliminary county reports, while the final county data tapes held the data from the 36 county tables in chapter 2 of the Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series* reports. The former were made available to users in May 1984 on two standard-sized, 1,600 bpi (bits per inch) reels of tape, or on one 6,250 bpi reel, while the final county data were released in October 1984 on five 1,600 or two 6,250 bpi reels.

The final State data and cross-tabulation tapes were produced and sold by the Agriculture Division. The tape file included all the data in the 50 State tables in chapter 1 of the volume 1 reports. The complete file could be contained on 17 reels at 1,600 bpi, or 5 reels at 6,250 bpi.

The specifications for the computer tape reels for the 1982 data were:

Tape width	1/2 inch
Reel size	10 1/2 inch, 2,400 feet maximum length

Logical record size:	
Preliminary county file	4 3,800-character segments
Final county file	5 9,600-character segments
Final State file	101 9,600-character segments
Field size	Fixed, 12 characters
Recording density	1,600 or 6,250 bpi on 9-channel tape
Language	Optional, either American Scientific Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) or Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)
Block spacing	.60 inch

The price for the data tapes covered the cost of producing, documenting, handling, and postage. Users could purchase the complete files, or tapes for a particular State or combination of States. (The price for tape reels with data for more than one State was slightly higher than for a reel with a single State's data.)

## COMPARABILITY OF DATA

One of the major objectives of a census of agriculture publication program is to maintain adequate comparability of the agriculture data series from census to census. A variety of factors may affect the actual comparability of data from these censuses, including changes in (1) the definitions of data concepts being measured, (2) the price structure of the economy, (3) the procedures used for data collection, and (4) the methodology used for estimating and imputing data.

The same farm definition was used for the 1974, 1978, and 1982 censuses, and the data published for all three were directly comparable in that respect. Different definitions were used for earlier enumerations, and 1982 data were directly comparable to the 1969 and earlier censuses only for farms with sales of \$1,000 or more. The comparability of the value of the sales figures was, however, affected by changes in the value of the dollar and in the price levels of various commodities.

The primary data-collection procedure was changed from personal to mail enumeration with the 1969 Census of Agriculture. The 1978 Census of Agriculture improved coverage, especially of small farms, by supplementing the mail enumeration with a State-level area-sample survey. Budget restrictions prevented the Census Bureau from using an area sample in 1982. This difference in methodology for data collection and estimation had more influence on the comparability of data from the 1982 and 1978 censuses than any other factor.

In 1978, the area sample was used to estimate the number and characteristics of farms not on the census mail list at the State level. The 1978 county-level tabulations were based only on data from farms on the census mail list, since the area sample (6,400 area segments) was not large enough to provide reliable county-level estimates. The 1978 national, regional, and State tabulations included data from farms on the mail list supplemented by estimates derived from the area sample. Since an area sample was not used in 1982, the 1982 publications provided 1978 historical estimates for the mail list only.

# APPENDIX A.

## Provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Relating to the 1982 Census of Agriculture

### TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE—CENSUS

#### CHAPTER 1. ADMINISTRATION

##### Subchapter I—General Provisions

###### §1. Definitions

As used in this title, unless the context requires another meaning or unless it is otherwise provided—

- (1) “Bureau” means the Bureau of the Census;
- (2) “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce; and
- (3) “respondent” includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, proprietorship, society, joint stock company, individual, or other organization or entity which reported information, or on behalf of which information was reported, in response to a questionnaire, inquiry, or other request of the Bureau.

###### §2. Bureau of the Census

The Bureau is continued as an agency, within, and under the jurisdiction of, the Department of Commerce.

###### §5. Questionnaires; number, form, and scope of inquiries

The Secretary shall prepare questionnaires, and shall determine the inquiries, and the number, form, and subdivisions thereof, for the statistics, surveys, and censuses provided for in this title.

###### §6. Information from other Federal departments and agencies; acquisition of reports from other governmental and private sources

(a) The Secretary, whenever he considers it advisable, may call upon any other department, agency, or establishment of the Federal Government, or of the government of the District of Columbia, for information pertinent to the work provided for in this title.

(b) The Secretary may acquire, by purchase or otherwise, from States, counties, cities, or other units of government, or their instrumentalities, or from private persons and agencies, such copies of records, reports, and other material as may be required for the efficient and economical conduct of the censuses and surveys provided for in this title.

(c) To the maximum extent possible and consistent with the kind, timeliness, quality and scope of the statistics required, the Secretary shall acquire and use information available from any source referred to in subsection (a) or (b) of this section instead of conducting direct inquiries.

###### §7. Printing; requisitions upon Public Printer; publication of bulletins and reports

The Secretary may make requisition upon the Public Printer for miscellaneous printing necessary to carry out the provisions

of this title. He may further have printed by the Public Printer, in such editions as he deems necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins, and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this title, and may publish and distribute such bulletins and reports.

###### §8. Authenticated transcripts or copies of certain returns; other data; restrictions on use; disposition of fees received

(a) The Secretary may, upon written request, furnish to any respondent, or to the heir, successor, or authorized agent of such respondent, authenticated transcripts or copies of reports (or portions thereof) containing information furnished by, or on behalf of, such respondent in connection with the surveys and census provided for in this title, upon payment of the actual or estimated cost of searching the records and furnishing such transcripts or copies.

(b) Subject to the limitations contained in sections 6(c) and 9 of this title, the Secretary may furnish copies of tabulations and other statistical materials which do not disclose the information reported by, or on behalf of, any particular respondent, and may make special statistical compilations and surveys, for departments, agencies, and establishments of the Federal Government, the government of the District of Columbia, the government of any possession or area (including political subdivisions thereof) referred to in section 191(a) of this title, State or local agencies, or other public and private persons and agencies, upon payment of the actual or estimated cost of such work. In the case of nonprofit agencies or organizations, the Secretary may engage in joint statistical projects, the purpose of which are otherwise authorized by law, but only if the cost of such projects are shared equitably, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) In no case shall information furnished under this section be used to the detriment of any respondent or other person to whom such information relates, except in the prosecution of alleged violations of this title.

(d) All moneys received in payment for work or services enumerated under this section shall be deposited in a separate account which may be used to pay directly the costs of such work or services, to repay appropriations which initially bore all or part of such costs, or to refund excess sums when necessary.

###### §9. Information as confidential; exception

(a) Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may, except as provided in section 8 of this title—

- (1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or
- (2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or



(3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports.

No department, bureau, agency, officer, or employee of the Government, except the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, shall require, for any reason, copies of census reports which have been retained by any such establishment or individual. Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section relating to the confidential treatment of data for particular individuals and establishments, shall not apply to the censuses of governments provided for by subchapter III of chapter 5 of this title, nor to interim current data provided for by subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title as to the subjects covered by censuses of governments, with respect to any information obtained therefor that is compiled from, or customarily provided in, public records.

## **§12. Mechanical and electronic development**

The Secretary is authorized to have conducted mechanical and electronic development work as he determines is needed to further the functions and duties of carrying out the purposes of this title and may enter into such developmental contracts as he may determine to be in the best interest of the Government.

## **Subchapter II—Officers and Employees**

### **§21. Director of the Census; duties**

The Bureau shall be headed by a Director of the Census, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. the Director shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by law, regulations, or orders of the Secretary.

### **§22. Qualifications of permanent personnel**

All permanent officers and employees of the Bureau shall be citizens of the United States.

### **§23. Additional officers and employees**

(a) The Secretary may establish, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as many temporary positions as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the work provided for by law. Bureau employees who are transferred to any such temporary positions shall not lose their permanent civil service status by reason of the transfer. The Secretary may make appointments to such temporary positions in conformity with the civil service laws and rules.

(b) In addition to employees of the Department of Commerce, employees of other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the work provided for by law without regard to section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act.

(c) The Secretary may utilize temporary staff, including employees of Federal, State, or local agencies or instrumentalities, and employees of private organizations to assist the Bureau in performing the work authorized by this title, but only if such temporary staff is sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title.

## **§24. Special employment provisions**

(a) The Secretary may utilize the services of nontemporary employees of the Bureau (by assignment, promotion, appointment, detail, or otherwise) in temporary positions established for any census, for not to exceed the period during which appropriations are available for that census. Whenever the Secretary determines that the services of an employee which have been utilized under this section are no longer required in such a temporary position, he may, without regard to the provisions of any other law, return the employee to a continuing position, with rank and compensation not less than that which he held in his last permanent position in the Bureau: *Provided*, That no employee shall, by reason of his service in a temporary position under this subsection, lose the protection of any law or regulation with respect to his separation, suspension, furlough, or reduction in rank or compensation below the level held in his last permanent position in the Bureau. Service by a nontemporary employee in a temporary position under this subsection shall be creditable for step increases (both periodic and longevity) under title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as though it were a continuation of service in his last permanent position.

(b) As used in this title with respect to appointments or positions, "temporary" shall be construed to mean not in excess of one year, or not in excess of the specific period during which appropriations are available for the conduct of a particular census, whichever is longer. No employee of the Bureau who holds only a temporary appointment within the meaning of this section shall be considered as other than strictly temporary for purposes of any other provision of law relating to separations, suspensions, or reductions in rank or compensation.

(c) The enlisted men and officers of the uniformed services may be appointed and compensated for service in temporary enumerator positions for the enumeration of personnel of the uniformed services.

(d) The Secretary may fix compensation on a piece-price basis without limitation as to the amount earned per diem, and payments may be made to enumerators for the use of private automobiles on official business without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837), but at rates not in excess of the rates provided by that Act.

(e) The Secretary may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for travel expenses of persons selected for appointment for attendance at training courses held by the Department of Commerce with respect to any of the work provided for by law.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law prohibiting the expenditure of public money for telephone service, the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, may authorize reimbursement for tolls or charges for telephone service from private residences or private apartments to the extent such charges are determined by the Secretary to have been incurred to facilitate the collection of information in connection with the censuses and surveys authorized by this title.

## **§25. Duties of supervisors, enumerators, and other employees**

(a) Each supervisor shall perform the duties imposed upon him by the Secretary in the enforcement of chapter 5 of this title in accordance with the Secretary's orders and instructions.

(b) Each enumerator or other employee detailed to serve as enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics called for on such schedules as the Secretary determines shall be used by him in connection with any census or survey provided for by chapter 5 of this title.

## **§26. Transportation by contract**

The Secretary may contract with field employees for the rental and use within the continental limits of the United States of means of transportation, other than motorcycle, automobile, or airplane, and for the rental and use outside of the continental United States of any means of transportation, which means may be owned by the field employee. Such rental contracts shall be made without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837). The rentals shall be at rates equivalent to the prevailing rental rates of the locality. The rental contracts within the continental United States may be entered into only when the use by the field employee of such other means of transportation is safer, more economical, or more advantageous to the Government than use of his motorcycle, automobile, or airplane in conducting the census.

## **CHAPTER 5. CENSUSES**

### **Subchapter II—Population, Housing, Agriculture, Irrigation, Drainage, and Unemployment**

#### **§142. Agriculture, irrigation, and drainage**

(a) The Secretary shall in 1979, in 1983, and in every fifth year beginning after 1983, take a census of agriculture.

(b) In conjunction with the census to be taken under subsection (a) of this section in 1979, in 1988, and every tenth year beginning after 1988, the Secretary shall take a census of irrigation and drainage.

(c) The data collected in each of the censuses taken under this section shall relate to the year immediately preceding the year in which such census is taken.

### **Subchapter V—Geographic Scope, Preliminary and Supplemental Statistics, and Use of Sampling**

#### **§191. Geographic scope of censuses**

(a) Each of the censuses authorized by this chapter shall include each State, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and as may be determined by the Secretary, such other possessions and areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty. Inclusion of other areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction or control shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(b) For censuses taken in the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any possession or area not specifically designated in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may use census information collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official, if such information was obtained in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Secretary.

(c) If, pursuant to a determination by the Secretary under subsection (a) of this section, any census is not taken in a possession or area over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty, the Secretary may include data obtained from other Federal agencies or government sources in the census report. Any data obtained from foreign governments shall be obtained through the Secretary of State.

## **§193. Preliminary and supplemental statistics**

In advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census provided for by this chapter, the Secretary may make surveys and collect such preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof.

## **§195. Use of sampling**

Except for the determination of population for purposes of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, the Secretary shall, if he considers it feasible, authorize the use of the statistical method known as "sampling" in carrying out the provisions of this title.

## **§196. Special censuses**

The Secretary may conduct special censuses for the government of any State, or of any county, city, or other political subdivision within a State, for the government of the District of Columbia, and for the government of any possession or area (including political subdivisions thereof) referred to in section 191(a) of this title, on subjects covered by the censuses provided for in this title, upon payment to the Secretary of the actual or estimated cost of each such special census. The results of each special census shall be designated "Official Census Statistics." These statistics may be used in the manner provided by applicable law.

## **CHAPTER 7. OFFENSES AND PENALTIES**

### **Subchapter I—Officers and Employees**

#### **§211. Receiving or securing compensation for appointment of employees**

Whoever—

(1) receives or secures to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title: or

(2) in any way receives or secures to himself any part of the compensation paid to any person so appointed— shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

#### **§212. Refusal or neglect of employees to perform duties**

Whoever, being an employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title, and having taken and subscribed the oath of office, neglects or refuses, without justifiable cause, to perform the duties enjoined on such employee by this title, shall be fined not more than \$500.

#### **§213. False statements, certificates, and information**

(a) Whoever, being an officer or employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title, willfully and knowingly swears or affirms falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this title, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever, being an officer or employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title—

- (1) willfully and knowingly makes a false certificate or fictitious return; or
- (2) knowingly or willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished, or, having been such an officer or employee, knowingly or willfully furnished or caused to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Secretary or to any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information provided for in this title—

shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

#### **§214. Wrongful disclosure of information**

Whoever, being or having been an employee or staff member referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, or having sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title, publishes or communicates any information, the disclosure of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 9 of this title, and which comes into his possession by reason of his being employed (or otherwise providing services) under the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

### **Subchapter II—Other Persons**

#### **§221. Refusal or neglect to answer questions; false answers**

(a) Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey provided for by subchapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100.

(b) Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no person shall be compelled to disclose information relative to his religious beliefs or to membership in a religious body.

#### **§222. Giving suggestions or information with intent to cause inaccurate enumeration of population**

Whoever, either directly or indirectly, offers or renders to an officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof engaged in making an enumeration of population under subchapter II, IV, or V of chapter 5 of this title, any suggestion, advice, information, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

#### **§223. Refusal, by owners, proprietors, etc., to assist census employees**

Whoever, being the owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of any hotel, apartment house, boarding or

lodging house, tenement, or other building, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary or by any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, acting under the instructions of the Secretary, to furnish the names of the occupants of such premises, or to give free ingress thereto and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of such Department or bureau or agency thereof, so as to permit the collection of statistics with respect to any census provided for in subchapters I and II of chapter 5 of this title, or any survey authorized by subchapter IV or V of such chapter insofar as such survey relates to any of the subjects for which censuses are provided by such subchapters I and II, including when relevant to the census or survey being taken or made, the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in such premises, shall be fined not more than \$500.

#### **§224. Failure to answer questions affecting companies, businesses, religious bodies, and other organizations; false answers**

Whoever, being the owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, neglects or refuses, when requested by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census or other schedule or questionnaire prepared and submitted to him under the authority of this title, shall be fined not more than \$500; and if he willfully gives a false answer to any such question, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

#### **§225. Applicability of penal provisions in certain cases**

(a) In connection with any survey conducted by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof pursuant to subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title, the provisions of sections 221, 222, 223, and 224 of this title shall apply—

- (1) with respect to the answering of questions and furnishing of information, only to such inquiries as are within the scope of the schedules and questionnaires and of the type and character heretofore used in connection with the taking of complete censuses, under subchapters I and II of chapter 5 of this title, or in connection with any censuses hereafter taken pursuant to such subchapters;
- (2) only after publication of a determination with reasons there for certified by the Secretary, or by some other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof with the approval of the Secretary, that the information called for is needed to aid or permit the efficient performance of essential governmental functions or services, or has significant application to the needs of the public, business, or industry and is not publicly available from nongovernmental or other governmental sources;

(3) in the case of any new survey, only after public notice, given by the Secretary or other authorized officer or

employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof at least thirty days in advance of requesting a return, that such survey is under consideration.

(b) The provisions for imprisonment provided by section 222 of this title shall not apply in connection with any survey conducted pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 3 of this title, or to subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title.

(c) The provisions of sections 221, 222, 223, and 224 of this title shall not apply to any censuses or surveys of governments provided for by subchapters III and IV of chapter 5 of this title, nor to other surveys provided for by subchapter IV of such chapter which are taken more frequently than annually.

(d) Where the doctrine, teaching, or discipline of any religious denomination or church prohibits the disclosure of information

relative to membership, a refusal, in such circumstances, to furnish such information shall not be an offense under this chapter.

### **Subchapter III—Procedure**

#### **§241. Evidence**

When any request for information, made by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, is made by registered or certified mail or telegram, the return receipt therefor or other written receipt thereof shall be prima facie evidence of an official request in any prosecution under such section.

# APPENDIX B.

## Historical Background

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### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

#### Origins and Early Development

The roots of the agricultural census are found in article I, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, which requires that an "Enumeration" of "the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons . . . within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years . . . ." The purpose of this decennial head-count was to provide for the equitable distribution to each State of taxes and of representation in the House of Representatives. The first such count, or census, was carried out in 1790.

Some members of the Government, and others, saw at once that such an enumeration could be used to gather useful information in addition to simply the number of inhabitants of the country, and James Madison, then a Representative from Virginia, introduced a bill to have more data collected on numbers of people engaged in various arts and professions. While the House approved of the idea, the Senate did not, and the first census merely counted noses.

The explosive growth of the country soon prompted reconsideration of Madison's proposals, and the third decennial census, for 1810, included in the enumeration questions on the kind, quantity, and value of goods manufactured. In the first decades of the 19th century the United States was primarily an agricultural nation, but it was not until the census of 1820 that a question specifically related to agriculture was included, and it asked only how many people were engaged in this activity.

Collection of information on manufacturing continued to expand after 1810, but no attempt was made to collect data on agriculture as a national industry until the sixth decennial census in 1840. That census used a separate "schedule" for items relating to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, etc., which included questions on cereals, various other crops, and livestock. The results were published with the rest of the census data, but were not considered sufficiently detailed or reliable to be useful. The data users of the time soon were demanding that more data be collected, and more attention be paid to ensuring their accuracy.

#### The Expansion of the Census

The results of the 1840 census were so unsatisfactory that both houses of Congress gave particular attention to the organization and data content of the 1850 census. Indeed, a select committee of the House of Representatives recommended the establishment of a permanent statistical office. Although the Senate shared much of the House's concern, it confined itself to suggesting legislation exhorting persons employed in the census to pay stricter attention to their duties. A permanent census office had to wait for another half century. Nevertheless, the 1850 census was markedly more elaborate than earlier enumerations, and is considered the first "modern" census, in that it assumed some of the specialized organization that has since characterized the censuses.

This organization began at the top, with transfer of responsibility for conducting the census from the Department of State to the newly formed Department of the Interior. Expansion of the census resulted in the establishment of six subject areas of data collection, including agriculture, each with a separate list of questions.

The agriculture questionnaire—or "schedule"—was far more detailed than its predecessor, asking the name of the person(s) in each household operating a farm and making relatively detailed inquiries on acreage and farm operations. Questions included quantities produced for 32 crops, wool, dairy products, and the value of livestock and machinery, slaughtered animals, and homemade manufactures.

The 1850 census publications included the total number of farms (by State and for the Nation), and the acreage and value of farm land: There were approximately 1.4 million farms in the United States, with about 294 million acres under cultivation; the total value of farms, buildings, livestock, machinery, and equipment came to nearly \$4 billion.

The agricultural censuses of 1860 and 1870 differed little from that of 1850. The 1870 census publication program, however, introduced the use of maps to present statistical data, in addition to the conventional tables. For 1880, local supervisors, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, were responsible for taking the greatly expanded population and agriculture censuses, and for hiring suitable enumerators. Specialists were assigned to the collection of data on most of the other areas of inquiry, such as manufactures and minerals. The census law of 1879 provided for the appointment of up to 150 local supervisors (there was to be at least 1 for each State or territory, with more apportioned as necessary by the Secretary of the Interior), double the number of judicial marshals previously responsible for the entire field census. This arrangement permitted closer supervision, and, it was hoped, greater accuracy, of the enumeration. The agriculture schedule included new items on tenure, weeks of hired labor, costs for building and maintaining fences, and fertilizer purchased. A number of special questionnaires were used to collect detailed production data on cereals; (for example, 189 inquiries covering six major

cereal crops), meat, tobacco, hops, cotton culture and the cottonseed oil industry, forest products, fruitgrowing and orchards, and sheep and wool. A separate questionnaire was completed for each farm either by an enumerator who specialized in the subject-matter area or by the respondent, who was asked to mail the completed form to the census office.

The agriculture census schedule doubled in length for 1890, with special schedules for certain operations, including new inquiries on agricultural organizations, floriculture, and irrigation. The population census schedule collected data on farm mortgages.

An item asking the race of the farm operator was added to the 1900 agriculture schedule, which was otherwise similar to that of 1890. Agriculture data processing took the first step into the age of automation in the 1900 census, with the introduction of punchcards and electric tabulating machines. These machines tabulated the results of the 1890 population census, and were adapted for the census of agriculture by the development of an automatic sorter (necessary because of the large number of crop cards employed in processing the data) and the use of a new keypunch machine.

## THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

### General Information

**Program development**—All of the first 11 censuses of the United States were conducted by temporary organizations, established a few months before the official census date and disbanded once the data had been collected and published. The 1900 census was the last carried out on the old *ad hoc* basis. By then the limitations of the old system were well known and the advantages of a permanent organization (workload distribution, the capability of carrying out censuses and surveys in other than decennial census years, and enhanced planning capability) had become so obvious that in 1902 Congress authorized the establishment of a permanent census office in the Department of the Interior. The new unit, designated the Bureau of the Census, moved to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. When the Department was divided in 1913, the Bureau was assigned to the Department of Commerce, where it has since remained.

The need for more timely data than were available from decennial censuses had been discussed for years, but nothing was done about it until the establishment of a permanent Bureau with the staffs and facilities in place and available to work between the regular censuses. In 1909, Congress directed that mid-decade censuses be taken of manufactures and agriculture, with the latter to be canvassed in 1915, and every 10th year thereafter. Congress reversed itself in March 1915, by repealing that section of the law calling for the agricultural enumeration in 1915, but, in 1919, again authorized the mid-decade operation, and the first was carried out for 1925. Subsequent censuses of agriculture have been carried out on a 5-year cycle (with some modifications).

In the meantime, a number of specialized censuses were added to the agriculture program—in 1910, a decennial census of irrigation, and in 1920, one of drained land. These two censuses, and the regular agriculture enumeration, remained part of the decennial census program through 1950, while the mid-decade censuses of agriculture, in 1925 and after, continued to be taken in years ending in "5" for the preceding crop year. Special censuses of horticultural specialties have been taken as part of the agriculture census program, but at irregular intervals, i.e.,

as part of the 1890, 1930, 1950, 1959, 1969, and 1978 censuses.

**Reference and enumeration dates**—The censuses of agriculture were carried out concurrently with the censuses of population throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries—once every 10 years in years ending in "0." The inauguration of the mid-decade census in the 1920's resulted in a census of agriculture being conducted every 5 years, in years ending in "0" and "5," collecting production data for the *preceding* year. In 1952 Congress codified the Bureau's operations in Title 13, United States Code, and established the reference periods of the agriculture censuses as years ending in "4" and "9." The other economic censuses also were scheduled for the years between decennial censuses. The agriculture censuses and the drainage and irrigation enumerations for years ending in "9" continued to be taken as part of the decennial census operations. It was evident, however, that there would be significant advantages in having simultaneous agriculture and other economic censuses, thus providing a single "snapshot" of the Nation's economy. In 1972, the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Commerce recommended changing the dates of the census of agriculture to coincide with those of the other economic censuses. Congress enacted Public Law 94-229 in 1976, requiring that censuses of agriculture be conducted for 1978, 1982, and every fifth year thereafter, making them concurrent with the economic censuses.

**Census timing**—Prior to the 1950's the census of agriculture was usually carried out in the first half of the year after the reference year. Agriculture enumerations in decennial census years normally were carried out at the same time as the population census (i.e., April of the census year in 1910 and from 1930 on; the one in 1920 occurred in January) to utilize the extensive field and office staffs already in place. The long lapse between the end of the reference year and the beginning of the agriculture census during the decennial census years was thought to be a significant problem for respondents trying to furnish accurate data. The censuses of 1920, 1925, 1935, and 1945 all were taken in January of the following years, in an attempt to collect data on an entire calendar year as soon as possible after the end of the year. These censuses provided data for a reference period corresponding to that of the U.S. Department of Agriculture crop and livestock estimates, which were issued with reference dates of December 1st and January 1st respectively, but adverse weather in most of the country during the winter months made canvassing very difficult. The censuses for 1954 through 1964 were taken in November of those years to obtain data on production as near the end of the crop year as possible. This was a considerable improvement, but still presented problems with respect to the weather. The adoption of the mail census for 1969 and later years permitted a return to the January census, although data collection often was not completed for several months thereafter due to delays in completing and returning mail report forms. (The time required for completion of a field canvass census of agriculture varied from year to year. For the 1964 Census of Agriculture—the last to employ field enumeration—canvassing was completed within approximately 1 month of the beginning of the census.)

**Enumeration methodologies**—Until 1950 the normal method of conducting an agriculture census was the farm-to-farm canvass. The use of field enumeration techniques had serious drawbacks, most notably their susceptibility to delay through bad weather, particularly noticeable in those years when the census was begun

in January, and problems sandwiching comparatively lengthy interviews into busy farmers' workdays. Further, as conditions changed in the agricultural population and more people not directly involved in full-time agricultural operations took other employment, the pool of available agriculture census enumerators shrank. In addition, the proportion of farm operators not residing on their farms continued to increase, making them more difficult to locate and enumerate by personal interview. For the 1950 census, the Bureau introduced a new technique: interview questionnaires (i.e., the questions were phrased as if they were being asked by an interviewer) were delivered to rural route boxholders, who were asked to complete the report forms and hold them until an enumerator came to pick them up. The system proved moderately successful and was used through the 1964 census.

The Bureau employed a mailout/mailback methodology in its economic censuses beginning with the 1963 enumeration, and decided to use the technique in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and the 1969 Census of Agriculture. This method enabled farmers to complete their report forms at their convenience, permitted unhurried access to their own records, and gave them the opportunity to review and correct their report forms before turning them over to the Bureau. Address lists were compiled from the 1964 census, Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, and U.S. Department of Agriculture files, and report forms were mailed to each address. The first mailout to farmers was made at the end of December 1969, requesting inventory and production data for that year as of December 31. This made the data collected comparable, in terms of time period covered, to the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates (see "Census Timing"). Farm operators were asked to complete the forms and mail them back to the Bureau. Field enumeration was still used in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa, and in certain limited followup activities.

The mailout/mailback census had certain problems, primarily difficulties in compiling a complete address list and obtaining timely response from farm operators. Address compilation was a particular problem with respect to smaller farm operations, which are not likely to be included in any of the administrative records lists used to develop the census mail list. Obtaining an adequate response rate to the census is a lengthy process; six or seven mail followups, as well as a telephone enumeration of 70,000 to 100,000 cases, are conducted over a period of several months, to reach acceptable response levels. Since total coverage is virtually impossible, the Bureau measures under-coverage in each census with a coverage evaluation survey carried out after the data collection is complete.

Despite the various problems involved in a mail census, the overall coverage obtained is only marginally lower than the results of the old canvassing methodology. The savings in tax money, as well as the convenience of the technique for the farm operators, are considered to outweigh any drawbacks.

## Sampling

The Bureau introduced sampling—the drawing and analyzing of data to estimate the characteristics of a population, as in this case, farms—in the agriculture census in 1940, when the collected data were sampled for a series of special tabulations. Sampling as an enumeration methodology was introduced in the 1945 census, when county-level data were collected through a conventional all-farms canvass, while selected data at the State level were obtained by sampling. The technique used was an area-segment sample for State-level estimates.

The 1978 census made extensive use of sampling, including the area-segment method. For the 1978 census a "short" form, composed of the "core" items requested of all farms, was used for approximately 75 percent of all addresses in the census mail address file. A "long" form, which included the core items plus additional questions on selected production expenses, financial data, etc., was used for the remaining 25 percent of farms. All "must" and "certainty" cases (i.e., farms with large acreages or value of sales), abnormal (institutional) farms, and a random sample of all other farms, constituted this census sample, which provided county-level estimates for the sample items. The census area-segment sample survey included approximately 6,400 geographic area segments, drawn from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing rural enumeration districts and block groups. The Bureau's field enumeration staff conducted a house-to-house canvass of each area segment just prior to the agriculture census mailout, completing report forms for each identified farm. After completion of the mail and telephone enumeration, the census in-scope address list was matched to the area-segment sample survey in-scope address list, and data from the area sample operations not covered in the census were weighted and tabulated to give State-level estimates of the number and characteristics of farms not included on the census mail list. The survey totals for each State were tabulated into a "pseudo county" and combined with the State totals to provide final State-level statistics.

Sampling in the general agriculture census for 1982 employed a sampling-frame design similar to that of the 1978 census, but budgetary restrictions precluded repeating the area-segment sample survey.

Sampling also is used in the census for the coverage evaluation survey to measure the completeness of the enumeration, and to adjust census statistics to reflect data for nonrespondent operations.

## Follow-On Sample Surveys

Follow-on surveys enable the Bureau to select efficient samples and collect detailed data on relatively narrow areas of interest without adding greatly to overall respondent burden. These surveys are conducted by drawing a sample of farms with specific characteristics from the pool of agriculture census farms. Following the 1954 agriculture census the Bureau carried out a mail sample survey of farm expenditures, and has since included one or more "follow-on" surveys in every census of agriculture through that for 1978. The 1978 program included sample surveys on farm finances, farm and ranch irrigation practices, and farm energy use, as well as the complete census of horticultural specialties, which used a mail list drawn from the list of census respondents. These operations were carried out in early 1980 and used 1979 as the reference year.

Early plans for the 1982 Census of Agriculture included several follow-on surveys, but budget constraints required reductions in total expenditures and that portion of the program was cancelled.

## Report Form Content and Format

**Content**—The census of agriculture involves a continual balancing of two apparently contradictory imperatives—(1) the demand by data users for more detailed data, and (2) the need to keep respondent burden to a minimum to encourage adequate response. Reconciling these objectives requires constant modification of the report-form content and format, and compromises between the need for, and the ability to collect, the data.



During much of the 19th century, changes in the content of the report form, or "schedules," were usually restricted to alterations in the kinds of agricultural production covered and the degree of detail needed. For the most part, simple production quantities and total sales values by product were all that were requested. Things began to get more complicated after the turn of the century. In the 1900 agriculture census, the Bureau asked the race and tenure of farm operators, and other socio-economic items were introduced in the 1920 agriculture census, when a question on hired labor was added. In the 1920's and 1930's, questions were added on whether the farm had electricity and telephone service, together with items on roads servicing the farm, the degree of mechanization of the farm operation, and farm-versus-nonfarm employment and income. More recently, increased need for data on sex, race, and ethnicity led to the addition for 1978 and 1982 of a question on the sex of the operator, and the operator's Spanish/Hispanic background.

Of more specific economic interest, the agriculture censuses have been used to collect information on particular kinds of farms and on questions of special interest to the agriculture community. The 1910 data were used for a study of Southern plantations, while items were added to the report forms (or schedules) for the censuses for 1945 through 1959 to identify "multiple-unit operations" (multiunits) and, in the South, landlord-tenant operations. The 1969 census saw the introduction of inquiries on the business organization of the farm, and of a census of agricultural services until 1982, when Congress directed that no funds be spent for this purpose. The 1978 census collected data on foreign ownership of farm land.

**Format**—Agricultural data were collected in large ledger-type binders for most of the 19th century censuses. The Bureau introduced separate agricultural questionnaires in the 1900 census, and separate report forms have been used since—except for 1945, when the census reverted to the binder format as a wartime expedient.

As the 20th century progressed, the growing demand for data and the need to keep respondent burden low led to compromises in every census operation and to experiments during the 1940's and 1950's in "tailoring" report forms to reflect the special characteristics of agriculture in different regions of the country. "Tailored" forms usually had two sets of data items, one asking for standard information—identification, acreage, etc.—and a second, varied among specified areas, that requested data on specified crops and livestock. Tailored forms were introduced in the 1940 census, for nine designated regions.

By 1954, the total number of such forms had grown to 21; differentiation among them reached its peak in the 1964 census, when a separate form was used for each State, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The advent of the mail census for 1969 census saw the elimination of the individual State forms in favor of two standardized questionnaires—the A1 ("long") and A2 ("short")—with tailored report forms only for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas. The census of agricultural services (part of the 1969 census program) also had a separate report form, as did the decennial censuses of irrigation, drainage, and horticultural specialties. The A1 form was used for farms that were expected to have sales of \$2,500 or more during the reference year, while the A2 standard form went to smaller farms. The format for 1974 was similar. The generalized report forms had a serious drawback in that they were very long—the 1974 A1 form was a 22-page booklet. While any individual respondent had to complete only part of his or her report form, working through it left the perception of greatly increased

burden. For the 1978 census, the report forms were redesigned to reduce respondent burden. The A2 form was discarded and, instead, two versions of the A1, a 4-page "nonsample" version (A1(N)) and a 5-page "sample" form (A1(S)), were adopted. A larger page size and other format changes enabled the Bureau to request the needed data while reducing overall respondent burden by about one-third. The A1(N) was the standard form and included the "core" items requested from all farms. The A1(S), used for large farms and a random sample of all farms, had six additional sections including questions on expenditures for energy and other selected production expenses.

While standardization had simplified the Bureau's job in terms of designing, printing, mailing, and processing the report forms, respondents still were unhappy about questions irrelevant to their own operations. Hence the Bureau reintroduced regionalized forms for the 1982 census, establishing 12 regions with separate sample, nonsample, and "must" report forms for each region. ("Must" forms were identical to "sample" forms, except for shading color, and were used for designated large farms, farms operated by institutions, multiunits, etc.). The nonsample form contained the items asked of all farms, while the sample version—once again containing both the "core" items requested of all farms and sample items—was used for an approximate 20-percent sample of agricultural operations.

## PROCESSING AND PUBLISHING OF THE DATA

### Processing

For most of the 19th century, processing and publishing agriculture census data were relatively straightforward activities. The figures tabulated and compiled by hand were published (after 1850) as a separate volume of the decennial census publication series.

The conversion to mechanical punching and tabulating equipment in the 1900 Census of Agriculture was a major methodological and technological innovation, and the processing methods did not undergo a comparable change for another half-century. Technical improvements continued (e.g., mechanical editing of the punchcards began in 1940), but the basic system introduced in 1900 remained in place until the advent of the electronic computer following World War II.

The Bureau of the Census played a major role in the development of modern computer technology. The first general-purpose electronic computer, the UNIVAC system, developed to the Bureau's specifications and installed in 1951, was used first for part of the 1950 population census, and then to process agriculture census data after the 1954 enumeration. A large clerical staff was still required to manually edit the individual report forms prior to preparing punchcards for computer processing.

Thereafter, the Bureau's computer systems were modernized and expanded to take advantage of the rapid developments in technology. For the 1964 census the Bureau introduced "string" punching in the processing cycle, to save time in both key punching the data and computer processing, and to reduce the total number of punchcards required.<sup>1</sup> The data on punchcards were transferred to magnetic tape and much of the editing and tabulating utilized computer programs.

<sup>1</sup>This technique involved assigning a code number to each data item within a document. The key punch operator keyed only the codes and contents for items containing data. The result was a "packed" format with data fields of variable length. When transferred to tape, the computer program re-expanded the input file to full standard length for processing.

For the 1969 census, the Bureau dispensed with punchcards altogether, keying the data directly to small magnetic tape reels, which then were pooled onto standard computer tape for transmission to the Bureau's main computer facility for processing. The computer systems included high-speed printers that produced printed copies of the programmed tables for review and correction and, in some cases, for photo-offset reproduction for publication. For the 1974 census, data were keyed directly from the report forms to computer disk, then copied onto magnetic tape for computer processing. For 1978, the individual report forms had bar-coded labels, which greatly facilitated both check-in and removal of respondent addresses from the mail-followup file.

The Bureau expanded the use of computers still further for the 1982 census. Once again the data were keyed directly to disk from the report forms, but for most report forms there was no clerical edit *before* keying, since the quality of the data provided by most respondents and the capabilities of the computer edit programs developed by the Bureau made such a manual edit unnecessary. The 1982 census saw the introduction of an interactive data base system allowing access to the entire data file for resolving problems during the analytical review stage of the processing.

## Publication

The major changes in the presentation of census data since the turn of the century, aside from its separation from the population and housing data volumes, have been (1) the publication of individual reports for each State and county; (2) the development of special reports on selected subjects, such as farm finance, energy use, and tenure; (3) greater use of graphics as a supplement to the conventional tables for the display of data; and (4) the production of data on computer tape files, microfilm, and microfiche. The increase in the number of individual State, county, and special reports may be considered the natural result of the growing demand for data. The Bureau's graphic presentation of census data reflect the use of new technologies to present statistics in the most striking and easily understood manner. The first *Graphic Summary* was produced in 1948 to show farm tenure and land use. Earlier census reports had included a number of charts and graphs, but these were usually very limited in scope. For the 1969 program, the Bureau introduced computer-generated maps—over 200 in all—in addition to the usual charts and graphs, and the *Graphic Summary* was a regular and popular part of the census publication program.

Agriculture census data on computer tape first appeared in the 1964 census publication program, when tapes of the preliminary data only were produced and offered for sale in two standard computer "languages." The final data were provided on computer tape files for the 1969, 1974, and 1978 censuses; in addition, for 1978 the preliminary data were offered on tape to make tapes available to data users as quickly as possible after the census. Discussions with data users prompted the Bureau to produce computer tapes of both the preliminary and final 1982 State and county data, and to release the preliminary data on flexible diskettes as well.

Microfiche was introduced in the publication program for the 1969 census, when all of the printed reports were also produced in this medium. Since that time, the Bureau has adopted a policy of making most of its printed reports available on microfiche and, beginning with the 1978 census, some unpublished agriculture census data as well.

## THE FARM DEFINITION

When the first census of agriculture was conducted in 1840, there was no official attempt to define what exactly constituted a farm. The first census definition, for 1850, was simple; any place that had \$100 or more in total agricultural products sales value was a farm. Since that time, acreage and dollar values of sales limits have been added, changed, or removed, but the requirements that the land be involved in, or connected with, agricultural "operations," and that it be under the day-to-day control of a single management (individual, partnership, corporation, etc.) have been retained.

The most important requirement is, of course, the connection with agricultural operations, which—again for census purposes—are the production of livestock, poultry, and animal specialties and their products, and/or crops, including fruits, greenhouse, and nursery products. The land involved in these operations need not be contiguous to comprise a single farm, it must only be operated as a single unit. (For an exception to this general rule, see the section on the definition used in 1950-1954 censuses.)

The changes in the various criteria used for the definition of a farm are outlined below, by census:

**1850-1860**—No acreage requirement, but a minimum of \$100 in total sales value of agricultural products.

**1870-1890**—A minimum of 3 acres was needed for a tract to qualify as a farm. Places with less than 3 acres were considered farms if they had a minimum of \$500 in agricultural product sales.

**1900**—The acreage and minimum sales requirements were removed, and cranberry marshes, greenhouses, and city dairies were included, provided they required the full-time services of at least one person.

**1910-1920**—A minimum of 3 acres, with \$250 or more in total value of sales, unless the individual operation required the full-time services of at least one person.

**1925-1945**—The requirement for continuous services by at least one person was dropped for the 1925 and following censuses; otherwise the definition used in the 1910-1920 censuses was unchanged.

**1950-1954**—The acreage qualification was retained, but places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms if they had \$150 or more in total sales value of agricultural products during the census year. Places that would normally have had at least \$150 in sales, or that had begun operating as a farm for the first time in 1954, were also counted as farms. If a place had sharecroppers or other tenants, the land assigned to each was treated as a separate farm, even though the landlord handled the entire holding as a single unit. Land retained and worked by the landlord was considered a separate farm.

**1959-1974**—Any place with 10 acres or more, and with \$50 or more in agricultural products sales, or any place with less than 10 acres, but with at least \$250 in total sales qualified. If sales were not reported, or if the reported sales figures were obviously incorrect, average prices were applied to reported estimates of harvests and livestock produced to arrive at estimated sales values.

**1978-1982**—The minimum acreage requirement was dropped. Any place that had, or normally would have had, \$1,000 or more in total agricultural products sales during the census year was counted as a farm.

# APPENDIX C.

## Organization of the Bureau of the Census and Key Personnel for the 1982 Census of Agriculture

### INTRODUCTION

Several hundred people working at a wide variety of tasks were required to carry out the 1982 Census of Agriculture, but a relatively small number of these carried the principal responsibility for planning, developing, integrating, and supervising the various phases of the operation. This appendix is a directory of the key people in the executive staff, operational divisions, and various offices who had these responsibilities during the conduct of the census from October 1, 1981, until September 30, 1985.

### EXECUTIVE STAFF

The Director determined policies and directed the programs of the Bureau, taking into account applicable legislative requirements and the needs of users of statistical information. The Director was responsible for the conduct of the activities of the Bureau of the Census and for coordinating its statistical programs and activities with other Federal statistical agencies, with due recognition of the programs developed and regulations issued by the Department of Commerce and the Office of Management and Budget.

The Director was assisted by a Deputy Director who shared his responsibilities and carried out the duties of the Director in the latter's absence. During most of the 1982 census period there were six Associate Directors and seven Assistant Directors on the executive staff, as well as several Special Assistants, a Legal Advisor, and three Bureau units—the Public Information Office, the Program and Policy Development Office, and the Data User Services Division—that reported to the Director.

#### Director

John G. Keane, from March 1984  
C. Louis Kincannon, Acting, July 1983 to March 1984  
Bruce K. Chapman, October 1981 to July 1983  
Daniel B. Levine, Acting, to October 1981

#### Staff

J. Patrick Heelen, Legal Advisor, from April 1985 (position vacant, Dec. 1983 to Apr. 1985)  
Paul J. Burke, Legal Advisor, to December 1983  
Carolee Bush, Staff Assistant, July 1981 to July 1983; to May 1981  
Dave M. O'Neill, Senior Staff Economist, November 1981 to June 1983  
Bronwyn M. Morgan, Special Assistant, from January 1985  
Alfred J. Tella, Special Adviser

#### Deputy Director

C. Louis Kincannon, from January 1982  
Daniel B. Levine, to January 1982

#### Staff

Theodore G. Clemence, Senior Advisor  
Melvin A. Hendry, Census Bureau Committee Liaison Officer, from June 1984

#### FUTURE SYSTEMS DESIGN STAFF

(transferred from Systems Development Division Jan. 1982)

This office was responsible for the technical activities needed to design and acquire automatic data-processing (ADP) systems and services to satisfy long-range mission needs of the Bureau of the Census. Its activities included forecasting ADP requirements, performing research and deriving design solutions to satisfy projected requirements.

W. Bruce Ramsay, Chief, January 1982 to April 1983 (position vacant from Apr. 1983)

#### Assistant Director for Communications

(established Apr. 1983)

The Assistant Director for Communications planned and directed the public affairs and promotional activities of the Bureau, provided congressional liaison services, advised the Deputy Director in these activities, and had responsibility for the Data User Services Division and the Public Information Office.

James E. Gorman, Acting, from August 1984  
Steven R. Tupper, May 1983 to August 1984

#### CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

(transferred from the Program and Policy Development Office Apr. 1983)

This office advised the Director on all congressional matters related to the Census Bureau's activities and coordinated liaison on such activities with Congress, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce's Office of Congressional Affairs.

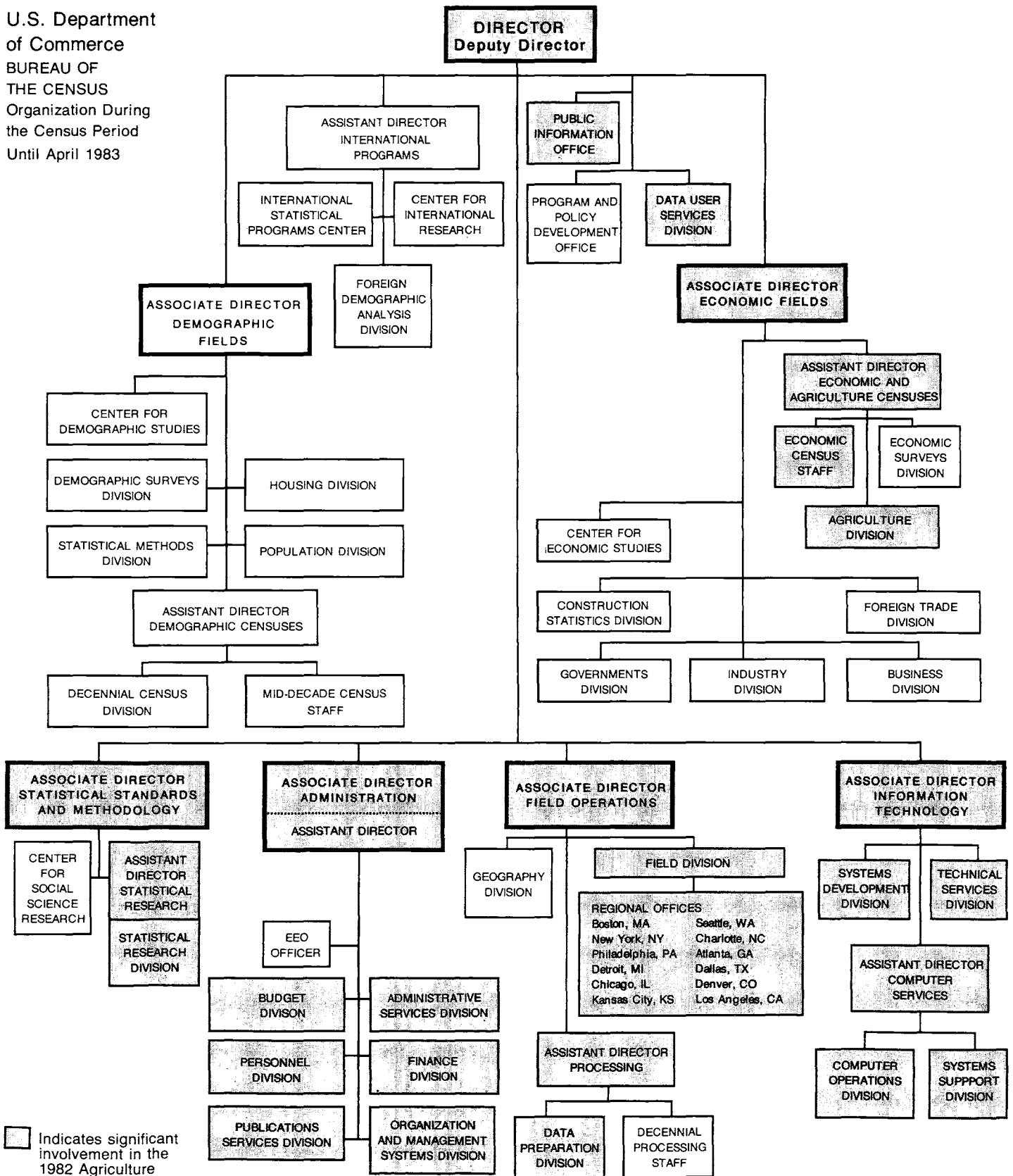
Leon H. Hampton, Jr., Congressional Liaison Officer, July 1984 to August 1985  
Emma Moreno, Congressional Liaison Officer, April 1983 to June 1984  
Susan B. Trento, Congressional Liaison Specialist, from March 1984

#### Associate Director for Economic Fields

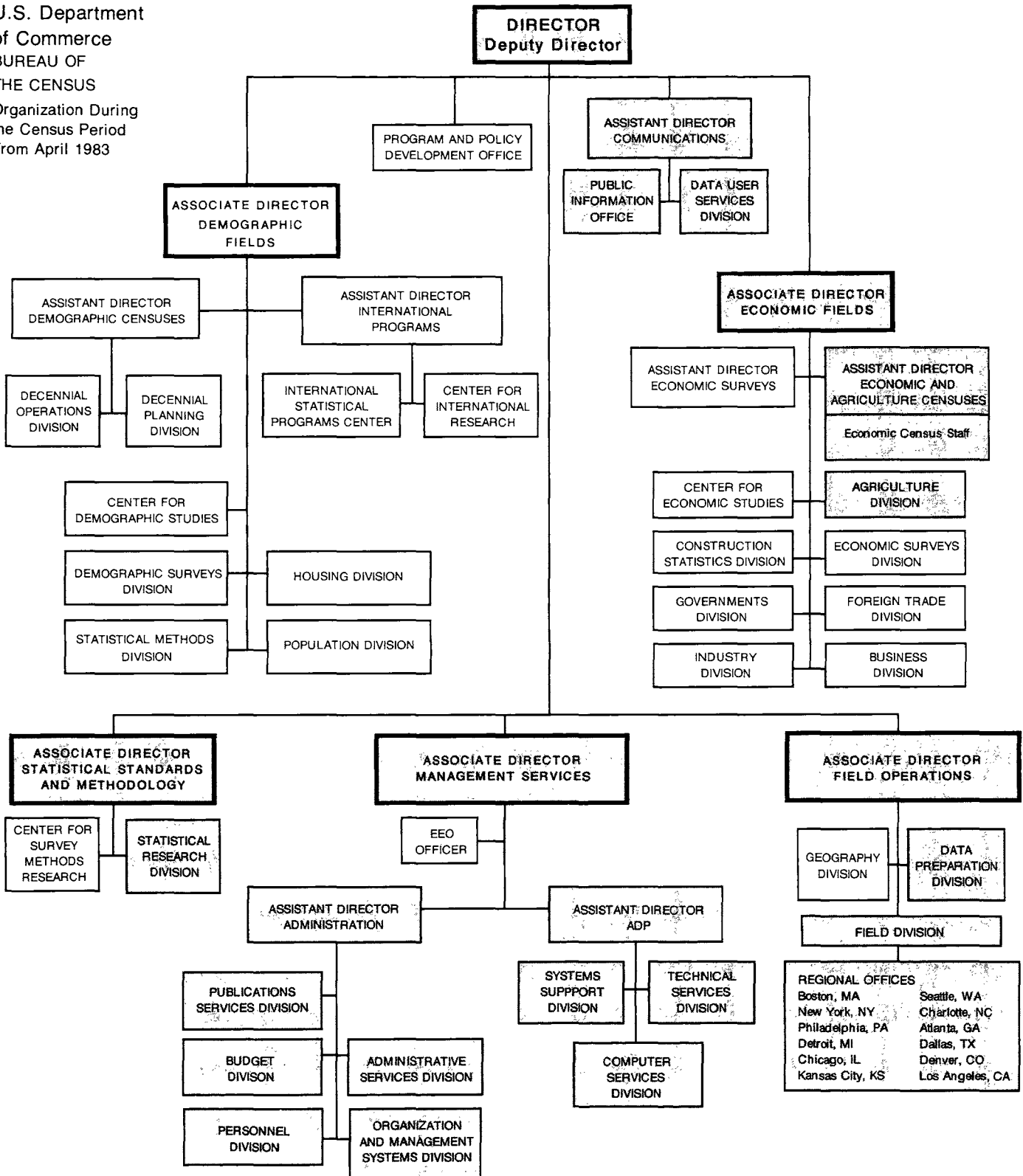
The Associate Director for Economic Fields planned and directed the economic statistical programs, and advised the Director in these fields. Aided by an Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (Chief, Economic Census Staff), he directed the Agriculture, Business, Construction Statistics, Economic Surveys, Foreign Trade, Governments, and Industry Divisions, the Economic Census Staff, and the Center for Economic Studies.

# History of the 1982 Agriculture Census

U.S. Department  
of Commerce  
BUREAU OF  
THE CENSUS  
Organization During  
the Census Period  
Until April 1983



U.S. Department  
of Commerce  
BUREAU OF  
THE CENSUS  
Organization During  
the Census Period  
From April 1983



□ Indicates significant  
involvement in the  
1982 Agriculture  
Census.

Charles A. Waite, from December 1983

Michael G. Farrell and Roger H. Bugenhagen alternately served as Acting Associate Director between June and November 1983

Shirley Kallek, to May 1983

#### **Staff**

Paula N. Muroff, Special Assistant, from June 1985

Walter E. Neece, Statistician

Barry A. Rappaport, Special Assistant, from September 1982

Martin Weingarten, Senior Economic Advisor, from April 1983

Gaylord E. Worden, Senior Economic Advisor, December 1981 to April 1983

Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Special Assistant, to September 1982

#### **Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses**

This Assistant Director provided overall direction for program planning of the economic censuses; developed budget requirements, time schedules, and controls; coordinated plans for data collection and publication, the development of census methodology, and the data-processing system; maintained liaison with other divisions for data collection and other support needs; and developed and coordinated a data-dissemination program. The Assistant Director also served as Chief of the Economic Census Staff.

John H. Berry, from August 1984

Michael G. Farrell, to August 1984

#### **Staff**

Lawrence A. Blum, Special Assistant, to October 1981

Melvin A. Hendry, Jr., Economic Statistician, to August 1981, and April 1983 to June 1984

Claggett A. Jones, Computer Specialist, to May 1983

Robert S. Taylor, Special Assistant, to May 1982 and from November 1983

John R. Wikoff, Special Assistant, from July 1982

Elaine Thomas, Survey Statistician, from December 1981 to February 1984

Beverly M. Eng, Statistician, to October 1982

Stanley Hyman, Statistician, from February 1984

#### **Associate Director for Information Technology** (abolished Apr. 1983)

This Associate Director planned and directed programs for electronic data-processing operations and techniques, and advised the Director in these matters. He was responsible for the Computer Operations, Systems Support, Systems Development, and Technical Services Divisions.

Howard N. Hamilton, Acting, January 1982 to April 1983  
W. Bruce Ramsay, to January 1982

#### **Associate Director for Management Services** (established Apr. 1983)

This Associate Director provided administrative management services, with due consideration of those specifically provided by the Department of Commerce, to all components of the Census Bureau; planned and directed programs for electronic data-processing operations and techniques; directed the

activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office; and advised the Director in these fields. Aided by an Assistant Director for Automatic Data Processing and an Assistant Director for Administration, he directed the Administrative Services, Budget, Computer Services, Organization and Management Systems, Personnel, Publications Services, Systems Support, and Technical Services Divisions.

O. Bryant Benton, from April 1983

#### **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE**

This office provided guidance and assistance to the Associate Director for Management Services (Associate Director for Administration prior to Apr. 1983) in equal employment opportunity matters.

Charles C. Rodney, Equal Employment Manager

#### **Assistant Director for Automatic Data Processing (ADP)** (Assistant Director for Computer Services prior to Apr. 1983)

The Assistant Director assisted the Associate Director for Management Services, and directed and provided planning and coordination for the computer services area.

Gerald F. Cranford, from December 1983

Howard N. Hamilton, to December 1983

#### **Assistant Director for Administration** (established Feb. 1981)

The Assistant Director provided the Associate Director with the management assistance necessary to maintain a strong and well integrated management program for the Census Bureau. He assisted in the direction and coordination of all administrative areas within the Bureau.

Clifford J. Parker, from April 1983

O. Bryant Benton, November 1981 to April 1983 (Acting, to Nov. 1981)

#### **FINANCE STAFF**

(Finance Division prior to Apr. 1983)

This staff performed financial analysis, maintained financial accounts, coordinated payroll and leave audits, and prepared financial reports.

William A. Prentice, Chief, from January 1985 (Acting, Apr. 1983 to Jan. 1985)

#### **Associate Director for Administration** (abolished Apr. 1983)

This Associate Director provided administrative management services to all components of the Census Bureau and advised the Director in these matters. He directed the Administrative Services, Budget, Finance, Organization and Management Systems, Personnel, and Publications Services Divisions, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Office.

James D. Lincoln, to August 1982 (position vacant from Aug. 1982 to Apr. 1983, when position was abolished)

#### **Associate Director for Field Operations**

This Associate Director planned and directed data-collection and noncomputer-processing operations, and advised the Director in these matters. He directed the Data Preparation, Field, and Geography Divisions, and the Decennial Processing Staff (until it was abolished in Apr. 1983).

Roland H. Moore, from October 1983  
Don L. Adams, Acting, from July 1983 to October 1983  
Stanley D. Moore, March 1982 to June 1983 (Acting, Dec. 1981 to Mar. 1982)  
C. Louis Kincannon, Acting, to November 1981

**Assistant Director for Processing**  
(abolished Apr. 1983)

The Assistant Director provided the Associate Director with the processing expertise and management assistance necessary to develop and maintain state-of-the-art processing programs, and coordinated and integrated programs among the various divisions of the Bureau.

C. Louis Kincannon, to January 1982 (position vacant, Jan. 1982 to Apr. 1983)

**Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology**

This Associate Director planned and directed programs relating to the statistical adequacy of proposed collections and the application of appropriate statistical methodology and techniques; carried out long-range studies on the basic problems of measuring social and economic phenomena; provided research and consulting facilities oriented specifically toward psychological and behavioral science factors; and advised the Director in these fields. She directed the following units: the Center for Survey Methods Research (the Center for Human Factors Research prior to Aug. 1980), the Research Center for Measurement Methods (merged with Statistical Research Division in Aug. 1980), and the Statistical Research Division.

Barbara A. Bailar

**Staff**

Lawrence H. Cox, Senior Mathematical Statistician, from May 1983  
Eli S. Marks, Senior Mathematical Advisor, to February 1983  
Roger H. Moore, Senior Mathematical Advisor, February 1983 to June 1984  
Kirk M. Wolter, Senior Mathematical Statistician, to May 1983

**Assistant Director for Statistical Research**  
(abolished Apr. 1983)

The Assistant Director assisted the Associate Director, directed and provided planning and coordination for statistical research activities, and served as Chief of the Statistical Research Division.

Roger H. Moore, to February 1983 (position vacant, Feb. 1983 to Apr. 1983)

**DIVISIONS AND OFFICES**

**Administrative Services Division**

This division secured space, supplies, and equipment; arranged for communications, transportation, and related services; and designed the census questionnaires in conjunction with the economic and agriculture subject-matter divisions.

**Chief**

Robert L. Kirkland

**Staff**

William C. Fanning, Assistant Chief, to April 1984 (position abolished Apr. 1984)  
Albert W. Cosner, Chief, Forms and Mail Management Branch  
Cathern S. Kline, Chief, Economic/Administrative Forms Design Section  
Cornelia M. Fisher, Chief, Cold-Type Composing Section, to October 1984 (section abolished Oct. 1984)  
Joyce E. Teague, Chief, Forms/Mail Management Support Services Section

**Agriculture Division**

The Agriculture Division formulated and developed overall plans and programs for the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistical data from surveys or censuses relating to agriculture, agricultural activities or products, equipment and facilities, irrigation and drainage enterprises, and cotton ginning. It planned and developed systems and prepared computer programs for the processing, data processing of agricultural information, and conducted research and prepared analytical reports, monographs, and special studies related to agricultural production in the United States.

**Chief**

Charles P. Pautler, Jr., from January 1985  
Richard R. Storm, George E. Pierce, and John E. Adkins served as Acting Chief of Agriculture Division in monthly rotation, August 1984 to January 1985  
John H. Berry, Chief, July 1982 to August 1984  
George E. Pierce, Acting Chief, May to July 1982  
Arnold L. Bollenbacher, Chief, to May 1982

**Staff**

Carol A. Cuellar, Administrative Officer  
J. Thomas Miller, Consultant, to September 1983  
John E. Adkins, Assistant Chief, Operations  
Avon B. Floyd, Special Assistant, from August 1982  
Ralph A. Graham, Computer Systems Analyst, to March 1982  
Cynthia Z. F. Clark, Assistant Chief, Research and Methodology, from June 1985 (position vacant, Jan. to June 1985)  
Kenneth R. Norell, Assistant Chief, Special Surveys  
Charles P. Pautler, Jr., Assistant Chief, Research and Methodology, March 1983 to December 1984  
Richard R. Storm, Assistant Chief, Agriculture Statistics, from October 1982  
William A. Harlan, Statistician (Jeffersonville Staff and Suitland)  
James C. Vogelsang, Statistician (Jeffersonville Staff)  
Arlon M. Scott, Statistician (Jeffersonville Staff)  
Paulette M. Bonchak, Statistician, to September 1983  
George E. Pierce, Chief, Census Planning Staff  
Patricia A. Clark, Statistician  
Thomas J. Manning, Statistician, from January 1983  
Douglas J. Miller, Statistician  
Steven W. Stanley, Statistician  
John W. Ternus, Agriculture Information Specialist  
Francis D. Tolson, Statistician, from March 1985  
Cynthia R. Shipley, Statistician, from April 1985  
Stephen M. Schobel, Computer Systems Analyst, to January 1982



Billy E. Stark, Chief, Agriculture Census Programming Branch  
 Martin S. Harahush, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Diane J. Simmons, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Thaddeus S. Hess, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Jay Johnson, Computer Systems Analyst, to June 1983  
 Morris A. Murray, Computer Programmer  
 James E. Thomas, Computer Programmer  
 Brian L. Lounsbury, Computer Programmer  
 Wilma C. Tarry, Computer Programmer  
 Steven W. Laudrille, Computer Programmer  
 Clarence Hill, Computer Programmer, from December 1983  
 Lyana Seda, Computer Programmer  
 Joseph Aqua, Computer Programmer, to December 1984  
 Vincent J. Vabolis, Computer Technician, to March 1982

Lowell T. Wrucke, Chief, Special Census/Surveys Branch  
 Allen J. Blackburn, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Amozetta Ratliff, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Mark A. Peitzmeier, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Linda J. Hutton, Computer Systems Analyst  
 Janet K. McGrane, Computer Systems Analyst  
 William M. Sandusky, Computer Programmer  
 Christine Zuest, Computer Programmer, from February 1984  
 Patrick McDonald, Computer Programmer  
 Sandra L. Nokovich, Computer Programmer  
 Yolanda Santiago, Computer Programmer  
 Mark Mildorf, Computer Programmer, from June 1985  
 Hugh P. Watters, Computer Programmer  
 Joan E. Kimmel, Computer Programmer, to April 1985  
 David Birnbaum, Computer Programmer, to March 1982  
 Jeffrey Brubaker, Computer Programmer, to April 1982

Kent C. Hoover, Chief, Procedures Branch, from March 1983  
 John E. Adkins, Acting, August 1982 to March 1983

Avon B. Floyd, Chief, to August 1982

Beverly E. Battle, Statistician  
 Christopher Berbert, Statistician  
 Donald F. Cheza, Statistician  
 Henry B. Evans, Statistician  
 Betty McKay, Statistician

John A. Blackledge, Chief, Farm Economics Branch

Emile N. Hooker, Statistician  
 James A. Liefer, Statistician  
 Joseph M. Miller, Statistician  
 Sandria C. Everett, Statistician  
 Irving Copeland, Statistician, from April 1983  
 Steven Singleton, Statistician, to August 1982  
 Francine Rattner, Statistician, to August 1982  
 Cynthia R. Shipley, Statistician, to April 1985

Donald R. Jahnke, Chief, Crop Statistics Branch

John Barrett, Statistician, from September 1982  
 Neng W. Cheng, Statistician, to May 1983  
 Carl N. McAllister, Statistician  
 Cynthia R. Pitts, Statistician  
 Hubert E. Sites, Statistician  
 Frank J. Shelton, Statistician

Thomas D. Monroe, Chief, Livestock Statistics Branch

William R. Adams, Statistician  
 Susan E. Sundermann, Statistician, to March 1982  
 John A. Branch, Statistician  
 Albert W. Graybill, Statistician  
 James L. Thomas, Statistician  
 John F. Lee, Statistician  
 Gordon H. Lester, Jr., Statistician

Joyce A. Paras, Statistician

John C. Womack, Statistician, March 1982 to January 1983

Francis D. Tolson, Statistician, March 1982 to March 1985

Robert E. Miller, Statistician

Mark A. Meggs, Statistician, from May 1983

John C. Womack, Chief, Outlying Areas Statistics Branch, to March 1982, and from January 1983 (branch abolished Mar. 1982; reestablished, Jan. 1983)

Demosthenes Biribilis, Statistician, to March 1982, and from January 1983

Ronald D. Lewis, Statistician, from January 1983

Jeanette K. Mon, Statistician, to March 1982, and from January 1983

Lidia R. Walters, Statistician, to March 1982

Darrell D. Prochaska, Chief, Program Research and Development Branch

Jane Y. Dea Sandusky, Statistician

Emily Burton, Statistician

William C. Davie, Statistician

Donna R. Ruggles, Statistician

Cynthia Z. F. Clark, Chief, Research and Methods Branch, October 1984 to June 1985 (position vacant from June 1985)

David D. Chapman, Chief, to May 1984 (position vacant, June to Oct. 1984)

Nicholas S. Alberti, Mathematical Statistician, from March 1984

Pamela Farrari, Mathematical Statistician, from March 1984

Tommy W. Gaulden, Mathematical Statistician

Sherry Kronhaus, Mathematical Statistician, to November 1982

John H. Barrett, Chief, Farm and Ranch Identification Survey Branch, to September 1982 (branch abolished, Sept. 1982)

Ronald D. Lewis, Statistician, to September 1982

Thomas J. Manning, Chief, Area Sample Survey Branch, to January 1983 (branch abolished, Jan. 1983)

William L. Hartnett, Statistician, to March 1982

Francis D. Tolson, Statistician, to March 1982

## Budget Division

This division performed budget functions that included the preparation of official budget estimates and justifications, and the allocation and control of funds.

### Chief

Joseph P. Bellomo

## Computer Services Division

(Computer Operations Division prior to Apr. 1983)

This division operated and managed the Bureau's electronic computers and related auxiliary equipment; planned and performed associated coordination for data keying, scheduling of computer processing, staging, and tape library services; and provided user services, such as documentation, source program optimization, programming methodologies, and standards to facilitate the use of the Bureau's automatic data-processing resources.

### Chief

John E. Halterman, from April 1984 (Acting, Feb. 1983 to Apr. 1984)

C. Thomas DiNenna, to February 1984

## Staff

George M. Bowden, Assistant Chief, Administration  
Gary H. Dickerson, Assistant Chief, Computer Analysis and Maintenance (formerly Hardware Support), from July 1984  
Joseph J. Sferrella, Assistant Chief, Hardware Support, to January 1984  
Willie E. Clark, Assistant Chief, Operations, from June 1984  
John E. Halterman, Assistant Chief, Operations, from February 1984 to June 1984  
James E. Steed, Assistant Chief, Operations, to February 1984

## Data Preparation Division

Based on specifications and procedures provided by the subject-matter/program divisions, this division performed large-scale precomputer processing operations, such as questionnaire labeling, mailing-package assembly, reports followup and check-in, editing and coding of returns, data capture, and clerical review and correction of computer-identified problems. It also generated necessary correspondence related to these operations.

### Chief

Don L. Adams, to July 1983 and from October 1983  
Patricia M. Clark, Acting, August 1983 to October 1983

### Staff

Patricia M. Clark, Assistant Chief, Operations, from October 1983 and to August 1983  
Judith N. Petty, Acting Assistant Chief, Operations, August 1983 to October 1983  
Jerry L. Hartman, Chief, Management and Procedures Branch  
Juanita Jones, Chief, Statistical Methods and Quality Control Branch  
George E. Wilson, Chief, Data Systems Branch  
William B. Neely, Assistant Chief, from September 1982  
Fred Jarnagin, Assistant Chief, to August 1982  
Gary Doyle, Chief, Geography Branch  
Judith N. Petty, Chief, Periodic Censuses and Related Surveys Branch, February 1982 to June 1983 and from October 1983 (Periodic Censuses Operations Branch prior to Aug. 1984)  
Joyce Conn, Acting Chief, Periodic Censuses Operations Branch, June 1983 to October 1983 (Operations Officer, from Dec. 1980)  
Patricia M. Clark, Acting Chief, Periodic Censuses Operations Branch, to February 1982  
Stanley M. Domzalski, Chief, Personnel Management Staff  
William L. Pangburn, Chief, Reproduction and Materials Distribution Branch, to May 1983  
Kurt L. G. Legait, Chief, Support Services Staff (in June 1983, acquired the Reproduction and Materials Distribution Branch)

## Data User Services Division

This division, in cooperation with the Office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses, planned, coordinated, and administered a comprehensive data-dissemination and user-services program for the economic and agriculture censuses; conducted seminars, workshops, and conferences; and prepared and produced user aids such as slides and video tapes, and reference materials such as the *Guide to the 1982 Census of Agriculture and Related Statistics*, and this *1982 Census of*

*Agriculture: History*. This division, in cooperation with the Agriculture Division, prepared and sold maps and computer tapes containing published data from the censuses.

### Chief

Michael G. Garland

### Staff

Marshall L. Turner, Assistant Chief, User Services  
Deborah Barrett, Acting Chief, Customer Services Branch, from December 1984  
Forrest B. Williams, Chief, Customer Services Branch, October 1982 to December 1984 (Acting, to Oct. 1982)  
Larry W. Carbaugh, Chief, State and Regional Programs Staff  
Leslie Solomon, Acting Chief, User Training Branch, December 1984 to September 1985  
Deborah Barrett, Chief, User Training Branch, to December 1984 and from September 1985  
Paul T. Zeisset, Assistant Chief, Statistical Reports  
Frederick G. Bohme, Chief, Census History Staff  
Michael A. Hovland, Agriculture Census Historian

## Economic Census Staff

This staff directed and reviewed the planning, processing, and publication of the census; developed time schedules; and allocated census funds. The Chief of this staff was the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (see p. 76).

### Chief

John H. Berry, from August 1984  
Michael G. Farrell, to August 1984

### Staff

Conrad J. Jacob, Coordinator, from July 1984  
Lawrence H. Lyons, II, Coordinator, to June 1984  
Donald E. Young, Special Assistant, to January 1985  
Beverly M. Eng, Statistician, from October 1982

## Field Division

This division, through the Atlanta regional office, directed the collection and editing of questionnaires used in the agriculture census of Puerto Rico. In addition, through information service specialists in the regional offices, the division assisted data users in using statistical data from all of the censuses.

### Chief

Stanley D. Matchett, from August 1984  
Joseph S. Harris, William F. Hill, John E. Reeder, and Marvin Postma served as Acting Chief for April, May, June, and July 1984, respectively.  
Lawrence T. Love, Jr., November 1981 to April 1984 (Acting, to Nov. 1981)

### Staff

Richard L. Bitzer, Assistant Chief, Surveys, from May 1985  
Howard C. Beattie, Robert C. Jung, Jonathan Spendlove, and Vaughn Paddock alternately served as Acting Assistant Chief, Surveys, May 1984 to May 1985  
George T. Reiner, Assistant Chief, Surveys (Economic Programs prior to Jan. 1983) to May 1984

Michael J. Weiler, Chief, Information Services Branch,  
September 1983 to August 1985  
Kathleen Ludgate, Chief, Information Services Branch,  
to September 1983  
Robert C. Jung, Chief, Special Longitudinal Surveys Branch  
Al Giglitto, Assistant Branch Chief

### **REGIONAL OFFICES**

(The directors of these offices were responsible directly to the  
Chief of the Field Division)

#### **ATLANTA, GA**

##### **Director**

James F. Holmes, from June 1985  
Susan Lavin, Acting, December 1984 to June 1985  
Forrest P. Cawley, Jr., to December 1984  
Fernando Armstrong, Office Manager of the San Juan, PR  
office, March 1983 to September 1983

##### **Staff**

Susan Lavin, Assistant Director, from October 1983 (position  
vacant, May 1983 to Oct. 1983)  
John A. Kazmaier, Jr., Assistant Director, to May 1983

#### **BOSTON, MA**

##### **Director**

Arthur G. Dukakis

##### **Staff**

Leo J. Kearns, Assistant Director

#### **CHARLOTTE, NC**

##### **Director**

Joseph Harris

##### **Staff**

John E. Bell, Assistant Director

#### **CHICAGO, IL**

##### **Director**

Stanley D. Moore, to December 1981 and from July 1983  
James L. Johnson, Acting, December 1981 to March 1982

##### **Staff**

James L. Johnson, Assistant Director  
Dwight P. Dean, Assistant Director

#### **DALLAS, TX**

##### **Director**

John E. Reeder, Jr.

##### **Staff**

Bennie Daniels, Assistant Director

#### **Denver, CO**

##### **Director**

William F. Adams

##### **Staff**

Dean Schroeder, Assistant Director, from January 1982 (position  
vacant to Jan. 1982)

#### **DETROIT, MI**

##### **Director**

Robert G. McWilliam

##### **Staff**

Robert J. Peterson, Assistant Director

#### **KANSAS CITY, KS**

##### **Director**

Marvin L. Postma

##### **Staff**

Stephan A. Mann, Assistant Director

#### **LOS ANGELES, CA**

##### **Director**

Francis W. White, Jr., from July 1984  
Dwight P. Dean, July 1982 to July 1984 (Acting, May 1982  
to July 1982)  
John E. Reeder, Jr., Acting, January 1982 to May 1982  
C. Michael Long, to January 1982

##### **Staff**

LaVerne Collins, Assistant Director, from October 1983 (position  
vacant, Feb. 1983 to Oct. 1983 and Jan. 1982 to  
July 1982)  
James F. Holmes, Acting Assistant Director, July 1982 to  
February 1983  
Dean Schroeder, Assistant Director, to January 1982

#### **NEW YORK, NY**

##### **Director**

William Hill

##### **Staff**

John A. Kazmaier, Jr., Assistant Director, from May 1983  
Richard L. Bitzer, Assistant Director, to May 1983

#### **PHILADELPHIA, PA**

##### **Director**

LaVerne V. Collins, from June 1985  
James F. Holmes, March 1983 to June 1985 (Acting, Feb. 1983  
to Mar. 1983)  
John E. Bell, Acting, September 1982 to February 1983  
John H. Kuntz, Acting, to September 1982

##### **Staff**

Larry Arnold, Assistant Director, from December 1984  
Thomas Huring, Acting Assistant Director, April 1984 to  
December 1984  
John H. Kuntz, Assistant Director, to April 1982 (position vacant,  
Apr. 1982 to Apr. 1984)

## **SEATTLE, WA**

### **Director**

Leo C. Schilling, from February 1981  
Dannie L. Martin, Acting, January 1981 to February 1981  
John E. Tharaldson, to January 1982

### **Staff**

Dannie L. Martin, Assistant Director, from February 1981

## **Organization and Management Systems Division**

This division planned and conducted management analysis and support functions, including the carrying out of organizational improvement studies, maintenance and control of the Bureau's integrated administrative data base, systems designs and inspection, and other management analysis and research.

### **Chief**

Michael S. McKay, from February 1982 (Acting, to Feb. 1982)

### **Staff**

Michael S. McKay, Assistant Chief, to February 1982 (position abolished Feb. 1982)

## **Personnel Division**

This division provided personnel management services, which included position classification and pay administration, recruitment and employment, employee relations and services, and related personnel operations.

### **Chief**

David P. Warner

### **Staff**

Russell L. Valentine, Assistant Chief, to August 1984 (position vacant from Aug. 1984)

## **Program and Policy Development Office**

In consultation with the Director's office, this unit assisted in the overall planning and evaluation of Bureau-wide programs; reviewed and evaluated program accomplishments in relation to plans; and served as the focal point for determining and assessing goals and long-range policy and resource plans for the agency as a whole and provided emergency planning support to the Bureau. Until April 1983, this office advised on all congressional matters relating to census activities, and served as the primary point of coordination on such activities with the Congress in collaboration with the Departmental Office of Congressional Affairs.

### **Chief**

Sherry L. Courtland

## **Public Information Office**

This office directed the information, publicity, and press relations programs for the censuses, including preparation and

dissemination of press releases and articles to general and specialized news media, and provided other assistance to news representatives.

### **Chief**

James E. Gorman, from October 1983  
C. Louis Kincannon, Acting, January 1982 to October 1983  
Daniel B. Levine, Acting, to January 1982

### **Staff**

Eugene M. Cagle, Assistant Chief  
Richard Ritter, Public Affairs Specialist  
M. William Lerner, Public Affairs Specialist

## **Publications Services Division**

This division supplied art, editorial, copy preparation, and printing coordination services for census questionnaires and publications.

### **Chief**

Gerald A. Mann, Acting, from January 1985  
Raymond J. Koski, to December 1984

### **Staff**

Wayne Massey, Special Assistant to the Chief  
Sarajane Goodwin, Robert Warunek, Everett L. Dove, Alice L. Corbett, and Steven Shifler served alternately as Acting Chief, Printing Branch, from January 1985  
Milton S. Andersen, Chief, Printing Branch, to December 1984  
Sarajane Goodwin, Printing Specialist  
Gerald A. Mann, Chief, Publications Planning and Graphics Branch  
Nicholas A. Preftakes, Chief, Design and Graphics Section  
John T. Overby, Chief, Economic Censuses  
Publications and Photocomposition Coding Section  
Debeorah L. Callison, Chief, Agriculture and Governments Censuses Publication Section  
Arlene Duckett, Chief, Publications Composition Branch  
Helen M. Curtis, Chief, Census Programs Section  
Helen Burnett, Chief, Negative Stripper and Composition Technician Section  
Gloria Davis, Chief, Composition Section

## **Statistical Research Division**

This division developed and evaluated statistical and other quantitative methods for use in the Bureau's programs; ensured that these methods were theoretically and operationally sound; furnished research information and consultative support; and conducted evaluation and research studies to provide statistical measures of the error in census data and to assess whether or not census procedures and methodologies could be improved in terms of accuracy, timeliness, or cost.

### **Chief**

Kirk M. Wolter, from May 1983  
James L. O'Brien and Myron J. Katzoff served alternately as Acting Chief, March to May 1983  
Roger H. Moore, Chief, to February 1983

## Staff

Paul Biemer, Assistant Chief, Mathematics and Statistical Analysis, from September 1983

Brian Greenberg and Marvin White served alternately as Acting Assistant Chief for Mathematics and Statistical Data Analysis, May 1983 to September 1983

Lawrence H. Cox, Assistant Chief, Mathematics and Statistical Data Analysis, April 1982 to May 1983 (Mathematics and Statistical Graphics Research, to Apr. 1982)

Nash J. Monsour, Jr., Assistant Chief, Mathematical Statistics and Sampling Techniques, from September 1984

Myron J. Katzoff, Assistant Chief, Mathematical Statistics and Sampling Techniques, April 1982 to September 1984 (known as Statistical Research, to Apr. 1982)

James L. O'Brien, Assistant Chief, Operations Research, to April 1982

David W. Chapman, Principal Researcher

Carma Hogue, Mathematical Statistician

Zigmund F. Krivitsky, Principal Researcher

## Systems Development Division

(abolished Apr. 1983)

This division planned and developed general-purpose applications of new technology to the solution of Bureau problems; researched new programming languages and techniques; and conducted research and development concerned with requirements for new technology and future systems designs for various programs of the Bureau.

### Chief

Larry J. Patin, Acting, March 1982 to April 1983

Judy M. Bedell, to March 1982

### Staff

Lynn A. Hollabaugh, Acting Assistant Chief, Applied Technology, November 1981 to February 1982

John J. Bell, Assistant Chief, Applied Technology, to November 1981

## Systems Support Division

This division planned for and provided the activities required to maintain the Bureau's computers, communication facilities, and auxiliary hardware at required levels of operating effectiveness; and developed, modified, and maintained operational support software at performance levels necessary to process the economic and agriculture censuses and meet other Bureau objectives.

### Chief

Arnold E. Levin, from January 1984

John J. Bell and B. Thomas Taylor alternately served as Acting Chief, October 1983 to January 1984

Larry J. Patin, Chief, to October 1983

### Staff

John J. Bell, Assistant Chief, User Support, from November 1981

Robert Munsey, Assistant Chief, Software Support, from September 1984

B. Thomas Taylor, Assistant Chief, Software Support, to August 1984

## Technical Services Division

(established Oct. 1979)

This division planned and performed engineering services, including research, development, and maintenance, to provide and support electromechanical and electronic equipment required for automated document handling and data capture; and devised solutions to data-communication problems.

### Chief

C. Thomas DiNenna, from March 1984 (Acting, May 1982 to Mar. 1984)

Robert E. Joseph, to May 1982

## APPENDIX D.

### Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics

The Secretary of Commerce established the Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics in 1952, at the direction of the Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget). The Committee's mission is to advise the Director of the Bureau of the Census on the kinds of information that should be collected and published, based on the data needs of major agriculture-oriented organizations and their members, and other users of agricultural statistics.

The organizations represented on the Committee take part at the invitation of the Secretary of Commerce. Each participating organization appoints a member, subject to the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of the Census. Members serving during the 1982 census period were:

Organization	Representative
Agricultural Publishers Association	Richard J. Pommrehn
American Agricultural Economics Association	Darrel L. Good, from 1985 Luther Tweeten, 1983-1985 Bruce L. Gardner, to 1983
American Farm Bureau Federation	Ronald J. Herr, from 1983 John Hosemann, to 1983
American Feed Manufacturers Association	Norman Coats
American Meat Institute	Dewey Bond
Association of Research Directors, Inc. <sup>1</sup>	Sidney Evans, from 1983 Melvin E. Walker, 1982-1983
Conference of Consumer Organizations	William Fasse
Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute	Stanley Pendlum, from 1985 LeVon S. Fife, to 1985

Organization	Representative
Federal Statistics Users' Conference <sup>2</sup>	John T. Wilkins
The Irrigation Association	H. Gene Koch, from 1985 Thomas J. Schiltz, to 1985
National Agri-Marketing Association	Orville M. Thompson
National Agricultural Chemicals Associations	Dudley Clark
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture	Thomas W. Ballow
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges	B.F. Stanton, from 1982 Louis M. Thompson, to 1982
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	Joseph D. Coffey, from 1985 Ronald Wilson, 1984-1985 Randy Russell, 1983-1984 Paul Weller, to 1983
National Farmers Organization	Dave Kozishek, from 1982 Ann Bornstein, to 1982
National Farmers Union	John Stencil
National Food Processors Association	Regina Hildwine, from 1985 Yuli Wexler, to 1985
The National Grange	Leroy Watson, from 1985 Robert Frederick, to 1985
Rural Sociological Society	Ronald C. Wimberley
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service <sup>3</sup>	William Kibler
National Cattlemen's Association <sup>4</sup>	John Ross

<sup>2</sup>Member organization through 1983.

<sup>3</sup>Administrator is ex-officio member.

<sup>4</sup>Member organization since 1985.

<sup>1</sup>Member organization from 1982.

# APPENDIX E.

## Publications in Selected Series

The Census Bureau published a preliminary report for every county (or equivalent) with 10 or more farms during the census period, for each State and for the United States. Each county report consisted of four pages, while each of the State and United States reports contained six pages. Individual county reports sold for \$1.50, and the State and U.S. summary reports for \$1.75 each. The preliminary reports were released on computer diskettes, each of which could contain the data for up to 40 counties (or 1 State preliminary report and up to 39 county reports). Users could purchase an individual State's data, sets for specific States, or the entire preliminary report file (104 diskettes) for \$60 for the first, and \$12 for each additional diskette. (The preliminary reports on diskettes were released for sale Oct. 31, 1984.)

Volume 1, *Geographic Area Series* reports were published for the United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Each volume 1 report contained detailed data in county (or equivalent), State, and (for the United States report) national tables, and was released in printed form and on microfiche. The preliminary and volume 1 (except Puerto Rico and the outlying areas) reports also were released on computer tape in EBCDIC and ASCII formats at 6250 bpi or 1600 bpi. The Volume 2, *Subject Series*, consisted of four reports—*Graphic Summary*, *Coverage Evaluation*, *Ranking of States and Counties*, and *History*—and was released in printed form only.

### PRELIMINARY REPORTS

Geographic area	Reports	Approved for printing	Published
United States	1	05/31/84	06/29/84
New England			
Maine	17	12/09/83	01/06/84
New Hampshire	11	11/10/83	12/01/83
Vermont	15	12/08/83	01/24/84
Massachusetts	14	12/09/83	01/24/84
Rhode Island	6	11/02/83	11/22/83
Connecticut	9	12/08/83	01/24/84
Middle Atlantic			
New York	58	01/10/84	01/24/84
New Jersey	22	12/01/83	12/21/83
Pennsylvania	68	11/28/83	12/13/83
East North Central			
Ohio	89	12/09/83	01/24/84
Indiana	93	12/05/83	01/04/84
Illinois	103	11/08/83	12/01/83
Michigan	82	01/17/84	02/08/84
Wisconsin	72	10/26/83	11/22/83
West North Central			
Minnesota	87	02/22/84	03/07/84
Iowa	100	12/23/83	01/24/84
Missouri	115	12/13/83	01/06/84
North Dakota	54	03/09/84	03/23/84
South Dakota	68	02/22/84	03/06/84
Nebraska	94	03/16/84	04/06/84
Kansas	106	02/03/84	02/22/84
South Atlantic			
Delaware	4	08/17/83	08/31/83
Maryland	24	10/05/83	10/21/83
Virginia	98	01/05/83	01/24/84
West Virginia	55	10/31/83	11/22/83
North Carolina	100	03/06/84	03/21/84
South Carolina	47	04/19/84	05/04/84



<b>Geographic area</b>	<b>Reports</b>	<b>Approved for printing</b>	<b>Published</b>
Georgia	160	04/04/84	04/30/84
Florida	66	03/27/84	04/16/84
<b>East South Central</b>			
Kentucky	121	02/06/84	02/28/84
Tennessee	96	02/06/84	02/28/84
Alabama	68	04/10/84	05/04/84
Mississippi	83	03/22/84	04/12/84
<b>West South Central</b>			
Arkansas	76	03/19/84	04/09/84
Louisiana	64	03/20/84	04/06/84
Oklahoma	78	03/27/84	04/16/84
Texas	255	04/24/84	05/30/84
<b>Mountain</b>			
Montana	57	04/10/84	05/02/84
Idaho	45	03/23/84	04/30/84
Wyoming	24	03/29/84	04/16/84
Colorado	60	03/02/84	03/20/84
New Mexico	32	04/24/84	05/10/84
Arizona	15	02/17/84	03/06/84
Utah	30	04/14/84	04/20/84
Nevada	17	03/12/84	03/23/84
<b>Pacific</b>			
Washington	40	01/18/84	02/02/84
Oregon	37	12/12/83	01/24/84
California	57	03/15/84	03/30/84
Alaska	5	04/19/84	05/04/84
Hawaii	5	02/02/84	02/13/84

## VOLUME 1. GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

<b>Part</b>	<b>Geographic area</b>	<b>Printed reports</b>			<b>Microfiche</b>		
		<b>Published</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>Price (dollars)</b>	<b>Published</b>	<b>Fiche</b>	<b>Price (dollars)</b>
1	Alabama	08/84	400	11.00	02/85	5	3.25
2	Alaska	10/84	88	3.00	02/85	2	2.75
3	Arizona	08/84	220	5.50	02/85	3	2.75
4	Arkansas	07/84	412	11.00	02/85	6	3.25
5	California	07/84	388	10.00	02/85	5	3.00
6	Colorado	07/84	364	9.50	02/85	5	3.25
7	Connecticut	05/84	216	6.00	07/84	3	2.75
8	Delaware	02/84	195	5.50	05/84	3	2.75
9	Florida	08/84	396	10.00	02/85	5	3.25
10	Georgia	08/84	656	16.00	02/85	8	3.75
11	Hawaii	10/84	180	5.50	02/85	3	2.75
12	Idaho	08/84	316	9.00	02/85	4	3.00
13	Illinois	05/84	484	12.00	07/84	6	3.00
14	Indiana	06/84	484	10.00	02/85	6	3.25
15	Iowa	05/84	476	9.50	07/84	6	3.00
16	Kansas	05/84	500	13.00	02/85	6	3.50
17	Kentucky	06/84	552	16.00	02/85	7	3.50
18	Louisiana	09/84	388	9.50	02/85	5	3.25
19	Maine	04/84	244	6.50	07/84	4	2.75
20	Maryland	03/84	252	7.50	07/84	4	2.75
21	Massachusetts	10/84	220	7.00	02/85	3	2.75
22	Michigan	05/84	448	9.50	02/85	6	3.00

Part	Geographic area	Printed reports			Microfiche		
		Published	Pages	Price (dollars)	Published	Fiche	Price (dollars)
23	Minnesota	07/84	452	12.00	02/85	6	3.25
24	Mississippi	08/84	440	11.00	02/85	6	3.25
25	Missouri	05/84	532	13.00	07/84	7	3.25
26	Montana	08/84	356	9.50	02/85	5	3.00
27	Nebraska	06/84	476	12.00	02/85	6	3.25
28	Nevada	10/84	236	7.00	02/85	4	2.75
29	New Hampshire	04/84	212	7.00	07/84	3	2.75
30	New Jersey	04/84	252	7.50	07/84	4	2.75
31	New Mexico	08/84	292	7.50	02/85	4	3.00
32	New York	04/84	376	8.00	07/84	5	3.00
33	North Carolina	06/84	496	12.00	02/85	6	3.50
34	North Dakota	07/84	356	9.50	11/84	5	3.00
35	Ohio	04/84	472	12.00	07/84	6	3.00
36	Oklahoma	08/84	440	11.00	02/85	6	3.25
37	Oregon	04/84	300	9.00	07/84	4	2.75
38	Pennsylvania	04/84	404	11.00	07/84	5	3.00
39	Rhode Island	04/84	192	5.50	07/84	3	2.75
40	South Carolina	10/84	320	9.00	02/85	5	3.00
41	South Dakota	06/84	380	10.00	02/85	5	3.25
42	Tennessee	05/84	468	12.00	02/85	6	3.50
43	Texas	10/84	964	19.00	02/85	11	4.50
44	Utah	09/84	268	7.50	02/85	4	3.00
45	Vermont	06/84	216	7.00	02/85	3	2.75
46	Virginia	06/84	488	10.00	02/85	6	3.50
47	Washington	06/84	308	9.00	02/85	4	3.00
48	West Virginia	03/84	336	9.50	07/84	5	3.00
49	Wisconsin	03/84	420	11.00	07/84	6	3.00
50	Wyoming	07/84	240	7.00	02/85	4	2.75
51	United States	11/84	436	11.00	02/85	6	3.25
52	Puerto Rico	08/84	236	7.00	02/85	4	2.75
53	Guam	02/84	64	2.25	07/84	2	2.50
54	Virgin Islands	02/84	48	2.25	07/84	2	2.50

## VOLUME 2. SUBJECT SERIES

Part	Title	Published	Price (dollars)
1	Graphic Summary	01/86	\$9.50
2	Coverage Evaluation	05/85	1.50
3	Ranking of States and Counties	03/85	4.50
4	History	07/87	—

# APPENDIX F.

## Chronology of Principal Activities

### CONTENT PRETEST, JUNE 1981

Began Completed

Initial mailout	6/81	6/81
Mail followup	7/81	7/81
Field interview followup	8/81	9/81

### ADDRESS LIST COMPILATION

Preliminary source list	11/81	1/82
Final source list	2/82	10/82
Farm and Ranch Identification Survey:		
Content pretest mailout	1/81	2/81
Pretest mail followup	2/81	3/81
Compilation of survey mail list	12/81	12/81
Initial mailout	3/82	3/82
1st followup	4/82	4/82
2nd followup	5/82	5/82
3rd followup	6/82	6/82
4th followup	6/82	6/82
5th followup	7/82	7/82
Final address list compilation and linkage	9/82	12/82

### 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES

Printing of report forms	2/82	10/82
Delivery of report forms	8/82	12/82
Addressing report forms	10/82	11/82
Initial mailout	12/82	12/82
1st followup (reminder card)	2/83	3/83
2nd followup	3/83	3/83
Special April followup	4/83	4/83
3rd followup	4/83	4/83
4th followup	5/83	5/83
5th followup	5/83	6/83
6th followup	6/83	6/83
Telephone followup	1/83	9/83
Citrus caretakers' enumeration	6/82	11/82
Data processing:		
Receipt and check-in	1/83	8/83
Correspondence	1/83	8/83
Interactive research	1/83	11/83
Data entry	1/83	11/83
Computer processing:		
Formatting and simple edit	1/83	9/83
Complex edit and edit correction	2/83	9/83
Imputation for nonresponse	5/83	12/83
Data tabulation:		
Analytical tabulations	6/83	1/84
Preliminary tabulations	8/83	6/84
Final tabulations for all geographic areas	9/83	8/84

### Publication program:

Preliminary reports	8/83	6/84
Volume 1, <i>Geographic Area Series</i>	2/84	11/84
Volume 2, <i>Subject Series</i> :		
Part 1, <i>Graphic Summary</i>	—	1/86
Part 2, <i>Coverage Evaluation</i>	—	5/85
Part 3, <i>Ranking of States and Counties</i>	—	3/85
Part 4, <i>History</i>	—	7/87

### 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE IN PUERTO RICO

Development of report forms	11/82	2/83
Printing of report forms	2/83	2/83
Preparation of special farms mail list	12/82	4/83
Preparation of maps	11/82	2/83
Memorandum of agreement with the Commonwealth	11/82	2/83
Preparation of enumeration materials	11/82	5/83
Establishment of agriculture census office in Puerto Rico	3/83	3/83
Mailout to special farms	5/83	6/83
Enumerator recruitment	4/83	7/83
Enumerator training	7/83	7/83
Field enumeration	7/83	9/83
Close agriculture census office	9/83	9/83
Processing and tabulation	7/83	5/84
Publication	—	8/84

### 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE ON GUAM

Development of report form	11/82	1/83
Preparation of other forms and materials	11/82	1/83
Memorandum of agreement with Territorial Government	11/82	11/82
Development of farm list	1/83	2/83
Preparation of enumeration materials	11/82	2/83
Assembly of enumeration materials	1/83	3/83
Establishment of census office	3/83	3/83
Staff recruitment	3/83	3/83
Staff training	3/83	3/83
Enumeration	3/83	6/83
Receipt and check-in	4/83	6/83
Close census office	—	7/83
Processing	7/83	12/83
Tabulation	11/83	12/83
Publication	—	2/84

# 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

			Began Completed	
			Assembly of enumeration materials	4/83 4/83
			Establishment of census office	6/83 6/83
			Staff recruitment	6/83 6/83
			Staff training	6/83 6/83
			Enumeration	7/83 8/83
			Receipt and check-in	8/83 8/83
			Close census office	— 8/83
			Processing	9/83 11/83
			Tabulation	11/83 11/83
			Publication	— 2/84
			Began Completed	
Development of report form	11/82	2/83		
Preparation of other forms and materials	1/83	3/83		
Memorandum of agreement with				
Territorial Government	11/82	1/83		
Development of farm list	2/83	4/83		
Preparation of enumeration materials	11/82	4/83		

# APPENDIX G.

## Report Forms

### CHANGES IN THE STANDARD REPORT FORMS

#### Background Information

The Secretary of Commerce has final responsibility for the content and design of all census data-collection forms, but may delegate this task to the Director of the Bureau of the Census. As in earlier censuses, interested organizations and agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, made comments and recommendations on the proposed content and design of the report forms. The Bureau's Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics reviewed the suggestions, comments, and data requests submitted, and made recommendations on the priorities that should be assigned to various items for inclusion in the final report forms.

#### U.S. Report Forms

**General design**—For the 1982 census, the Census Bureau reintroduced the use of "regionalized" data-collection forms. Twelve geographic regions were identified and the crops (sections 2 through 8) and livestock specialties (section 15) items on the report forms were tailored to list crops and livestock common to the specific region covered by the report form. The overall design of the 1982 agriculture report was similar to that used for the very successful 1978 census report forms. The nonsample form had four pages and consisted of a large sheet, 14" x 21" folded to 14" x 10 1/2," while the sample version had five pages, measuring 14" x 27" overall but folded to 14" x 10 1/2." (The additional page on the sample form consisted of two numbered half-pages.) The sample form included six additional sections requesting data on use of fertilizer, insecticides and other chemicals; interest expense; machinery and equipment; expenditure for energy; selected production expenses; and current market value of land and buildings.

The regionalized forms (except Hawaii) also were produced in "nonsample" and "sample" versions. About 75 percent of all farms received the nonsample report form, which requested basic data on inventory, production, sales, and operator characteristics. The sample version was used for all addresses in Hawaii and Alaska, for "must" cases, and for an approximate 17-percent sample of all other addresses, or about 25 percent of all addresses (see pp. 22-23).

The questionnaires were assigned form numbers by type of form (i.e., nonsample, sample-nonmust, and must), and by geographic region. The nonsample questionnaires were forms 82-AO101 through 82-AO111, while the sample-nonmust cases received forms 82-AO201 through 82-AO212 (Hawaii formed a "region" by itself and operators there received the form 82-AO212). Must cases were sent forms 82-AO301 through 82-AO311, as appropriate.

**Changes in the data requested**—The general data content of the 1982 census report forms was similar to that of 1978 (save for

the regionalization of the data items in sections 2 through 8 and section 15). However, some modifications to the general content were made.

The principal changes made to the "all farms" sections of the report were as follows:

Section 3: Hay Crops	Combined item 5, grass silage and haylage, and item 6, green chop, from the 1978 form into item 2, dry hay, grass silage, haylage, and green chop.
Section 9: Value of Crops Sold	Added individual sales of selected cash grains, including corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, and oats, and all other, to item 1, grains, soybeans, and other beans sold in 1982. The other category was "regionalized," according to the crops in sections 2 and 7.
Section 11: Irrigated Land	Added questions to determine source of irrigation water.
Section 15: Miscellaneous Livestock	Combined mink for breeding with mink livestock and their pelts.
Section 21 (OLD): Foreign Ownership	Dropped the 1978 questions on foreign ownership of farmland and moved operator characteristics to this section.
Section 21 (NEW): Operator Characteristics	Added item on the year the operator began operating the place.
Sections 22 through 28 were the "sample" items requested of only about 25 percent of all the addresses on the census mail list. The changes made to the sample items from the 1978 report form for the 1982 census were:	
Section 23: Chemicals	Dropped chemicals for sanitation or insect control. Excluded expenses for lime from expenditures for chemicals.
Section 24 (NEW): Interest Expense	Added question on interest paid on farm-related debts.

**Section 25: Machinery and Equipment**

(1) Dropped item on "other corn pickers and picker-shellers." (2) Changed description of balers to include round and rectangular balers. (3) Changed description of cotton pickers to include cotton strippers.

**Section 26: Expenditures for Energy**

Dropped gallons purchased for fuel.

**Section 27: Selected Production Expenses**

Dropped item on animal health costs.

**Puerto Rico and the Outlying Areas**

**Form 82-A1(PR), Puerto Rico**—The 1982 report form for Puerto Rico was based on the 1978 form, with minor changes made to simplify the wording of several items. Sections 11 and 12 from the 1978 form (Interplanting of Crops and Selected Crops Under Cultivation, respectively) were deleted from the 1982 report form, while the section on products for home consumption was altered for 1982 to request data for the week previous to the enumeration. (On the 1978 report form, data for this section were requested for the 12 months prior to enumeration.) The arrangement of the report form was altered so that sections asking for data on type of farm organization, sales, other farm-related income, and operator characteristics immediately followed section 16 (Poultry), while sections on products for home consumption, machinery and equipment, chemicals, and expenses, were moved to the end of the report form.

**Form 82-A1(G), Guam**—The 1982 agriculture census report form for Guam was similar in format and data content to the 1978 report form, except for the deletion of items on sources of financing from section 2 (Land in Agriculture), and addition of an item to section 3 (Crops Harvested in 1982) requesting total acres in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees and plants. A general alteration changed the reporting unit for land area from hectares to acres to facilitate reporting by respondents.

**Form 82-A1(VI), Virgin Islands**—The 1982 agriculture census report form for the Virgin Islands was virtually identical in overall design to the 1978 form. The only significant change to the data content of the report form was the deletion from section 2 (Land in Agriculture) of the data items on source of financing.

**FACSIMILES OF SELECTED REPORT FORMS AND FOLLOWUP LETTERS**

**1981 Pretest**

	Page
Form 81-A1(Test) .....	91
Form 81-A2(Test) .....	96

**1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey**

Report Form 82-A4 .....	101
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**1982 Census of Agriculture (United States)**

Report Form 82-A0213 .....	103
Information Sheet Form 82-A01(I) .....	108
Transmittal Letter Form 82-A01(L1) .....	110
Reminder Card Form 82-A01(L2) .....	111
Followup Letters:	
Form 82-A01(L3) .....	112
Form 82-A01(L4) .....	113
Form 82-A01(L5) .....	115
Form 82-A01(L5A) .....	117
Form 82-A01(L6) .....	119
Form 82-A01(L7) .....	121
Form 82-A01(L8) .....	122
Nonrespondent Survey Report Form 82-A46 .....	123
Telephone Enumeration Report Form 82-A0313 .....	127

**1982 Census of Agriculture Coverage Evaluation**

Report Form 82-A90 .....	135
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**1982 Census of Agriculture for Puerto Rico**

Report Form 82-A1(PR) .....	140
Report Form 82-A1(PR)SP .....	144

**1982 Census of Agriculture on Guam**

Report Form 82-A1(G) .....	148
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**1982 Census of Agriculture in the Virgin Islands**

Report Form 82-A1(VI) .....	151
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**DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF RECEIPT**

HISTORY 91



**SECTION 4** Were any **VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, MELONS, etc.,** harvested **FOR SALE** from this place in 1980?

- <sup>S4</sup> 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
 2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 5**

For Florida report for September 1, 1979 through August 31, 1980 harvest season; for all other States report for calendar year 1980.

1. Land from which vegetables were harvested in 1980.....

Acres		Acres irrigated	
Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths
375	/10	376	/10

2. From the list below, enter the crop name and code for each crop harvested in 1980. If more than one vegetable crop was harvested from the same acres, report acres for each crop. Report crops grown under protection in section 5.

Crop name	Code	Acres harvested	Acres irrigated
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10

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

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Asparagus .....	379	Cucumbers and pickles .....	411	Peppers, sweet .....	443
Beans, snap (bush and pole) .....	381	Eggplant .....	415	Peppers, hot .....	445
Beets .....	383	Garlic .....	421	Pumpkins .....	449
Broccoli .....	385	Honeydew melons .....	423	Radishes .....	451
Cabbage .....	391	Lettuce and romaine .....	427	Spinach .....	457
Cantaloupes and Persian melons .....	395	Lima beans, green .....	429	Squash .....	459
Carrots .....	397	Mustard greens .....	431	Sweet corn .....	461
Cauliflower .....	399	Onions, dry .....	433	Tomatoes .....	463
Celery .....	401	Onions, green .....	435	Turnips .....	465
Collards .....	407	Okra .....	437	Turnip greens .....	467
Cowpeas (blackeyed and other green cowpeas) .....	409	Peas, green, including English (exclude green cowpeas) .....	441	Watermelons .....	473
				Other vegetables — Specify .....	475

**SECTION 5** Were any **NURSERY and GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, MUSHROOMS, sod, bulbs, flowers, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and plants, or vegetables under glass or other protection, GROWN FOR SALE** on this place in 1980?

- <sup>S5</sup> 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
 2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 6**

1. Nursery and greenhouse products irrigated in 1980 ☐

Area irrigated		
None	Square feet	Acres
	477	478
		/10

2. From the list below, enter the product name and code for each product grown.

Product name	Code	Square feet under glass or other protection in 1980	Acres in the open in 1980		Sales in 1980	
			Whole acres	Tenths	Dollars	Cents
				/10	\$	
				/10	\$	
				/10	\$	

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

Product name	Code	Product name	Code
Bedding plants (include vegetable plants) .....	479	Mushrooms .....	494
Bulbs .....	482	Sod harvested .....	497
Cut flowers and cut florist greens .....	485	Vegetable and flower seeds .....	500
Nursery products — ornamentals, fruit and nut trees, and vines .....	488	Greenhouse vegetables .....	503
Foliage and flowering plants .....	491	Other — Specify .....	506

**SECTION 8** Was there a combined total of 20 or more **FRUIT TREES, including GRAPEVINES, CITRUS and NUT TREES ON THIS PLACE** in 1980?

- <sup>S8</sup> 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
 2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 9**

1. **TOTAL ACRES** in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees on this place. (Do not include abandoned acres.)

Total acres		Acres irrigated	
Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths
121	/10	122	/10

2. From the list at the right, enter name and code for the fruit trees, grapevines, and nut trees on this place in 1980. Report the requested information for each crop even if not harvested because of low prices, damage from hail, frost, etc.

Crop name	Code	NUMBER OF TREES OR VINES OF –		Acres in trees and vines of all ages		Quantity harvested	Unit of measure Mark one			
		Nonbearing age	Bearing age	Whole acres	Tenths		Lbs.	Tons	Boxes	Lbs. per box
		1	2	/10	3	4	1	2	3	5
		1	2	/10	3	4	1	2	3	5
		1	2	/10	3	4	1	2	3	5
		1	2	/10	3	4	1	2	3	5
		1	2	/10	3	4	1	2	3	5
		1	2	/10	3	4	1	2	3	5

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

FORM 81-A1 (4-30-81)

**SECTION 6** Were any **STRAWBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, or OTHER BERRIES** harvested **FOR SALE** from this place in 1980? (Exclude those grown for home use.)

- <sup>S6</sup> 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
 2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 7**

From the list below, enter crop name and code. Report quantity harvested in unit specified with crop name.

Crop name	Code	Acres harvested		Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	
		Whole acres	Tenths		Whole acres	Tenths
			/10		2	/10
			/10		2	/10
			/10		2	/10

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

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Blackberries and dewberries (pounds) ..	509	Raspberries (pounds) .....	533
Blueberries, tame (pounds) .....	512	Strawberries (pounds) .....	536
Blueberries, wild (pounds) .....	515	All other berries (pounds) —	
Cranberries (100-lb. barrels) .....	521	Specify .....	539

**SECTION 7** Were any **OTHER CROPS** harvested from this place in 1980 — small grain, field seeds, or other crops not previously reported?

- <sup>S7</sup> 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
 2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 8**

From the list below, enter crop name and code. Report quantity harvested in unit specified with crop name.

Crop name	Code	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2

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

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Alfalfa seed (pounds) .....	542	Popcorn (pounds, shelled) .....	662
Beans, dry edible (excluding dry limas) (100-pound bags) .....	554	Proso millet (bushels) .....	665
Beans, dry lima (100-pound bags) .....	557	Red clover seed (pounds) .....	671
Buckwheat (bushels) .....	575	Rice (100-pound bags) .....	677
Corn cut for dry fodder, hogged or grazed (report acres only) .....	581	Rye for grain (bushels) .....	686
Cowpeas for dry peas (bushels) .....	584	Ryegrass seed (pounds) .....	689
Emmer and spelt (bushels) .....	599	Safflower (pounds) .....	692
Fescue seed (pounds) .....	602	Sorghums cut for dry forage or hay (tons, dry weight) .....	698
Flaxseed (bushels) .....	605	Sorghums hogged or grazed .....	701
Grains, mixed (bushels) .....	614	Sugar beets for sugar (tons) .....	719
Kentucky Bluegrass seed (pounds) .....	629	Sugarcane for sugar (tons) — See Information Sheet .....	722
Lespedeza seed (pounds) .....	638	Sugarcane for seed (tons) .....	725
Mint for oil (pounds of oil) .....	644	Sunflower seed (pounds) .....	734
Peanuts for nuts (pounds) .....	656	Timothy seed (pounds) .....	746
Peas, dry edible (pounds) .....	659	Other crops (pounds) — Specify .....	773

NONCITRUS CROPS		Code	CITRUS CROPS		Code
			(Report quantity harvested in 1979 — 80 from bloom of 1979)		
Apples .....	123		Grapefruit .....	267	
Apricots .....	129		Lemons .....	279	
Avocados — See Information Sheet ..	135		Oranges .....	297	
Cherries .....	147		Tangelos .....	303	
Grapes — dry weight .....	171		Tangerines and mandarins .....	309	
Grapes — fresh weight .....	177		Other citrus — Specify .....	315	
Olives — See Information Sheet .....	207				
Peaches .....	225		<b>NUT CROPS</b>		Code
Pears .....	231		(Report quantity in the shell)		
Plums and prunes — fresh weight .....	243		Almonds .....	321	
Prunes — dry weight .....	249		Filberts and hazelnuts .....	327	
Other noncitrus — Specify .....	261		Pecans .....	339	
			Walnuts (English or Persian) .....	357	
			Other nut trees — Specify .....	363	

SECTION 9

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS SOLD from this place in 1980, BEFORE taxes and expenses (Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 9.)

Report your best estimate of the value for each of the following groups of crops sold from this place in 1980. Include the value of the landlord's and/or contractor's share, estimating if necessary. Exclude value of Government CCC loans.

1. Grains sold in 1980 —

a. Corn for grain

b. Wheat

c. Soybeans

d. Grain sorghums

e. Oats

f. All other grains — barley, rice, dry beans, dry peas and cowpeas, flaxseed, sunflower seed, popcorn, and safflower, etc.

2. Cotton and cottonseed

3. Tobacco

4. Field seeds, grass seeds, hay, forage, and silage

5. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons — Include Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes.

6. Fruits, nuts, berries — apples, peaches, grapes, citrus, pecans, strawberries, etc.

7. Other crops — peanuts, mint for oil, hops, sugar beets, sugarcane (Exclude nursery and greenhouse products) —

Specify

Section 10

LAND USE IN 1980

NOTE: If the same land had more than one use in 1980, REPORT THAT LAND 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."

1. CROPLAND

a. Cropland harvested — Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products

b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing — Include rotation pasture and grazing land that could have been used for crops without additional improvements

c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but NOT harvested and NOT pastured

d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.)

e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow

f. Cropland idle

2. Woodland — Include all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth.

a. Woodland pastured

b. Woodland not pastured

3. Other pastureland and rangeland — Include any pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture

4. All other land — Land in house lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. — Include any land not reported in items 1 through 3 above

5. TOTAL ACRES — Add the acres reported in items 1 through 4 (Should be the same as section 1, item 4, page 1.)

SECTION 11

Was any LAND in this place IRRIGATED at any time in 1980?

Irrigated land is all land watered by any artificial or controlled means — sprinklers, furrows or ditches, spreader dikes, etc. Include supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation.

1. How many acres of harvested land were irrigated?

2. How many acres of pastureland, rangeland, and any other lands not included in item 1 above were irrigated?

3. What percent of the irrigation water used on this place in 1980 was obtained —

a. From a well or wells located on this farm or another farm?

b. From an on-farm surface supply not controlled by a water supply organization (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond, spring, or reservoir on or adjacent to this farm)?

c. From off-farm water suppliers (U.S. Reclamation projects; irrigation district; mutual, cooperative, or neighborhood ditches; or other irrigation organizations)?

d. TOTAL — Sum of a, b, and c should equal 100%

SECTION 12

Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place in 1980?

1. YES — Complete this section

2. NO — Go to section 13

• DECEMBER 31, 1980 INVENTORY

1. CATTLE AND CALVES of all ages (Total of a, b, c, and d below)

a. BEEF COWS — Include beef heifers that had calved.

b. MILK COWS kept for production of milk or cream for sale or home use — Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved

c. HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES — Exclude heifers that had calved

d. STEERS, STEER CALVES, BULLS, AND BULL CALVES

• CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1980

Include those fed on this place on a contract or custom basis. Also report as sold, cattle moved from this place to a feedlot for further feeding.

2. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds

3. Cattle, including calves weighing 500 pounds or more

a. Of the total cattle sold, how many were FATTENED on this place on GRAIN or CONCENTRATES for 30 days or more and SOLD for SLAUGHTER?

• DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1980

4. Gross value of sales of DAIRY PRODUCTS from this place in 1980 — Report goat dairy products in section 15.

SECTION 13

Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place in 1980?

1. YES — Complete this section

2. NO — Go to section 14

• DECEMBER 31, 1980 INVENTORY

1. HOGS and PIGS of all ages (Total of a and b below)

a. HOGS and PIGS used or to be used for BREEDING

b. OTHER HOGS and PIGS

• LITTERS FARROWED

2. LITTERS FARROWED on this place between —

a. December 1, 1979 and May 31, 1980

b. June 1, 1980 and November 30, 1980

• HOGS AND PIGS SOLD

3. HOGS and PIGS SOLD from this place in 1980

4. Of the hogs and pigs sold, how many were sold as FEEDER PIGS for further feeding?

SECTION 14

Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place in 1980?

1. YES — Complete this section

2. NO — Go to section 15

1. SHEEP and LAMBS of all ages

a. EWES 1 year old or older

2. SHEEP and LAMBS SHORN

3. What was the gross value of sales of sheep, lambs, and wool from this place in 1980?

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**SECTION 15** Did you or anyone else have any HORSES, BEES, FISH, GOATS, OTHER LIVESTOCK, or ANIMAL SPECIALTIES in 1980?

S15  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 16

	None	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980	Total number sold in 1980	Gross value of sales	
				Dollars	Cents
1. Horses and ponies of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	830	831	832	
2. Colonies of bees .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	839	840	841	
3. Milk goats .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	845	846	847	
4. Other livestock or animal specialties in captivity (Enter name and code from "List A" below.)			1	2	

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

	None	Water surface acres for aquaculture	Total quantity sold in 1980	Gross value of sales	
				Dollars	Cents
5. Livestock or animal products (Enter name and code from "List B" below.)			1		
6. Fish and other aquaculture products (Enter name and code from "List C" below.)		/10	2		

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

**List A**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Angora goats .....	842	Mink and their pelts .....	838	Worms .....	857
Other goats .....	848	Rabbits and their pelts .....	851	All other livestock — Specify .....	860
Mules, burros, and donkeys .....	833	Chinchillas and their pelts .....	854		

**List B**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Mohair sold .....	864	Catfish .....	872	Other fish — Specify .....	884
Goats milk sold .....	866	Trout .....	876	Other aquaculture products — Specify .....	888
Honey sold .....	868	Tropical and baitfish .....	880		
Other livestock products — Specify .....	870				

**List C**

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

**SECTION 16** Did you or anyone else have any POULTRY such as CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, etc., on this place in 1980? (Include poultry grown for others on a contract basis.)

S16  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 17

	None	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980	Total number sold in 1980
1. HENS and PULLETS of laying age .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	894	895
2. PULLETS 3 months old or older not yet of laying age .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	896	897
3. PULLET CHICKS and PULLETS under 3 months old. (Exclude commercial broilers.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	898	899
4. BROILERS, fryers, and other meat type chickens including capons and roasters .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	900	901
5. TURKEYS		902	903
a. Turkeys for slaughter (Exclude breeders.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Turkey HENS kept for breeding .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. OTHER POULTRY raised in captivity — ducks, geese, pigeons or squab, pheasants, quail, etc. (Enter poultry name and code from the list below.)			1

Poultry name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

Poultry name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Ducks .....	904	Pigeons or squab .....	908	Quail .....	912
Geese .....	906	Pheasants .....	910	All other poultry — Specify .....	914

7. POULTRY HATCHED on this place in 1980 and placed or sold — chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc. — Specify kind of poultry \_\_\_\_\_

8. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1980 .....

9. What was the gross value of sales of poultry and poultry products (eggs, etc.) from this place in 1980? Include estimated value of poultry and poultry products moved from this place by contractors and others .....

	None	Gross value of sales	
		Dollars	Cents
916			
917			

**SECTION 17** Amount received from GOVERNMENT CCC LOANS and MACHINE WORK, CUSTOMWORK, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES provided for others in 1980.

S17  
None Dollars Cents

1. What was the amount received in 1980 from grains or cotton placed into the Government CCC loan program? .....

2. Total amount received from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services PROVIDED FOR OTHERS in 1980 — planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc. ....

Specify kind of work done \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 18** During 1980 did you SELL any crops, livestock, or livestock products DIRECTLY to individuals FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION — roadside stands, farmers markets, pick your own, etc.?

S18  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 19

None Dollars Cents

1. What was the gross value of these direct sales? .....

Specify products sold — vegetables, eggs, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 19** TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

S19  
Mark (X) the one item which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1980. Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 19.

- FAMILY or INDIVIDUAL operation — Exclude partnership and corporation. .... 921 ☐ Go to section 21
- PARTNERSHIP operation — Include family partnerships. .... 922 ☐ Go to section 20
- INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAW. .... 923 ☐ Go to section 20
- OTHER, such as estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc. .... 924 ☐ Specify below then go to section 21

Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 20** CORPORATE STRUCTURE (for incorporated operations only)

S20  
Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 20.

1. Is this a family-held corporation? .... 925 ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Are there more than 10 stockholders? .... 926 ☐ Yes ☐ No

**SECTION 21** CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner or person in charge) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 21.

S21

1. RESIDENCE — Does the operator (senior partner or person in charge) live on this place? .... 927 ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION — At which occupation did the operator spend the majority (50 percent or more) of his/her work time in 1980? For partnerships consider all members of the partnership together. .... 928 ☐ Farming ☐ Other

3. OFF FARM WORK — How many days did the operator (senior partner or person in charge) work at least 4 hours per day off this place in 1980? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. (Exclude exchange farm work.) .... 929 ☐ None ☐ 1 — 49 days ☐ 50 — 99 days ☐ 100 — 149 days ☐ 150 — 199 days ☐ 200 days or more

4. In what year did the operator (or senior partner) begin to operate any part of this place? (See Information Sheet). .... 930 \_\_\_\_\_ Year

5. AGE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) .... 931 \_\_\_\_\_ Years old

6. RACE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) .... 932 ☐ White ☐ Negro or Black ☐ American Indian ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander ☐ Other — Specify \_\_\_\_\_

7. SEX of operator (senior partner or person in charge) .... 933 ☐ Male ☐ Female

8. SPANISH ORIGIN — Is the operator (senior partner or person in charge) of Spanish origin or descent (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish)? .... 934 ☐ Yes ☐ No

**SECTION 22** Was any **COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER**, including **ROCK PHOSPHATE**, or **LIME** used on this place during 1980?

S22 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
☐ NO — Go to section 23

None Acres fertilized

1. Acres of cropland fertilized in 1980, other than cropland used only for pastures reported in section 10, item 1b

2. Acres of pastureland and rangeland fertilized in 1980 reported in section 10, items 1b and 3

3. Expenditures for commercial fertilizer purchased — all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum (exclude lime). Report cost of custom application in section 27, item 6.

None Dollars Cents

4. LIME — tons of lime used and acres on which applied (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.)

None Tons of lime Acres limed

**SECTION 23** Were any **INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, NEMATOCIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, or OTHER CHEMICALS** used on this place in 1980?

S23 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
☐ NO — Go to section 24

Include any materials provided by you, your landlords, or contractors. For each item listed, report acres only once. If multipurpose chemicals were used, report acreage treated for each purpose.

1. Sprays, dusts, granules, fumigants, etc., (fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematocide) to control —

a. Insects on crops, including hay

b. Nematodes in crops

c. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.)

d. Weeds, grass, or brush in crops and pasture

2. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit

3. Agricultural chemicals purchased — insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, etc. Report cost of custom applications in section 27, item 6.

None Dollars Cents

**SECTION 24** Was there any **INTEREST EXPENSE** for the farm business in 1980? Refer to the **INFORMATION SHEET, Section 24.**

S24 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
☐ NO — Go to section 25

1. How much interest was paid on all debts for the farm business in 1980?

Dollars Cents

**SECTION 25** **MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT** on this place on December 31, 1980 (Include only equipment used for agricultural operations in 1979 or 1980.)

S25

•Value of ALL machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1980

1. What is the estimated market value of ALL machinery, equipment, and implements usually kept on this place and used for the farm or ranch business? Include cars, trucks, tractors, combines, plows, disks, harrows, dryers, pumps, motors, irrigation equipment, dairy equipment including milkers and bulk tanks, livestock feeders, grinding and mixing equipment, etc.

Estimated market value

Dollars Cents

•SELECTED machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1980. (Report only if used in 1979 or 1980.)

None

2. Automobiles

3. Motortrucks — Include pickups

4. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers

5. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only

6. Corn heads for combines

7. Cotton pickers and strippers

8. Mower conditioners

9. Pickup balers — Include rectangle and round bales

10. Field forage harvesters, shear bar or flywheel type

Total number on this place on December 31, 1980

Of the total, HOW MANY were manufactured in the last 5 years (1976 — 1980)? (Number)

**SECTION 26** **EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY** and petroleum products for the farm business during 1980

Include expenditures paid by you and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place in 1980.

None

1. Gasoline and gasohol for the farm business

2. Diesel fuel for the farm business

3. LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business (4.5 lbs. = 1 gallon)

4. Fuel oil and kerosene for the farm business

5. Natural gas for the farm business

6. Motor oil, grease, for the farm business

7. Electricity for the farm business

8. Other — coal, wood, coke, etc.

Expenditures

Dollars Cents

Storage capacity on this place

None Capacity in gallons

**SECTION 27** **SELECTED PRODUCTION EXPENSES** paid by you and others for this place in 1980

Include your best estimates of expenses paid by you, your landlord, contractors, buyers, and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products in 1980. DO NOT INCLUDE expenses connected with performing customwork for others; operation of nonfarm activities, businesses, or services; or household expenses not related to the farm business.

1. Livestock and poultry purchased — cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, chicks, poulters, started pullets, etc.

2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry — grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.

a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased — complete, supplement, concentrates, premixes. (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.)

3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased

4. Hired farm or ranch labor (See Information Sheet)

a. Of the hired workers, including paid family workers, how many —

(1) Worked 150 days or more?

(2) Worked less than 150 days?

5. Contract labor — Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, crew leader, a cooperative, etc.

6. Customwork, machine hire and rental of machinery and equipment — Include expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, drying, silo filling, spraying, dusting, fertilizing, etc. (Exclude cost of cotton ginning.)

Selected expenditures

Dollars Cents

Tons Tenths Dollars Cents

**SECTION 28** **ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE OF LAND and BUILDINGS**

Please give your best ESTIMATE of the CURRENT MARKET VALUE of land and buildings for the acres reported in section 1, items 1, 2, and 3, page 1.

None

1. All land owned

2. All land rented or leased FROM —

a. Federal or State agencies, or Indian reservations (section 1, item 8)

b. Other — individuals, corporations, estates, etc.

3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS

Estimated current market value of land and buildings

Dollars Cents

**SECTION 29** **PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT — Please print**

Name

Area code

Number

Telephone

Date

DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF RECEIPT

O M B No 0607 0357 Approval Expires September 30, 1981

FORM **81-A2**  
(4-30-81)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**UNITED STATES  
CENSUS  
OF AGRICULTURE**

Please complete this form and RETURN TO

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
1201 East Tenth Street  
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132**

**Note** — If your records are not available, reasonable estimates may be used. If filing within 15 days causes an undue burden, a time extension request may be sent to the above address. Include your 11-digit Census File Number (CFN) as shown in your address label in all correspondence to us.

If you received more than one report form, enter extra Census File Number(s) here and return extra copies with your completed report.

CENSUS USE ONLY	035	036	037	038
	039	040	041	042

**NOTICE** — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to your Census File Number (CFN)

(Please correct errors in name, address, and ZIP code.)

### SECTION 1 ACREAGE IN 1980

If the acres you operated in 1980 changed during the year, refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 1.

Report land owned, rented, or used by you, your spouse, or by the partnership, corporation, or organization for which you are reporting. Include ALL LAND, REGARDLESS OF LOCATION OR USE — cropland, pastureland, rangeland, woodland, idle land, house lots, etc.

- None Number of acres
1. All land owned. .... ☐ 043
2. All land rented or leased FROM OTHERS, including land worked by you on shares, used rent free in exchange for services, payment of taxes, etc. Include leased Federal, State, and railroad land. (DO NOT include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.) Also complete item 5 below. .... ☐ 044
3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS, including land worked on shares by others and land subleased. Also complete item 6 below. .... ☐ 045
4. **ACRES IN THIS PLACE** — ADD acres owned (item 1) and acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented TO OTHERS (item 3), and enter the result in this space. .... ☐ 046

For this census report these are the "ACRES IN THIS PLACE." — ↑  
If the entry is zero please refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 1.

5. If you rented land FROM OTHERS (item 2), enter the following information for each landlord.

Name of landlord	Mailing address (Include ZIP code)	Number of acres

List additional landlords on a separate sheet of paper.

6. If you rented land TO OTHERS (item 3), enter the following information for each renter.

Name of renter	Mailing address (Include ZIP code)	Number of acres

List additional renters on a separate sheet of paper.

- a. Of the land you rented or leased to others, how many acres did you own? .... ☐ 053 Acres
7. During 1980, did you have any Federal or State grazing permits on a per-head basis; such as Forest Service, Taylor Grazing, Indian Reservations, etc.? .... ☐ 054 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
8. Of the land rented from others (item 2), how many acres were Federal, State, or Indian reservation land? .... ☐ 055 Acres

9. LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY FOR THIS PLACE

	County name	State	Number of acres
a. In what county was the largest value of your agricultural products raised or produced?	Principal county		056
			057
			058
			059
b. If you also have agricultural operations in any other county(ies), enter the county name(s), etc.	Other counties		

**INSTRUCTIONS** — Please report your crops in the appropriate section. DO NOT INCLUDE crops grown on land rented to others. Use section 7 to report ONLY those crops NOT listed in sections 2 through 6 and section 8.

### SECTION 2 Were any of the FOLLOWING CROPS harvested from this place in 1980?

S 2	None	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
1. Cotton	<input type="checkbox"/>	081	092 Bales	093
2. Rice	<input type="checkbox"/>	677	678 Tons	679
3. Barley for grain	<input type="checkbox"/>	079	080 Tons	081
4. Oats for grain	<input type="checkbox"/>	076	077 Tons	078
5. Wheat for grain	<input type="checkbox"/>	073	074 Tons	075
6. Corn (field) for grain or seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	067	068 Tons	069
7. Corn (field) for silage or green chop	<input type="checkbox"/>	070	071 Tons	072
8. Sorghums for grain or seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	082	083 Tons	084
9. Sorghums for silage or green chop	<input type="checkbox"/>	085	086 Tons	087
10. Beans, dry lima	<input type="checkbox"/>	557	558 Cwt.	559
11. Beans, dry edible excluding lima	<input type="checkbox"/>	554	555 Cwt.	556
12. Safflower	<input type="checkbox"/>	692	693 Tons	694
13. Sugar beets for sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	719	720 Tons	721

### SECTION 3 Was any DRY HAY, GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, or GREEN CHOP cut or harvested from this place in 1980? Include sorghum-sudan crosses and hay cut from pastures.

S 3 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 4

If cuttings were made for both dry hay and grass silage, haylage, or green chop from the same fields, report the acreage in the appropriate items under DRY HAY and also under GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, and GREEN CHOP.

#### ■ DRY HAY

(If two or more cuttings of dry hay were made from the same acres, report acres only once, but report total tons from all cuttings.)

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested (Report either dry or green weight as indicated)	Acres irrigated
1. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating	103	104 Tons, dry	105
2. Small grain hay — oats, wheat, barley, etc.	106	107 Tons, dry	108
3. Other tame dry hay, clover, lespedeza, timothy, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, etc.	109	110 Tons, dry	111
4. Wild hay	112	113 Tons, dry	114

#### ■ GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, AND GREEN CHOP

(If two or more cuttings were made from the same acres, report acres only once, but report total tons from all cuttings.)

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
5. Grass silage, and haylage, and hay crops cut and fed green (green chop)	115	116 Tons, green	117

#### ■ HAY SOLD

6. Did you sell any hay or grass silage in 1980? .... 118 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

**SECTION 4** Were any **VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, MELONS, etc.,** harvested **FOR SALE** from this place in 1980?

S4 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 5**

For Florida report for September 1, 1979 through August 31, 1980 harvest season; for all other States report for calendar year 1980.

	Acres		Acres irrigated	
	Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths
1. Land from which vegetables were harvested in 1980.....	375	/10	376	/10
2. From the list below, enter the crop name and code for each crop harvested in 1980. If more than one vegetable crop was harvested from the same acres, report acres for each crop. Report crops grown under protection in section 5.				
Crop name	Code	Acres harvested	Acres irrigated	
		/10	/10	
		/10	/10	
		/10	/10	
		/10	/10	
		/10	/10	

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

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Asparagus	379	Cucumbers and pickles	411	Peppers, sweet	443
Beans, snap (bush and pole)	381	Eggplant	415	Peppers, hot	445
Beets	383	Garlic	421	Pumpkins	449
Broccoli	385	Honeydew melons	423	Radishes	451
Cabbage	391	Lettuce and romaine	427	Spinach	457
Cantaloups and Persian melons	395	Lima beans, green	429	Squash	459
Carrots	397	Mustard greens	431	Sweet corn	461
Cauliflower	399	Onions, dry	433	Tomatoes	463
Celery	401	Onions, green	435	Turnips	465
Collards	407	Okra	437	Turnip greens	467
Cowpeas (blackeyed and other green cowpeas)	409	Peas, green, including English (exclude green cowpeas)	441	Watermelons	473
		Specify		Other vegetables	475

**SECTION 6** Were any **STRAWBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, or OTHER BERRIES** harvested **FOR SALE** from this place in 1980? (Exclude those grown for home use.)

S6 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 7**

From the list below, enter crop name and code. Report quantity harvested in unit specified with crop name.

Crop name	Code	Acres harvested		Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated	
		Whole acres	Tenths		Whole acres	Tenths
			/10			/10
			/10			/10
			/10			/10

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

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Blackberries and dewberries (pounds)	509	Raspberries (pounds)	533
Blueberries, tame (pounds)	512	Strawberries (pounds)	536
Blueberries, wild (pounds)	515	All other berries (pounds) — Specify	539
Cranberries (100-lb. barrels)	521		

**SECTION 7** Were any **OTHER CROPS** harvested from this place in 1980 — small grain, field seeds, or other crops not previously reported?

S7 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 8**

From the list below, enter crop name and code. Report quantity harvested in unit specified with crop name.

Crop name	Code	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2

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

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Alfalfa seed (pounds)	542	Popcorn (pounds, shelled)	662
Beans, dry edible (excluding dry lima) (100-pound bags)	554	Proso millet (bushels)	665
Beans, dry lima (100-pound bags)	557	Red clover seed (pounds)	671
Buckwheat (bushels)	575	Rice (100-pound bags)	677
Corn cut for dry fodder, hogged or grazed (report acres only)	581	Rye for grain (bushels)	686
Cowpeas for dry peas (bushels)	584	Ryegrass seed (pounds)	689
Emmer and spelt (bushels)	599	Safflower (pounds)	692
Fescue seed (pounds)	602	Sorghums cut for dry forage or hay (tons, dry weight)	698
Flaxseed (bushels)	605	Sorghums hogged or grazed	701
Grains, mixed (bushels)	614	Sugar beets for sugar (tons)	719
Kentucky Bluegrass seed (pounds)	629	Sugarcane for sugar (tons) — See Information Sheet	722
Lespedeza seed (pounds)	638	Sugarcane for seed (tons)	725
Mint for oil (pounds of oil)	644	Sunflower seed (pounds)	734
Peanuts for nuts (pounds)	656	Timothy seed (pounds)	746
Peas, dry edible (pounds)	659	Other crops (pounds) — Specify	773

**SECTION 5** Were any **NURSERY and GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, MUSHROOMS, sod, bulbs, flowers, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and plants, or vegetables under glass or other protection, GROWN FOR SALE** on this place in 1980?

S5 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 6**

None

1. Nursery and greenhouse products irrigated in 1980 ☐

Product name	Code	Square feet under glass or other protection in 1980	Acres in the open in 1980		Sales in 1980	
			Whole acres	Tenths	Dollars	Cents
				/10	\$	
				/10	\$	
				/10	\$	

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

Product name	Code	Product name	Code
Bedding plants (include vegetable plants)	479	Mushrooms	494
Bulbs	482	Sod harvested	497
Cut flowers and cut florist greens	485	Vegetable and flower seeds	500
Nursery products — ornamentals, fruit and nut trees, and vines	488	Greenhouse vegetables	503
Foliage and flowering plants	491	Other — Specify	506

**SECTION 8** Was there a combined total of 20 or more **FRUIT TREES, including GRAPEVINES, CITRUS and NUT TREES ON THIS PLACE** in 1980?

S8 1 ☐ YES — **Complete this section**  
2 ☐ NO — **Go to section 9**

	Total acres		Acres irrigated	
	Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths
1. <b>TOTAL ACRES</b> in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees on this place. (Do not include abandoned acres.)	121	/10	122	/10

2. From the list at the right, enter name and code for the fruit trees, grapevines, and nut trees on this place in 1980. Report the requested information for each crop even if not harvested because of low prices, damage from hail, frost, etc.

Crop name	Code	NUMBER OF TREES OR VINES OF —		Acres in trees and vines of all ages	Quantity harvested	Unit of measure Mark one				
		Nonbearing age	Bearing age			Lbs.	Tons	Boxes	Lbs. per box	
										Whole acres
			1	2		4	1	2	3	5
			1	2		4	1	2	3	5
			1	2		4	1	2	3	5
			1	2		4	1	2	3	5
			1	2		4	1	2	3	5

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

NONCITRUS CROPS		CITRUS CROPS	
Code		Code	
123	Apples	267	Grapefruit
129	Apricots	279	Lemons
135	Avocados — See Information Sheet	297	Oranges
147	Cherries	303	Tangelos
171	Grapes — dry weight	309	Tangerines and mandarins
177	Grapes — fresh weight	315	Other citrus — Specify
207	Olives — See Information Sheet		
225	Peaches		
231	Pears		
243	Plums and prunes — fresh weight		
249	Prunes — dry weight		
281	Other noncitrus — Specify		

NUT CROPS	
Code	
321	Almonds
327	Filberts and hazelnuts
339	Pecans
357	Walnuts (English or Persian)
383	Other nut trees — Specify

**SECTION 9 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS SOLD from this place in 1980, BEFORE taxes and expenses (Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 9.)**

Report your best estimate of the value for each of the following groups of crops sold from this place in 1980. Include the value of the landlord's and/or contractor's share, estimating if necessary. Exclude value of Government CCC loans.

	None	Dollars	Cents
1. Grains sold in 1980 —			
a. Corn for grain .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
b. Wheat .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
c. Soybeans .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
d. Grain sorghums .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
e. Oats .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
f. All other grains — barley, rice, dry beans, dry peas and cowpeas, flaxseed, sunflower seed, popcorn, and safflower, etc. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
2. Cotton and cottonseed .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
3. Tobacco .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
4. Field seeds, grass seeds, hay, forage, and silage .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
5. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons — Include Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
6. Fruits, nuts, berries — apples, peaches, grapes, citrus, pecans, strawberries, etc. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
7. Other crops — peanuts, mint for oil, hops, sugar beets, sugarcane (Exclude nursery and greenhouse products) —	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	
Specify .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	

**Section 10 LAND USE IN 1980**

**NOTE:** If the same land had more than one use in 1980, REPORT THAT LAND 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."

**1. CROPLAND**

	None	Number of acres
a. Cropland harvested — Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	787
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing — Include rotation pasture and grazing land that could have been used for crops without additional improvements .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	788
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but NOT harvested and NOT pastured .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	789
d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	790
e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	791
f. Cropland idle .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	793
2. Woodland — Include all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth.		
a. Woodland pastured .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	794
b. Woodland not pastured .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	795
3. Other pastureland and rangeland — Include any pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	796
4. All other land — Land in house lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. — Include any land not reported in items 1 through 3 above .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	797
5. TOTAL ACRES — Add the acres reported in items 1 through 4 (Should be the same as section 1, item 4, page 1.)		798

**SECTION 11 Was any LAND in this place IRRIGATED at any time in 1980?**

Irrigated land is all land watered by any artificial or controlled means — sprinklers, furrows or ditches, spreader dikes, etc. Include supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation.

**1** ☐ YES — Complete this section  
**2** ☐ NO — Go to section 12

	None	Number of acres irrigated
1. How many acres of harvested land were irrigated? Include land from which hay was cut and land in bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut crops reported in section 10, item 1a. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	680
2. How many acres of pastureland, rangeland, and any other lands not included in item 1 above were irrigated? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	681
3. What percent of the irrigation water used on this place in 1980 was obtained —		
a. From a well or wells located on this farm or another farm? ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	682
b. From an on-farm surface supply not controlled by a water supply organization (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond, spring, or reservoir on or adjacent to this farm)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	683
c. From off-farm water suppliers (U.S. Reclamation projects; irrigation district; mutual, cooperative, or neighborhood ditches; or other irrigation organizations)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	684
d. TOTAL — Sum of a, b, and c should equal 100% .....		100 %

**SECTION 12 Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place in 1980?**

S12

- 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 13

**• DECEMBER 31, 1980 INVENTORY**

	None	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980
1. CATTLE AND CALVES of all ages (Total of a, b, c, and d below) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	803
a. BEEF COWS — Include beef heifers that had calved. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	804
b. MILK COWS kept for production of milk or cream for sale or home use — Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	805
c. HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES — Exclude heifers that had calved .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	806
d. STEERS, STEER CALVES, BULLS, AND BULL CALVES .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	807

**• CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1980**

Include those fed on this place on a contract or custom basis. Also report as sold, cattle moved from this place to a feedlot for further feeding.

	None	Number sold in 1980	Gross value of sales
			Dollars Cents
2. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	808	809
3. Cattle, including calves weighing 500 pounds or more .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	810	811
a. Of the total cattle sold, how many were FATTENED on this place on GRAIN or CONCENTRATES for 30 days or more and SOLD for SLAUGHTER? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	812	813

**• DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1980**

	None	DAIRY PRODUCTS Gross value of sales
		Dollars Cents
4. Gross value of sales of DAIRY PRODUCTS from this place in 1980 — Report goat dairy products in section 15. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	814

**SECTION 13 Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place in 1980?**

S13

- 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 14

**• DECEMBER 31, 1980 INVENTORY**

	None	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980
1. HOGS and PIGS of all ages (Total of a and b below) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	815
a. HOGS and PIGS used or to be used for BREEDING .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	816
b. OTHER HOGS and PIGS .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	817

**• LITTERS FARROWED**

	None	Number of litters
2. LITTERS FARROWED on this place between —	<input type="checkbox"/>	818
a. December 1, 1979 and May 31, 1980 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	819
b. June 1, 1980 and November 30, 1980 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**• HOGS AND PIGS SOLD**

	None	Number sold in 1980	Gross value of sales
			Dollars Cents
3. HOGS and PIGS SOLD from this place in 1980 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	820	821
4. Of the hogs and pigs sold, how many were sold as FEEDER PIGS for further feeding? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	822	823

**SECTION 14 Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place in 1980?**

S14

- 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 15

	None	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980	NUMBER SOLD in 1980
1. SHEEP and LAMBS of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	824	825
a. EWES 1 year old or older .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	826	

	None	Number shorn in 1980	Pounds of wool shorn in 1980
2. SHEEP and LAMBS SHORN .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	827	828

	None	Gross value of sales
		Dollars Cents
3. What was the gross value of sales of sheep, lambs, and wool from this place in 1980? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	829



**SECTION 15** Did you or anyone else have any HORSES, BEES, FISH, GOATS, OTHER LIVESTOCK, or ANIMAL SPECIALTIES in 1980?

S15  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 16

	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980	Total number sold in 1980	Gross value of sales	
			Dollars	Cents
1. Horses and ponies of all ages	830	831	832	
2. Colonies of bees	839	840	841	
3. Milk goats	845	846	847	
4. Other livestock or animal specialties in captivity (Enter name and code from "List A" below.)				
Name	Code			
5. Livestock or animal products (Enter name and code from "List B" below.)	Water surface acres for aquaculture	Total quantity sold in 1980	Gross value of sales	
Name	Code		Dollars	Cents
6. Fish and other aquaculture products (Enter name and code from "List C" below.)				
Name	Code			

**List A**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Angora goats	842	Mink and their pelts	836	Worms	857
Other goats	848	Rabbits and their pelts	851	All other livestock — Specify	860
Mules, burros, and donkeys	833	Chinchillas and their pelts	854		

**List B**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Mohair sold	864	Catfish	872	Other fish — Specify	884
Goats milk sold	866	Trout	876	Other aquaculture products — Specify	888
Honey sold	868	Tropical and baitfish	880		
Other livestock products — Specify	870				

**List C**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Ducks	904	Pigeons or squab	908	Quail	912
Geese	906	Pheasants	910	All other poultry — Specify	914

**SECTION 16** Did you or anyone else have any POULTRY such as CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, etc., on this place in 1980? (Include poultry grown for others on a contract basis.)

S16  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 17

	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1980	Total number sold in 1980
1. HENS and PULLETS of laying age	892	893
2. PULLETS 3 months old or older not yet of laying age	894	895
3. PULLET CHICKS and PULLETS under 3 months old. (Exclude commercial broilers.)	896	897
4. BROILERS, fryers, and other meat type chickens including capons and roasters	898	899
5. TURKEYS	900	901
a. Turkeys for slaughter (Exclude breeders.)	902	903
b. Turkey HENS kept for breeding		
6. OTHER POULTRY raised in captivity — ducks, geese, pigeons or squab, pheasants, quail, etc. (Enter poultry name and code from the list below.)		
Poultry name	Code	
Poultry name	Code	
7. POULTRY HATCHED on this place in 1980 and placed or sold — chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc. — Specify kind of poultry		
8. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1980		
9. What was the gross value of sales of poultry and poultry products (eggs, etc.) from this place in 1980? Include estimated value of poultry and poultry products moved from this place by contractors and others		

**SECTION 17** Amount received from GOVERNMENT CCC LOANS and MACHINE WORK, CUSTOMWORK, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES provided for others in 1980.

S17  
None Dollars Cents

1. What was the amount received in 1980 from grains or cotton placed into the Government CCC loan program? ☐ 930 \$

2. Total amount received from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services PROVIDED FOR OTHERS in 1980 — planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc. ☐ 919 \$

Specify kind of work done

**SECTION 18** During 1980 did you SELL any crops, livestock, or livestock products DIRECTLY to individuals FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION — roadside stands, farmers markets, pick your own, etc.?

S18  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 19

None Dollars Cents

1. What was the gross value of these direct sales? ☐ 920 \$

Specify products sold — vegetables, eggs, etc.

**SECTION 19** TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

S19  
Mark (X) the one item which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1980. Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 19.

- FAMILY or INDIVIDUAL operation — Exclude partnership and corporation. ☐ 921
- PARTNERSHIP operation — Include family partnerships. ☐ 922
- INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAW. ☐ 923
- OTHER, such as estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc. ☐ 924

Specify below then go to section 21

**SECTION 20** CORPORATE STRUCTURE (for incorporated operations only) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 20.

S20  
1. Is this a family-held corporation? ☐ 922 1 Yes 2 No

2. Are there more than 10 stockholders? ☐ 923 3 Yes 4 No

**SECTION 21** CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner or person in charge) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 21.

S21  
1. RESIDENCE — Does the operator (senior partner or person in charge) live on this place? ☐ 923 1 Yes 2 No

2. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION — At which occupation did the operator spend the majority (50 percent or more) of his/her work time in 1980? For partnerships consider all members of the partnership together. ☐ 928 1 Farming 2 Other

3. OFF FARM WORK — How many days did the operator (senior partner or person in charge) work at least 4 hours per day off this place in 1980? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. (Exclude exchange farm work.) ☐ 929 1 None 2 1–49 days 3 50–99 days 4 100–149 days 5 150–199 days 6 200 days or more

4. In what year did the operator (or senior partner) begin to operate any part of this place? (See Information Sheet) ☐ 960 Year

5. AGE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) ☐ 925 Years old

6. RACE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) ☐ 924 1 White 2 Negro or Black 3 American Indian 4 Asian or Pacific Islander 9 Other — Specify

7. SEX of operator (senior partner or person in charge) ☐ 926 1 Male 2 Female

8. SPANISH ORIGIN — Is the operator (senior partner or person in charge) of Spanish origin or descent (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish)? ☐ 927 1 Yes 2 No

**SECTION 17** Amount received from GOVERNMENT CCC LOANS and MACHINE WORK, CUSTOMWORK, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES provided for others in 1980.

S17  
None Dollars Cents

1. What was the amount received in 1980 from grains or cotton placed into the Government CCC loan program? ☐ 930 \$

2. Total amount received from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services PROVIDED FOR OTHERS in 1980 — planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc. ☐ 919 \$

Specify kind of work done

**SECTION 18** During 1980 did you SELL any crops, livestock, or livestock products DIRECTLY to individuals FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION — roadside stands, farmers markets, pick your own, etc.?

S18  
1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 19

None Dollars Cents

1. What was the gross value of these direct sales? ☐ 920 \$

Specify products sold — vegetables, eggs, etc.

**SECTION 19** TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

S19  
Mark (X) the one item which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1980. Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 19.

- FAMILY or INDIVIDUAL operation — Exclude partnership and corporation. ☐ 921
- PARTNERSHIP operation — Include family partnerships. ☐ 922
- INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAW. ☐ 923
- OTHER, such as estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc. ☐ 924

Specify below then go to section 21

**SECTION 20** CORPORATE STRUCTURE (for incorporated operations only) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 20.

S20  
1. Is this a family-held corporation? ☐ 922 1 Yes 2 No

2. Are there more than 10 stockholders? ☐ 923 3 Yes 4 No

**SECTION 21** CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner or person in charge) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 21.

S21  
1. RESIDENCE — Does the operator (senior partner or person in charge) live on this place? ☐ 923 1 Yes 2 No

2. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION — At which occupation did the operator spend the majority (50 percent or more) of his/her work time in 1980? For partnerships consider all members of the partnership together. ☐ 928 1 Farming 2 Other

3. OFF FARM WORK — How many days did the operator (senior partner or person in charge) work at least 4 hours per day off this place in 1980? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. (Exclude exchange farm work.) ☐ 929 1 None 2 1–49 days 3 50–99 days 4 100–149 days 5 150–199 days 6 200 days or more

4. In what year did the operator (or senior partner) begin to operate any part of this place? (See Information Sheet) ☐ 960 Year

5. AGE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) ☐ 925 Years old

6. RACE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) ☐ 924 1 White 2 Negro or Black 3 American Indian 4 Asian or Pacific Islander 9 Other — Specify

7. SEX of operator (senior partner or person in charge) ☐ 926 1 Male 2 Female

8. SPANISH ORIGIN — Is the operator (senior partner or person in charge) of Spanish origin or descent (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish)? ☐ 927 1 Yes 2 No

<p><b>SECTION 22</b> Was any <b>COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER</b>, including <b>ROCK PHOSPHATE</b>, or <b>LIME</b> used on this place during 1980?</p> <p>S22 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — <b>Complete this section</b> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — <b>Go to section 23</b></p> <p>None Acres fertilized</p> <p>1. Acres of cropland fertilized in 1980, other than cropland used only for pastures reported in section 10, item 1b ..... 932</p> <p>2. Acres of pastureland and rangeland fertilized in 1980 reported in section 10, items 1b and 3 ..... 933</p> <p>3. Expenditures for commercial fertilizer purchased — all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum (exclude lime) Report cost of custom application in section 27, item 6. None Dollars Cents 988 \$</p> <p>4. LIME — tons of lime used and acres on which applied (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation.) None Tons of lime Acres limed 934 935</p>	<p><b>SECTION 26</b> EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY and petroleum products for the farm business during 1980</p> <p>Include expenditures paid by you and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place in 1980.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Expenditures</th> <th colspan="2">Storage capacity on this place</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> <th>None</th> <th>Capacity in gallons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Gasoline and gasohol for the farm business ..... 966</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>967</td> <td>968</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Diesel fuel for the farm business ..... 969</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>970</td> <td>971</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business (4.5 lbs. = 1 gallon) ..... 972</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>973</td> <td>974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Fuel oil and kerosene for the farm business ..... 975</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>976</td> <td>977</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Natural gas for the farm business ..... 978</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Motor oil, grease, for the farm business ..... 979</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Electricity for the farm business ..... 980</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Other — coal, wood, coke, etc. .... 981</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Expenditures		Storage capacity on this place		Dollars	Cents	None	Capacity in gallons	1. Gasoline and gasohol for the farm business ..... 966			967	968	2. Diesel fuel for the farm business ..... 969			970	971	3. LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business (4.5 lbs. = 1 gallon) ..... 972			973	974	4. Fuel oil and kerosene for the farm business ..... 975			976	977	5. Natural gas for the farm business ..... 978					6. Motor oil, grease, for the farm business ..... 979					7. Electricity for the farm business ..... 980					8. Other — coal, wood, coke, etc. .... 981				
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<p><b>SECTION 23</b> Were any <b>INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, NEMATOCIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, or OTHER CHEMICALS</b> used on this place in 1980?</p> <p>S23 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — <b>Complete this section</b> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — <b>Go to section 24</b></p> <p>Include any materials provided by you, your landlords, or contractors. For each item listed, report acres only once. If multipurpose chemicals were used, report acreage treated for each purpose.</p> <p>1. Sprays, dusts, granules, fumigants, etc., (fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematocide) to control — None Number of acres on which used 936</p> <p>a. Insects on crops, including hay ..... 937</p> <p>b. Nematodes in crops ..... 938</p> <p>c. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.) ..... 939</p> <p>d. Weeds, grass, or brush in crops and pasture ..... 940</p> <p>2. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit. .... 941</p> <p>3. Agricultural chemicals purchased — insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, etc. Report cost of custom applications in section 27, item 6. None Dollars Cents 989 \$</p>	<p><b>SECTION 27</b> SELECTED PRODUCTION EXPENSES paid by you and others for this place in 1980</p> <p>Include your best estimates of expenses paid by you, your landlord, contractors, buyers, and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products in 1980. DO NOT INCLUDE expenses connected with performing customwork for others; operation of nonfarm activities, businesses, or services; or household expenses not related to the farm business.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Selected expenditures</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Livestock and poultry purchased — cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, chicks, poult, started pullets, etc. .... 982</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry — grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. .... 983</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased — complete, supplement, concentrates, premixes. (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.) .... 984</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased ..... 987</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Contract labor — Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, crew leader, a cooperative, etc. .... 990</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Customwork, machine hire and rental of machinery and equipment — Include expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, drying, silo filling, spraying, dusting, fertilizing, etc. (Exclude cost of cotton ginning.) .... 994</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Selected expenditures		Dollars	Cents	1. Livestock and poultry purchased — cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, chicks, poult, started pullets, etc. .... 982			2. Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry — grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. .... 983			a. Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased — complete, supplement, concentrates, premixes. (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea.) .... 984			3. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased ..... 987			4. Contract labor — Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, crew leader, a cooperative, etc. .... 990			5. Customwork, machine hire and rental of machinery and equipment — Include expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, drying, silo filling, spraying, dusting, fertilizing, etc. (Exclude cost of cotton ginning.) .... 994																												
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<p><b>SECTION 24</b> Was there any <b>INTEREST EXPENSE</b> for the farm business in 1980? Refer to the <b>INFORMATION SHEET, Section 24.</b></p> <p>S24 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — <b>Complete this section</b> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — <b>Go to section 25</b></p> <p>1. How much interest was paid on all debts for the farm business in 1980? ..... 942 Dollars Cents \$</p>	<p><b>SECTION 28</b> ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE OF LAND and BUILDINGS</p> <p>Please give your best ESTIMATE of the CURRENT MARKET VALUE of land and buildings for the acres reported in section 1, items 1, 2, and 3, page 1.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Estimated current market value of land and buildings</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. All land owned ..... 996</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. All land rented or leased FROM — a. Federal or State agencies, or Indian reservations (Section 1, Item 8) ..... 954</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Other — individuals, corporations, estates, etc. .... 955</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS ..... 998</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Estimated current market value of land and buildings		Dollars	Cents	1. All land owned ..... 996			2. All land rented or leased FROM — a. Federal or State agencies, or Indian reservations (Section 1, Item 8) ..... 954			b. Other — individuals, corporations, estates, etc. .... 955			3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS ..... 998																																		
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<p><b>SECTION 25</b> MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1980. (Include only equipment used for agricultural operations in 1979 or 1980.)</p> <p>S25</p> <p>•Value of ALL machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1980</p> <p>1. What is the estimated market value of ALL machinery, equipment, and implements usually kept on this place and used for the farm or ranch business? Include cars, trucks, tractors, combines, plows, disks, harrows, dryers, pumps, motors, irrigation equipment, dairy equipment including milkers and bulk tanks, livestock feeders, grinding and mixing equipment, etc. .... 943 Estimated market value Dollars Cents \$</p> <p>•SELECTED machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1980. (Report only if used in 1979 or 1980.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total number on this place on December 31, 1980</th> <th>Of the total, HOW MANY were manufactured in the last 5 years (1976 — 1980)? (Number)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2. Automobiles ..... 944</td> <td></td> <td>945</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Motortrucks — Include pickups ..... 946</td> <td></td> <td>947</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers ..... 948</td> <td></td> <td>949</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only. .... 950</td> <td></td> <td>951</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Corn heads for combines ..... 952</td> <td></td> <td>953</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Cotton pickers and strippers ..... 956</td> <td></td> <td>957</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Mower conditioners ..... 958</td> <td></td> <td>959</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Pickup balers — Include rectangle and round bales ..... 960</td> <td></td> <td>961</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Field forage harvesters, shear bar or flywheel type ..... 962</td> <td></td> <td>963</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total number on this place on December 31, 1980	Of the total, HOW MANY were manufactured in the last 5 years (1976 — 1980)? (Number)	2. Automobiles ..... 944		945	3. Motortrucks — Include pickups ..... 946		947	4. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers ..... 948		949	5. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only. .... 950		951	6. Corn heads for combines ..... 952		953	7. Cotton pickers and strippers ..... 956		957	8. Mower conditioners ..... 958		959	9. Pickup balers — Include rectangle and round bales ..... 960		961	10. Field forage harvesters, shear bar or flywheel type ..... 962		963	<p><b>SECTION 29</b> PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT — Please print</p> <p>Name ..... 999 Date</p> <p>Telephone ..... Area code ..... Number</p>																			
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## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM  
82-A41982 FARM AND RANCH  
IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

O.M.B. No. 0607 - 0382: Approval Expires 9-30-82

**NOTICE** — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Please  
complete this  
form and  
RETURN TO

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
1201 East Tenth Street  
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47133

DUE DATE: 7 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF FORM

If you received more than one report form, enter extra Census File Numbers here and return duplicate copies with your completed report.

A																			
A																			

CENSUS  
USE  
ONLY

010	011
012	013

Please correct errors in name, address, and ZIP code. ENTER street and number if not shown.

**SECTION 1 ACREAGE IN 1982**

Report total number of acres owned, rented, or used by you, your spouse, or by the partnership, corporation, or organization for which you are reporting.

	None	Number of acres
1. Acres of land owned .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	014
2. Acres of land rented or leased FROM OTHERS, including land worked by you on shares, used rent free, etc. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	015
3. Acres of land rented or leased TO OTHERS, including land worked on shares by others and land subleased .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	016
4. ACRES IN THIS PLACE — ADD acres owned (item 1) and acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter the result in this space. →		017

**SECTION 2 LAND RENTED TO OTHERS**

If land is rented TO OTHERS (section 1, item 3) enter the following information for each renter who began operating the rented acres after January 1, 1980. Use remarks section for additional names.

Name and address of renter(s) since January 1, 1980	Number of acres rented for 1982	Year first rented to this person
NAME OF RENTER	018	019
MAILING ADDRESS		
CITY STATE ZIP CODE		
NAME OF RENTER	020	021
MAILING ADDRESS		
CITY STATE ZIP CODE		

**SECTION 3 During 1982, will you grow any CROPS, or have any LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, or other agricultural products on this place?**

**DO NOT INCLUDE** crops or livestock on land rented TO OTHERS, section 1, item 3.

**INCLUDE** crops or livestock for home use or for sale, such as grains, hay, nursery and greenhouse products, fruit, vegetables, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, poultry, bees, furbearing animals, fish in captivity, and other specialties.

026

1 ☐ YES — SKIP to section 5      2 ☐ NO — Go to section 4

**SECTION 4 Mark (X) all items which apply and SKIP to section 9**

027 ☐ Landlord only — Land is rented to others and has no separate crop or livestock operation. Please complete section 2, if appropriate.

028 ☐ Farm or ranch sold before 1980 and now operated by someone else — List name and address of operator and date of transfer in remarks section.

029 ☐ Land idle or will not be used for agricultural production in 1982 — Specify year operations were discontinued ..... Year

031 ☐ Partner or shareholder in farm or ranch operated by someone else — List name and address of operator or senior partner in remarks section.

032 ☐ Never operated farm or ranch — Specify occupation or business activity

033 ☐ Agricultural activities other than production of farm commodities, such as farm supplier, customwork, farm management service, processor, feed mill, etc. — Specify activity

034 ☐ Other — Specify

CONTINUE ON PAGE 2 →

**SECTION 5 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD OR EXPECTED TO BE SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1982**

Mark (X) the ONE box which indicates the estimated gross value of agricultural products sold or expected to be sold from this place (acres in section 1, item 4) in 1982.

035

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None            | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000—\$19,999   |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1—\$749       | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000—\$39,999   |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750—\$999     | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000—\$99,999   |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000—\$2,499 | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000—\$199,999 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500—\$9,999 | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more  |

If you expect to sell \$750 or more in agricultural products above, skip to section 8.

**SECTION 6 Will any CROPS (including hay) be harvested from this place during 1982? (DO NOT INCLUDE crops on land rented TO OTHERS — acres in section 1, item 3.)**

036

- 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section and go to section 7  
2 ☐ NO — SKIP to section 7

None

Estimated acres  
to be harvested

- a. Corn ..... ☐
- b. Sorghums ..... ☐
- c. Wheat ..... ☐
- d. Other small grain ..... ☐
- e. Soybeans ..... ☐
- f. Cotton ..... ☐
- g. Alfalfa hay ..... ☐
- h. Other hay ..... ☐
- i. Tobacco ..... ☐
- j. Irish potatoes ..... ☐
- k. Vegetables for sale ..... ☐
- l. Vegetables for home use..... ☐
- m. Fruit, orchards, citrus,  
vineyards, and nut trees ..... ☐
- n. Nursery products — trees,  
shrubs, vines, sod, etc. .... ☐
- o. Greenhouse products under glass or  
other protection ..... ☐
- p. Other crops — Specify crop name such  
as berries, field seed, and other crops, ..... ☐

037

038

039

040

041

042

043

044

045

Tenths

046

/10

047

/10

048

/10

049

/10

050

051

Acres

/10

052

Sq. ft.

**SECTION 7 Will there be any LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, OR OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS on this place at any time during 1982?**

063

- 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section and go to section 8  
2 ☐ NO — SKIP to section 8

None

Largest number  
expected in 1982

- a. Cattle and calves ..... ☐
- b. Hogs and pigs ..... ☐
- c. Sheep, lambs, and goats ..... ☐
- d. Hens, pullets, and broilers ..... ☐
- e. Other poultry ..... ☐
- f. Horses ..... ☐
- g. Other livestock or animal specialties,  
such as bees, rabbits, fur-bearing  
animals, fish, etc. — Specify name, ... ☐

064

065

066

067

068

069

070

**SECTION 8 TYPE OF ORGANIZATION**

Mark (X) the ONE box which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1982.

075

- 1 ☐ Individual or family operation (sole proprietorship)  
2 ☐ Partnership operation, including family partnership — Give  
name of partnership, if different from label.  
3 ☐ Corporation, including family corporation — Give name of  
corporation, if different from label.  
4 ☐ Other — Specify type of organization, such as cooperative,  
estate, trust, etc.

**SECTION 9 EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION (EI) NUMBER**

Do you have a Federal Tax Return Employer Identification  
(EI) Number for this place?

076

077

(9 digits)

- 1 ☐ YES — Enter your  
EI Number →
- 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 10

**REMARKS** — Please use this space or attach separate sheet for any  
explanations of your report.

**SECTION 10 PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT — Please print**

Name

Date

Telephone

Area code

Number

DUE BY FEBRUARY 15, 1983

OMB APPROVAL NO. 0607-0408, EXPIRES 12/84

<p><b>FORM 82-A0213</b> (2-12-82)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b></p> <p><b>Please complete this form and RETURN TO</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b> 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47133</p> <p><b>Note</b> — If your records are not available, reasonable estimates may be used. If you cannot file by February 15, a time extension request may be sent to the above address. Include your 12-character Census File Number (CFN) as shown in your address label in all correspondence to us.</p> <p>If you received more than one report form, enter extra Census File Number(s) here and return extra copies with your completed report.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10%;">CENSUS USE ONLY</td><td style="width: 10%;">035</td><td style="width: 10%;">036</td><td style="width: 10%;">037</td><td style="width: 10%;">038</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>039</td><td>040</td><td>041</td><td>042</td></tr></table>	CENSUS USE ONLY	035	036	037	038		039	040	041	042	<p><b>NOTICE</b> — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.</p> <p><b>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to your Census File Number (CFN)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>82-A0213</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Please correct errors in name, address, and ZIP code.)</p> <p><b>SECTION 1 ACREAGE IN 1982</b></p> <p><i>If the acres you operated in 1982 changed during the year, refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 1.</i></p> <p>Report land owned, rented, or used by you, your spouse, or by the partnership, corporation, or organization for which you are reporting. Include ALL LAND, REGARDLESS OF LOCATION OR USE — cropland, pastureland, rangeland, woodland, idle land, house lots, etc.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th></th><th>None</th><th>Number of acres</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. All land owned.....</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>043</td></tr><tr><td>2. 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If you rented land FROM OTHERS (item 2) enter the following information for each landlord.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th>Name of landlord</th><th>Mailing address (Include ZIP code)</th><th>Number of acres</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></tbody></table> <p><i>List additional landlords on a separate sheet of paper.</i></p> <p>6. If you rented land TO OTHERS (item 3), enter the following information for each renter.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th>Name of renter</th><th>Mailing address (Include ZIP code)</th><th>Number of acres</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></tbody></table> <p><i>List additional renters on a separate sheet of paper.</i></p> <p>7. During 1982, did you have any Federal or state grazing permits on a per-head basis, such as Forest Service, Taylor Grazing, Indian Reservations, etc.?.....</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>None</td><td>053</td><td>Acres</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> <p>8. How many acres were diverted (or set-aside) under Federal commodity acreage reduction programs in 1982?.....</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>None</td><td>055</td><td>Acres</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> <p>9. LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY FOR THIS PLACE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th></th><th>County name</th><th>State</th><th>Number of acres</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a. In what county was the largest value of your agricultural products raised or produced?.....</td><td>Principal county →</td><td> </td><td>056</td></tr><tr><td>b. If you also have agricultural operations in any other county(ies), enter the county name(s), etc. ....</td><td>Other counties</td><td> </td><td>057</td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td>058</td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td>059</td></tr></tbody></table>		None	Number of acres	1. All land owned.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	043	2. All land rented or leased FROM OTHERS, including land worked by you on shares, used rent free, in exchange for services, payment of taxes, etc. Include leased Federal, State, and railroad land. (DO NOT include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.) Also complete item 5 below.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	044	3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS, including land worked on shares by others and land subleased. 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3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS, including land worked on shares by others and land subleased. Also complete item 6 below.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	045																																																																																
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Name of landlord	Mailing address (Include ZIP code)	Number of acres																																																																																
Name of renter	Mailing address (Include ZIP code)	Number of acres																																																																																
None	053	Acres																																																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
None	055	Acres																																																																																
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	County name	State	Number of acres																																																																															
a. In what county was the largest value of your agricultural products raised or produced?.....	Principal county →		056																																																																															
b. If you also have agricultural operations in any other county(ies), enter the county name(s), etc. ....	Other counties		057																																																																															
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**SECTION 2 Were any of the FOLLOWING CROPS harvested from this place in 1982?**

S2	None	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
1. Corn (field) for grain or seed (Report quantity on a dry shelled-weight basis).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	067	068 — OR — Bu. — 1 — Lbs. —	069
2. Corn (field) for silage or green chop .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	070	071 — Tons, green —	072
3. Wheat for grain, including durum .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	073	074 — Bu. —	075
4. Oats for grain .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	076	077 — Bu. —	078
5. Barley for grain .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	079	080 — Bu. —	081
6. Sorghum for grain or seed, including milo.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	082	083 — OR — Bu. — 1 — Lbs. —	084
7. Sorghum for silage or green chop (Exclude sorghum-sudan crosses) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	085	086 — Tons, green —	087
8. Soybeans for beans .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	088	089 — Bu. —	090
9. Cotton.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	091	092 — Bales —	093
10. Tobacco — all types ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	094 / 10	095 — Lbs. —	096 / 10
11. Potatoes, Irish .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	097 / 10	098 — Cwt. —	099 / 10
12. Sweetpotatoes and yams .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	100 / 10	101 — Bu. —	102 / 10

**SECTION 3 Was any DRY HAY, GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, or GREEN CHOP cut or harvested from this place in 1982?**  
*Include sorghum-sudan crosses and hay cut from pastures.*

S3 ☐ YES — Complete this section ☐ NO — Go to section 4

*If cuttings were made for both dry hay and grass silage, haylage, or green chop from the same fields, report the acreage in the appropriate items under DRY HAY and also under GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, and GREEN CHOP.*

	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested (Report either dry or green weight as indicated)	Acres irrigated
1. DRY HAY (If two or more cuttings of dry hay were made from the same acres, report acres only once, but report total tons from all cuttings.)			
a. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating.....	103	104 — Tons, dry —	105
b. Small grain hay — oats, wheat, barley, rye, etc. ....	106	107 — Tons, dry —	108
c. Other tame dry hay — clover, lespedeza, timothy, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, etc. ....	109	110 — Tons, dry —	111
d. Wild hay.....	112	113 — Tons, dry —	114
2. GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, AND GREEN CHOP (hay crops cut and fed green) (If two or more cuttings were made from the same acres, report acres only once, but report total tons from all cuttings.) .....	115	116 — Tons, green —	117
3. HAY SOLD — Did you sell any hay or grass silage in 1982? (Report value of hay sold in section 9, item 4).....	118	119 — Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

<p><b>SECTION 4</b> Were any <b>VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, MELONS, etc.,</b> harvested FOR SALE from this place in 1982? (Exclude those grown for home use.)</p> <p>S4 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section  <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 5</p> <p>NOTE: For Florida report for September 1, 1981 through August 31, 1982 harvest season; for all other States report for calendar year 1982.</p> <p>1. Land from which vegetables were harvested in 1982.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Acres</th> <th colspan="2">Acres irrigated</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Whole acres</th> <th>Tenths</th> <th>Whole acres</th> <th>Tenths</th> </tr> <tr> <td>375</td> <td>/10</td> <td>376</td> <td>/10</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. From the list below, enter the crop name and code for each crop harvested in 1982. If more than one vegetable crop was harvested from the same acres, report acres for each crop. Report crops grown under protection in section 5.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Crop name</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Acres harvested</th> <th>Acres irrigated</th> </tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>If more space is needed, use separate sheet of paper.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Crop name</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Crop name</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Crop name</th> <th>Code</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Asparagus .....</td> <td>379</td> <td>Eggplant .....</td> <td>415</td> <td>Pumpkins .....</td> <td>449</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beans, snap (bush and pole) .....</td> <td>381</td> <td>Garlic .....</td> <td>421</td> <td>Radishes .....</td> <td>451</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beets .....</td> <td>383</td> <td>Honeydew melons .....</td> <td>423</td> <td>Southern peas, green (cowpeas) — blackeyed, crowder, etc. ....</td> <td>408</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broccoli .....</td> <td>385</td> <td>Lettuce and romaine .....</td> <td>427</td> <td>Spinach .....</td> <td>457</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabbage, head .....</td> <td>391</td> <td>Lima beans, green .....</td> <td>429</td> <td>Squash .....</td> <td>459</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cantaloups and muskmelons .....</td> <td>395</td> <td>Mustard greens .....</td> <td>431</td> <td>Sweet corn .....</td> <td>461</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carrots .....</td> <td>397</td> <td>Onions, dry .....</td> <td>433</td> <td>Tomatoes .....</td> <td>463</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cauliflower .....</td> <td>399</td> <td>Onions, green .....</td> <td>435</td> <td>Turnips .....</td> <td>465</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Celery .....</td> <td>401</td> <td>Okra .....</td> <td>437</td> <td>Turnip greens .....</td> <td>467</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Collards .....</td> <td>407</td> <td>Peas, English, green .....</td> <td>439</td> <td>Watermelons .....</td> <td>473</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cucumbers and pickles .....</td> <td>411</td> <td>(Exclude green southern peas) .....</td> <td>441</td> <td>Other vegetables — Specify .....</td> <td>475</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td>Peppers, sweet .....</td> <td>443</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td>Peppers, hot .....</td> <td>445</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Acres		Acres irrigated		Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths	375	/10	376	/10	Crop name	Code	Acres harvested	Acres irrigated																																					Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code	Asparagus .....	379	Eggplant .....	415	Pumpkins .....	449	Beans, snap (bush and pole) .....	381	Garlic .....	421	Radishes .....	451	Beets .....	383	Honeydew melons .....	423	Southern peas, green (cowpeas) — blackeyed, crowder, etc. ....	408	Broccoli .....	385	Lettuce and romaine .....	427	Spinach .....	457	Cabbage, head .....	391	Lima beans, green .....	429	Squash .....	459	Cantaloups and muskmelons .....	395	Mustard greens .....	431	Sweet corn .....	461	Carrots .....	397	Onions, dry .....	433	Tomatoes .....	463	Cauliflower .....	399	Onions, green .....	435	Turnips .....	465	Celery .....	401	Okra .....	437	Turnip greens .....	467	Collards .....	407	Peas, English, green .....	439	Watermelons .....	473	Cucumbers and pickles .....	411	(Exclude green southern peas) .....	441	Other vegetables — Specify .....	475			Peppers, sweet .....	443					Peppers, hot .....	445			<p><b>SECTION 6</b> Were any <b>STRAWBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, or OTHER BERRIES</b> harvested FOR SALE from this place in 1982? (Exclude those grown for home use.)</p> <p>S6 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section  <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 7</p> <p>From the list below, enter crop name and code. 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(Report fruit in section 8.)</p> <p>S7 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section  <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 8</p> <p>From the list below, enter crop name and code. 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Emmer and spelt (bushels) .....	589	Safflower (pounds) .....	692																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Fescue seed (pounds) .....	602	Sorghum cut for dry forage or hay (tons, dry) .....	698																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Flaxseed (bushels) .....	605	Sorghum hogged or grazed (report acres only) .....	701																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Grains, mixed (bushels) .....	614	Sugar beets for sugar (tons) .....	719																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Kentucky bluegrass seed (pounds) .....	629	Sugarcane for sugar (tons) .....	722																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lespedeza seed (pounds) .....	638	Sugarcane for seed (tons) .....	725																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Mint for oil (pounds of oil) .....	644	Sunflower seed (pounds) .....	734																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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<p><b>SECTION 5</b> Were any <b>NURSERY and GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, MUSHROOMS, sod, bulbs, flowers, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and plants, vegetables under glass or other protection, GROWN FOR SALE</b> on this place in 1982?</p> <p>S5 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section  <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 6</p> <p>1. Nursery and greenhouse products irrigated in 1982</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Area irrigated</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Square feet</th> <th>Acres</th> </tr> <tr> <td>477</td> <td>478</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. From the list below, enter the product name and code for each product grown.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Product name</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Square feet under glass or other protection in 1982</th> <th>Acres in the open in 1982</th> <th>Sales in 1982</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Product name</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Product name</th> <th>Code</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedding plants (include vegetable plants) .....</td> <td>479</td> <td>Mushrooms .....</td> <td>494</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bulbs .....</td> <td>482</td> <td>Sod harvested .....</td> <td>497</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cut flowers and cut florist greens .....</td> <td>485</td> <td>Vegetable and flower seeds .....</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursery products — ornamentals, fruit and nut trees, and vines .....</td> <td>488</td> <td>Greenhouse vegetables .....</td> <td>503</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foliage and flowering plants .....</td> <td>491</td> <td>Other — Specify .....</td> <td>506</td> </tr> </table>	Area irrigated		Square feet	Acres	477	478	Product name	Code	Square feet under glass or other protection in 1982	Acres in the open in 1982	Sales in 1982																										Product name	Code	Product name	Code	Bedding plants (include vegetable plants) .....	479	Mushrooms .....	494	Bulbs .....	482	Sod harvested .....	497	Cut flowers and cut florist greens .....	485	Vegetable and flower seeds .....	500	Nursery products — ornamentals, fruit and nut trees, and vines .....	488	Greenhouse vegetables .....	503	Foliage and flowering plants .....	491	Other — Specify .....	506	<p><b>SECTION 8</b> Was there a combined total of 20 or more <b>FRUIT TREES, including GRAPEVINES, CITRUS, and NUT TREES ON THIS PLACE</b> in 1982?</p> <p>S8 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section  <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 9</p> <p>1. <b>TOTAL ACRES</b> in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees on this place. (Do not include abandoned acres.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Total acres</th> <th colspan="2">Acres irrigated</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Whole acres</th> <th>Tenths</th> <th>Whole acres</th> <th>Tenths</th> </tr> <tr> <td>121</td> <td>/10</td> <td>122</td> <td>/10</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. From the list at the right, enter name and code for the fruit trees, grapevines, and nut trees on this place in 1982. Report the requested information for each crop even if not harvested because of low prices, damage from hail, frost, etc.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Crop name</th> <th rowspan="3">Code</th> <th colspan="2">NUMBER OF TREES OR VINES OF —</th> <th colspan="2">Acres in trees and vines of all ages</th> <th rowspan="3">Quantity harvested</th> <th colspan="4">Unit of measure</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Nonbearing age</th> <th rowspan="2">Bearing age</th> <th rowspan="2">Whole acres</th> <th rowspan="2">Tenths</th> <th colspan="4">Mark one</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Lbs.</th> <th>Tons</th> <th>boxes</th> <th>Lbs. per box</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>If more space is needed, use separate sheet of paper.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Noncitrus crops</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Citrus crop</th> <th>Code</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Apples .....</td> <td>123</td> <td>(Report quantity harvested for the 1981 — 82 harvest season)</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apricots .....</td> <td>129</td> <td>Grapefruit .....</td> <td>267</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avocados .....</td> <td>135</td> <td>Lemons .....</td> <td>278</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cherries .....</td> <td>147</td> <td>Limes .....</td> <td>285</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grapes, dry weight .....</td> <td>171</td> <td>Oranges .....</td> <td>287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grapes, fresh weight .....</td> <td>177</td> <td>Tangerines .....</td> <td>303</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Olives (Report quantity for Sept. 1981 through March 1982 harvest season) .....</td> <td>207</td> <td>Tangerines .....</td> <td>309</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peaches .....</td> <td>225</td> <td>Other citrus — Specify .....</td> <td>316</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pears .....</td> <td>231</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plums and prunes, fresh weight .....</td> <td>243</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prunes, dry weight .....</td> <td>249</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other noncitrus — Specify .....</td> <td>261</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Nut crops</th> <th>Code</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Almonds (Report quantity in meats) .....</td> <td>321</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Report quantity in shell)</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filberts and hazelnuts .....</td> <td>327</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pecans .....</td> <td>339</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walnuts, English .....</td> <td>357</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other nut trees — Specify .....</td> <td>363</td> </tr> </table>	Total acres		Acres irrigated		Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths	121	/10	122	/10	Crop name	Code	NUMBER OF TREES OR VINES OF —		Acres in trees and vines of all ages		Quantity harvested	Unit of measure				Nonbearing age	Bearing age	Whole acres	Tenths	Mark one				Lbs.	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FORM 82-A0213 (12-12-82)

**SECTION 9 GROSS VALUE OF CROPS SOLD from this place in 1982, BEFORE taxes and expenses (Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 9.)**

Report your best estimate of the value for each of the following groups of crops sold from this place in 1982. Include the value of the landlord's and/or contractor's share, estimating if necessary. Exclude value of Government CCC loans.

	Dollars	Cents
1. Grains, soybeans and other beans sold in 1982	774	
a. Corn for grain.....	775	
b. Wheat.....	776	
c. Soybeans.....	777	
d. Sorghum for grain.....	778	
e. Oats.....	779	
f. Other — barley, rice, dry beans, dry peas, flaxseed, popcorn, safflower, sunflower seed, rye, etc. ....	780	
2. Cotton and cottonseed.....	781	
3. Tobacco.....	782	
4. Hay, silage, field seeds, and grass seeds.....	783	
5. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons — Do not include Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, report them in item 7 below.....	784	
6. Fruits, nuts, berries — apples, peaches, grapes, citrus, pecans, strawberries, etc. ....	785	
7. Other crops — Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugar beets, sugarcane, mint for oil, etc. (Exclude nursery and greenhouse products) — Specify.....		

**SECTION 10 LAND USE IN 1982**

**NOTE:** If the same land had more than one use in 1982, REPORT THAT LAND 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."

	Number of acres
1. <b>CROPLAND</b>	787
a. Cropland harvested — Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products.....	788
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing — Include rotation pasture and grazing land that could have been used for crops without additional improvements.....	789
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but NOT harvested and NOT pastured.....	790
d. Cropland on which all crops failed (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.).....	791
e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow.....	793
f. Cropland idle.....	794
2. <b>Woodland</b> — Include all woodlots and timber tracts and cutover and deforested land with young timber growth. { a. Woodland pastured..... b. Woodland not pastured.....	795
3. <b>Other pastureland and rangeland</b> — Include any pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture.....	796
4. <b>All other land</b> — Land in house lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. — Include any land not reported in items 1 through 3 above.....	797
5. <b>TOTAL ACRES</b> — Add the acres reported in items 1 through 4 (Should be the same as section 1, item 4, page 1.).....	798

**SECTION 11 Was any LAND in this place IRRIGATED at any time in 1982?**

Irrigated land is all land watered by any artificial or controlled means — sprinklers, furrows or ditches, spreader dikes, etc. Include supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation.

S11 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 12

	Number of acres irrigated
1. How many acres of harvested land were irrigated?.....	680
2. How many acres of pastureland, rangeland, and any other lands not included in item 1 above were irrigated?.....	681
3. What percent of the irrigation water used on this place in 1982 was obtained —	Percent
a. From a well or wells located on this farm or another farm?.....	682
b. From an on-farm surface supply not controlled by a water supply organization (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond, spring, or reservoir on or adjacent to this farm)?.....	683
c. From off-farm water suppliers (U.S. Reclamation projects; irrigation district; mutual, cooperative, or neighborhood ditches; or other irrigation organizations)?.....	684
d. <b>TOTAL</b> — Sum of a, b, and c should equal 100%.....	100%

**SECTION 12 Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place in 1982?**

S12 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 13

**• DECEMBER 31, 1982 INVENTORY**

	Inventory Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982
1. CATTLE AND CALVES of all ages (Total of a, b, c, and d below).....	803
a. BEEF COWS — Include beef heifers that had calved.....	804
b. MILK COWS kept for production of milk or cream for sale or home use — Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved.....	805
c. HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES (Exclude heifers that had calved).....	806
d. STEERS, STEER CALVES, BULLS, AND BULL CALVES.....	807

**• CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1982**  
Include those fed on this place on a contract or custom basis. Also report as sold cattle moved from this place to a feedlot for further feeding.

	Number sold in 1982	Gross value of sales
		Dollars Cents
2. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds.....	808	809
3. Cattle, including calves weighing 500 pounds or more.....	810	811
a. Of the total cattle sold, how many were FATTENED on this place on GRAIN or CONCENTRATES for 30 days or more and SOLD for SLAUGHTER?.....	812	813

**• DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1982**

	Gross value of sales
	Dollars Cents
4. Gross value of sales of DAIRY PRODUCTS from this place in 1982 — Include milk, cream, butter, etc. ....	814

**SECTION 13 Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place in 1982?**

S13 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 14

**• DECEMBER 31, 1982 INVENTORY**

	Inventory Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982
1. HOGS and PIGS of all ages (Total of a and b below).....	815
a. HOGS and PIGS used or to be used for BREEDING.....	816
b. OTHER HOGS and PIGS.....	817

**• LITTERS FARROWED**

	Number of litters
2. LITTERS FARROWED on this place between —	818
a. December 1, 1981 and May 31, 1982.....	819
b. June 1, 1982 and November 30, 1982.....	

**• HOGS AND PIGS SOLD**

	Number sold in 1982	Gross value of sales
		Dollars Cents
3. HOGS and PIGS SOLD from this place in 1982.....	820	821
4. Of the hogs and pigs sold, how many were sold as FEEDER PIGS for further feeding? ..	822	823

**SECTION 14 Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place in 1982?**

S14 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
2 ☐ NO — Go to section 15

**• INVENTORY**

	Inventory Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982	NUMBER SOLD in 1982
1. SHEEP and LAMBS of all ages.....	824	825
a. EWES 1 year old or older.....	826	

**• SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN**

	Number shorn in 1982	Pounds of wool shorn in 1982
2. SHEEP and LAMBS SHORN.....	827	828

**• GROSS VALUE OF SALES**

	Gross value of sales
	Dollars Cents
3. What was the gross value of sales of SHEEP, LAMBS, and WOOL from this place in 1982? .....	829

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**SECTION 15** Did you or anyone else have any HORSES, BEES, FISH, GOATS, OTHER LIVESTOCK, or ANIMAL SPECIALTIES in 1982?

S15 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 16

	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982	Total number sold in 1982	Gross value of sales	
			Dollars	Cents
1. Horses and ponies of all ages.....	830	831	832	
2. Colonies of bees.....	839	840	841	
3. Milk goats.....	845	846	847	
4. Other livestock or animal specialties in captivity (Enter name and code from "List A" below.)		1	2	

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

**List A**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Angora goats.....	842	Mink and their pelts.....	836	Worms — Refer to information sheet.....	857
Other goats.....	848	Rabbits and their pelts.....	851	All other livestock — Specify.....	860
Mules, burros, and donkeys.....	833	Chinchillas and their pelts.....	854		

5. Livestock or animal products (Enter name and code from "List B" below.)

Name	Code	Total quantity sold in 1982	Gross value of sales	
			Dollars	Cents
		1 Pounds		
		2 OR Gallons		

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

**List B**

Name	Code	Name	Code
Mohair sold.....	864	Honey sold.....	868
Goat milk sold.....	866	Other livestock products — Specify.....	870

6. Fish and other aquaculture products (Enter name and code from "List C" below.)

Name	Code	Water surface acres for aquaculture	Total quantity sold in 1982	Gross value of sales	
				Dollars	Cents
			1 Pounds		
			2 OR Number		

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

**List C**

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Catfish.....	872	Tropical and Other fish — Specify.....	884	Other aquaculture products — Specify.....	888
Trout.....	876	baifish.....	880		

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

**SECTION 16** Did you or anyone else have any POULTRY such as CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, etc., on this place in 1982? (Include poultry grown for others on a contract basis.)

S16 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 17

	INVENTORY Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982	Total number sold in 1982			
1. HENS and PULLETS of laying age.....	892	893			
2. Pullets for laying flock replacement					
a. PULLETS 3 months old or older not yet of laying age	894	895			
b. PULLET CHICKS and PULLETS under 3 months old (Exclude commercial broilers)	896	897			
3. BROILERS, fryers, and other meat type chickens including capons and roasters.....	898	899			
4. TURKEYS					
a. Turkeys for slaughter (Exclude breeders) .....	900	901			
b. Turkey HENS kept for breeding.....	902	903			
5. OTHER POULTRY raised in captivity — ducks, geese, pigeons or squab, pheasants, quail, etc. (Enter poultry name and code from the list below.)		1			
Poultry name _____ Code _____		1			
Poultry name _____ Code _____					
Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Ducks.....	904	Pigeons or squab.....	908	Quail	912
Geese.....	906	Pheasants.....	910	All other poultry — Specify.....	914
6. POULTRY HATCHED on this place in 1982 and placed or sold — chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc. — Specify kind of poultry .....		1			
7. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1982.....					
8. What was the gross value of sales of poultry and poultry products (eggs, etc.) from this place in 1982? .....					

Gross value of sales

Dollars	Cents
918	

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**SECTION 17** S17

■ **GOVERNMENT CCC LOANS**

1. Amount received in 1982 from Government CCC loans for — (Include regular and reserve loans, even if redeemed or forfeited)

	Dollars	Cents
a. Corn, sorghum, barley, and oats .....	799	
b. Wheat .....	800	
c. Cotton .....	801	
d. Soybeans, peanuts, rye, rice, tobacco, and honey .....	802	
	919	

■ **MACHINE WORK, CUSTOMWORK, and OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES**

2. Gross amount received from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services PROVIDED FOR OTHERS in 1982 — planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc. ....

Specify kind of work done .....

**SECTION 18** During 1982 did you SELL any crops, livestock, or livestock products DIRECTLY to individuals FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION — roadside stands, farmers markets, pick your own, etc.?

S18 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 19

1. What was the gross value of these direct sales? .....

Specify products sold — vegetables, eggs, etc. ....

**SECTION 19** TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

S19 Mark (X) the one item which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1982. Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 19.

- FAMILY or INDIVIDUAL operation — (Exclude partnership and corporation)..... 921 1 ☐ Go to section 21
- PARTNERSHIP operation — Include family partnerships .... 2 ☐ Go to section 20
- INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAW ..... 3 ☐ Go to section 20
- OTHER, such as estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc. .... 4 ☐ Specify below then go to section 21

Specify .....

**SECTION 20** CORPORATE STRUCTURE (for incorporated operations only)

S20 Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 20.

1. Is this a family-held corporation? .....

2. Are there more than 10 stockholders? .....

**SECTION 21** CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner or person in charge) Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 21.

S21

1. RESIDENCE — Does the operator (senior partner or person in charge) live on this place? .....

2. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION — At which occupation did the operator spend the majority (50 percent or more) of his/her work time in 1982? For partnerships consider all members of the partnership together .....

3. OFF FARM WORK — How many days did the operator (senior partner or person in charge) work at least 4 hours per day off this place in 1982? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. (Exclude exchange farm work) .....

4. In what year did the operator (or senior partner) begin to operate any part of this place? .....

5. AGE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) .....

6. RACE of operator (senior partner or person in charge) .....

7. SEX of operator (senior partner or person in charge) .....

8. SPANISH ORIGIN — Is the operator (senior partner or person in charge) of Spanish origin or descent (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish)? .....

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(Section 22 through 28 were collected from only a sample of farms; see text.)

SECTION 22		Was any COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER, including ROCK PHOSPHATE, or LIME used on this place during 1982?	
S22	1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section	None	Acres fertilized
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 23		932
1.	Acres of cropland fertilized in 1982, other than cropland used only for pastures reported in section 10, item 1b.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	933
2.	Acres of pastureland and rangeland fertilized in 1982 reported in section 10, items 1b and 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.	Expenditures for commercial fertilizer purchased — all forms, including rock phosphate and gypsum (exclude lime) Report cost of custom application in section 27, item 6.....	None	Dollars Cents
		988	
4.	LIME — tons of lime used and acres on which applied (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation).....	None	Tons of lime Acres limed
		934	935
SECTION 23			
Were any INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, NEMATOCIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, or OTHER CHEMICALS used on this place in 1982?			
S23	1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section		
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 24		
Include any materials provided by you, your landlords, or contractors. For each item listed, report acres only once. If multipurpose chemicals were used, report acreage treated for each purpose.			
1.	Sprays, dusts, granules, fumigants, etc., (fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematocide) to control —	None	Number of acres on which used
a.	Insects on crops, including hay.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	936
b.	Nematodes in crops.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	937
c.	Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	938
d.	Weeds, grass, or brush in crops and pasture Include both pre-emergence and post emergence.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	939
2.	Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	940
3.	Agricultural chemicals purchased—insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, etc. Report cost of custom applications in section 27, item 6.....	None	Dollars Cents
		989	
SECTION 24			
Was there any INTEREST EXPENSE for the farm business in 1982? Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 24.			
S24	1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section		
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 25		
1.	How much interest was paid on all debts for the farm business in 1982.....		Dollars Cents
		942	
SECTION 25			
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1982 (Include only equipment used for agricultural operations in 1981 or 1982.)			
S25	• Value of ALL machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1982		
1.	What is the estimated market value of ALL machinery, equipment, and implements usually kept on this place and used for the farm or ranch business? Include cars, trucks, tractors, combines, plows, disks, harrows, dryers, pumps, motors, irrigation equipment, dairy equipment including milkers and bulk tanks, livestock feeders, grinding and mixing equipment, etc.....	Estimated market value	
		Dollars	Cents
		943	
• SELECTED machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1982. (Report only if used in 1981 or 1982.)			
	None	Total number on this place on December 31, 1982	Of the total, HOW MANY were manufactured in the last 5 years (1978–1982)? (Number)
2.	Automobiles.....	944	945
3.	Motortrucks — Include pickups.....	946	947
		948	949
4.	Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers.....		
		950	951
5.	Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only.....		
		952	953
6.	Corn heads for combines.....		
		956	957
7.	Cotton pickers and strippers.....		
		958	959
8.	Mower conditioners.....		
		960	961
9.	Pickup balers — Include rectangle and round balers.....		
		962	963
10.	Field forage harvesters, shear bar or flywheel type.....		
SECTION 26			
EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY and petroleum products for the farm business during 1982			
S26	Include expenditures paid by you and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place in 1982.		
	None	Expenditures	Storage capacity on this place
		Dollars Cents	None Capacity in gallons
1.	Gasoline and gasohol for the farm business.....	966	967 968
		\$	
2.	Diesel fuel for the farm business.....	969	970 971
		\$	
3.	LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business (4.5 lbs. = 1 gallon).....	972	973 974
		\$	
4.	Fuel oil and kerosene for the farm business.....	975	976 977
		\$	
5.	Natural gas for the farm business.....	978	
		\$	
6.	Motor oil and grease for the farm business.....	979	
		\$	
7.	Electricity for the farm business.....	980	
		\$	
8.	Other — coal, wood, coke, etc.....	981	
		\$	
SECTION 27			
SELECTED PRODUCTION EXPENSES paid by you and others for this place in 1982			
S27	Include your best estimates of expenses paid by you, your landlord, contractors, buyers, and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products in 1982. DO NOT INCLUDE expenses connected with performing customwork for others; operation of nonfarm activities, businesses, or services; or household expenses not related to the farm business.		
	None	Selected expenditures	
		Dollars	Cents
1.	Livestock and poultry purchased — cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, chicks, poulters, started pullets, etc.....	982	
		\$	
2.	Total feed purchased for livestock and poultry — grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.....	983	
a.	Commercially mixed formula feeds purchased — complete, supplement, concentrates, premixes. (Exclude ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea).....	984	
		Tons Tenths Dollars Cents	
		985	
		None	
		/10 \$	
3.	Seed cost — for corn, other grains, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, etc. — Include plants and trees purchased.....	987	
		\$	
4.	Hired farm or ranch labor (See Information Sheet).....	990	
a.	Of the hired workers, including paid family workers, how many —	991	
(1)	Worked 150 days or more?.....	992	
(2)	Worked less than 150 days?.....		
5.	Contract labor — Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, crew leader, a cooperative, etc.....	993	
		\$	
6.	Customwork, machine hire and rental of machinery and equipment — Include expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, drying, silo filling, spraying, dusting, fertilizing, etc. (Exclude cost of cotton ginning).....	994	
		\$	
SECTION 28			
ESTIMATED CURRENT MARKET VALUE OF LAND and BUILDINGS			
S28	Please give your best ESTIMATE of the CURRENT MARKET VALUE of land and buildings for the acres reported in section 1, items 1, 2, and 3, page 1.		
	None	Estimated market value of land and buildings	
		Dollars	Cents
1.	All land owned.....	996	
		\$	
2.	All land rented or leased FROM OTHERS.....	997	
		\$	
3.	All land rented or leased TO OTHERS.....	998	
		\$	
SECTION 29			
PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT — Please print			
Name	999	Date	
Telephone	Area code	Number	

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# INFORMATION SHEET

## 1982 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

### Special Reporting Instructions

#### 1. Who Should Report

WE NEED A REPLY FROM EVERYONE RECEIVING A REPORT FORM, INCLUDING individuals, landlords, tenants, partnerships, corporations, institutions, and THOSE NOT CONDUCTING AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS. Each case included in the census has a unique census file number (CFN). In order to make the census results as complete and accurate as possible, we need to obtain information about every census file number.

#### 2. If You Received More Than One Report Form for an Operation

Complete only ONE report form for an operation. Write "Duplicate" near the address label of each extra report form. Also, write the 11-digit census file number(s) of the DUPLICATE report(s) ON THE COMPLETED REPORT in the space provided to the left of the address label. Return the extra report(s) in the same envelope with your completed report form so that we can correct our records.

#### 3. If You No Longer Farm

If you had agricultural operations at any time during 1982, please report all agricultural activity during the year. Report all land on your census form that you owned or rented. Also, report your 1982 crop and livestock production and 1982 sales.

Explain on the first page of the report form (or on a separate sheet of paper) that you quit farming or ranching and give the approximate date and the name and address of the present operator, if known.

#### 4. If You Never Farmed or Have No Association With Agriculture

Please write a note on the report form near the address label and return it so that we can correct our records. In our efforts to make the census as complete as possible, we obtained lists from various sources. We tried to eliminate duplicate and nonfarm addresses, however, it was not always possible to do so.

#### 5. If You Have More Than One Agricultural Operation

Complete a report form 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.

#### 6. If You Have a Partnership Operation

Complete only ONE report for the entire partnership's agricultural operation and include all partners' shares on the one report.

If members of the partnership also operate separate farms or ranches in addition to the partnership farming operation, separate report forms should be completed for each individual operation.

If two or more report forms were received for the same operation, mark each additional form as a "Duplicate." Return the duplicate reports in the same envelope with the completed partnership report, if possible, or write a note on the duplicate report, such as, "Partner (provide name) has completed a report for the partnership (provide partnership name)."

#### 7. Landlord's or Contractor's Share

If you rented or leased land from others or had a contract for the production of agricultural products, include both your share and the landlord's or contractor's share of the production, sales, and expenses so your census report form will be complete for "this place."

If you do not know the landlord's or contractor's share, include your BEST ESTIMATE.

#### How to Enter Your Response

If you do not have exact figures, give your best estimate.

Enter your replies in the proper spaces, on the correct line, 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.

All dollar figures may be entered in whole dollars. CENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED.

Enter whole numbers except where tenths are requested, such as acres of potatoes harvested. If you have 1/2, 1/3, or 1/4 of an acre, convert to tenths. For example, convert 1/2 to 5/10, 1/3 to 3/10, 1/4 to 2/10.

The census report form is being used throughout the entire United States. Because it is meant for use in all parts of the country, it may contain sections and questions which do not apply to you. When this occurs, mark the "None" or "No" box and go on to the next item or section.

### Instructions For Specified Sections

#### ► Section 1 — ACREAGE IN 1982

Your answers to this section will determine the land ("Acres In This Place") referred to in the rest of the report form.

When answering the acreage questions, include the land associated with your agricultural operations in 1982 whether in production or not. Include all land that you owned or rented during 1982 even if only for part of the year. Exclude any unrelated residential or commercial land.

**IF YOU QUIT FARMING DURING 1982** — Complete the report form for the portion of the year that you did farm. Explain on the report form or another sheet when you stopped farming and the name and address of the person now using the land.

Report all land in section 1 in whole acres.

**Item 1 — All Land Owned** — Report all land owned in 1982 whether held under title, purchase contract or mortgage, homesteaded law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate. Include all land owned by you and/or your spouse, or by the partnership, corporation, or organization for which you are reporting.

**Item 2 — All Land Rented or Leased FROM OTHERS** — Report all land rented by you or your operation even though the landlord may have supplied materials or supervision.

INCLUDE in item 2:

- a. Land for agricultural use that you rented from others for cash
  - b. Land you worked on a share basis (crop or livestock)
  - c. Land owned by someone else that you used rent-free
  - d. Federal, State, Indian Reservation, 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 section 3, Taylor Grazing Act, National Forest, or Indian Reservation permit land. If you had any of these permits, mark "yes" to item 7.

**Item 3 — All Land Rented or Leased TO OTHERS** — Include all land rented out for any purpose if it was part of the acreage reported in items 1 and 2. A report form will be obtained from each of your tenants to cover the operations on that land.

INCLUDE in item 3:

- a. Owned land rented to others for cash or a share of crops or livestock
- b. Land you rented from someone and then subleased to someone else
- c. Land worked for you by someone for a share of crops or livestock
- d. Land which you allowed others to use rent-free

**Item 4 — Acres In This Place** — This figure will show the total of all land you operated at any time in 1982. To determine "Acres In This Place" ADD the land you owned and the land you rented or leased from others, then SUBTRACT the land you rented or leased to others: item 1 + item 2 - item 3 = item 4. It is important to report item 4 correctly (even if "0" acres) since the remainder of your report should cover only operations on the "Acres In This Place."

If item 4 ("Acres In This Place") is "0" and:

- a. You raised any crops or had any livestock or poultry on this place in 1982, complete the report.
- b. All your land was operated by a renter or sharecropper, complete item 6 (name and address of renters), skip to and complete section 29, and explain briefly, "All land rented out," etc. Mail form in return envelope.
- c. You did not have any agricultural activity on owned or rented land in 1982, complete section 29 and explain briefly, such as "retired," "sold farm," and date. Give name and address of current operator if known and return form.

**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, "Acres In This Place," but you should report any of your livestock located on this permit land in 1982.

#### ► Sections 2 through 8 — CROPS

Sections 2 through 8 provide space for reporting crops harvested during the 1982 crop year from the land shown in section 1, item 4 ("Acres In This Place") of your report. Please report your crops in the appropriate sections. Do NOT include any crops grown on land rented or leased TO others, or worked by others on shares during 1982.

**Acres harvested** — Enter the acres harvested in 1982. Round fractions to whole acres except where tenths are requested by "10" in the reporting box, such as for potatoes.

**Quantity harvested** — The units of measure on the report form are those most commonly used in your state. If you use a different unit of measure, please convert your figure for quantity harvested to the unit requested. If the harvest was incomplete by December 31, 1982, please estimate the total quantity harvested or to be 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:

► **Sections 2 and 3** — In these two sections, separate lines are provided for reporting each of several crops most commonly grown in your state. Do not write in figures or information for any other crops in these two sections.

► **Sections 4 through 8** — Report the information requested for any crops prelisted in the sections. To report for crops not prelisted in these sections, (1) find the crop name and the code number from 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 that is requested in the remaining columns. If a crop is not listed, use the "Other" code in the appropriate section and specify the crop name.

Example: You harvested 20 acres of alfalfa seed, yielding 6,000 pounds, and 30 acres of red clover seed, yielding 8,400 pounds. Neither crop was irrigated. You would enter the following in section 7:

Section 7 Were any OTHER CROPS harvested from this place in 1982 — small grains, field seeds, or other crops not previously reported?				
57 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section				
<input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 8				
From the list below, enter crop name and code. Report quantity harvested in unit specified with crop name.				
Crop name	Code	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
Alfalfa seed	542	20	6,000 Lbs	—
Red clover	671	30	8,400	—

**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(s) of the report form.

Example: In 1982 you harvested 1,230 bushels of wheat from 40 acres, then on the same 40 acres planted soybeans, from which you harvested 1,550 bushels. You irrigated the soybeans but not the wheat.

Crop name	Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	Acres irrigated
Wheat	40	1,230	—
Soybeans	40	1,550	40

**Interplanted Crops** — 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. No irrigation was used. Thirty acres of soybeans and 30 acres of cotton would be reported in their appropriate section(s).

**Skip Row Planting** — If a crop is planted in an alternating pattern of planted and non-planted rows, such as two rows planted and two rows skipped (2 X 2), report the portion of the field occupied by the crop in the appropriate section for that crop, and report the skipped portion as "Cropland idle" in section 10 (Land Use).

► **Section 4 — Vegetables** — Report acres of vegetables harvested FOR SALE or commercial processing. Do not report acres of vegetables for home use only. Report the total acreage of each vegetable crop harvested.

Example: In 1982 you harvested 10 acres of lettuce from a field, then replanted the field in lettuce and harvested the 10 acres again. Both crops of lettuce were irrigated. Enter only 10 acres of land from which vegetables were harvested and 10 acres irrigated in item 1 of section 4, but write in 20 acres of lettuce harvested and 20 acres of lettuce irrigated in item 2 of section 4.

- **Section 8 — Fruits 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. Acres in trees or vines that have been abandoned should not be included; these acres should be included in section 10, item f "Cropland idle."

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.

► **Section 9 — GROSS VALUE OF CROPS SOLD**

Report the value of all crops sold from "this place" in 1982, regardless of the year they were harvested or who owned the land. Be sure to give gross values (before deducting expenses and taxes). Include payments received in 1982 from cooperatives or marketing organizations for crops produced on this place regardless of the year in which the crops were harvested. Include the landlord's or contractor's share of crops removed from this place in 1982 in the value of crops sold. If the sale price or market value is not known, give your best estimate of the crops' market value when removed from "this place." Include in the value of crops sold from "this place" any cost of harvesting, tilling, fertilizer, chemicals, etc., furnished under a contract arrangement. Also include as sales your estimate of the value of any crops removed from this place in trade for services, such as hay cut in exchange for fence repair, clearing, or other services.

DO NOT INCLUDE:

- Amount of government CCC loans received in 1982 in this section. Report government CCC loans in section 17.
- Crops or crop products purchased from others and later resold.

► **Section 10 — LAND USE**

The purpose of this section is to classify the "Acres in This Place" you reported in section 1, item 4, by principal use in 1982. Do NOT include any acres you rented TO others (reported in section 1, item 3).

**Land Used for More Than One Purpose** — If part of your land was used for more than one purpose in 1982, 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 a grain crop, report the land in item 1a, "Cropland harvested," but NOT as "Cropland used for cover crop, legumes, ..." etc." (item 1c).

**Double Cropping** — When more than one crop was harvested from the same land in 1982, report that land only ONCE as "Cropland harvested," item 1a 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 1a.

**Skip Row Planted Crops** — Report the acres that represent the total non-planted or skipped rows as "Cropland idle," item 1f. The acres that represent the planted rows should be reported as "Cropland harvested," item 1a.

► **Sections 12 through 16 — LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND ANIMAL SPECIALTIES**

**Animals and Poultry to Include in the Report** — Report all animals, poultry, and animal specialties on "this place" (section 1, item 4) on December 31, 1982, include all owned by you and any kept by you for others. Include animals on unfenced lands, National Forest land, district land, cooperative grazing association land, or rangeland administered by the Bureau of Land Management on a per-head or lease basis. Animals in transit on December 31, 1982, or animals on short-term pasture (such as wheat pasture or crop residue) on a per-head or lease basis should be reported by the person who had control of the animals.

**Animals and Poultry to Exclude from the Report** — Do not report any animals or poultry kept on land rented to others or kept under a share arrangement on land rented to others. Do not include animals quartered in feedlots which are not a part of "this place." Animals kept on a place not operated by you are to be included on the report for that place.

**Animals Bought and Sold** — DO NOT REPORT ANY ANIMALS BOUGHT AND THEN RESOLD WITHIN 30 DAYS. Such purchases and sales are considered "dealer" transactions, and are not included in this census.

**Number Sold** — Report all animals and poultry sold or removed from this place if the animals were located on the place 30 days or more and were sold or removed from this place in 1982, without regard to ownership or who shared in the receipts. Include animals sold for a landlord or given to a landlord or others in trade or in payment for goods or services. Do NOT report number sold for any livestock or poultry kept on another place.

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

**Fat Cattle Sold** — Cattle fattened on grain or concentrates for 30 days or more and sold for slaughter are reported in section 12.

DO NOT INCLUDE WITH FATTENED CATTLE SOLD:

- Cattle and calves sold for further feeding
- Dairy cows fed only the usual dairy ration before being sold
- Veal calves, or any calves weighing less than 500 pounds

**Value of Sales** — Report the total gross value of animals and poultry sold or removed from this place in 1982 without deducting production or marketing expenses (cost of feed, cost of livestock purchase, cost of hauling and selling, etc.). If the sale price or market value is not known, give your best estimate of their market value when they left "this place." Do NOT report the value of sales of any livestock and poultry owned by you but kept and sold from a place you did not operate.

**Contract and Custom Feeding Operations** — Livestock or poultry kept by you on "this place" on a contract or custom basis should be included on this report REGARDLESS OF OWNERSHIP. Report as "INVENTORY" numbers of animals or poultry on the place on December 31, 1982. Report as "SOLD" animals and poultry which were kept on a contract or custom basis and were removed or sold from the place in 1982. If the sale price or market value is not known, give your best estimate of the market value of the animals or poultry when they left this place.

► **Section 15 — HORSES, PONIES, BEES, FISH, GOATS, ANIMAL SPECIALTIES, OTHER LIVESTOCK**

**Items 1 through 4** — Report the inventory number of animals, bee colonies, or animal specialties on the place on December 31, 1982. Indicate number sold and the gross value of sales for the number sold in 1982. In item 4, specify the name and code from List A of any livestock or animal specialties on "this place" which are not covered in items 1 through 3, or 6 (fish and aquaculture products), or sections 12 through 14, or 16.

If "Inventory" or "Sold" is in units other than "Number" (such as pounds, packages, etc.), indicate the unit.

If you own colonies or hives of BEES — report all bee and honey operations conducted by you regardless of where the hives were kept most of the year. (Report hives in item 2 and honey, beeswax, or pollen in item 5).

MINK PELTS, RABBIT PELTS, and CHINCHILLA PELTS should be included in number sold and value of sales, but NOT in inventory. WORMS raised for sale should be reported in beds (24 cubic feet per bed) in item 4, "Inventory" and in pounds in item 4, "Number sold."

**Item 5 — Sales of Animal Specialty Products** — If any semen, manure, honey, beeswax, or other animal products were sold from this place in 1982, specify the products, the code from list B, the quantity sold, and the gross value of sales in 1982. If sold in units other than pounds or gallons, please indicate unit.

**Item 6 — Fish and Aquaculture Products** — Report water surface acres (estimate, if necessary) used for raising fish or other aquaculture products FOR SALE.

► **Section 16 — POULTRY**

Roosters and turkey toms used or to be used for BREEDING should be specified and reported in item 5, code 914 (All other poultry).

**Item 8 — Gross Value of Sales** — Include an estimated value of poultry and poultry products moved from this place by contractors and others.

► **Section 17 — AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT CCC LOANS AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES**

**Item 1** — Report the amount received under the regular or reserve program for commodities placed under CCC loan during 1982. Include amount received even if commodity was redeemed or forfeited prior to December 31, 1982. Do not include CCC loans received to build crop storage facilities, or amount received for storage payments in the reserve program.

► **Section 19 — TYPE OF ORGANIZATION**

Use the following definitions to help you determine the type of organization for your operation.

**Individual or Family Operation** — 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 agreement.

**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 a specific agreement to share contributions, decisionmaking, profits, and liabilities exists. Production under contract or under a share rental agreement DOES NOT constitute a partnership.

**Incorporated Under State Law** — A corporation is 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. Also complete section 20.

**Other** — Such as cooperative (defined as an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise or association created and formed jointly by the members), estate or trust (defined as a fund of money or property administered for the benefit of another individual or organization), prison farm, grazing association, Indian Reservation, institution run by a governmental or religious entity, etc.

► **Section 20 — CORPORATE STRUCTURE**

This section is to be answered by corporations only. Answer both items. A family-held corporation has more than 50 percent of its stock owned by persons related by blood or marriage.

► **Section 21 — 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** — Complete this section for the operator.

**For Partnership Operations** — Answer all items except 2 for the "Senior Partner." The "Senior Partner" is the individual who is mainly responsible for the agricultural operations on this place, not necessarily the person senior in age. If each partner shares equally in the day-to-day management decisions, consider the oldest as the "Senior Partner." For item 2 (Principal Occupation) consider all members of the partnership together. Please include as "farming" worktime at all types of agricultural enterprises, including work at greenhouses, nurseries, mushroom production, ranching, feedlots, broiler feeding, etc.

**For Corporations and Other Operations (Cooperatives, Estates, etc.)** — Complete section 21 for the person in charge, such as a hired manager, business manager, or other person primarily responsible for the on-site, day-to-day operation of the farm or ranch business.

**Item 4 — Year Began Operation** — Report the first year the operator or senior partner began to operate any part of this place on a continuous basis. If the operator returned to a place previously operated, report the year operations were resumed.

► **Section 22 — COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND LIME**

Report acres on which commercial fertilizer (items 1 and 2) or lime (item 4) was applied during 1982. If any acreage was fertilized or limed more than once, report acres ONLY ONCE in each item. Report expense for commercial fertilizer purchased, excluding lime, in item 3.

► **Section 24 — INTEREST EXPENSE**

Report all interest expenses paid in 1982 for the farm business.

INCLUDE interest or finance charges on:

- Mortgage loans for land and buildings in "this place"
- Machinery, tractors, trucks, and other equipment
- Fertilizer, feed, seed, etc.
- Livestock, poultry, breeding stock
- Funds borrowed to replenish or provide working capital
- Interest paid on CCC loans

DO NOT INCLUDE:

- Interest on debts associated with activities not related to the production of crops or livestock on "this place," such as land or buildings rented to others, packing sheds, or feed mills providing services to others
- Interest on owner/operator dwelling where amount is separated from interest on other land and buildings in this place.

► **Section 25 — MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT**

The estimated market value in item 1 refers to ALL machinery and equipment kept primarily 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 27 — 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 1982. Please give estimates if you do not know the exact figures. For livestock or poultry grown under contract or fed on a custom basis on "this place," report their value (estimate, if necessary) in item 1 (Livestock and poultry purchased), at the time they came on this place. Also, include in item 2, the value and amount of feed purchased by you or someone else for use on this place. Do not include expenses related to nonfarm activities (trading and speculation, livestock, or dealer activities).

**Hired Labor** — Include in expenses for hired labor gross wages or salaries, commissions, paid bonuses, and leave pay before deductions. Social Security taxes, health, life, or employment insurance and any other benefits paid by you should be included. Be sure any salary paid to a hired manager is part of your total figure.

**Contract Labor** — Applies to expenditures primarily for labor in harvesting of crops, shearing sheep, etc. Exclude money paid to contractors for capital improvements such as putting up fences, repair or maintenance of buildings or machinery, land clearing, etc. Include the expense of items considered primarily machine work in customwork, item 6.

82-A01(L1)  
(1982)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

In reply refer to:  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
1201 EAST TENTH STREET  
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47133

FROM THE DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Your report form for the 1982 Census of Agriculture is enclosed.

Please fill it out and mail it to us by February 15, 1983.

Since the 1978 census, we have all seen some significant changes in agricultural prices and production patterns. This new census gives us the opportunity to measure these changes down to the county level so that you can make the kinds of informed decisions that will keep the industry — and your own operation — healthy.

The data are important to everyone in agriculture. People at all levels of government need complete and timely information for programs that directly affect your interests. The same is true of your own organizations — the marketing associations and co-ops and the experiment stations and land grant colleges. And of course your suppliers depend on the statistics to make sure that what they offer to you is what you need.

In these days, particularly, when all of us are trying to rejuvenate the economy, we need to be as efficient as possible. And so we ask that you complete and return the report form as early as you can. This will help us gather and publish the results at an early date and also will reduce the cost of sending out reminders.

Please note that if you do not have book figures, we will welcome your best estimates. In addition, if you anticipate difficulty in meeting the February 15 deadline, it will help if you write our office in Jeffersonville, Indiana for extra time. We also will need the 12-character Census File Number (CFN) that is shown on your address label in any correspondence to us.

We deeply appreciate your cooperation in this census effort, and we look forward to presenting the new data to you at the earliest possible time.

Many thanks,

BRUCE CHAPMAN

Enclosures

**NOTICE** — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, United States Code). By the same law **YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL**. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report **CANNOT** be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

☆ U.S. G.P.O.: 1982-561-047

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census**

Jeffersonville, Indiana 47144

82-A01(L2)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

PRESORTED FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
CENSUS  
PERMIT No. G-58

(back)

*A reminder ...*

We have not received your 1982 Census of Agriculture report form which was mailed to you several weeks ago. This census has been a major source of information about agriculture in the Nation since 1840.

Filing of this report is required by law (title 13, United States Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is **CONFIDENTIAL** and cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

If you mailed your report form within the past several days, thank you and disregard this notice.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL G. FARRELL  
Assistant Director for Economic  
and Agriculture Censuses  
Bureau of the Census

**NOTE** — If you write to us regarding your report, please enclose this card or include your 12-character Census File Number (CFN) shown in the address label.

82-A01(L3)  
(1982)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Data Preparation Division  
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47133

We have not received your 1982 Census of Agriculture report form. This form was due February 15.

Your best estimates are acceptable if your records are incomplete or unavailable. In case your form has been lost, we have enclosed another.

We need a reply from everyone who receives a census form. If you did not conduct any agricultural operations in 1982, please complete section I or provide an explanation on the form to clarify your status.

If you have filed under another name, please write "Duplicate" near the address label of the enclosed form, and copy the name and address or Census File Number (CFN) from your file copy.

If you have already returned your form, thank you for your response and disregard this notice.

Sincerely,

**MICHAEL G. FARRELL**  
Assistant Director for Economic  
and Agriculture Censuses  
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

**NOTICE** — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, United States Code). By the same law **YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL**. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report **CANNOT** be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

82-A01(L4)  
(1982)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Data Preparation Division  
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47133

82-A01(L4)

We are very concerned that we have not received your report form for the 1982 Census of Agriculture. This form is now long overdue.

**If you have not done so, please take time today to fill out the report form.** Your best estimates are acceptable if records are not available.

We are relying on your cooperation in the census. However, we are required by The Privacy Act of 1974 to notify you that filing of this report is required by law (title 13, United States Code) and there are penalties for failure to report. By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is **CONFIDENTIAL**. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report **CANNOT** be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. Pertinent sections of the law are printed on the other side of this letter.

We need your report so that the census results for your county will be complete, accurate, and timely. Census data are used extensively by your farm organizations, Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, other federal and state agencies, agricultural experiment stations and colleges, farm publications, and the businesses on which you depend for services, supplies, and equipment.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL G. FARRELL  
Assistant Director for Economic  
and Agriculture Censuses  
Bureau of the Census

**IMPORTANT** — If you write to us regarding your report, please include the 12-character Census File Number (CFN) shown in the address label.

EXCERPTS FROM TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE WHICH  
RELATE TO THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

**AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT CENSUS — Section 142**

- (a) The secretary shall in 1979, in 1983, and in every fifth year beginning after 1983, take a census of agriculture.
- (c) The data collected in each of the censuses taken under this section shall relate to the year immediately preceding the year in which such census is taken.

**AUTHORITY TO COLLECT PRELIMINARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS — Section 193**

In advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census provided for by this chapter, the Secretary may make surveys and collect such preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof.

**MANDATORY PROVISIONS OF LAW**

**Section 221**

- (a) Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey provided for by subchapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100.
- (b) Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500.

**Section 224**

Whoever, being the owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, neglects or refuses, when requested by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census or other schedule or questionnaire prepared and submitted to him under the authority of this title, shall be fined not more than \$500; and if he willfully gives a false answer to any such questions, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

**CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

**Section 9**

Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may, except as provided in section 8 of this title (which permits only the release of identifiable personal information to a respondent or the heir, successor or agent of such respondent) —

- (1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or
- (2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or
- (3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports.

No department, bureau, agency, officer, or employee of the Government, except the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, shall require, for any reason, copies of census reports which have been retained by any such establishment or individual. Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment be concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

**Section 214**

Whoever, being or having been an employee or staff member referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, or having sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title, publishes or communicates any information, the disclosure of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 9 of this title, and which comes into his possession by reason of his being employed (or otherwise providing services) under the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.



82-A01(L5)  
(1982)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Data Preparation Division  
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47133

82-A01(L5)

This is the fourth notice we have mailed asking that you file your 1982 Census of Agriculture report form. This form was due February 15.

If you have not done so, please complete and return your form. Your best estimates are acceptable if your records are incomplete or unavailable.

We need a reply from everyone who receives a census form. If you did not conduct any agricultural operations in 1982, it is equally important for us to hear from you. If the person(s) named on the address label is deceased, did not farm in 1982, sold the farm, or rented all land to others, please answer the questions on the other side of this letter. The answers will help you determine whether you need to complete your census form.

If you already returned your census report form, or if you need help in completing it, please call us on this toll-free number, (800) 457-6760 between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. E.T.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL G. FARRELL  
Assistant Director for Economic  
and Agriculture Censuses  
Bureau of the Census

**NOTICE** — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, United States Code). By the same law YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

**IMPORTANT** – Complete these questions **ONLY** if the addressee is **DECEASED, DID NOT FARM in 1982, SOLD THE FARM, or RENTED ALL LAND** to others

1. During 1982, did you grow any **CROPS** or have any **LIVESTOCK** or **POULTRY** or other agricultural products for home use or for sale, such as grains, hay, nursery and greenhouse products, fruit, vegetables, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, poultry, bees, furbearing animals, fish in captivity, and other specialties?  
(Do not include crops or livestock on land rented to others.)

☐ YES – Please complete your census form

☐ NO – Go to item 2

2. Mark (X) all items which apply

☐ Landlord only – All land is rented to others. Please complete the appropriate sections of your census form.

☐ Farm or ranch sold and now operated by someone else. (If sold in 1980 or later, give year sold \_\_\_\_\_.) List the name and address of the current operator or owner in the "Other" space below.

Please complete your census form for agricultural operations you had at any time during 1982.

☐ Land idle or not used for agricultural production in 1982.

Give year agriculture activities were discontinued \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Partner or shareholder in farm or ranch operated by someone else.  
List name and address of operator or senior partner in the "Other" space below.

☐ Did not engage in any agricultural activity in 1982.

Specify occupation or business activity \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other – Specify

3. Person completing these questions – Please print

Name	Date	Telephone	
		Area code	Number

**PLEASE RETURN THIS LETTER ALONG WITH YOUR  
CENSUS FORM IN THE PREADDRESSED ENVELOPE**

82-A01(L5)A  
(1983)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Data Preparation Division  
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47133

82-A01(L5)A

This is the fifth notice we have mailed asking that you file your 1982 Census of Agriculture report form. This form was due February 15.

If you have not done so, please complete and return your form. Your best estimates are acceptable if your records are incomplete or unavailable.

We need a reply from everyone who receives a census form. If you did not conduct any agricultural operations in 1982, it is equally important for us to hear from you. If the person(s) named on the address label is deceased, did not farm in 1982, sold the farm, or rented all land to others, please answer the questions on the other side of this letter. The answers will help you determine whether you need to complete your census form.

If you already returned your census report form, need a new form to complete, or need help in completing it, please call us on this toll-free number, (800) 457-6760 between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. E.T.

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**MICHAEL G. FARRELL**  
Assistant Director for Economic  
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Bureau of the Census

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**IMPORTANT – Complete these questions ONLY if the addressee is DECEASED, DID NOT FARM in 1982, SOLD THE FARM, or RENTED ALL LAND to others**

1. During 1982, did you grow any CROPS or have any LIVESTOCK or POULTRY or other agricultural products for home use or for sale, such as grains, hay, nursery and greenhouse products, fruit, vegetables, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, poultry, bees, furbearing animals, fish in captivity, and other specialties?

(Do not include crops or livestock on land rented to others.)

☐ YES – Please complete your census form

☐ NO – Go to item 2

2. Mark (X) all items which apply

☐ Landlord only – All land is rented to others. Please complete the appropriate sections of your census form.

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☐ Did not engage in any agricultural activity in 1982.

Specify occupation or business activity \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other – Specify \_\_\_\_\_

3. Person completing these questions – Please print

Name	Date	Telephone	
		Area code	Number

**PLEASE RETURN THIS LETTER ALONG WITH YOUR  
CENSUS FORM IN THE PREADDRESSED ENVELOPE**

82-A01(L6)  
(1982)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

In reply refer to:  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
1201 EAST TENTH STREET  
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47133

FROM THE DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

To date we have not received your form for the 1982 Census of Agriculture. You have been notified previously of your legal responsibility to report. Pertinent sections of the law (title 13, United States Code) are printed on the reverse side of this letter.

If we do not receive your completed report form or a satisfactory explanation within 2 weeks, your case may be referred to the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce for appropriate legal action. The Census Bureau would **rather** have your report form.

Our responsibility is to collect and publish reliable county statistics on agriculture in this Nation. We are trying to make certain that the census data for your county are as complete and accurate as possible.

For your convenience, we are enclosing another report form.

Sincerely,

BRUCE CHAPMAN

Enclosure

**NOTE** – If you write to us regarding your report, please include the 12-character Census File Number (CFN) shown in the address label.

EXCERPTS FROM TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE WHICH  
RELATE TO THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

**AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT CENSUS – Section 142**

- (a) The Secretary shall in 1979, in 1983, and in every fifth year beginning after 1983, take a census of agriculture.
- (c) The data collected in each of the censuses taken under this section shall relate to the year immediately preceding the year in which such census is taken.

**AUTHORITY TO COLLECT PRELIMINARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS – Section 193**

In advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census provided for by this chapter, the Secretary may make surveys and collect such preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof.

**MANDATORY PROVISIONS OF LAW**

**Section 221**

- (a) Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey provided for by subchapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100.
- (b) Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500.

**Section 224**

Whoever, being the owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, neglects or refuses, when requested by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census or other schedule or questionnaire prepared and submitted to him under the authority of this title, shall be fined not more than \$500; and if he willfully gives a false answer to any such questions, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

**CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

**Section 9**

Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may, except as provided in section 8 of this title (which permits only the release of identifiable personal information to a respondent or the heir, successor or agent of such respondent) –

- (1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or
- (2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or
- (3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports.

No department, bureau, agency, officer, or employee of the Government, except the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, shall require, for any reason, copies of census reports which have been retained by any such establishment or individual. Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

**Section 214**

Whoever, being or having been an employee or staff member referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, or having sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title, publishes or communicates any information, the disclosure of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 9 of this title, and which comes into his possession by reason of his being employed (or otherwise providing services) under the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

82-A01(L7)  
(1983)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Send your reply to:  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
1201 EAST TENTH STREET  
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47133

Do you need help in completing the 1982 Census of Agriculture report form you received?

If so, you can get help.

You can take your census report to your county agent's office or your county ASCS office. They will be glad to help you. Vocational agriculture teachers and students have learned how to fill out the census report and may be willing to help you.

You also can call the Census Bureau, free. Just dial the number (800) 457-6760. We will pay for the call. When we answer, just tell us that you want to complete your agriculture census report.

If you have stopped farming, we still need to hear from you. Please fill in the numbers in Section 1 of the form and send it to us or call us collect within the next week.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY KALLEK  
Associate Director  
Bureau of the Census

82-A01(L8)  
(1983)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Address your reply to:  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
1201 EAST TENTH STREET  
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47133

We have not received your 1982 Census of Agriculture report and thought you might have some questions about it.

If help is needed in completing your report form, you may call free on (800) 457-6760. When your call is connected, say that you want to complete your agriculture report form.

You and your agricultural operation are very important to the U.S. economy. The facts you provide in the census are used by farm organizations, by private industry, and by the government to help solve many farm problems.

**If you did not conduct farming or ranching operations during 1982**, it is just as important for you to return the form with Section 1 completed. We need to hear from you to avoid the cost of additional letters and personal contact. Please take time today to fill out and return your census report form.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY KALLEK  
Associate Director  
Bureau of the Census



FORM 82-A46  
(1-14-83)**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Washington, D.C. 20233

FROM THE AGRICULTURE DIVISION  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

According to our records we have not received your report form for the 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. In order to provide complete and accurate information about the agriculture operations in your county and State, WE NEED A COMPLETED FORM FROM EVERYONE RECEIVING THIS REQUEST. We are obligated by law (title 13, section 142, United States Code) to obtain the agriculture information that is needed. You are required by the same law to furnish the information requested. Excerpts from the law are shown on page 4 for your information.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FEW QUESTIONS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES AND RETURN THIS FORM TO US IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE WITHIN FIVE DAYS. If exact answers are not known, your best estimates are acceptable.

Your reply with the requested data will be held in strict confidence and cannot, by law, be used for any purpose except to compile statistical totals.

We appreciate your cooperation and assistance in making sure that the 1982 Census of Agriculture for your county and State is as complete and accurate as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael G. Farrell".

MICHAEL G. FARRELL  
Assistant Director for Economic  
and Agriculture Censuses

Enclosure

**Note** — If you have already returned your 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE report form, please mark this form "Census Report Returned" and return it to us. Indicate: (1) the approximate date your report was returned, (2) the name or names on the form, (3) the address, and if possible, (4) the Census File Number of the report submitted, so we can locate it in our files.

**1982**  
**CENSUS OF**  
**AGRICULTURE**

**Please answer the following questions**

- Item 1** At any time during 1982 did you have or produce any —
- |  | YES                      | NO                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>a.</b> Livestock, poultry, or their products? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>b.</b> Corn, sorghum, small grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, or sugar crops? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>c.</b> Vegetables <b>for sale</b> , including sweet corn, melons, etc.? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>d.</b> A combined total of 20 or more fruit trees (including citrus), nut trees, grapevines, or any berries <b>for sale</b> ? .....                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>e.</b> Nursery products, greenhouse products, or sod grown <b>for sale</b> ? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>f.</b> Other crops? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>g.</b> Other agricultural products — horses, goats, mules, fur-bearing animals, fish in captivity, bees, honey, other animal specialties, etc.? ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Please  
read**

**{ If you answered "YES" to ANY of the above questions, SKIP TO ITEM 3.  
If you answered "NO" to ALL of the above questions, GO TO ITEM 2.**

- Item 2** Mark (X) all items which apply, SKIP TO ITEM 7, and return this form in the envelope provided.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Landlord only</b> — Land is rented to others and have no separate crop or livestock operation | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Never operated farm or ranch</b>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Farm or ranch sold</b> before 1982 and now operated by someone else                           | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Agricultural activities other than production of farm commodities</b> , such as farm supplier, processor, feed mill, customwork, farm management service, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Land idle</b> or not used for agricultural production in 1982                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> — <i>Specify</i> _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Partner or shareholder</b> in farm or ranch operated by someone else                          |  |

- Item 3** At any time during 1982, were there any other individuals associated with the operation of this place? *Include partners, relatives, managers, or other associated persons. Do not include landlords or tenants.*

- ☐ YES — *Complete table below and go to item 4.*  
☐ NO — *Go to item 4.*

Name of associated person (a)	Mailing address (b)			What is this person's business relationship to the farm operator? (For example, hired manager, partner, business associate, other) — SPECIFY (c)
First name, middle initial, last name	Number and street or rural route and box number			Relationship
	Post Office	State	ZIP code	
First name, middle initial, last name	Number and street or rural route and box number			Relationship
	Post Office	State	ZIP code	

**Item 4** Report all land operated in 1982. Include all land, regardless of location or use — cropland, pastureland, rangeland, woodland, idle land, etc.

At any time in 1982 —

None

Number of acres

a. How many acres of land were owned? ☐

b. How many acres were rented FROM others, sharecropped for others, or used rent free? ☐

c. How many acres were rented TO others or leased to others? Include land subleased and land worked on shares or sharecropped by others. ☐

d. **TOTAL ACRES IN THIS PLACE (Add item "a" to item "b," then subtract item "c.")** ☐

**NOTE:** If all the land owned and rented from others in 1982 was rented to others or sharecropped by others, (if item "d" is zero), skip to item 7 below.

Report crops and livestock on the TOTAL ACRES IN THIS PLACE in 1982; that is, acres reported in item 4d above.

**Item 5** What crops were harvested in 1982?

If none, mark (X) this box. ☐

Name of crop <i>Corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, barley, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, melons, peanuts, berries, vegetables, nursery products, etc.</i> (a)	Acres harvested (b)	Quantity harvested (c)	Unit of measure <i>Bushels, pounds, etc.</i> (d)	Value of sales including landlord's share <i>Dollars only</i> (e)
				\$
				\$
				\$
				\$

**Item 6** What livestock or poultry were on this place on December 31, 1982, or were sold in 1982? Include any livestock or poultry whether owned by you or by others. If none, mark (X) this box. ☐

Kind of livestock, poultry, or animal specialty <i>Cattle, hogs, chickens, turkeys, broilers, ducks, geese, horses, mules, goats, sheep, bees, fish, fur-bearing animals, worms, other livestock</i> (a)	Number on this place on December 31, 1982 (b)	Number sold in 1982 (c)	Value of sales including landlord's or contractor's share <i>Dollars only</i> (d)
			\$
			\$
			\$
			\$

**Item 7** Person completing this report

Signature	Date completed (Month/day)	Telephone	
		Area code	Number

**EXCERPTS FROM TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE WHICH  
RELATE TO THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE**

**AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT CENSUS — Section 142**

- (a) The Secretary shall in 1979, in 1983, and in every fifth year beginning after 1983, take a census of agriculture.
- (c) The data collected in each of the censuses taken under this section shall relate to the year immediately preceding the year in which such census is taken.

**AUTHORITY TO COLLECT PRELIMINARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS — Section 193**

In advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census provided for by this chapter, the Secretary may make surveys and collect such preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof.

**MANDATORY PROVISIONS OF LAW****Section 221**

- (a) Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey provided for by subchapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100.
- (b) Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500.

**Section 224**

Whoever, being the owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, neglects or refuses, when requested by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census or other schedule or questionnaire prepared and submitted to him under the authority of this title, shall be fined not more than \$500; and if he willfully gives a false answer to any such questions, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

**CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION****Section 9**

Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may, except as provided in section 8 of this title [which permits only the release of identifiable personal information to a respondent or the heir, successor or agent of such respondent] —

- (1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or
- (2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or
- (3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports.

No department, bureau, agency, officer, or employee of the Government, except the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, shall require, for any reason, copies of census reports which have been retained by any such establishment or individual. Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

**Section 214**

Whoever, being or having been an employee or staff member referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, or having sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title, publishes or communicates any information, the disclosure of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 9 of this title, and which comes into his possession by reason of his being employed (or otherwise providing services) under the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

### PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

Now I would like to ask you about the crops harvested on this place in 1982. (Do not include crops on any land rented to others.)

**SECTION 2** Did you harvest any ... in 1982?

S2	How many acres were harvested in 1982?	What was the quantity harvested?	How many acres were irrigated?	Other reported units	Comments
None	067	068	069		
1. Corn (field) for grain or seed (Report quantity on a dry shelled-weight basis) .....		Bu.			
2. Corn (field) for silage or green chop .....	070	071	072		
		Tons, green			
3. Wheat for grain, including durum .....	073	074	075		
		Bu.			
4. Oats for grain .....	076	077	078		
		Bu.			
5. Barley for grain .....	079	080	081		
		Bu.			
6. Sorghum for grain or seed, including milo .....	082	083	084		
		Bu.			
7. Sorghum for silage or green chop (Exclude sorghum-sudan crosses.) .....	085	086	087		
		Tons, green			
8. Soybeans for beans .....	088	089	090		
		Bu.			
9. Cotton .....	091	092	093		
		Bales			
10. Tobacco — all types .....	094	095	096		
	/10	Lbs.	/10		
11. Irish potatoes .....	097	098	099		
	/10	Cwt.	/10		
12. Sweetpotatoes or yams .....	100	101	102		
	/10	Bu.	/10		

**SECTION 3** Did you harvest any HAY, SILAGE, or GREEN CHOP from this place in 1982?

S3 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 4

If cuttings were or will be made for both dry hay and grass silage, haylage, or green chop from the same fields, report the acreage in the appropriate items under DRY HAY and also under GRASS SILAGE, HAYLAGE, and GREEN CHOP.

1. Did you cut or harvest any ... ?

(If two or more cuttings of dry hay were made from the same acres, report acres only once, but report total tons from all cuttings.)

S3	How many acres were harvested?	How many tons were harvested? (Report either dry or green weight as indicated.)	How many acres were irrigated?	Other reported units	Comments
None	103	104	105		
a. Alfalfa hay (include alfalfa mixtures for hay or dehydrating) ....		Tons, dry			
b. Small grain hay (oats, wheat, barley, rye, etc.) .....	106	107	108		
		Tons, dry			
c. Other tame dry hay, (clover, lespedeza, timothy, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, etc.) .....	109	110	111		
		Tons, dry			
d. Wild hay .....	112	113	114		
		Tons, dry			
e. Grass silage, haylage or green chop (Include hay crops cut and fed green) (If two or more cuttings were made from the same acres, report acres only once, but report total tons from all cuttings.) .....	115	116	117		
		Tons, green			

**SECTION 4 Were any VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN or MELONS harvested FOR SALE from this place in 1982? (Exclude those grown for home use.)**

S4 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 5

(In this section only, for Florida report for September 1, 1981 through August 31, 1982 harvest season; for all other States report for calendar year 1982.)

Acres		How many acres were irrigated?	
Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths
375	/10	376	/10

1. How many acres of land were used for the harvest of vegetables, sweet corn and melons? .....

2. What vegetables, including melons and sweet corn, were harvested for sale from this place in 1982? (If more than one vegetable crop was harvested from the same acres, report acres for each crop. Report crops grown under protection in section 5.)

Crop name	Code	How many acres were harvested?	How many acres were irrigated?
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10
		/10	/10

If more space is needed, use "Comments."

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Asparagus .....	379	Eggplant .....	415	Pumpkins .....	449
Beans, snap .....		Garlic .....	421	Radishes .....	451
(bush and pole) .....	381	Honeydew melons .....	423	Southern peas, green .....	
Beets .....	383	Lettuce and romaine .....	427	(cowpeas) — black .....	408
Broccoli .....	385	Lima beans, green .....	429	eyed, crowder, etc. .....	
Cabbage, head .....	391	Mustard greens .....	431	Spinach .....	457
Cantaloups and muskmelons .....	395	Onions, dry .....	433	Squash .....	459
Carrots .....	397	Onions, green .....	435	Sweet corn .....	461
Cauliflower .....	399	Okra .....	437	Tomatoes .....	463
Celery .....	401	Peas, English, green .....		Turnips .....	465
Collards .....	407	(exclude green southern peas) .....	441	Turnip greens .....	467
Cucumbers and pickles ..	411	Peppers, sweet .....	443	Watermelons .....	473
		Peppers, hot .....	445	Other vegetables .....	
				Specify .....	475

Comments

**SECTION 5 Were any NURSERY and GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE on this place in 1982? (Include mushrooms, sod, bulbs, flowers, flowerseeds, vegetable seeds and plants, vegetables under glass or other protection.)**

S5 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 6

1a. How many square feet of nursery or greenhouse products under glass or other protection were irrigated on this place in 1982? .....

1b. How many acres in the open of nursery and greenhouse products were irrigated on this place in 1982? .....

2. Did you grow any (. . .)? Any (. . .)?

Product name	Code	How many square feet were under glass or other protection in 1982?	How many acres were in the open in 1982?		What was the gross value of sales in 1982?	
			Whole acres	Tenths	Dollars	Cents
				/10	\$	
				/10	\$	
				/10	\$	

If more space is needed, use "Comments."

Product name	Code	Product name	Code
Bedding plants (include vegetable plants) .....	479	Mushrooms .....	494
Bulbs .....	482	Sod harvested .....	497
Cut flowers and cut florist greens .....	485	Vegetable and flower seeds .....	500
Nursery products — ornamentals, fruit and nut trees, and vines .....	488	Greenhouse vegetables .....	503
Foliage and flowering plants .....	491	Other — Specify .....	506

Comments

**SECTION 6 Were any STRAWBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, or OTHER BERRIES harvested FOR SALE from this place in 1982? (Exclude those grown for home use.)**

S6 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 7

1. Which berry crops did you have in 1982?

Crop name	Code	How many acres were harvested?		What was the quantity harvested?	How many acres were irrigated?	
		Whole acres	Tenths		Whole acres	Tenths
			/10	1		/10
			/10	1		/10
			/10	1		/10

If more space is needed, use "Comments."

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Blackberries and dewberries (pounds) ...	509	Raspberries (pounds) .....	533
Blueberries, tame (pounds) .....	512	Strawberries (pounds) .....	536
Blueberries, wild (pounds) .....	515	All other berries (pounds) —	
Cranberries (100 lb. barrels) .....	521	Specify .....	539

Comments

**SECTION 7** Were any OTHER CROPS harvested from this place in 1982 — such as small grains, field seeds, or other crops not previously reported? (Report fruit in section 8.)

- S7 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 8

**1. What other crops did you harvest in 1982?**

Crop name	Code	How many acres were harvested?	What was the quantity harvested?	How many acres were irrigated?	Other reported units	Comments
			1	2		
			1	2		
			1	2		
			1	2		
			1	2		
			1	2		
			1	2		

If more space is needed, use "Comments."

Crop name	Code	Crop name	Code
Alfalfa seed (pounds) .....	542	Popcorn (pounds, shelled) .....	662
Beans, dry edible (excluding dry limas) (hundredweight) .....	554	Proso millet (bushels) .....	665
Beans, dry lima (hundredweight) .....	557	Red clover seed (pounds) .....	671
Buckwheat (bushels) .....	575	Rice (hundredweight) .....	677
Corn cut for dry fodder, hogged or grazed (report acres only) .....	581	Rye for grain (bushels) .....	686
Dry southern peas (cowpeas) (bushels) .....	584	Ryegrass seed (pounds) .....	689
Emmer and spelt (bushels) .....	599	Safflower (pounds) .....	692
Fescue seed (pounds) .....	602	Sorghum cut for dry forage or hay (tons, dry) .....	693
Flaxseed (bushels) .....	605	Sorghum hogged or grazed (report acres only) .....	701
Grains, mixed (bushels) .....	614	Sugarbeets for sugar (tons) .....	719
Kentucky Bluegrass seed (pounds) .....	629	Sugarcane for sugar (tons) .....	722
Lespedeza seed (pounds) .....	638	Sugarcane for seed (tons) .....	725
Mint for oil (pounds of oil) .....	644	Sunflower seed (pounds) .....	734
Peanuts for nuts (pounds) .....	656	Timothy seed (pounds) .....	746
Peas, dry edible (pounds) .....	659	Other crops (pounds) — Specify .....	752

**SECTION 8** Was there a combined total of 20 or more FRUIT TREES, including GRAPEVINES, CITRUS and NUT TREES ON THIS PLACE in 1982?

- S8 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 9

**1. How many acres of orchards, vineyards, and groves did you have in 1982? Include bearing and nonbearing acres. (Do not include abandoned acres.)**

Total acres		How many acres were irrigated?	
Whole acres	Tenths	Whole acres	Tenths
121		122	
	/10		/10

**2. What fruit or nut crops did you have in 1982?**

Crop name	Code	How many trees or vines were of —		How many acres of trees or vines of all ages did you have in 1982?		What was the quantity harvested?	Was that (. . .)? Mark one			
		Nonbearing age?	Bearing age?	Whole acres	Tenths		Lbs.	Tons	Boxes	Lbs. per box
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5
		1	2		/10	3	4	2	3	5

If more space is needed, use "Comments."

Comments

Noncitrus crops	Code
Apples .....	123
Apricots .....	129
Avocados .....	135
Cherries .....	147
Grapes, dry weight .....	171
Grapes, fresh weight .....	177
Olives (Report quantity for Sept. 1981 through March 1982 harvest season) .....	207
Peaches .....	225
Pears .....	231
Plums and prunes, fresh weight .....	243
Prunes, dry weight .....	249
Other noncitrus — Specify .....	261

Citrus crops	Code
(Report quantity harvested for the 1981 — 82 harvest season)	
Grapefruit .....	267
Lemons .....	279
Limes .....	285
Oranges .....	287
Tangelos .....	303
Tangerines .....	309
Other citrus — Specify .....	315

Nut crops	Code
Almonds (Report quantity in meats) .....	321
(Report quantity in shell)	
Filberts and hazelnuts .....	327
Pecans .....	339
Walnuts, English .....	357
Other nut trees — Specify .....	363



**SECTION 9** The next questions ask about the gross dollar value of the crops sold from this place in 1982. Please report the gross value before taxes and expenses. Include the value of the landlord's and/or contractor's share, estimating if necessary. Exclude value of Government CCC loans.

S9

1. What was the gross dollar value of sales in 1982 from —

	None	Dollars	Cents
a. Corn for grain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	774	
b. Wheat?	<input type="checkbox"/>	775	
c. Soybeans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	776	
d. Sorghum for grain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	777	
e. Oats?	<input type="checkbox"/>	778	
f. All other grains — (barley, rice, dry beans, dry peas, flaxseed, sunflower seed, popcorn, and safflower, rye, etc.) ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	779	
2. Cotton and cottonseed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	780	
3. Tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/>	781	
4. Hay, silage, field seeds, and grass seeds?	<input type="checkbox"/>	782	
5. Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons? (Do not include Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes, report them in item 7 below) ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	783	
6. Fruits, nuts, berries? (apples, peaches, grapes, citrus, pecans, strawberries, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	784	
7. Other crops? (Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugar beets, sugar cane, mint for oil, etc.) (Exclude nursery and greenhouse products) —	<input type="checkbox"/>	785	

Specify ☐ \$

**SECTION 10** LAND USE IN 1982

The next questions refer to the use of the land in this place during 1982. If the same land had more than one use in 1982 REPORT THAT LAND ONLY ONCE in the first "use" that applies.

S10

1. In 1982 how many acres of cropland were —

	None	Number of acres
a. Cropland harvested? (Include all land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and all land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nursery and greenhouse products) ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	787
b. Cropland used only for pasture or grazing? (Include rotation pasture and grazing land that could have been used for crops without additional improvements.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	788
c. Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses, but NOT harvested and NOT pastured?	<input type="checkbox"/>	789
d. Cropland on which all crops failed? (Exception: Do not report here land in orchards and vineyards on which the crop failed. Such acreage is to be reported in item 1a.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	790
e. Cropland in cultivated summer fallow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	791
f. Cropland idle?	<input type="checkbox"/>	793
2. How many acres of woodland were —		
a. Pastured?	<input type="checkbox"/>	794
b. Not pastured?	<input type="checkbox"/>	795
3. How many acres of other pastureland and rangeland did you have in 1982? (Include any pastureland other than cropland and woodland pasture)	<input type="checkbox"/>	796
4. How many acres of all other land did you have in 1982? (Such as houselots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. (Include any land not reported in items 1 through 3 above))	<input type="checkbox"/>	797
5. TOTAL ACRES — (Add the acres reported in items 1 through 4 — Should be the same as section 1, item 4, page 1.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	798

**SECTION 11** Will any land in this place be irrigated at any time in 1982?

(Irrigated land is all land watered by any artificial or controlled means — sprinklers, furrows or ditches, spreader dikes, etc. Include supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation.)

S11

1 ☐ YES — Complete this section

2 ☐ NO — Go to section 12

1. How many acres of harvested land were irrigated in 1982? (Include land from which hay was cut and land in bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut crops reported in section 10, item 1a.)

	None	Number of acres irrigated
	<input type="checkbox"/>	680
2. How many acres of pastureland, rangeland, and any other lands not included in harvested acres were irrigated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	681
3. What percent of the irrigation water used on this place in 1982 was obtained —		
a. From a well or wells located on this farm or another farm?	<input type="checkbox"/>	682
b. From a surface supply on the farm not controlled by a water supply organization? (stream, drainage ditch, lake, pond, spring, or reservoir on or adjacent to this farm)	<input type="checkbox"/>	683
c. From off-farm water suppliers? (U.S. Reclamation projects; irrigation district; mutual, cooperative, or neighborhood ditches; or other irrigation organizations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	684
d. TOTAL — Sum of a, b, and c should equal 100%	<input type="checkbox"/>	100%

**SECTION 12** Did you or anyone else have any CATTLE or CALVES on this place in 1982?

S12

1 ☐ YES — Complete this section

2 ☐ NO — Go to section 13

• On DECEMBER 31, 1982 how many —

1. CATTLE AND CALVES of all ages were on this place? ☐

• Of those cattle and calves, how many were —

a. BEEF COWS? (Include beef heifers that had calved) ☐

b. MILK COWS kept for production of milk or cream for sale or home use? (Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved) ☐

c. HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES? (Exclude heifers that had calved) ☐

d. STEERS, STEER CALVES, BULLS, AND BULL CALVES? ☐

• Of the CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD FROM THIS PLACE IN 1982, how many were — (Include those fed on this place on a contract or custom basis. Also report as sold, cattle moved from this place to a feedlot for further feeding.)

2. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds? ☐

3. Cattle, including calves weighing 500 pounds or more? ☐

a. Of the total cattle sold, how many were FATTENED on this place on GRAIN or CONCENTRATES for 30 days or more and SOLD for SLAUGHTER? ☐

INVENTORY	
Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982	
803	Total
804	Beef cows
805	Milk cows
806	Heifers and heifer calves
807	Steers and bulls of all ages

What was the gross value of sales?		
Number sold in 1982	Dollars	Cents
808	809	
810	811	
812	813	

4. What was the gross value of DAIRY PRODUCTS sold from this place in 1982? (Include milk, cream, butter, etc.) ☐

DAIRY PRODUCTS		
Gross value of sales		
None	Dollars	Cents
<input type="checkbox"/>	814	

**SECTION 13** Did you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place in 1982?

S13

1 ☐ YES — Complete this section

2 ☐ NO — Go to section 14

• On DECEMBER 31, 1982 how many —

1. HOGS and PIGS of all ages were on this place? ☐

• Of these HOGS and PIGS, how many were —

a. Used or to be used for BREEDING? ☐

b. OTHER HOGS and PIGS? (Sum of a and b must equal 1. If not, verify and adjust as necessary.) ☐

2. How many litters were farrowed on this place between —

a. December 1, 1981 and May 31, 1982? ☐

b. June 1, 1982 and November 30, 1982? ☐

INVENTORY	
Number on this place Dec. 31, 1982	
815	Total
816	Breeding
817	Other

Number of litters	
None	Number of litters
<input type="checkbox"/>	818
<input type="checkbox"/>	819

What was the gross value of sales?		
Number sold in 1982	Dollars	Cents
820	821	
822	823	

3. How many HOGS and PIGS were sold from this place in 1982? ☐

4. Of the hogs and pigs sold, how many were sold as FEEDER PIGS for further feeding? ☐

**SECTION 14** Did you or anyone else have any SHEEP or LAMBS on this place in 1982?

S14

1 ☐ YES — Complete this section

2 ☐ NO — Go to section 15

1. How many SHEEP and LAMBS of all ages were on this place on December 31, 1982? ☐

a. How many were sold in 1982? ☐

b. Of the (...) inventory reported, how many were ewes 1 year old or older? ☐

2. How many SHEEP and LAMBS were SHORN on this place in 1982? ☐

3. What was the gross value of sales of SHEEP, LAMBS, and WOOL from this place in 1982? ☐

NUMBER	
None	NUMBER
<input type="checkbox"/>	824
<input type="checkbox"/>	825
<input type="checkbox"/>	826

How many pounds of wool were shorn in 1982?	
Number shorn in 1982	How many pounds of wool were shorn in 1982?
827	828

Gross value of sales		
None	Dollars	Cents
<input type="checkbox"/>	829	

<p><b>SECTION 15</b> Did you or anyone else have any HORSES, BEES, FISH, GOATS, MINK, OTHER LIVESTOCK, or ANIMAL SPECIALTIES in 1982?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section    2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 16</p> <p><b>Did you have any (...)?</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>How many were on this place Dec. 31, 1982?</th> <th>How many were sold in 1982?</th> <th colspan="2">What was the gross value of sales?</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Horses and ponies of all ages?.....</td> <td>830</td> <td>831</td> <td>832</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Colonies of bees?.....</td> <td>839</td> <td>840</td> <td>841</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Milk goats?.....</td> <td>845</td> <td>846</td> <td>847</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Other livestock or animal specialties in captivity? 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In 1982, did you sell any (...)?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>What was the total quantity sold in 1982?</th> <th>What was the gross value of sales?</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Dollars    Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name _____ Code _____</td> <td>Pounds    OR    Gallons</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>List B</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mohair sold.....</td> <td>864</td> <td>Honey sold.....</td> <td>868</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat milk sold.....</td> <td>866</td> <td>Other livestock products — Specify.....</td> <td>870</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>6. 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Soybeans, peanuts, rye, rice, tobacco, and honey?.....</td> <td>802</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Part 2) Did you provide any machine work, customwork or other agricultural services for others in 1982? (Planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES — Continue    <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 18</p> <p>a. What was the gross amount received?.....</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>b. What kind of work was done?.....</td> <td>919</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>SECTION 18</b> <sup>\$18</sup> During 1982 did you SELL any crops, livestock, or livestock products DIRECTLY to individuals FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, for example roadside stands, farmers markets, pick your own, etc.?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES — Complete this section    2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO — Go to section 19</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dollars</th> <th>Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. What was the gross value of these sales?.....</td> <td>920</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. What products were sold? Vegetables, eggs, etc. ....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>SECTION 19</b> <sup>\$19</sup> These next questions ask about the type of organization of this farm or ranch and facts about the person who operates it.</p> <p>1. Which of the following 4 types of organization best describes this place in 1982? Is this place ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A FAMILY OR INDIVIDUAL operation? (Exclude partnership and corporation)..... 921</li> <li>• A PARTNERSHIP operation? (Include family partnerships)..... 922</li> <li>• INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAW?..... 923</li> <li>• SOME OTHER type of organization? (Such as estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc.)..... 924</li> </ul> <p>Specify _____</p> <p><b>SECTION 20</b> <sup>\$20</sup> CORPORATE STRUCTURE (for incorporated operations only)</p> <p>1. Is this a family held corporation?..... 922    1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. Are there more than 10 stockholders?..... 923    3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    4 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>SECTION 21</b> <sup>\$21</sup> CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner or person in charge)</p> <p>1. Does the operator (senior partner or person in charge) live on this place?..... 923    1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. Did the operator spend 50% or more of his/her time in 1982 farming or ranching or doing something else?..... 928    1 <input type="checkbox"/> Farming    2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other or ranching</p> <p>(If PARTNERSHIP) Did the partners spend 50% or more of their time in 1982 farming or ranching or doing something else?..... 929</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3. How many days in 1982 did the operator (senior partner or person in charge) work at least 4 hours per day off this place? (Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. 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**SECTION 16** <sup>\$16</sup> Did you or anyone else have any POULTRY such as CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, etc., on this place in 1982? (Include poultry grown for others on a contract basis.)

1 ☐ YES — Complete this section    2 ☐ NO — Go to section 17

**On December 31, 1982, how many chickens were on this place that were —**

1. HENS and PULLETS of laying age?.....

2. PULLETS 3 months old or older not yet of laying age?.....

3. PULLET CHICKS and PULLETS under 3 months old? (Exclude commercial broilers).....

4. BROILERS, fryers, and other meat type chickens including capons and roasters?.....

5. How many turkeys were on this place that were —

a. Turkeys for slaughter? (Exclude breeders).....

b. Turkey HENS kept for breeding?.....

6. Did you have any OTHER POULTRY raised in captivity — such as ducks, geese, pigeons or squab, pheasants, quail, etc. (Enter poultry name and code from the list below.)

Poultry name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

Poultry name \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code
Ducks.....	904	Pigeons or squab.....	908	Quail.....	912
Geese.....	906	Pheasants.....	910	All other poultry — Specify.....	914

7. How many poultry were hatched on this place in 1982 and placed or sold? (Chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc. Specify kind of poultry).....

8. What was the incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1982?.....

9. What was the gross value of sales of poultry and poultry products (including eggs) from this place in 1982?.....

	Gross value of sales	
	Dollars	Cents
9. What was the gross value of sales of poultry and poultry products (including eggs) from this place in 1982?.....	918	

**SECTION 22** Was any **COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER**, including **ROCK PHOSPHATE**, or **LIME** used on this place during 1982?

- S22 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 23

None Acres fertilized

1. How many acres of cropland were fertilized in 1982? (Exclude cropland used only for pasture. (Reported in section 10, item 1b.)

2. How many acres of pastureland and rangeland were fertilized in 1982? (Include acres reported in section 10, items 1b and 3.)

3. How much was spent for all forms of commercial fertilizer in 1982? (Include rock phosphate and gypsum (exclude lime). Report cost of custom application in section 27, item 6.)

4. How many tons of lime were used in 1982?  
 a. How many acres were limed? (Do not include land plaster or gypsum or lime for sanitation)

**SECTION 23** Were any **INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, NEMATOCIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, or OTHER CHEMICALS** used on this place in 1982?

- S23 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 24

(Include any materials provided by you, your landlords, or contractors. For each item listed, report acres only once. If multipurpose chemicals were used, report acreage treated for each purpose.)

1. How many acres were treated for ...

a. Insects on crops, including hay?

b. Nematodes in crops?

c. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.)?

d. Weeds, grass, or brush in crops and pasture?

2. How many acres of crops were treated with chemicals for defoliation, growth control, or thinning of fruit?

3. How much was spent during 1982 for agricultural chemicals? (Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, etc. Report cost of custom applications in section 27, item 6.)

**SECTION 24** Was there any **INTEREST EXPENSE** for the farm business in 1982?

- S24 941 1 ☐ YES — Complete this section  
 2 ☐ NO — Go to section 25

1. How much interest was paid on all debts for the farm business in 1982?

**SECTION 25** The next items relate to **MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT** on this place on December 31, 1982. (Include only equipment used for agricultural operations in 1981 or 1982.)

S25

1. On December 31, 1982, what was the estimated market value of ALL machinery, equipment, and implements usually kept on this place and used for the farm or ranch business? (Include cars, trucks, tractors, combines, plows, disks, harrows, dryers, pumps, motors, irrigation equipment, dairy equipment including milkers and bulk tanks, livestock feeders, grinding and mixing equipment, etc.)

2. On December 31, 1982, what was the total number of ...

2. Automobiles?

3. Motortruck(s) (Include pickups)

4. Wheel tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers?

5. Grain and bean combines, self-propelled only?

6. Corn heads for combines?

7. Cotton pickers and strippers?

8. Mower conditioners?

9. Pickup balers? (Include rectangle and round balers)

10. Field forage harvesters, shear bar or flywheel type?

**SECTION 26** The next several questions ask about fuel and electricity expenses for the Farm Business in 1982?

S26

(Include expenditures paid by you and others for production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place in 1982.)

How much was spent for ... None

1. Gasoline and gasohol for the farm business?

2. Diesel fuel for the farm business?

3. LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business (4.5 lbs. = 1 gallon)?

4. Fuel oil and kerosene for the farm business?

5. Natural gas for the farm business?

6. Motor oil and grease for the farm business?

7. Electricity for the farm business?

8. Other — coal, wood, coke, etc. for the farm business?

Expenditures		What was the storage capacity in gallons on this place?	
Dollars	Cents	None	Capacity in gallons
966		967	968
969		970	971
972		973	974
975		976	977
978			
979			
980			
981			

**SECTION 27** Now I have some questions about Production Expenses for this place in 1982?

S27

(Include expenses paid by you, your landlord or contractors. DO NOT INCLUDE expenses connected with performing customwork for others; operation of nonfarm activities, businesses, or services; or household expenses not related to the farm business.)

## ■ During 1982 how much did you spend for —

1. The purchase of livestock and poultry? (Such as cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, chicks, poult, pullets, etc.)

2. All feed purchased for livestock and poultry? (Including grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.)

a. How many tons of commercially mixed formula feed were purchased in 1982? (Include complete feeds, supplement, concentrates, etc.) (Do not include ingredients purchased separately, such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and urea)

b. How much did you spend for these?

3. Seeds? (Include plants and trees purchased)

4. Hired farm or ranch labor? (Include paid family workers) ...

a. Including paid family members, how many hired workers worked ...

(1) 150 days or more in 1982?

(2) Less than 150 days in 1982?

5. Contract labor? (Include expenditures primarily for labor, such as harvesting of fruit, vegetables, berries, etc., performed on a contract basis by a contractor, crew leader, a cooperative, etc.)

6. Customwork, machine hire and rental of machinery and equipment? (Include expenditures for use of equipment and for customwork such as grinding and mixing feed, plowing, combining, corn picking, drying, silo filling, spraying, dusting, fertilizing, etc. Exclude cost of cotton ginning)

**SECTION 28** Our final questions deal with the value of Land and Buildings.

S28

## ■ What is your best estimate of the Current Market Value for the ...

1. Land and buildings you own? (Section 1, item 1)

2. Land and buildings you rented or leased from OTHERS? (Section 1, item 2)

3. Land and buildings you rented or leased to OTHERS? (Section 1, item 3)


**SECTION 29** PERSON INTERVIEWED FOR THIS REPORT

Name

Date

RECORD OF CALLS									
Call number (a)	Interviewer code (b)	Day of week call made (c)	Date of call (d)		Time of call (e)		Outcome of call (f)	Comments (g)	
			Month	Day	Began	Ended			
1					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
2					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
3					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
4					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
5					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
6					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
7					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
8					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
9					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
10					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
11					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
12					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
13					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
14					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			
15					a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.			

CALLBACK OR APPOINTMENT INFORMATION									FINAL DISPOSITION			
1st appointment or callback			2nd appointment or callback			3rd appointment or callback			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Interview <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Noninterview			
DATE			DATE			DATE						
Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year				
TIME			TIME			TIME						
Additional Comments									TELEPHONE NUMBER OF SAMPLE PERSON			
										Area code	Number	Remarks
									1			
									2			
									3			
									4			
5												

<b>FORM 82-A90</b> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS   <b>EVALUATION OF THE 1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE</b>		<b>NOTICE</b> — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.		
<b>CENSUS USE ONLY</b>		010	011	012
013		014	015	
016 Segment No.		017 Household No.		018 Line No.
<b>Section 1 IDENTIFICATION</b>				
1. Name	First Middle Last			
2. Name of spouse	First Middle Last			
3. Mailing address	Rural route, box, number and street City State ZIP code			
4. What is your telephone number?	Area code Number			
5. Do you have an Employer Identification (EI) Number?				
EI Number				
019 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Enter number → <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>				
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
<b>Section 2 OPERATIONAL STATUS</b>				
1. In the past two years have you received mail at any other address? (Include different ways mail can be addressed to you at your present location.)				
020 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Enter other address → <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>				
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
2. For business purposes do you use any name, other than your own, for this agricultural operation?				
021 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What is the name and address? <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>				
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
3. Which type of organization best describes your agricultural operation in 1982?				
022 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual or family operation (sole proprietorship), excluding partnership and corporation				
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership operation, including family partnership				
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation, including family corporation				
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Such as cooperative, estate, trust, etc. — Specify _____				
4. At any time during 1982 were there any other individuals associated with the operation of this place? (Include partners, children, relatives, managers, and other associated persons. Do not include landlords or tenants.)				
023 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Fill table below				
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — GO to item 5				
4a. What is the full name and mailing address of each person?		4b. What is this person's family relationship to the operator of this place? (For example: parent, son, uncle, or not related.)	4c. What is this person's business relationship to the operator? (For example: hired manager, partner, business associate, other) — Specify	
Name	Mailing address, city, State, ZIP code			
5. What is the name of the person primarily in charge of the agriculture operation (person making the majority of the management decisions)? (If a partnership or corporation and several individuals share equally in the management decisions, enter the name of the senior person or partner.)		Name of the person in charge		

Section 3 ACREAGE and OWNERSHIP as of December 31, 1982		
On December 31, 1982, how many acres did you —		None <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Acres</span>
1. Own? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	043
2. Rent or lease FROM others? (Include land worked on shares or share-cropped for others; leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	044
3. Rent or lease TO others? (Include land subleased and land worked on shares or share-cropped by others.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	045
4. ACRES IN THIS PLACE — ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space. →		046
<b>4a. Is _____ acres (number of acres from item 4) the correct number of acres that you operated on December 31, 1982?</b>		
047 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Verify and correct items 1 through 4 as necessary		
<b>5. (If acres in item 2) What is the name and mailing address of each landlord and the number of acres rented, used rent free, or worked on shares?</b>		
Name	Mailing address, city, State, ZIP code	Number of acres
		048
		049
		050
<b>6. (If acres in item 3) What is the name and mailing address of each renter and the number of acres rented?</b>		
Name	Mailing address, city, State, ZIP code	Number of acres
		051
		052
		053
<b>6a. Of the land you rented or leased to others (item 3 above), how many acres did you own? .....</b>		None <span style="margin-left: 20px;">054</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">Acres</span>
• LOCATION		
<b>7. In what county and State was the largest dollar value of your agricultural products raised or produced?</b>		
County	State	
<b>7a. Did you have agricultural operations in any other county or counties?</b>		
055 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Enter the county and State name(s) and acreage 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Go to section 4		
County	State	Number of acres
		056
		057
		058

Section 4

CROPS HARVESTED FROM THIS PLACE IN 1982

Were any of the following crops harvested from this place in 1982? (Be sure to include the landlord's share and crops grown under contract. Do not include crops on land rented to others.)

NOTE: If you do not have exact figures from your records, please give your best estimate.

1. Field corn for grain or seed (Report quantity on a shelled basis in BUSHELS, 70 lbs. ear corn or 56 lbs. shelled corn = 1 bushel shelled corn.)

2. Field corn for silage, cut for green chop or dry fodder, hogged or grazed (Do not include acres already reported in Item 1.)

3. Wheat for grain

4. Other small grains for grain — oats, barley, rye, rice, etc. Specify crop name(s)

5. Sorghum or milo for grain or seed (Report quantity harvested in either BUSHELS OR HUNDREDWEIGHT)

6. Sorghum for silage, cut for green chop, dry forage or hay, or hogged or grazed (Do not include acres already reported in Item 5.)

7. Soybeans for beans

8. Cotton

9. Tobacco — all types

10. Irish potatoes (exclude home use)

11. Sweetpotatoes and yams (exclude home use)

12. Hay — all kinds except sorghum hay (Include grain hay, grass silage, wild hay, etc. If two or more cuttings were made from the same land, REPORT ACRES ONLY ONCE but report total tons of all cuttings.)

13. Vegetables, sweet corn, or melons for sale (exclude home use)

14. Berries for sale (exclude home use) Specify crop name(s)

15. Peanuts for nuts

16. Land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages (Include land on which the fruit crop failed. Do not include abandoned acreages.) Specify crop name(s)

17. All other crops (Include field seeds; sugar crops; nursery products; flowers, etc., grown in the open; sod, etc.) Specify crop name(s)

18. Greenhouse products — Specify

a. How many acres were harvested in 1982?

b. How much was harvested in 1982?

c. What was the total dollar value of sales in 1982? (Include landlord share)

None

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Section 5 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY		Did you or anyone else have any of the following livestock or poultry on this place on December 31, 1982? (Be sure to report all livestock and poultry on this place on December 31, 1982, no matter who owned them. Include as sold all livestock and poultry fed on a contract or custom basis and taken from this place in 1982.)		
NOTE: If you do not have exact figures from your records, please give your best estimate.		a. INVENTORY Number on this place December 31, 1982	b. How many were sold in 1982?	c. What was the gross value of sales?
				Dollars Cents
<b>• CATTLE</b>				
On December 31, 1982, how many —				
1. Cattle and calves of all ages were on this place? <input type="checkbox"/>		201	202	203 \$
Of these cattle and calves, how many were —				
a. Beef cows? (Include beef heifers that had calved.) <input type="checkbox"/>		204	205	206 \$
b. Milk cows? (Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that had calved.) <input type="checkbox"/>		207	208	209 \$
c. Other cattle and calves? (Include heifers, steers, bulls, and calves.) <input type="checkbox"/>		210	211	212 \$
SUM OF a, b, AND c MUST EQUAL ITEM 1. IF NOT, VERIFY AND CORRECT AS NECESSARY				213 \$
2. What was the gross value of dairy products sold from this place in 1982? .... <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>• HOGS</b>				
On December 31, 1982, how many —				
3. Hogs and pigs of all ages were on this place? <input type="checkbox"/>		214	215	216 \$
<b>• POULTRY</b>				
Were any of the following on this place on December 31, 1982? —				
4. Hens and pullets of laying age? (Exclude started pullets being raised for sale.) <input type="checkbox"/>		217	218	219 \$
5. Pullets 3 months old or older not yet of laying age? <input type="checkbox"/>		220	221	222 \$
6. Broilers, fryers, and other meat-type chickens? (Include capons and roasters.) <input type="checkbox"/>		223	224	225 \$
7. Other poultry raised in captivity? (Include turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Specify kind of poultry <input type="checkbox"/>		226	227	228 \$
		230	231	232 \$
8. What was the gross value of eggs sold from this place in 1982? <input type="checkbox"/>				233 \$
<b>• OTHER LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL SPECIALTIES</b>				
Were any of the following on this place on December 31, 1982? —				
9. Sheep and lambs of all ages? <input type="checkbox"/>		234	235	236 \$
10. Horses and ponies of all ages? <input type="checkbox"/>		237	238	239 \$
11. Other livestock? (Include goats, mules, fur-bearing animals, colonies of bees, fish in captivity except at fish hatcheries, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Specify what kind <input type="checkbox"/>		240	241	242 \$
		243	244	245 \$
		246	247	248 \$



**Section 6 OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

(Complete questions 1 through 8 for the person listed in section 2, item 5.)

1. Do you (operator) live on this place? ..... 251 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
2. At what occupation did you (operator) spend the majority (50 percent or more) of your work time in 1982? For partnerships consider all members of the partnership together. .... 252 1 ☐ Farming 2 ☐ Other
3. How many days did you (operator) work at least 4 hours per day off this place in 1982? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. (Exclude exchange farm work.) ..... 253 { 1 ☐ None  
2 ☐ 1—49 days  
3 ☐ 50—99 days  
4 ☐ 100—149 days  
5 ☐ 150—199 days  
6 ☐ 200 days or more
4. In what year did you (operator) begin to operate any part of this place? ..... 254 \_\_\_\_\_ Year
5. What is your (operator's) age? ..... 255 \_\_\_\_\_ Years old
6. What is your (operator's) race? ..... 256 { 1 ☐ White  
2 ☐ Negro or Black  
3 ☐ American Indian  
4 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander  
5 ☐ Other — *Specify* \_\_\_\_\_
7. Sex of operator ..... 257 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female
8. Are you (operator) of Spanish origin or descent, such as Mexican, Cuban, or other Spanish? ..... 258 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

**Section 7 CENSUS STATUS**

In January 1983, U.S. Census of Agriculture report forms were sent to farm operators throughout the United States.

1. Did you receive an agriculture census form around the first part of 1983?

- 259 1 ☐ Yes — What was the name and address which appeared on that form and the Census File Number (CFN), if available? →
- 2 ☐ No

Census File Number

Name

Mailing address

City

State

ZIP code

NOTE: If the CFN is not available, enter NA. If more than one census form was received, write additional CFN's, names, and addresses in the "Remarks" space.

**REMARKS****Section 8 PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT**

Signature

Date completed (Month/day/year)

CENSUS PERSONNEL: Ask column 9 of listing sheet after completing the interview for the last person listed in each household.

FORM <b>82-A1(PR)</b> (11-14-83)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 30px; margin: 10px auto;">A1</div> <h3 style="text-align: center;">CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE — 1982</h3> <h4 style="text-align: center;">PUERTO RICO</h4>	<b>NOTICE</b> — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. This census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.
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<b>A. Report Form Identification</b>				
Municipio No.	ED No.	Census use only	Farm serial number	Census use only
Municipio	Barrio			

<b>B. Operator's Name and Mailing Address</b>				
Name		Middle name or initial		
		Surnames		
P.O. Box, R.F.D. and box number, number and street				
Barrio (if needed)				
City or town		Zip code		

Census use only				
035	036	037	038	039

(Please correct errors in name, address, and ZIP code)

#### Section 1 CUERDAS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

When reporting part of a cuerda, write in whole numbers under "centésimos," never in fractions or decimals. Example: Centésimos (Cent) 05, 10, 25, 75, 95.

None      Cuerdas      Cent

1. All land owned	049			
2. Land rented (or leased) from others	050			
3. Land rented (or leased) to others (Do not include cuerdas worked by sharecroppers and "agregados.")	051			
4. TOTAL CUERDAS IN THIS PLACE	052			

(Interviewer: If operator is a salaried manager, enter all land managed in "item 1 — All land owned" and enter this figure in "item 4 — Total cuerdas in this place.")

5. Land rented from others. (Give the following information for each of the landlords.)

Name	Address	Cuerdas	Cent
		053	
		054	
		055	

6. Land rented to others. (Give the following information for each of the tenants.)

Name	Address	Cuerdas	Cent
		056	
		057	
		058	

7. Land managed as a salaried manager. (Give the following information concerning your employer.)

Name	Address	Cuerdas	Cent
		059	

#### Section 3 SUGARCANE

1. Was any sugarcane grown on this place during the last 12 months?

☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 4

Cuerdas harvested (1)		Tons harvested (2)	
Cuerdas	Cent	Tons	
075		076	
077		078	
079		080	
081			
083			
085		086	

a. Fall cane ☐ None

b. Spring cane ☐

c. Ratoon cane ☐

d. Sojourn cane for seed ☐

e. Sojourn cane cut for feed ☐

f. TOTAL CANE (Add the figures entered in items "a" through "e" and enter the total in this space.)

#### Section 2 LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND OPERATED BY YOU IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

1. Are all of your agricultural operations located in the municipio and barrio shown in item A above?

☐ No — Complete this section  
☐ Yes — Go to section 3

Write name and cuerdas for principal barrio and municipio on the first line; write names and cuerdas for additional barrios and municipios in spaces provided. If necessary, continue in "Remarks" on the last page.

Principal barrio and municipio	Name of barrio	Municipio	Cuerdas	Cent
			065	
			066	
			067	
			068	
			069	

TOTAL CUERDAS (Must equal cuerdas in section 1, item 4)

#### Section 4 COFFEE, TOBACCO, OR PINEAPPLES

1. Did you harvest any COFFEE, TOBACCO, OR PINEAPPLES from this place in the last 12 months?

☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 5

Cuerdas harvested (1)		Amount harvested (2)	
Cuerdas	Cent	Lbs.	
092		093	
094		095	
096		097	
098		099	

a. Coffee grown in the shade ☐ None

b. Coffee grown in the open ☐

c. Tobacco ☐

d. Pineapples ☐

#### Section 5 GRAINS AND FARINACEOUS CROPS

1. Were any of the following crops harvested from this place in the last 12 months?

☐ None

a. Pigeon peas ☐

b. Dry beans ☐

c. Green beans ☐

d. Corn ☐

e. Dasheens ☐

f. Cassava ☐

g. Celeriac ☐

h. Sweetpotatoes ☐

i. Yams ☐

j. Taniers ☐

k. Rice ☐

l. Other — Specify ☐

Cuerdas harvested (1)		Amount harvested (2)	
Cuerdas	Cent	Pounds	
105		106	
107		108	
109		110	
111		112	
113		114	
115		116	
117		118	
119		120	
121		122	
123		124	
125		126	
127		128	

**Section 6 FRUITS**

1. Are there any fruit trees or coconut palms on this place?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 7

2. How many cuerdas in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees or coconut palms are on this place?

Total	
Cuerdas	Cent.
134	

3. Which of these fruits are now planted or were harvested in the last 12 months?

	NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS OF —		Amount harvested (3)
	Nonbearing age (1)	Bearing age (2)	
a. Coconuts	135	136	137 No
b. Grapefruits	138	139	140 No
c. Oranges	141	142	143 No
d. Avocados	144	145	146 No
e. Chironjas	147	148	149 No
f. Plantains	150	151	152 Hds
g. Bananas	153	154	155 Hds
h. Citron	156	157	158 Lbs
i. Mangoes	159	160	161 No
j. Papayas	162	163	164 Lbs
k. Other — Specify	165	166	167 No

**Section 7 VEGETABLES**

1. Did you cultivate for sale any vegetables in the last 12 months?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 8

2. Which of the following vegetables did you harvest from this place for sale in the last 12 months?

	Cuerdas harvested for sale (1)		Value of sales (2)
	Cuerdas	Cent.	
a. Tomatoes	173	174	\$ .00
b. Cucumbers	175	176	\$ .00
c. String beans	177	178	\$ .00
d. Lettuce	179	180	\$ .00
e. Peppers	181	182	\$ .00
f. Cabbage	183	184	\$ .00
g. Eggplant	185	186	\$ .00
h. Pumpkins	187	188	\$ .00
i. Sweet cooking peppers	189	190	\$ .00
j. Other vegetables	191	192	\$ .00

**Section 8 CULTIVATED AND/OR IMPROVED PASTURE**

1. Did you have any CULTIVATED AND/OR IMPROVED PASTURE on this place in the last 12 months?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 9

	Cuerdas for grazing only (1)		Cuerdas cut for roughage (2)	
	Cuerdas	Cent.	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Paragrass	198	199		
b. Guinea grass	200	201		
c. Merker grass	202	203		
d. Pangola grass	204	205		
e. Molasses grass	206	207		
f. Milo (sorghum)	208	209		
g. Elephant grass	210	211		
h. Star grass	212	213		
i. Other cultivated grasses	214	215		

**Section 9 ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS, LAWN GRASS**

1. Did you grow any ORNAMENTAL or FLOWERING PLANTS or LAWN GRASS for sale on this place in the last 12 months?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 10

	Area used in the last 12 months		Value of sales (Dollars only) (3)
	Square feet under shade (1)	Cuerdas (2)	
a. Lawn grass (sod)	222	223	\$ .00
b. Ornamental plants	224	225	\$ .00
c. Flowering plants (except orchids)	227	228	\$ .00
d. Orchid plants	230	231	\$ .00
e. Cut flowers (except orchids)	233	234	\$ .00
f. Orchid flowers	236	237	\$ .00

**Section 10 OTHER CROPS**

1. Were any other crops or agricultural products grown on this place in the last 12 months?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 11

	Cuerdas harvested	
	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Crop name	244	
b. Crop name	245	

**Section 11 LAND USED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

The purpose of this section is to distribute all land on this place among items 2 through 4 below according to the way it was used in the last 12 months.

1. "TOTAL CUERDAS IN THIS PLACE" from section 1, item 4, on page 1

Cuerdas	Cent.
250	

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

2. CULTIVATED CROPLAND (Include land harvested, land on which crops failed, land under cultivation whether harvested or not, land at rest, etc.)

	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Used for crops or suitable for cultivation	251	
b. Cropland that lie at rest (applied to land which lie fallow)	252	

3. LAND IN PASTURES —

	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Cultivated and/or improved pastures	253	
b. Natural pastures	254	
c. Pastures overgrown with brush	255	

4. OTHER LANDS —

	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Woodland, forests, and underbrush that cannot be utilized for cultivation or pastures	256	
b. Lakes, ponds, buildings, roads, fences, or wasteland	257	

5. TOTAL CUERDAS — Add the cuerdas reported in items 2 through 4 and enter the total in this space. Total should be the same as item 1 above.

Cuerdas	Cent.
258	

**Section 12 IRRIGATION**

1. Did you irrigate any land on this place at any time during the last 12 months?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 13

2. Cuerdas irrigated from a PUBLIC SYSTEM

3. Cuerdas irrigated from a PRIVATE SYSTEM (wells, rivers, brooks, etc.)

4. Major source of water used for irrigation

	Cuerdas	Cent.
264		
265		

**Section 13 HOGS**

1. Do you or anyone else have any HOGS or PIGS on this place, or were any sold in the last 12 months?  
☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 14

	Number on this place July 1, 1983 (1)	Number sold in the last 12 months (2)
272		273
274		275
276		277
278		
280		

**Section 14 CATTLE**

1. Do you or anyone else have any CATTLE on this place, or were any sold from this place in the last 12 months?

- ☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 15

2. Cattle and calves of all ages: (If "None," mark (X) and go to item 3.)

- a. Cows  
b. Heifers 6 months of age and older  
c. Heifer calves less than 6 months of age  
d. Bull calves less than 6 months of age  
e. Steers and bulls

Number on this place July 1, 1983	
Dairy cattle (1)	Beef and other cattle (2)
287	288
289	290
291	292
293	294
295	296
297	298

INTERVIEWER The sum of questions "2a" through "2e" should be the same as item 2 above

3. Quarts of milk sold in the last 12 months

☐ None ☐ 299 Quarts sold

4. Cattle sold from this place in the last 12 months (Include those fed by contract and taken from this place in the last 12 months.)

- a. Bull calves and heifer calves  
b. All other cattle except calves

Number on this place July 1, 1983	
Dairy cattle sold	Beef and other cattle sold
300	301
302	303

**Section 15 OTHER LIVESTOCK**

1. Do you or anyone else have any HORSES, SHEEP, GOATS, BEES, or other livestock on this place, or were any sold in the last 12 months? (Include all ages and sexes.)

- ☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 16

2. Specify

Code	Number on this place July 1, 1983 (1)	Number sold in the last 12 months (2)

Name	Code	Name	Code
Horses	304	Hives of bees	308
Mules and donkeys	305	Honey (lbs.)	309
Sheep of both sexes	306	Rabbits	310
Goats of both sexes	307	Other — Specify	311

**Section 16 POULTRY**

1. Do you or anyone else have any CHICKEN HENS, PULLETS, ROOSTERS, BROILERS, or other poultry on this place or were any sold from this place in the last 12 months?

- ☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 17

2. How many —

- a. Layers (Do not include started pullets raised for sale.)  
 (1) Less than 1 year old?  
 (2) 1 year old or older?  
b. Started pullets? (Include those raised for sale only.)  
c. Fighting cocks?  
d. Other roosters?  
e. Broilers?  
f. Other fowl? (Turkeys, pigeons, guineas, etc.)  
g. Chicken eggs?

Number on this place July 1, 1983		Total sold in the last 12 months (Include poultry fed on a contract basis and taken from this place in the last 12 months.)
(1)	(2)	
320	321	
322	323	
324	325	
326	327	
328	329	
330	331	
332	333	
		335 Dozens

**Section 17 TYPE OF FARM ORGANIZATION**

Which of the following best describes the type of your farm organization?

- INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY FARM  
 PARTNERSHIP  
 CORPORATION  
 OTHER  
 Estate, cooperative, other type — Specify

**Section 18 SALES**

What was the total market value of agricultural products sold from this place in the last 12 months, before taxes and expenses?

	Dollars only
1. Sugarcane	\$ .00
2. Tobacco	\$ .00
3. Coffee	\$ .00
4. Pineapples	\$ .00
5. Grains and farinaceous crops (Do not include plantains and bananas, they are included in item 6.)	\$ .00
6. Fruits — coconuts, oranges, grapefruits, plantains, bananas, papayas, citrons, avocados, West Indies cherries, etc.	\$ .00
7. Poultry and poultry products — broilers, other chickens, eggs, turkeys, etc.	\$ .00
8. Dairy products — milk, cheese, etc. (Do not include goat milk here, it should be included in item 12.)	\$ .00
9. Cattle and calves	\$ .00
10. Hogs	\$ .00
11. Sheep and goats	\$ .00
12. Other livestock and livestock products — horses, mules, bees, honey, goat milk, etc. — Specify	\$ .00
13. Any other agricultural products sold — wood, hay, forage, silage, molasses, etc. — Specify	\$ .00

**Section 19 OTHER FARM RELATED INCOME**

How much did you receive in the last 12 months from the following?

	Dollars only
1. Custom farm work done for others, such as: plowing, planting, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for market, etc.	\$ .00
2. Recreational services, such as: providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational facilities on this place	\$ .00
3. For renting out farm land (Include payments for livestock pastured on a per-head basis, monthly payments, or through any other arrangement.)	\$ .00
4. For participation in Government farm programs (Include only payments received from the Federal or Puerto Rican government.)	\$ .00

**Section 20 FARM OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS**

All these questions refer to the person who operates this farm.

1. In what year did you start operating this land? 394 \_\_\_\_\_ Year
2. Do you (the operator) live — 395 ☐ On this place? ☐ In a city or town?  
☐ On another farm? ☐ Outside of Puerto Rico?  
☐ In a rural area but not on a farm?
3. How old are you (the operator) now? 396 \_\_\_\_\_ Years old
4. Highest grade or year of school completed? 397 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 Elementary school  
☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 Secondary school  
☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐ 17 and over College or University
5. How many days did the operator (or the person in charge) WORK OFF this place at least 4 hours per day in the last 12 months? 398 ☐ None ☐ 75–99  
☐ 1–24 ☐ 100–149  
☐ 25–49 ☐ 150–199  
☐ 50–74 ☐ 200 days or more
6. What did the largest part of your (the operator's) total income come from in the last 12 months? 399 ☐ The sale of agricultural products (crops, livestock, poultry, milk, etc.)  
☐ Other farm-related income  
☐ Nonfarm-related income
7. What percent of your (the operator's) gross income received in the last 12 months came from farming? 400 ☐ Less than 25% ☐ 50% to 74%  
☐ 25% to 49% ☐ 75% or more
8. What is your (the operator's) main occupation? 401 ☐ Agricultural  
☐ Nonagricultural — Specify

These questions are to be filled by CENSUS ENUMERATOR.

- a. Does A1 number end in 2 or 7? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 b. Are cuerdas in section 1, item 4, 50 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Section 21 PRODUCTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Include all animals, products, and crops consumed or given away during the last week.

Did you consume or give away any of the following during the last week?

1. How many — None
- a. Quarts of milk? ☐ 402 Quarts
- b. Chicken eggs? ☐ 403 Dozens
2. Livestock or poultry slaughtered or given away — 404
- a. Cattle and calves? ☐ Number
- b. Hogs and pigs? ☐ Number
- c. Chickens, turkeys, pigeons, guineas, or others? ☐ 406 Number
- d. Sheep? ☐ 407 Number
- e. Goats? ☐ 408 Number
- f. Rabbits? ☐ 409 Number
3. Crops — 410
- a. Coffee? ☐ Lbs.
- b. Plantains? ☐ 411 Hds.
- c. Bananas? ☐ 412 Hds.

### Section 22 INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, LIME, AND OTHER CHEMICALS

Include the materials bought by you, the landlord, or any other person if it was applied by contract. For each item listed, report the cuerdas only once.

Did you use any of these chemical products on this place in the last 12 months?

- |  | Tons used<br>(1) | Cuerdas on which used<br>(2) |       |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|-------|
|  |                  | Cuerdas                      | Cent. |
| 1. Lime (Do not include gypsum or lime used for sanitation.)   | 413              | 414                          |       |
| 2. Chemical products used for spraying, dusting, fumigants, etc. (in the form of powder, liquid, or gas), to control — |                  | 415                          |       |
| a. Insects on crops, cultivated and improved pastures  |                  | 416                          |       |
| b. Diseases in crops and orchards (blights, smuts, rusts, etc.)  |                  | 417                          |       |
| c. Weeds or grass in crops and pastures  |                  |                              |       |

### Section 23 EXPENSES

Include your estimate of expenses paid by you as well as others (landlord contractors, buyers, etc.) for crops, livestock, or livestock products produced on this place.

How much did you spend in the last 12 months for the following?

- |   | Dollars only |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Livestock and poultry purchased — cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, baby chicks, started pullets, etc.  | 418 \$ .00   |
| 2. Feed purchased for livestock and poultry — grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.   | 419 \$ .00   |
| 3. Medicines and drugs purchased for livestock and poultry  | 420 \$ .00   |
| 4. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees purchased  | 421 \$ .00   |
| 5. Commercial fertilizers   | 422 \$ .00   |
| 6. Gasoline and other fuel and oil products purchased for the farm business — Diesel oil, LP gas, butane, propane, piped gas, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, grease, etc. (Do not include costs for items used in the family home or automobile.) | 423 \$ .00   |
| 7. Wages and salaries paid to employees or hired farm workers. (Include money paid in cash for farm labor including payments to family members and for Social Security taxes. Do not include housework or contract work.)                         | 424 \$ .00   |
| 8. Contract labor (Include expenditures primarily for farm labor performed on a contract basis by a contractor, corporation or cooperative, etc.)   | 425 \$ .00   |
| 9. Machine hire and customwork such as plowing, planting, harvesting, silo filling, spraying and dusting chemical products, etc.  | 426 \$ .00   |
| 10. Agricultural chemicals purchased  | 427 \$ .00   |

### Section 24

### MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, BUILDINGS, AND FACILITIES ON THIS PLACE JULY 1, 1983

1. How many of the following were on this place July 1, 1983? (Include all machinery, equipment, and facilities on the place, regardless of ownership, provided it was in working order.)

#### A. Selected Machinery and Equipment

- |   | None                     | Number |
|---|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Automobiles, jeeps, pick-up and motor trucks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 432    |
| 2. Rubber tired wheel tractors                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 433    |
| 3. Crawler tractors                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 434    |
| 4. Carts (oxen or tractor drawn)                | <input type="checkbox"/> | 435    |
| 5. Coffee depulpers                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 436    |
| 6. Mechanical coffee dryers                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 437    |
| 7. Solar or air coffee dryers                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 438    |
| 8. Mechanical coffee washers                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 439    |
| 9. Milking machines                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 440    |
| 10. Milk coolers                                | <input type="checkbox"/> | 441    |
| 11. Emergency electric power plants             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 442    |

#### B. Selected Buildings and Facilities

- |   |                          |     |
|---|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Storage buildings for crops            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 443 |
| 2. Buildings for machinery                | <input type="checkbox"/> | 444 |
| 3. Houses for agregados and other workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 445 |

2. What is the estimated market value of ALL machinery and equipment, usually kept on this place and used for the farm business? (Include cars, trucks, tractors, plows, disks, harrows, dryers, pumps, motors, irrigation equipment, dairy equipment including milkers and milk coolers, livestock feeders, grinding and mixing equipment, etc.)

Estimated market value (Dollars only)	
446	.00

### Section 25 HIRED WORKERS, AGREGADOS, AND SHARECROPPERS

1. In the last 12 months, did you hire any workers to do farm work on this place (do not include employees of labor contractors who did work for you), or was any agregado family or sharecropper living on this place July 1, 1983?

- ☐ Yes — Complete this section  
☐ No — Go to section 26

- |   | None                     | Number       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| 2. Of the hired workers, how many worked on this place —                              |                          | 452          |
| a. 5 months or more?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Workers      |
| b. Less than 5 months?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 453 Workers  |
| 3. How many agregado or sharecropper families were living on this place July 1, 1983? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 454 Families |

REMARKS — Make any remarks you feel are necessary concerning this farm; the owner or manager; the crops, output per cuerda, size of farm; and name and address of the owner if the land is managed or leased; etc.

### Section 26 PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM — Please print

Name	Date
Telephone	Area code Number

<b>FORMULARIO 82-A1(PR)SP</b> (1-14-83)		<b>DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS NEGOCIADO DEL CENSO</b>		<b>AVISO</b> — La contestación a esta encuesta es requerida por ley del Congreso de los Estados Unidos (U.S.C., título 13). Por la misma ley, su informe al Negociado del Censo es confidencial. Solamente puede ser visto por empleados juramentados del Censo y puede ser usado solamente para propósitos estadísticos. Este informe censal no puede ser usado para propósitos de impuestos, investigación o reglamentación.	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin: 0 auto;">A1</div> <h2 style="margin: 0;">CENSO DE AGRICULTURA — 1982</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">PUERTO RICO</h3>					
<b>A. Identificación del Informe Censal</b>					
Número del municipio	Número del DE	USO DEL CENSO	Número de serie de la finca	USO DEL CENSO	
Municipio	Barrio				
<b>B. Nombre y Dirección de Correos del Operador</b>					
Nombre		Inicial o segundo nombre		Apellidos	
Apartado postal, ruta y apartado rural, calle y número					
Barrio (si es necesario)					
Ciudad o pueblo				Clave ZIP	
<b>USO DEL CENSO SOLAMENTE</b>					
035	036	037	038	039	

**Sección 1 CUERDAS EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES**

*Quando sea necesario informar parte de una cuerda, hágalo en números enteros bajo "centésimos" y no en fracciones o decimales. Ejemplo: Centésimos (Cent.) 05, 10, 25, 75, 95.*

1. **TOTAL DE TIERRA DE SU PROPIEDAD** ☐ *(Entrevistador: Si el operador es un administrador asalariado, anote toda la tierra administrada en la "partida 1 — Tierra de su propiedad" y anote esta cantidad en la "partida 4 — Total de cuerdas en este lugar.")*

2. **TIERRA RENTADA (O ARRENDADA) DE OTROS** ☐

3. **TIERRA RENTADA (O ARRENDADA) A OTROS.** (No incluya las cuerdas trabajadas por medianeros y "agregados.") ☐

4. **TOTAL DE CUERDAS EN ESTE LUGAR** ☒ *(Entrevistador: Suma la tierra de su propiedad (partida 1) a tierra arrendada de otros (partida 2), réstele la cantidad de tierra arrendada a otros (partida 3) y anote el total aquí. Para tierra administrada anote la cantidad de la partida 1.)*

5. **TIERRA RENTADA DE OTROS** (Dé la siguiente información para cada uno de los dueños de tierra.)

Nombre	Dirección	Cuerdas	Cent.
		053	
		054	
		055	

6. **TIERRA RENTADA A OTROS** (Dé la siguiente información para cada uno de los arrendatarios.)

Nombre	Dirección	Cuerdas	Cent.
		056	
		057	
		058	

7. **TIERRA ADMINISTRADA COMO ADMINISTRADOR ASALARIADO** (Dé la siguiente información concerniente a su patrón.)

Nombre	Dirección	Cuerdas	Cent.
		059	

**Sección 3 CAÑA DE AZÚCAR**

1. **¿Se produjo alguna CAÑA DE AZÚCAR en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?**

☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 4

	Cuerdas cosechadas (1)		Toneladas cosechadas (2)	
	Cuerdas	Cent.	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Caña de gran cultura	075		076	
b. Caña de primavera	077		078	
c. Caña de retoños	079		080	
d. Caña quedada para semilla	081			
e. Caña quedada cortada para forraje	083			
f. <b>CAÑA TOTAL</b> (Suma las anotaciones de las preguntas "a" a la "e" y anote el total aquí.)	085		086	

**Sección 2 LOCALIZACIÓN DE LOS TERRENOS AGRÍCOLAS QUE OPERABA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES**

1. **¿Estaban todos los terrenos agrícolas situados en el municipio y barrio indicado en la partida A, arriba?** ☐ No — Llene esta sección  
☐ Sí — Pase a la sección 3

Anote en la primera línea el barrio y el municipio donde mantenía las operaciones principales, anote luego los barrios y municipios adicionales en los espacios provistos. Si es necesario, continúe en "Comentarios" en la última página.

Barrio y municipio principal	Nombre del barrio	Municipio	Cuerdas	Cent.
			065	
			066	
			067	
			068	
			069	

**TOTAL DE CUERDAS** (Debe ser igual al número de cuerdas en la sección 1, partida 4)

**Sección 4 CAFE, TABACO, O PIÑAS**

1. **¿Cosechó usted algún CAFE, TABACO, O PIÑAS en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?**

☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 5

	Cuerdas cosechadas (1)		Cantidad cosechada (2)
	Cuerdas	Cent.	
a. Café bajo sombra	092		093 Lbs
b. Café sin sombra	094		095 Lbs
c. Tabaco	096		097 Lbs
d. Piñas	098		099 Tons

**Sección 5 GRANOS Y FARINACEOS**

1. **¿Se cosechó en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses algunos de los siguientes productos?**

☐ Ninguna

	Cuerdas cosechadas (1)		Cantidad cosechada (2)
	Cuerdas	Cent.	
a. Gandures	105		106 Libras
b. Habichuelas secas	107		108
c. Habichuelas verdes	109		110
d. Maíz	111		112
e. Malangas	113		114
f. Yucas	115		116
g. Apio	117		118
h. Batatas	119		120
i. Ñames	121		122
j. Yautías	123		124
k. Arroz	125		126
l. Otros — Especifique	127		128

**Sección 6 FRUTAS**

1. ¿Hay árboles frutales o palmas de cocos en este lugar?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 7

2. ¿Cuántas cuerdas de árboles frutales o palmas de cocos en producción y no en producción hay en este lugar?

Total	
Cuerdas	Cent.
134	

3. ¿Cuáles de estas frutas tiene sembradas o cosechó en esta finca en los últimos 12 meses?

	NUMERO DE ARBOLES O MATAS —		Cantidad cosechada
	No en producción (1)	En producción (2)	
Ninguna			
a. Cocos	135	136	137 Núm.
b. Toronjas	138	139	140 Núm.
c. Chinas	141	142	143 Núm.
d. Aguacates	144	145	146 Núm.
e. Chironjas	147	148	149 Núm.
f. Plátanos	150	151	152 Cientos
g. Guineos	153	154	155 Cientos
h. Cidra	156	157	158 Lbs.
i. Mangos	159	160	161 Núm.
j. Papayas	162	163	164 Lbs.
k. Otras — Especifique	165	166	167 Núm.

**Sección 7 VEGETALES**

1. ¿Cultivó usted algunos vegetales (hortalizas) para la venta en los últimos 12 meses?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 8

2. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes vegetales (hortalizas) cosechó usted para la venta en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?

	Cuerdas cosechadas para la venta		Valor de la venta
	(1)	(2)	
Ninguna			
a. Tomates	173	174 \$	175 \$ .00
b. Pepinillos	176	177 \$	178 \$ .00
c. Habichuelas tiernas	179	180 \$	181 \$ .00
d. Lechugas	182	183 \$	184 \$ .00
e. Pimientos	185	186 \$	187 \$ .00
f. Repollos	188	189 \$	190 \$ .00
g. Berenjenas	191	192 \$	193 \$ .00
h. Calabazas			
i. Aji dulce			
j. Otros vegetales			

**Sección 8 PASTOS CULTIVADOS Y/O MEJORADOS**

1. ¿Tuvo usted algún terreno en PASTOS CULTIVADOS y/o MEJORADOS en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 9

	Cuerdas para pastoreo solamente		Cuerdas cortadas para forraje	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ninguna				
a. Malojillo	198	199		
b. Guinea	200	201		
c. Merker	202	203		
d. Pangola	204	205		
e. Yaraguá	206	207		
f. Millo (sorghums)	208	209		
g. Yerba elefante	210	211		
h. Estrella	212	213		
i. Otras yerbas cultivadas	214	215		

**Sección 9 PLANTAS ORNAMENTALES Y DE FLORES, GRAMA PARA CESPED**

1. ¿Tenía usted sembradas para la venta PLANTAS ORNAMENTALES o DE FLORES, o GRAMA PARA CESPED en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 10

	Area usada en los últimos 12 meses			Valor de las ventas (Dólares únicamente)
	Pies cuadrados bajo sombra (1)	Cuerdas (2)	Cent.	
a. Grama para césped	222			223 \$ .00
b. Plantas ornamentales	224	225		226 \$ .00
c. Plantas de flores (no incluya orquídeas)	227	228		229 \$ .00
d. Plantas de orquídeas	230	231		232 \$ .00
e. Flores (no incluya orquídeas)	233	234		235 \$ .00
f. Orquídeas	236	237		238 \$ .00

**Sección 10 OTROS PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS**

1. ¿Se cosechó algún otro producto agrícola en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 11

	Cuerdas cosechadas	
	Cuerdas	Cent.
a. Nombre del producto agrícola cosechado	244	
b. Nombre del producto agrícola cosechado	245	

**Sección 11 USO DEL TERRENO EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES**

El propósito de esta sección es el de distribuir toda la tierra en este lugar entre las partidas 2 a la 4 a continuación, de acuerdo al uso que se le dió en los últimos 12 meses.

	Cuerdas		Cent.
	Cuerdas	Cent.	
1. "TOTAL DE CUERDAS EN ESTE LUGAR" viene de la sección 1, partida 4, página 1	250		
<b>RECORDATORIO:</b> Si el mismo terreno se utilizó para dos o más propósitos, informe ese terreno sólo una vez — en la primera partida que se aplique.			
2. TERRENO CULTIVADO (Incluya el terreno cosechado, terreno donde los cultivos se perdieron, terreno bajo cultivo, haya sido o no cosechado, terreno en descanso, etc.)			
a. Terrenos en cultivos o terrenos cultivables	251		
b. Terreno en descanso (se aplica a terreno en barbecho)	252		
3. TERRENO EN PASTO —			
a. Pastos cultivados y/o mejorados	253		
b. Pastos naturales	254		
c. Pastos naturales enmalezados	255		
4. OTROS TERRENOS —			
a. Montes, bosques y malezas que no se pueden utilizar para cultivos o pastos	256		
b. Lagos, charcas, edificaciones, caminos, cercas o terrenos baldíos	257		
5. TOTAL DE CUERDAS — Sume las cuerdas informadas en las partidas 2 a la 4 y anote el total aquí. El total debe ser igual a la partida 1 de esta sección.	258		

**Sección 12 RIEGO**

1. ¿REGO usted algún terreno en este lugar durante los últimos 12 meses?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 13

	Cuerdas		Cent.
	Cuerdas	Cent.	
2. Cuerdas que se regaron utilizando SISTEMAS DE RIEGO PUBLICO	264		
3. Cuerdas que se regaron utilizando SISTEMAS DE RIEGO PRIVADO (de pozos profundos, ríos, riachuelos, etc.)	265		
4. Fuente principal de abasto de agua para regar			
266 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Pozo o cisterna	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Estanques		
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Río o quebrada	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Otro — Especifique		
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Lago o charca			

**Sección 13 CERDOS**

1. ¿Tiene usted o cualquiera otra persona CERDOS o CERDITOS en este lugar, o se vendió alguno en los últimos 12 meses?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 14

2. Cerdos y cerditos de todas las edades y sexos (La suma de los totales en las partidas "2a" y "2b" debe ser igual a la partida 2.)

	Había en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983		Fueron vendidos en los últimos 12 meses
	(1)	(2)	
a. Menores de seis meses de edad	272	273	
b. De seis meses o más de edad	274	275	
3. Cerdas paridoras y cerditas retenidas para la crianza	276	277	
4. Padrotes de todas las edades retenidos para la crianza	278		
	280		

<p><b>Sección 14 GANADO VACUNO</b></p> <p>1. ¿Tiene usted o cualquiera otra persona algún GANADO VACUNO en este lugar, o se vendió alguno de este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sí — Llene esta sección  <input type="checkbox"/> No — Pase a la sección 15</p> <p>2. Ganado y novillos de todas las edades: (Si "Ninguno," marque (X) y pase a la partida 3 de esta sección.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Número en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ganado para leche (1)</th> <th>Ganado para carne y otro ganado (2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>287</td><td>288</td></tr> <tr><td>289</td><td>290</td></tr> <tr><td>291</td><td>292</td></tr> <tr><td>293</td><td>294</td></tr> <tr><td>295</td><td>296</td></tr> <tr><td>297</td><td>298</td></tr> <tr><td>299</td><td>299</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ENTREVISTADOR: La suma de las preguntas "2a" a la "2e" debe ser igual al total en la partida 2</p> <p>3. Cuartillos de leche vendidos durante los últimos 12 meses ... <input type="checkbox"/> Ninguno <input type="checkbox"/> Cuartillos vendidos</p> <p>4. Ganado vacuno de este lugar vendido en los últimos 12 meses (Incluya aquellos que fueron alimentados por contrato y se los llevaron de este lugar en los últimos 12 meses.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Número en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ganado lechero vendido (1)</th> <th>Ganado para carne y otros vendidos (2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>300</td><td>301</td></tr> <tr><td>302</td><td>303</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. Becerras y becerras <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Todo otro ganado excluyendo becerras y becerras <input type="checkbox"/></p>	Número en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983		Ganado para leche (1)	Ganado para carne y otro ganado (2)	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	299	Número en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983		Ganado lechero vendido (1)	Ganado para carne y otros vendidos (2)	300	301	302	303	<p><b>Sección 18 VENTAS</b></p> <p>¿Cuál fué el valor total en el mercado de los productos agrícolas vendidos de este lugar en los últimos 12 meses, antes de descontar los impuestos y gastos?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dólares únicamente</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Caña de azúcar</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Tabaco</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Café</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Piñas</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Granos y productos farináceos (No incluya plátanos ni guineos; se incluyen en la partida 6.)</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Frutas — cocos, chinás, toronjas, plátanos, guineos, papayas, cidras, aguacates, acerolas, etc.</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Aves y productos derivados — pollos para carne, gallinas, huevos, pavos, etc.</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Productos derivados del ganado vacuno — leche, queso, etc. (No informe la leche de cabra aquí; se incluye en la partida 12.)</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>9. Ganado vacuno</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>10. Cerdos</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>11. Ovejas, y cabros</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>12. Otros animales y sus productos — caballos, mulas, abejas, miel, leche de cabra, etc. — Especifique</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>13. Otros productos agrícolas vendidos — madera, heno, forraje, ensilaje, mieles, etc. — Especifique</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Dólares únicamente	1. Caña de azúcar	\$ 00	2. Tabaco	\$ 00	3. Café	\$ 00	4. Piñas	\$ 00	5. Granos y productos farináceos (No incluya plátanos ni guineos; se incluyen en la partida 6.)	\$ 00	6. Frutas — cocos, chinás, toronjas, plátanos, guineos, papayas, cidras, aguacates, acerolas, etc.	\$ 00	7. Aves y productos derivados — pollos para carne, gallinas, huevos, pavos, etc.	\$ 00	8. Productos derivados del ganado vacuno — leche, queso, etc. (No informe la leche de cabra aquí; se incluye en la partida 12.)	\$ 00	9. Ganado vacuno	\$ 00	10. Cerdos	\$ 00	11. Ovejas, y cabros	\$ 00	12. Otros animales y sus productos — caballos, mulas, abejas, miel, leche de cabra, etc. — Especifique	\$ 00	13. Otros productos agrícolas vendidos — madera, heno, forraje, ensilaje, mieles, etc. — Especifique	\$ 00
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<p><b>Sección 15 OTROS ANIMALES DE LA FINCA</b></p> <p>1. ¿Tiene usted o alguna persona CABALLOS, OVEJAS, CABROS, ABEJAS, u otra clase de ganado en este lugar, o se vendió alguno en los últimos 12 meses? (Incluya todas las edades y sexos.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sí — Llene esta sección  <input type="checkbox"/> No — Pase a la sección 16</p> <p>2. Especifique</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Código</th> <th>Había en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983 (1)</th> <th>Fueron vendidos en los últimos 12 meses (2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>304</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>306</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>308</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>310</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>OTRA CLASE DE GANADO</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nombre</th> <th>Código</th> <th>Nombre</th> <th>Código</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Caballos</td><td>304</td><td>Colmenas de abejas</td><td>312</td></tr> <tr><td>Mulas y burros</td><td>306</td><td>Miel de abejas</td><td>314</td></tr> <tr><td>Ovejas de ambos sexos</td><td>308</td><td>Conejos</td><td>316</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabros de ambos sexos</td><td>310</td><td>Otros — Especifique</td><td>318</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Código	Había en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983 (1)	Fueron vendidos en los últimos 12 meses (2)	304			306			308			310			Nombre	Código	Nombre	Código	Caballos	304	Colmenas de abejas	312	Mulas y burros	306	Miel de abejas	314	Ovejas de ambos sexos	308	Conejos	316	Cabros de ambos sexos	310	Otros — Especifique	318	<p><b>Sección 19 OTROS INGRESOS RELACIONADOS CON LA FINCA</b></p> <p>¿Cuánto recibió usted en los últimos 12 meses de lo siguiente?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dólares únicamente</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Por servicios agrícolas provistos a otros, tales como: arando, sembrando, fumigando, cosechando, preparación de productos para venderse en el mercado, etc.</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Por servicios recreativos, tales como: proveyendo facilidades de caza, pesca, jiras, campamento, casa de huéspedes, posadas u otras actividades recreativas que se ofrecen en el lugar</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Por rentar terrenos agrícolas a otros (Incluya pagos recibidos por el alquiler de terrenos para pastar ganado, ya sea a base de cabeza de ganado, pagos mensuales, o de cualquier otro acuerdo.)</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Por participar en los programas agrícolas auspiciados por el gobierno (Incluya sólo los pagos recibidos del Gobierno de Puerto Rico o Federal.)</td><td>\$ 00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Dólares únicamente	1. Por servicios agrícolas provistos a otros, tales como: arando, sembrando, fumigando, cosechando, preparación de productos para venderse en el mercado, etc.	\$ 00	2. Por servicios recreativos, tales como: proveyendo facilidades de caza, pesca, jiras, campamento, casa de huéspedes, posadas u otras actividades recreativas que se ofrecen en el lugar	\$ 00	3. Por rentar terrenos agrícolas a otros (Incluya pagos recibidos por el alquiler de terrenos para pastar ganado, ya sea a base de cabeza de ganado, pagos mensuales, o de cualquier otro acuerdo.)	\$ 00	4. Por participar en los programas agrícolas auspiciados por el gobierno (Incluya sólo los pagos recibidos del Gobierno de Puerto Rico o Federal.)	\$ 00									
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<p><b>Sección 16 AVES</b></p> <p>1. ¿Tiene usted o cualquiera otra persona GALLINAS, POLLONAS, GALLOS, POLLOS, o cualquiera otra ave en este lugar, o se vendió alguna de este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sí — Llene esta sección  <input type="checkbox"/> No — Pase a la sección 17</p> <p>2. ¿Cuántas —</p> <p>a. Gallinas ponedoras (No incluya pollonas criadas para la venta.)</p> <p>(1) Menores de un año de edad? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(2) De un año de edad o más? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Pollonas? (Incluya las que se crían para la venta solamente) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. Gallos de pelea? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Otros gallos? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Pollos? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>f. Otras aves? (Pavos, palomas, guineas, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>g. Huevos de gallina? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Había en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983</th> <th>Fueron vendidas en los últimos 12 meses (Incluya las aves que fueron alimentadas a base de contrato y se llevaron de este lugar en los últimos 12 meses.)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>320</td><td>321</td></tr> <tr><td>322</td><td>323</td></tr> <tr><td>324</td><td>325</td></tr> <tr><td>326</td><td>327</td></tr> <tr><td>328</td><td>329</td></tr> <tr><td>330</td><td>331</td></tr> <tr><td>332</td><td>333</td></tr> <tr><td>334</td><td>335</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Docenas</p>	Había en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983		Fueron vendidas en los últimos 12 meses (Incluya las aves que fueron alimentadas a base de contrato y se llevaron de este lugar en los últimos 12 meses.)	(1)	(2)	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	<p><b>Sección 20 CARACTERÍSTICAS DEL OPERADOR DE LA FINCA</b></p> <p>Todas estas preguntas se relacionan a la persona que opera esta finca.</p> <p>1. ¿En qué año empezó usted a operar estos terrenos? 394 _____ Año</p> <p>2. ¿Dónde vive usted (el operador de estos terrenos)?</p> <p>395 1 <input type="checkbox"/> En estos terrenos? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> En la ciudad o pueblo?  2 <input type="checkbox"/> En otra finca? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Fuera de Puerto Rico?  3 <input type="checkbox"/> En la zona rural, pero no en una finca?</p> <p>3. ¿Qué edad tiene usted (el operador) ahora? 396 _____ Años de edad</p> <p>4. Grado o año escolar más alto que completó (Marque un encasillado)</p> <p>397 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Escuela elemental  <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Escuela secundaria  <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 o más Años de colegio o universidad</p> <p>5. ¿Cuántos días el operador (o persona encargada) TRABAJO FUERA de este lugar por lo menos 4 horas diarias en los últimos 12 meses? (Incluya trabajos en tareas no agrícolas, negocio, o trabajo en otra finca, No incluya trabajo de ayuda mutua.)</p> <p>398 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Ninguno 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 75—99  2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1—24 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 100—149  3 <input type="checkbox"/> 25—49 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 150—199  4 <input type="checkbox"/> 50—74 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 días o más</p> <p>6. ¿De qué partida procedió la mayor parte de los ingresos totales recibidos por usted (el operador) en los últimos 12 meses?</p> <p>399 1 <input type="checkbox"/> De ventas de productos agrícolas (cosechas, ganado, aves, leche, etc.)  2 <input type="checkbox"/> De otros ingresos relacionados con la finca  3 <input type="checkbox"/> De ingresos no relacionados con la finca</p> <p>7. ¿Qué por ciento de los ingresos totales (bruto) recibidos por usted (el operador) en los últimos 12 meses fueron derivados de la agricultura?</p> <p>400 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de 25% 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 50% a 74%  2 <input type="checkbox"/> 25% a 49% 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 75% o más</p> <p>8. ¿Cuál es su (el operador) ocupación principal?</p> <p>401 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Agrícola  2 <input type="checkbox"/> No agrícola — Especifique _____</p>																																	
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334	335																																																						
<p><b>Sección 17 TIPO DE ORGANIZACION DE LA FINCA</b></p> <p>¿Cuál de estas declaraciones describe mejor el tipo de organización de su finca?</p> <p>FINCA INDIVIDUAL O DE FAMILIA <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SOCIEDAD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CORPORACION <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTRO <input type="checkbox"/> Sucesión, cooperativa, otro tipo — Especifique _____</p>																																																							



Estas preguntas deberán ser contestadas por el ENUMERADOR DEL CENSO.

- a. ¿El número de la A1 termina en 2 o en 7? ☐ Sí ☐ No  
 b. ¿Las cuerdas que se informan en la sección 1, partida 4, son 50 o más? ☐ Sí ☐ No

### Sección 21 PRODUCTOS PARA EL CONSUMO DEL HOGAR

Incluya todo animal o sus productos y cosechas consumidos o regalados durante la semana pasada.

¿Consumió usted o regaló algunos de los siguientes durante la semana pasada?

1. ¿Cuántos — Ninguno 402 Cuartillos  
 a. Cuartillos de leche? ☐ 403 Docenas  
 b. Huevos de gallinas? ☐  
 2. ¿Ganado o aves que fueron sacrificados o regalados — 404 Número  
 a. Ganado adulto y novillos? ☐ 405 Número  
 b. Cerdos y cerditos? ☐ 406 Número  
 c. Pollos, gallinas, pavos, palomas, guineas o cualquier otra ave? ☐ 407 Número  
 d. Ovejas? ☐ 408 Número  
 e. Cabros? ☐ 409 Número  
 f. Conejos? ☐  
 3. ¿Cosechas — 410 Lbs.  
 a. Café? ☐ 411 Cientos  
 b. Plátanos? ☐ 412 Cientos  
 c. Guineos? ☐

### Sección 22 INSECTICIDAS, YERBICIDAS, FUNGICIDAS, OTROS PESTICIDAS, CAL Y OTROS PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS

Incluya los comprados por usted, el dueño del terreno, o por otras personas si se ha contratado la aplicación. Por cada renglón enumerado, informe el número de cuerdas sólo una vez.

¿Usó usted algunos de los siguientes productos químicos en este lugar en los últimos 12 meses?

- | Toneladas usadas (1) | Cuerdas en las cuales fueron usados (2) |       |
|----------------------|---|-------|
|                      | Cuerdas                                 | Cent. |
| 413                  | 414                                     |       |
| 415                  |   |       |
| 416                  |   |       |
| 417                  |   |       |
1. Cal (No incluya yeso o cal usada para saneamiento.)  
 2. Productos químicos que se usan para asperjar, rociar, fumigar, etc. (en polvo, líquido o en estado gaseoso) para controlar —  
 a. Los insectos en cosechas, en pastos cultivados y mejorados  
 b. Las enfermedades de las cosechas y de los huertos (añublo, tizón, manchas, moho, etc.)  
 c. La maleza y las malas yerbas en los cultivos y en el pasto

### Sección 23 GASTOS

Incluya estimado de gastos costeados por el agricultor como también por otros (propietario, contratista, comprador, etc.) en cosechas, ganado o productos de ganado que se produjeron en este lugar.

¿Cuántos dólares gastó en los últimos 12 meses en lo siguiente?

- |   | Dólares únicamente |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. En comprar ganado y aves — ganado vacuno, cerdos, cerditos, cabros, caballos, gallinas, pollitos, pollonas, etc.   | 418 \$ .00         |
| 2. En alimentos para ganado y aves — granos, heno, ensilaje, alimentos mezclados, concentrados, etc.  | 419 \$ .00         |
| 3. Medicamentos o drogas compradas para el ganado y aves  | 420 \$ .00         |
| 4. En comprar semillas, bulbos, plantas y arbolitos   | 421 \$ .00         |
| 5. En comprar abonos comerciales  | 422 \$ .00         |
| 6. En gasolina y otros productos de petróleo comprados para el uso del negocio de la finca — Aceite Diesel, LP gas, butano, propano, gas kerosina, aceite combustible, aceite de motor, grasa, etc. (No incluya los gastos en estos productos para el uso de la vivienda o el automóvil de la familia.) | 423 \$ .00         |
| 7. En jornales y salarios a empleados y obreros de la finca. (Incluya todo el dinero que pagó en efectivo por trabajo en la finca, incluyendo pagos a miembros de la familia, y pagos por Seguro Social. No incluya trabajo doméstico, ni trabajo por contrato.)  | 424 \$ .00         |
| 8. En trabajo por contrato. (Incluya gastos relacionados principalmente por labores agrícolas a base de contratos hechos con un contratista, corporación, cooperativa, etc.)  | 425 \$ .00         |
| 9. En alquiler de maquinaria y en trabajo hecho según pedido (customwork) tales como arado, sembrado, cosechado, preparación de silos, rociado y pulverizado de productos químicos, etc.  | 426 \$ .00         |
| 10. En productos químicos agrícolas comprados   | 427 \$ .00         |

### Sección 24 MAQUINARIAS AGRÍCOLAS, EQUIPO, EDIFICIOS Y OTRAS FACILIDADES EN ESTE LUGAR JULIO 1, 1983

1. ¿Cuántos de los siguientes se encontraban en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983? (Incluya toda maquinaria, equipo, edificios y facilidades en este lugar, sea o no de su propiedad, con tal que funcione bien.)

- |   | Ninguno                  | Número |
|---|--------------------------|--------|
| A. Maquinaria y Equipo Seleccionado                   |                          |        |
| 1. Automóviles, jeeps, camionetas y camiones          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 432    |
| 2. Tractores de rueda de goma                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 433    |
| 3. Tractores de oruga                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 434    |
| 4. Carretones (Tirados por bueyes o tractor)          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 435    |
| 5. Despulpadoras de café                              | <input type="checkbox"/> | 436    |
| 6. Secadoras mecánicas de café                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 437    |
| 7. Secadoras de café al sol o aire libre              | <input type="checkbox"/> | 438    |
| 8. Lavadoras mecánicas para café                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 439    |
| 9. Ordeñadoras mecánicas                              | <input type="checkbox"/> | 440    |
| 10. Tanques para enfriar leche                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 441    |
| 11. Plantas auxiliares de energía eléctrica           | <input type="checkbox"/> | 442    |
| B. Edificios y Facilidades Seleccionadas              |                          |        |
| 1. Edificios para almacenar cultivos                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 443    |
| 2. Edificios para maquinaria                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 444    |
| 3. Casas para agregados y otros empleados de la finca | <input type="checkbox"/> | 445    |

2. ¿Cuál es el valor estimado en el mercado de TODA la maquinaria y el equipo, usualmente mantenido en este lugar y que se utilizan para operar la finca? (Incluya carros, camiones, tractores, arados, discos, rastrillos, secadoras, bombas, motores, equipo de regar, equipo de vaquerías incluyendo ordeñadoras y tanques de enfriamiento para leche, comederos para el ganado, moladoras y equipo de mezclar, etc.)

Valor estimado en el mercado (Dólares únicamente)  
 446 \$ .00

### Sección 25 OBREROS AGRÍCOLAS, AGREGADOS Y MEDIANEROS

1. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, tenía usted empleados algunos obreros haciendo trabajos de la finca en este lugar (no incluya a empleados contratados por otros los cuales le hicieron trabajo a usted), o vivía alguna familia de agregado o medianero en este lugar para el 1 de julio de 1983?

- ☐ Sí — Llene esta sección  
☐ No — Pase a la sección 26

- |  | Ninguno                  | Número           |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| 2. ¿Entre los obreros agrícolas empleados, cuántos trabajaron en este lugar —              |                          |                  |
| a. 5 meses o más?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 452 Trabajadores |
| b. Menos de 5 meses?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 453 Trabajadores |
| 3. ¿Cuántas familias de agregados y medianeros vivían en este lugar el 1 de julio de 1983? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 454 Familias     |

COMENTARIOS — Haga cualquier comentario que sea necesario en relación a esta finca, o sobre el dueño u operador; sobre cosechas, rendimiento por cuerda, tamaño de la finca, nombre y dirección del dueño de los terrenos si ésta es administrada o arrendada, etc.

### Sección 26 PERSONA COMPLETANDO ESTE INFORME — Por favor use letra de molde

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha \_\_\_\_\_  
 Teléfono \_\_\_\_\_ Código de área \_\_\_\_\_ Número \_\_\_\_\_

FORM <b>82-A1(G)</b> (12-30-82)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	<b>NOTICE</b> — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law YOUR REPORT TO THE CENSUS BUREAU IS CONFIDENTIAL. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">A1</div> <h2 style="margin: 0;">1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">GUAM</h3>		<b>FARM SERIAL NUMBER</b> From A2, column (6)

**Section 1 OPERATOR**

<b>1. What is your (the operator's) name?</b>  <b>2. What is your (the operator's) mailing address?</b> <i>(Give address where correspondence is received.)</i>	Full name (First name, middle initial, last name)  Complete mailing address   
--	---

**Section 2 LAND IN AGRICULTURE**

<b>1. How many acres do you own?</b> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> None <b>2. How many acres do you rent from others?</b> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>3. For how many acres do you have a government land permit?</b> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>4. How many acres do you occupy without a land permit?</b> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>5. How many acres are furnished to you, in connection with your living quarters, by the government?</b> .... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>6. How many acres do you rent to others? (Do not include land used by U.S. military services.)</b> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>7. TOTAL ACRES IN THIS PLACE (ADD the entries in items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, then SUBTRACT the entry in item 6.)</b> →	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Acres</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Tenths</th> </tr> <tr><td>041</td><td>/10</td></tr> <tr><td>042</td><td>/10</td></tr> <tr><td>043</td><td>/10</td></tr> <tr><td>044</td><td>/10</td></tr> <tr><td>045</td><td>/10</td></tr> <tr><td>046</td><td>/10</td></tr> <tr style="border: 2px solid black;"><td>047</td><td>/10</td></tr> </table>	Acres	Tenths	041	/10	042	/10	043	/10	044	/10	045	/10	046	/10	047	/10
Acres	Tenths																
041	/10																
042	/10																
043	/10																
044	/10																
045	/10																
046	/10																
047	/10																

<b>8. Is the farm located on a hard surface (all weather) road?</b> ..... 048 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — <b>About how many miles is it to the nearest hard surface (all weather) road?</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Miles</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Tenths</th> </tr> <tr><td>049</td><td>/10</td></tr> </table>	Miles	Tenths	049	/10
Miles	Tenths				
049	/10				

<b>9. How many unpaid and paid farm hands (including the operator and his family) worked on this place in 1982?</b> ..... 055	Total farm hands
---	------------------

150 days or more?	25 to 149 days?	Less than 25 days?
056	057	058
059	060	061

a. Of the unpaid farm hands (including the operator and unpaid family workers), how many worked — .....  
 b. Of the paid farm hands (hired workers and paid members of operator's family), how many worked — .....

<b>10. Is this holding producing mainly for home consumption or sale?</b> ..... 062	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Home consumption — Go to section 3 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sale — Ask item 11
---	--

<b>11. If producing mainly for sale, is it one of the following?</b> ..... 063	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable holding 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Field crop holding 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit and nut holding 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy holding 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock holding 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry holding 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed holding 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
--	---

**Section 3 CROPS HARVESTED IN 1982**

<b>• Were any of these VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS harvested in 1982?</b>  1. Bittermelons ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cantaloupes ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cassava (tapioca) ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Gado ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Muskmelons and pepinos ..... <input type="checkbox"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">How many acres were harvested in 1982?</th> <th style="width: 20%;">How many POUNDS were harvested in 1982?</th> <th style="width: 20%;">How many POUNDS were sold in 1982?</th> <th style="width: 40%;">What was the value of sales in 1982?</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(b)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(c)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Acres      Tenths</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">064</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">065</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">066</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">067</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">068</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">069</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">070</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">071</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">072</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">073</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">074</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">075</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">076</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">077</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">078</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">079</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">080</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">081</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">082</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">083</td> </tr> </table>	How many acres were harvested in 1982?	How many POUNDS were harvested in 1982?	How many POUNDS were sold in 1982?	What was the value of sales in 1982?	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Acres      Tenths				064	065	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080	081	082	083
How many acres were harvested in 1982?	How many POUNDS were harvested in 1982?	How many POUNDS were sold in 1982?	What was the value of sales in 1982?																														
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)																														
Acres      Tenths																																	
064	065	066	067																														
068	069	070	071																														
072	073	074	075																														
076	077	078	079																														
080	081	082	083																														

**Section 3 CROPS HARVESTED IN 1982 — Continued**

• Were any of these **VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS** harvested in 1982?

- None ☐
6. Sweetpotatoes ..... ☐
7. Taro ..... ☐
8. Watermelons ..... ☐
9. Yams ..... ☐
10. Chinese cabbage ..... ☐
11. Corn ..... ☐
12. Cucumbers ..... ☐
13. Eggplant ..... ☐
14. Green beans ..... ☐
15. Green onions ..... ☐
16. Head cabbage ..... ☐
17. Peppers ..... ☐
18. Pumpkins and squash ..... ☐
19. Radishes ..... ☐
20. Tomatoes ..... ☐
21. Other vegetables and field crops — Specify ..... ☐

How many acres were harvested in 1982?		How many POUNDS were harvested in 1982?	How many POUNDS were sold in 1982?	What was the value of sales in 1982?
(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)
Acres	Tenths			
084	/10	085	086	087
088	/10	089	090	091
092	/10	093	094	095
096	/10	097	098	099
100	/10	101	102	103
104	/10	105	106	107
108	/10	109	110	111
112	/10	113	114	115
116	/10	117	118	119
120	/10	121	122	123
124	/10	125	126	127
128	/10	129	130	131
132	/10	133	134	135
136	/10	137	138	139
140	/10	141	142	143
144	/10	145	146	147

• **FRUITS AND NUTS**

22. Were there any fruit and nut trees or plants on this place or were any harvested in 1982? ..... 050 ☐ Yes ☐ No — Skip to item 41

23. How much land is in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees and plants? .....

Acres	Tenths
051	/10

- None ☐
24. Avocados ..... ☐
25. Bananas ..... ☐
26. Betelnuts ..... ☐
27. Breadfruits ..... ☐
28. Coconuts ..... ☐
29. Grapefruits ..... ☐
30. Guavas ..... ☐
31. Lemons-Limes ..... ☐
32. Mangoes ..... ☐
33. Oranges ..... ☐
34. Papayas ..... ☐
35. Pineapples ..... ☐
36. Soursops ..... ☐
37. Star Fruits ..... ☐
38. Sweettops ..... ☐
39. Tangerines ..... ☐
40. Other fruits, nuts, and tree crops — Specify ..... ☐

How many trees or plants are not of bearing age?	How many trees or plants are of bearing age?	How many pounds were harvested in 1982?	How many pounds were sold in 1982?	What was the value of sales in 1982?
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157
158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167
168	169	170	171	172
173	174	175	176	177
178	179	180	181	182
183	184	185	186	187
188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197
198	199	200	201	202
203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212
213	214	215	216	217
218	219	220	221	222
223	224	225	226	227
228	229	230	231	232

41. Nursery and Ornamental plants, flowering trees and plants, shrubs, etc.; on the place in the last 12 months ..... ☐

Number of plants on the place	Number of plants sold	What was the value of sales in 1982?
(a)	(b)	(c)
233	234	235

**Section 4** LAND USE

Of the total acres on this place  
(Section 2, item 7) —

	None	Acres	Tenths
1. How many acres of land are in crops? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	236	/10
2. How much cropland is used for pasture? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	238	/10
3. How much cropland is not used for crops or pasture? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	240	/10
4. How much pastureland is used for pasture or grazing? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	242	/10
5. How much pastureland is not used for pasture or grazing? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	244	/10
6. How many acres are in other land? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	246	/10
7. TOTAL LAND (Add entries in items 1 through 6. The total should be equal to the entry in section 2, item 7.) .....		248	/10

**Section 5** LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Do you or anyone else have any of the following livestock and poultry on this place or were any sold from this place in 1982?

	None	How many are on this place today? (a)	How many were sold in 1982? (b)	What was the value of sales in 1982? (c)
1. Carabaos of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	250	251	252
2. Total cattle and calves of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	253	254	255
(Must equal sum of a and b below.)				
a. Milk cows .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	256	257	258
b. All other cattle and calves .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	259	260	261
3. Hogs and pigs of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	262	263	264
4. Goats and kids of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	265	266	267
5. Horses and colts of all ages .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	268	269	270
6. Chicken hens 4 months old and over .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	271	272	273
(Must equal sum of a and b below.)				
a. Commercial layers .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	274	275	276
b. Other chicken hens .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	277	278	279
7. Chickens less than 4 months old .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	280	281	282
8. Roosters and pullets .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	283	284	285
9. Other poultry				
a. Ducks .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	286	287	288
b. Geese .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	289	290	291
c. Pigeons .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	295	296	297
d. Other — Specify .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	298	299	300

	None	Number sold in 1982 (a)	What was the value of sales in 1982? (b)
10. How many dozens of chicken eggs were sold during 1982? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	301	302
		Dozens	
11. How many quarts of milk were sold during 1982? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	303	304
		Quarts	

**Section 6** FISHERY

	None	Total pounds caught (a)	Total pounds sold (b)	Value of sales in 1982 (c)
1. How many pounds of fish were caught during 1982? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	305	306	307

**Section 7** SELECTED EXPENDITURES IN 1982

How much did you spend for each of the following in 1982?

	None	Dollars only
1. Machine hire and customwork .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	309
2. Wages and salaries paid to employees or hired farm workers (Do not include housework or contract construction work. Include cash payments only.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	310
3. Feed purchased for livestock and poultry (Include cost of grain, feed, concentrates, and roughages; also amount paid for grinding and mixing feed.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	311
4. Insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	312
5. Fertilizers and manure purchased .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	313
6. Livestock and poultry purchased .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	314

**Section 8** EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES USED ON THE PLACE IN 1982

	None	Number
1. How many of the following are on this place? (Include all specified equipment on this place today, regardless of ownership, provided it is in operating condition.)		315
a. Tractor (of all kinds) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	316
b. Motortrucks .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	317
c. Automobiles .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Do you have the following on this place?		
a. Electricity .....	318 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Piped running water .....	319 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**Section 9** OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS

The following questions are about the FARM OPERATOR.

1. Do you live on this place? .....	320 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. In what year did you begin to operate this place? .....	321 _____ Year
3. How old were you on your last birthday? .....	322 _____ Years old
4. What is your main occupation? .....	323 <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Non-agricultural
5. OFF FARM WORK — How many days did the operator work 4 hours or more off this place in 1982? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. Exclude exchange farm work .....	324 <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 100–149 days <input type="checkbox"/> 150–199 days <input type="checkbox"/> 200 days or more

**Section 10** ENUMERATOR'S RECORD (To be filled by the Census enumerator)

1. Who furnished the information in this report? .....	325 <input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord <input type="checkbox"/> Hired laborer	<input type="checkbox"/> Wife or member of the operator's family <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____
--	--	---

2. Remarks (Make any remarks needed in regard to the place, the owner or operator, the crops cultivated, or the livestock on this place.)

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3. Residence of operator	a. Election District	b. Village
4. Location of land	a. Election District	b. ED number
5. Certified by	Enumerator's signature	Date
6. Checked by	Supervisor's signature	Date

<b>FORM 82-A1(VI)</b> <small>(1-18-83)</small>	<b>A1</b>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b> <b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"><b>NOTICE</b> — Response to this inquiry is required by law (title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Your report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.</div>																																								
<b>1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE</b> <b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>		<b>FARM SERIAL NUMBER</b> From A2 column (9) <span style="font-size: 2em;">➔</span>																																								
<b>Section 1 OPERATOR</b>																																										
<b>1. What is your (the operator's) name?</b> .....		Full name (First name, middle initials, last name)																																								
<b>2. What is your (the operator's) mailing address?</b> ..... (Give address where correspondence is received.)		Complete mailing address																																								
<b>Section 2 LAND IN AGRICULTURE</b>																																										
<b>1. How many acres do you own? (If you own more than one tract of land, include all land in the Virgin Islands.)</b> .....		None <input type="checkbox"/> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><th colspan="2">Acres</th></tr><tr><td style="width: 40px;">041</td><td style="width: 40px;">/10</td></tr><tr><td>042</td><td>/10</td></tr><tr><td>043</td><td>/10</td></tr><tr><td>044</td><td>/10</td></tr><tr><td>045</td><td>/10</td></tr></table>	Acres		041	/10	042	/10	043	/10	044	/10	045	/10																												
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<b>2. How many acres do you rent from others? (Include acres worked on shares.)</b> .....		<input type="checkbox"/>																																								
<b>3. How many acres do you operate for others as a hired or salaried manager?</b> .....		<input type="checkbox"/>																																								
<b>4. How many acres do you rent to others?</b> .....		<input type="checkbox"/>																																								
<b>5. TOTAL ACRES IN THIS PLACE</b> (Add items 1 and 2, subtract item 4; if managed, enter data from item 3 here.) ➔		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><th>Miles</th><th>Tenths</th></tr><tr><td>047</td><td>/10</td></tr></table>	Miles	Tenths	047	/10																																				
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047	/10																																									
<b>6. Is the farm located on a hard surface (all weather) road?</b> ..... 046 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — <b>About how many miles is it to the nearest hard surface (all weather) road?</b> .....		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><th>Miles</th><th>Tenths</th></tr><tr><td>047</td><td>/10</td></tr></table>	Miles	Tenths	047	/10																																				
Miles	Tenths																																									
047	/10																																									
<b>7. How many unpaid and paid farm hands (including the operator and his family) worked on this place the last 12 months?</b> ..... 053		Total farm hands																																								
<b>a. Of the unpaid farm hands (including the operator and unpaid family workers), how many worked —</b> .....		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><th>150 days or more?</th><th>25 to 149 days?</th><th>Less than 25 days?</th></tr><tr><td>054</td><td>055</td><td>056</td></tr><tr><td>057</td><td>058</td><td>059</td></tr></table>	150 days or more?	25 to 149 days?	Less than 25 days?	054	055	056	057	058	059																															
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057	058	059																																								
<b>b. Of the paid farm hands (hired workers and paid members of operator's family), how many worked —</b> .....																																										
<b>8. What type of operating organization does this place have? (If you are a manager, specify if working for an individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative, estate, trust, etc.)</b> ..... 060 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation (Do not include cooperatives) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Cooperative, estate, trust, etc.)																																										
<b>9. Is this holding producing mainly for home consumption or sale?</b> ..... 061 <input type="checkbox"/> Home consumption — Go to section 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sale — Ask item 10																																										
<b>10. If producing mainly for sale, which of the following is it?</b> ..... 062 <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable holding <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Poultry holding</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Field and forage crop holding <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Nursery holding</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit and nut holding <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Mixed holding</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy holding <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></span></span> <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock holding																																										
<b>Section 3 CROPS HARVESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS</b>																																										
<b>Include all crops harvested from July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983 from the land reported in section 2, item 5, whether harvested by you or by someone else. Be sure to include the landlord's share. Do not include crops which were a complete failure or which were not harvested because of drought, labor shortage, low prices, or destruction from any cause. Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, 3/10, 1—5/10, etc.</b>																																										
<b>• Were any of these FORAGE crops cultivated on this place in the last 12 months?</b> ..... None <input type="checkbox"/>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><th>How many acres were planted?</th><th>How many acres were for cutting?</th><th>How many acres were for grazing?</th><th>How many acres were used for both purposes?</th><th>What was the value of sales in the last 12 months?</th></tr><tr><th>(a)</th><th>(b)</th><th>(c)</th><th>(d)</th><th>(e)</th></tr><tr><td>063</td><td>064</td><td>065</td><td>066</td><td>067</td></tr><tr><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>068</td><td>069</td><td>070</td><td>071</td><td>072</td></tr><tr><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>073</td><td>074</td><td>075</td><td>076</td><td>077</td></tr><tr><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td>/10</td><td></td></tr></table>	How many acres were planted?	How many acres were for cutting?	How many acres were for grazing?	How many acres were used for both purposes?	What was the value of sales in the last 12 months?	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	063	064	065	066	067	/10	/10	/10	/10		068	069	070	071	072	/10	/10	/10	/10		073	074	075	076	077	/10	/10	/10	/10	
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/10	/10	/10	/10																																							
<b>1. Sugarcane</b> .....		<input type="checkbox"/>																																								
<b>2. Sorghum</b> .....		<input type="checkbox"/>																																								
<b>3. TOTAL</b> ➔																																										

Section 3		CROPS HARVESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS — Continued																																																															
<p>• Were any of these FIELD CROPS harvested in the last 12 months?</p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Cassava ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Dry beans ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Dry corn ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Sorghums for grain ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Sweetpotatoes ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Taniers ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. Yams ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Other field crops — Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>How many ACRES were harvested in the last 12 months? (a)</p> <p>078 ..... /10</p> <p>082 ..... /10</p> <p>086 ..... /10</p> <p>090 ..... /10</p> <p>094 ..... /10</p> <p>098 ..... /10</p> <p>102 ..... /10</p> <p>106 ..... /10</p>	<p>How many POUNDS were harvested in the last 12 months? (b)</p> <p>079 ..... /10</p> <p>083 ..... /10</p> <p>087 ..... /10</p> <p>091 ..... /10</p> <p>095 ..... /10</p> <p>099 ..... /10</p> <p>103 ..... /10</p> <p>107 ..... /10</p>	<p>How many POUNDS were sold in the last 12 months? (c)</p> <p>080 ..... /10</p> <p>084 ..... /10</p> <p>088 ..... /10</p> <p>092 ..... /10</p> <p>096 ..... /10</p> <p>100 ..... /10</p> <p>104 ..... /10</p> <p>108 ..... /10</p>	<p>What was the VALUE of sales in the last 12 months? (d)</p> <p>081 ..... /10</p> <p>085 ..... /10</p> <p>089 ..... /10</p> <p>093 ..... /10</p> <p>097 ..... /10</p> <p>101 ..... /10</p> <p>105 ..... /10</p> <p>109 ..... /10</p>																																																												
<p>• Were any of these VEGETABLE CROPS harvested in the last 12 months?</p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Cabbage ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Carrots ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Celery ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Cucumbers ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. Eggplant ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>17. Green beans ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>18. Lettuce ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19. Okra ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>20. Onions ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>21. Peppers ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>22. Spinach ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>23. Squash ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Tomatoes ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>25. Other vegetable crops — Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>How many ACRES were harvested in the last 12 months? (a)</th> <th>What was the VALUE of sales in the last 12 months? (b)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>110 ..... /10</td><td>111 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>112 ..... /10</td><td>113 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>114 ..... /10</td><td>115 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>116 ..... /10</td><td>117 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>118 ..... /10</td><td>119 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>120 ..... /10</td><td>121 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>122 ..... /10</td><td>123 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>124 ..... /10</td><td>125 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>126 ..... /10</td><td>127 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>128 ..... /10</td><td>129 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>130 ..... /10</td><td>131 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>132 ..... /10</td><td>133 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>134 ..... /10</td><td>135 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>136 ..... /10</td><td>137 ..... /10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				How many ACRES were harvested in the last 12 months? (a)	What was the VALUE of sales in the last 12 months? (b)	110 ..... /10	111 ..... /10	112 ..... /10	113 ..... /10	114 ..... /10	115 ..... /10	116 ..... /10	117 ..... /10	118 ..... /10	119 ..... /10	120 ..... /10	121 ..... /10	122 ..... /10	123 ..... /10	124 ..... /10	125 ..... /10	126 ..... /10	127 ..... /10	128 ..... /10	129 ..... /10	130 ..... /10	131 ..... /10	132 ..... /10	133 ..... /10	134 ..... /10	135 ..... /10	136 ..... /10	137 ..... /10																														
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<p>• FRUITS AND NUTS</p> <p>26. Are there any fruit and nut trees or plants on this place today or were any harvested in the last 12 months? .... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes      2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to item 39</p>																																																																	
<p>27. How much land is in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees and plants today? .....</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Acres</th> <th>Tenths</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>140</td> <td>/10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Acres	Tenths	140	/10																																																								
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140	/10																																																																
<p>• Are any of the following kinds of FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES, OR PLANTS on this place?</p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>28. Avocados ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>29. Bananas ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Coconuts ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>31. Grapefruits ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>32. Limes and lemons ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>33. Mangoes ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>34. Oranges ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>35. Papayas ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>36. Pineapples ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>37. Plantains ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>38. Other fruits, nuts, and tree crops — Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>How many trees or plants are not of bearing age? (a)</th> <th>How many trees or plants are of bearing age? (b)</th> <th>How much was harvested in the last 12 months? (c)</th> <th>How many were sold in the last 12 months? (d)</th> <th>What was the value of sales in the last 12 months? (e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>141 ..... Number</td><td>142 ..... Number</td><td>143 ..... Fruits</td><td>144 ..... Fruits</td><td>145 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>146 ..... Hills</td><td>147 ..... Hills</td><td>148 ..... Bunches</td><td>149 ..... Bunches</td><td>150 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>151 ..... Number</td><td>152 ..... Number</td><td>153 ..... Nuts</td><td>154 ..... Nuts</td><td>155 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>156 ..... Number</td><td>157 ..... Number</td><td>158 ..... Lbs.</td><td>159 ..... Lbs.</td><td>160 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>161 ..... Number</td><td>162 ..... Number</td><td>163 ..... Lbs.</td><td>164 ..... Lbs.</td><td>165 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>166 ..... Number</td><td>167 ..... Number</td><td>168 ..... Fruits</td><td>169 ..... Fruits</td><td>170 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>171 ..... Number</td><td>172 ..... Number</td><td>173 ..... Lbs.</td><td>174 ..... Lbs.</td><td>175 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>176 ..... Number</td><td>177 ..... Number</td><td>178 ..... Lbs.</td><td>179 ..... Lbs.</td><td>180 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>181 ..... Number</td><td>182 ..... Number</td><td>183 ..... Boxes</td><td>184 ..... Boxes</td><td>185 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>186 ..... Hills</td><td>187 ..... Hills</td><td>188 ..... Bunches</td><td>189 ..... Bunches</td><td>190 ..... /10</td></tr> <tr><td>191 ..... Hills</td><td>192 ..... Hills</td><td>193 ..... Bunches</td><td>194 ..... Bunches</td><td>195 ..... /10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				How many trees or plants are not of bearing age? (a)	How many trees or plants are of bearing age? (b)	How much was harvested in the last 12 months? (c)	How many were sold in the last 12 months? (d)	What was the value of sales in the last 12 months? (e)	141 ..... Number	142 ..... Number	143 ..... Fruits	144 ..... Fruits	145 ..... /10	146 ..... Hills	147 ..... Hills	148 ..... Bunches	149 ..... Bunches	150 ..... /10	151 ..... Number	152 ..... Number	153 ..... Nuts	154 ..... Nuts	155 ..... /10	156 ..... Number	157 ..... Number	158 ..... Lbs.	159 ..... Lbs.	160 ..... /10	161 ..... Number	162 ..... Number	163 ..... Lbs.	164 ..... Lbs.	165 ..... /10	166 ..... Number	167 ..... Number	168 ..... Fruits	169 ..... Fruits	170 ..... /10	171 ..... Number	172 ..... Number	173 ..... Lbs.	174 ..... Lbs.	175 ..... /10	176 ..... Number	177 ..... Number	178 ..... Lbs.	179 ..... Lbs.	180 ..... /10	181 ..... Number	182 ..... Number	183 ..... Boxes	184 ..... Boxes	185 ..... /10	186 ..... Hills	187 ..... Hills	188 ..... Bunches	189 ..... Bunches	190 ..... /10	191 ..... Hills	192 ..... Hills	193 ..... Bunches	194 ..... Bunches	195 ..... /10
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<p>39. How many square feet under cover and/or acres did you have planted in ORNAMENTAL PLANTS or in any other NURSERY CROPS? .....</p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Square feet under cover</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Tenths</th> <th>What was the value of sales in the last 12 months?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>196</td> <td>197</td> <td>/10</td> <td>198</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Square feet under cover	Acres	Tenths	What was the value of sales in the last 12 months?	196	197	/10	198																																																				
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**Section 4 LAND USE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

Land is to be reported in **ONLY ONE CATEGORY**. If two or more uses were made of the same land, report in the **FIRST** category that applies.

	None	Acres
1. How many acres were in crops harvested in the last 12 months? (Can be obtained by adding the acres of the various crops reported in section 3, items 1 through 39. However, if more than one crop was harvested from the same land, count this land only once for this item.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	199 /10
2. How many acres were in other cropland? (Include cropland pasture, crop failure, idle and fallow cropland, and cropland used for soil improvement crops.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	200 /10
3. How many acres were in other pasture or grazing land? (Include woodland pasture; do not include cropland pasture.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	201 /10
4. How many acres were in woodland? (Do not include woodland pasture.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	202 /10
5. How many acres were in other uses? (Include house lots, barn lots, lanes, roads, ditches, ponds, and wasteland.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	203 /10
6. TOTAL LAND (Add entries in items 1 through 5. This total should equal the entry in section 2, item 5.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	204 /10

	None	Number
7. How many wells are on this place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	205

**Section 5 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ON THIS PLACE NOW AND NUMBER SOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

• Do you or anyone else have any of the following livestock, regardless of ownership, on this place or were any sold from this place in the last 12 months?

- None ☐
- Horses and colts, including ponies
  - Mules, asses, and burros of all ages
  - Sheep and lambs of all ages
  - Goats and kids of all ages
  - Hogs and pigs of all ages, including sows and boars (Must equal sum of a and b below.)
    - Pigs less than 8 months old
    - Hogs and pigs 8 months old or older
  - Cattle and calves of all ages (Must equal sum of a, b, c, and d below.)
    - Cows, including heifers that have calved
    - Heifers and heifer calves 1 year old and over (Do not include heifers that have calved.)
    - Bulls, bull calves, steers, and steer calves 1 year old and older
    - Calves less than 1 year old

How many are on this place now? (a)	How many were sold in the last 12 months? (b)	What was the value of sales in the last 12 months? (c)
206	207	208
209	210	211
212	213	214
215	216	217
218	219	220
221	222	223
224	225	226
227	228	229
230	231	232
233	234	235
236	237	238
239	240	241

• Do you or anyone else have any of the following poultry, regardless of ownership, on this place or were any sold from this place in the last 12 months?

- None ☐
- Chickens (hens, pullets, roosters, broilers, etc.)
    - How many are 5 months old or older?
  - Turkeys, ducks, geese, and other poultry

How many are on this place now? (a)	How many were sold in the last 12 months? (b)	What was the value of sales in the last 12 months? (c)
242	243	244
245		
248	249	250

9. How many dozens of chicken eggs were sold from this place in the last 12 months? ☐
10. How many quarts of milk were sold from this place in the last 12 months? ☐

Number sold (a)	What was the value of sales in the last 12 months? (b)
251	252
253	254

**Section 6 SELECTED EXPENDITURES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

• How much did you spend for each of the following in the last 12 months?

- None ☐
- Machine hire and customwork
  - Wages and salaries paid to employees or hired farm workers (Do not include housework or contract construction work. Include cash payments only.)
  - Feed purchased for livestock and poultry (Include cost of grain, feed, concentrates, and roughages; also amount paid for grinding and mixing feed.)
  - Insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides
  - Fertilizers and manure purchased
  - Livestock and poultry purchased

Dollars only
255
256
257
258
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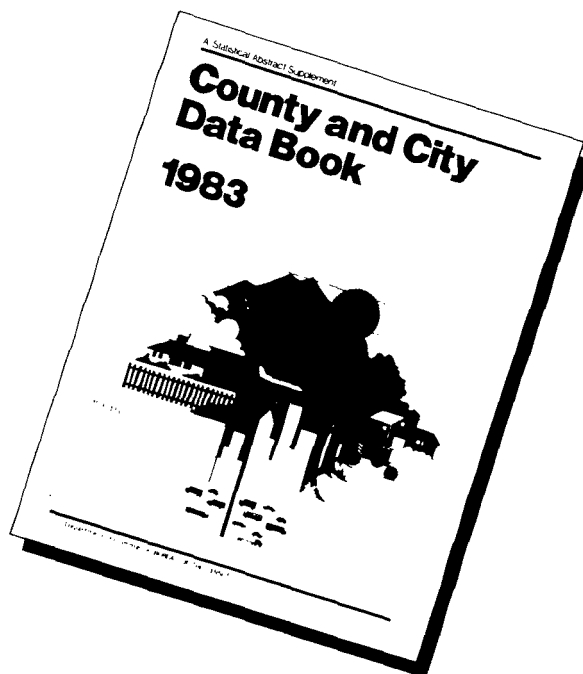
Section 7 <b>EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES USED ON THIS PLACE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS</b>			
<b>1. How many of the following are on this place? (Include all specified equipment on this place today, regardless of ownership, provided it is in operating condition.)</b>			None <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; font-size: 8px;"> Number  261  262  263 </div>
a. Tractors of all kinds .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Motortrucks .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Automobiles .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>2. Do you have the following on this place?</b>			
a. Electricity .....	264 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Piped running water .....	265 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Section 8    <b>OPERATOR CHARACTERISTICS</b></b>			
The following questions are about the <b>FARM OPERATOR</b> .			
1. Do you live on this place (the acres entered in section 2, item 5)? .....	266 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2. In what year did you begin to operate this place? .....	267 _____ Year		
3. Where were you born? .....	268 <input type="checkbox"/> Virgin Islands      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Specify <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico		
4. How old were you on your last birthday? .....	269 _____ Years old		
5. Is your main occupation agricultural or nonagricultural? .....	270 <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural      2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonagricultural		
6. OFF FARM WORK — How many days did the operator work 4 hours or more off this place in the last 12 months? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, or on someone else's farm. (Exclude exchange farm work.) .....	271 <input type="checkbox"/> None      4 <input type="checkbox"/> 100—149 days <input type="checkbox"/> 1—49 days      5 <input type="checkbox"/> 150—199 days <input type="checkbox"/> 50—99 days      6 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 days or more		
<b>Section 9    <b>ENUMERATOR'S RECORD</b></b>			
1. Who furnished the information in this report? .....	272 <input type="checkbox"/> Operator      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hired laborer <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor <input type="checkbox"/> Wife or a member of the operator's family      6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify		
2. Remarks (Make any remarks needed in regard to this place, the owner or operator, the crops cultivated, or the livestock on this place.)			
3. Location of land	a. Island	b. Quarter or city	c. ED number
4. Certified by	Enumerator's signature		Date
5. Checked by	Supervisor's signature		Date



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An outline of the table headings showing the data included in this volume can be obtained at no charge. Also, computer tapes and diskettes containing the data are also available for purchase. For additional information, call 301/763-1034, or write:

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