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CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

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INTRODUCTION

HISTORY OF THE CENSUS

The 1980 Census of Agriculture for American Samoa is the seventh census to be taken by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The first was taken in 1920, in conjunction with the Census of Population. Since then, a census of agriculture has been taken in American Samoa every 10 years, at the same time as the population census.

AUTHORITY AND AREA COVERED

The 1980 Census of Agriculture was taken in accordance with the provisions of title 13, United States Code—Census, codified August 31, 1954, as amended. Section 191 provides that the census data for American Samoa may be collected by the Governor, or highest ranking Federal official, in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire for the 1980 Census of Agriculture was prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census staff, in cooperation with the Government of American Samoa. It contained a total of 57 inquiries, most of which consisted of several parts. Selection and wording of the inquiries were based on current needs for agricultural information as well as on experience gained in earlier censuses. Definitions and explanations for selected items are given in appendix A and the 1980 questionnaire is shown in appendix B.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ENUMERATORS

Supervisors, assistant supervisors, and enumerators employed for the 1980 censuses of Population and Housing and Agriculture in American Samoa received special training for the job. The training included practice interviewing, practice filling of questionnaires, and detailed discussion of the written instructions given to enumerators.

ENUMERATION

The statistics in this report represent totals of data collected from farm operators on April 1, 1980, or as near to that date as possible. For purposes of enumeration, American Samoa was divided into Enumeration Districts (ED’s). The ED’s were clearly outlined on special maps prepared for the census. Each enumerator was required to canvass the entire area within the assigned ED. Usually one ED constituted the assignment of one enumerator. In some of the outlying areas, two small ED’s were assigned to one enumerator. The questionnaire which enumerators used for taking the 1980 Census of Population and Housing in American Samoa contained a section where the enumerator determined if an agricultural questionnaire should be completed. A “Yes” answer to any one of the five questions in this section meant an agriculture questionnaire must be filled out. The five questions were:

1. Does anyone living in this household operate a farm?
2. Does this place have 15 or more poultry (chickens, ducks, guineas, etc.)?
3. Does this place have five or more livestock (cattle, hogs, goats, etc.)?
4. Is there a combined total of 10 or more fruit, nut, or tree crops on this place?
5. Does this place have 100 square meters or more on which root or field crops or vegetables were harvested for sale during 1979?

If “No” was the answer to all the above questions, the enumerator would end the interview. The enumerator was also instructed to ask enough questions about tracts of land on which no one lived to determine whether an agriculture questionnaire was required for the person in charge of the land. This instruction was designed to ensure enumeration of all land used for agriculture.

To avoid enumeration of the same place by two or more enumerators, the Census Bureau established rules whereby each enumerator could determine whether or not he/she was responsible for obtaining the questionnaire, regardless of where the person in charge of the operations lived. If a place was partly in one ED and partly in another, the enumerator for the ED in which the person in charge lived was responsible for obtaining the questionnaire. In such cases, the person in charge was to report on the questionnaire all the land operated including the land outside the ED.

At the end of each interview for which the enumerator completed an agriculture questionnaire, another screening question was asked. The question was, “Besides you, does any other
person living in this household produce or sell any crops, livestock, or poultry?" A "Yes" answer to the question resulted in the enumerator asking the five screening questions again of all possible operators. If any of the five screening questions were answered "Yes" an additional questionnaire was filled for that particular operation.

FARM DEFINITION

The statistics presented in this report relate to places qualifying as census farms. For the 1980 Census of Agriculture in American Samoa, a farm was defined as "any place that has 15 or more poultry (chickens, ducks, guineas, etc.); 5 or more livestock (cattle, hogs, goats, etc.); a combined total of 10 or more fruit or nut trees or plants; or any place of 100 or more square meters on which root or field crops or vegetables were harvested for sale during 1979."

OFFICE PROCESSING

Each enumerator’s work was examined and checked for completeness by the Outlying Areas Statistics Branch of the Agriculture Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. All questionnaires were individually edited prior to manual tabulation of the data. In the editing process, questionnaires for places that did not qualify as census farms were voided. The remaining questionnaires were then examined for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. Errors in calculations and units of measure, inconsistencies, and misplaced entries were corrected. Incomplete reports were adjusted on the basis of related information on the same questionnaire or on questionnaires for nearby farms of similar type and size.

In the coding process, numerical codes were entered on all questionnaires to classify farms by size of total area, by tenure of operator, and by age of operator.

After the questionnaires had been edited and coded, the information on them was manually transferred to tabulation sheets. Subject matter specialists of the Outlying Areas Statistics Branch examined the tabulation for reasonableness and consistency. As necessary, corrections were made on the basis of a further reappraisal of the original reports prior to publication.

TABULAR PRESENTATION

The three major groups of tables presented in this report are:

Areas—Tables 1 through 7 present data for major items of all farms in American Samoa. Some data in these tables are accompanied by historical data.

District and County—Tables 8 through 20 present more detailed data for major items of all farms by districts and counties. Totals are given for each district and county and for American Samoa as a whole.

Summary—Tables 21 through 23 show more detailed information for all farms. Data in these tables are classified by size of farm, and age and tenure of operator.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout the tables:

- Zero.
- (D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual farms or farm operations.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half of the unit reported.
- (NA) Not available.