APPENDIX A.
General Explanation

TAKING THE CENSUS
Method of Enumeration

All censuses beginning with the 1969 census have been conducted primarily by mail. The 1978 census was the only census to include a mailout/mailback enumeration supplemented by the direct interview of all households in a sample of area segments. This combination of the mailout/mailback enumeration plus the area sample was used in 1978 to improve completeness of coverage for U.S., regional, and State level agriculture census statistics. Due to budget reductions, the area sample was eliminated in 1982.

In censuses prior to the 1969 census, enumerators were assigned to specific areas and called on all farm operators within each area. Beginning with the 1950 census, copies of the report form were mailed prior to the enumeration date to each boxholder served by post offices in predominantly rural areas and farmers were asked to complete the forms and have them ready for the enumerator to pick up.

The mailout/mailback enumeration procedure was not used in taking the agriculture census in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. A discussion of the direct enumeration methods used there appears in the reports for these outlying areas. A combination of the mailout/mailback enumeration and the direct interview of all farms was used in 1978 to improve completeness of coverage for U.S., national, and State level agriculture census statistics. Due to budget reductions, the area sample was eliminated in 1982.

In censuses prior to the 1969 census, enumerators were assigned to specific areas and called on all farm operators within each area. Beginning with the 1950 census, copies of the report form were mailed prior to the enumeration date to each boxholder served by post offices in predominantly rural areas and farmers were asked to complete the forms and have them ready for the enumerator to pick up.

The mailout/mailback enumeration procedure was not used in taking the agriculture census in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. A discussion of the direct enumeration methods used there appears in the reports for these outlying areas. A description of the special direct enumeration of citrus care-takers is included in the Definitions and Explanations section.

Mail List

The mail list for the 1982 census was comprised of all individuals, businesses, and organizations that could be readily identified as being associated with agriculture. The list was assembled from the records of the 1978 census and administrative records of various government agencies, primarily the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Lists of large or specialized operations, such as nurseries, specialty crop farms, broiler growers, fish farms, livestock farms, and cattle feedlot operations, were obtained from State and Federal agencies, trade associations, and similar organizations. Lists of multiestabletment companies having one or more establishments (or locations) producing agricultural products were obtained from the 1978 census and updated using information from the Standard Statistical Establishment List maintained by the Census Bureau.

A preliminary census mail list was assembled using names and addresses from the 1978 census and administrative source lists available in September 1981. Those records which were less likely to be farms were included in the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey. Approximately 3 million farm and ranch forms were mailed in March 1982 to names which appeared on only one source list or selected combinations of lists which had yielded a low percentage of farm operators in the 1978 census. As a result of this survey, nonfarm names and addresses were deleted from the census mail list, new tenant and successor operations were added, and the names, addresses, and size information were updated for the identified active farm operators.

The final census mail list was developed using results of the 1982 Farm and Ranch Identification Survey, names and addresses from the unduplicated preliminary list that were retained without precensus verification, and new or updated source lists acquired after the preliminary unduplication. The preliminary and final census mail lists were both constructed by merging and unduplicating the names and addresses from the various source lists on the basis of Employer Identification numbers, Social Security numbers, and names and addresses. To facilitate processing, each name on the administrative source lists was assigned a geographic code indicating the State and county location of the operation and a size code indicating an estimated value of sales. Most duplicates were identified and resolved prior to mailing. Other duplicate names were either reported by respondents or located during office processing.

Report Forms

In 1982, 12 regional report form versions were used. These forms were tailored primarily in sections 2 through 8 to list crops commonly produced in one or more States, and in section 15 to list livestock specialties produced. These modifications were made to enhance reporting of crop and livestock data and to reduce respondent burden.

Two report form versions were used to minimize the reporting burden, particularly for small farms. Approximately 75 percent of all farms received the 4-page nonsample form covering major items such as land use, crops, livestock and poultry, market value of agricultural products sold, and operator characteristics. The 5-page sample form was mailed to all large and specialized farms (based on expected sales, acres, or standard industrial classification), all farms in Alaska and Hawaii, and approximately 17 percent of all other farms. The sample form contained all the items asked on the nonsample form plus the sample items (sections 22 through 28).

The sample form and the information sheet appear in appendix C. The Statistical Adjustments section of this appendix includes a discussion of the criteria used to determine whether the sample or nonsample form was to be mailed to addresses.
Initial Mailing

The report forms were mailed in late December 1982 to the approximately 3,653,000 individuals, businesses, and organizations on the mail list. The information sheet containing instructions for completing the form and a brochure explaining the uses of the census data were included with each report form. Additional special instructions were included with report forms sent to grazing associations; feedlot operations; institutional organizations; and producers of poultry under contract, bees and honey, fish, laboratory animals, worms, and nursery and greenhouse products.

In an effort to provide additional help to farmers in completing their reports, copies of an Agriculture Census Guide booklet were sent to county agricultural agencies, institutions, or businesses to whom farmers might turn for help. Included were vocational agriculture instructors, and USDA county offices—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and Cooperative Extension Service. This guide contained descriptions and definitions for various items in more detail than the instructions included with each report form. Representatives of the above agencies graciously consented to assist farmers in completing their report forms if requested.

Followup Procedures

The data collection effort included a reminder card and five followup letters, two of which were accompanied by a report form. Followup reminders were sent to nonrespondents on a flow basis at 3- to 4-week intervals starting in late February and continuing until late June 1983. In early April 1983, an additional followup letter was sent to nonrespondents in low response counties in 14 States.

Telephone calls were made to nonrespondents who were expected to have large operations (those with expected sales of $100,000 or more) or who were located in low response counties. A nonresponse adjustment procedure was used to represent the final nonrespondent farms in the census results. A description of this procedure is included in the Statistical Adjustments section.

DATA PROCESSING

Selected report forms were reviewed prior to keying the data onto magnetic tape. These included reports with attached correspondence, and reports with remarks or no positive data on the front page. All new successors reported by former operators were researched to see if they had already been included in the census mailing. Report forms were mailed to successor addresses not located on the mail file. This processing improved the coverage of the census.

The data for each report form were subjected to a detailed item-by-item computer edit. The edit performed comprehensive checks for consistency and reasonableness, corrected erroneous or inconsistent data, supplied missing data based on similar farms within the same county, and assigned farm classification codes necessary for tabulating the data. Significant computer-generated changes to the data were reviewed and verified.

In the computer edit, farms with sales, acreage, or commodities exceeding specified levels were tested for historical comparability. Key items, such as acreage and sales, were compared for significant changes between 1978 and 1982. Sizeable historical differences were resolved or verified, by telephone if necessary.

Respondents who reported sales or acreage above specified levels on nonsample forms were sent correspondence requesting the additional sample data. Report forms with reported sales of $1,000,000 or more or 30,000 acres or more, and other selected problem reports were reviewed by statisticians in the Agriculture Division. Problems that could not be resolved by reference to other information on the report were resolved by contacting the respondents by telephone or correspondence.

Prior to publication, tabulated totals were reviewed by statisticians to identify any inconsistencies and potential coverage problems. Comparisons were made with previous census data, estimates published by the USDA and other available check data. Selected report forms were reviewed and problem entries were either verified as being correct or the data were corrected.

MAJOR DATA CHANGES

The content of the 1982 census report form is similar to that of the 1978 form. To limit respondent burden, the 1978 and 1982 forms included only data items needed at the county level, either on a complete or sample basis. The 1978 census data items which were eliminated from the 1982 form include:

- Land held under foreign ownership
- Gallons purchased of gasoline; diesel fuel; LP gas, butane and propane; and fuel oil
- Animal health costs for livestock and poultry

The following new data items were added to the 1982 report form:

- Interest expense for the farm business
- Source of irrigation water
- Year in which the operator began to operate the farm

More extensive data on Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans were collected in 1982.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The following definitions and explanations provide a more detailed description of the terms used in this publication than are available in the tables or on the report form. For an exact wording of the questions on the 1982 census report forms and the information sheet which accompanied these forms, see appendix C.

Most definitions of terms are the same as those used in earlier censuses. The more important exceptions are also noted here.

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

- Cattle and calves ................. farms . 842 number . 28,594

Land in farms—The acreage designated in the tables as "land in "farms" consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not
Respondents were asked to report the term actually chiefly responsible for conducting the business of the farm. Any differences between the land area in 1982 and 1978 are due to these new measurements, annexations, and other changes affecting county boundaries.

Land area—The approximate land area of counties and States shown for 1982 represents the total land area as determined by records and calculations updated as of January 1, 1983. The county land areas were remeasured in 1980. The previous county measurements were done in 1940. Any differences between the land area in 1982 and 1978 are due to these new measurements, annexations, and other changes affecting county boundaries.

Land in two or more counties—With few exceptions, the land in each farm was tabulated as being in the operator's principal county. The principal county was defined as the one where the largest value of agricultural products was raised or produced. It was usually the county containing all or the largest proportion of the land in the farm or viewed by the respondent as his/her principal county. For a limited number of Midwest and Western States, this procedure has resulted in the allocation of more land in farms to a county than the total land area of the county. To minimize this distortion, separate reports were required for large farms identified from the 1978 census as having more than one farm unit. Other reports received showing land in more than one county were separated into two or more reports if the data would significantly affect the county totals.

Value of land and buildings—Respondents were asked to report their estimate of the current market value of land and buildings owned, rented or leased from others, and rented or leased to others. Market value refers to the respondent's estimate of what the land and buildings would sell for under current market conditions. If the value of land and buildings was not reported, it was estimated using the average value of land and buildings from a similar farm in the same geographic area.

Harvested cropland—This category includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Land from which two or more crops were harvested was counted only once, even though there was more than one use of the land.

Cropland used only for pasture or grazing—This category includes land used only for pasture or grazing that could have been used for crops without additional improvement, and all land planted in crops that were grazed before the crops reached maturity. Also included was all cropland used for rotation pasture and land in government diversion programs that were pastured. However, cropland that was pastured after crops were harvested was not to be included.

Other cropland—This category includes cropland used only for soil improvement crops, land on which all crops failed, cultivated summer fallow, idle cropland, and land planted in crops that were to be harvested after the census year.

Total woodland—This category includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tracts, cutover and deforested land with young growth which has or will have value for wood products, and land planted for Christmas tree production. Land covered by sagebrush or mesquite was to be reported as other pastureland and rangeland or other land.

Woodland pastured—This category includes all woodland used for pasture or grazing during the census year. Woodland or forest land pastured under a per-head grazing permit was not counted as land in farms and therefore was not included in woodland pastured.

Other land—This category includes land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, wasteland, etc. In 1974, for farms with sales of less than $2,500, this category included pasturedland and range-land other than cropland and woodland pastured in addition to land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, and wasteland.

Land set aside in federal farm programs—This land includes land diverted or set aside under the provisions of the Federal Commodity Acreage Reduction Program. These data are for the acres of cropland taken out of production by growers of wheat, cotton, rice, corn, sorghum, barley, and oats, and devoted to conservation uses. No information was obtained as to which crops would have been grown on the acres set aside.

Irrigated land—This category includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes. Included are supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation. Each acre was to be counted only once regardless of the number of times it was irrigated or harvested.

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

Operator characteristics—Data on characteristics such as residence, race, Spanish origin, age, sex, principal occupation, and off-farm work were collected from all operators in 1982. If
operator characteristics of race, age, sex, and principal occupation were not reported, they were derived based on information reported by farms with similar acreage size, tenure, and sales size. No imputations were made for nonresponse to place of residence, Spanish origin, off-farm work, or year began operation. For the 1982 and 1978 censuses, operators of Spanish origin were tabulated by reported race. Prior censuses included Spanish origin as “White” whenever separate data for the White race were shown.

Selected farm production expenses—Since only selected production expenses incurred in 1982 were requested, the expense data cannot be used in combination with gross sales to calculate net cash farm income. The 1979 Farm Finance Survey provided estimates on net cash farm income. In 1982, as in other recent censuses, operators producing crops, livestock, or poultry under contract frequently failed to report certain expenditure data. They often were unable or unwilling to estimate the cost of production inputs furnished by the contractors. As a consequence, the rate of imputation of expenditure data for these operations is considerably higher than it is for noncontract producers.

Commercial fertilizer—The expense for commercial fertilizer is the amount spent on fertilizer during 1982, excluding the cost of application. Some fertilizer purchased in 1982 may not have been applied during the year. If the fertilizer was applied by someone other than the operator, respondents were requested to report the cost of application as an expense for customwork, machine hire, and rental of machinery and equipment.

Other agricultural chemicals—These expenses include the cost of all insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides, excluding costs of application. Data exclude commercial fertilizer purchased. The cost of lime is included in the 1978 data, but excluded from 1982.

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

Interest expense—Only the interest expense for the farm business was to be reported. Although instructions requested that interest on the owner/operator dwelling be excluded when separate records were available, it is probable that an undetermined amount of such nonfarm business interest was also reported.

Energy and petroleum products—Respondents were asked to report only those expenses pertaining to the operation of the farm business.

Storage capacity—This category applies to those farms reporting expenditures for the specific kind of fuel. The storage capacity was to be reported even if not used during the census year.

**Farms with storage capacity reported as “no”**—This category includes farm operators with expenditures for a specific kind of fuel who also checked the “none” box for storage capacity. See appendix C, section 26, **Expenditures for Energy**.

**Market value of agricultural products sold**—This category represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 1982 regardless of who received the payment. It includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. In addition, it includes the loan value received in 1982 for placing commodities in the CCC loan program. This ensures comparability with prior census years for market value of agricultural products sold.

The value of agricultural products sold represents total sales of all crops, including nursery products sold, and livestock, poultry, and their products sold. It does not include income from farm-related sources such as customwork or agricultural services, or income from nonfarm sources. Sales of forest products were not included in 1978 or 1982; but were included in 1974.

The value of crops sold in 1982 does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested in 1982. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and exclude some crops produced in 1982, but held in storage and not sold. For commodities, such as sugar beets and wool, sold through a co-op which made payments in several installments, respondents were requested to report only the total value received in 1982.

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

Caution should be used when comparing sales in 1982 with sales reported in earlier censuses due to the fluctuations in per unit prices between census years.

**Income from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services**—This category consists of gross income received during 1982 by farm operators for providing services for others such as planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc. Income from machine work and other agricultural services is generally included in the agriculture census if it is supplemental to the farming operation. However, it is excluded if it constitutes a separate establishment or is conducted from another location. The agricultural services part of a farming operation was generally considered a separate establishment when income from agricultural services was $10,000 or more and greater than the value of agricultural products sold. Due to legislative restrictions, data for establishments primarily engaged in agricultural services were not collected in 1982.

**Agricultural chemicals used, including fertilizer and lime**—For each type of agricultural chemical, the acres treated were to be reported only once. If multipurpose chemicals were used, the acres treated for each use were to be reported.

**Fish and other aquacultural products**—The raising of fish and other aquacultural products in captivity is included in the agriculture census. Production in salt water is considered not to be in captivity and is excluded from the census. The value of fish and other aquacultural products sold and laboratory animals.
sold is included in the category “other livestock and livestock products.”

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

Citrus enumeration—In the 1982 census, reports for selected citrus caretakers in Arizona, Florida, and Texas were obtained by direct enumeration. A citrus caretaker is an organization or person caring for or managing citrus groves for others. This special enumeration has been used in recent censuses because of the difficulty in identifying and enumerating absentee grove owners who often do not know the information that is needed to adequately complete the census report. Each citrus caretaker was enumerated as a farm operator and requested to complete one report form for all groves cared for and to furnish a list of grove owners’ names, addresses, and acres of citrus. The names on the lists were matched to completed grove owners’ report forms to eliminate duplication. The caretaker was also requested to inform the grove owner that he had already reported for the citrus under his care and that the grove owner was not to report the citrus again. In the 1982 census, 8 caretakers in Arizona reported 210 grove owners having 13,000 acres of citrus; the 99 caretakers in Florida reported 5,900 grove owners having 250,000 acres of citrus; and 21 caretakers in Texas reported 1,500 grove owners having 30,000 acres of citrus.

Crop year or season covered—Acres and quantity harvested are for the calendar year 1982 except for citrus fruits, avocados, olives; vegetables in Florida; sugarcane in Florida and Texas; and pineapples and coffee in Hawaii.

Citrus fruits—The data for Florida relate to the quantity harvested in the September 1981 through July 1982 harvest season, except limes that were harvested in the April 1982 through March 1983 harvest season. The data for Texas relate to the quantity harvested in the September 1981 through May 1982 harvest season. The data for States, other than Florida and Texas, relate to the quantity harvested in the 1981-82 harvest season.

Avocados—The data for California relate to the quantity harvested in the November 1981 through November 1982 harvest season and for Florida the April 1982 through March 1983 harvest season.

Olives—The data for California relate to the quantity harvested in the September 1981 through March 1982 harvest season.

Vegetables—The data for Florida relate to the crop harvested in the September 1981 through August 1982 harvest season.

Sugarcane for sugar—The data for Florida relate to the cuttings from November 1981 through April 1982, and for Texas the cuttings from October 1981 through April 1982.

Pineapples—The data for Hawaii relate to the quantity harvested in the year ending May 31, 1982.

Coffee—The data for Hawaii relate to the 1981-82 crop.

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

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

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

Corn and sorghum hogged or grazed were to be reported as “cropland harvested” and not as “cropland used only for pasture or grazing.” Crop residue left in fields and later hogged or grazed was not to be reported as cropland pasture.

Quantity harvested was not obtained for crops such as vegetables; nursery and greenhouse products; corn cut for dry fodder, hogged or grazed; and sorghum, hogged or grazed.

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

Land in orchards—This category includes land in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages, including land on which all fruit crops failed. Respondents were instructed not to report abandoned plantings and plantings of less than 20 total fruit, citrus, or nut trees, or grapevines.

Crop units of measure—The regional report forms allowed the operator to report the quantity of field crops harvested in a unit of measure commonly used in the region. When the operator reported in a unit of measure different than the unit of measure published, the quantity harvested was converted to the published unit of measure.

Grapes could be reported in dry weight or fresh weight; plums and prunes in fresh weight or prunes in dry weight; and in Hawaii, coffee in pounds, poundage pounds, and macadamia nuts in pounds. For other fruit and nut crops and citrus, the operator was given a choice of units of measure of pounds, tons, or boxes. The quantity harvested for these crops is published in pounds.
Write-in crops—To reduce the length of the report form, only the major crops for the region were prelisted. For other crops, the respondent was requested to look at a list of crops in each section and write in the crop name and its code. For crops that had no individual code listed on the report form, the respondent was to write in the crop name and code the crop into the appropriate “all other” category for that section. Write-in crops coded as “all other” were reviewed and assigned a specific code when possible. Crops not assigned a specific code were left in the appropriate “all other” category.

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

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

Changes in crop wording—Changes were made to the wording of selected crop items on the 1982 census forms. These items are listed with the wording used in 1978. The 1982 and 1978 data are comparable for all items, except improved pecans and wild and seedling pecans which were combined.

Dry edible beans, excluding dry limas—The 1978 wording was “dry field and seed beans.”

Dry edible peas—The 1978 wording was “dry field and seed peas.” Dry edible peas exclude Austrian winter peas, wrinkled seed peas, and southern peas or cowpeas.

Green cowpeas and green southern peas; cowpeas and southern peas for dry peas—The wording for these items was changed for 1982 to include the term “southern peas,” a more common term for cowpeas.

Honey tangerines—The 1978 wording was “murcotts.”

Other tangerines—The 1978 wording was “tangerines and mandarins.”

Pecans—The 1978 categories “improved pecans” and “wild and seedling pecans” have been combined into “pecans” for 1982.

“See text” References

Items in the tables which carry the note “See text” are explained or defined in this section.

Data are based on a sample of farms—For 1982 and 1978, selected data were collected from only a sample of farms. These data are subject to sampling error. For 1982, the 5-page sample form was mailed to all large and specialized farms (based on expected sales, acres, or standard industrial classification), all farms in Alaska and Hawaii, and approximately 17 percent of all other farms. Sample sections 22 through 28 of the 1982 census forms include inquiries on commercial fertilizer and lime, chemicals, interest expense, machinery and equipment, expenditures for energy and petroleum products, selected production expenses, and value of land and buildings. Estimates of the reliability of county totals for selected items are shown in table E.

Principal source of irrigation water—The acres irrigated by principal source were derived based on reported percentages of water obtained by source. See appendix C for an example of section 11, Land Irrigated. When irrigation water was obtained from two or more sources, the acres irrigated were included only once under the source from which the largest percentage of water was obtained.

1974 data apply only to individual or family operations (sole proprietorships) and partnerships—For 1974, farm operator characteristics were not collected from corporations, cooperatives, prison farms, grazing associations, and Indian reservations. For 1982 and 1978, characteristics and occupation of the senior partner or person in charge were collected from all farms.

Farms operated by Black and other races—This category includes Blacks, American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and all other racial groups other than White.

All other races—This category is primarily limited to persons native to or of ancestry from Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America.

Farms reporting no interest expense—This category includes only reports without dollars reported and the “no” box checked for the yes/no screening question in section 24. See appendix C for an example of section 24, Interest Expense.

Total sales—This item represents the gross market value of all agricultural products sold before taxes and expenses in the census year including livestock, poultry, and their products; and crops, including nursery products, and hay. Respondents were asked to include landlords’ and contractors’ shares. As in prior census years, the value of commodities placed in CCC loans are included as sold. Sales of forest products were not included in 1978 or 1982. The 1974 data included sales of forest products from those places qualifying as farms through other agricultural production.

Farms with sales of less than $2,500—In 1982 and 1978, this category included all farms, except abnormal farms, with actual sales of less than $2,500. In 1974, farms with sales of less than $2,500 but having the production potential for sales of $2,500 and over are included in the category “$2,500 to $4,999.”

Farms with sales of less than $1,000—This category includes all farms, except abnormal farms, with actual sales of less than $1,000 but having the production potential for sales of $1,000 or more.

Abnormal farms—This category includes institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, peni-
tentaries, churches, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc. In prior censuses, a number of nongovernmental units such as church farms and FFA camps were classified as abnormal farms. In 1982, such nongovernmental units were classified as abnormal farms only when 50 percent or more of their products produced and intended for human consumption were utilized by the organization.

Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption—This category represents the value of agricultural products produced and sold directly to individuals for human consumption from roadside stands, farmers’ markets, pick-your-own sites, etc. It excludes nonedible products such as nursery products, cut flowers, wool, etc. Sales of agricultural products by vertically integrated operations through their own processing and marketing operations were excluded.

Other livestock and livestock products—This category includes all livestock and livestock products not listed separately.

Value of livestock and poultry on farms—Data for the value of livestock and poultry on farms were obtained by multiplying the inventory of each major age and sex group by State average prices. The State average prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, angora goats, hens and pullets of laying age, and turkeys were obtained primarily from data published by the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA. Prices applied to other livestock and poultry were census-derived averages based primarily on reported value of sales in the census.

Poultry hatched—This category includes all poultry hatched during the year and placed or sold. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1982, is tabulated under the column heading inventory and the number of poultry hatched is under the heading Sales.

Worms—Worm inventory consists of the number of standard worm beds in production. A standard worm bed is considered to be 24 cubic feet. Sales of worms are shown in pounds. Sales of worm castings are included in other livestock products sold.

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

Tame hay other than alfalfa, small grain, and wild hay—Data shown represent dry tons of hay harvested from clover, lespedeza, timothy, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, and other types of legume and tame grasses.

Grass silage, haylage, and green chop hay—The 1978 categories “grass silage and haylage” and “hay crops cut and fed green (green chop)” have been combined into “grass silage, haylage, and green chop hay” in 1982.

Plums and prunes—Farm operators were given the option of reporting the quantity of plums and prunes harvested in dry weight or fresh weight. For publication purposes, all quantities of plums and prunes harvested have been converted to pounds fresh weight. The conversion used was 4.3 pounds fresh weight to 1 pound dry weight.

Almonds—In 1982, the quantity of almonds harvested was reported in pounds of meats. For 1978, the quantity harvested was reported in the shell.

Other fruits and nuts—Data shown for other fruits and nuts relate to any fruits and nuts not having a specific code on the 1982 report form.

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

Vegetables harvested for sale—The acres of vegetables harvested is the summation of the acres of individual vegetables harvested. All of the individual vegetable items may not be shown.

Nursery and greenhouse products grown for sale—These data are a summation of the individual items reported. All of the individual items may not be shown.

Other grains—These data are for the total market value of other grains sold including dry edible beans, dry lima beans, buckwheat, cowpeas and southern peas for dry peas, emmer and spelt, flaxseed, mixed grains, lentils, mustard seed, dry edible peas, popcorn, proso millet, rice, rye for grain, safflower, sunflower seed, triticale, and wild rice.

Value of crop production—This item represents the estimated value of all crops harvested during the 1982 crop year. Data for the value of crops harvested were obtained by multiplying the average estimated value per unit by the reported acres or quantity harvested. Generally, harvested units of production (pounds, bushels, bales, etc.) were multiplied by State estimates of prices per unit. If only acres harvested were reported, State estimates for value of production per acre were used. The State average production price and production value per acre used in these calculations were obtained in most part from publications of the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA. When USDA estimates were not available, Bureau of the Census statisticians made estimates using available sources such as data from adjacent States, respondent report forms, county extension agents, and other persons knowledgeable about specific crops.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SPECIFIED CHARACTERISTICS

State tables 44 through 50 present detailed 1982 data for all farms classified by specified characteristics—tenure of operator, type of organization, age and principal occupation of operator, size of farm (acres), value of agricultural products sold, and standard industrial classification. Other tables include data classified by value of sales groups, or other characteristics of the farm or the operator.

1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
Farms by value of agricultural products sold or value of sales—In 1982, all farms except abnormal farms were tabulated by size based on reported sales. Thus, the category “farms with sales of $2,500 to $4,999” included only farms with actual sales of $2,500 to $4,999. Abnormal farms were not tabulated based on actual or potential sales. The category “farms with sales of less than $1,000” included all farms, except abnormal farms, with actual sales of less than $1,000 but having the production potential for sales of $1,000 or more.

The sales size categories have been changed to be consistent with the standard business size categories issued by the Office of Management and Budget in 1982. Sales size categories “$100,000 to $249,999” and “$250,000 to $499,999” are used in this report; whereas, sales size categories “$100,000 to $199,999” and “$200,000 to $499,999” were used in prior censuses. In State table 11 and county table 3, the 1978 census data have been retabulated into the new sales size categories.

Farms by tenure of operator—The classifications of tenure used in the 1982 census were:

- **Full owners**, who operate only land they own.
- **Part owners**, who operate land they own and also land they rent from others.
- **Tenants**, who operate only land they rent from others or work on shares for others.

Farms by type of organization—All farms were classified by type of organization in the 1982 census. The classifications used were:

- **Individual or family operation** (sole proprietorship), excluding partnership and corporation.
- **Partnership operation**, including family partnership.
- **Corporation**, including family corporation.
- **Other**, such as cooperative, estate or trust, institutional farm, etc.

Corporations were subclassified by two additional characteristics into:

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

Farms by age and principal occupation of operator—Data on age and principal occupation were obtained from all operators in 1982. The principal occupation classifications used were:

- **Farming**—The operator spent 50 percent or more of his/her worktime in 1982 in farming or ranching.
- **Other**—The operator spent more than 50 percent of his/her worktime in 1982 in occupations other than farming or ranching.

Farms by size—All farms were classified into selected size groups according to the total land area in the farm. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant’s farm and not the owner’s.

Farms by standard industrial classification—In 1982, all agricultural production establishments (farms, ranches, nurseries, greenhouses, etc.) were classified by type of activity or activities, using the standard industrial classification (SIC) system. These classifications, found in the 1972 SIC Manual, are used to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies.

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

Characteristics of all farms by selected SIC groupings are shown in State tables 15 and 50. The SIC groupings shown in State table 50, together with the associated products (value of sales representing 50 percent or more of the value of agricultural products sold during the year) on which the classification is based, are as follows:

- **Cash grains** (011)—Wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, barley, buckwheat, cowpeas, dry field and seed beans and peas, emmer, field seeds, flaxseed, lentils, mustard seed, oats, popcorn, rye, safflower, sorghum, and other small grains.
- **Cotton** (0131)—Cotton and cottonseed.
- **Tobacco** (0132)—Tobacco.
- **Sugar crops, Irish potatoes, hay, peanuts, and other field crops** (0133, 0134, 0139)—Sugarcane, sugar beets, Irish potatoes, alfalfa, broomcorn, clover, flax, hay, hops, mint, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, and timothy.
- **Vegetables and melons** (016)—Vegetables and melons grown in the open.
- **Fruits and tree nuts** (017)—Berries, grapes, tree nuts, citrus fruits, deciduous tree fruits, avocados, dates, figs, olives, pineapples, and tropical fruit.
- **Horticultural specialties** (018)—Ornamental plants; nursery products, such as bulbis, florists’ greens, flowers, shrubbery, flower and vegetable seeds and plants, and sod; mushroom and vegetables grown under cover.
- **General farms, primarily crops** (019)—Crops, including horticultural specialties, but less than 50 percent of sales from any single 3-digit industry group. Includes farms with no agricultural products sold reporting cropland harvested or cropland on which all crops failed.
- **Livestock, except dairy, poultry, and animal specialties** (021)—Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, goat’s milk, wool, and mohair.

needed to develop a due to complete non response among large farms and item
weight of one.

Some respondents that were in fact farms.

$100,000.

spondents that were in fact farms.

Selected major items at the county level for each stratum. Respondent
were made for several strata. These estimates were then used to
make estimates at the county level for each stratum. Respondent
were selected into the sample with certainty because they were expected to be “large,” to
have a complex organizational structure, or to have special characteristics. The definition of large varied by State, from, a
low of 1,000 acres or $100,000 sales to a high of 10,000 acres or $500,000 sales. The median State level for the continental
United States was 1,800 for acres and $150,000 for sales.

Large farms identified during processing also were included with
certainty by sending the respondents a supplemental form contain­
ing only sample questions. In addition to large farms, all
farms in counties containing less than 100 farms in 1978 and
all farms in SIC groups with a small number of farms at the
State level in 1978 were included in the sample with certainty.
Farms in counties containing 100 to 199 farms in 1978 were
sampled at a rate of 1 in 2. Farms in counties containing 200 or
more farms in 1978 were sampled at a rate of 1 in 6.

The noncertainty samples were stratified into 128 strata
formed by the 8 sales groups, 8 SIC groups, and 2 acre groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>SIC</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $999</td>
<td>011</td>
<td>0 to 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $2,499</td>
<td>013</td>
<td>70 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $4,999</td>
<td>016, 018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $9,999</td>
<td>017, 019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $19,999</td>
<td>024, 021, except 0212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 to $39,999</td>
<td>0212, 027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 or more</td>
<td>029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This post-stratification was done to improve precision and to
reduce the bias in all estimates by weighting the sample farms
within stratum by the ratio of total farms to sample farms. If
the calculated weight was greater than 12 in counties sampled
at a rate of 1 in 6, or greater than 4 in counties sampled at a
rate of 1 in 2, then the post-stratum was collapsed into another
post-stratum. Collapsing of post-stratum also occurred if the
stratum contained fewer than 10 sample farms.

Table A. Percent of State Total Represented by Adjustment of Whole Farm Nonresponse: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percent of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of land and buildings</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value of agricultural products sold</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested cropland</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain or seed</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat for grain</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle and calves</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and pigs</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hens and pullets of laying age</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

APPENDIX A A-9
Estimates were prepared for items in sections 22 through 28 of the report form by multiplying the data item for each farm in the sample by the sample weight assigned the farm. The weight for a certainty farm was 1. Sample weights for the final post-strata ranged from 1 to 24 because all exact weights (census total number of farms divided by the number of sample farms in the stratum) were converted to integers by a simple algorithm and then multiplied by 1 or 2 (the nonresponse weight).

**Nonsampling Errors**

Each census or survey is subject to error. In addition to sampling variability, errors arise from nonsample sources such as incorrect or incomplete reporting, processing, and the inability to obtain a report from each eligible reporting unit. For example, an operator may report the number of hogs and pigs sold but may not report the value of the sale. In other cases, the respondent indicated the presence of an item but not the quantity. The accuracy of a census count is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors. Thus, extensive efforts were made to keep errors introduced during clerical and electronic processing to a minimum level through the use of quality control, verification, and check measures on specific operations.

**Census Coverage**

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

An evaluation of coverage has been conducted for each census of agriculture since 1945. Although the primary purpose of these evaluations is to identify problem areas and supply evidence as a basis for improvements, they also provide users of census data with estimates of the completeness of the census counts. The results of the coverage evaluation study were published for the 1978 census in Volume 5, Special Reports, part 3. An evaluation of coverage was conducted in 1982 to measure the extent of the undercount and overcount of farms in the census. A description of this evaluation will be in a separate Coverage Evaluation report. This report includes estimates of the net percentage of all farms, acres, and sales missed in the census.

**Classification Problems**

In 1978, the proportion of farms missed due to misclassification (1.8 percent) was higher for farms with small values of sales. The rate of misclassification was higher on (1) crop farms than livestock farms, (2) farms with a small number of acres than larger farms, or (3) tenant farms than full or part-owner farms. Full owners were misclassified more often than part owners. Farm operators over 55 years of age were misclassified more often than younger operators.

An evaluation study of classification errors was conducted in the 1982 Census of Agriculture and will be reported in Coverage Evaluation. A sample of mail list respondents was selected, and these addresses were reenumerated to determine whether they were a farm or nonfarm. Two types of errors were identified; missed farms and overcounted farms. Missed farms were farm operations included on the mail list but classified in the census as nonfarms. Overcounted operations were nonfarm operations classified in the census as farms.

**Mail List Problems**

A major problem with the use of a mail list is the failure to include all farms on the list. In 1978, approximately 10.8 percent of all farms were not included on the census mail list. There were several reasons for the farm operator's names not being included on the mail list—the operation may have been started after the mail list source was developed; the operation may not have been included on any source list used to construct the mail list; or the operation may have been removed from the list because of incorrectly identifying duplicates or falsely classifying it as a nonfarm prior to mailout.

A great many of the farms not included on the mail list were small in both acres and sales. The operator in many cases had a full time off-farm job and farmed part time. In 1978, the average size of farms and sales for all farms and farms not on the mail list is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average size</th>
<th>Farms not on mail list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land (acres)</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales (dollars)</td>
<td>$43,618</td>
<td>$4,709</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reliability of Census Estimates**

The sources of possible sampling and nonsampling errors have been previously discussed. Some sources affected all the data; others affected only certain items or geographic levels. The results of these errors, bias and increased variability, are difficult to measure.

Census items were classified as either 100-percent or sample items. The 100-percent items were those asked of all farm operators. These included land in farms, harvested cropland, livestock inventory and sales, and crop acreages and quantities (sections 1 to 21 of the census report form). Variability in the 100-percent items is due to the variation associated with nonresponse imputation and response error. Estimation of this variation results in a standard error of an estimate originating in the selection of the sample of small nonrespondents at the State level. Sample items were items asked of approximately 1 in 4 farm operators and include value of land and building, value of farm machinery, energy expenses, and selected farm production expenses, such as hired farm labor and interest expense (sections 22 to 28 of the census report form). Variability in estimates of sample items is the effect of the sample selection and estimation procedure and all the factors affecting the variability of 100-percent items.

In the 1982 Census of Agriculture, the sample used is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Esti-
mates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. The difference between a sample estimate and the average of all possible samples is called the sampling deviation. The standard or sampling error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error of estimate (percent) is defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the value being estimated.

As calculated for this report, the standard error of the estimate (percent) partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value. The accuracy of a survey result depends on both the sampling and nonsampling errors measured by the relative standard error of the estimate (percent) and the bias and other types of nonsampling error not measured.

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

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

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

To illustrate the computations involved in the above confidence statements as related to average value of land and building estimates, assume that an estimate of a average value of land and buildings published for a particular county is $276,741 and the relative standard error of the estimate (percent) for this estimate, as given in table D, is 2.8 percent, or 0.028. Multiplying $276,741 by 0.028 yields $7,749. Therefore, a 67-percent confidence interval is $268,992 to $284,490 (i.e., $276,741 plus or minus $7,749). If corresponding confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size and design, approximately 2 out of 3 (67 percent) of these intervals would contain the figure obtained from a complete enumeration. Similarly, a 95-percent confidence interval is $261,243 to $292,239 (i.e., $276,741 plus or minus 2 x $7,749).

Tables B and C present the reliability of the estimates of the number of farms reporting a 100-percent or sample item at the county level. Both tables contain relative standard errors of estimate (percent) which were weighted over all counties in the State to arrive at an estimated value. In county table 12, for example, in column 2 the number of farms reporting hogs and pigs inventory is 86. From table B, an approximate relative standard error of estimate (percent) for the number of farms reporting hogs and pigs would be 1.4.

Table D presents State estimates of major items for all farms and for all farms with sales of $10,000 or more and measures of their reliability. The estimate and the relative standard error of the estimate (percent) is given for selected 100-percent and sample items. The relative standard error of the estimate (percent) measures the variation associated with the small whole farm nonresponse adjustment. It does not measure census variability associated with complete nonresponse among large farms, partial or item nonresponse among all farms, response error or content error. The relative standard error of estimate (percent) for sample items measures both nonsampling and sampling error. It measures the variation associated with selecting a sample to estimate sample items as well as variability associated with adjustment for small farm nonresponse. The reliability of county estimates may vary substantially from each other and will usually be larger than the State estimate.

Table E presents the estimate of reliability at the county level for four major 100-percent items and six sample items. The relative standard error of the estimate (percent) for the same item differs among counties in a State. Reasons for this are: (1) differences among counties in the total number of farms, (2) the number of large farms included with certainty, (3) the size classifications of farms sampled, (4) the amount of nonresponse, (5) the general agricultural characteristics, and (6) the specific characteristic being measured.

Table B. Estimates of Reliability of Number of Farms in a County Reporting a 100-Percent Item: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Estimated relative standard error of estimate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 100-percent items are items included in sections 1 to 21 of the report form (appendix C).

Table C. Estimates of Reliability of Number of Farms in a County Reporting a Sample Item: 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Estimated relative standard error of estimate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>65.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Sample items are items included in sections 22 to 28 of the report form (appendix C).
Table D. Estimates of Reliability of State Totals for Selected Items: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>All farms</th>
<th>Farms with sales of $10,000 or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Relative standard error of estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(number)</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
<td>1,574,441</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of land and buildings(^1), average per farm</td>
<td>206,616</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cropland</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested cropland</td>
<td>5,883</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated farms</td>
<td>547,948</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value of agricultural products sold</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops, including nursery and greenhouse products</td>
<td>369,402</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock, poultry, and their products</td>
<td>20,054</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and poultry products</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and poultry inventory</td>
<td>6,152</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle and calves</td>
<td>4,965</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and pigs</td>
<td>355,104</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hens and pullets of laying age</td>
<td>4,233</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broilers and other meat-type chickens</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain or seed</td>
<td>3,012</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat for grain</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum for grain or seed</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans for beans</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text)</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables harvested for sale (see text)</td>
<td>467,903</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay—other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc.</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay—miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in orchards</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected farm production expenses(^2):</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and poultry purchased</td>
<td>2,547</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed for livestock and poultry</td>
<td>16,157</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees</td>
<td>5,175</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial fertilizer</td>
<td>2,667</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agricultural chemicals</td>
<td>3,588</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected market value of all machinery and equipment on place(^3)</td>
<td>3,424</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\)Data are based on a sample of farms.

\(^{2}\)Estimated market value of machinery and equipment on place are based on a sample of farms.

\(^{3}\)Data are based on a sample of farms.

---

A-12  APPENDIX A

1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic area</th>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Relative standard error of estimate (percent)</th>
<th>Land in farms</th>
<th>Average value of land and buildings per farm</th>
<th>Harvested cropland</th>
<th>Market value of agricultural products sold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(number)</td>
<td>(acres)</td>
<td>(dollars)</td>
<td>(acres)</td>
<td>($1,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
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<td>.8</td>
<td>231 616</td>
<td>2 914 3.1</td>
<td>119 197</td>
<td>.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>193</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>41 281</td>
<td>3 743 1.7</td>
<td>12 006</td>
<td>.8</td>
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<td>Caledonia</td>
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<td>118 069</td>
<td>1 473</td>
<td>33 400</td>
<td>.7</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>114 372</td>
<td>2 555 4.2</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>5 183</td>
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<td>18 199</td>
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<td>17 349</td>
<td>17 349</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>.8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>.9</td>
<td>180 323</td>
<td>182 187</td>
<td>62 606</td>
<td>.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
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<td>166 855</td>
<td>225 654</td>
<td>47 376</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>61 243</td>
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<td>16 903</td>
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<tr>
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<td>111 415</td>
<td>164 584</td>
<td>28 324</td>
<td>.7</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Selected farm production expenses</td>
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<td>Livestock and poultry purchased</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.3</td>
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<td>5 483</td>
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<td>10.1</td>
<td>529</td>
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<td>1 481</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 956</td>
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<td>.6</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>5 449</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>3 743</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1 608</td>
<td>5 278</td>
<td>4 317</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<td>137</td>
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<td>231</td>
<td>5 559</td>
<td>555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>1 304</td>
<td>919</td>
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<td>11.2</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>1 707</td>
<td>1 915</td>
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<td>Orleans</td>
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<td>2 770</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>5.9</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>1 020</td>
<td>1 045</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>1 526</td>
<td>1 582</td>
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<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>1 870</td>
<td>1 389</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data are based on a sample of farms.*
APPENDIX B.  
Effect of the Area Sample on Census Comparability

The 1982 and 1978 Censuses were conducted primarily by mail. Despite every effort to assemble a complete list, a small portion of the Nation's farms were not included on the census mail list. To improve the coverage of the 1978 Census, especially in counting the number of small farms, the mail-out/mail-back enumeration was supplemented by the direct enumeration of all households in a sample of areas in all States, except Alaska and Hawaii. Due to budget reductions, the direct enumeration sample was eliminated in the 1982 Census.

In late 1978, enumerators visited all households in approximately 6,400 segments in rural areas (areas with less than 2,500 population) and completed a census form for each agricultural operation. These forms were then matched to the census mail list. Data from those cases which were not matched to the mail list were used to estimate the number and characteristics of farms not on the mail list at the State, regional, and national levels. No county-level estimates were developed because the area sample size was insufficient for reliable estimates at that level.

The U.S., region, and State data for 1978 shown in the 1978 Census of Agriculture publications included data for farms represented on the mail list plus estimates from the area sample for farms not on the mail list. To provide comparable data for 1982 and 1978, estimates from the area sample have been subtracted from the 1978 data. Thus, all 1978 data presented in the 1982 Census of Agriculture publications include data only for farms on the 1978 mail list.

In 1978, the area sample farms accounted for 9 percent of all farms in the United States, but only 1 percent of the total value of agricultural products sold and 1 percent of the land in farms. The area sample farms represented 25 percent of all farms with sales of less than $2,500. The contribution of the area sample farms to the total farm count varied widely by State, from a low of 2.0 percent in North Dakota to a high of 23.8 percent in New Hampshire.

The following table shows the 1982 results and adjusted 1978 data for farms on the mail list, as well as 1978 data which include estimates for farms not on the mail list.

### Effect of 1978 Area Sample on Census Comparability: 1982 and 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Data published in 1982 Census of Agriculture</th>
<th>Data published in 1978 Census of Agriculture</th>
<th>Percent of 1978 total represented by area sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1982 adjusted</td>
<td>1978 total</td>
<td>Portion of total from 1978 area sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>dollars</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cropland, farms</td>
<td>6,316</td>
<td>5,852</td>
<td>7,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested cropland, acres</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>5,696</td>
<td>7,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated land, acres</td>
<td>547,848</td>
<td>544,957</td>
<td>550,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms by size:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 9 acres</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 49 acres</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 99 acres</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 199 acres</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 to 399 acres</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 to 999 acres</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 1,999 acres</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>525</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,000 acres or more</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>1,684</td>
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<td>Crops, including nursery and greenhouse products</td>
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<td>274,318</td>
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<td>Livestock, poultry, and their products</td>
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<td>16,720</td>
<td>17,475</td>
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<td>Farms by value of sales:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than $2,500</td>
<td>1661</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>2,423</td>
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<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $4,999</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $9,999</td>
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<td>409</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
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<td>$10,000 to $19,999</td>
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<td>476</td>
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<tr>
<td>$20,000 to $39,999</td>
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<td>710</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 to $99,999</td>
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<td>1,695</td>
<td>1,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $249,999</td>
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<td>685</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000 to $499,999*</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 or more*</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal terms</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See footnotes at end of table.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farms by type of organization:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual or family</td>
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<td>5,181</td>
<td>5,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other—cooperative, estate or trust, institutional, etc.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure of operator:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full owners</td>
<td>3,649</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>4,033</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part owners</td>
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<td>2,386</td>
<td>2,785</td>
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<td>Tenants</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>455</td>
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<td><strong>Operators by principal occupation:</strong></td>
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<td>4,006</td>
<td>4,571</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other than farming</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>2,702</td>
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<td><strong>Female operators:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
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<td>390</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
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<td>92,420</td>
<td>115,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operators by race:</strong></td>
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<td>5,836</td>
<td>7,260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black and other races</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Crop for grain or seed:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
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<td>6,533</td>
<td>6,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat for grain:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in acres</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetables harvested for sale:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td>5,133</td>
<td>5,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in acres</td>
<td>467,603</td>
<td>472,075</td>
<td>493,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land in orchards:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in acres</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>1,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle and calves inventory:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>4,955</td>
<td>4,591</td>
<td>5,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and pigs inventory</td>
<td>355,104</td>
<td>316,984</td>
<td>326,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens 3 months old or older inventory</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>1,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens 3 months old or older inventory</td>
<td>4,233</td>
<td>5,234</td>
<td>7,671</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,000.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>274,844</td>
<td>215,607</td>
<td>225,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy and petroleum products:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,000.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>25,344</td>
<td>15,025</td>
<td>15,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hired farm labor, workers working 150 days or more:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>2,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,000.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>4,132</td>
<td>4,146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Includes data only for farms on 1978 mail list—excludes area sample data.
2. Includes mail list enumeration and area sample data.
3. Data are based on a sample of farms.

---

**B-2 APPENDIX B**

1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
APPENDIX C.

Report Form and Information Sheet

DUE BY FEBRUARY 15, 1983

SECTION 1. ACREAGE IN 1982

If the area you operated in 1982 changed during the year, refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 1.

1. Land owned ........................................... None

2. 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. Also complete item 6 below. None

3. Land rented or leased to others, including land worked on shares by others and land subleased. Also complete item 6 below. None

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. 0

For this census report these are the "ACRES IN THIS PLACE." If the entry is zero refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 1.

B. If you rented land FROM OTHERS (item 3) enter the following information for each landlord.

<table>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

List additional landlords on a separate sheet of paper.

If you rented land TO OTHERS (item 3) enter the following information for each renter.

<table>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

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? None

b. 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.? Yes 2 No

c. How many acres were diverted (or set aside) under Federal commodity diversion programs in 1982? None

SECTION 2. What was the following crops harvested from this place in 1982?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Quantity harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Quantity harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Corn (field) for grain or seed, report quantity on a dry weight basis, and do not report on a per-head basis.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Corn (field) for silage or green chop, include green chop or silage, haylage.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Soybeans for beans</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Beans, dry edible</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Wheat for grain</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Oats for grain</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Barley for grain</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Rye for grain</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sorghum for grain or seed</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sorghum for silage or green chop, include sorghum silage, haylage, and green chop.</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Tobacco — all types</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Potatoes, Irish</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3. What was the DRY HAY, GRASS SILOAGE, HAYLAGE, or GREEN CHOP cut or harvested from this place in 1982?

Include sorghum-sudan crosses and hay cut from pastures.

Acres harvested | Quantity harvested (ton per area) | Acres irrigated |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Penalties for Failure to Report

---

1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
**SECTION 4**

 Were any VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, MELONS, etc., harvested FOR SALE from this place in 1982? (Exclude those grown for home use.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet corn</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SECTION 5**

 Were any STRAWBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, or OTHER BERRIES harvested FOR SALE from this place in 1982? (Exclude those grown for home use.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Quantity harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>536</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SECTION 6**

 Were any OTHER CROPS harvested from this place in 1982 — small grain, field seeds, or other crops not previously reported? (Report fruit in section 8.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Quantity harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweetpotatoes or onions</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SECTION 7**

 Were any NURSERY and GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, MUSHROOMS, soil, bulbs, flowers, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and plants, vegetables under glass or other protection, GROWN FOR SALE on this place in 1982?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leeks</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SECTION 8**

 Were there a combined total of 20 or more FRUIT TREES, including GRAPEVINES and NUT TREES ON THIS PLACE in 1982?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Acres harvested</th>
<th>Acres irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If more space is needed, use separate sheet of paper.
### Section 9: Gross Value of Crops Sold from this Place in 1982, Before Taxes and Expenses

**Report your best estimate of the value of 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.**

1. **Grains, soybeans and other beans sold in 1982**
   - Corn for grain
   - Wheat
   - Soybeans
   - Barley
   - Oats
   - Other (rye, dry beans, dry peas, sunflower seed, popcorn, and buckwheat)

2. **Cotton and cottonseed**

3. **Tobacco**

4. **Hay, silage, field seeds, and grass seeds**

5. **Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons**

6. **Fruits, nuts, berries**

7. **Other crops**

### Section 10: Land Use in 1982

**Note:** If the same land was used for 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.”

1. **Cropland**
   - Cropland harvested
   - Cropland used for pasture or grazing
   - Cropland used for cover crops, legumes, and soil improvement grasses
   - Cropland used for crops not harvested
   - Cropland with crops failed
   - Cropland in cultivated summer fallow
   - Cropland idle

2. **Woodland**
   - Woodland
   - Woodland not pastured

3. **Pastureland and rangeland**
   - Pastureland
   - Rangeland

4. **All other land**

5. **Total Acres**

### Section 11: Any Land in this Place Irrigated 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, periodic, and preplant irrigation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>311</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>Complete this section</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Go to section 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **How many acres of harvested land were irrigated?**
2. **How many acres of pastureland, rangeland, and any other land not included in item 1 above were irrigated?**

### Section 12: Did you or anyone else have any Cattle or Calves on this place in 1982?

**December 31, 1982 Inventory**

1. **Cattle and calves of all ages**
   - Beef Cows
   - Milk Cows
   - Heifers and Heifer Calves
   - Steers, Steer Calves, Bulls, and Bull Calves

2. **Calves weighing less than 500 pounds**
3. **Cattle, including calves weighing 500 pounds or more**
   - Of the total cattle sold, how many were fattened on this place?

### Section 13: Did you or anyone else have any Hogs or Pigs on this place in 1982?

**December 31, 1982 Inventory**

1. **Hogs and Pigs of all ages**
   - Hogs and Pigs used for breeding
   - Other Hogs and Pigs

2. **Litters Farrowed**

### Section 14: Did you or anyone else have any Sheep or Lambs on this place in 1982?

**December 31, 1982 Inventory**

1. **Sheep and Lambs of all ages**
   - 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 1982?**

---

**APPENDIX C C-3**

---
SECTION 15

Did you or anyone else have any HORSES, BEEF, FISH, GOATS, OTHER LIVESTOCK, or HERBACEOUS OR ANIMAL SPECIALTIES in 1982?

1. Horses and ponies of all ages
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

2. Colonies of bees
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

3. Milk goats
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

4. Other livestock or animal specialties in captivity (enter name and code from "List A" below).
   
   Name Code
   
   (any others on a contract basis)

5. Livestock or animal products (enter name and code from "List B" below).
   
   Name Code
   
   (any others are a contract basis)

6. Fish and other aquaculture products (enter name and code from "List C" below).
   
   Name Code
   
   (any others are a contract basis)

SECTION 16

Did you or anyone else have any Poultry such as CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, etc., on this place in 1982?

1. Hens and pullets of laying age
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

2. Pullets for laying flock replacement
   
   a. Pullets 3 months old or older; not yet of laying age
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

   b. Pullet chicks and pullets under 3 months old
   
   (Excludes commercial breeders)

3. Broilers, fryers, and other meat type chickens, including capons and roosters
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

4. Turkeys
   
   a. Turkeys for slaughter (Excludes breeders)
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

   b. Turkey Hens kept for breeding
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

5. Other poultry raised in captivity — ducks, geese, pigeons or squat, pheasants, quail, etc. (Enter poultry name and code from the list below).
   
   None

Poultry name
   
   Code

   (any others are a contract basis)

SECTION 17

GOVERNMENT CCC LOANS

1. Amount received in 1982 from Government CCC loans for —
   
   a. Corn, sorghum, barley, and canola
   
   b. Wheat
   
   c. Cotton
   
   d. Soybeans, peanuts, rye, rice, tobacco, and honey

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

2. Gross amount received from machine work, customwork, and other agricultural services provided for others in 1982 — planting, plowing, spraying, harvesting, etc.

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

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.

1. What was the gross value of these direct sales?
   
   YES [ ] NO [ ]

Specify products sold — vegetables, eggs, etc.

SECTION 19

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

Mark (X) the one item which best describes the type of organization for this place in 1982.

- Family or individual operation
- Partnership operation
- Incorporation under state law
- Other, such as estate or trust, prison farm, grazing association, Indian reservation, etc.

SPECIFY below other than go to section 21.

SECTION 20

CORPORATE STRUCTURE (For incorporated operations only)

Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 20.

1. Did this a family-held corporation?

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

2. Are there more than 10 stockholders?

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

SECTION 21

CHARACTERISTICS AND OCCUPATION OF OPERATOR (Senior partner or person in charge)

1. Residence — Does the operator (senior partner or person in charge) live on this place?

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

2. Principal occupation — At which occupation did the operator spend the majority (50 percent or more) of his/her work time in 1982?

   a. Farming or ranching
   
   b. Other or no farming

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?

   a. None
   
   b. 1-48 days
   
   c. 49-99 days
   
   d. 100-149 days
   
   e. 150-199 days
   
   f. 200 days or more

4. In what year did the operator (or senior partner) begin to operate any part of this place?

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

5. Age of operator (senior partner or person in charge)

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

6. Race of operator (senior partner or person in charge)

   Yes [ ] No [ ]

7. Sex of operator (senior partner or person in charge)

   YES [ ] NO [ ]

8. Spanish origin — Is the operator (senior partner or person in charge) of Spanish origin or descent?

   YES [ ] NO [ ]
1982 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

SEC. 22. Was any COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER, including ROCK PHOSPHATE, or LIME used on this place during 1982?

□ YES □ NO

1. Acres of cropland fertilized in 1982, other than cropland used only for pastures reported in section 10, Item 1b

□ YES □ NO

2. Acres of pastureland and rangeland fertilized in 1982 reported in section 10, Item 1b and 3

□ YES □ NO


□ YES □ NO

4. LIME — tons of lime used and acres on which applied (do not include land planed or gypsum or lime for sanitation)

Dollars Cents

Tons of lime

Acres limed

SEC. 23. Were any INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, NEMATICIDES, OTHER PESTICIDES, or OTHER CHEMICALS used on this place in 1982?

□ YES □ NO

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

□ YES □ NO

2. Chemicals for defoliation or for growth control of crops or thinning of fruit

□ YES □ NO

3. Agricultural chemicals purchased — insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides, etc.

□ YES □ NO

4. Other — coal, wood, coke, etc.

Dollars Cents

SEC. 24. Was there any INTEREST EXPENSE for the farm business in 1982? Refer to the INFORMATION SHEET, Section 24.

□ YES □ NO

1. How much interest was paid on all debts for the farm business in 1982

Dollars Cents

SEC. 25. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT on this place on December 31, 1982

Include only equipment used for agricultural operations in 1981 or 1982.

Value of ALL machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1982

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, planes, data, harvesters, driers, pumps, silos, irrigation equipment, dairy equipment, milking machines and tanks, livestock feeders, grain and hay equipment, etc.

Estimated market value

Dollars Cents

SELECTED machinery and equipment on this place, December 31, 1982. (Report only if used in 1981 or 1982.)

Total number of the TOTAL machines, tools, and implements on this farm in the years 1978 to 1982 (Number)

Total number of the TOTAL machines, tools, and implements on this farm in the years 1978 to 1982 (Number)

SEC. 26. EXPENDITURES FOR ENERGY and petroleum products for the farm business during 1982

Include expenditures paid by you and others for the production of crops, livestock, and other agriculture products on this place in 1982.

Expenditures

Storage capacity on this place

Dollars Cents

Capacity in gallons

1. Gasoline and heating oil for the farm business

2. Diesel fuel for the farm business

3. LP gas, butane, propane for the farm business

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.

SEC. 27. SELECTED PRODUCTION EXPENSES paid by you and others for the farm business in 1982

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 custom work for others; operation of nonfarm activities, businesses, or services, or household expenses not related to the farm business.

Selected expenses

Dollars Cents

1. Livestock and poultry purchased — cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, goats, horses, poultry, started pullets, etc.

2. Total feed purchased for livestock — grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.

3. Seed cost — for corn, other grains, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, etc.

4. Hired farm or ranch labor

5. Contract labor

6. Customwork, machine hire and rental of machinery and equipment

SEC. 28. ESTIMATED CURRENT 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 2, 3, and page 1.

Estimated market value

Dollars Cents

1. All land owned

2. All land rented or leased FROM OTHERS

3. All land rented or leased TO OTHERS

SEC. 29. PERSON COMPLETING THIS REPORT — Please print

Name

Telephone

Area code

Number

Date
INFORMATION SHEET
1982 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Special Reporting Instructions

1. Who Should Report
We are requesting reporting from EVERYONE RECEIVING A REPORT FORM. Including individuals, landlords, tenants, partnerships, corporations, institutions, boards, etc.; except for "NOT CONDUCTING AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS", each case included in the census has a unique census file number (CFN). In order to receive 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 each operation. Write "Duplicate" near the address label of each extra report form. Also, write the 11-digit census file number(s) and the operation number(s) on the "IN THE COMPLETED REPORT" of 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.

4. Explain on the first page of the report form (or on a separate sheet of paper) that the census report form was completed for the year 1982.

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, for which you maintain SEPARATE records or operating expenses and sales. Report forms for partnerships and address of current owner; if known.

6. If You Have Partnerships in Operation
Complete only ONE report form for the entire partnership’s agricultural operation and include all partners shares on the one report.

7. If you work or have a partnership with agriculture
Please write a note on the report form so that we can correct our records.

8. If you received or have a partnership with agriculture
Complete a report form for EACH SEPARATE and DISTINCT production unit, that is, each individual farm, ranch, feedlot, greenhouse, etc., or combination of farms, for which you maintain SEPARATE records or operating expenses and sales. Report forms for partnerships and address of current owner; if known.

9. If you have partnerships in operation
Complete only ONE report form for the entire partnership’s agricultural operation and include all partners shares on the one report.

10. 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. Report forms for partnerships and address of current owner; if known.

11. Your Response
If you do not have exact figures, give your best estimate. 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 2 1/2 to 2.5, 1 3/10 to 1.3.

12. The census 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 that do not apply. 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 or not production or rent is involved. All land that you owned or rented during 1982, even if only for part of the year, is included. This includes land used for business, commercial, or personal use.

If you own or lease land and stopped farming in 1982, complete the report form for the land as of the last day of operations. If you own or lease land and have not stopped farming in 1982, report on another sheet when the farming and the name and address of the person using the land are shown.

Report all land in section 1 in whole acres. When reporting the acreage, include land entered in \( \frac{20}{200} \) or more acre separate units; report the total acres and report the portion of the field occupied by the separate units. To report for crops not indicated in the sections, separate report forms should be used for this purpose. If there are separate units of land, report the acres harvested for each separate unit and the information requested for any crops not indicated in the sections, separate report forms should be used for this purpose.

When reporting the acreage, include land entered in \( \frac{20}{200} \) or more acres separate units; report the total acres and report the portion of the field occupied by the separate units. To report for crops not indicated in the sections, separate report forms should be used for this purpose.

Section 3 – TAYLOR COUNTY
This section is for operations in the county of Taylor. The total number of acres operated in Taylor county is reported in this section. The total number of acres operated in the United States is reported in the national report.

Example: You harvested 20 acres of alfalfa seed, yielding 8,800 pounds, and 30 acres of red clover seed, yielding 8,400 pounds. Neither crop was irrigated; you would enter the following in section 7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Name</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Tons (T)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Example: In 1982 you harvested 1,300 bushels of wheat from 40 acres, then on the same 40 acres planted soybeans, from which you harvested 1,500 bushels. You irrigated the soybeans but not the wheat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Name</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Tons (T)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intercropped Crops
"Intercrops" were grown in 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 sections.

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 (2-2), 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 at all retail or wholesale prices, including vegetables grown for use on the farm. Do not double count the total acreage of vegetables harvested.

Example: In 1982 you harvested 10 acres of lettuce from a field, then replanted the field in lettuce and harvested the 10 acres of lettuce which were irrigated. Enter only 10 acres of land from which vegetables were harvested and 10 acres of lettuce irrigated in item 1 of section 4, but enter 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 total number of 20 or more trees on the place for any such purposes or for the purpose of determining the total value of the land for purposes of taxation, the owner of the land shall count all the mature trees on the place, regardless of who the owner of the tree may be, including all trees owned by other persons, and also all trees which are considered as being mature, including those owned by the owner of the land for purposes of the specific count. If any trees are counted more than once, only the last count shall be included in the total count.

Section 9 — GROSS VALUE OF CROPS SOLD — Report the gross value of crops sold from the place in 1982, regardless of the year they were harvested or who owned the land. Be sure to give gross value of sales of any livestock and poultry owned by you but kept and sold here. If more sales are made for sale than for feed or other purposes, the sales should be included in the gross value of sales. Any hogs, sheep, or turkeys sold for feed or other purposes should be included, but not hogs, sheep, or turkeys sold for slaughter. Any crops sold for sale in the place in 1982, regardless of who the owner of the crop may be, shall be included in the total gross value of crops sold. If any crops are sold for sale in the place in 1982, regardless of who the owner of the crop may be, they shall be included in the total gross value of crops sold.

Section 10 — LAND USE — The purpose of this section is to classify the "Acreage in This Place" you reported in section 4, by principal use in section 10. Do not include any acres you rented to others reported in section 1, item 3.

Land Used for More Than One Purpose — If any of your land was used for more than one purpose in 1982, report what land the land is used for the year. If you have land under a cover crop, and planted and harvested a grain crop, report the land in item 10A, which is "Cover Crop," but not in "Cropped land used for crops only once," as "Cropped," in item 1a.

Double Cropping — When more than one crop was harvested from the same land in 1982, report only the last crop harvested. If you have land under a cover crop, and planted and harvested a grain crop, report the land in item 10A, which is "Cover Crop," but not in "Cropped land used for crops only once," as "Cropped," in item 1a.

Skip Row Planted Crops — Report the acres that are the total of non-planted or skip rows as "Cropped," in item 1a. The acres that represent the place not cropped would be reported in item 1b, "Land not cropped.

Section 12 through 16 — LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND ANIMAL SPECIALTY

Animals and Poultry to Include in the Report — Report all animals and poultry specialty on "this place." In section 12, item 4, you must report all animals and poultry specialty on "this place." In section 12, item 4, you must report all animals and poultry specialty on "this place." In section 12, item 4, you must report all animals and poultry specialty on "this place." In section 12, item 4, you must report all animals and poultry specialty on "this place.

Number Sold — Report all animals and poultry killed or removed from this place if the animals were located on the place 30 days or more and were sold or used for other purposes in 1982, without including those animals that were killed on the place in the "Cover Crop" or "Land not cropped" report. Do not report any animals or poultry killed on or located on other places or animals owned by others, but not sold or used for other purposes in 1982.

Value of Sales — Report the total gross value of sales of any livestock and poultry specialty. In 1982, do not include any livestock and poultry specialty owned by you but kept and sold elsewhere. If any livestock and poultry specialty are sold for sale, report the gross value of sales.

Section 15 — HORSES, PONIES, BEES, FISH, GOATS, ANIMAL GAMES, AND UNUSUAL LIVESTOCK

Items 1 through 4 — Report the inventory of livestock, bees, classes, or animal specialties on the place on December 31, 1982. Indicate number sold and number killed or removed from the place in 1982. In item 4, specify the name and code from List A of any livestock or animal specialties on "this place." If any of the animals or livestock specialty are not covered under contract or fed on a farm, they shall not be included in the total count. If any livestock or livestock specialty are sold for sale in 1982, report the gross value of sales.

Section 16 — POULTRY

Roosters and turkeys sold or used for BREDING should be specified and reported in item 5, code 9, "Canned Poultry," in section 16. If any roosters or turkeys are sold for sale in 1982, report the gross value of sales.

Section 17 — AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT CCC

Loans and Agricultural Services

Item 1 — Report the amount received under any government program for commodities placed under CCC loan in 1982. Include amount received even if it commodity was redeemed or forfeited. 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 operation 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 labor) and the distribution of profits. Co-ownership of land by husband and wife, or jointly held income tax forms by husband and wife are not considered a partnership, unless a specific agreement to share livelihood, decision-making, profits, and liabilities. Production under contract or under a share rental agreement does not constitute a partnership.

Incorporated Under State Law — A corporation that is defined as a legal entity, or a legal person created under the laws of a state to carry on a business. This definition does not include cooperatives. Also, excludes IS.

Other — Such as cooperative defined as an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise or association created and formed jointly by the members or: entities, or formed (as defined in a fund or type of organization of another individual or organization; personal farm, farming association, Indian Reservation, institution run by a government or organization, 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 line 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 in the case of the organization reported in section 19 at the farm.

For Individual or Family Operation — Complete this section for the operator.

For Partnership Operations — Answer all items except for the "Senior Partner" or "Partnership" on the report. The "Senior Partner" or "Partnership" is the person or entity responsible for the day-to-day operation of the farm. Include all members of the partnership under "Senior Partner" or "Partnership." Also include any "farmer" or "partnership" at all types of agricultural enterprises, including work at greenhouses, nurseries, mushroom production, ranching, feeders, breeders, etc.

For Corporations and Other Organizations (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 day-to-day operation of the farm or ranch business.

Section 22 — COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND LIME

Report on the commercial fertilizer in item 2, and lime in item 4 of this section. If any fertilizer or lime was used or imported more than once, report once only ONE of each fertilizer or lime. Include only fertilizer or lime used for commercial purposes. Use in this section for commercial purposes.

Section 23 — INTEREST EXPENSE

Report all interest expenses paid in 1982 for the farm business.

Section 25 — MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The estimated market value in item 1 refers to ALL machinery and equipment used primarily on the 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

In this section, include expenses paid by you or done by anyone else for the production of crops, livestock, and other agricultural products on this place. Also include expenses incurred even if payment was not made in 1982. Please estimate if you do not know the exact expenses. If you have a written contract under contract or fed on a farm, the "Senior Partner" or "Partnership" may be asked to fill in the line. Also, include in this section the amount and value of livestock in any contracts, as well as the value of any livestock purchased by you or someone else on your behalf. Include expenses related to nonfarmer activities trading and speculation, livestock, or other activities.

Section 28 — LABOR

Include expenses paid for hired labor, wages, salaries, and leave paid before deductions. Include Social Security taxes, health insurance, and unemployment benefits paid by you or included in this pay. Be sure all labor paid is included in this pay. Special benefits and severance pay are included in this pay.

Section 29 — CAPTAIN LABOR

Apply to expenditures primarily for labor in harvesting of crops, shearing sheep, etc. Exclude money paid for improvements such as putting up fences, repair or maintenance of buildings to machinery, land cleaning. Include the percentage of time considered primary machine work in custom work. Item 6.