

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

OMB No. 0535-0226

JUSTIFICATION

This submission is for reinstatement of the Census of Agriculture (CoA) which is conducted every five years in all 50 states, and the outlying areas of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The last census was done in 2018, covering the 2017 crop year. The 2022 census will be the sixth census conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Data collection for the 2022 Census of Agriculture will be in 2023. The planned publication date is February 2024.

This clearance also includes a new pilot data collection that will collect experimental data on agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race data. This data collection will take place in late 2021.

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts surveys in order to prepare national, state, and county estimates of crop and livestock production, disposition, prices, as well as statistics on related environmental and economic factors. Every five years these survey statistics are benchmarked with a complete census of agricultural producers. This census is required by law under the "Census of Agriculture Act of 1997," Pub. L. No. 105-113 (7 U.S.C. 2204g). It is the primary source of detailed state and county data that provides critical information for the agricultural sector. Without the census, there would be no source of reliable, comparable data throughout the more than 3,000 counties in the 50 States and Puerto Rico. For the outlying areas of American Samoa (AS), the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), it is the only source of consistent, comparable agricultural data.

The separate data collection of agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race data is needed in response to the [Executive Order on](#)

[Advancing Racial Equity and Support of Underserved Communities through the Federal Government](#) and from requests to the Federal Register Notice associated with this Information Collection Request.

Production agriculture is broadly accomplished through a series of establishments that vary in size and complexity. Recent statistics from the 2017 Census of Agriculture identified that the vast majority of the establishments are family-owned and managed on a day-to-day basis by one or two individuals. To date, program evaluation on policy decisions about underserved populations of reference (LGBTQ+ and producers with a disability) involved in production agriculture have been limited in scope due to the lack of primary statistics on the prevalence of members of the communities within this sector of the economy. The initial investigation into descriptive statistics concerning the new demographic data will provide a foundation for policy decisions and program evaluation within federal, state, and local governments. Potential outcomes could be revised policy decisions that could provide additional opportunities and identify new programs for producers with a disability to extend their careers on the farm and producer support to increase the prevalence of members of the LGBTQ+ community within production agriculture.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The Census of Agriculture provides data on the number and types of farms, land use, crop area and production, livestock inventory and sales, production contracts, production expenses, farm-related income, and various demographic characteristics. These data are collected from farmers, ranchers, nursery operators, citrus caretakers, and other producers of agricultural products. Information from the Census promotes a stable economic atmosphere and reduces risk for production, marketing, and distribution operations. The agricultural industry increasingly relies on timely, accurate, and detailed information. This information affects commodities markets, government policy, imports, exports, prices, and private industry.

Census information is used by Executive branch agencies and Congress to formulate and evaluate national agricultural programs and policy. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Economic Analysis use Census data to compile farm sector economic indicators. State and local governments use Census data in the development of local agricultural programs. Participation in federal farm programs is often based on county and state Census statistics. Farm organizations and agribusinesses use Census data for assessing the agricultural economy and for marketing analysis. New developments in the agricultural sector make Census data

valuable in measuring changes and production trends. Census data are also used to evaluate estimates made from NASS's more frequent sample survey data.

Many specialty commodities are not targeted in any other survey other than the Census of Agriculture every five years. This is the only opportunity to measure their change in production on a national level.

Data from the separate pilot data collection of agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race data will provide information on the efficacy of collecting these data from agricultural producers. The pilot will provide insight into how NASS may incorporate these data series into future Censuses of Agriculture and other collections. When these demographic data are eventually available operationally, they will inform Executive branch agencies and Congress on the characteristics of agricultural producers to help identify program deficiencies and enhancements.

Production agriculture is broadly accomplished through a series of establishments that vary in size and complexity. Recent statistics from the 2017 Census of Agriculture identified that the vast majority of the establishments are family-owned and managed on a day-to-day basis by one or two individuals. To date, program evaluation on policy decisions about underserved populations of reference (LGBTQ+ and producers with a disability) involved in production agriculture have been limited in scope due to the lack of primary statistics on the prevalence of members of the communities within this sector of the economy. The initial investigation into descriptive statistics concerning the new demographic data will provide a foundation for policy decisions and program evaluation within federal, state, and local governments. Potential outcomes could be revised policy decisions that could provide additional opportunities and identify new programs for producers with a disability to extend their careers on the farm and producer support to increase the prevalence of members of the LGBTQ+ community within production agriculture.

- 3. Describe whether, and to what extent the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

Computer Assisted Self Interview (CASI) will be an option for the 2022 Census. NASS is working to increase response rates for this mode from the overall 31 percent rate received for the 2017 cycle (24 percent for the

2017 Census and 7 percent for the National Agricultural Classification Survey). Also, telephone help lines will be staffed to assist respondents who request additional forms, report receipt of multiple questionnaires, have questions or concerns with any part of the questionnaire, or need help completing their form.

Beginning in August 2019, NASS began looking into the use of non-edited respondent data (NERD) to be used in follow-on surveys of farmers and ranchers. The NERD Team was tasked with operationalizing the use of this data on the upcoming 2022 Census of Agriculture (COA) and other NASS surveys. The expected outcome of incorporating NERD into existing surveys, is a decrease in respondent burden and a more satisfactory survey experience for respondents. In order to operationalize NERD, the team has implemented two proof of concept tests to date and have begun full operational rollouts with the 2021 June Acreage and Production Survey (OMB No. 0535-0213) and the 2021 Census Content Test (OMB No. 0535-0243). The purpose of these operational rollouts is to fully vet and familiarize NASS with the NERD system prior to implementation on the 2022 COA.

Usage estimates are very rough for any survey we have not tested/used NERD on yet. If the number of potential respondents with NERD is proportionally similar to June Acreage and Production Survey, NASS anticipates that about 25% of respondents may see/use NERD on the COA; provided they respond using a computer assisted self-interview (CASI), a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI), or a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI).

2017 Census of Agriculture Response Rates by Mode of Data Collection ^{1/}	
Mail	68%
Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)	5%
Computer Assisted Self Interview (CASI)	24%
Face to Face - Field Enumeration	1%
Other	2%

^{1/} The percentages in this table refer to completed reports.

2016 NACS (List Building) Response Rates by Mode of Data Collection ^{1/}	
Mail	79%
Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)	2%
Computer Assisted Self Interview (CASI)	12%
Other	7%

^{1/} The percentages in this table refer to completed reports.

During the Census of Agriculture Content Test (OMB No. 0535-0243) participants were allowed to choose CASI as a response mode. Instructions and an access code were included on the cover letter that was sent to all potential participants in the first mailing. The instructions emphasized that online reporting is quick, convenient, and secure. About 11,000 participants (approximately 57 percent) used the internet version

during the Content Test.

For the 2022 Census of Agriculture data collection strategy, NASS will emphasize online reporting as quick, easy, and secure in all its correspondence. If needed, NASS will send a pre-notification phone recording (autodial) to respondents previously identified of having a high likelihood of responding online. The personnel staffing the helpline during the mail phases of data collection will be trained to encourage online response. NASS will utilize up to eight mailings with instructions for web reporting prior to phone follow-up for non-respondents.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) technology was used in previous Census efforts and will be utilized again for the 2022 Census of Agriculture. To curb cost, the majority of the calling will not take place until after as many as eight mail attempts. For in-person interviews, Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) technology will be implemented into the strategy for the 2022 Census of Agriculture.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

To determine Census questionnaire content and eliminate duplication of data, NASS consults data users, federal and state agencies, state governors, state agricultural departments, researchers, other federal agencies, and the Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe any methods to minimize burden.

Using the Small Business Administration's definition of a small business in the agricultural industry (less than \$1,000,000 in sales), approximately 96 percent of operations in the target population would be classified as small businesses. Although response to this collection is required by law, every effort is made to minimize respondent burden. A screening survey, conducted prior to the Census, will again be used and will enable NASS to eliminate non-farm operations from the Census mail list. Comprehensive testing (OMB No. 0535-0243) was conducted to improve the content and flow of the questionnaire to make it easier for respondents to complete. Respondents will be given the opportunity to reply by several different modes, including by mail, online, or by phone. NASS will use an adaptive design to target records for non-response phone follow-up.

Lists of farm operators and potential operators in each of the outlying areas will be compiled with the help of federal agencies, local

governments, and farmer associations. Each of these operators will be contacted and asked to complete a Census of Agriculture questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed to screen out respondents without farming activities. Only essential questions will be included on the questionnaire to reduce burden on respondents.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted, or is conducted less frequently, as well as technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The Census of Agriculture is required by law every five years. It is also important that the Census of Agriculture is conducted using the same reference year as the other economic census programs conducted by the Census Bureau. This simultaneous data collection provides the American public with a complete snapshot of the United States economy. It is also critical to the work performed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Dept. of Commerce). Less frequent collections would hinder the ability of federal, state, and local governments to recognize changing trends in the agricultural sector and weaken the ability to monitor farm programs and environmental regulations affecting the agricultural economy.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the general information guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5

There are no special circumstances associated with this information collection.

8. Provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5CFR 1320.8 (d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken in response to these comments.

The notice soliciting comment on this information collection was published in the Federal Register on March 8, 2021 on pages 13279 - 13280. Three comments were received regarding this reinstatement; they were from Dr. Dennis Fixler, Chief Economist for the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Western Governors Association, and Ms. Jean Public. The comments and replies are attached to this docket submission.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and record keeping, disclosure, or reporting

format (if any), and on the data requirements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

The process for soliciting input on content for the 2022 Census of Agriculture started shortly after the release of the 2017 Census. The primary vehicle for soliciting input is the NASS public website. All persons, including NASS or other USDA employees, interested in adding questions or suggesting changes to the Census are encouraged to use this online form. On June 25, 2019 NASS also published in the Federal Register a solicitation of interest asking the public for input on any changes they would like to see with the 2022 Census of Agriculture. In addition, NASS issued news releases on March 18, 2018, March 12, 2019, June 26, 2019, September 19, 2019, and October 1, 2019 soliciting input for the 2022 Census. The following organizations were among those asked to submit comments:

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians	Mix Farms
African American Farmers of California	Montana Stockgrowers Association
American Agri-Women	National Barn Alliance
American Media Forum Inc.	National Black Growers Council
American Samoa Department of Commerce	National Cotton Council of America
Appalachian State University	National Hmong American Farmers, Inc.
Arizona State University	National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition
Arkansas Land & Farm Development	National Wildlife Federation
Brackett Ranches	New Mexico Small Farms/Limited Resource Task Force
Bureau of Labor Statistics	North Carolina A&T State University
California Air Resources Board	North Dakota Agriculture Commission
California Black Farmers & Agriculturalists Association	Oklahoma Black Farmers Association
CASA del Llano, Inc.	Oklahoma Black Historical Research Project, Inc.
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council	Operation Spring Plant, Inc.
CNMI Department of Commerce	Oregon Food Bank
Colorado State University	Oregon State University
Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation	Organic Valley
Cornell University	Puerto Rico Department of Ag
Cornell University Small Farm Program	Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics
CropLife America	Puerto Rico Planning Board
Dutch Barn Preservation Society	Rural Coalition
Eagle Butte Cooperative Association	Rural Community Development Resources
Eagle-Stone Aquatics, LLC	Rural Women's Project
Energy Information Administration	Rutgers University
Environmental Protection Agency	Snyder County Conservation District
Farm Credit Service	South Dakota State University
Farmworker Association of Florida	Soybean Board
Federation of Southern Cooperatives	Texas A&M

Friends of Ohio Barns	Texas Small Farmers & Ranchers
Guam Department of Commerce	Texas/Mexico Border Coalition
Humboldt State University	Tribal Technical Assistance Network
Illinois Barn Alliance	United South & Eastern Tribes, Inc.
Indiana Barn Foundation	University of Chicago
International Dairy Food Association	University of Georgia
Intertribal Agriculture Council	University of Idaho
Iowa State University	University of Maryland
Kansas Barn Alliance	University of Michigan
Kauffman Foundation	University of Puerto Rico
L & R Resources, LLC	University of Wisconsin-Madison
Landowners Association of Texas	Urban Roots in St. Paul, MN
Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture	US Census Bureau
Livestock Marketing Information Center	US Virgin Islands Department of Commerce
Louisiana Association of Cooperatives	USDA National Agroforestry Center
Michigan Historic Preservation Network	USDA Economic Research Service
Michigan Integrated Food & Farming Systems	USDA Farm Service Agency
Midwest Association of Farmworker Organizations	USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service	Vermont Agency of Agriculture
Minnesota Farm Guide	Virginia Tech University
Missouri Alliance for Historic Preservation	Washington Trust for Historic Preservation
Missouri State University	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

NASS held meetings with data users and contacted federal and state agencies that use Census statistics to discuss data needs and ask for recommendations on content for the 2022 Census. The proposed new or changed Census content was designed on the basis of recommendations received from federal agencies, state governors, state agricultural departments, other state agencies, researchers, agricultural organizations, or the Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics.

The Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, is the principal contact with data users outside the Federal Government. It meets on a regular basis and makes recommendations regarding all areas of the Agency's agriculture statistics program, with a special focus on the Census. The Advisory Committee advises the Agency on current and future data needs, the ability (or willingness) of respondents to supply the information requested, general data collection methods, content and design of questionnaires, and publicity.

Separate but similar review processes will be done for the agricultural censuses of the outlying areas of American Samoa, Guam, the

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For the 2022 Census, NASS staff will coordinate with each of these areas' advisory groups to discuss what, if any, changes should be made to the previous Census questionnaire and publication of Census data. Designated departments or agencies in each of the territory or commonwealth areas are responsible for coordinating Census activities. They communicate Census issues throughout the agriculture community, usually through interagency committees similar to the Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics.

The pilot data collection of agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race, data are needed in response to the [Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support of Underserved Communities through the Federal Government](#) and from requests to the Federal Register Notice associated with this Information Collection Request. The pilot will provide insight into how NASS may incorporate these data series into future Censuses of Agriculture and other collections. When these demographic data are eventually available operationally, they will inform Executive branch agencies and Congress on the characteristics of agricultural producers to help identify program deficiencies and enhancements.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gifts to respondents.

There are no payments or gifts to respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

All questionnaires include a statement that individual reports are kept confidential. The specific Census of Agriculture citation, Title 7 U.S. Code Section 2204(g), plus Title 18, Section 1905 and U.S. Code Title 7, Section 2276 provide for the confidentiality of reported information. All employees of NASS and all enumerators hired and supervised under a cooperative agreement with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) must read these regulations and sign a statement of compliance.

Additionally, NASS employees and NASS contractors comply with the OMB implementation guidance document, "Implementation Guidance for Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018, Title III of Pub. L. No. 115-435, codified in 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35" CIPSEA supports NASS's pledge of confidentiality to all respondents and facilitates the agency's efforts to reduce burden by supporting statistical activities of collaborative agencies through designation of NASS agents, subject to the limitations and penalties described in CIPSEA.

The following confidentiality pledge statement will appear on all NASS questionnaires.

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. Your responses will be kept confidential and any person who willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about you or your operation is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both. This survey is conducted in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018, Title III of Pub. L. No. 115-435, codified in 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35 and other applicable Federal laws. For more information on how we protect your information please visit: <https://www.nass.usda.gov/confidentiality>. Response to this survey is required by law under Title 7 USC 2204(g) Public Law 105-113.

All individuals who may access these confidential data for research are also covered under Titles 18 and CIPSEA and must complete a Certification and Restrictions on Use of Unpublished Data (ADM-043) agreement.

11. Provide additional justification for questions of a sensitive nature.

Questions on race and ethnicity on both the screening form and the questionnaires comply with the OMB Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Operation income is asked by commodity to determine whether operations classify as farms and so that farms can be categorized by total value of production.

For the pilot data collection of agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race data, findings from the Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (April 30, 2021) suggested that SOGI questions were not sensitive and had no higher item non-response than demographic items in household surveys.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated.

This reinstatement of this information collection request has a sample size of 4,744,650, a total number of 16,738,427 responses, and a total of 3,276,166 burden hours.

The table below shows estimates of the amount of time needed to complete the questionnaires based on results from the 2020 Census of Agriculture Content Test (OMB No. 0535-0243). The interview lengths

were weighted by the 2017 percentages of farms by size group based on value of sales; value of sales ranges used were: less than \$10,000; \$10,000-49,999; and \$50,000 plus. Estimates of the non-farm response are based on re-contacts completed for the 2017 Census of Agriculture and the 2020 Content Test.

Cost to the public of completing a questionnaire is assumed to be comparable to the hourly rate of those requesting the data. Reporting time of 3,276,166 hours is multiplied by \$36.97 per hour for a total cost to the public of \$121,119,857.02.

NASS uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Occupational Employment Statistics](#) (most recently published on March 31, 2021 for the previous May) to estimate an hourly wage for the burden cost. The May 2020 mean wage for bookkeepers was \$21.20. The mean wage for farm managers was \$36.93. The mean wage for farm supervisors was \$25.25. The mean wage of the three is \$27.79. To calculate the fully loaded wage rate (includes allowances for Social Security, insurance, etc.) NASS will add 33% for a total of \$36.97 per hour.

Burden Calculation for 2022 Census of Agriculture and Related Surveys

2022 Census of Agriculture Survey	Sample Size	Waves of Data Collection	Responses				Non-response				Total Burden Hours
			Resp. Count	Waves x Count	Min./Resp.	Burden Hours	Nonresp Count	Waves x Count	Min./Nonr. ^{6/}	Burden Hours	
Screening and List Building (NACS) - US and Native American Versions											
First Mailing	1,350,000	1	472,500	472,500	15	118,125	877,500	877,500	1	14,625	132,750
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response ^{1/}	777,500	1	38,875	38,875	17	11,015	738,625	738,625	1	12,310	23,325
Second Mailing	738,625	1	221,588	221,588	15	55,397	517,038	517,038	1	8,617	64,014
Phone Follow Up ^{3/}	517,038	1	206,815	206,815	15	51,704	310,223	310,223	2	10,341	62,045
Screening Sub-Total (NACS)^{7/}	1,350,000		939,778	939,778		236,241	410,223	2,443,385		45,893	282,134
Census Questionnaires											
50 States (Two versions of questionnaire US and Hawaii)											
US Forms											
Presurvey Postcard or Autodial (phone call)	3,200,000	1	3,200,000	3,200,000	2	106,667	0	0	1	0	106,667
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response	3,200,000	1	160,000	160,000	52	138,667	3,040,000	3,040,000	1	50,667	189,334
First Mailing	3,040,000	1	1,064,000	1,064,000	50	886,667	1,976,000	1,976,000	1	32,933	919,600
Incoming Telephone Calls - Out of Scope	50,000	1	50,000	50,000	4	3,333	0	0	2	0	3,333
Second Mailing ^{2/}	1,826,000	1	547,800	547,800	50	456,500	1,278,200	1,278,200	1	21,303	477,803
Reminder postcard ^{8/}	1,278,200	1	191,730	191,730	52	166,166	1,086,470	1,086,470	1	18,108	184,274
Third Mailing	1,086,470	1	271,618	271,618	50	226,348	814,853	814,853	1	13,581	239,929
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response	814,853	1	40,743	40,743	52	35,310	774,110	774,110	1	12,902	48,212
Fourth Mailing ^{7/}	774,110	1	116,116	116,116	20	38,705	657,993	657,993	1	10,967	49,672
Phone Follow Up ^{3/}	657,993	1	328,997	328,997	50	274,164	328,997	328,997	2	10,967	285,131
Field Enumeration ^{4/}	70,000	1	59,500	59,500	50	49,583	10,500	10,500	2	350	49,933
US Forms Sub-Total	3,200,000		2,830,503	2,830,503		2,382,110	369,497	9,967,122		171,778	2,553,888
Not on Mail List											
Presurvey Postcard or Autodial (phone call)	45,000	1	45,000	45,000	2	1,500	0	0	1	0	1,500
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response	45,000	1	2,250	2,250	42	1,575	42,750	42,750	1	713	2,288
First Mailing	42,750	1	14,963	14,963	40	9,975	27,788	27,788	1	463	10,438
Incoming Telephone Calls - Out of Scope	2,000	1	2,000	2,000	4	133	0	0	2	0	133
Second Mailing ^{2/}	25,788	1	7,736	7,736	40	5,158	18,051	18,051	1	301	5,459
Reminder postcard ^{8/}	18,051	1	2,708	2,708	42	1,895	15,344	15,344	1	256	2,151
Phone Follow Up ^{3/}	15,344	1	7,672	7,672	40	5,115	7,672	7,672	2	256	5,371
Field Enumeration ^{4/}	2,000	1	1,700	1,700	40	1,133	300	300	2	10	1,143
Not on Mail List Sub-Total	45,000		39,028	39,028		26,484	5,972	111,904		1,999	28,483

Presurvey Postcard or Autodial (phone call)	45,000	1	45,000	45,000	2	1,500	0	0	1	0	1,500
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response	45,000	1	2,250	2,250	42	1,575	42,750	42,750	1	713	2,288
First Mailing	42,750	1	14,963	14,963	40	9,975	27,788	27,788	1	463	10,438
Incoming Telephone Calls - Out of Scope	2,000	1	2,000	2,000	4	133	0	0	2	0	133
Second Mailing ^{2/}	25,788	1	7,736	7,736	40	5,158	18,051	18,051	1	301	5,459
Reminder postcard ^{8/}	18,051	1	2,708	2,708	42	1,895	15,344	15,344	1	256	2,151
Phone Follow Up ^{3/}	15,344	1	7,672	7,672	40	5,115	7,672	7,672	2	256	5,371
Field Enumeration ^{4/}	2,000	1	1,700	1,700	40	1,133	300	300	2	10	1,143
Not on Mail List Sub-Total	45,000		39,028	39,028		26,484	5,972	111,904		1,999	28,483
Sub-Total	4,552,000		3,771,981	3,771,981		2,619,484	780,019	12,410,807		217,681	2,837,165
2022 Census of Agriculture Survey	Sample Size	Waves of Data Collection	Responses				Non-response				Total Burden Hours
			Resp. Count	Waves x Count	Min./ Resp.	Burden Hours	Nonresp Count	Waves x Count	Min./ Nonr. ^{6/}	Burden Hours	
American Indians											
Presurvey Postcard or Autodial (phone call)	50,000	1	50,000	50,000	2	1,667	0	0	1	0	1,667
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response	50,000	1	2,500	2,500	47	1,958	47,500	47,500	1	792	2,750
First Mailing	47,500	1	16,625	16,625	45	12,469	30,875	30,875	1	515	12,984
Incoming Telephone Calls - Out of Scope	150	1	150	150	4	10	0	0	2	0	10
Second Mailing ^{2/}	30,725	1	9,218	9,218	45	6,913	21,508	21,508	1	358	7,271
Reminder postcard ^{8/}	21,508	1	3,226	3,226	47	2,527	18,281	18,281	1	305	2,832
Third Mailing	18,281	1	4,570	4,570	45	3,428	13,711	13,711	1	229	3,657
Pressure Sealed Postcard for Internet Response	13,711	1	686	686	47	537	13,025	13,025	1	217	754
Phone Follow Up ^{3/}	13,025	1	6,513	6,513	45	4,885	6,513	6,513	2	217	5,102
Field Enumeration ^{4/}	2,000	1	1,700	1,700	45	1,275	300	300	2	10	1,285
American Indians Sub-total	50,000		45,187	45,187		35,669	4,813	151,713		2,643	38,312
US Territories											
Puerto Rico - Pressure Sealed Post Card for Internet Response	17,000	1	1,700	1,700	52	1,473	15,300	15,300	1	255	1,728
Puerto Rico - Mailing of Questionnaire to Non-respondents	15,300	1	3,519	3,519	50	2,933	11,781	11,781	1	196	3,129
Puerto Rico - Phone In - Out of Scope Operators	500	1	500	500	5	42	0	0	1	0	42
Puerto Rico - Follow-up enumeration	11,281	1	7,897	7,897	50	6,581	3,384	3,384	2	113	6,694
American Samoa - enumeration only	6,400	1	5,440	5,440	30	2,720	960	960	2	32	2,752

CNMI - enumeration only	300	1	255	255	30	128	45	45	2	2	130
US Territories Sub-Total	24,600		20,076	20,076		14,260	4,524	31,605		603	14,863
Pilot Survey - Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI), Disability Status, and Expanded Race Survey											
First Mailing	75,000	1	26,250	26,250	20	8,750	48,750	48,750	1	813	9,563
Second Mailing	48,750	1	14,625	14,625	20	4,875	34,125	34,125	1	569	5,444
Phone or Field Follow-Up	34,125	1	13,650	13,650	20	4,550	20,475	20,475	2	683	5,233
SOGI Sub - Total	75,000		54,525	54,525		18,175	20,475	103,350		2,065	20,240
Census Questionnaire Sub -Total	4,744,600		3,929,097	3,929,097		2,712,939	815,503	12,809,080		224,981	2,937,920
2022 Census of Agriculture Survey	Sample Size	Waves of Data Collection	Responses				Non-response				Total Burden Hours
			Resp. Count	Waves x Count	Min./ Resp.	Burden Hours	Nonresp Count	Waves x Count	Min./ Nonr. ^{6f}	Burden Hours	
Publicity Materials for ALL surveys											
Screening Phase											
First Mailing Instruction Letter and EDR Instructions	1,350,000	1	472,500	472,500	5	39,375	877,500	877,500	1	14,625	54,000
Second Mailing Instruction Letter and EDR Instructions	738,625	1	221,588	221,588	5	18,466	517,038	517,038	1	8,617	27,083
Survey Phase											
First Mailing Instruction letter and EDR instructions	3,220,550	1	1,125,357	1,125,357	5	93,780	2,095,194	2,095,194	1	34,920	128,700
Second Mailing Instruction letter and EDR instructions	1,931,263	1	579,379	579,379	5	48,282	1,351,884	1,351,884	1	22,531	70,813
Third Mailing Instruction letter and EDR instructions	1,104,751	1	276,188	276,188	5	23,016	828,564	828,564	1	13,809	36,825
Fourth Mailing Instruction letter and EDR instructions	774,110	1	116,116	116,116	5	9,676	657,993	657,993	1	10,967	20,643
Publicity Materials Sub -Total	4,744,650					232,595				105,469	338,064
Quality Control Survey (Telephone Only) - Recontact operators to verify quality of NASDA enumerators.											
Enumerator Quality Control Survey (phone only)	2,000	1	1,800	1,800	5	150	200	200	2	7	157
Cognitive Testing of SOGI/Disabilit/Expanded Race Pilot Survey											
Testing of new questionnaire (SOGI/Disability/Expanded Race)	50	1	50	50	30	25	0	0	2	0	25

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or records keepers resulting from the collection of information.

There are no capital/start-up or ongoing operation/maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

14. Provide estimates of annualized costs to Federal Government; provide a description of the method used to estimate said costs which should include quantifying hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, staff, printing, and overhead), and any other expense that would not have incurred without this collection of information.

2022 Census of Agriculture
Estimated Costs without Follow-ons
(\$1,000)

Line Item	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total Costs
Direction	\$8,700	\$8,200	\$9,000	\$25,900
Content Determination and Design (includes printing)	\$8,800	\$4,300	\$4,900	\$18,000
Mail List Development and Mail Out	\$9,500	\$14,000	\$9,600	\$33,100
Collection and Processing	\$14,700	\$33,400	\$13,700	\$61,800
Publication	\$5,300	\$5,400	\$10,800	\$21,500
Total Obligations	\$47,000	\$65,300	\$48,000	\$160,300

The annual average estimated cost for the three years (2022, 2023, & 2024) covered under this OMB docket is approximately \$53,433,000. This includes appropriations for the fully loaded wage rate which includes allowances for Social Security, insurance, etc.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I Burden (reasons for changes in burden).

Since the Census of Agriculture information collection is a reinstatement, there is no current inventory of burden hours. From the calculations in item 12 an estimated 3,276,166 burden hours will be needed. Non-response burden is included in this calculation. The supplemental attachments contain an overview of the changes made to questionnaire content from the 2017 Census of Agriculture.

The separate pilot data collection of agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race data is needed in response to the [Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support of Underserved Communities through the Federal Government](#).

- 16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, include beginning and ending dates for the information collection, completion of report, publication dates and other actions.**

The pilot data collection of agricultural decision makers' sexual orientation and gender identification (SOGI), disability status, and expanded race data will take place in late 2021. No official estimates will be published from this pilot study. However, the data will be used to create a report that will be used internally in the Department to better understand these topics in order to determine equitable program opportunities for these populations. The results may also be shared with external audiences with the aim of providing guidance on these topics.

The pilot will provide insight into how NASS may incorporate these data series into future Censuses of Agriculture and other collections. When these demographic data are eventually available operationally, they will inform Executive branch agencies and Congress on the characteristics of agricultural producers to help identify program deficiencies and enhancements.

The initial mailing of questionnaires for the 50 states and Puerto Rico will occur in December 2022, with a due date of February 6, 2023. Publication of final reports (Volume I, see below) will be in February 2024.

For the outlying areas of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, data collection will occur in early 2024 and publication is targeted for October 2024.

Timetable for the 2022 Census of Agriculture

List Development	Jan 2019 - Aug 2022
Conduct and Analyze Content Test.....	Oct 2020 - May 2021
Evaluate Content Test.....	Feb 2021 - July 2021
Develop Final Questionnaires.....	Jun 2021 - Sept 2022
Print and Assemble Packages.....	Jan 2022 - Oct 2022
Mail Screener.....	Dec 2021
Follow-up Screener Mailings.....	Jan 2022 - Mar 2022
Public Relations Campaign.....	Jun 2022 - Feb 2023
Mail 2022 Census of Agriculture.....	Dec 2022
Data Processing and Analysis.....	Jan 2023 - Oct 2023
Follow-up Census Mailings.....	Feb 2023 - Mar 2023
Selected Phone Non-response Follow-up.....	Mar 2023 - Jun 2023
Preliminary Weighted Summary.....	Apr 2023 - Jun 2023
Data Collection Close out.....	Jun 2023
Final Weighted Summary.....	Sep 2023
Final Figures Available.....	Oct 2023
Disclosure Applied.....	Oct 2023 - Nov 2023
Final Tabulations Complete.....	Dec 2023
Public Release of Data.....	Feb 2024

Tabulations will be generated at the county, state, and national levels. Final data, including any reports for the Census of Agriculture will be available online. There will be three volumes: Volume 1 – Geographic Area Series, Volume 2 – Subject Series, and Volume 3 – Special Studies.

Volume 1 – Geographic Area Series will consist of separate data for each state (parts 1-50), the United States (Part 51), and the Outlying Areas (parts 52-56). Other products such as state and county profiles, online maps, and Race, Ethnicity, and Gender Profiles are also made available as a compliment to Volume 1. Volume 2 – Subject Series contains tabulations by ZIP code, Congressional districts, Watersheds, American Indian Reservations, Typology, Specialty Crops, and Specialty Crops for Outlying Areas. Volume 3 includes results from Census special studies (follow-on surveys) which will be conducted under separate OMB approvals.

Examples of publications from the 2017 Census of Agriculture include:

2017 Census of Agriculture United States Summary and State Data Full Report (Volume 1, Part 51):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/usv1.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture interactive link for state and county level data:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Census_by_State/index.php

2017 Census of Agriculture Interactive link by Congressional District:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/Congressional_District_Profiles/index.php

2017 Census of Agriculture by Watershed:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/Watersheds/index.php

2017 Census of Agriculture by Farm Typology:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/Typology/typology.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture Methodology:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/usappxa.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture, Puerto Rico (Volume 1, Part 52):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Outlying_Areas/Puerto_Rico/prv1.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture, Guam (Volume 1, Part 53):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Outlying_Areas/guam.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture, US Virgin Islands (Volume 1, Part 54):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Outlying_Areas/usvi.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture, American Samoa (Volume 1, Part 55):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/

[Outlying_Areas/AmericanSamoa.pdf](#)

2017 Census of Agriculture, Northern Mariana Islands (Volume 1, Part 56):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Outlying_Areas/cnmi.pdf

2017 Census of Agriculture, American Indian Reservations (Volume 2, Part 5):

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/American_Indian_Reservations/AMINDIAN.pdf

- 17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.**

There is no request for approval of non-display of the expiration date.

- 18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19, “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions” of OMB Form 83-I.**

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

July 2021