

USDA COUNTS FARMS BECAUSE AMERICA COUNTS ON FARMERS

Last year, more than 14,000 of your fellow farmers and ranchers completed this survey. Your participation in ARMS ensures that policy makers and others, including farmers and ranchers like you, base decisions on facts that come straight from the source.

ARMS is conducted in three phases that continue throughout the year. Growers are surveyed during the following data collection periods:

ARMS 1: Survey participant screening
May - July

ARMS 2: Chemical use and production practices
October – December

ARMS 3: Costs and returns
January - April

For more information about ARMS, visit:
nass.usda.gov/go/arms

For analysis of ARMS data, visit:
ers.usda.gov/arms

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, your responses will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents.

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United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS)

nass.usda.gov/go/arms



Data collected by the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) will inform farmers, ag producers, ranchers, USDA, and the public of the financial condition, production practices, and resource use of America's farms and ranches.

Farmers and ranchers rely on good information to make decisions every day. Good data are critical for federal farm policy decision making. That is why the information provided by farmers and ranchers in ARMS is so important.



ARMS helps us better understand these aspects of American agriculture:

■ **Farm finances:** data from this survey help inform policymakers on the financial risks and gains of running a farm or ranch.

■ **Farm household characteristics:** information such as off-farm employment, health insurance coverage, and who manages the finances and operations on a farm.

■ **Types of farms:** understanding the differences between small family farms or large commercial operations.

■ **Fertilizer and pesticide use:** information on pesticides most commonly used by crop as well as pest management or conservation practices.

■ **Government payments and federal crop insurance:** tracking the use of commodity, emergency, or conservation assistance programs.

